



EUTF Monitoring and Learning System HoA

S1 2021 REPORT

COVERING UNTIL 30 JUNE 2021

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Cover photo: Sudanese women receiving support to develop their agricultural work skills through the Resilience East Darfur AICS project, also known as SDN13 and implemented by Al Twaki and GOAL, in Al-Fashaga, Gedaref State, Sudan.

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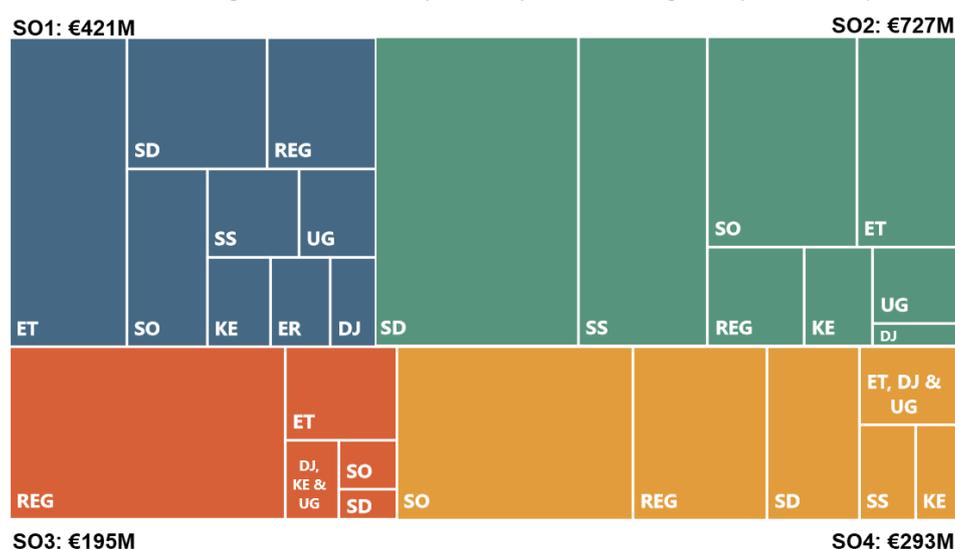
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the first semester report for 2021 of the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the Horn of Africa (HoA) window, covering all outputs achieved through funding from the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF) in the Horn of Africa region from the start of activities until June 2021, with a specific focus on outputs generated during the first semester (S1) of 2021. The report includes outputs from programmes implemented in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Rwanda (with the last three reporting data under the Regional projects portfolio).

As of September 2021, the EUTF has committed (i.e. funds allocated following decisions by the Operational Committee) €4.9B (billion), including €1.8B to 93 decisions in the Horn of Africa. A total of 221 operational projects have been contracted in the HoA, including 59 completed projects, 119 projects in implementation and 43 projects in inception. 109 of the projects currently in implementation have data or other qualitative information to report, while ten are either too early in their implementation phase to be able to report outputs or have not yet generated outputs that are relevant to the EUTF indicators. The current report includes data on 167 projects (equivalent in funding to €1.4B), comprising 58 completed projects, 107 projects in their implementation phase with data to report and two projects whose progress is only described qualitatively, due to the nature of their activities.

Figure 1: Contracted budget breakdown by country and Strategic Objective, September 2021¹



Strategic Objective 1: Greater economic and employment opportunities

While East Africa is the only region on the African continent to have narrowly avoided a recession in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, its economies were nevertheless significantly affected. In this context, EUTF-funded projects supported the creation of 12,413 jobs (29% women, at least 16% youths and 7% refugees) in S1 2021, the largest biannual output ever reported under this indicator (EUTF indicator 1.1). The significant increase is mostly attributed to large-scale short-term work and food-for-assets interventions in Sudan, cash-for-work activities related to road rehabilitations in South Sudan as well as support to small businesses in Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. In addition, 16,547 people benefitted from professional training (TVET) or skills development, representing 19% of

¹ Share of budget for projects contracted and relevant to the MLS. The four Strategic Objectives (SO) of the EUTF are: SO1 'Greater economic and employment opportunities'; SO2 'Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people', SO3 'Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination' and SO4 'Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration'. The total displayed in the visual does not reflect cross-cutting indicators, which represent €31M.

the total number of people trained to date (EUTF indicator 1.4). Most of the jobs and professional training delivered in S1 2021 pertained to the agricultural sector.

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

The HoA remains affected by persistent conflict, climate shocks, disease and food insecurity, all of which exacerbate humanitarian needs in the region. In S1 2021, many resilience-related interventions reported their largest biannual outputs since the beginning of activities. Notably, 1,459,986 people benefitted from improved access to basic social services in S1 2021, of whom 91% benefitted from cash transfers, largely in Sudan (EUTF indicator 2.9). Projects also provided nutrition assistance to 264,776 people, mostly through supplies to children under five and nutrition screening (EUTF indicator 2.3). A total of 14,292 staff from local authorities and basic service providers including community and volunteer service providers benefitted from capacity-building interventions this semester, mostly on nutrition and food security-related subjects (EUTF indicator 2.8). Finally, 960,229 basic social services were delivered, most of which were health- and education-related (EUTF indicator 2.2). Health services represented the largest biannual output to date, mostly benefitting people in Sudan and South Sudan with primary and sexual and reproductive health services. Furthermore, 130,391 children in Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Djibouti were reached with education services such as tuition fees, school materials and 'dignity' hygiene kits.

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

The beginning of 2021 witnessed a slow resumption of movements along all migration routes in East Africa, after having been brought to a halt by the COVID-19 pandemic for most of 2020. As migrant numbers start to recover, the number of migrants in transit, victims of trafficking, refugees and asylum seekers protected thanks to EUTF funding reported this semester was the highest since the beginning of the pandemic, with 3,533 people assisted (EUTF indicator 3.2). Support provided in S1 2021 mainly involved protection, food, relocation and reunification assistance in Djibouti, Sudan and South Sudan. Return and reintegration operations also resumed, with 930 voluntary returns supported largely through pre-return services mainly in Djibouti, Somalia and Tanzania (EUTF indicator 3.4), and 1,523 individuals receiving post-arrival assistance in the form of reintegration counselling, non-food items and other types of support (EUTF indicator 3.5). Another 1,926 people benefitted from reintegration assistance, including economic support and psychosocial assistance in Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda (EUTF indicator 3.5 bis). In terms of capacity building, 33% of the 1,472 institutions and non-state actors strengthened on migration management and protection by EUTF-funded projects to date were reported in S1 2021 alone (EUTF indicator 3.6), and 2,978 individuals were trained on these subjects (EUTF indicator 3.7).

Strategic Objective 4: Improved governance and conflict prevention

The HoA observed a significant increase in violence in the first half of 2021, a trend largely driven by conflict in Ethiopia, numerous violent events in Somalia, and violence perpetrated against civilians in South Sudan. In S1 2021, 23,015 individuals participated in peacebuilding activities funded by the EUTF – mainly in Kenya, Haut-Uele (DRC) and the Kenya-Ethiopia-Somalia border areas (EUTF indicator 4.3). As in previous reporting periods, the majority of S1 2021 beneficiaries participated in community-based peacebuilding (48%) and Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (P/CVE) actions (38%), including through awareness-raising activities on terrorism and violent extremism and community dialogues on conflict drivers in tension-prone areas. The share and number of human rights and gender-focused actions also increased compared to the end of 2020. 2,315 staff from state and non-state actors were trained on peace, security and governance issues across six HoA countries (EUTF indicator 4.2). Capacity-building efforts also took the form of equipment and infrastructure support, with 1,766 pieces

of equipment provided to state and non-state actors, virtually all Sudanese (EUTF indicator 4.1 bis). These interventions have largely benefitted the Office of the Prime Minister to support the coordination of Sudan's democratic transition through the provision of items such as IT equipment, furniture and vehicles.

COVID-19 response

As of 30 June 2021, the number of COVID-19 cases in the HoA stood at 697,574,696 (14,192 deaths). The EUTF continued to support COVID-19-related interventions this semester, and the data suggests a shift in project activities from prevention and awareness in 2020 to economic support in S1 2021. Indeed, 58% fewer staff were trained on pandemic-related topics compared to S2 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.8), and only 133,960 people were reached by awareness-raising campaigns on COVID-19 (EUTF indicator 2.7). However, the number of people having improved access to COVID-19-related basic social services or benefits (mainly in the form of cash transfers) increased from 601,372 as of the end of 2020 to 1,276,387 by June 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.9). In addition, 86% of the 6,794,303 COVID-19-related supplies delivered to date were reported in S1 2021, most of which were PPE items distributed in South Sudan (EUTF indicator 6.1). Finally, EUTF projects supported 1,685 entities with their COVID-19 response (EUTF indicator 6.3), or almost fourteen times more than in S2 2020. This result was mainly achieved in Sudan through the provision of thermal scanners to 1,227 healthcare centres and one airport.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

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

This is the eleventh report prepared by the MLS for the EUTF HoA window. It covers the cumulative outputs achieved through EUTF funding in the Horn of Africa region from the start of activities until the end of June 2021, with a specific focus on outputs generated in the first half of 2021 (S1 2021). Previous reports can be found [here](#).¹ The last three MLS reports (Q4 2019, S1 2020 and S2 2020) adopted a new structure, which focuses on relevant thematic areas rather than on individual EUTF output indicators, and this format is largely preserved in this report.

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

1.2. THE EUTF HOA IN S1 2021

As of September 2021, the EUTF has committed (i.e. allocated funds following decisions by the EUTF Operational Committee) €4.9B (billion). The HoA window is the second largest in terms of funding, with €1.8B committed across 93 decisions, of which 93% (€1.7B), have been contracted to 221 operational projects in the region.² Of these, 43 projects worth €212M (million) are in inception and 59 projects worth €387M are completed. This leaves 119 projects, worth €1.1B, that are currently in implementation.

This report presents data or results from 167 projects,³ including 58 completed projects⁴ and 109 projects currently in implementation,⁵ covering a total contracted amount of €1.4B. As such, it covers 36 more projects and €306M more funding than the S2 2020 report. Funding and implementation continue to follow the EUTF's four Strategic Objectives (SOs),⁶ as well as the strategic priorities set by the Strategic Board in April 2018, i.e. i) returns and reintegration; ii) refugee management; iii) completing progress on the securitisation of documents and civil registry;⁷ iv) anti-trafficking measures; v) essential stabilisation efforts in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan; and vi) migration dialogue.

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

² This excludes 133 non-operational contracts accounting for €31M that are not included in the MLS analysis. Administrative costs are also excluded from the analysis. These are mostly evaluations and audits, air services, mappings and plans, reports, communications and events.

³ Due to the nature of their interventions, the Ethiopia Job Compact and Social Protection System in Sudan projects do not report output data against the EUTF indicators. However, the current report presents qualitative information on their progress.

⁴ One completed project (RESTORE 2 FAO) never reported data to the MLS.

⁵ Ten of the 119 projects currently in implementation are either too early in their implementation phase to be able to report outputs or their activities do not generate outputs that are relevant to the EUTF indicators, and two do not report quantitative data to the MLS but provide qualitative updates for inclusion in MLS reports.

⁶ The four Strategic Objectives of the EUTF are: SO1 'Greater economic and employment opportunities'; SO2 'Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people'; SO3 'Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination' and SO4 'Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration'.

⁷ Note that iii) is not considered relevant for the HoA window.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. MLS METHODOLOGY

The MLS uses data produced by projects' internal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems to inform the 38 EUTF common output indicators¹ that are shared by the three EUTF windows. The MLS team works with each implementing partner (IP) to develop a reporting system that allows the MLS to collect the most detailed and granular level of data common to all IPs. To that end, the MLS has developed a reporting template that it uses for most projects, although the reporting template is tailored to each project through a drafting and feedback process with respective IPs. Given the complexity and diversity of the EUTF portfolio, and the fact that IPs and M&E systems have different resources, limitations and capacities, the MLS tries to offer as much flexibility as possible with regard to the quantity, disaggregation and format of data collected from IPs.

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

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

During the S1 2020 reporting period, following a consultative process with implementing partners, EU delegations and the EU headquarters, the EUTF revised its common output indicators and their respective methodologies. The objective of this exercise was to better capture the portfolio's outputs, to ensure methodological coherence and consistency across implementing partners and regions by minimising room for interpretation, and to improve alignment with the EU Directorate-General for International Partnerships' (INTPA) results framework, as well as other relevant common frameworks. INTPA's relevant thematic specialists were consulted for all SOs and for all three windows as part of this process. The resultant revisions have been formalised through a set of methodological notes, which can be found in the annexes to the S1 2020 report. For more information about this process, please see the S1 2020 report.

2.1.1. OUTCOME ANALYSIS

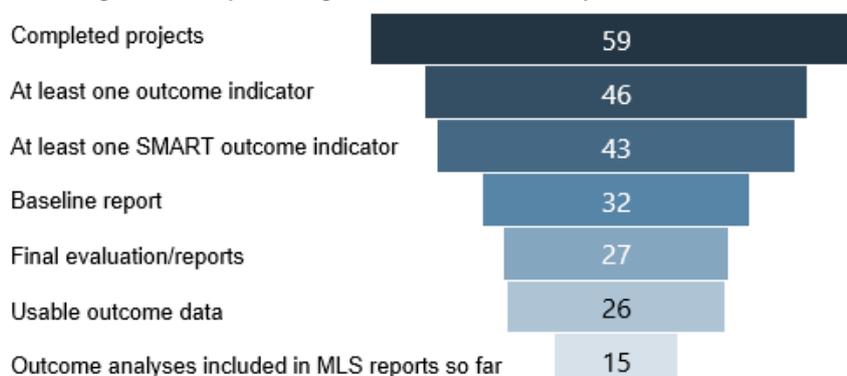
In addition to output monitoring, the EUTF MLS started to include project- and programme-level outcome analysis in S2 2020 in the form of focus boxes for relevant completed projects. Because there are no shared EUTF outcome indicators (and no commonalities across all baselines and M&E systems), aggregating outcome data for the EUTF portfolio is not possible as data reported on outcome indicators for which baseline data has not been collected is not exploitable. In addition, aggregating outcomes of projects implementing in different countries, with different timelines, and contributing to various strategic objectives may not be relevant due to the importance of situating outcomes within their context. Therefore, it was agreed that instead of a quantitative aggregation of outcome indicators across projects, the MLS would focus on specific projects' outcome data as it becomes available, to provide an indicative picture of the changes to which the EUTF is contributing on the ground. For more information on EUTF outcome analysis, the MLS produced a note that can be retrieved [here](#).²

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

² https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/eutf_mls_outcomes_vulgarisation.pdf.

For this report, the MLS team reviewed the baseline, mid-term and final evaluations that were made available for completed projects, based on which the number of potential outcome analyses that could be performed in future reports was calculated.

Figure 2: Projects eligible for outcome analysis, October 2021



Out of a total of 59 completed projects in the HoA window, 46 were considered to have at least one outcome indicator in their logframe. Among the remaining thirteen projects, some either did not mention outcomes in their logical framework or did not include at least one indicator to measure them. Others did have one or several indicators, but these were considered by the MLS team to actually be output-rather than outcome-level, i.e. they measured the direct results of interventions rather than the desired short-term and medium-term effects of the intervention's outputs (for instance, an 'outcome' indicator that counts the number of trainees completing a TVET training is considered to be output-level by the MLS).

Of the 46 projects with one or several outcome indicators, three had not made them SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Time-bound), making them difficult to exploit for analysis.

Of the 43 projects with at least one SMART outcome indicator in their logframe, 32 had shared either a baseline evaluation or a report serving as a baseline (such as a needs assessment) with the MLS team. It should be noted that the remaining eleven did not necessarily all lack a baseline (some of them actually included baseline data in their final report), but they did not make the report available to the MLS team at the time of drafting this report.

Finally, of the 32 projects with a baseline, 27 had also shared a final evaluation or report with the MLS team. Of the five remaining projects, some had not yet completed their final evaluation because the project had just ended or was part of a programme that is still ongoing, one had its final evaluation rejected by the implementing partner due to poor quality, while others did not make the relevant documents available to the MLS team. (It should be noted that of the 27 projects with both a baseline and a final evaluation, sixteen had also shared a mid-term evaluation or report that could potentially feed into the outcome analysis as well.)

26 projects with at least one SMART outcome indicator, a baseline and a final evaluation have some amount of data that is usable for MLS outcome analysis (the remaining one shared a final narrative report that mostly included qualitative information, but a final evaluation should be submitted once the programme ends). 16 of these 26 projects focus on resilience (Strategic Objective 2), five on governance (Strategic Objective 4), four on employment (Strategic Objective 1), and one on migration management (Strategic Objective 3). In terms of geographic distribution, most projects are located in Ethiopia (eleven), followed by Sudan (four), Kenya and regional projects (three each), Somalia and Uganda (two each), and South Sudan (one).

Fifteen of these projects have already been analysed through outcome focus boxes in either the S2 2020 report or in this report. This includes eight projects examined under the RESET II programme outcome focus box in S2 2020. The main reason why some projects have not yet been covered by the

MLS outcome analysis is that while their final evaluation contains exploitable data, they are part of a programme that is still ongoing;¹ it will thus be more interesting to conduct an outcome analysis upon the entire programme's completion.

2.2. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS IN THE S1 2021 REPORT

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

- Previously gathered GIZ² data affected by the methodological changes could not be transferred to the new system. Therefore, the historical GIZ data included in this report is not complete and numbers might differ from earlier reports.
- For completed projects where IPs could no longer be contacted, the MLS team has applied only those methodological changes that were feasible without consultation, using project documents for reference.

In S1 2021, data was received for all projects for which it was expected, except in the following cases:

- Ethiopia:
 - DRR Sidama, DRR NDRMC and RESET Plus UNICEF were unable to submit their data in time.
 - *Alianza Shire* is in the process of relocating its programming to Somali Region due to the crisis in Tigray, and therefore had no outputs to report this semester.
- Kenya:
 - S1 2021 outputs for the Piloting Private Sector (IFC) project will be reflected in the next report because it is only able to report on a half-year reporting schedule that does not coincide with the MLS data collection cycle.
- Regional:
 - The Free Movement ILO project did not deliver any outputs relevant to the EUTF indicators in S1 2021, as most activities were either in the pipeline or nearing completion, and will thus be reported next semester.
 - For Cross-Border VSFG as well as the IGAD Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa Region (IPPSHAR) programme led by ADA and IGAD, specific outputs were excluded from MLS analysis because no feedback on quality assurance questions was provided and in some cases data was only partially reported.
- Somalia:
 - REINTEG UN Habitat was not able to collect data for its last quarter due to staff turnover. However, the project expects to collect the data for these final outputs while conducting the endline evaluation, which had not been finalised at the time of drafting the MLS report.

¹ This concerns the RDPP and Cross-border regional programmes.

² *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ).

3. PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

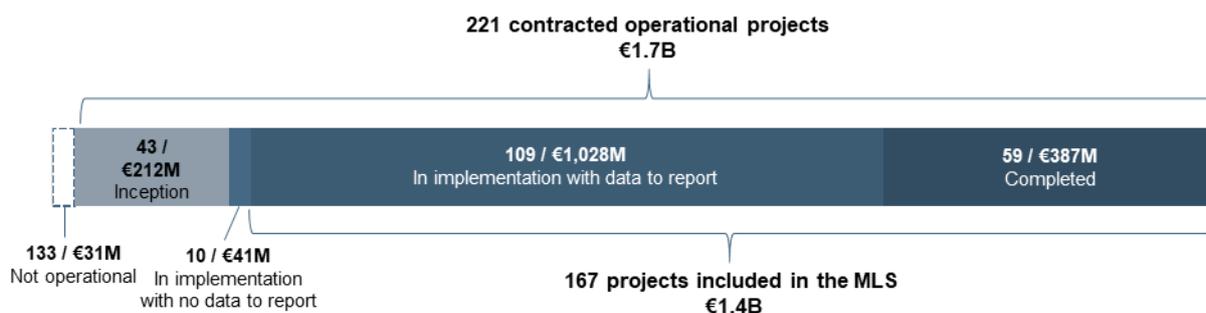
3.1. BUDGET AND NUMBER OF CONTRACTS BY STATUS

As of September 2021, the EUTF for Africa has committed €4.9B, including €1.8B across 93 decisions in the Horn of Africa window, of which a total of €1.7B have been contracted to 221 operational projects so far.

The 221 contracted operational projects include 43 projects in their inception phase, 10 projects in implementation but with no data to report to the MLS, either because they are too early in their implementation phase or because their activities do not generate outputs that are relevant to the EUTF indicators, 109 projects in implementation and with data or other qualitative information to report, and 59 completed projects.

The current report includes data or other information on 167 projects (equivalent in funding to €1.4B), comprising 58 completed projects,¹ 107 projects in implementation phase with quantitative data to report, and two projects whose progress is only described qualitatively, due to the nature of their activities.²

Figure 3: Projects and budget covered by the current MLS report, September 2021^{3,4}



36 projects started reporting data to the MLS for the first time in S1 2021, which are collectively worth €298M. Together with budget amendments approved for existing projects, this represents an increase of €306M in funding covered by the EUTF MLS compared to S2 2020. The details of these 36 projects are depicted in the table below.

Table 1: Projects included in MLS reporting for the first time in S1 2021

Country	Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Regional	Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa Region	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-08	Cross-Border PACT RASMI II	PACT	€1,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-09	Cross-Border BORESHA II DRC	DRC	€3,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-10	Cross-Border PACT SEEK II	PACT	€3,137,520

¹ The RESTORE 2 FAO project, which was completed in May 2021, never reported data to the MLS.

² These two projects are the Social Protection System in Sudan and the Ethiopia Jobs Compact.

³ 133 projects worth approximately €31M and considered 'non-operational' are excluded from the overall analysis in the following section. These are mostly evaluations and audits, air services, mappings and plans, reports, communications and events.

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

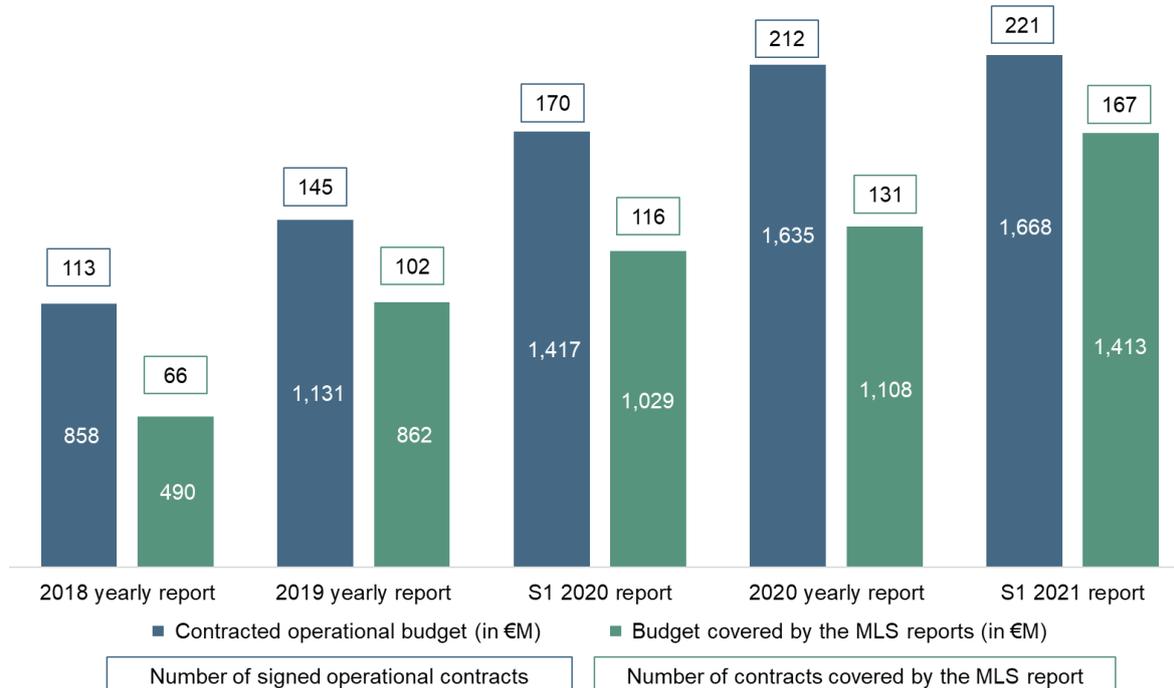
	Supporting the IGAD Secretariat in the Area of Peace and Security – Phase II	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-36-03	IPPSHAR II IGAD	IGAD	€2,752,000
	Disrupting criminal trafficking and smuggling networks through increased anti-money laundering and financial investigation capacity in the Greater Horn of Africa	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-62-01	DISRUPTING CN CIVIPOL	CIVIPOL	€4,900,000
	CRRF: Inclusive Urban Development and Mobility	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-67-01	CRRF Urban Development IRC	IRC	€3,800,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-67-03	CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance	Cities Alliance	€600,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-67-04	CRRF Urban Development Koboko	Koboko Municipal Council	€2,799,958
	CRRF: Displacement responses through regional cooperation and technical exchange (CRRF DIRECT)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-79-01	CRRF DIRECT Oxfam	OXFAM	€1,400,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-79-02	CRRF DIRECT CARE	CARE	€1,500,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-79-04	CRRF DIRECT IRC	IRC	€2,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-79-06	CRRF DIRECT Maison Shalom	Maison Shalom	€1,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-79-07	CRRF DIRECT DRC	DRC	€800,000
Ethiopia	RESET Plus	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-24-04	RESET Plus Innovation Fund	ICCO	€8,000,000
	LISEC	T05-EUTF-HoA-ET-42-01	LISEC UNIDO	UNIDO	€7,750,000
		T05-EUTF-HoA-ET-42-03	LISEC Job Creation	People in Need	€5,750,000
	Stability and Services Gambela	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-77	Stability and Services Gambela IRC	IRC	€7,840,000
South Sudan	South Sudan Rural Development: feeder roads to strengthen the livelihoods and resilience of rural communities.	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-84-02	Feeder Road SS UNOPS	UNOPS	€13,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-84-03	Feeder Road SS WFP	WFP	€22,100,000
	South Sudan Women Empowerment	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-85-05	SS Women Empowerment CORDAID	CORDAID	€900,000
	South Sudan Job Creation	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-93-01	SS Job Creation ITC	ITC	€4,825,000
Sudan	Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) SD	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-06	RDPP SD RVO	RVO	€3,000,000

	Protection of Persons of Concern (PROTECT)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-43-02	PROTECT DRC	DRC	€3,000,000
	Integrated measures to promote rural-urban value addition and employment (IMPROVE)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-44-01	IMPROVE-EU GIZ	GIZ	€8,000,000
	Youth, Employment, Skills (YES)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-54-01	Youth, Employment, Skills (YES)	GIZ	€14,885,000
	Humanitarian Development Nexus: Building resilient communities in West Kordofan	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-63-01	BRICK UNICEF	UNICEF	€6,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-63-02	BRICK CONCERN	CONCERN	€4,000,000
	Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-73-02	HEALTHPRO GOAL	GOAL	€4,905,000
	EU support for a Social Protection System in Sudan	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-82-02	Social Protection System in Sudan	ILO	€1,800,000
	Humanitarian-Development Nexus: Strengthening preparedness and response of the health system addressing the COVID-19 Pandemic in Sudan	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-91-01	COVID-19 Response Sudan	WHO	€20,050,000
	Administration Agreement concerning the Sudan Transition and Recovery Support (STARS) Multi-Donor Trust Fund	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-94-01	STARS MDTF	World Bank	€112,900,000
	Sudan Democratic Transition	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-97-01	Sudan Democratic Transition HRO UN	OHCHR	€4,950,000
Uganda	Security, Protection and Economic Empowerment (SUPREME) In Uganda	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-68-01	SUPREME Livelihoods WV	WV	€9,581,489
		T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-68-04	SUPREME Justice LWF	LWF	€648,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-68-06	SUPREME JLOS IRC	IRC	€750,000
	Response to Increased Environmental Degradation and Promotion of Alternative Energy Sources in Refugee Hosting Districts (RED)	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-83-01	RED Save the Children	Save the Children	€5,100,000

The below graph illustrates the evolution over time of the number of EUTF contracted operational projects as well as the number of projects in the MLS reports, together with the corresponding funding

amounts. Between March¹ and September 2021, 36 new projects have been contracted, including eleven operational projects that are collectively worth €49M.

Figure 4: Evolution of projects and budgets covered by the MLS in the HoA, September 2021²

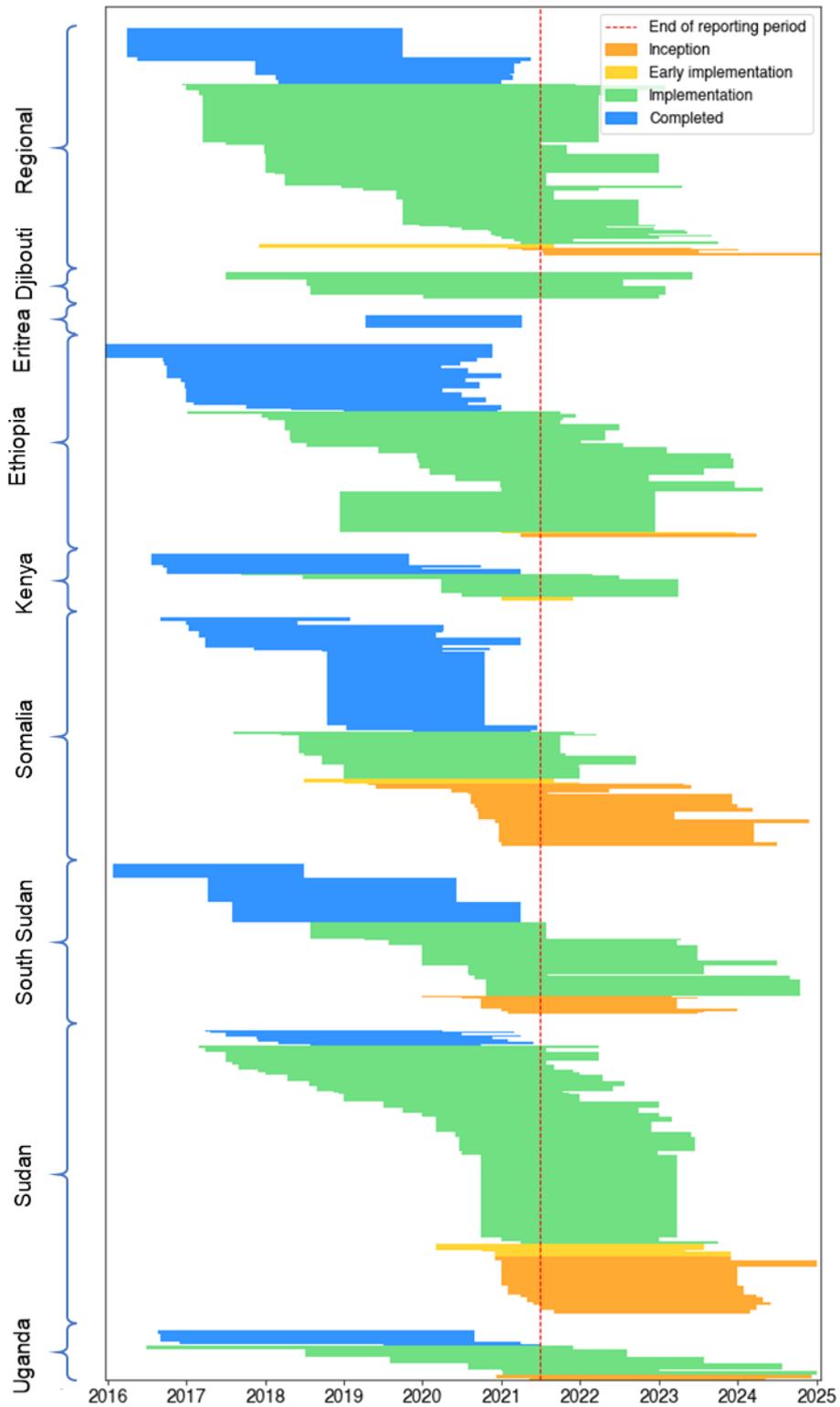


The below graph depicts the 221 contracted operational projects by budget, lifespan and status of implementation. 133 'non-operational' projects worth approximately €31M are omitted, as well as administrative costs. Budgets refer solely to EUTF contributions. The length of the bars represents the lifespan of the project and the height represents the EUTF budget per project. The colour of the bars indicates the status of the project, with projects completed before 1 July 2021 indicated in blue.

¹ The funding data in the previous MLS report, which covered the year 2020, was valid as of the end of March 2021.

² Possible discrepancies between total contracted budgets, total budget covered by the report and indicated increases in contracted budget and in budget covered by the report are either due to rounding or to budget amendments to existing project budgets between reporting periods.

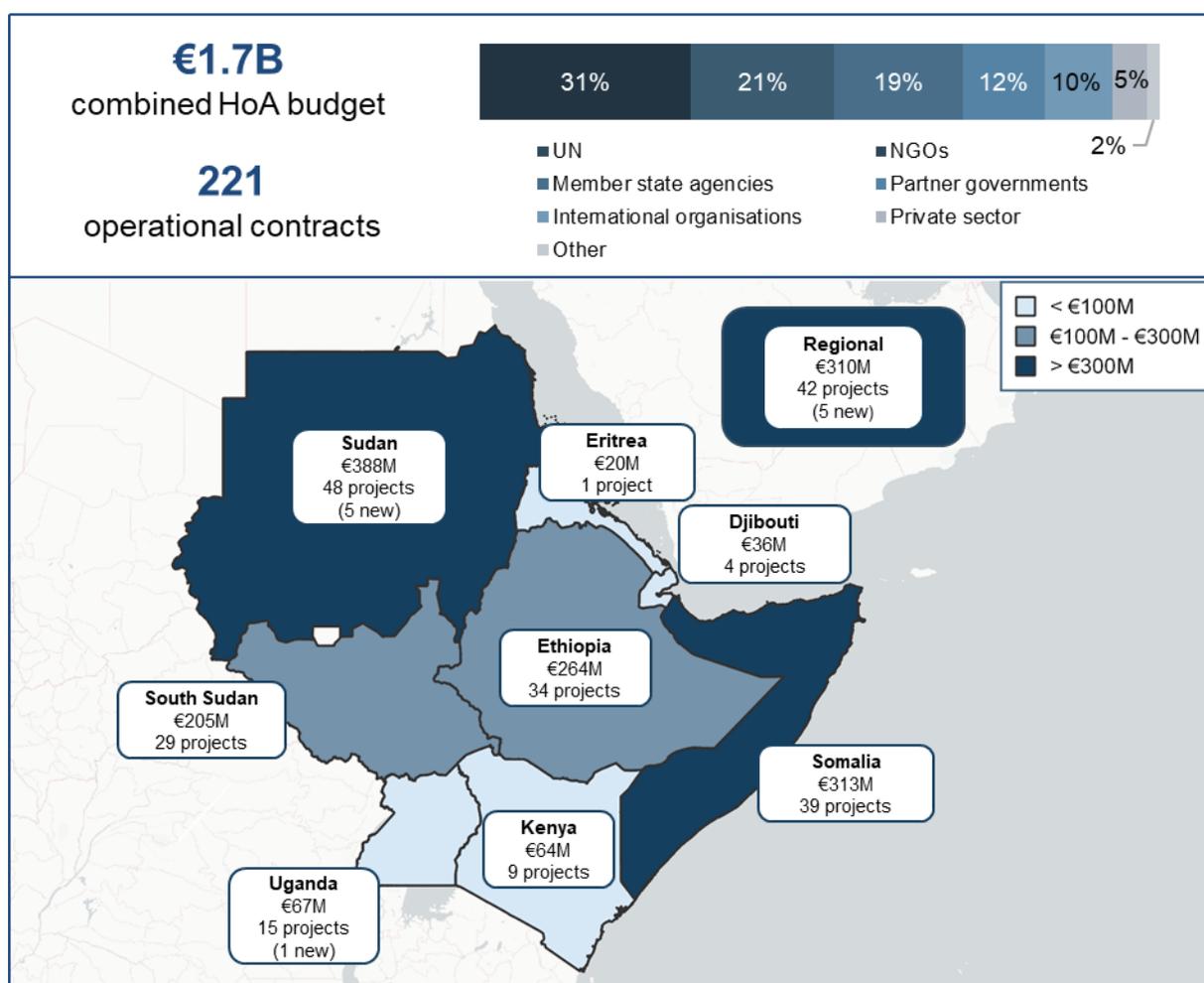
Figure 5: EUTF HoA contracted projects by budget and implementation status, September 2021



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

As of September 2021, projects in Sudan collectively represent the largest amount of contracted EUTF funding. A total of €388M (or 23% of the total) have been contracted to 48 projects in the country (five projects and €59M more than at the end of March 2021).¹ Somalia follows, with 39 contracted projects for a total value of €313M (19% of the total). Five new regional projects have been signed between March and September 2021, bringing the total number of regional projects to 42 and the amount of contracted funding for these to €310M.

Figure 6: Number of projects and budgets covered by the MLS in the HoA, September 2021²



In Ethiopia, the number of projects (34) and the amount of funds contracted to (€264M, 16% of the total) have remained unchanged since March 2021. Similarly, no new projects have been signed in South Sudan, where, as of September 2021, €205M (12% of the total) are distributed across 29 contracts.

€67M are contracted in Uganda and €64M in Kenya (4% of the total each), spread across fifteen (one new) and nine contracts, respectively. With a less sizable share, four projects have been contracted in Djibouti for a total of €36M (or 2% of EUTF funds). Since March 2021, the overall EUTF budget in Eritrea

¹ The funding data in the previous MLS report, which covered the year 2020, was valid as of the end of March 2021.

² On the map, 'new' projects refer to operational projects newly contracted between March and September 2021. In addition to these, 25 non-operational projects were contracted during the same period.

has been reduced from €84M to €20M (1% of total funding) due to the de-commitment of funds for two contracted projects.

The EUTF HoA contracted budget is largely managed by United Nations (UN) agencies, funds and programmes (€510M). These are followed by non-governmental organisations (NGOs), which have received €359M. EU member state agencies represent 19% of the total contracted budget, amounting to €324M. HoA partner governments manage 12% (or €199M) of the funding,¹ while 10% (€160M) is contracted to international organisations and 5% to private sector service providers.²

Of the total contracted volume (€1.7B),³ an estimated €727M (or 44%) focuses on resilience-building activities (SO2) aimed at strengthening direct service delivery and access to basic services for vulnerable, displaced and host community population groups. The funding for these activities has increased by €96M since the end of March 2021, when it was estimated to account for 39% of the total contracted funds. South Sudan and Sudan have the largest relative portions of funding allocated to SO2-related activities, with 78% and 65% respectively.

Some €421M are estimated to support the creation of economic and employment opportunities (SO1), making it the Strategic Objective with the second largest amount of funding in the region (25% of the total budget). SO1 remains the priority strategic objective in Eritrea (100% of the total funding in the country), Ethiopia (51%), Djibouti (42%) and Uganda (38%).

Governance, security and conflict prevention activities (SO4) are funded by around 17% of the EUTF HoA budget (€293M). Somalia (39%), regional projects (23%) and Kenya (20%) have the most SO4 funding, proportionate to their overall budget.

12% of the EUTF HoA contracted budget (€195M) supports activities directly related to migration management (SO3), particularly through regional interventions such as the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, the Free Movement programme and the ETM Rwanda initiative. SO3 represents 43% of the funding for regional projects.

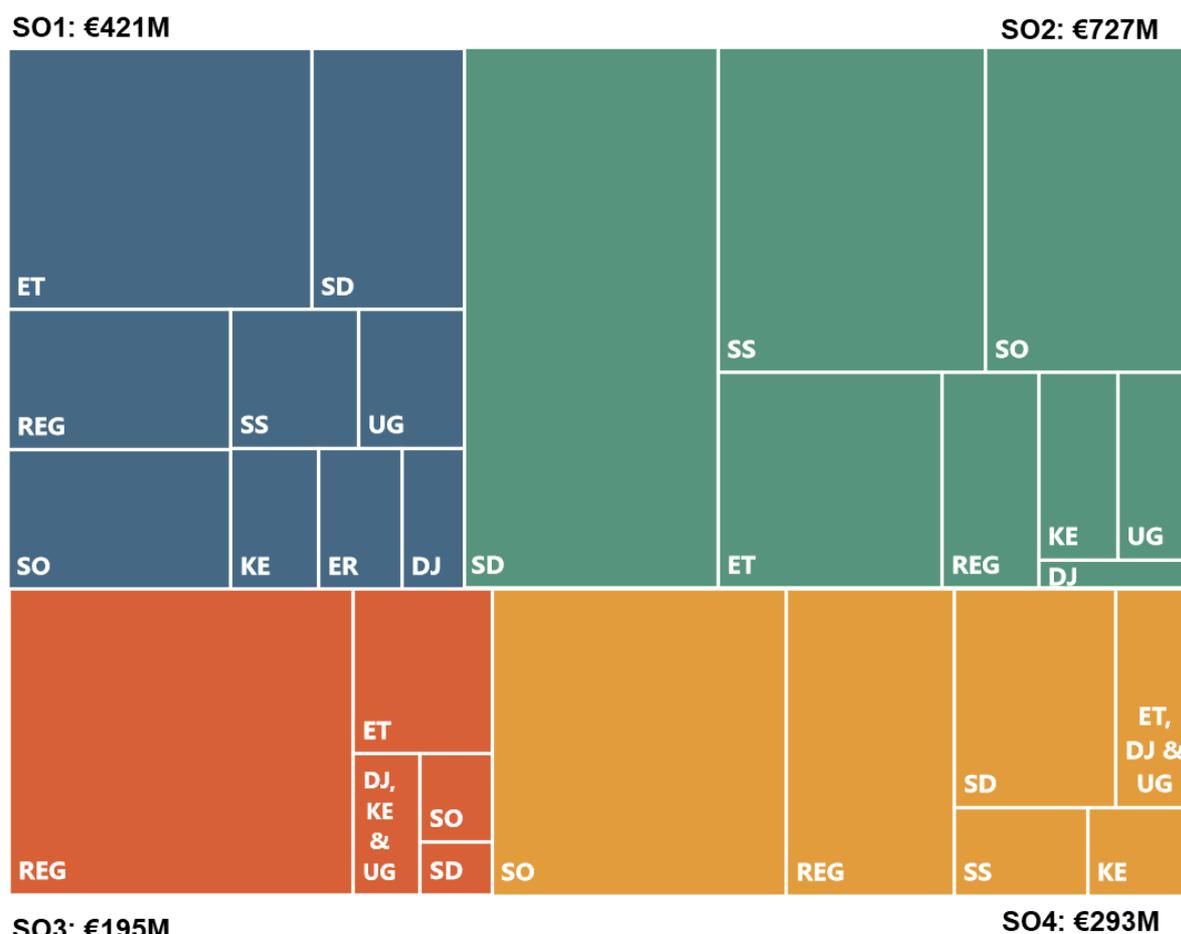
Finally, €31M (2% of the contracted EUTF funding) are dedicated to cross-cutting issues (CCI).

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

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

³ The figure and the analysis only include contracts considered to be 'operational'.

Figure 7: Budget breakdown by Strategic Objectives, September 2021¹



3.3. BUDGET ALLOCATED TO THE COVID-19 RESPONSE

A combined €182M has been allocated to the COVID-19 response through 59 projects² as of June 2021, representing 11% of the total EUTF budget in the HoA window. In most cases (53%), projects undertook small adjustments of activities, another 25% involved formal agreements between the EU and IPs to reallocate funds, and 8% are projects fully devoted to the COVID-19 response. The remaining 14% of cases comprise other types of rearrangements, such as top-ups (including funds that were decommitted from cancelled projects and reallocated) or reallocation from contingency funds. When broken down by Strategic Objective, €134M were allocated to COVID-19-related support for livelihoods (SO1) and €44M to resilience-building activities (SO2), while approximately €2M were directed towards migration management (SO3) and €1M to governance, security and conflict prevention (SO4).^{3,4}

Since S2 2020 reporting, an additional €31M was allocated to the COVID-19 response, virtually all in Sudan. A €20M contribution was added to the Sudan Transition and Recovery Support Multi-Donor Trust Fund (STARS MDTF), which funds the Sudan Family Support Programme (SFSP) – an initiative

¹ Share of budget for projects contracted and relevant to the MLS. The total displayed in the visual does not reflect cross-cutting indicators, which represent €31M.

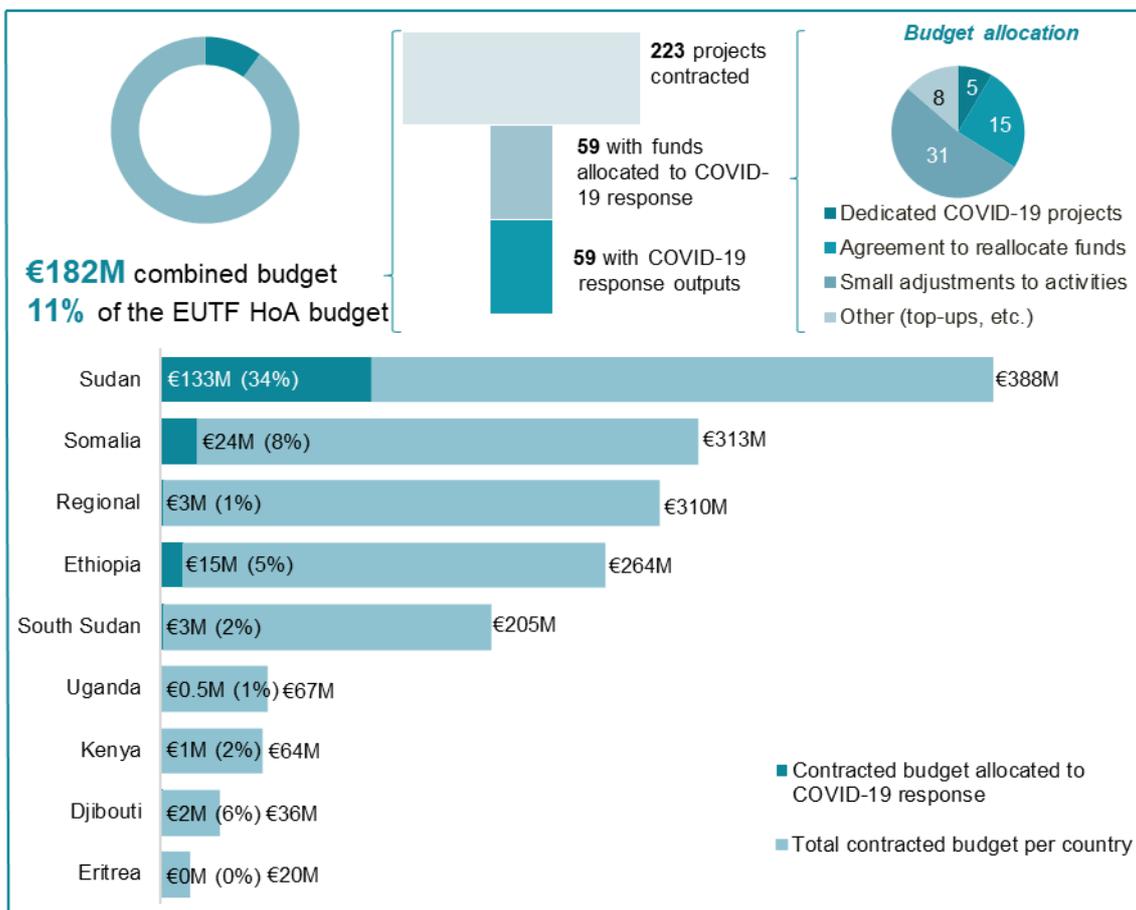
² This number only includes dedicated COVID-19-oriented projects and projects that considered the amount of funding (re)allocated to COVID-19 significant enough to report to the MLS team. A few projects reoriented or added COVID-19 components to their activities, but deemed the amount spent on this to be insignificant.

³ Since 2020, the MLS team has been asking IPs to provide information on any reorientation of their activities for the COVID-19 response as part of the data collection process. The amounts are based on IP budget estimates for their COVID-19 response activities.

⁴ Cross-cutting indicators (SO5) had a COVID-19 budget allocation of €55,000.

that aims to mitigate the impact of the pandemic and escalating economic crisis on households, and to develop effective social protection policies and institutions. The COVID-19 Response WHO project, also in Sudan, received an additional €10M. The remaining portion of new funding was reported by CRRF ET UNHCR in Ethiopia, PROTECT DRC in Sudan, SSRD IRC in South Sudan and CRRF DIRECT IRC in Burundi.

Figure 8: Budget allocation of COVID-19 response in the HoA, as reported by IPs^{1,2,3}



¹ The COVID-19 budgets are as reported by IPs during 2020 and S1 2021 data collection and rounded to the nearest €M.

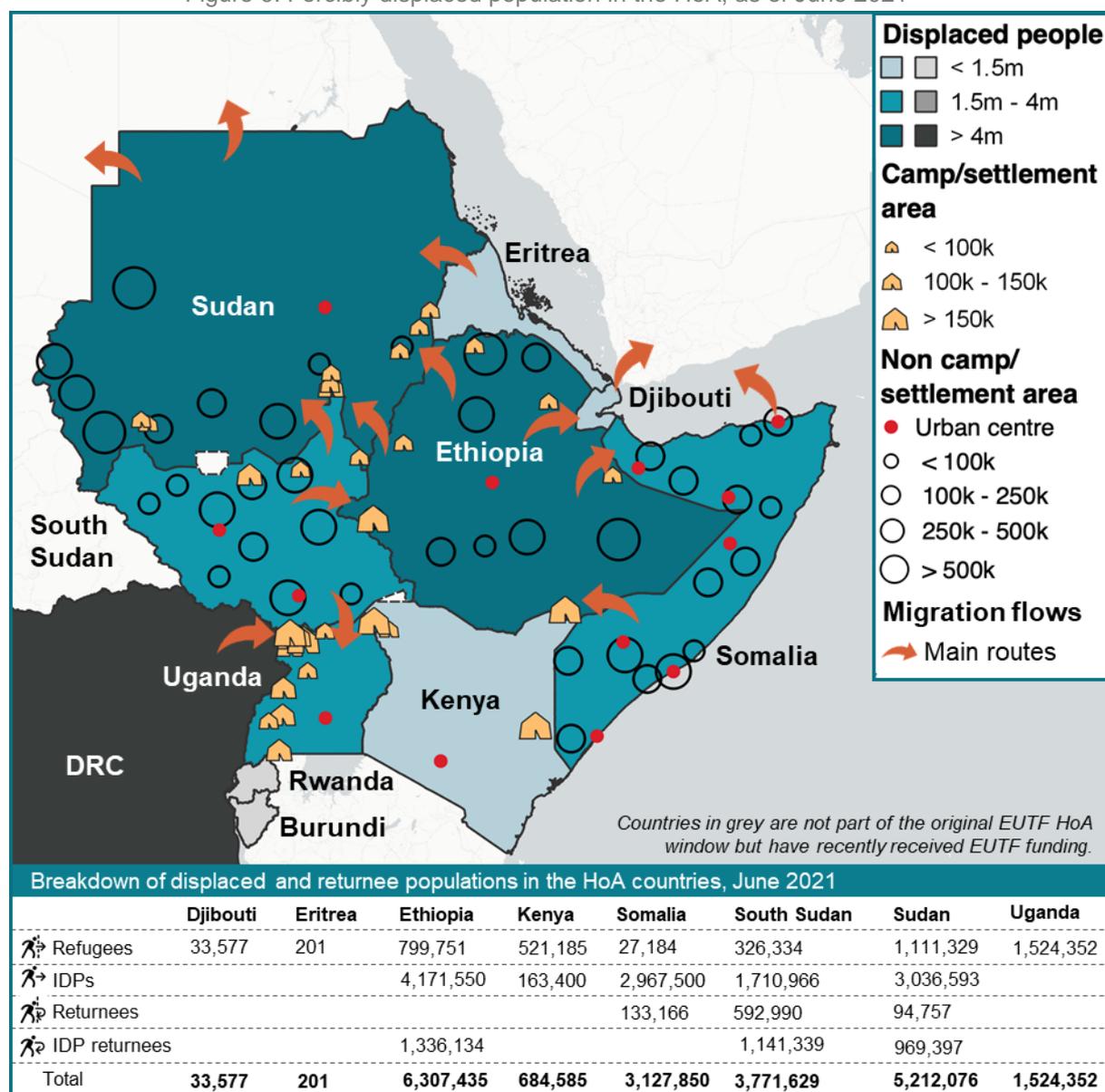
² One of the five dedicated COVID-19 projects is still in inception.

³ For this analysis, the allocated funds considered are only for those projects that are already contracted and operational. Some projects in their inception phase may have additional funding allocated to COVID-19 response that has not been included here, but will be reflected in future reports.

4. SITUATION AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

4.1. THE HOA REGION IN S1 2021

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



The Horn of Africa region continues to be the source of Africa's largest displacement crisis, exacerbated by conflict, natural disasters, low levels of human development, high levels of food insecurity, high rates of unemployment, vulnerable livelihoods and high levels of dependency on external assistance.³ The HoA region hosts more than 4.3 million refugees based on estimations from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The ongoing crisis in the Tigray region of Ethiopia has contributed to a significant increase in the region's collective internally displaced population, from 9

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

² Sources are detailed in each country section.

³ WFP and IOM, 'Life amidst a pandemic: Hunger, migration and displacement in the East and Horn of Africa', June 2021.

million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 1.9 million IDP returnees at the start of 2021 to 12 million IDPs and 3.4 million IDP returnees by June 2021, according to data collected by the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).¹ A joint publication by the World Food Programme (WFP) and IOM on migration patterns in 2020 reported that forced displacement due to conflict was a key driver of movement along all migratory routes (48%). In fact, it accounted for the majority of movements along the Eastern Route via Yemen towards the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries (88%), as well as along the Northern Route through Sudan and Libya, typically towards Europe (72%). 32% of all movements within the HoA region in 2020 were attributable to forced displacement due to conflict, while natural disasters constituted 9% and seasonal drivers accounted for 16%. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated existing risks of irregular migration due to increased protection concerns such as abuse, gender-based violence (GBV), exploitation, trafficking in persons (TIP), smuggling of persons (SOM) and arbitrary detention, with some poor households adopting 'negative coping strategies' such as child trafficking.²

Economic shocks, conflict and weather-related trends in the first half of 2021 mean that the region is projected to face severe food insecurity through to early 2022.³ The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on economic activity that has led to currency depreciation and inflation,⁴ including an increase in annual inflation from 19.2% in January to 24.5% in June in Ethiopia.⁵ Furthermore, conflict and instability have led to acute levels of food insecurity in parts of Ethiopia due to constraints on humanitarian assistance and to the spill over of fighting from Tigray into Amhara and Afar Regions,⁶ while localised violence similarly disrupted humanitarian operations in South Sudan's Greater Pibor Administrative Area, Jonglei, Warrap and Eastern Equatoria in the first half of 2021.⁷ Weather shocks included irregular rainfall that negatively affected crop and livestock production, with a second consecutive 'failed' rainy season in the first half of 2021. This has impacted household income, crop and livestock production, sales and food prices (such as 400% to 500% increases in cereal prices in Sudan).⁸ Humanitarian funding is also declining in the HoA region, which will likely have negative consequences for household economies and food security – perhaps most notably for refugees, who often rely on international food assistance.⁹ For example, inadequate funding has led to decreases in monthly in-kind and cash assistance by between 16% and as much as 60% in countries such as Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.¹⁰

On the political front, the first six months of 2021 observed the resurgence of longstanding international political tensions in the HoA region – notably between Ethiopia and Sudan over the disputed area of Al-Fashaga, between Eritrea and Ethiopia's Tigray region over the presence of Eritrean troops, and between Somalia and Kenya over disputed maritime borders.¹¹

In an effort to foster regional integration, the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) officially commenced on 1 January 2021, following initial delays due to the pandemic. This marks a step towards economic integration between the 54 African countries that have signed the agreement, including 38 countries that have ratified the AfCFTA,¹² with the aim of creating a single market for goods and

¹ IOM DTM, 'Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) – Data portal', Retrieved on 1 October 2021 at <https://dtm.iom.int/>; UNHCR, 'Data portal', Retrieved on 1 October 2021 at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations>.

² European Commission, 'International partnerships – stories – 'digital solutions for civil society organisations in the Horn of Africa to better support victims of trafficking'', 30 July 2021.

³ FEWSNET, 'East Africa – Food security outlook, July 2021 – January 2022', 2021.

⁴ Global Network Against Food Crises and FSIN, '2021 Global Report on Food Crises', 2021.

⁵ Trading economics, 'Ethiopia inflation rate', 2021.

⁶ UNOCHA, 'Ethiopia – Tigray region humanitarian update situation report', 2 September 2021.

⁷ WFP, 'South Sudan country brief - July 2021', July 2021.

⁸ FEWSNET, 'East Africa – Food security outlook, July 2021 – January 2022', 2021.

⁹ UNOCHA, 'Inter-agency appeals: southern and eastern Africa', 2021.

¹⁰ FEWSNET, 'East Africa – Extreme outcomes are likely in Tigray, Ethiopia, amid high food insecurity in rest of region', June 2021.

¹¹ Al Jazeera, 'The tripartite alliance that is destabilising the Horn of Africa,' 10 May 2021; African Business, 'Horn diplomacy breaks down as IGAD loses relevance', 10 March 2021.

¹² Eritrea remains the only AU member state to not have signed the AfCFTA.

services. World Bank estimates predict that the agreement could increase household income adjusted for inflation by 7%, depending on how effectively it is implemented.¹

The EUTF HoA window has recently expanded its programme coverage to include decisions implemented in neighbouring countries such as Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Rwanda. Around 300,000 people fled Burundi following election-related violence in 2015, with 276,000 still displaced as of June 2021, mainly in Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and the DRC.² Similarly, ongoing conflict and instability in the DRC has led nearly one million refugees to seek asylum in neighbouring countries (as of June 2021)³ and caused a further 5.2 million people to be internally displaced. The country also hosts almost 540,000 refugees, mainly from Rwanda (40%, though biometric registration of Rwandan refugees is still ongoing) and the Central African Republic (39%), with smaller numbers from South Sudan and Burundi. In addition, more than 27.3 million people in the country are food insecure (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification [IPC] Phase 3-4).⁴ While around 270,000 Rwandan refugees are still settled in neighbouring HoA countries following the 1994 genocide, Rwanda also hosts 127,609 refugees, almost all from the DRC (61%) and Burundi (39%).⁵ In addition, in September 2019, UNHCR, the African Union and the Government of Rwanda signed a Memorandum of Understanding to establish an Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) that began operating that same month, serving refugees evacuated from Libya. So far, the ETM Rwanda has supported 515 evacuees, most of whom are Eritrean (51%), Sudanese (36%) and Somalis (8%).

4.2. THE EUTF RESPONSE – OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

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

4.2.1. OVERVIEW OF EUTF INDICATORS OUTPUTS

The table below shows the aggregated values reported by HoA projects for 37 of the 38 EUTF common output indicators as of 30 June 2021. EUTF indicator 3.1 (Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members) has no reported contribution to date in the HoA window.

¹ African Business, 'What is the AfCFTA', 7 September 2021.

² UNHCR, 'Burundi regional refugee response plan, 2021 mid-year report', 13 October 2021.

³ UNHCR, 'DRC factsheet June 2021', June 2021.

⁴ WFP, 'Emergency dashboard – June 2021 – Democratic Republic of Congo', October 2021.

⁵ UNHCR, 'Rwanda operational update – June – July 2021', July 2021.

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

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	Total	Evolution by quarter
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	49,799	21,148	16,854	12,413	100,213	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	1,934	4,150	471	107	6,663	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	123,768	89,491	111,723	71,249	396,231	
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	31,144	20,339	18,628	16,547	86,658	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	30	6	26	11	73	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	7	25	30	76	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	549	1,134	2,103	503	4,289	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	2,678,195	1,018,994	1,653,016	960,229	6,310,433	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	876,213	351,525	286,898	264,776	1,779,412	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	873,298	1,544,864	1,705,112	100,299	4,223,573	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	119	55	91	16	281	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	48,903	8,151	5,248	1,784	64,086	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	491,044	627,731	9,740,705	421,840	11,281,321	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	19,352	34,310	29,521	14,292	97,474	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	3,977,300	1,009,650	1,262,031	1,459,986	7,708,966	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	49,019	16,996	6,275	3,533	75,823	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	68,160	166,289	56,384	20,877	311,710	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	7,051	2,083	1,921	930	11,985	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from post-arrival assistance	27,759	3,189	1,053	1,523	33,524	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	7,583	5,421	4,796	1,926	19,726	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	200	258	533	481	1,472	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	6,487	8,481	2,707	2,978	20,653	
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefiting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	0	306	213	5	524	
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	19	72	40	131	
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	0	0	4	0	4	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	53	17	3	3	76	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	27	358	1,766	2,153	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	13,563	14,212	4,330	2,315	34,418	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	29,457	84,644	158,686	23,015	295,802	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	196	168	182	70	616	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,643	525	362	743	3,273	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	238	117	154	384	892	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	209	154	248	80	691	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	37	30	21	8	96	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	935,668	5,858,635	6,794,303	
6.2 Number of people directly benefiting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	109,397	14,401	123,798	
6.3 Number of entities benefiting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	526	1,685	2,211	

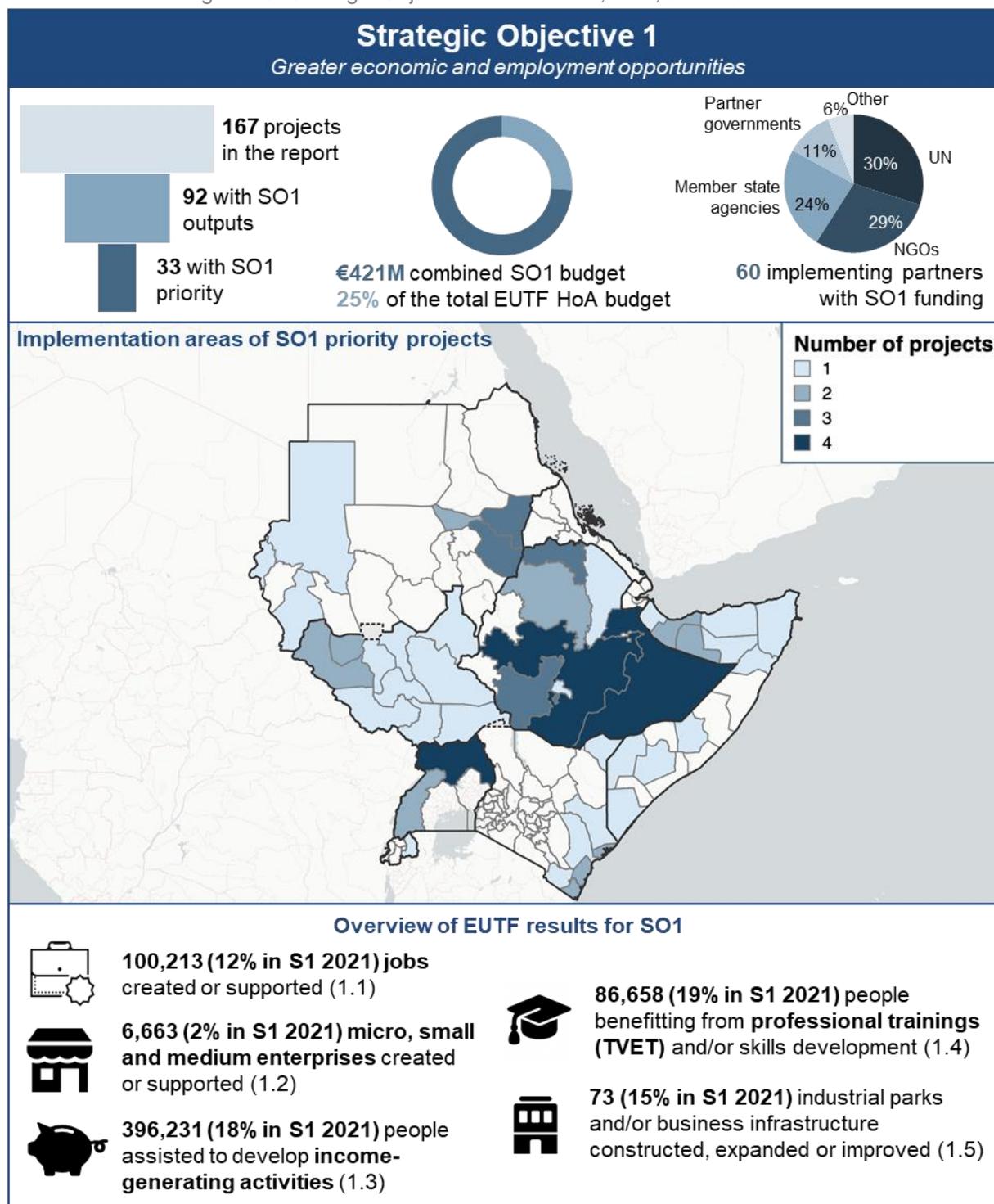
¹ The sum of Q1 and Q2 2021 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2021 values due to rounding.

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

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

4.2.2. GREATER ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Figure 10: Strategic Objective 1 dashboard, HoA, June 2021^{1,2,1,2}



Like most countries worldwide, economies in the Horn of Africa were significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. For example, Kenya's economy contracted for the first time in nearly 30

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

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

years, with revenue from tourism declining by 44% compared to the previous year.³ Similarly, for the first time in more than 20 years of continued economic growth, Djibouti's economic activity contracted in 2020 due to the fall in global demand for transport and logistics services, on which the Djiboutian economy largely depends.⁴ All told, the African Development Bank (AfDB) estimates that an additional 12.3 million people in the East Africa region⁵ have fallen into extreme poverty due to the pandemic.⁶

However, East Africa is the only region of the African continent that narrowly avoided a recession, aided by growth in the agriculture sector, by continued public spending on large-scale infrastructure projects and by improved regional economic integration. In fact, the AfDB expects the regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth to rise to 4.1% in 2021 and to 5.6% by 2023, from 0.4% in 2020.⁷ Several risk factors may, however, undermine these predictions, including the emergence of more contagious variants of COVID-19, setbacks vaccinating enough of the population to avoid new waves of infections and high levels of public debt, as well as conflict, security and weather-related risks described in the regional overview in section 4.1.

A concerted financial effort to mitigate the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in significant amounts of new EUTF funding for SO1 interventions in 2020 (including a €93M contribution to the Sudan Transition and Recovery Support Multi-Donor Trust Fund and a €6M top-up to the Ethiopia Job Compact to provide short-term emergency support to workers in vulnerable employment).⁸ In S1 2021, small amounts of newly allocated SO1 funding were approved (such as the recently signed Employment Promotion in Khartoum State project), but the overall amount of portfolio funding allocated to SO1 decreased by approximately €50M compared to S2 2020, due to the de-commitment of the funds for the Road Rehabilitation II and SENSS projects in Eritrea.

In total, €421M of contracted EUTF funding have been allocated to interventions related to economic and employment opportunities. Ethiopia projects benefit from the largest proportion of this funding by far, with €135M, or just over half (51%) of its overall EUTF budget, followed distantly by Sudan (€68M), Somalia and regional projects (€53M each). It is worth noting that while Eritrea and Djibouti have the smallest shares of funding allocated to economic and employment opportunities (€20M and €15M), this represents 100% and 46% of their country EUTF budgets, respectively.

100,213 jobs have been created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.1) by EUTF-funded projects in the region up to the end of June 2021, of which 12,413 (12%) were reported in S1 2021. This represents the largest biannual output ever reported under this indicator, on the heels of the lowest biannual output ever reported in S2 2020 (which was attributable, at least in part, to the end of most job creation interventions in Ethiopia). This significant uptick can largely be credited to large-scale short-term work activities implemented by the Improving Nutrition WFP project in Sudan, with the equivalent of 3,655 jobs (accounting for 29% of the S1 2021 output) created through its food-for-assets interventions in Kassala and Red Sea States, and by the Feeder Road SS UNOPS project, which created the equivalent of 3,429 jobs (28%) through cash-for-work activities on the rehabilitation of 68 km of roads to improve connectivity and market access in Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal in South Sudan.⁹

¹ The map in this visual only includes projects that report activities implemented at the first administrative level (e.g. province, county or region). Projects that are implemented only at the national level or that do not provide geographically disaggregated data to the MLS are not included.

² The total portfolio budget allocated to SO1 has decreased since the 2020 report due to the de-committing of funds in Eritrea, and most notably of the SO1 priority Road Rehabilitation II project.

³ Reuters, 'COVID-19 pushes Kenya's economy into first contraction in nearly 30 years', 9 September 2021.

⁴ World Bank, 'Djibouti's Economic Update – October 2020'.

⁵ The African Development Bank defines East Africa as Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

⁶ African Development Bank, 'East Africa Economic Outlook 2021', October 2021.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ However, all EU budget support operations in Ethiopia are currently suspended and as of the time of writing, this top-up has not been disbursed.

⁹ Jobs created or supported through cash for work are calculated on the basis that a job is equivalent to 230 days of work. It should be noted that while cash for work plays an important role in improving access to basic services and injecting cash into the affected community, it has limited potential for sustainable economic improvement.

The third and fourth largest outputs in S1 2021 were reported by the SSRD programme and the regional EU-IOM JI, with the former reporting 1,209 jobs (10% of the S1 2021 output), mainly through support to small businesses, and the latter providing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) or livelihood group support to 1,200 people (10%) in Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. Smaller but still significant outputs were also reported by the RISE ACF project in Uganda (584 jobs) through income generating activities (IGA) and job placement support, and by RESET Plus SC, which supported 383 youths with apprenticeships and job placement in Ethiopia.

Economic integration of refugees and asylum seekers

Numerous EUTF-funded interventions aim to support the roll-out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, in part with the objective of improving economic integration and opportunities for refugee populations and their host communities. The long-running RDPP programme in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda¹ serves as a precursor to the CRRF approach, and as such generally includes a livelihood component targeting both refugees and host communities. Although many RDPP projects came to an end in 2020 (including four in Ethiopia, two in Uganda and one in Sudan, along with the entire RDPP programme in Kenya in 2019), the newer CRRF and CRRF DIRECT projects have begun reporting outputs in their place.

Refugees account for just under a quarter (23%, or 19,618)² of all reported TVET or skills development beneficiaries (EUTF indicator 1.4), with a further 37% of beneficiaries (31,677) coming from host communities. 69% of refugee TVET or skills development beneficiaries (13,524) are attributable to the RDPP programme in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda,³ and the RISE programme in Uganda accounts for a further 21% of the total output with 4,025 refugee beneficiaries. The UNHCR-led CRRF projects in Djibouti and Ethiopia continued to report refugee beneficiaries of skills development trainings following their first outputs in S2 2020, with respectively 126 beneficiaries in Djibouti and 122 in Ethiopia reported in S1 2021. Meanwhile, the CRRF KE ABLI-G project in Garissa, Kenya, supported 358 refugees benefitting from technical training and TVET in S1 2021, its first ever reporting to the MLS. Finally, the CRRF Urban Development Koboko project in northern Uganda – also new to the MLS – supported 44 refugee youths with vocational training in S1 2021. Most refugee beneficiaries reported under this indicator to date were trained for employment in the agricultural sector (48%), followed distantly by construction (3%), tourism (2%), wholesale and retail trade (2%), textile and clothing (1%) and handicraft (1%).⁴

At the same time, job creation interventions have benefitted a considerably smaller number of EUTF refugee beneficiaries, although S1 2021 accounts for the largest biannual output since S1 2019, with 936 jobs created for refugees mainly by the new CRRF projects (including CRRF Self Reliance in Kenya, CRRF Job Creation MC in Ethiopia, and CRRF DIRECT Maison Shalom in Rwanda) and by RISE ACF in Uganda. In total, 6,702 jobs⁵ created or supported with EUTF funding have benefitted refugees in four countries (Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya and Rwanda), accounting for 7% of all jobs reported to date in the Horn of Africa region (EUTF indicator 1.1). 82% of these jobs are attributable to the RDPP programme; 45% of which are in agriculture, with smaller shares in services (13%), construction (2%) and handicraft (1%).⁶

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

² This figure is slightly lower than that reported in the S2 2020 report due to corrections made to RISE GIZ data (as detailed further in the Annexes).

³ Only 39 RDPP beneficiaries of TVET or skills development have been reported in Sudan.

⁴ The economic sector of TVET trainings benefitting 44% of refugee beneficiaries was either unspecified or categorised as 'Other'.

⁵ This figure is lower than that reported in the S1 2020 report due to corrections made to RDPP ET Plan data (as detailed further in the Annexes), as well as to the relatively small output reported in S2 2020.

⁶ The economic sector of 38% of jobs created or supported for refugees was either unspecified or categorised as 'Other'.

Youth employment

Despite rapid economic growth across much of the Horn of Africa in the past decade, the job creation capacity of most African economies is just half of what it needs to be meet the labour demands of millions of youths entering the job market every year.¹ Youth unemployment is also correlated with persistent development, stability and security challenges in the region, such as high rates of irregular migration from Ethiopia and Somalia, and violence and extremism in Somalia and coastal Kenya. In an effort to respond to these dynamics, many EUTF projects with an SO1 focus explicitly or even exclusively target youths.

As a result, youths account for at least² 39% of the 86,658 TVET and skills development beneficiaries supported by EUTF projects under EUTF indicator 1.4, although this proportion has declined slightly since the end of 2020, when they accounted for 43% of the total output. The SINCE project in Ethiopia and the Youth KE GIZ project in Kenya each account for 21% of the youth beneficiaries of TVET or skills development, but numerous other projects have also contributed to this output, including projects from the RESET II (Ethiopia), RDPP (Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan), CRRF (Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya), Cross-Border (Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia) and RISE (Uganda) programmes. Although most job creation and job support beneficiaries of EUTF-funded projects (EUTF indicator 1.1) are of unspecified age (82%), at least 16% (16,317) are youths, with SINCE accounting for 39% of this output and the Youth KCRS project in Kenya accounting for a further 10%.

Gender and employment

Limited access to land and credit, lower rates of retention and completion of schooling compared to boys, and the burden of unpaid domestic work and childcare are just a few of the structural barriers that negatively impact employment opportunities and access to income for women in the Horn of Africa. For this reason, some EUTF-funded interventions, particularly those aimed at improving livelihoods as opposed to formal employment, explicitly target women. As a result, women account for 61% of beneficiaries assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) and 58% of beneficiaries benefitting from professional training (TVET) or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4).

However, as reported previously, the overall gender distribution of EUTF-funded job creation and support interventions (EUTF indicator 1.1) appears to favour men, with 43% male beneficiaries, 29% female, and 28% of unspecified gender.³ This is a wider gender gap than was reported at the end of 2020, when 39% of all job creation beneficiaries were reported to be men.

This increasing disparity is largely attributable to specific projects implementing large-scale job creation interventions that disproportionately benefit men. For example, 84% of the 3,655 jobs created by Improving Nutrition WFP and 87% of the 3,429 jobs created by the Feeder Road SS UNOPS project in S1 2021 went to men, possibly due to cultural and gender norms around the types of work involved (agricultural asset creation and roadwork, respectively). Similarly, 87% of the 1,200 beneficiaries reached in S1 2021 by the EU-IOM JI, which provides return and reintegration services to migrants, were men. This is in part because the migrant population in the Horn tends to be skewed towards males⁴ and because most female beneficiaries of the EU-IOM JI programme prefer to opt for social assistance rather than economic assistance.

¹ Africa Growth Initiative, 'Addressing youth unemployment in Africa through industries without smokestacks: A synthesis on prospects, constraints and policies', August 2021.

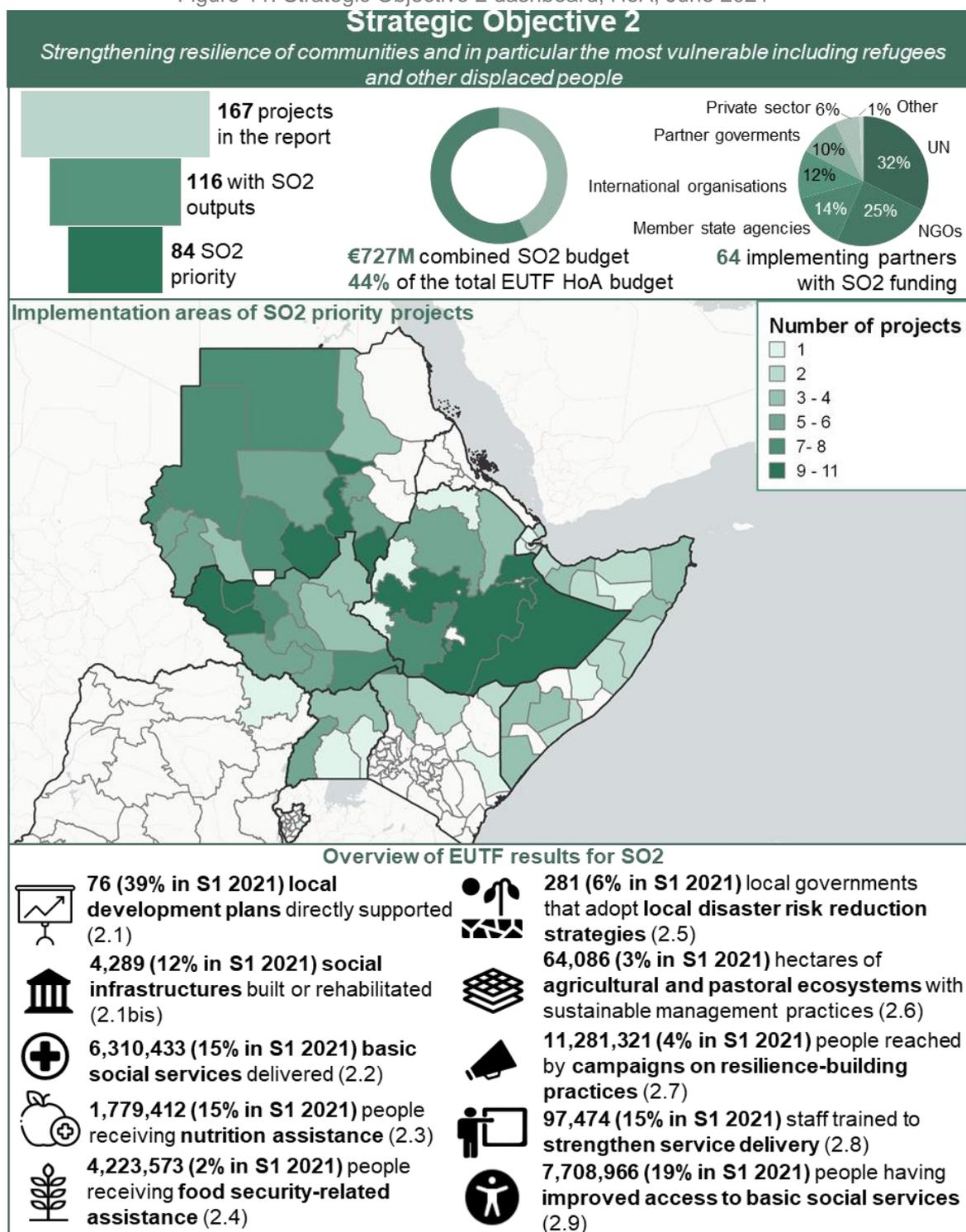
² 59% of TVET and skills development beneficiaries are of unspecified age.

³ The beneficiaries of unspecified gender are almost entirely attributable to the IMPACT MM project in South Sudan, which is unable to provide gender disaggregation for this output.

⁴ WFP and IOM, 'Life amidst a pandemic: Hunger, migration and displacement in the East and Horn of Africa', June 2021.

4.2.3. STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES

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



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

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

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

Humanitarian needs in the first half of 2021 were exacerbated by conflict, climate shocks, disease and economic challenges. Despite the initial lifting of COVID-19 restrictions across the HoA region, recovery is expected to be slow and uneven due to disruptions to processes such as agricultural production and supply chains, with continued negative consequences for livelihoods, health and education, especially amid renewed restrictions and subsequent waves of COVID-19 in the first half of 2021.¹ Reopening schools while adhering to COVID-19 prevention measures is also proving challenging in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, due to a lack of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities, overcrowding of classrooms and teachers fearing exposure to COVID-19 through students.²

Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan also face some of the world's most severe food security crises. A Global Network Against Food Crises and Food Security Information Network report estimated that, as of the end of 2020, Sudan, Ethiopia and South Sudan were among the ten countries in the world with the highest number of people in IPC Phase 3 or above (or equivalent), with 9.6, 8.6 and 6.5 million people affected, respectively.³ These vulnerabilities were further exacerbated by insecurity and conflict, such as the aforementioned crises in Tigray and South Sudan, hindering the delivery of humanitarian assistance.⁴

Weather-related drivers of food insecurity include the ongoing desert locust infestation, which continued to spread across the region in the first half of 2021. Fortunately, 95% of the total funding requirements for the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)'s locust response in the region was reached at the end of 2020 to cover the January 2020 to June 2021 period. More than 2 million hectares of land were treated against locusts, mitigating their impact on an estimated 37 million people's livelihoods and food security in the Greater Horn of Africa region and Yemen.⁵

In the EUTF HoA portfolio, building resilience among vulnerable and displacement-affected communities (Strategic Objective 2) has received the largest amount of funding of all SOs, accounting for a total of €727M. Sudan (€253M) has received the largest amount of funding allocated to SO2, followed by South Sudan (€160M), Somalia (€125M), Ethiopia (€88M), regional projects (€38M), Kenya (€27M), Uganda (€27M) and lastly, Djibouti (€8M). EUTF SO2 interventions have primarily supported access to basic social services, including through the capacity building of service providers, delivered food security assistance, and raised awareness on resilience. Many SO2 interventions focus on or exclusively target displacement-affected communities.

Access to basic services

A key part of the EUTF's intervention in the HoA has involved delivering basic social services. To date, 6,310,433 basic social services have been delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), most of which have been healthcare services (79%) followed by education (13%). S1 2021 outputs followed this trend, with most of the 960,229 services (55% female; 18% male⁶) delivered being related to health (83%), distantly followed by education (14%). People in Sudan (55%) and South Sudan (43%) received most of the basic social services in S1 2021, which is also a reflection of overall trends as the three main recipient countries to date are South Sudan (52%), Sudan (26%) and Ethiopia (13%). Besides health and education services, which are detailed further in the sections below, 264,429 services to date (4%) are

¹ Alliance for Science, 'COVID's second wave worsens food insecurity in East Africa', 14 July 2021.

² Population Council, 'Advancing girls' education in light of COVID-19 in East Africa: A synthesis report', August 2021.

³ Global Network Against Food Crises and Food Security Information Network, '2021 Global report on food crises', 2021.

⁴ Global Network Against Food Crises and Food Security Information Network, '2021 Global report on food crises – September 2021 update', 2021; UNOCHA, 'Ethiopia – Tigray region humanitarian update situation report,' 2 September 2021; WFP, 'South Sudan country brief - July 2021', July 2021.

⁵ FAO, 'Desert locust upsurge: Progress report on the response in the Greater Horn of Africa and Yemen (January – April 2021)', June 2021.

⁶ The remaining 27% are unspecified.

related to water and sanitation activities, 64,681 (1%) to energy services, and the remaining 3% deal with social protection, legal assistance, housing/shelter, COVID-19 or constitute collective services.¹

S1 2021 accounts for 19% of the people reported as having improved access to basic social services, with 1,459,986 people reached of the 7,708,966 reported to date (EUTF indicator 2.9). This represents the largest biannual output reported since the beginning of the implementation of EUTF-funded activities in the HoA. The largest recipient country was Sudan (accounting for 96% of S1 2021 results), mainly thanks to the STARS MDTF project, which provided 1,263,670 people with cash transfers (representing 95% of all S1 2021 cash transfer beneficiaries).² As such, cash transfers accounted for 91% of the results reported against EUTF indicator 2.9 in S1 2021, followed by WASH-related interventions, which reached 96,465 people through activities such as the construction of drinking water systems benefitting 19,613 people in Sudan thanks to El Niño SD ADRA, and of boreholes and dams benefitting 5,595 people thanks to the Cross-Border BORESHA II DRC project in Somalia. The first half of 2021 also saw 503 social infrastructures built and/or rehabilitated (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis), representing 12% of results reported to date (4,289). The vast majority (443) of these were WASH-related structures, including 155 handwashing stands constructed in Kenyan villages through the Cross-Border VSFG project and 108 water structures rehabilitated under the RESTORE 2 WV project in Somalia.

Photo 1: BRICK UNICEF provides WASH services in Abyei Muglad, Keilak and Meiram, Sudan³



Health

The compounded effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, outbreaks of other infectious diseases and limited health capacities continue to impact health outcomes – particularly for vulnerable people, including those in informal settlements and forcibly displaced populations. 793,671 health-related services were delivered in the first half of 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.2), representing the largest biannual result reported to date under health-related services. The two countries registering the largest health-related outputs were Sudan (60% of the total output), mainly through the Resilience Darfur IMC and BRICK UNICEF

¹ In addition, less than 1% of basic social services delivered to date are related to other subjects.

² Results achieved by multi-donor projects are reported in full as long as the EUTF contribution to their budget exceeds 25%.

³ Photo credit: UNICEF Sudan.

projects, and South Sudan (40%), principally through the HPF UK Aid (II and III) and Education in Emergency UNICEF projects. 16% of health-related outputs in S1 2021 reached refugees and asylum seekers (equivalent to 130,238 people), most of whom were supported by the Resilience East SD AICS project, which provides refugees with primary health services in Al Qadarif, Kassala and Red Sea States in Sudan, as well as support to sexual and reproductive health services.

Education

130,391 education-related services were delivered in the first half of 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.2). This represents the second-largest biannual result for education-related services, after the support provided at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, which reached 396,698 in Q2 2020 alone. In total, 809,397 education-related services have been provided to date. 53% of the results reported in S1 2021 were attributable to tuition fees provided solely through the Education in Emergency UNICEF project in South Sudan to 66,554 children under five and 3,136 children over five. The other 47% (60,701 services delivered to children under seventeen) included the distribution of school material, mainly through EQUIP I-LEARN UNICEF to 32,259 children under seventeen in Sudan, and Education in Emergency UNICEF (supporting 26,547 children) in South Sudan. Another 1,851 children received basic services such as 'dignity' hygiene kits and school supplies in Ethiopia (of whom 936 were supported by CRRF Urban Development IRC and 915 by RDPP ET Plan) and schoolbooks in Djibouti (provided to 44 refugee children by the CRRF DJ UNHCR project).

Food security and nutrition

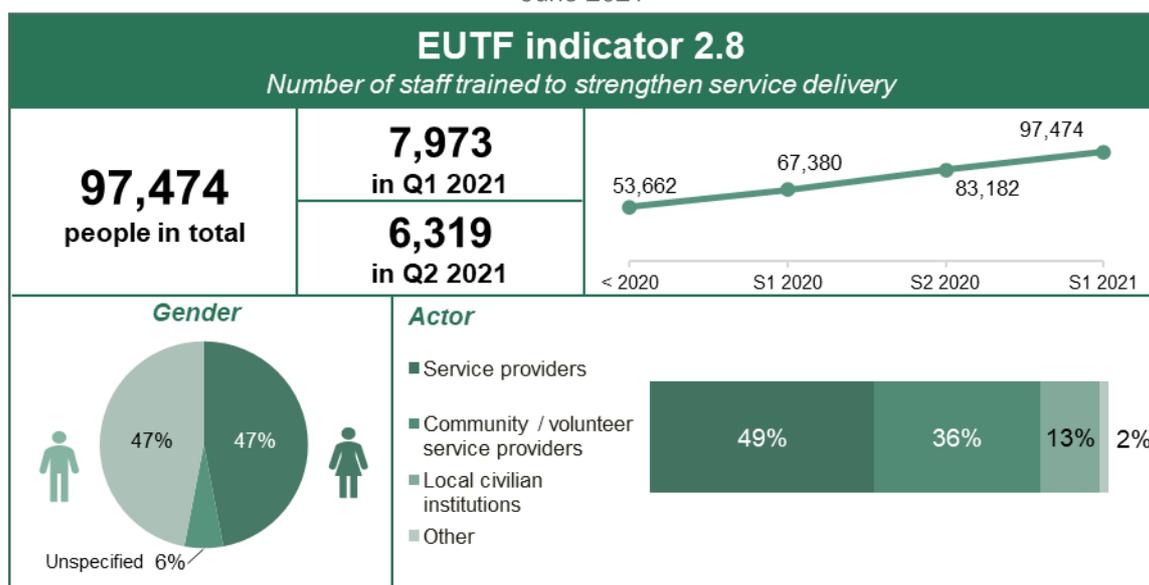
EUTF-funded projects provided nutrition assistance to 264,776 people in the first half of 2021 (again the largest biannual output reported to date), which brings the overall number of people supported with nutrition assistance to 1,779,412 (EUTF indicator 2.3). In S1 2021, support was mainly devoted to nutrition supplies (62%), malnutrition screening (27%) and malnutrition treatment (10%), while the remaining 2% involved nutrition-sensitive agricultural training and dietary training. The nutrition supplies provided in S1 2021 benefitted 159,696 children, largely thanks to Improving Nutrition WFP in Sudan, which delivered on-site school meals (porridge or pancakes and lentil soup) to 110,899 children. The project also provided home fortification using micronutrient powders to 13,179 children under five, and food-based prevention of moderate acute malnutrition to 10,861 beneficiaries. Other nutrition supply interventions included the Education in Emergency WFP project providing daily school meals to 24,757 children in South Sudan. Apart from nutrition supplies, malnutrition screening reached 70,189 people through BRICK Concern in Sudan and SSRD IRC in South Sudan. 26,869 young children and infants under five also received malnutrition treatment from Improving Nutrition WFP, Resilience East SD AICS and SSRD IRC.

In addition, 100,299 people (57% female and 43% male) received food security-related assistance in S1 2021, constituting just 2% of the total output to date and bringing the total amount of people supported to 4,223,573 (EUTF indicator 2.4). As with other resilience-related interventions, the main recipient countries of food security-related assistance in S1 2021 were Sudan (accounting for 30% of the S1 2021 output) and South Sudan (28%), followed by Ethiopia (17%), Kenya (13%), Uganda (11%) and Somalia (1%). Food security activities in S1 2021 largely involved the provision of farming inputs and tools (accounting for 35% of S1 2021 beneficiaries), training on agricultural practices (29%), livestock vaccination (16%) and improving irrigation or water access (16%), while the remaining 4% mostly consisted of veterinary services and livestock distribution. Some of the project contributions to this indicator included SSRD IRC training and providing farming tools to 21,337 people in South Sudan, Improving Nutrition WFP providing irrigation access to 14,070 people in Sudan and the RESET Plus Innovation Fund, which is implemented by various local NGOs, reaching 7,056 community members and farmers with agricultural trainings, inputs and services in Ethiopia.

Capacity building

To date, the EUTF has supported the capacity building of 97,474 staff from local authorities and basic service providers to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8), mainly benefitting basic service providers in Ethiopia (36%), Sudan (32%), South Sudan (12%), Uganda (10%), Somalia (5%) and Kenya (5%).¹ In the first half of 2021, 14,292 staff benefitted from capacity building related to nutrition and food security (37%), COVID-19-specific services (18%), healthcare (15%), education (10%), water and sanitation (5%) and legal assistance (3%).² Since the beginning of the EUTF, Improving Nutrition WFP in Sudan (15% of the total output) and RESET Plus Amref in Ethiopia (10%) have delivered the largest outputs for capacity building trainings for basic service providers.

Figure 12: Number of staff trained to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8), HoA, as of June 2021³



39% of all support to local development plans (EUTF indicator 2.1) was reported in S1 2021, with 30 local development plans (out of a total of 76) supported. Notably, many of the plans developed in S1 2021 centred on climate and environment-related strategies. The RESTORE 2 DFN project supported communities to develop twelve climate adaptation and contingency plans, in accordance with the project's aim to address the impact of severe drought in northern Somalia. Meanwhile, the SSRD IRC project supported the development of nine disaster risk reduction community action plans to guide communities in their DRR activities in South Sudan. Similarly, in Uganda, the CRRF DIRECT Oxfam project supported Kyegegwa District in the development of five forest restoration/rehabilitation plans, and the CRRF DIRECT CARE project supported Kamwenge District to develop an environmentally friendly and gender-responsive district contingency plan.⁴

¹ Less than 1% of capacity building beneficiaries were reported in Burundi (394) and Djibouti (48).

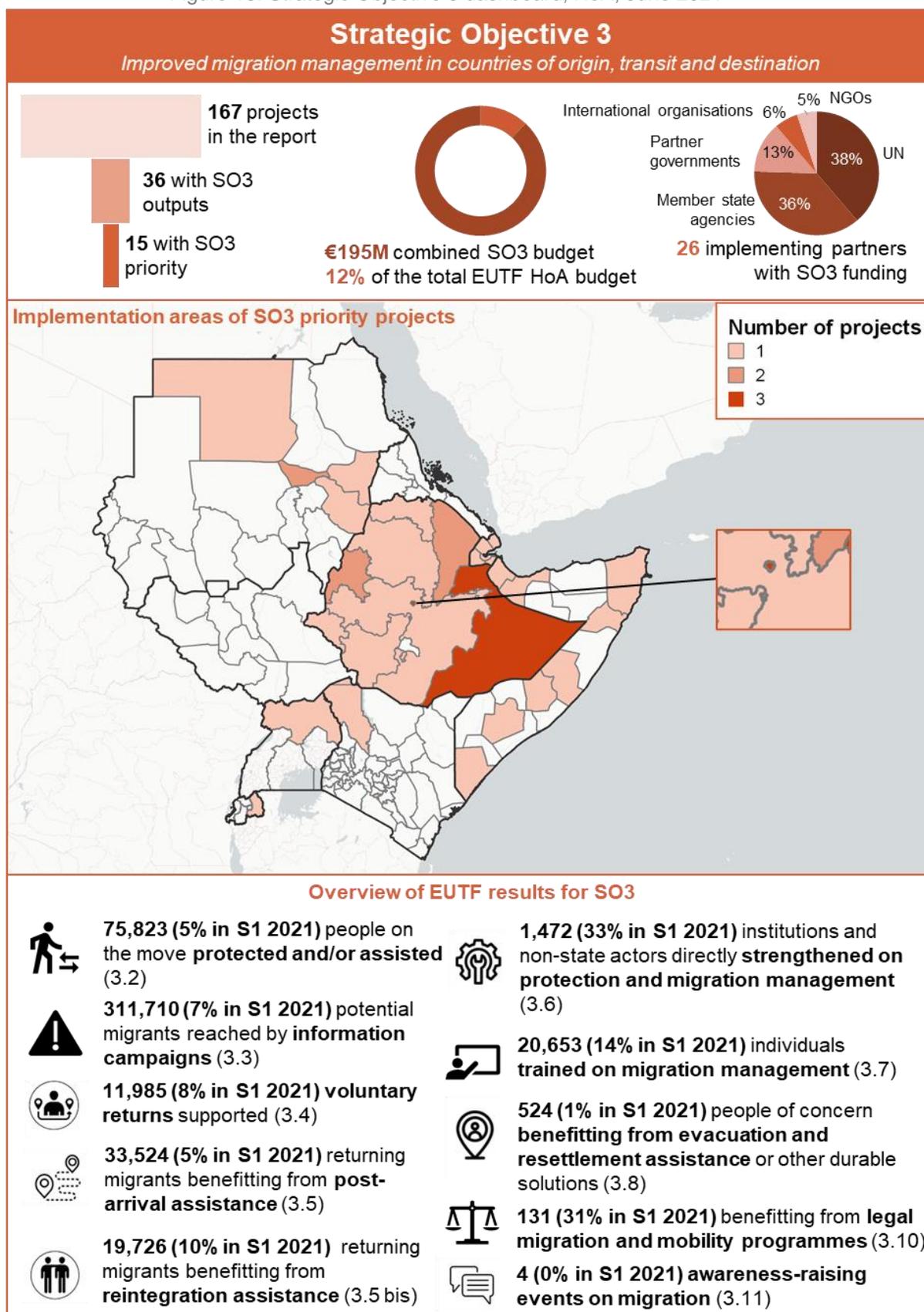
² The remaining 12% were divided among other types of support.

³ Other includes 589 NGO / CSO staff and 1,350 unspecified.

⁴ The remaining three plans were supported through the CRRF Urban Development ACAV and RDPP SD GIZ projects.

4.2.4. IMPROVED MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

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



The beginning of 2021 witnessed a slow resumption of movements along all migration routes in East Africa, after they had dropped as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic for most of 2020. During the first semester of 2021, 9,989 refugees and migrants from East Africa thus arrived in Yemen along the Eastern Route,⁵ an increase from the 5,918 arrivals recorded in S2 2020.⁶ A significant dip was observed in April and May 2021 (only 1,331 arrivals), likely due to a heightened military presence at Somali departure points following an Al-Shabaab attack on a prison in March, increased deportations of undocumented Ethiopian migrants by the Somaliland Immigration Department, and multiple fatal incidents involving boats transporting migrants off the Djibouti coast.⁷ In the opposite direction, 8,342 returns to East Africa from Yemen were recorded in the first half of 2021.^{8,9} Meanwhile, East African arrivals in Europe remained relatively low, accounting for 9% of all arrivals in the Mediterranean recorded in S1 2021.¹⁰ Finally, UNHCR registered a total of 8,065 East African asylum seekers and refugees in Libya as of the end of the semester.¹¹

With regard to internal movement within the HoA, by the end of the reporting period in June, the conflict in the Tigray region of Ethiopia had caused around two million people to become internally displaced and forced more than 63,000 Ethiopians to seek safety in Sudan, where a new camp was opened in Al Qadarif State to accommodate the large numbers of incoming refugees.^{12,13}

EUTF funding continues to assist people on the move and in need of international protection, as well as the implementation of durable solutions and dignified return and reintegration. At the governance level, the EUTF supports the development of comprehensive policies and strategies on migration management and the institutions responsible for implementing them. €195M of the EUTF's contracted funds in the Horn of Africa are dedicated to migration management-related objectives, largely through regional interventions.

In May 2021, the EUTF commissioned a study on the state of migration governance in 21 countries, including nine in the HoA region. This study is based on secondary research and interviews with key informants and aims to support the design of future programming by identifying each country's priority needs with regard to the governance of migration, mobility and displacement of people, existing governance frameworks and their level of implementation, and support currently available from the different donors and IPs. The 21 country reports as well as a transversal report should be made available in S2 2021.

Protection and evacuation

Major protection incidents and deaths at sea continue to occur along the Eastern Route, as do interceptions by the Libyan Coast Guard of boats carrying migrants on the Mediterranean Sea. In the first quarter of 2021, 20 people drowned *en route* to Yemen from Djibouti in March, after smugglers threw 80 migrants overboard. In April and journeying in the opposite direction, 44 people died when a vessel carrying 60 capsized.¹⁴ Over 13,000 people have also been returned to Libya by the Libyan

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

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

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

⁴ 2% of implementing partners with SO3 funding are EU, private sector and other types of agencies.

⁵ Sum of monthly numbers reported by IOM DTM, 'Flow monitoring points – non-Yemeni migrant arrivals and Yemeni returnees', between January and June 2021.

⁶ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 4 2020', January 2021.

⁷ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 2 2021', June 2021.

⁸ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 1 2021', April 2021

⁹ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 2 2021', June 2021.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 2 2021', June 2021.

¹³ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 1 2021', April 2021.

¹⁴ IOM, '44 dead after smuggler's boat capsizes off the coast of Djibouti', 13 April 2021.

Coast Guard in the first half of the year.¹ Upon their return to Libya, refugees and migrants are detained in severely crowded facilities where poor conditions, violence and human rights abuses are frequently reported. Some of them are evacuated to the ETM facility in Rwanda, where support to resettlement and complementary pathways are provided. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in May between Denmark and Rwanda, sparking concerns that Denmark intends to externalise asylum procedures to the ETM in Rwanda.²

As of June 2021, 75,823 people, including migrants in transit (77%), refugees and asylum seekers (21%), and victims of trafficking (2%), have been assisted in the Horn of Africa (60% male, 39% female,³ EUTF indicator 3.2). This includes 3,533 beneficiaries in S1 2021, the highest biannual value observed since the beginning of the pandemic, likely due to the revival in movements. The semester's result is attributable to four projects, and as in the previous reporting period, *Solutions Pérennes* IOM in Djibouti was the main contributor to this output. The project assisted 1,974 migrants in the Migrant Response Centre⁴ located in Obock, and reunified one girl with her family. In Sudan, PROTECT DRC provided assistance and protection services to 711 migrants in communities in Northern State, as well as food and NFIs to 174 adults and 12 children transiting through the state on their way to Libya or Egypt. The remaining outputs were achieved in the Great Lakes region: 474 South Sudanese refugees (including 254 children) were relocated to a new camp in the DRC's Haut-Uele Province thanks to the Self-reliance of South Sudanese refugees in DRC project implemented by UNHCR. UNHCR also conducted refugee status determination for 187 evacuees from Libya (including 16 children) in the ETM Rwanda. These beneficiaries are also counted under EUTF indicator 3.8 (Number of people of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees), against which a total of 524 evacuated people have been reported to date, all through the ETM Rwanda. For more information on the ETM, the EUTF MLS has published a case study that can be found [here](#).⁵

Return and reintegration

Since the outbreak of the pandemic and its associated movement restrictions, many Ethiopians who have been stranded in Yemen on their way to Gulf States and experienced harsh conditions there have expressed to IOM their wish to return.⁶ After being suspended for most of 2020, options for voluntary return to East Africa slowly resumed in Q1 2021. In parallel, deportations from Saudi Arabia to Ethiopia continued, and accelerated between 26 June and 9 July, as 30,078 deportations were recorded following an agreement struck between the two governments earlier in the year. 40% of the migrants expelled between November 2020 and June 2021 were from Tigray. Unable to return to their native region due to the ongoing conflict, these returnees remain stranded in Addis Ababa and require additional assistance upon arrival.⁷

To date, EUTF funding has supported the voluntary return of 11,985 people (80% male, 20% female), including 930 in S1 2021 (EUTF indicator 3.4). After a sharp drop from 1,568 returns supported to 12 between Q1 and Q2 2020 due to pandemic-related travel restrictions, quarterly outputs under this indicator have been steadily increasing, reaching 687 in Q2 2021. Since Q2 2019, all achievements reported under this indicator have been entirely attributable to the EU-IOM JI's provision of pre-return services. This semester, the main countries in which beneficiaries were assisted were Djibouti (48%), Somalia (21%), and Tanzania (12%).⁸

Complementing voluntary return pre-departure support, EUTF-funded projects provide services to returnees once they have reached their destination. To date, 33,524 migrants have benefitted from

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

² InfoMigrants, 'Denmark seeks to externalize asylum obligations to Rwanda', 6 May 2021.

³ The gender of 1% of beneficiaries is unspecified.

⁴ *Centre d'Orientation et d'Assistance aux Migrants (COAM)*.

⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/etm_case_study_final.pdf.

⁶ IOM, 'Stranded Migrants Arrive in Ethiopia from Yemen on First Return Flight since Start of COVID-19 Pandemic', 16 March 2021.

⁷ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 2 2021', June 2021.

⁸ 8% were assisted in Sudan, 3% in Kenya, 1% in Ethiopia, <1% in South Sudan, and 6% in an unspecified location.

these services: 72% have received documentation, 27% have received package support, and the remaining 1% have received food-related assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5). In S1 2021, 1,523 individuals received post-arrival assistance in Ethiopia (56%), Sudan (41%), and Somalia (2%). Of these, the EU-IOM JI's provision of reintegration counselling or vulnerability assessments benefitted 1,018 people in all three countries, PROTECT DRC provided food and NFIs to 411 returnees in Sudan, and Sustainable Reintegration ARRA reached 64 people with post-arrival assistance in Ethiopia.

EUTF funding is also used to support reintegration in the country of origin at the end of the return process. By the end of S1 2021, 19,726 returning migrants had benefitted from reintegration assistance (76% male, 24% female), including 1,926 supported during the semester (EUTF indicator 3.5 bis). 50% of beneficiaries reached to date have received economic support (IGA support, business or entrepreneurial training, and support to find a job or create a business) and 30% have received psychosocial assistance.¹ In S1 2021 alone, the EU-IOM JI assisted 1,904 returning migrants in Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda, and Sustainable Reintegration ARRA supported 22 men to develop IGA activities in Ethiopia.

Institutional and staff capacity building

As people have again started to migrate within and beyond the Horn of Africa, governments and regional bodies have taken steps to improve the situation of migrants and displaced populations at both the policymaking and migration management level. For instance, the IGAD Solutions Initiative for Sudan and South Sudan aims to create enabling conditions for durable solutions for communities affected by forced displacement in and from the two countries. In January 2021, terms of references for the Initiative's national and regional action plans were reviewed and validated. For more information on IGAD's work on migration, the EUTF MLS has recently published a case study that can be found [here](#).²

The development and implementation of these types of governance frameworks require operational support and institutional capacity building. To that end, EUTF projects have strengthened 1,472 institutions and non-state actors in the HoA to date, including 481 in S1 2021 and 342 in Q1 alone, the highest quarterly value reported so far for this indicator (EUTF indicator 3.6). Ethiopia was the main recipient of this semester's support (60%), distantly followed by Somalia (10%), Kenya and Sudan (9% each), Uganda (5%), South Sudan and Djibouti (3% each), and Eritrea (1%).³ In all countries except Ethiopia, BMM II contributed to the majority (95% in Sudan and Kenya, 57% in Somalia) if not all (Djibouti, Uganda, South Sudan and Eritrea) outputs achieved in S1 2021. In Ethiopia, the EU-IOM JI was responsible for 66% of the semester's results through its provision of training on migration management issues to national and local state and non-state actors. A further 14% of the results were reported by the CRRF ET UNHCR project, which delivered trainings on legal and normative frameworks on durable solutions in the Ethiopian context, among other topics, to relevant actors such as government officials and humanitarian and intergovernmental organisations. The remaining 20% were equally distributed between BMM II and Sustainable Reintegration ARRA.

Through these interventions, EUTF-funded projects trained 2,978 individuals on migration management and protection, thereby bringing the total up to 20,653 as of June 2021 (67% male, 31% female,⁴ EUTF indicator 3.7). Reflecting the geographical distribution of institutional actors benefitting from capacity building, the majority of individuals trained were located in Ethiopia (44%), Somalia (19%) and Kenya (16%), while the remaining were spread between Sudan (8%), Djibouti (6%), Uganda (5%) and South Sudan (1%).⁵ For both EUTF indicators 3.6 and 3.7, the main contributors to this semester's progress were BMM II and the EU-IOM JI (together accounting for 85% of S1 2021 outputs for EUTF indicator 3.6 and 79% for EUTF indicator 3.7).

¹ 5% of support is education-related, 2% is package support, and the remaining 13% is unspecified.

² https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/eutf_igad_case_study_final_0.pdf.

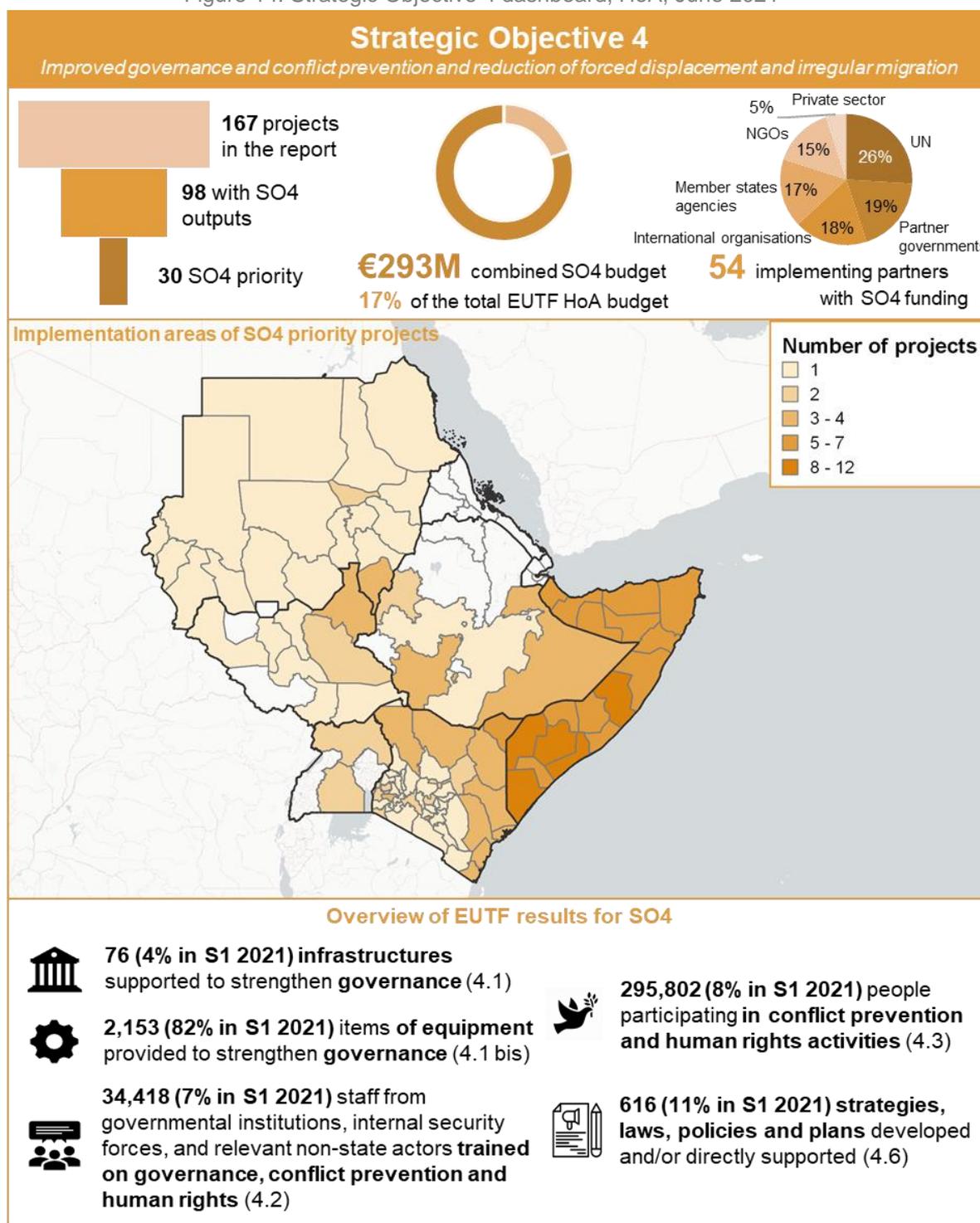
³ The location of 1% of assisted institutions is unspecified.

⁴ The gender of 2% of beneficiaries is unspecified.

⁵ 1% of beneficiaries were trained in an unspecified location.

4.2.5. IMPROVING GOVERNANCE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

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



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

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

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

⁴ Other types of IPs (3% of SO4 funding) are not represented on the pie chart.

According to the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED), the Horn of Africa observed a significant increase in violence in the first half of 2021. ACLED's data highlights that security events¹ rose from 2,454 to 3,090 and casualties increased from 4,121 to 7,163 compared with the same period last year. This trend is largely driven by insecurity in Ethiopia, where the number of reported security incidents increased from 130 to 667 and casualties increased from about 200 to more than 3,000. As in previous reporting periods, Somalia continues to observe the largest numbers of violent events, particularly in the form of clashes between armed groups and forces, followed by Ethiopia. However, according to ACLED's data, South Sudan witnessed the most violence perpetrated against civilians in S1 2021.²

Tensions over the organisation of elections during the COVID-19 pandemic have been one of the principal triggers of violence in the region throughout 2020 and the first half of 2021. Following the invasion of the Tigray region (Ethiopia) by federal forces in 2020 after a dispute between the regional authorities and the Ethiopian government over the elections, the Tigray region alone saw 416 conflict events and 1,507 related fatalities in the first half of 2021.³ (Ethiopian forces eventually withdrew from most occupied territory in June 2021, and the government later unilaterally declared a ceasefire.) Disagreements and delays related to the organisation of elections originally scheduled in 2020 have also caused clashes across Somalia; in May, Somali political leaders finally signed an agreement defining the timing and modalities of the electoral process. In Uganda, President Museveni won the January 2021 presidential elections amid concerns about flaws in the electoral process, including the detention of opposition candidates.

In Sudan and South Sudan, although both countries have made important steps to implement the respective peace agreements, communal violence remains prevalent. In Sudan, in accordance with the peace agreement, new governors were appointed in several states and the transitional government and the Sudan People Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) signed a joint declaration to address the root causes of the conflict. The South Sudanese government reconstituted the national legislative assembly and started drafting a new constitution to implement the agreement on the resolution of the conflict. However, communal tensions in Tonj and Upper Nile in South Sudan and Darfur in Sudan, among other regions, have displaced hundreds of thousands of people in the first half of 2021.⁴ On top of the challenges linked to the high-level peace processes, resolving deep social divisions remains a key sticking point for establishing peace in both countries.

To contribute to peace and political stability in the region, the EUTF has contracted a diverse range of projects related to peacebuilding, security and institutional support (Strategic Objective 4), which are collectively worth €293M or 17% of the contracted EUTF budget so far. Somalia has been the main recipient of SO4 funds, both in absolute terms (€123M) and as a proportion of the total country budget (39%). Regional and Kenyan projects follow, with SO4 representing 23% and 20% of EUTF funding respectively.

Conflict prevention

As of 30 June 2021, a total of 295,802 individuals (64% male and 26% female,⁵ EUTF indicator 4.3) have participated in peacebuilding activities funded by the EUTF, including 23,015 (8% of the total output) in the first half of 2021 alone. In S1 2021, the main contributors to this output were the Kenya-EU partnership NCTC, Self-reliance of South Sudanese refugees in DRC and Cross-Border PACT (SEEK II and RASMI II) projects. During this reporting period, these initiatives collectively reached 14,301 people in Kenya, Haut-Uele (DRC) and the Kenya-Ethiopia-Somalia border areas, respectively.

¹ According to the ACLED codebook, security events include instances of 'political violence, demonstrations (rioting and protesting) and select non-violent, politically important events.'

² ACLED, ACLED data. Retrieved on 12 November 2021 at <https://acleddata.com/dashboard/#/dashboard>.

³ Ibid.

⁴ UNOCHA, 'Sudan Intercommunal Conflicts and Armed Attacks - January-July 2021', 8 August 2021; UNOCHA, 'South Sudan Humanitarian Snapshot – February 2021', 2021.

⁵ The gender of 28,801 peacebuilding participants is unknown.

Regional and Kenya projects have been the most active in implementing conflict prevention activities since the start of the EUTF, respectively making up 62% and 28% of the output to date.

Most peacebuilding beneficiaries (48%) participated in community-based peacebuilding in S1 2021, followed by P/CVE actions (38%), which is consistent with previous trends as community-based peacebuilding and P/CVE also respectively account for the largest and second largest portions of the total output reported under EUTF indicator 4.3 to date. The P/CVE beneficiaries reported in S1 2021 are largely attributable to the Kenya-EU partnership NCTC project's awareness-raising activities. NCTC reached 8,721 Kenyan people across 32 different counties with messaging on terrorism and violent extremism and continued to implement their individual response mechanism aimed at risk-assessed young extremists and their families.

The first half of 2021 also observed an increase in the share and number of human rights and gender-focused actions, which respectively represent 9% and 5% of the S1 2021 output (compared with 0% and 2% as of the end of 2020). Protection- and human rights-focused interventions were implemented in refugee-hosting areas in Uganda through the SUPREME Justice LWF and CRRF Urban Development Koboko projects. LWF provided capacity building for community members on human rights, reporting and referral mechanisms in the northern Adjumani and Moyo districts, while the Koboko Municipal Council conducted sensitisation and trained community volunteers on these same issues.

Gender-focused interventions were delivered in South Sudan, where the WV-led SSRD project and the Cordaid-led component of the Women Empowerment programme reached a total of 1,064 individuals through sensitisation campaigns and community dialogues in S1 2021, bringing the total number of beneficiaries of gender activities in South Sudan to 5,378.

Awareness-raising campaigns and community dialogues are the two main tools used by EUTF-funded projects to promote peace in targeted communities. They respectively account for 63% and 33% of the conflict prevention beneficiaries reported to date, followed by natural resource management and civil mediation activities. Awareness raising is the predominant type of conflict prevention intervention across all topics mentioned above (peacebuilding, P/CVE, gender and human rights). Community dialogues have mostly served peacebuilding purposes, fostering conversations around conflict drivers in tension-prone areas such as border zones (via the PACT-led Cross-Border projects), and refugee-hosting areas in Uganda and Kenya (via the RESPONSE SNCL and CRRF KE ABLI-G projects, respectively).

Capacity building

To complement the above activities, which target the general population and local community members, EUTF-funded projects have also provided 34,418 staff (60% male and 36% female, EUTF indicator 4.2)¹ from state and non-state actors with capacity building on peace, security and governance issues. Out of these, 2,315 trainees (7% of the total output) were supported in the first half of 2021. Nineteen projects contributed to this output in S1 2021 alone, across 50 provinces in six HoA countries. (48 projects have done so, in 75 provinces across seven HoA countries, since the beginning of EUTF activities.) The SSRD WV, SUPREME Justice LWF, IPPSHAR and Cross-Border PACT RASMI II projects were the most active in providing peace, security and governance training during this reporting period, collectively reaching 1,269 individuals.

51% of the trainees reported to date have been trained on peacebuilding topics (covering a wider range of subjects than those provided to the general population under EUTF indicator 4.3). Protection (12%) follows, ahead of P/CVE (8%), security (5%), gender (3%) and human rights (3%).² Naturally, the topics of these interventions are largely shaped by the context in which they are being implemented.

¹ The gender of 4% of beneficiaries is unspecified.

² 14% of beneficiaries were trained on other issues. Less than 1% of 4.2 beneficiaries received capacity building on border management. The topic of concern for 5% of the trainees to date is unknown.

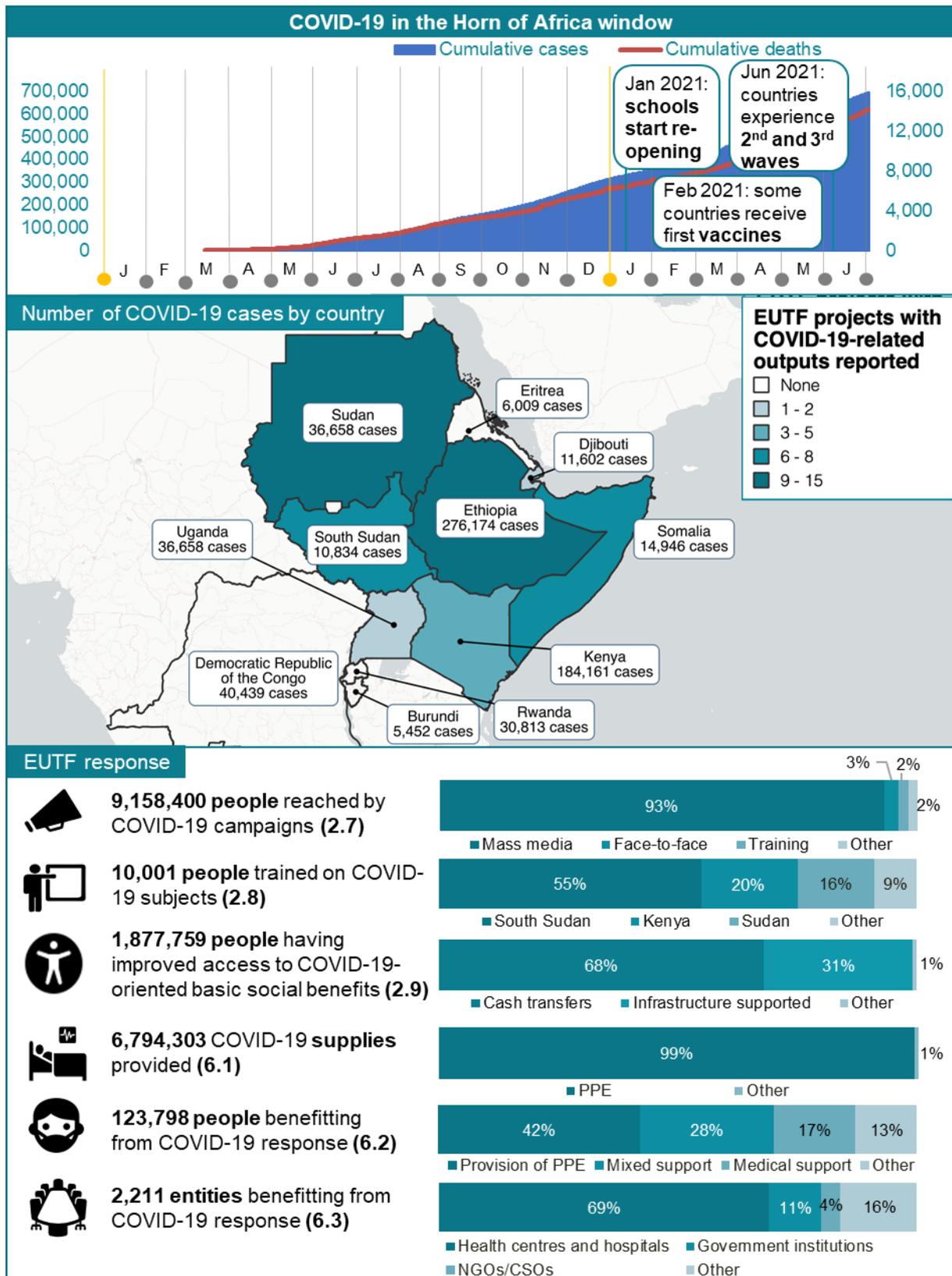
In Uganda, projects implementing in poor areas of Kampala and in refugee-hosting districts have focused on conflict prevention (accounting for 95% of beneficiaries to date in Uganda) and protection (3% to date, 54% in S1 2021). In Ethiopia, RDPP projects targeting refugees and their hosts have focused on protection (53% to date) and access to justice (19% to date). In Kenya, where the Somalia-based Al-Shabaab extremist group has been actively expanding, 57% of the trainees received support on P/CVE from the Kenya-EU partnership NCTC and Youth KE RUSI initiatives. South Sudan projects have sought to tackle communal tensions and discriminatory gender-based perceptions in the country, thus focusing on peacebuilding (representing 34% of the South Sudan output to date) and gender (15%). Regional programmes have focused on conflict prevention (accounting for 45% of beneficiaries to date), notably through the Cross-Border and IPPSHAR programmes, which aim to address transboundary conflict drivers. In S1 2021, the IPPSHAR programme also brought its attention to transnational security issues (31% of the S1 2021 output) by developing IGAD's early warning capacities and organising various workshops on regional security threats for IGAD Member States' national security institutions.

This capacity-building effort targeting state and non-state actors has also taken the form of equipment support. In S1 2021, EUTF-funded projects provided relevant actors with 1,766 pieces of equipment (EUTF indicator 4.1 bis), which has brought the total number of supplied items to 2,153 to date. Sudanese institutions have been the largest recipients of such assistance, as they have received 98% of these items across the second half of 2020 and the first half of 2021 from the EU OPM Sudan and RDPP SD Landell Mills projects. These initiatives respectively provide support to the Office of the Prime Minister in order to support the democratic transition, and to authorities in Kassala to improve their coordination capacity around the delivery of aid in the area. In large part thanks to these contributions, support reported under EUTF indicator 4.1 bis has mainly focused on IT equipment (representing 99% of all equipment provided to date), ahead of furniture (1%) and vehicles (less than 1%). National institutions have received the largest share of this assistance (75%), followed by local civilian institutions (24%) and justice officials (1%).¹

¹ Four local Somali security forces (less than 1%) also received vehicles from the Security & RoL – UNOPS project.

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

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



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

Sixteen months after the first cases of COVID-19 were reported in the East and Horn of Africa in March 2020, the number of confirmed cases continues to increase. As of June 2021, the region represents 15.9% of all cases reported in Africa,¹ although its fatality rate remains below continental and global averages. Governments have announced frequent changes to containment measures as countries experience second and third waves. No large-scale outbreaks have occurred in refugee camps and settlements in the region yet, but movements through unofficial border crossing points and the location of refugees in remote areas – where screening, testing, treatment and information provision are still lacking – all pose challenges for the COVID-19 response.²

As of 30 June 2021, the number of COVID-19 cases and deaths in the Horn of Africa³ stood at 697,574,696 and 14,192, respectively.⁴ Ethiopia continued to register the highest number of confirmed COVID-19 cases at 276,174 (39% of all reported Horn of Africa cases), followed by Kenya with 184,161 cases (26%) and Uganda with 79,977 cases (11%).⁵ This is not entirely proportionate to population size, as Tanzania and the DRC have more inhabitants than Kenya and Uganda but recorded significantly fewer cases (509 and 40,439 respectively). However, Tanzania's low numbers are due to the lack of data published by the government for a significant portion of the COVID-19 timeline. The total number of vaccinations received by the region's inhabitants at the end of June 2021 amounted to 5,855,493 in nine out of eleven countries, as Burundi and Eritrea had still not administered any vaccines by the end of the reporting period.⁶

The number of people having improved access to COVID-19-related basic social benefits (services and transfers) rose significantly this semester, largely as a result of the 1,263,670 people benefitting from the Sudan Family Support Programme's USD 5 cash transfers (EUTF indicator 2.9).⁷ The programme is considered a key component of the government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.⁸ Thus, as of June 2021, a total of 1,877,759 people have been reported under this indicator, 68% of whom have benefitted from cash transfers and 31% from rehabilitation, equipment or construction of social infrastructure.⁹ In addition to COVID-19-related services and cash transfers, EUTF-funded projects have distributed a total of 6,794,303 COVID-19-related supplies to date (EUTF indicator 6.1). 86% of them were provided in S1 2021, largely thanks to the COVID Supplies WFP project in South Sudan, which distributed 5,631,076 PPE items over the course of the semester.

While the MLS data indicates a decline in the number of direct beneficiaries of EUTF-funded COVID-19 response activities (EUTF indicator 6.2), the opposite was observed for the number of entities benefitting from such initiatives (EUTF indicator 6.3). Indeed, EUTF projects supported 1,685 entities in S1 2021, or almost fourteen times more than in S2 2020, bringing the total to date to 2,211. 73% of the semester's progress was achieved in Sudan and largely attributed to the WHO COVID-19 Response project, which distributed thermal scanners to 1,227 primary healthcare centres and one airport, provided training for staff at ten points of entry and strengthened community-based surveillance in Blue Nile State in collaboration with the State Ministry of Health (trainees were counted under EUTF indicator 2.8). In addition, the Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan FAO project continued to issue its monthly report on the adverse impacts of COVID-19 on food security in six Eastern States, which benefitted 184 new entities in S1 2021.

¹ IOM DTM, 'DTM COVID-19 regional overview on mobility restrictions as of 24 June 2021', 30 June 2021.

² UNHCR, 'East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes Region COVID-19 External Update #31 (1 - 30 June 2021)', 27 July 2021.

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

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

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ AP News, 'Burundi starts COVID jobs; just North Korea, Eritrea remain', 18 October 2021.

⁷ 12,717 people also benefitted from Cross-border VSFG's unconditional cash support packages and constructed handwashing stations.

⁸ European Commission AKVO, 'DEC - EU support for the Family Support Programme and for the consolidation of social protection in Sudan'.

⁹ 1% of beneficiaries have benefitted from an unspecified type of support.

Focus box 1: Community-based surveillance training by the EU COVID-19 Response Sudan WHO¹

Controlled by the Major General Malik Agar faction of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N Agar), the Ulu area in southern Sudan has been inaccessible to humanitarian actors since 1983 due to ongoing civil conflict. The area has been subject to multiple public health emergencies that are often discovered late, causing high morbidity and mortality rates. However, with the recent Juba Peace Agreement, the government now has access to Ulu, allowing the WHO EU COVID-19 Response Project to implement a training workshop there for the first time.



Photo 2: Community-based surveillance, training in Ulu area, Blue Nile State with active participation of youth and women, May 2021

The project has invested in the community by involving its members in early verification of public health events and timely reporting to the nearest health authorities. In close collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health, the Blue Nile Ministry of Health and local health authorities, the project trained sixteen local community volunteers (31% female) on community-based surveillance, as well as on prevention and mitigation. The volunteers were nominated by their community leaders and endorsed by local authorities. Such approaches contribute to the communities' self-reliance and independence.

The training focused on epidemics that are common in the area, such as acute respiratory syndrome with COVID-19 symptoms, acute diarrheal, haemorrhagic, jaundice and neurologic syndromes, and Guinea worm diseases. A session on how to respond to health misinformation and rumours was also included.

Except for Sudan, where the aforementioned WHO COVID-19 Response project trained 1,159 members of rapid response teams, ambulatory and point of entry staff, all countries reported a decline in the number of staff trained on pandemic-related topics in the first half of 2021 compared to the previous reporting period. Indeed, out of a total of 10,001 people trained to date, 2,573 were reported in S1 2021, or 58% fewer people than in S2 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.8). After Sudan, South Sudan accounted for the second largest number of staff trained in S1 2021, with 253 teachers reported by Education Emergency UNICEF, and 598 health workers reported by HPF III UK Aid.

The number of people reached by awareness-raising campaigns on COVID-19 has also been steadily decreasing after a spike in Q3 2020, when 5,187,973 beneficiaries were reported under EUTF indicator 2.7. In S1 2021, 133,960 people were reached, or only 1% of the 9,158,400 people reported to date. While Ethiopia accounts for more than half of the total result to date, projects in Sudan, Kenya and Somalia sensitised the most people on COVID-19-related topics in S1 2021 (42%, 27% and 24% of total S1 2021 output respectively). As in previous reporting periods, mass media remained the preferred means of dissemination, accounting for 89% of campaign beneficiaries, while 10% of people were reached through face-to-face communication.

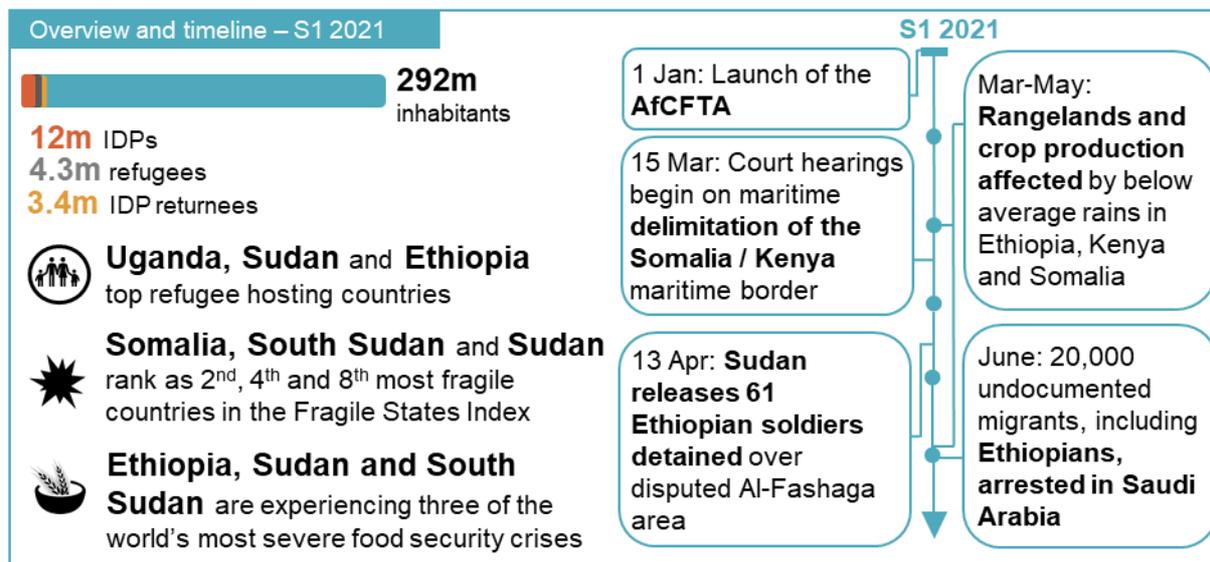
¹ Photo credit: WHO/Blue Nile Sub-office.

5. ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY

5.1. REGIONAL PROJECTS

5.1.1 REGIONAL PROJECTS IN S1 2021

Figure 16: Regional projects – Key facts and figures, as of June 2021^{1,2}



As described in the *HoA region in S1 2021* section, the Horn of Africa continues to be characterised by complex migration patterns, with stabilisation and development challenges often being transboundary in nature. Livelihood and food insecurity, as well as multi-dimensional violence ranging from clan- and tribe-based disputes to political tensions, cross-border disputes and extremism (mainly in areas such as South-Central Somalia, South Sudan, Darfur and northern Kenya), are all prevalent throughout much of the region. In the first half of 2021, the ongoing conflict in Ethiopia's Tigray region, renewed tensions between Ethiopia and Sudan over Al-Fashaga, and border clashes resulting from deteriorating political relations between Kenya and Somalia (including over the delimitation of its shared maritime border) all present additional challenges to the promotion of peace, stability and regional integration.³ More positively, the AfCFTA commenced on 1 January 2021 in a step towards economic integration among all African states (except Eritrea).

The HoA region is expected to face severe food insecurity through to early 2022, with Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan facing some of the world's most severe food security crises. Besides conflict, concurrent weather and macroeconomic shocks limit access to food and income-generating sources - a situation that is further exacerbated by disruptions to humanitarian operations and to the delivery of food assistance along key supply routes. Rangelands and crop production have been severely affected by below average rains across southern and south-eastern Ethiopia, eastern and northern Kenya and

¹ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update – East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 2 2021', 2021; International Court of Justice, 'Maritime Delimitation in the Indian Ocean (Somalia v. Kenya)', 2021; IPC, 'SADC – as of March 2021', March 2021; the Fund for Peace, 'Fragile States Index', 2021.

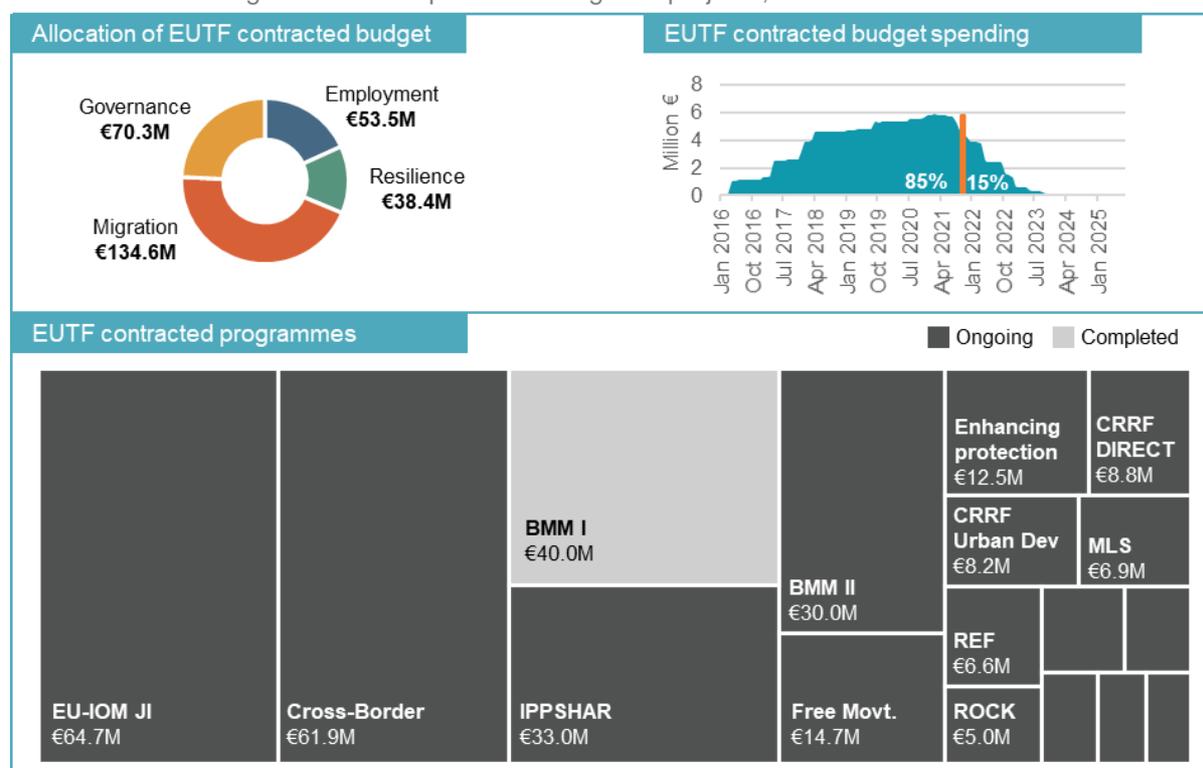
² AfCFTA – or the African Continental Free Trade Area - founded in 2018 and signed by 54 African Union member states (excluding Eritrea) seeks to establish a common free trade area within Africa.

³ African Business, 'Horn diplomacy breaks down as IGAD loses relevance', 10 March 2021.

Somalia, with long-range forecasts projecting similar rain patterns and, as such, a fourth consecutive drought, in early 2022.¹

5.1.2 THE EUTF AND REGIONAL PROJECTS

Figure 17: EUTF portfolio – Regional projects, as of June 2021^{2,3,4}



EUTF regional projects aim to promote a common regional approach to issues relating to migration, security, regional governance and development challenges in the HoA region. EUTF regional projects constitute the third largest portion of the portfolio, with a total of €310M contracted to nineteen programmes covering 42 regional projects. In a reflection of the transboundary nature of migration, security threats and regional governance, the majority of regional funding is devoted to migration management (SO3) (€135M) and governance, security and conflict prevention (SO4, €70M), followed by employment (SO1, €53M) and resilience (SO2, €38M).⁵ EUTF-funded regional projects often implement multilateral interventions that incorporate one or more of the following activities: direct outreach to end beneficiaries, capacity building at the local and national levels, cross-border interventions and support to regional institutions and policies.

¹ FEWSNET, 'East Africa key message update: Severe to extreme food insecurity persists due to conflict, drought, and other shocks', November 2021.

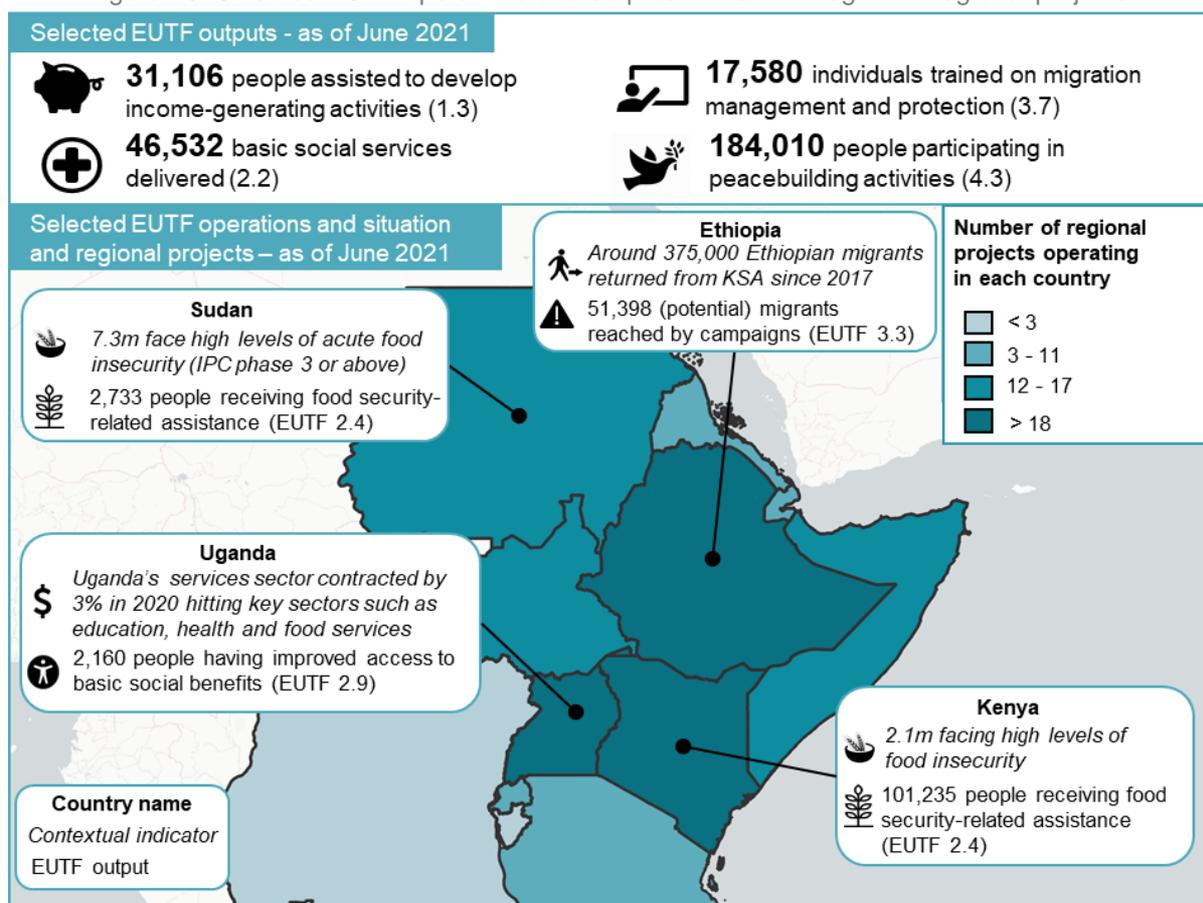
² EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2021, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

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

⁴ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

⁵ The remaining 4% (€14M) is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

Figure 18: Selected EUTF operations and outputs in the HoA region – Regional projects¹



Peacebuilding

Regional projects targeting conflict and peacebuilding have benefitted a total of 184,010 people to date, including 8,557 people in S1 2021 (EUTF indicator 4.3). Almost half (49%) of all people reached with conflict prevention and human rights activities are attributable to awareness raising and mixed (host and refugee) activity groups implemented by the Self-reliance of South Sudanese refugees in DRC project, including 2,298 male refugees reached in Haut-Uele in north-eastern DRC in S1 2021. The Cross-Border programme has reached a total of 91,656 people, mainly thanks to the Cross-Border PACT SEEK project (61% of the Cross-Border results) as well as the Cross-Border PACT RASMI project (31%). These two projects collectively reached 715 people in the first quarter of 2021 before both coming to an end. However, their respective second phases (the PACT RASMI II and PACT SEEK II projects) continued to organise intracommunity dialogues, M&E trainings and consultative trainings, reaching a total of 3,282 people during the first half of 2021.

Focus box 2: Final evaluations of the Cross-Border PACT RASMI and SEEK projects²

The EUTF-funded Cross-Border programme aims to address the main instability drivers in several HoA border areas using a development-peacebuilding nexus approach. As part of the programme, the Cross-Border PACT RASMI project implemented conflict prevention activities in the Mendera triangle (a triple border area between Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia) and the Cross-

¹ IOM and RDH, 'Return of Ethiopian migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: 5 May 2017 – 30 June 2021', September 2021. IPC, 'Sudan: IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis: April 2021 – February 2022', May 2021; 14 July 2021; UNHCR, 'Operational data portal - Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan – Total', June 2021; World Bank, 'Uganda economic update – 17th edition, June 2021: From crisis to green resilient growth' June 2021.

² McCoy, K., L., 'EUTF RASMI – Endline Report #2: Close-out evaluation findings', April 2021; McCoy, K., L., 'EUTF SEEK – Endline Report #2: Close-out evaluation findings', May 2021.

Border PACT SEEK project implemented peacebuilding and governance activities in the cross-border area between Turkana County and South Omo Zone (in Kenya and Ethiopia respectively). As the first phase of the two projects came to a conclusion in Q1 2021, two final evaluation reports were conducted covering the 2017-2021 implementation period.

The PACT RASMI final evaluation highlighted significant results in two of the three project outcome areas – namely increasing social capital and cohesion and strengthening peace structures – and in two of the three targeted ‘conflict systems’,¹ which is how the programme designates geographical areas affected by specific conflict dynamics. The evaluation attributed key results to RASMI’s creation of local cross-border/clan groups, referred to as ‘boundary partners’, which enabled stakeholders to develop a shared vision of how to mitigate and prevent conflict within targeted cross-border communities. Notably, 93% of respondents as compared to 62% at baseline reported having a favourable perception of neighbouring communities. Another key best practice included RASMI’s use of an ‘outcome mapping’ (a vision or outcome statement provided by each boundary partner starting from the inception phase), and notably 90% of respondents reported having shared such a vision with other boundary partners when peacefully resolving conflicts.

Stakeholders also pointed to the project’s use of dynamic planning (including layering and sequencing of activities) and strategic ‘quick wins’ to address underlying drivers of conflict, including by bringing together different groups with similar interests, such as Somali and non-Somali women. The RASMI project has thus reportedly resulted in increased cooperation among border communities in conflict areas in the Mandera Triangle.

Evaluation findings for the PACT SEEK project similarly highlighted increased cooperation among communities in specific conflict systems² that enabled risk mitigation of renewed or escalating violence, using boundary partners as community peace actors. The approach of strengthening peace structures (such as Kraal elders) within the identified conflict systems reportedly worked well to revive traditional conflict resolution mechanisms and promote community negotiations and rapid response efforts.

Another significant result included the ‘emergence of new peace champions’, whereby the project increased the number and type of individuals, such as youth and women leaders, ready to publicly champion peace. The SEEK evaluation also reported improved inter-governmental communication between the government of South Omo in Ethiopia and of Northwest Kenya and, similarly, increased cooperation among local authorities from different cross-border clans. This also included cooperation on climate change-motivated resource competition, which was addressed through the establishment of a joint Resource Sharing Committee.

Key project design recommendations highlighted in both evaluations included the effective structure of the programme consortium (comprised largely of local country-based NGOs) and the inclusion of government and security actors in the cross-border programming. The evaluations also suggested that the programme could have been strengthened through the inclusion of a rapid response mechanism and/or contingency funds in the budget, and with substantive financial training on any new EU funding streams to improve financial planning and spending.

Economic empowerment

Job creation and resilience-building activities are being implemented by regional projects to improve livelihoods and socio-economic development as well as to address drivers of forced displacement and

¹ The PACT RASMI project divided its targeted areas into three conflict systems: 1. Mubarak, Ethiopia and Banisa, Kenya, 2. Barey, Ethiopia and Luuq, Somalia, and 3. Mandera, Kenya, Bellet Hawa, Somalia and Dollow S, Dollo Ado in Ethiopia).

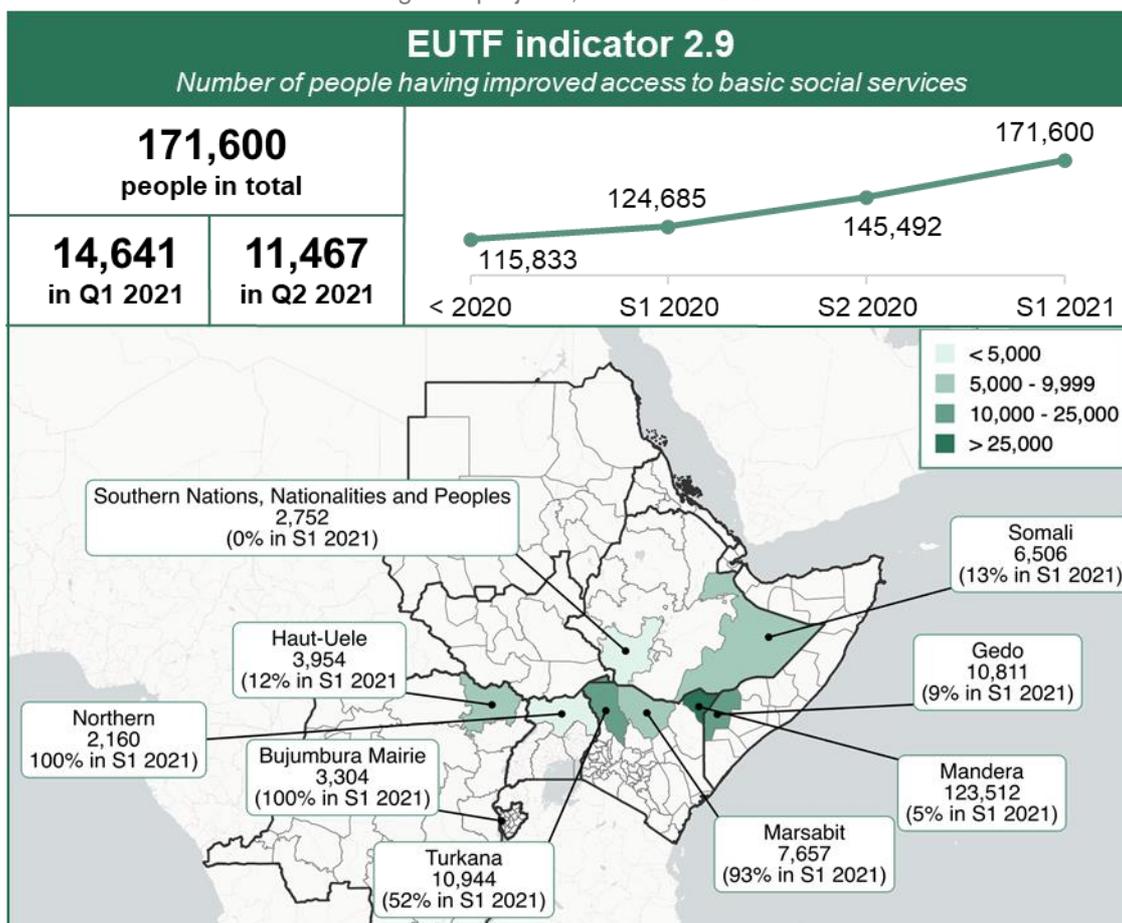
² The PACT SEEK project divided its targeted areas into four conflict systems: 1. Nyangatom - Turkana, 2. Dassenach -Turkana, 3. Dassenach – Gabra, and 4. Hamer – Gabra sub-systems.

humanitarian crises in the region. Through the regional portfolio, 31,106 people (64% female and 36% male), including 5,231 (17% of the total output) in S1 2021, have been assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3). 40% of the people assisted to develop income-generating activities in S1 2021 were supported by the Cross-Border VSFG project, which reached 2,086 people in cross-border areas between Ethiopia and Kenya by assisting cross-border traders or other small entrepreneurs with cross-border business support. Other notable income-generating activities include those implemented by the CRRF DIRECT IRC project, which supported 225 refugees and 76 SGBV survivors in urban areas of Burundi in the first half of 2021. A further 2,757 people (63% female and 37% male), including 1,333 in S1 2021, have benefitted from professional training (TVET) and skills training (EUTF indicator 1.4).

Resilience

Resilience-related activities in the regional portfolio focus on food insecurity in the region. A combined 175,335 people have received food security-related assistance to date – all through the Cross-Border programme – including 18,230 beneficiaries in S1 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.4). 56% of the S1 2021 output is attributed to the Cross-Border BORESHA II DRC project, which supported 10,118 people, mainly by conducting livestock vaccination and deworming campaigns, by assisting agropastoralists in obtaining weather-based insurance, and by training DRR management committee members on crop protection against the desert locust.

Figure 19: Number of people having improved access to basic social services (EUTF indicator 2.9), Regional projects, as of June 2021



The EUTF's regional portfolio has contributed to 171,600 people having improved access to basic social services to date (EUTF indicator 2.9). In S1 2021, 26,108 people benefitted from improved access to basic social services, thanks to the Cross-Border VSFG (accounting for 49% of the total output), Cross-Border BORESHA phase I and II DRC (28%), CRRF DIRECT IRC (13%), CRRF Urban Development ACAV (8%) and Self-reliance of South Sudanese refugees in DRC (2%) projects. Almost half of the S1 2021 results, including all of those attributable to the Cross-Border VSFG projects, are attributable to people with improved access to basic social services as a result of COVID-19 interventions. Of these, 10,950 people benefitted from constructed handwashing stations and 1,767 people received cash support packages in Kenya (see *COVID-19* section below).

National and local-level capacity building

The EUTF's regional portfolio includes interventions that aim to build local and national capacities to contribute to local, national and regional peace and stability. Through the EUTF's regional projects, 10,041 staff from governmental institutions, security forces and non-state actors have been trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (32% female and 67% male¹, EUTF indicator 4.2), of which 959 people were trained in the first half of 2021. In S1 2021, 368 staff from national civilian institutions were trained to strengthen national governance capacities, 59% (or 217) of whom were supported by the IPPSHAR programme through workshops on countering explosive devices, securing borders, negotiation and mediation skills. The remaining 41% of trained national staff are attributable to the Cross-Border PACT RASMI II project, which trained 151 staff from national civilian institutions on topics such as how to implement early warning and rapid response interventions to emerging inter-clan conflicts in Banisa Sub-County in Kenya's Mandera County. In addition to these national-level civilian trainings, in Ethiopia the IPPSHAR programme trained 43 staff from the national security forces on the investigation and prosecution of cybercrime and 30 staff on border security control and traveller identification management. Local-level capacity building was also conducted for 244 staff from local civilian institutions, mainly through the Cross-Border programmes (PACT RASMI II, UNDP SECCI and UNDP Peace) as well as the CRRF Urban Development Koboko project, which reached 52 staff members of local authorities with protection and human rights trainings in Koboko Municipality in Uganda.²

Furthermore, 17,580 people to date have been trained on migration management and protection under the regional EUTF portfolio (EUTF indicator 3.7). These include a total of 710 (238 in S1 2021) national civilian institution staff, 29 (all in S1 2021) local civilian institution staff, and 238 (100 in S1 2021) staff from national security forces. Most notably, in S1 2021 the DISRUPTING CIVIPOL project built the capacity of 231 staff from financial institutions, financial intelligence units, judicial authorities and asset recovery agencies to detect, report and investigate criminal networks, examine financial systems for potential money laundering, and address trafficking.³ The same project also trained 69 male and 31 female police and intelligence officers, with the same aim as previously stated, accounting for all staff from national security forces reached in S1 2021. These interventions support the project's overall aim of equipping respective country agencies to disrupt criminal trafficking and smuggling networks by building anti-money laundering and financial investigation capacities in the region. The CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance project reached 59 representatives from secondary cities⁴ in the Horn of Africa with training on local policy development to promote greater social cohesion in the region. The project aims to strengthen regional networks and dialogue processes that will foster learning, knowledge exchange, and partnerships at the city level around the inclusion and participation of migrants and refugees. The project is also supporting the creation of a regional network of secondary cities managing influxes of migrants and refugees.

¹ The gender of 178 trainees is unknown.

² The remaining 167 staff are unspecified.

³ The remaining 7 were trained through the CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance project.

⁴ The secondary cities include Arua and Koboko (Uganda), Assossa and Jigjiga (Ethiopia), Borama and Gabiley (Somalia) and Kakuma/Kalobeyi (Kenya).

Regional integration and policymaking

The EUTF regional portfolio supports regional institutions through capacity building as well as support to the development of policies, protocols and strategies. Of the 30 strategies, laws, policies and plans developed or supported in S1 2021 (EUTF indicator 4.6), three policies targeted international development and three policies supported regional integration. At the international or bilateral level, the Cross-Border UNDP SECCCI project, which aims to support effective cooperation and coordination around cross-border initiatives in some of Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia's border areas, supported the adoption of three international policy frameworks on transboundary water management for Ethiopia and Kenya. At the regional level, the Free Movement IGAD project supported the adoption of the Protocols on Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD region by the IGAD Council of Ministers, while the IPPSHAR programme supported IGAD's Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) by paying staff salaries for IGAD's peace and security division. The CEWARN system aims to prevent and mitigate violent conflict through analysis for early warning and response. These achievements bring the total number of international policies and strategies supported by the EUTF up to six and the number of regional policies and strategies supported to 25.

COVID-19 pandemic in the HoA region

The EUTF has undertaken adaptations to its regional approach in order to respond to the pandemic through the Cross-Border, CRRF DIRECT, CRRF Urban Development, EU-IOM JI and IPPSHAR programmes, with COVID-19 budget allocations collectively amounting to €3M. Resilience-related COVID-19 interventions include a combined 26,453 COVID-19-specific basic social services delivered to beneficiaries (EUTF indicator 2.2). In S1 2021, a total of 10,647 hygiene and sanitation supplies were distributed to villages in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP) Region, Ethiopia, and Marsabit and Turkana Counties, Kenya, all through the Cross-Border VSFG project (compared to a total of 12,361 COVID-19-specific services reported under EUTF indicator 2.2 in S1 2021). 471,357 people have also been reached by COVID-19 resilience campaigns (EUTF indicator 2.7), including 45,035 people during the first half of 2021 through the Cross-Border BORESHA II DRC (accounting for 71% of all COVID-19 resilience campaign results in S1 2021, benefitting schools and communities in Somalia) and Cross-Border VSFG projects (29%, benefitting cross-border communities and border management authorities in Ethiopia and Kenya).¹

Regional interventions have so far contributed to the provision and distribution of 84,249 COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies² (EUTF indicator 6.1). In S1 2021, 25,200 pandemic-related supplies were distributed, thanks to the Cross-Border VSFG project distributing 17,060 items of PPE in Ethiopia and Kenya, the EU-IOM JI distributing 6,016 items of PPE in Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan, and the CRRF Urban Development Koboko project distributing 500 face mask boxes and three emergency tents in Uganda.

13,598 people directly benefitted from COVID-19 emergency response activities in S1 2021 (47% female and 53% male, EUTF indicator 6.2), primarily through the EU-IOM JI supporting 13,410 host community members, migrants in transit and returnees in Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan through the distribution of PPE and hygiene kits, including to migrants whose movements were stopped or delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions or who were being hosted in quarantine centres.³ This brings the total number of people benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities implemented by regional projects to 40,290.

Lastly, of a total of 175 entities benefitting from the COVID-19 emergency response, 30 entities benefitted in the first half of 2021 (EUTF indicator 6.3), including eleven health facilities, quarantine centres and isolation units provided with protective gear and kits by the CRRF Urban Development

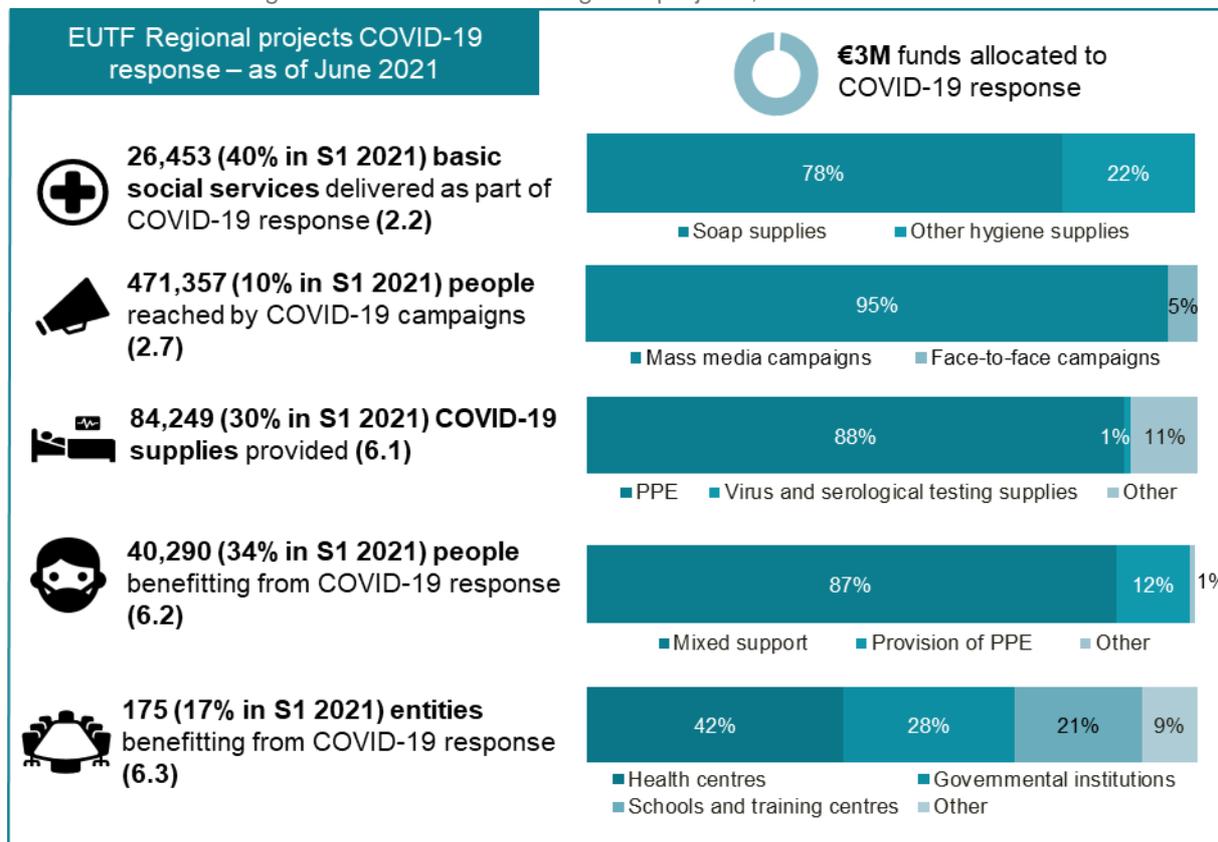
¹ This output additionally includes 70 people reached by the Cross-Border UNDP SECCCI in Ethiopia and Kenya.

² 'Pandemic-related supplies' refer to medical supplies and PPE. Hygiene and sanitation supplies are counted under EUTF indicator 2.2, as reported in the preceding paragraph.

³ The remaining 188 were reached through the CRRF Urban Development ACAV project in Uganda.

ACAV project in Koboko District, Uganda, and ten community institutions and healthcare service units provided with equipment by the Cross-Border VSFG project to scale up the COVID-19 response.

Figure 20: COVID-19 and regional projects, as of June 2021^{1,2}



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

² COVID-19 outputs not represented in the visual include 380 social infrastructures (2.1 bis), 34,054 people having improved access to basic services (2.9), 2 strategies, laws, policies and plans developed (4.6) and 2 field studies, surveys and other research conducted (5.3).

5.1.3 REGIONAL PROJECTS AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 3: EUTF common output indicators for Regional projects, as of June 2021^{1,2}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	Total	Evolution by quarter
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	958	1,523	4,342	1,276	8,099	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	180	1,537	3	11	1,731	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	4,323	13,075	8,477	5,231	31,106	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	0	1,090	334	1,333	2,757	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	0	7	7	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	1	553	828	233	1,615	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	0	14,833	19,338	12,361	46,532	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	37,333	61,254	58,519	18,230	175,335	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	0	0	0	1	1	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	0	178	0	128	306	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	34,857	39,300	426,935	49,412	550,504	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	193	1,440	407	871	2,911	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	0	115,833	29,659	26,108	171,600	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	6,460	11,670	1,447	661	20,238	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	30,212	122,620	24,721	11,047	188,600	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	3,096	2,083	1,921	930	8,030	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	3,728	3,122	995	1,018	8,863	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	3,937	4,436	4,718	1,904	14,995	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	163	188	418	410	1,179	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	5,764	7,087	1,981	2,748	17,580	
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	0	306	213	5	524	
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	19	72	40	131	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	53	14	0	0	67	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,714	5,574	1,794	959	10,041	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	1,120	23,579	150,754	8,557	184,010	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	41	26	23	30	120	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	48	26	37	13	124	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	8	6	25	6	45	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	93	53	132	23	301	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	21	12	9	8	50	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	59,049	25,200	84,249	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	26,692	13,598	40,290	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	145	30	175	

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

² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2021 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2021 values due to rounding.

5.2. ETHIOPIA

5.2.1. ETHIOPIA IN S1 2021

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



Political developments in Ethiopia in the first half of 2021 included a new round of talks between the governments of Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia to resolve the ongoing dispute over the Government of Ethiopia's (GoE) Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) project on the Nile River. The GERD is a cornerstone of the GoE's plans for Ethiopia's future economic development, but its downstream neighbours Egypt and Sudan are concerned about the impact of the project on their own water flows and supply. Although it was hoped that the new round of discussions would conclude successfully in January, by the end of the reporting period in June, the prospect of an imminent binding legal agreement on the filling and operation of the GERD remains remote.

The ongoing crisis in Tigray also evolved in late June when, after eight months of federal military intervention in the region, federal forces withdrew from Mekelle (the regional capital) and from most of its other territorial gains. This was accompanied by a unilateral declaration of ceasefire by Addis Ababa, and represents one of the most significant developments in the conflict to date.

The humanitarian situation in the Tigray region remained precarious at the end of the reporting period, with famine-like conditions affecting as many as 400,000 people in Tigray (including 140,000 children), and ongoing challenges to the displacement response and delivery of aid to the region (including the killing of three *Médecins Sans Frontières* staff members on 24 June).² In large part due to the ongoing crisis, the total number of IDPs in the country has doubled since the last report, from approximately 2 to 4 million.³

Finally, after two postponements due to the COVID-19 pandemic and other logistical challenges, general elections were held on 21 June. The result was a landslide victory for the ruling Prosperity Party, which won at least⁴ 410 of the parliament's 547 seats. However, several prominent opposition parties boycotted the election, and logistical issues and insecurity prevented the timely organisation of

¹ United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects: 2019 Revision; UNHCR data portal. Retrieved on 15 October 2021 at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/eth>; IOM, 'Ethiopia – National Displacement Report 9 (June-July 2021)', 24 September 2021; Ethiopia Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021.

² International Crisis Group, 'As Ethiopian troops exit Tigray, time to focus on relief', 9 July 2021.

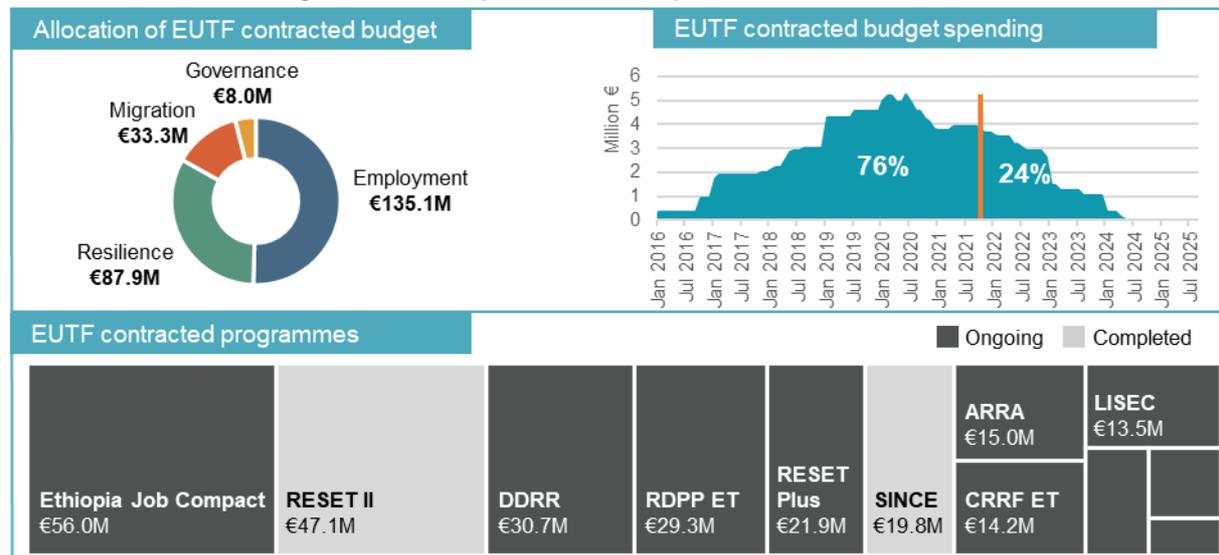
³ IOM, 'Ethiopia – National Displacement Report 9 (June-July 2021)', 24 September 2021.

⁴ Not all votes had been counted at the time of writing this report.

voting in several parts of the country. (Although in most cases voting in these regions was organised at a later date [30 September], in Tigray voting was not held at all.)

5.2.2. THE EUTF IN ETHIOPIA

Figure 22: EUTF portfolio in Ethiopia, as of June 2021^{1,2,3}



The EUTF's strategy in Ethiopia aligns largely with SO1 (improving economic and employment opportunities), to which just over half (51%) of the total EUTF contracted budget in Ethiopia (€264M) is allocated, and SO2 (strengthening resilience, including to environmental shocks and natural disasters), which accounts for 33%. Support to displacement-affected communities (particularly refugees and host communities) is a key cross-cutting component of SO1 and SO2 interventions. Outputs related to migration (primarily facilitating returns and reintegration) and governance have also been reported (SO3 and SO4, representing 13% and 3% of the Ethiopia budget respectively), although these themes are less prominent in the Ethiopia portfolio.

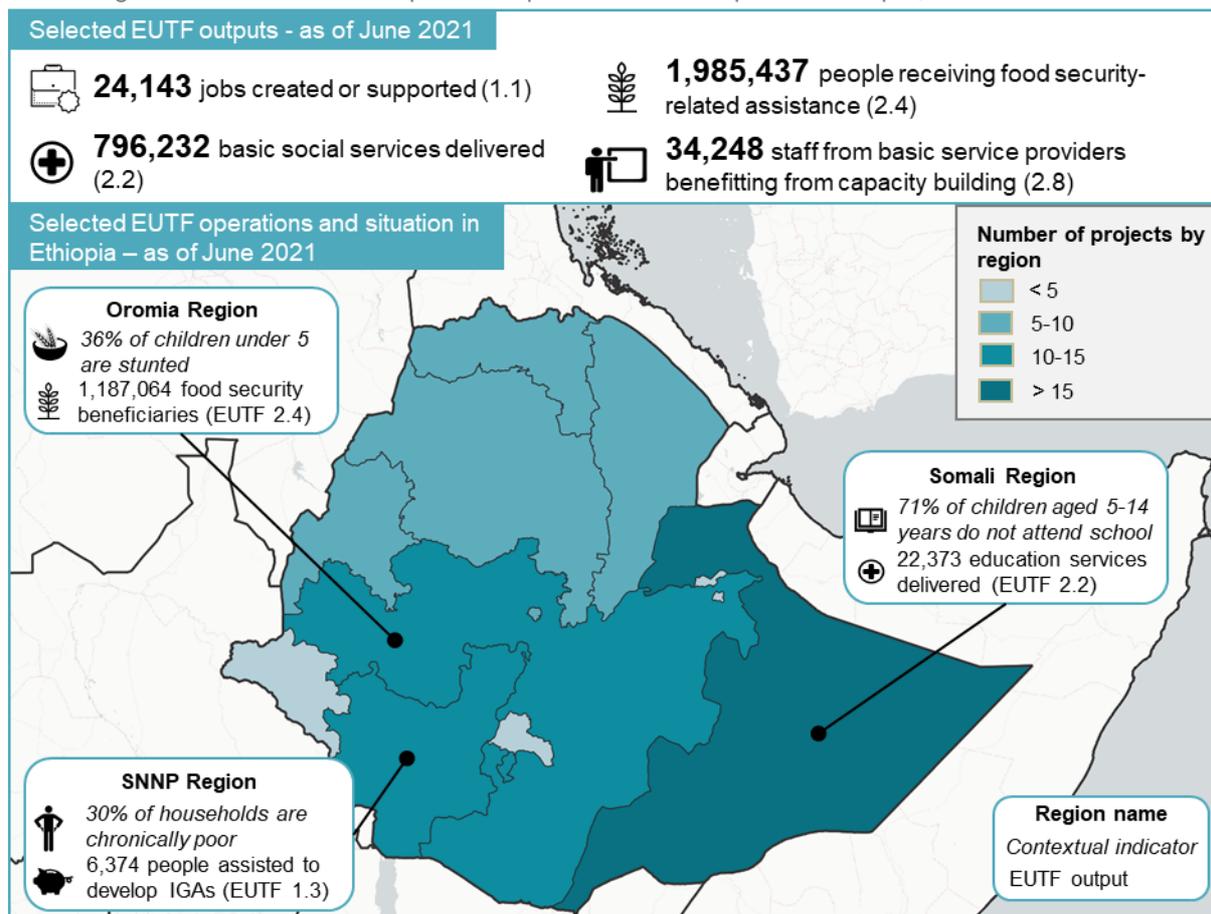
Ethiopia accounts for some of the oldest projects in the EUTF HoA portfolio, and as such, many of the country's flagship EUTF programmes came to an end in 2020, including RESET II, most of RDPP and SINCE. As such, the Ethiopia portfolio can be expected to report significantly fewer outputs in this and future reports, even though several new programmes have begun to implement and report outputs in late 2020 and 2021, such as the 'Decentralised DRR' programme (DDRR), LISEC and the two 'stability' programmes in Gambela and Tigray. (It is worth noting here that the largest 'programme' in the Ethiopia portfolio, the Ethiopia Job Compact, is a budget support contract that does not report against the common EUTF output indicators, and that all EU budget support operations in Ethiopia have been suspended since late 2020.)

¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2021, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

² The programmes not labelled in the 'EUTF contracted programmes' chart are: Stability & Services Gambela (€7.8M), Stability & Development Tigray (€5.9M), and *Alianza Shire* (€3.0M).

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

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



Forced displacement

With 799,751 refugees and asylum seekers registered as of June 2021² (down very slightly from 802,821 at the end of 2020), Ethiopia hosts among the largest refugee populations in Africa. The country plays an important role as a model for progressive refugee policies and as one of the fifteen pilot countries for the roll-out of the CRRF. However, despite significant positive momentum in 2019 (as described in previous reports), translating these progressive policies into action largely stalled in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and again in the first half of 2021 due to the crisis in Tigray and general elections.

Furthermore, in Tigray, where nearly 100,000 Eritrean refugees were hosted and a further 100,000 internally displaced people resided prior to the outbreak of conflict in November, the ongoing crisis has triggered alarming numbers of both primary and secondary displacement. Moreover, humanitarian access to the region was severely restricted throughout the reporting period, although the situation has improved slightly since the abovementioned withdrawal of federal forces on 28 June. These developments have naturally also impacted EUTF programming, and most notably the *Alianza Shire* project, which is in the process of relocating its programming from Tigray to Somali Region in response to the circumstances. The conflict has also led to an observable shift in donor attention and funding away from other refugee-hosting areas such as Gambela and Somali Regions, forcing many actors to shut down their programming in these areas.

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

² UNHCR data portal, retrieved on 15 October 2021 at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/eth>.

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

Relatively few outputs benefitting refugees and host communities were reported in S1 2021 compared to the peak implementation period of the RDPP programme between Q4 2018 and Q3 2020. However, both CRRF ET projects delivered multiple results, such as the 177 people trained on displacement and durable solutions by the UNHCR project, including both relevant government practitioners at the national level and local authorities and stakeholders in the refugee-hosting Jijiga area of Somali Region (EUTF indicator 3.7). The project also completed a country-level study, conducted by ReDSS, on financing solutions to displacement at the policymaking level (EUTF indicator 5.3). In addition, 263 refugees and 424 host community members benefitted from technical skills training through the Mercy Corps project (EUTF indicator 1.4), for a total of 3,701 refugees and 4,208 host community members benefitting from TVET or skills development to date.

With regard to internal displacement, a total of 39,748 services (EUTF indicator 2.2) have been delivered to IDPs to date, of which just 178 (or just under 0.5%) were delivered in S1 2021, in the form of soap and food items distributed by the EnJOY project in Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regions, as part of the project's wider COVID-19 response. The RESET II Crisis Modifier Fund, which is responsible for the overwhelming majority (more than 99%) of IDP-related outputs reported in Ethiopia, aims to mitigate shocks in RESET II's implementation areas to preserve the achievements from the programme's development-oriented activities. However, it has not implemented any interventions targeting IDPs since Q1 2020.

Economy and employment

The compounded economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the crisis in Tigray has been significant for the Ethiopian population. The International Food Policy Research Institute estimates that the lockdown period in early 2020 cost Ethiopia USD 1.9B,¹ while the cost of the war effort in Tigray has caused the Ethiopian birr to fall precipitously against the US dollar. Official statistics indicate that basic consumer goods were approximately 25% more expensive in July 2021 than at the same time the previous year.² These developments, combined with already fragile labour markets in many parts of the country, are almost certainly exacerbating the strain on household economies.

Although just over half of EUTF funding is allocated to improving economic and employment opportunities (SO1), because much of this is attributable to the Ethiopia Job Compact (for which disbursements have been suspended since November 2020, and which in any case does not report to the MLS due to its nature as a budget support operation), and as many other key job creation interventions ended in 2020, only relatively small employment outputs have been reported in S1 2021.

For example, EUTF-funded projects have created or supported 24,143 jobs in Ethiopia up to the end of S1 2021 (EUTF indicator 1.1). However, S1 2021 only accounts for 4% of the total output, with 386 jobs in Q1 and 547 in Q2. For comparison, S1 2020 accounted for 22% of the total outputs delivered at that time. Jobs created in S1 2021 were contributed mainly by RESET Plus SC (383 jobs), followed by RDPP ET Plan (200), EnJOY (198), CRRF ET Job Creation MC (97) and Sustainable Reintegration ARRA (55).

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

² BBC, 'Ethiopia's economy battered by Tigray war', 30 August 2021.

Similarly, 18,744 people have been supported with TVET and/or skills development to date (EUTF indicator 1.4), of which 1,118 people (or 6%) were reported in S1 2021. However, this actually represents an increase compared to S2 2020, during which just 627 beneficiaries were reported. This increase is partly attributable to the Sustainable Reintegration ARRA project, which reported outputs under this indicator for the first time in Q2 2021 thanks to the project's training of TVET trainers¹ to support the economic reintegration of its returnee beneficiaries, accounting for just over a third of the overall S1 2021 output.

Finally, 592 (or 2%) of the 38,091 people benefitting from support to develop IGAs to date (EUTF indicator 1.3) were reported in S1 2021, most of which (316) were contributed through the RESET Plus Innovation Fund's agricultural business trainings, and by RDPP ET Plan (245), whose IGA activities included training beneficiaries on the production of sanitary pads.

Resilience

One third of all EUTF funding in Ethiopia is dedicated to strengthening community resilience, largely through improved access to basic services, food security interventions and DRR. However, as many resilience-oriented programmes (most notably RESET II) ended in 2020, resilience-related outputs were significantly smaller in S1 2021 than in previous semesters, and this trend is expected to continue in future reporting periods.

For example, 796,232 basic services have been delivered in Ethiopia by EUTF-funded projects (EUTF indicator 2.2) as of the end of S1 2021, representing a mere 1% increase on the total output achieved at the end of 2020. More than half (53%) of all service delivery beneficiaries are women, in part because several projects implement health services exclusively for women, such as implantations of intrauterine devices (IUD) or vaccinations for pregnant and lactating women. Of the 4,372 services provided in S1 2021, more than half (2,208) were delivered through EnJOY's COVID-19-related distribution of soap and food items to IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable beneficiaries in Oromia, Sidama and SNNP Regions. 26% of the S1 2021 output was health-related (equivalent to 1,131 services), almost all of which (92%) is attributable to sexual and reproductive health services delivered by RESET Plus Amref to women in Oromia and SNNP Regions. The remaining services delivered comprised 915 instances of school supplies provided to refugee youths in Addis Ababa by RDPP ET Plan, and 118 instances of legal counselling provided to refugees and host community members in and around the refugee camps in Jijiga (Somali Region) by CRRF ET Job Creation MC.

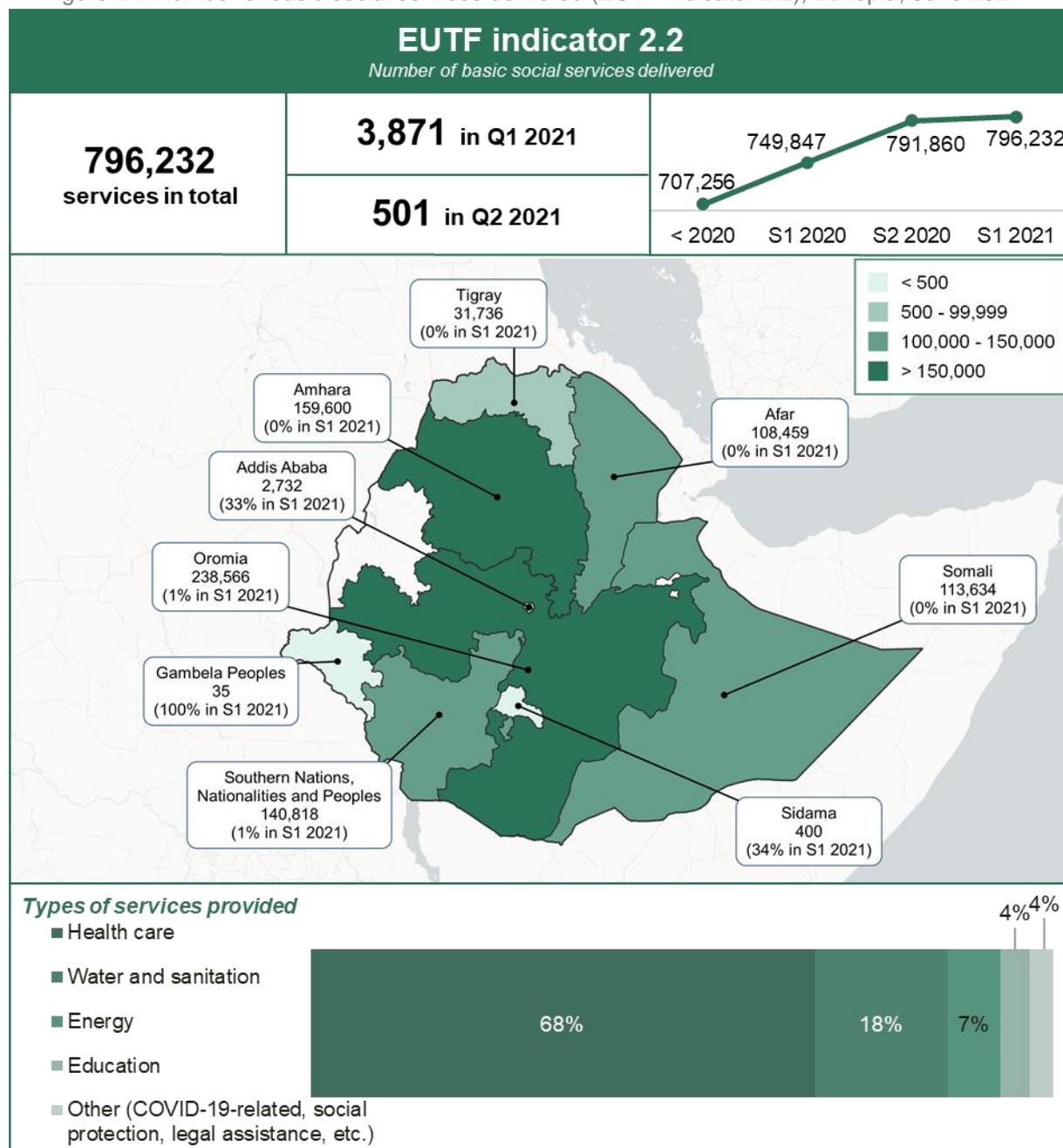
34,248 staff from local authorities and basic service providers have also benefitted from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8) up to the end of S1 2021, representing a 5% increase on the total output achieved at the end of 2020. Of the 1,768 staff supported in S1 2021, 1,548 (88%) were healthcare providers or local health authorities trained by RESET Plus Amref, RESET Plus SC and Stability & Services Gambela IRC, while the remaining 220 were woreda disaster risk management staff trained by the DRR Amhara project.

For several resilience-related EUTF output indicators, only one project contributed results in S1 2021. For example, twelve health facilities were equipped with ambulances, motorbikes and/or motorboats by the Stability & Services Gambela IRC project in Q2 2021, bringing the total number of social infrastructures built, rehabilitated or equipped (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis) to 780 (of which 81% are water-related). The RESET Plus Innovation Fund provided a wide range of food security assistance to 7,056 people (EUTF indicator 2.4), bringing the total number of food security beneficiaries to 1,985,437. Finally, the Decentralised DRR programme supported 8 communities in Oromia Region and 7 in Amhara Region to adopt DRR strategies, bringing the total number of local governments and/or

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

communities supported to adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies (EUTF indicator 2.5) to 183.¹

Figure 24: Number of basic social services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), Ethiopia, June 2021²



¹ S1 2021 data for the Decentralised DRR programme was only reported by EnJOY, DRR Amhara and DRR Oromia. DRR Sidama and DRR NDRMC were unable to report their S1 2021 outputs in time for reporting.

² This map excludes 252 services for which the region is unspecified, including 95 instances of legal assistance provided by RDPP ET Plan and 157 services provided by Sustainable Reintegration ARRA such as psychosocial support, medical treatment and payment of school tuition fees.

5.2.3. ETHIOPIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 4: EUTF common output indicators for Ethiopia, as of June 2021^{1,2}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	Total	Evolution by quarter
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	8,725	7,983	6,502	933	24,143	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	403	519	248	6	1,176	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	18,832	12,812	5,855	592	38,091	
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	6,314	7,639	3,673	1,118	18,744	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	10	2	26	0	38	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	1	0	1	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	324	213	231	12	780	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	466,239	241,017	84,604	4,372	796,232	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	63,862	63,600	5,528	0	132,990	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	654,020	1,235,410	88,951	7,056	1,985,437	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	91	55	22	15	183	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	7,163	5,196	1,849	5	14,213	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	262,988	252,708	4,832,206	54,307	5,402,209	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	12,881	15,483	4,117	1,768	34,248	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	1,841,011	508,446	569,020	0	2,918,476	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	353	2,080	0	0	2,433	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	34,495	36,489	3,885	104	74,973	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from post-arrival assistance	0	67	58	94	219	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	10	632	39	22	703	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	2	60	114	71	247	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	407	1,193	720	230	2,550	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	23	6	0	29	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	912	1,199	90	66	2,267	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	286	692	0	0	978	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	26	15	42	8	91	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	30	74	58	30	192	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	49	45	44	30	168	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	52	40	39	15	146	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	1	0	0	0	1	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	651,879	21,282	673,162	
6.2 Number of people directly benefiting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	49,311	803	50,114	
6.3 Number of entities benefiting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	96	0	96	

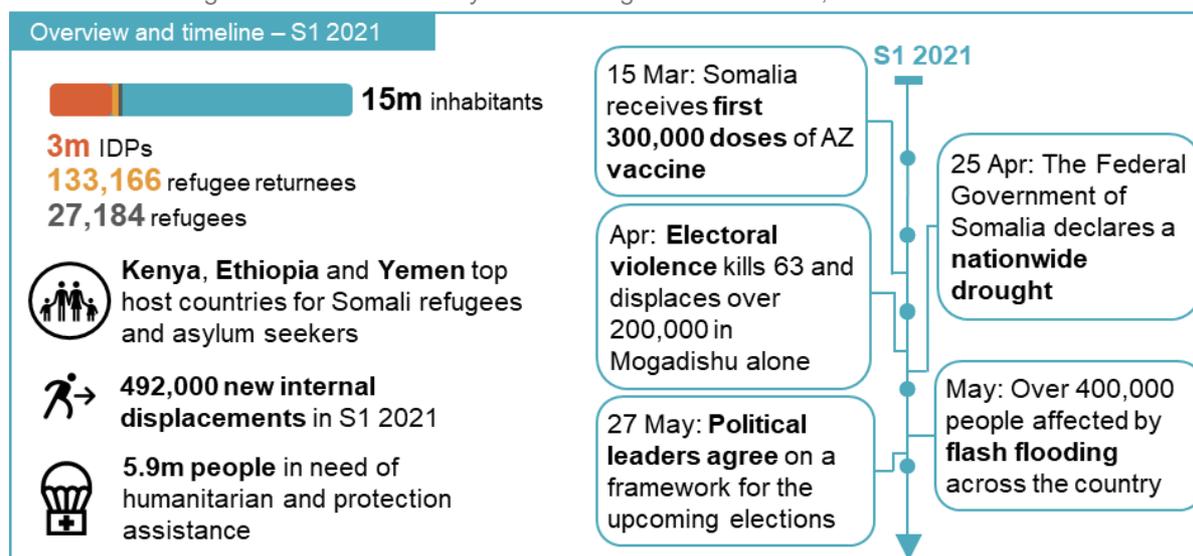
¹ Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of methodological changes (more information on this process can be found in the S1 2020 report). However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible,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

² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2021 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2021 values due to rounding.

5.3. SOMALIA

5.3.1. SOMALIA IN S1 2021

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



Throughout the first half of 2021, Somalia experienced similar challenges to those described in previous reports, including climate-related crises, security incidents and conflict, heightened political tensions, and the direct and indirect impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The prolonged political stalemate over the timing of the presidential elections remains a major destabilising factor in Somalia, with serious consequences for the well-being and safety of its population. During the reporting period, tensions arising from political divisions have led to violent clashes between rival security forces in Mogadishu and the Federal Member States of Hirshabelle, Galmudug, Jubaland and Puntland.² In April, election-related violence caused the deaths of 63 civilians and displaced around 200,000 people in Mogadishu alone.³ On 27 May, political leaders signed an agreement defining the timing and modalities of the vote, although since then the process has been subject to further delays, and uncertainty over the date of the elections remains. In parallel, the Federal Government of Somalia and its Member States continued their military offensive against Al-Shabaab (AS), which retains territories in the states of Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, South-West State and Puntland. Around half a million people are estimated to live in AS-controlled areas.⁴

Somalia continues to suffer from climate change-related events, including poor and erratic rainfall and widespread droughts. As of April 2021, around 80% of Somalia's surface area was experiencing moderate to severe drought conditions. In the same month, the government of Somalia, in consultation with UNOCHA, officially declared a nationwide drought, expressing its concern over the situation and calling for support from the international community.⁵ In addition to its adverse effects on displacement, livelihoods and food security, environmental instability in Somalia is increasingly fostering inter-clan tensions over land ownership and control of natural resources. In May 2021, some areas of Somalia,

¹ United Nations Population Division, 'World Population Prospects: 2019 Revision'; UNHCR data portal. Retrieved on 15 October 2021 at https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/cccm_somalia; UNHCR, 'Somalia Operational Update', August 2021; UNHCR, 'Somalia PRMN Internal Displacements', June 2021; UNOCHA, 'Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin', June 2021; UNOCHA, '2021 Gu' Season Floods Update #1', May 2021.

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

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

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

⁵ Federal Government of Somalia and UNOCHA, 'Somalia: Humanitarian leadership declares drought, Press release', 25 April 2021.

including Puntland, Somaliland, Banaadir, Hirshabelle and South-West State, also experienced heavy *Gu* rains, which caused flash flooding and affected tens of thousands of people, killing at least 25.¹

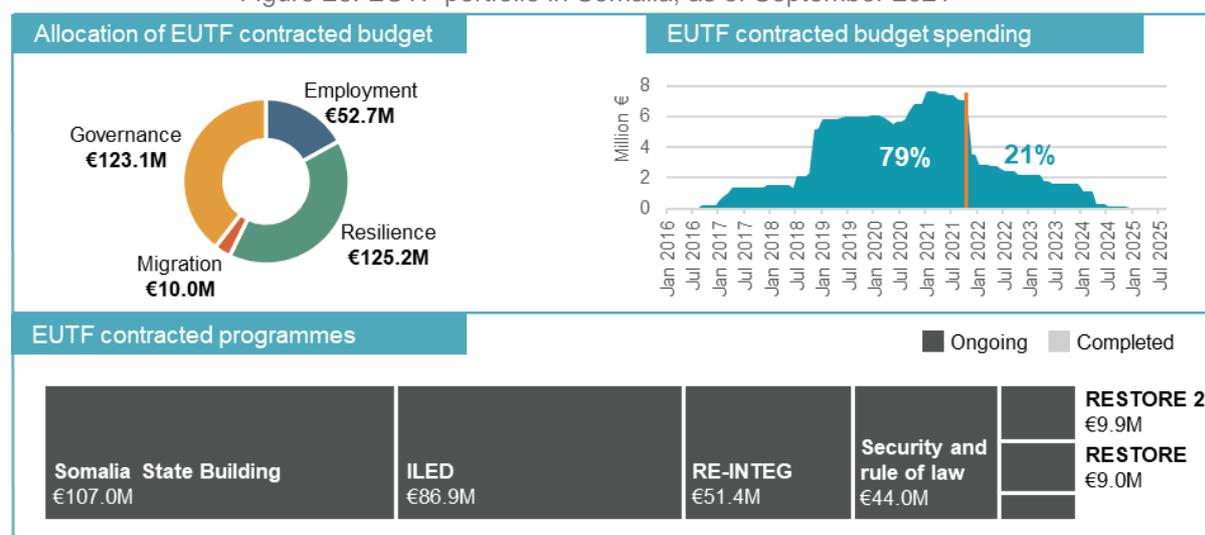
As a result of these recurring stress factors, levels of internal displacement for Somalia remain among the highest in the world, with an estimated total of 3 million IDPs in the country. In the first six months of 2021, 492,000 new internal displacements were recorded (a decrease from the 639,000 new displacements reported in S1 2020 and 697,000 in S2 2020), driven largely by conflict (73%), drought (14%) and flooding (11%).²

This situation is compounded by the impact of COVID-19, which continues to burden the country's fragile healthcare system and to negatively affect the economy. During the first few months of 2021, Somalia saw a resurgence of COVID-19 infections, and as of the end of June 2021, there were 14,946 confirmed cases and 775 deaths.

Between March and September 2021, the country received a total of 200,000 doses of the Sinopharm vaccine and 539,000 doses of the AstraZeneca (AZ) vaccine through COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX), as well as 302,400 doses of the single shot vaccine from Johnson & Johnson from the United States of America (US) government. As of the end of September 2021, however, only 259,144 persons (2% of the population of Somalia) are fully vaccinated, which means that the country remains vulnerable to new outbreaks of the virus.

5.3.2. THE EUTF IN SOMALIA

Figure 26: EUTF portfolio in Somalia, as of September 2021^{3,4,5}



Around 19% of the EUTF budget in the Horn of Africa has been contracted to 39 projects in Somalia, for a total of €313M. In an effort to respond to urgent basic needs and fundamental gaps in service delivery in Somalia, 40% of EUTF funding in the country focuses on strengthening resilience (SO2), especially through activities relating to health, education, housing, legal assistance and protection. Governance, security and conflict prevention activities (SO4) follow closely, with an estimated 39% of the total funding for the country. These consist mostly of institutional support and capacity-building activities (notably through the Somalia State and Resilience Building contract) as well as conflict

¹ UNOCHA, '2021 *Gu*' Season Floods Update #1', May 2021.

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

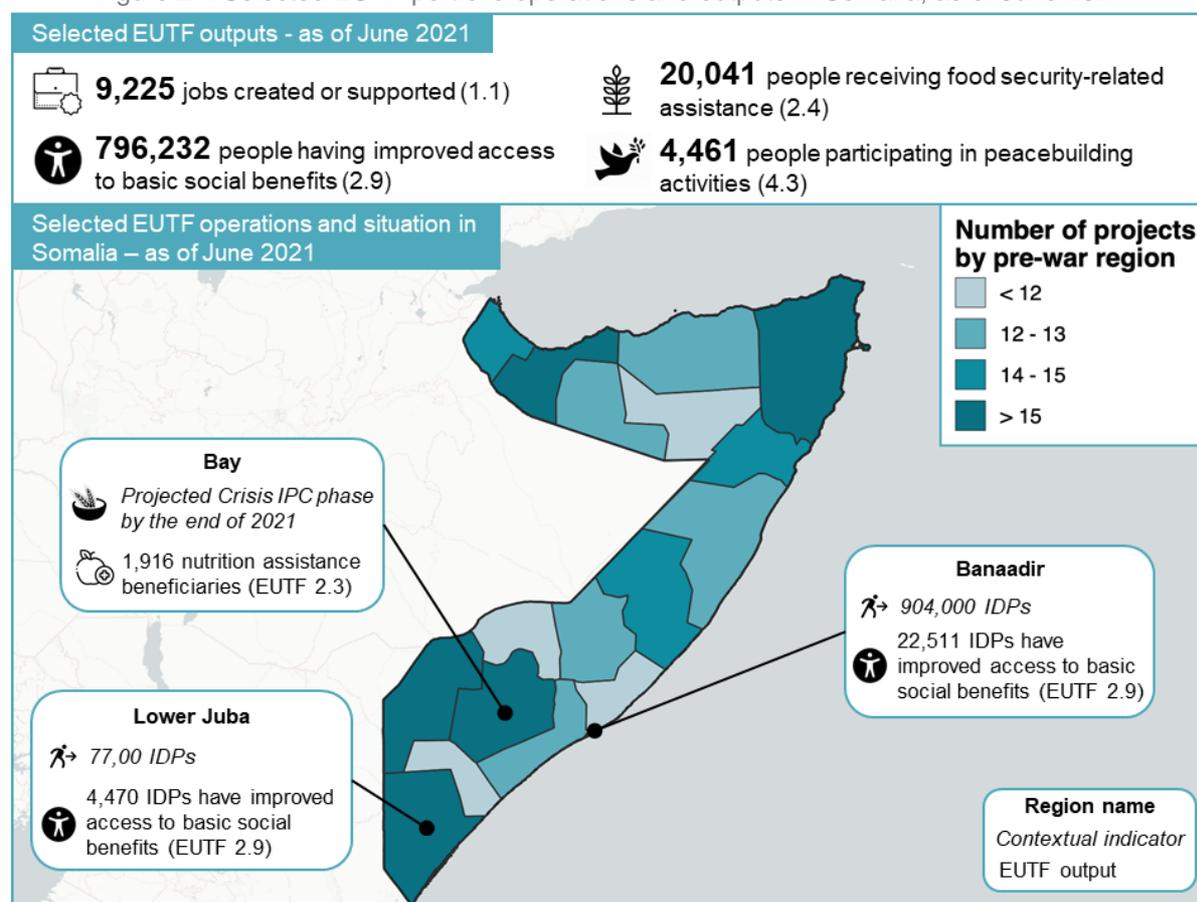
³ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2021, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

⁴ The programme not labelled in the 'EUTF contracted programmes' chart is Promoting a culture of tolerance (€4.7M).

⁵ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute spending across years of implementation.

mitigation efforts and support to the security sector. 17% of the budget is dedicated to improving economic and employment opportunities (SO1), while around 3% supports activities related to migration management (SO3).¹

Figure 27: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Somalia, as of June 2021²



Access to basic services

Delivery of basic services in Somalia continues to be hampered by the limited resources and reach of the federal government. The presence and role of the international community therefore remains vital in supporting and complementing the actions of the government and in providing assistance to the population. However, humanitarian and development interventions are complicated by the volatile security situation, which impedes accessibility across the country, especially in rural areas.

As of June 2021, a total of 5.9 million people were estimated to be in need of humanitarian and protection assistance – a number which is projected to rise to 7.7 million in 2022 (including 2.2 million IDPs and 5.5 million non-displaced people).³

The EUTF has funded a wide range of resilience activities in the country, from direct service provision to infrastructure rehabilitation and capacity building to strengthen the government’s ability to deliver services to the population. In total, EUTF projects in Somalia have provided a total of 197,485 basic social services, including 5,532 in S1 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.2). The main beneficiaries of service provision are IDPs (40% of all services), followed by host community members (22%) and returnees (13%).⁴ Healthcare remains the main type of service provided so far, for a total of 119,521 health-related

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

² UNOCHA, ‘Humanitarian Needs Overview, Somalia’, October 2021; Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, ‘Somalia: Food Security and Malnutrition Snapshot’, September 2021.

³ UNOCHA, ‘Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin’, June 2021.

⁴ 23% of all services were provided to beneficiaries of unspecified status.

services (or 61% of the total output), for which 34% of beneficiaries are male and 66% are female. A further 32,144 legal services (for which beneficiaries are 36% male and 64% female) have been provided by various RE-INTEG projects, and, more recently, through the EUTF's support to the Joint Justice Programme (JJP). During the first six months of 2021, the JJP provided different types of legal assistance to beneficiaries across Somalia. For example, the project provided legal representation by a lawyer or paralegal to 2,671 beneficiaries (46% male and 54% female). It also assisted 2,458 individuals (56% male and 44% female) through Alternative Dispute Resolution centres on disputes regarding inheritance, marriage, land and minor criminal cases, and furthermore supported 403 beneficiaries (54% male and 46% female) through mobile courts in the States of Jubaland, Puntland, South-West State, Banaadir, Galmudug and Hirshabelle.

The EUTF has also supported the rehabilitation or construction of 839 social infrastructures (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis), of which 125 were reported in S1 2021 by RESTORE 2 DFN (16 water irrigation systems in the regions of Awdal, Bari, Sanaag, Togdheer and Woqooyi Galbeed), RESTORE 2 WV (108 water structures in the regions of Nugaal and Woqooyi Galbeed) and the Stabilisation & Peace Dividends project implemented by NISF (the rehabilitation of the road connecting the towns of Janale and Bufow Bacaad in Lower Shabelle). Of all infrastructures reported, 714 are related to water and sanitation and 101 are education-related, while the remaining 24 are related to COVID-19, energy, transport (roads and airstrips), nutrition, healthcare and migration centres.

EUTF projects also trained a total of 4,279 staff (56% male and 44% female) from service providers and local authorities to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8), mainly on education-related topics (1,668 staff trained), health (567) and water and sanitation (481). 235 of these service provider staff members (or 6% of the total) were trained in S1 2021 by RESTORE 2 DFN and RESTORE 2 WV.

Focus box 3: RESTORE 2 DFN CAHW training in Bari Region, Puntland¹

Muriyo Ismail, 26 years old, is one of the Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW) trained through the RESTORE 2 DFN project. Since receiving the training, Muriyo has been an active member of her community and she is now a well-known CAHW in the Kobdhexaad village in Bari Region, Puntland.



Photo 3: Muriyo Ismail treating livestock in Kobdhexaad village

she is now a well-known CAHW in the Kobdhexaad village in Bari Region, Puntland.

'My role is to diagnose, treat and report sick animals,' she says. 'Over the last two months, I treated around 900 goats and sheep suffering from different types of diseases. The owners of these animals were extremely grateful for my services, and even though my purpose was to voluntarily treat animals, some families have given me livestock in exchange for the medical treatment.'

Finally, the EUTF continues to fund projects that implement food security interventions in Somalia (EUTF indicator 2.4), for a total of 20,041 beneficiaries reported to date. In S1 2021, RESTORE 2 DFN provided food security assistance to 1,141 beneficiaries in Somaliland and Puntland (68% male and 32% female) through veterinary services, livestock provision, provision of quality seeds (including drought tolerant seeds), and access to irrigation services.

¹ Photo credit: DFN Somalia.

Economy and employment

Somalia's fragile state, coupled with the ongoing impact of COVID-19, are major contributors to the country's collapsing economy, although the economic outlook in the first half of 2021 has proven to be more positive than earlier predictions might have suggested. In 2020, the country recorded a 0.4% reduction of its GDP, but this was less severe than initial growth forecasts of -1.5%.¹ Several factors contributed to mitigating the adverse effects of COVID-19 and other ongoing crises on the economy, including higher than anticipated official aid flows and foreign remittances (with the latter increasing by around 18% in 2020, due to a reported shift from informal to formal channels for money transfer, increased support from diaspora members to their families in Somalia, fiscal stimulus and improvement in the government's tracking of remittance flows), as well as fiscal measures put in place by the government. Nevertheless, poverty rates in the country remain alarmingly high, reaching 72% in rural areas and 64% in urban centres. Moreover, only 55% of the population is actively engaged in the labour market.²

The EUTF portfolio in Somalia aims to provide economic relief and pave the way to economic recovery through various activities related to employment and livelihood creation. EUTF projects in Somalia have created a total of 9,225 jobs (61% male and 37% female),³ including 449 in S1 2021 (EUTF indicator 1.1). The largest share of jobs was created through cash for work initiatives, which are generally aimed at constructing or rehabilitating infrastructures or carrying out other works of public utility. Most recently, the Stabilisation & Peace Dividends project implemented by NISF rehabilitated the road between Janale and Bufow Bacaad. A total of 4,127 'full-time equivalent' jobs were created through these activities, with the majority of beneficiaries being male (64%).⁴

Stipend payment remains another important form of support to employment provided by projects in Somalia. As of June 2021, the EUTF has subsidised jobs for a total of 2,338 beneficiaries, of whom 297 were newly reported in S1 2021, including staff from police offices, schools and health facilities. In addition, 1,238 self-employment jobs were created through activities supporting the development of IGAs, and a further 982 jobs were supported by assisting beneficiaries to find employment following the completion of TVET courses.

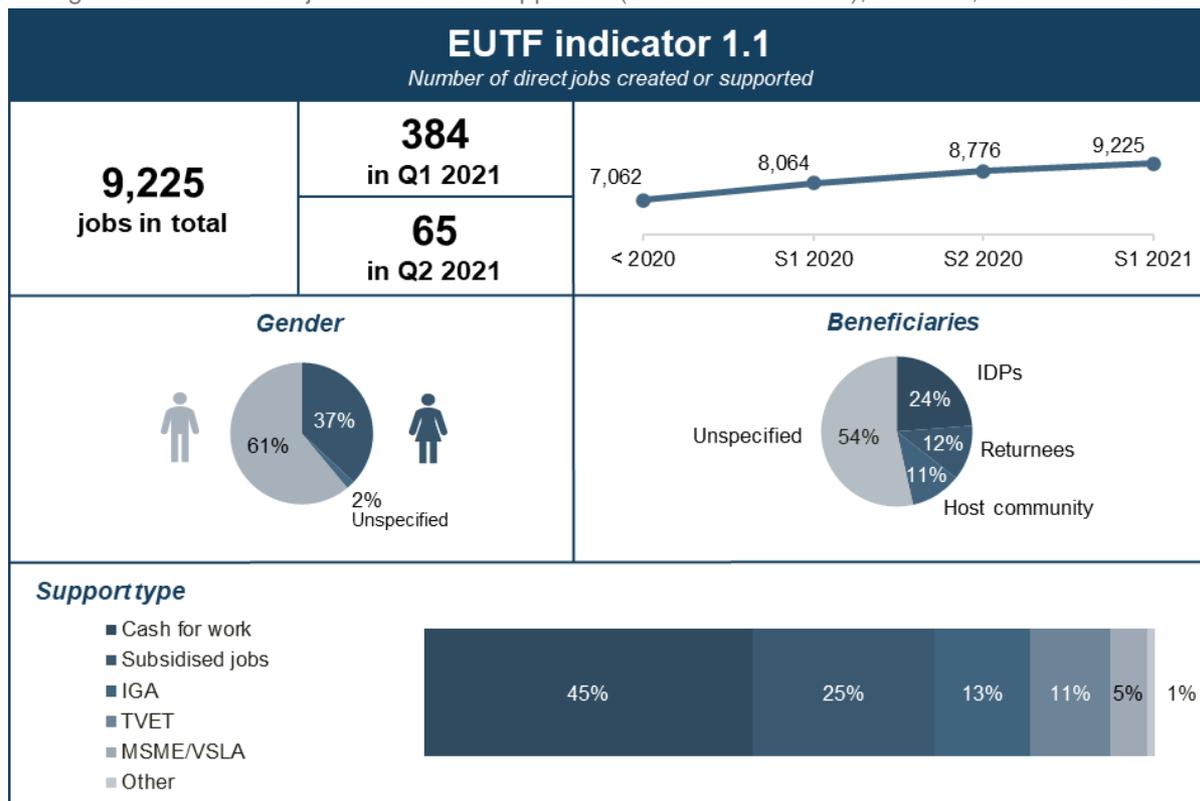
¹ World Bank, 'Somalia Economic Update', June 2021.

² World Bank, 'Somalia Urbanization Review - Fostering Cities as Anchors of Development', 2020.

³ The gender of the remaining beneficiaries is unspecified.

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

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



Security, P/CVE and governance

Security and conflict are fuelled by, and contributors to, instability in Somalia, as well as being key drivers of displacement. Numerous security incidents were reported in the country in the first half of 2021, including armed clashes between rival militias, as well as violence towards civilians and aid workers. These violent incidents were largely related to political and electoral tensions, the presence of Al-Shabaab, and pressure on land and resources (due to increasing urbanisation and the challenges posed by climate change), which is a source of community and clan conflicts. In January 2021, the Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview predicted that a total of 190,000 security-related displacements would occur within Somalia during the year.¹ However, by June 2021, nearly double that number of people (359,000) had already been displaced due to conflict and security threats.²

The EUTF's response to security, P/CVE and governance issues is articulated along multiple lines. For example, the EUTF supports conflict prevention and human rights activities at the community level (EUTF indicator 4.3) that have so far engaged 4,461 beneficiaries (48% male and 46% female)³ across Somalia. In S1 2021 alone, 110 beneficiaries (56% male and 44% female) participated in conflict prevention activities implemented by RESTORE 2 WV that focused on natural resource management. EUTF projects have also supported a total of seven governance infrastructures (EUTF indicator 4.1), including two infrastructures (the offices of the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing and of the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development) rehabilitated by NISF in S1 2021. Furthermore, the Joint Police Programme and the Joint Security Sector Governance project have so far paid stipends to 1,865 police officers and 160 staff members of regional security offices and other key federal security institutions in Somalia (EUTF indicator 1.1), as well as supporting security forces with different types of non-lethal support and rehabilitating police facilities.

¹ UNOCHA, 'Humanitarian Needs Overview, Somalia', January 2021.

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

³ The gender of the remaining beneficiaries is unspecified.

5.3.3. SOMALIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 5: EUTF common output indicators for Somalia, June 2021^{1,2}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	Total	Evolution by quarter
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	4,118	2,944	1,714	449	9,225	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	211	16	110	0	337	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	5,632	5,369	2,308	1,294	14,603	
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	1,297	1,063	1,377	697	4,434	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	20	4	0	0	24	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	4	14	12	44	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	136	142	436	125	839	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	93,947	68,604	29,402	5,532	197,485	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	203	2,956	90	930	4,179	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	2,225	6,287	10,388	1,141	20,041	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	28	0	61	0	89	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	0	1	13	0	13	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	79,783	50,011	284,511	1,294	415,599	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1,885	1,264	895	235	4,279	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	249,539	118,970	207,736	0	576,245	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	36,970	0	0	0	36,970	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	3,453	1,434	0	0	4,887	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	3,955	0	0	0	3,955	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from post-arrival assistance	24,031	0	0	0	24,031	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	3,636	353	39	0	4,028	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	28	0	0	0	28	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	201	0	0	0	201	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	0	2	3	2	7	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	4	0	0	6	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,872	2,243	224	0	4,339	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	2,381	1,289	681	110	4,461	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	63	85	84	8	240	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	55	23	19	8	105	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	46	19	21	6	92	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	16	13	2	0	31	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	72,007	0	72,007	
6.3 Number of entities benefiting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	7	0	7	

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

² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2021 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2021 values due to rounding.

5.4. SUDAN

5.4.1. SUDAN IN S1 2021

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



In February 2021, a new council of ministers was established to incorporate the signatories to the 2020 Juba Peace Agreements (JPA), including leaders of the rebel movements.² In accordance with the JPA, new governors were also appointed in several states. The first quarter of 2021 ended with optimism as a Declaration of Principles addressing the root causes of conflict was signed between the transitional government and the SPLM-N³ in Juba.⁴ In parallel, the United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) finalised its withdrawal from Darfur, and the mandate⁵ of the UN Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan was extended to June 2022. Hope for more international support came with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank's approval of Sudan's eligibility for debt relief,⁶ as well as the International Conference on Sudan held in Paris in May, which marked Sudan's re-entry into the international community and global financial fold.^{7,8}

Despite these positive steps, close to five times as many people were displaced in Darfur in the first four months of 2021 than in all of 2020.⁹ In particular, violence in and around Geneina in April resulted

¹ IPC, 'Sudan IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, April 2021 - February 2022', May 2021; IOM DTM, 'Mobility Tracking Sudan Round Two', August 2021; UNFPA, 'Sudan – Data overview, 2021. Retrieved on 15 September 2021 at <https://www.unfpa.org/data/SD>. UNOCHA: 'Sudan Humanitarian Dashboard (January-June 2021)', August 2021; Dabanga, 'Sudan timeline January-March 2021: Holdout rebels in from the cold, Sudanese pound devalued, COVID-19 vaccine roll-out begins', 26 August 2021; Dabanga, 'Sudan timeline April-June 2021: Waves of violence continue, international debt relief brings hope for economic upturn', 15 August 2021. UNICEF, 'Sudan Humanitarian Situation Report - First Quarter 2021', 2 June 2021.

² UNICEF, 'Sudan Humanitarian Situation Report - First Quarter 2021', 2 June 2021.

³ Led by Abdelaziz al-Hilu, Sudan's People Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) is one of two groups that has yet to sign the JPA.

⁴ Dabanga, 'Sudan timeline January-March 2021: Holdout rebels in from the cold, Sudanese pound devalued, COVID-19 vaccine roll-out begins', 26 August 2021.

⁵ To provide support to Sudan for during its political transition to democratic rule through a range of political, peacebuilding and development initiatives, including assisting the nation to achieve the goals of the Constitutional Declaration of August 2019, and carrying out its National Plan for Civilian Protection. UNITAMS, 'Mandate'. Retrieved on 30 October 2021 at <https://unitams.unmissions.org/en/mandate>.

⁶ FEWSNET, 'Sudan Food Security Outlook Update', August 2021.

⁷ Dabanga, 'Sudan: World Bank arrears payment opens door to \$2 billion in grants', 28 March 2021.

⁸ EEAS, 'The Paris Conference to support the Sudanese transition', 18 May 2021.

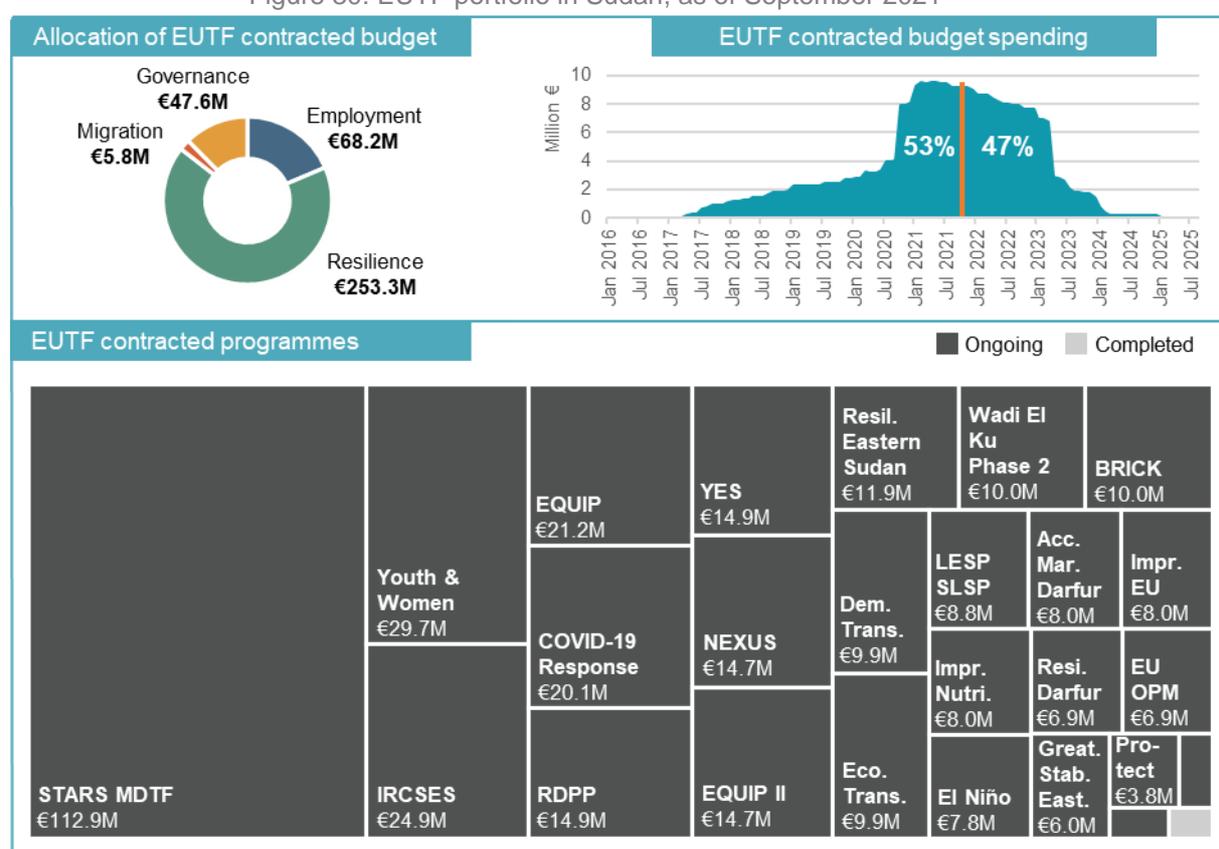
⁹ UNOCHA, 'Sudan Humanitarian Snapshot', April 2021.

in the number of displaced people peaking at around 165,000. From January to July 2021, 353,386 people were displaced across the country due to intercommunal conflicts and armed attacks.¹

Meanwhile, tensions remained high over the Sudan-Ethiopia border, with fighting in the Al-Fashaga triangle and failed talks between Sudan, Egypt and Ethiopia on the filling of the GERD. Ethiopian refugees, especially from Tigray, have continued to cross the border into East Sudan.² Between the beginning of the crisis in Tigray in November 2020 and 30 June 2021, 54,039 arrivals from Ethiopia were registered in Kassala, Al Qadarif and Blue Nile States.³ The 46,000 registered Tigrayan refugees residing in camps in Al Qadarif face growing protection, health, trafficking and disaster-related risks – for example, storms destroyed all of the tents in one camp in May and June, forcing people to share tents with others or move to communal shelters.^{4,5,6}

5.4.2. THE EUTF IN SUDAN

Figure 30: EUTF portfolio in Sudan, as of September 2021^{7,8,9}



¹ UNOCHA, 'Sudan Intercommunal Conflicts and Armed Attacks - January-July 2021', 8 August 2021.

² Dabanga, 'Sudan timeline January-March 2021: Holdout rebels in from the cold, Sudanese pound devalued, COVID-19 vaccine roll-out begins', 26 August 2021; Dabanga, 'Sudan timeline April-June 2021: Waves of violence continue, international debt relief brings hope for economic upturn', 15 August 2021.

³ UNHCR, 'Ethiopian Emergency Situation Update', 30 June 2021.

⁴ UNICEF, 'Sudan Humanitarian Situation Report - Mid-Year 2021', 30 June 2021.

⁵ MSF, 'Sudan: Wind and rain destroy hundreds of tents in camp for refugees from Tigray', 15 June 2021.

⁶ MSF, 'Sudan: Lack of preparation for rainy season forces stark choices on refugees from Tigray', 15 June 2021.

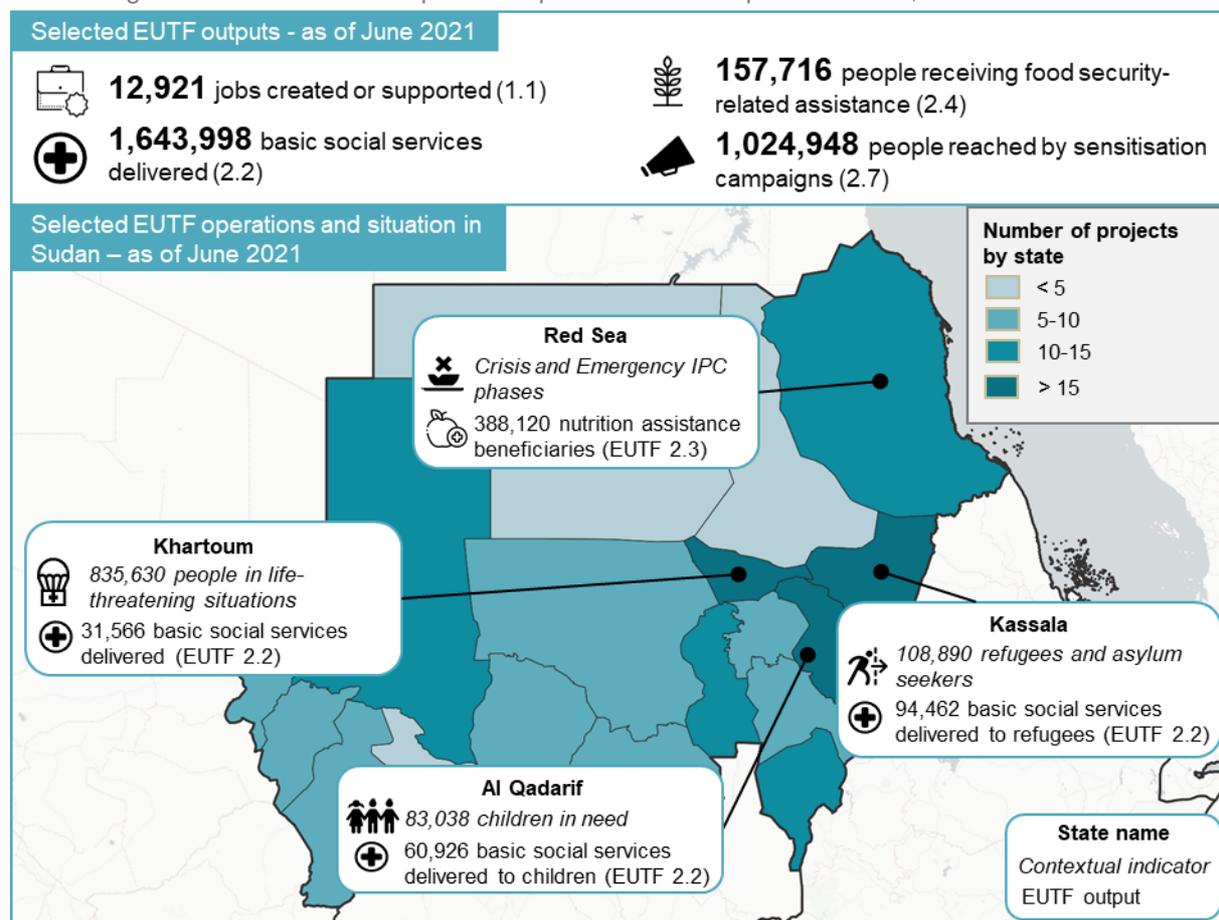
⁷ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2021, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

⁸ The programmes not labelled in the EUTF contracted programmes chart are: Social Protection System in Sudan ILO (€1.8M), Technical Cooperation Facility for Sudan (€1.4M), and S3M (€1.0M, completed).

⁹ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

The EUTF has contracted €388M of funding to Sudan. Projects building resilience (SO2) account for 65% of this funding, followed by interventions aiming to improve economic and employment opportunities (SO1, 18%) and governance, security and conflict prevention (SO4, 12%), with a further 2% allocated to strengthening migration management (SO3, 2%).¹ Since the Sudanese government has not signed the 2005 and 2010 revisions of the Cotonou Agreement (which will expire in November 2021), most EU funding accruing to Sudan is channelled through the EUTF,² with a special emphasis on stabilisation. Key thematic focuses thus include support to the political and economic transition (through contributions to the Sudan Transition And Recovery Support multi-donor trust fund [STARS MDTF] and the Support to the Economic and Democratic Transition programme, for instance) and to employment (such as through the Youth & Women and YES programmes). Food security and nutrition are also priority areas of intervention, addressed through the Improving Nutrition and Access to Markets WFP flagship programmes, amongst others. Education (mainly through the new Integrating Refugee Children in the Sudanese Education System project as well as the EQUIP programme, the second phase of which is currently in inception), health (including through the COVID-19 Response and NEXUS programmes), and livelihood interventions (such as the RDPP and BRICK programmes) also represent important themes in the Sudan portfolio.

Figure 31: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Sudan, as of June 2021³



¹ The remaining 3% (€13M) is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

² Funding for civil society-, democracy- and human rights-related programmes is additional to EUTF funding.

³ UNOCHA, 'Humanitarian Needs Overview Sudan – Humanitarian programme cycle 2021', December 2020; UNHCR, 'Sudan population dashboard: overview of refugees and asylum-seekers per State as of June 2021', 18 July 2021. Child Protection Sub-cluster Sudan, 'Child Protection: Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2021 People in Need and Severity Level', July 2021. IOM DTM, 'Mobility Tracking Sudan Round Two', August 2021.

Food security and nutrition

As of the first quarter of 2021, 27% of resident households,¹ 52% of IDP households and 45% of refugee households in Sudan were reported as food insecure.² The situation is largely linked to economic vulnerability, as 91% of households spend more than 65% of their total expenditure on food.³ Moreover, cereal prices were exceptionally high during the reporting period due to currency weakness and rising costs of agricultural inputs.⁴ From April to May, 7.3 million people were estimated to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), with predictions rising to 9.8 million in the next four months.⁵

As of June 2021, a total of 157,716 people have been reached with food security-related assistance in Sudan, of whom 27,792 were supported in S1 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.4). While the same period last year reflected a significant slowdown in outputs, mainly due to the COVID-19 crisis, data reported since then suggest a recovery that resulted in 17% more people being reached in S1 2021 compared to S2 2020. (This increase was also supported by the contributions of a newly reporting project, BRICK Concern.) Beneficiaries of food security-related assistance in S1 2021 were mainly located in four states: Kassala (45%), West Kordofan (21%), North Darfur (14%) and Central Darfur (13%). In Kassala, Improving Nutrition WFP improved 12,425 people's access to irrigation in Q1 2021. BRICK Concern contributed to improving the quality and quantity of staple food crops and improving livestock production for 5,788 individuals in West Kordofan, including 88 IDPs and 286 refugees, through various activities such as the provision of farming inputs and solar food driers, Farmer Field School packages, and disease surveillance services. In North Darfur, El Niño COOPI distributed seeds to 3,834 people in Q2, 93% of whom were returnees. Outputs reported in Central Darfur are attributable to Access to Markets WFP, which provided 3,500 smallholder farmers (68% of whom were women) with equipment and tools.

Nutrition assistance has reached a total of 1,364,356 people in Sudan since the beginning of the EUTF, 15% of whom were reported in S1 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.3). The highest quarterly output ever reported was achieved in Q1 2021, largely thanks to Improving Nutrition WFP's provision of school feeding to 110,899 students in Kassala and Al Qadarif, of whom 53% were girls. The other key contributor to this semester's result was BRICK Concern, which screened 44,375 children under five years old for malnutrition.

Outcome analysis 1: Mitigate the effect of El Niño for host and IDP population in Red Sea State to prevent more migration movement in Red Sea State' project (El Niño WHH) – Final evaluation

El Niño WHH		Main target
 Mitigate the effect of El Niño for host and IDP population to prevent more migration movement in Red Sea State  From July 2017 to March 2021  Budget: €2M	 IP: WHH  Objective: Contribute to improving and strengthening the local population's resilience to natural disasters in the Red Sea State	 Agro-pastoralist and livestock rearing households, women and fishermen 
<p>The El Niño WHH endline evaluation reports that the project exceeded the target values set for multiple key indicators distributed across the four outcomes described below.</p>		

¹ WFP, 'Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) Sudan - Summary Report, Q1 2021', May 2021.

² WFP, 'WFP Sudan Country Brief', June 2021.

³ WFP, 'Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) Sudan - Summary Report, Q1 2021', May 2021.

⁴ WFP, 'WFP Sudan Country Brief', June 2021.

⁵ IPC, 'Sudan IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, April 2021 - February 2022', May 2021.

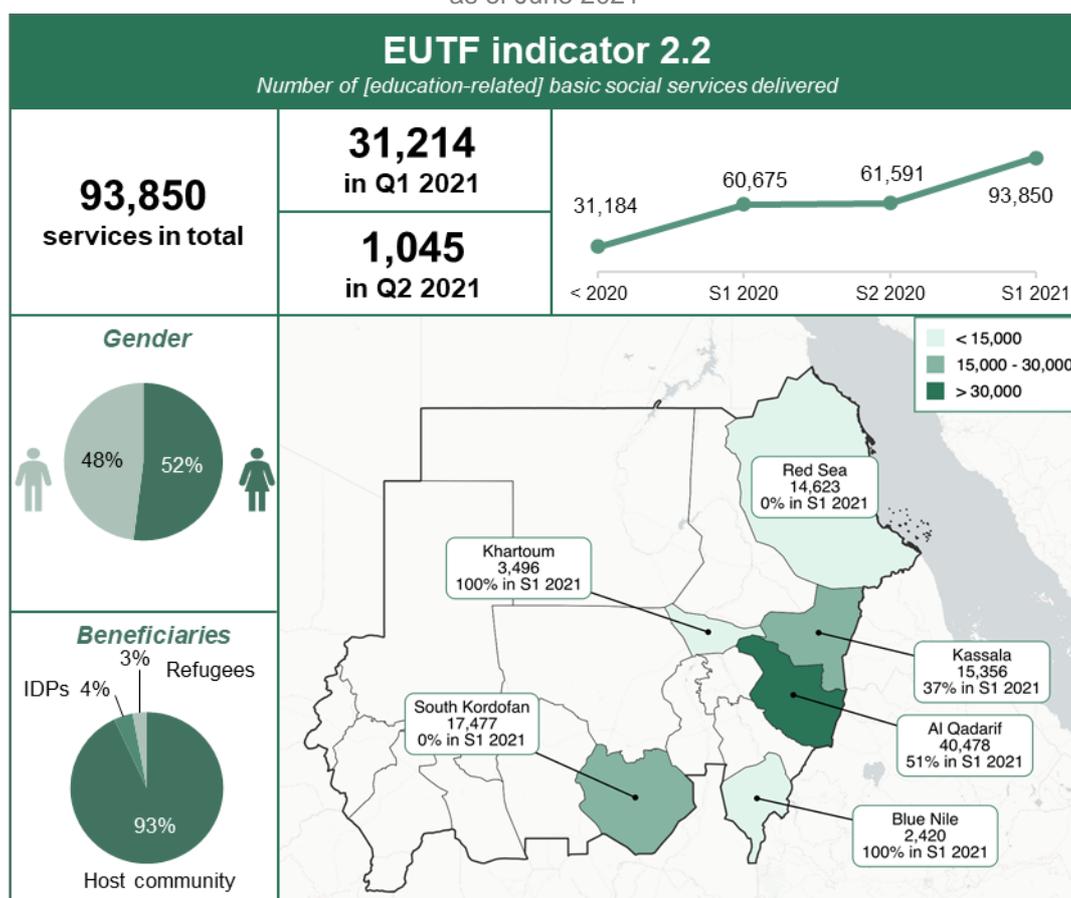
- **Hunger gap:** According to the endline data, **72% of pastoralist and agricultural beneficiary households reported that their household hunger gap (number of months during which families do not have sufficient food to meet families' needs) had reduced by half** at endline, exceeding the project target of 60%. Furthermore, at baseline, 78% of households did not have enough access to food for a duration of six to twelve months because they were unable to produce sufficient food or could not afford it; at the end of the project, this proportion had decreased to 6%.
- **Access to water:** Two indicators were used to measure this outcome. Firstly, **84% of community members had access to an improved water source in the dry season and 95% had access in the rainy season** by the end of the project, exceeding the target set at 70% for both seasons. Secondly, **56% of endline survey respondents reported an improved use of safe drinking water** (i.e. drinking water sources rehabilitated by the project, that are working and from which it is safe to drink, and are situated approximately 500 metres from the house). This is above the targeted achievement of 40%. However, since these specific outcome indicators were not included in the baseline report, it is difficult to assess the extent of the effected change.
- **Alternative livelihoods: 40% of targeted households had improved sustainable and alternative livelihoods at the end of the project.** The result, which is five points below the initial target, is based on two findings. The first is that 36% of households responded that they were 'doing well' economically at endline, compared to 37% at baseline. However, 'doing well' was defined differently in the two surveys: at endline it was described to survey respondents as having animal husbandry, farming, fishing, or petty trade as one's primary source of income, but at baseline it was defined as being able to meet household needs through one's own efforts, savings and investments, such as by buying livestock or other assets, improving farmland and housing, etc. Since the phrasing of the indicators is not exactly the same between baseline and endline, it is difficult to offer a robust conclusion. The second finding is that 44% of beneficiaries reported a 'massive increase' in cash income in three years (between the baseline and endline dates) compared to 0% in the twelve months leading up to the baseline survey. Since the timelines over which these results were measured are different, comparability between them remains limited. The meaning of 'massive', is also ambiguous here; it is defined under the outcome concerning fishermen (see next point) as an income increase of 70%, but it is unclear whether these parameters also apply to beneficiaries' annual cash income.
- **Fishermen income:** By the end of the project, **76% of beneficiary fisherman households had increased their income by 70%**. This is slightly below the target of 80%. As with access to water, no baseline data is available for this indicator.

Beyond the direct outcomes of project activities, the final evaluation underlines two main impacts: **the improved nutritional status of targeted families, and of children in particular, thanks to increased income opportunities and water availability for human, agricultural and livestock use.** In addition, the project had a **remarkable influence on women's roles within the community.** Now able to move outside the home, meet other women and participate in economic activities, they reported being more self-confident – a significant observation considering the traditional norms held by communities in Red Sea State, where women tend to be relegated to the strict confines of their household.

Education

The government re-opened schools across all states in February.¹ However, as a ‘third wave’ of COVID-19 was declared in some states throughout the semester, several closed for lessons but remained open for exams.^{2,3} Others instated double shift systems whereby one cohort of students attended class in the morning and the other would attend in the afternoon.⁴ The status of WASH facilities in schools remains a key challenge; nearly 55% of schools do not have access to an improved water source and 49% do not have access to improved sanitation, according to a recent survey.⁵

Figure 32: Number of education-related basic social services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), Sudan, as of June 2021



Despite the continued challenges posed by the impacts of COVID-19, EUTF-funded projects managed to deliver more education-related basic social services in the first semester of 2021 (32,259) than in the whole of 2020 (30,407), bringing the total provided to date up to 93,850 (EUTF indicator 2.2). In fact, Q1 2021 saw the highest quarterly output achieved for this indicator in the education sector, with EQUIP I-LEARN UNICEF providing teaching and learning materials to 31,214 children in schools in Al Qadiriya, Kassala, Khartoum and Blue Nile, as well as dignity kits to 460 adolescent girls in host communities in Blue Nile. The same project accounted for all Q2 results as it extended the delivery of material to children in ALP learning spaces in addition to schools, thereby reaching 1,045 beneficiaries. For

¹ UNHCR, ‘COVID-19 External Update #27- East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes Region - 1-28 February 2021’, 24 March 2021.

² UNHCR, ‘COVID-19 External Update #28- East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes Region - 1-31 March 2021’, 22 April 2021.

³ UNHCR, ‘COVID-19 External Update #27- East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes Region - 1-28 February 2021’, 24 March 2021.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ UNOCHA, ‘Sudan Situation Report’, 5 April 2021.

education-related outputs, EUTF indicator 2.7 also observed its largest quarterly result to date in Q1, thanks again to EQUIP I-LEARN UNICEF, whose social mobilisation campaigns to enrol out-of-school children reached 22,289 refugees in Blue Nile, in addition to 3,652 children in White Nile (of whom 52% were hosts, 36% were refugees, and 12% were IDPs). In addition, capacity building was delivered to 1,212 staff members in the education sector in S1 2021 by three components of the EQUIP programme (EUTF indicator 2.8). Namely, the British Council trained 760 new teachers in English, mathematics and science in Red Sea and White Nile States, while providing refresher trainings for previously reported teachers; I-LEARN UNICEF trained 146 Alternative Learning Programme facilitators and 150 teachers through the teacher capacity development programme; and Expertise France trained 156 education staff in the use of newly developed student teacher assessment tools in February 2021. It should be noted that three out of five components of the EQUIP programme ended in S2 2020 and S1 2021, while the two remaining projects will end in S2 2021 and S1 2022. This makes way for EQUIP II, whose three projects were in inception during this reporting period.

Economy and employment

Notwithstanding the optimism heralded by the IMF and World Bank's approval of Sudan's eligibility for international debt relief, the first semester of 2021 has been economically turbulent for Sudan. The adjustment of the exchange rate of the Sudanese Pound to reflect the parallel market value has caused consumer prices to fluctuate.¹ Shortages of basic commodities such as fuel, bread and pharmaceuticals have caused prices to rise and black-market sales to increase, sparking public protests, while intermittent disruptions to the national power supply remain a daily occurrence.² The annual inflation rate reached 412.75% in June.³

EUTF-funded projects have created or supported 12,921 direct jobs in Sudan as of 30 June 2021, including 3,862 during the current reporting period, making it the semester reporting the highest value for EUTF indicator 1.1 to date. 95% of the S1 2021 outputs consisted in casual, daily work in the form of food for assets activities facilitated by the Improving Nutrition WFP project.⁴ 3% were permanent jobs gained as a result of successful TVET support or competency-based training delivered by two components of the RDPP programme. The remaining 2% consisted of short-term employment supported by BRICK Concern by paying incentives to health and nutrition staff. Finally, outputs reported under EUTF indicator 1.3 (Number of people assisted to develop IGAs) were comparable with last semester, with a slight decrease of only 2% between the two periods. The 21,449 people assisted to develop an IGA in S1 2021 were geographically distributed across Al Qadarif (38%), Red Sea (36%), Kassala (12%), West Kordofan (7%), North Darfur (4%) and White Nile States (3%). 88% of S1 2021 beneficiaries received IGA or Farmer Field School training from Improving Nutrition WFP and El Niño ADRA, 11% were members of Villages Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) benefitting from training delivered by BRICK Concern and El Niño COOPI, and 1% were RDPP RVO beneficiaries trained in finance related to operating farmer associations.

COVID-19 pandemic in Sudan

Sudan became the first country in the Middle East and North Africa region to receive vaccines from the COVAX facility, a partnership that sends vaccines to developing countries. A batch of 828,000 doses of AstraZeneca was delivered in March, with the expectation that seventeen million doses would be

¹ Dabanga, 'Sudan timeline April-June 2021: Waves of violence continue, international debt relief brings hope for economic upturn', 15 August 2021.

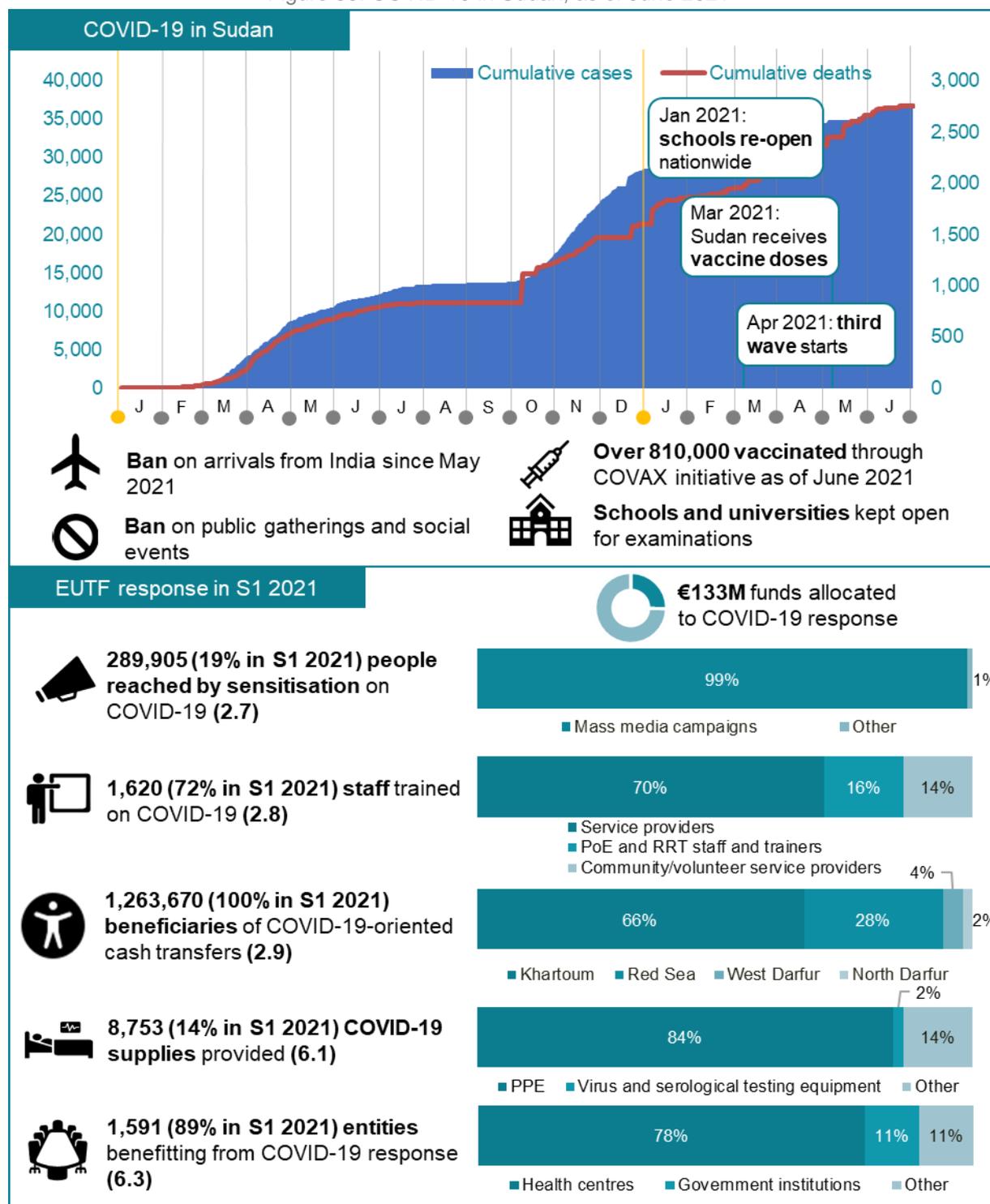
² UNICEF, 'Sudan Humanitarian Situation Report - Mid-Year 2021', 30 June 2021.

³ Ibid.

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

distributed by the end of the year. The semester ended with a total of 36,658 confirmed cases and 2,760 deaths, though it is likely that the majority of fatal cases remain unreported.

Figure 33: COVID-19 in Sudan, as of June 2021



To mitigate the shock of the macroeconomic reforms and the COVID-19 pandemic on vulnerable populations, the EUTF is contributing to the SFSP through the STARS MDTF,¹ a coordination platform for World Bank engagement in Sudan. In parallel, WFP provides technical contributions to the SFSP, and has also implemented an SFSP pilot project in Khartoum State with plans to expand activities to

¹ Results achieved by multi-donor projects are reported in full as long as the EUTF contribution is more than 25%.

West Darfur. Considered a central facet of the government's response to the aforementioned challenges,¹ the SFSP programme was launched on 24 February 2021 and provides direct monthly cash transfers of USD 5 per person to households across the country, initially for six months. This semester has seen 909,539 families enrolled in the programme (69% in Khartoum, 14% in Red Sea, 10% in Kassala, 7% in South Darfur, 1% in White Nile and less than 1% in West Darfur), including 269,539 female-headed households. Of the total number of families enrolled, 252,734 (or an estimated 1,263,670 people)² received cash transfers in Khartoum (66%), Red Sea (28%), West and North Darfur (4% and 2% respectively), and Kassala (less than 1%) (EUTF indicator 2.9). The programme ultimately will seek to expand to all eighteen states. Complementing this comprehensive short-term intervention, ILO is supporting the country's social protection policy through the new Social Protection System ILO project.

The COVID-19 Response Sudan project, implemented by WHO, reported to the MLS for the first time this semester. Notably, the project delivered infrared thermoscanners (one per health centre) to 1,227 primary healthcare centres across the country, as well as to the Khartoum International Airport (EUTF indicators 6.1 and 6.3). The project also trained a total of 1,159 members and trainers of rapid response teams, as well as ambulatory and point of entry staff (EUTF indicator 2.8).

Finally, 56,043 people were reached by awareness-raising campaigns on COVID-19 in S1 2021, 99% of whom were host community members reported in Q1 by El Niño WHH in Red Sea (EUTF indicator 2.7).

¹ 'EU support for the Family Support Programme and for the consolidation of social protection in Sudan' Action Document.

² This is based on an average family size of five people.

5.4.3. SUDAN AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 6: EUTF common output indicators for Sudan, as of June 2021^{1,2}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	Total	Evolution by quarter
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	3,181	3,580	2,299	3,862	12,921	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	56	104	5	18	183	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	23,530	13,949	38,213	21,449	97,140	
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	214	416	303	225	1,158	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	0	2	2	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	71	87	548	60	766	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	202,146	537,803	379,453	524,596	1,643,998	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	724,357	167,046	263,583	209,370	1,364,356	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	53,354	47,127	29,443	27,792	157,716	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	7,121	1,289	3,371	1,594	13,375	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	59,874	218,538	590,893	155,643	1,024,948	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1,575	13,093	9,396	6,873	30,936	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	427,396	136,939	87,780	1,402,607	2,054,722	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	5,236	2,214	2,613	897	10,960	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from post-arrival assistance	0	0	0	411	411	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	4	2	1	0	7	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	115	2	5	0	122	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	0	352	1,766	2,118	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	0	347	59	65	471	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	74	0	0	0	74	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	1	22	11	6	40	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	90	167	5	180	442	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	12	15	22	17	66	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	14	15	33	9	71	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	7,526	1,227	8,753	
6.2 Number of people directly benefiting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	2,102	0	2,102	
6.3 Number of entities benefiting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	168	1,423	1,591	

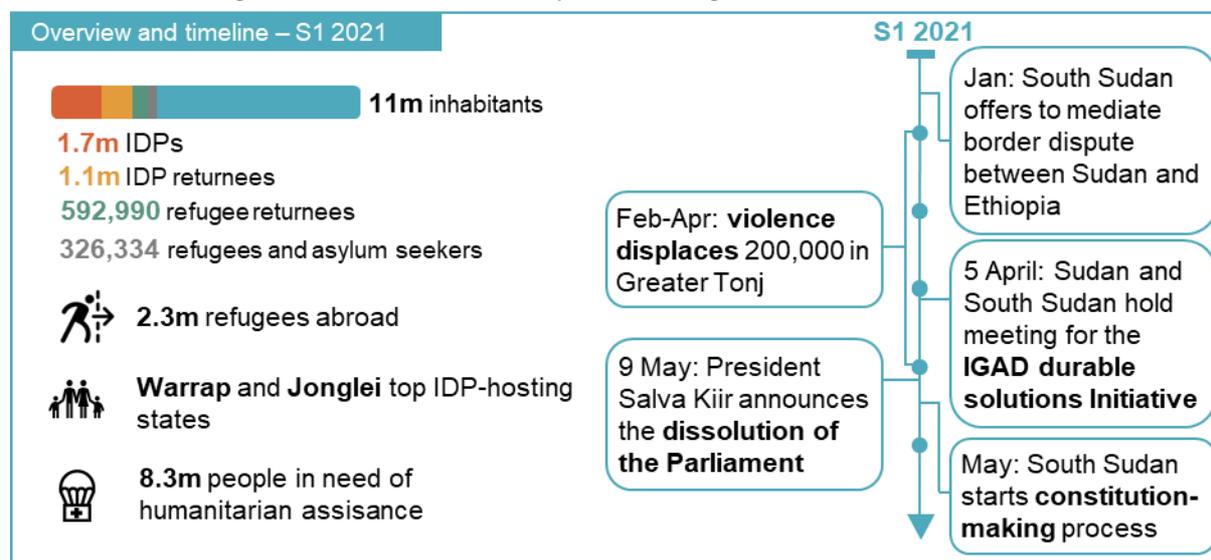
¹ Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of methodological changes (more information on this process can be found in the S1 2020 report). However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible,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

² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2021 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2021 values due to rounding.

5.5. SOUTH SUDAN

5.5.1 SOUTH SUDAN IN S1 2021

Figure 34: South Sudan – Key facts and figures, as of June 2021^{1,2,3}



As described in previous reports, progress on the peace process in South Sudan has been accompanied by episodes of localised violence driven by communal tensions. Following the establishment of the transitional government of national unity and the agreement between political parties over responsibility-sharing ratios for state positions in 2020, President Salva Kiir announced the dissolution of the transitional national legislative assembly in May 2021. In accordance with the agreement, the revitalised transitional national legislative assembly was reconstituted a few days later and now includes leaders from opposition parties. In order to foster reconciliation in the country, the unity government started drafting a new constitution in May 2021, which should replace the 2011 interim constitution.

Despite these positive steps, key sticking points remain. For instance, by the end of June 2021, the signatories of the peace agreement were yet to unify their armed forces, which is one of the main requirements foreseen by the agreement. In addition, in February 2021, the leader of the Equatorian National Salvation Front, Thomas Cirillo, reaffirmed that he and his supporters would not join the peace agreement, advocating instead for federalism and more autonomy for the Equatorian people.

While some progress has been made on the implementation of the peace agreement, communal violence flared up in several areas of the country, including Tonj, Maban, Pibor and Yei, throughout the first half of 2021. According to IOM DTM data, communal violence has been the main displacement driver in the country since the signature of the revitalised agreement in 2018.⁴ For instance, intercommunal violence in Greater Tonj displaced around 200,000 individuals throughout the first semester of 2021.⁵

After communal violence, natural disasters are the second biggest driver of displacement in South Sudan, prompting 26% of internal displacement in 2020 according to the most recent available IOM

¹ IOM DTM, 'South Sudan - Mobility Tracking Round 10: initial findings', 2021.

² UNHCR, 'UNHCR Data Portal – Situation in South Sudan. Retrieved on 12 November 2021 at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/southsudan>.

³ UNOCHA, South Sudan – Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021, 2021.

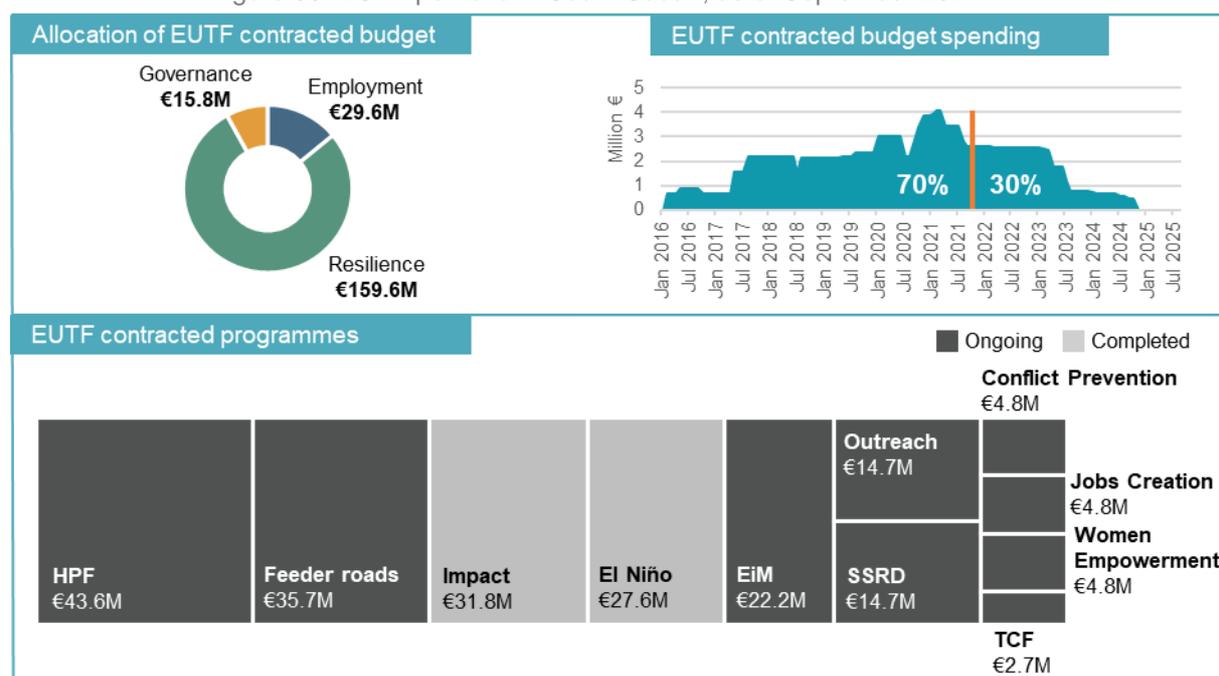
⁴ IOM DTM, South Sudan – Mobility Tracking Round 10 - IDP and Returnee Atlas as of December 2020, August 2021.

⁵ UNOCHA, South Sudan Humanitarian Snapshot – January 2021, January 2021; UNOCHA, South Sudan Humanitarian Snapshot – February 2021, February 2021; UNOCHA, South Sudan Humanitarian Snapshot – March 2021, March 2021.

DTM data.¹ According to the latest Global Climate Risk Index report, South Sudan was the eighth most climate-affected country in the world in 2019.² South Sudan's vulnerability and lack of preparedness against climate change are likely to cause instability and migration in the future. Since pastoralism and agropastoralism, which heavily rely on the availability of water and grazing land, are the main forms of livelihood in rural areas, climate change is likely to have a considerable impact on the population.³

5.5.2 THE EUTF IN SOUTH SUDAN

Figure 35: EUTF portfolio in South Sudan, as of September 2021^{4,5,6}



South Sudan accounts for a sizeable portion of EUTF funding, with €205M (12% of the EUTF budget in the HoA) contracted to 29 projects. As South Sudan is not a signatory to the Cotonou Agreement, it does not benefit from the European Development Fund. The EUTF has therefore constituted the EU's main funding instrument for carrying out development activities in the country. Its portfolio is centred around the Fund's SO2 (strengthening local communities' resilience) and SO1 (improving economic and employment opportunities) to alleviate prevalent humanitarian needs. Projects thus implement large-scale activities aimed at supporting basic social services (with a focus on children), promoting resilience among smallholder farmers and pastoral communities, and improving agricultural productivity.

As of September 2021, peace interventions accounted for 8% of EUTF funding contracted to projects in South Sudan. This proportion has progressively increased since the beginning of EUTF activities, notably via the double nexus South Sudan Rural Development (SSRD) and Women Empowerment programmes. Both combine peace and development activities to, respectively, strengthen resilience to shocks and conflict in rural areas and promote employment and rights for women.

¹ Ibid.

² Germanwatch, Global Climate Risk Index Report, 2019.

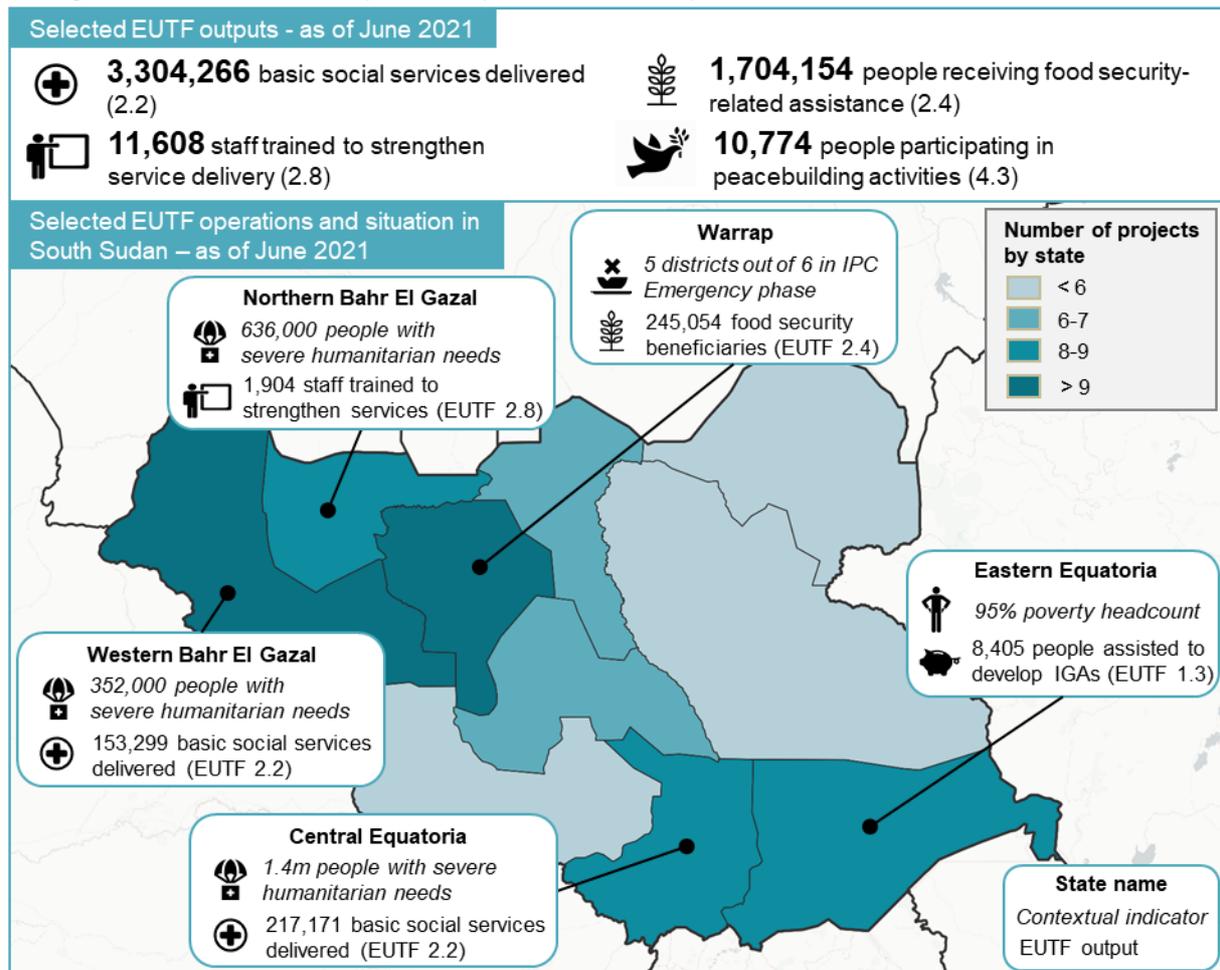
³ SIPRI, Climate, Peace and Security Fact Sheet - South Sudan, March 2021.

⁴ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2021, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding. In addition to the Strategic Objectives shown in the dashboard, €0.3M (less than 1% of the total contracted budget in South Sudan) have been allocated to cross-cutting issues.

⁵ The Economic Stabilisation programme (€0.7M) is not represented in the EUTF contracted programmes chart.

⁶ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

Figure 36: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in South Sudan, as of June 2021^{1,2,3}



Resilience building

Humanitarian conditions in South Sudan have remained extremely challenging during the first half of 2021, and UNOCHA estimates that around 8.3 million people need humanitarian assistance. According to REACH, these needs are not concentrated in one sector or one geographic area, as 87% of the population have multi-sectoral needs.⁴ Notably, more than half of the population face WASH and food security-related challenges. For instance, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) estimates that only 35% of people have access to safe drinking water,⁵ while about 6.3 million South Sudanese face food insecurity.⁶ Inflation of the cost of food supplies (amounting to 42% in 2020) has further exacerbated the food security situation across the country. Health, shelter and education needs are also reported to be prevalent.

These severe needs have shaped the EUTF portfolio in South Sudan. In addition to the direct provision of basic services and nutrition assistance, EUTF projects have developed strategies to support longer-term governmental and community-led capacities and to sensitise the population on resilience-building practices for the future. Recently, the EU has shifted part of its resilience actions towards the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, which will be detailed below.

¹ UNOCHA, 'South Sudan – Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021', 2021.

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

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

⁴ REACH, '2020 South Sudan - Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Area of Knowledge – Neighbourhoods', December 2020.

⁵ UNOCHA, 'South Sudan – Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021', 2021.

⁶ FAO, 'South Sudan: Consolidated Findings from the IPC Technical Working Group and External Reviews', November 2020.

A total of 2,756 staff from local authorities and basic service providers received capacity building to strengthen service delivery in S1 2021, which represents 24% of the total number of trainees to date (EUTF indicator 2.8). Although COVID-19 training exercises account for the highest share of trainees as of the end of June 2021 (48%, including 31% of the S1 2021 output), in S1 2021 EUTF projects also provided trainings on food security and nutrition (35% of trainees), general healthcare (13%), education (9%) and other resilience topics (12%). The vast majority of these activities have targeted local and community/volunteer service providers (95% since the start of the Fund), as opposed to government service providers.¹ In S1 2021, SSRD FAO (accounting for 37% of the output), HPF III UK Aid (35%) and Education in Emergency UNICEF (18%) were the main contributors to these capacity-building activities.

To complement these capacity-building initiatives, EUTF-funded projects carried out sensitisation campaigns aimed at promoting resilience practices among the South Sudanese population. As of the end of June 2021, these efforts have reached 390,893 individuals, including 91,544 in the first semester of 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.7). These have covered a diverse range of topics, including health and nutrition (62%), COVID-19 messaging (24%), agricultural practices (13%) and disaster risk reduction (less than 1%). In S1 2021, the HPF III UK Aid project reached 91% of reported awareness-raising beneficiaries through community-level sensitisation sessions focused on health and nutrition in families. This makes them the second-largest contributor to this indicator to date, behind SSRD IRC, which has focused on climate change adaptation and mitigation among farmers and nutrition, and ahead of Cross-Border El Niño FAO, which has sensitised 48,989 individuals on transboundary animal diseases. Although EUTF-funded awareness-raising support is often done through mass media in the Horn of Africa region, in South Sudan projects have mostly relied on trainings and demonstrations (61% of beneficiaries to date) to promote resilience-building messages. These are followed by mass media campaigns (24%), face-to face activities (14%) and club or group-based messaging (1%).

Outcome analysis 2: Strengthening the livelihood resilience of pastoral and agropastoral communities in South Sudan's cross border areas – FAO project – Final evaluation

Cross-Border El Niño SS FAO		Main target
 <p>Strengthening the livelihoods resilience of pastoral and agropastoral communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda</p>	 <p>From August 2017 to March 2021</p>  <p>Objective: Enhancing food security, income and resilience of pastoral and agropastoral communities, in selected borders areas of South Sudan</p>	 <p>Pastoralists and agropastoralists</p>  <p>Marginalised youth and women in rural communities</p>  <p>Local livestock and agricultural authorities</p>
 <p>Budget: €27.6M</p>  <p>IP: FAO</p>		
<p>The Cross-Border El Niño SS FAO endline evaluation shows that the project achieved positive results in most components of the intervention, though some activities proved more effective than others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security: Both household food consumption and dietary diversity scores increased, indicating the project's positive impact on food security in project areas. The share of households with an acceptable food consumption score rose from 45% to 59%, while the proportion of households with a poor score decreased from 33% to 20%. Dietary scores also showed an overall improvement of around 30%. • Animal health: In spite of the project's large-scale vaccination campaigns, support to animal health workers and other livestock-focused activities, the share of households losing their livestock because of diseases and pests has increased from 60% to 79%. This negative result can be at least partly attributed to widespread flooding in project areas throughout 		

¹ Only 5% of trainees were government institution staff.

2019 and 2020, which created highly conducive conditions for animal disease outbreaks. Moreover, community animal health workers faced transportation issues that hinder effective coverage of remote rural areas. Finally, project staff noted that the project's vaccination campaigns did not target all diseases affecting local cattle, providing only those vaccines identified as critical. Although 75% of respondent households confirmed that their livestock had benefitted from vaccination, they also pointed out that the quantity and range of vaccines and drugs available was still insufficient.

- **Income:** The project successfully contributed to livelihood diversification as the proportion of beneficiaries that engaged in at least two different livelihoods rose from 10% to 70%. This translated to a doubling of average household income, which increased from USD 193 at baseline to USD 400, exceeding the project's target. According to the endline report, FAO identified fruitful opportunities for complementary incomes and tailored its tools, equipment and training support accordingly.
- **Conflict:** The share of households experiencing conflicts over access to natural resources decreased slightly from 28% to 27%. Although this decrease is minimal, it should also be noted that tensions in several project areas escalated during the reporting period due to external factors.

Cross-Border El Niño FAO's endline evaluation indicates that the project's approach to food security and resilience in border areas has proven effective and could be built on in the future. To implement this approach in future programmes, the report recommends bringing attention to animal health workers and authorities' outreach and coverage capacities, which remain very limited. The report also indicates the need for continuity in the support to animal health, livelihood diversification, natural resource management and peace dialogues to consolidate the project's achievements.

The EUTF has also contributed to basic infrastructure development in South Sudan, with 19% of the 189 infrastructures constructed or rehabilitated to date supported in the first half of 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). This infrastructure-building component of the EUTF portfolio has mainly sought to address water and sanitation issues, as water facilities have accounted for 93% of this output so far, including 100% of the output in S1 2021. Other infrastructures supported so far include the Wau medical laboratory (to enhance COVID-19 testing capacities in the area) as well as nine slaughterhouses and three cattle auction yards. The main contributors to this indicator are Education in Emergency UNICEF (contributing 77% of the infrastructures reported to date), which provided kitchen, storage and gender-segregated WASH facilities to schools, and Cross-Border El Niño FAO (22%), which rehabilitated and constructed water points and slaughterhouses to support pastoralists and agro-pastoralists.

Peace, governance and gender

As described above, incidents of violence remain prevalent in South Sudan, despite progress made on the peace agreement between the two main parties. In the first half of 2021, local tensions flared up in Warrap, Upper Nile, Central Equatoria, Jonglei and Western Equatoria. While in the second half of 2020, ACLED recorded a total of 368 conflict incidents and 853 deaths, in the first quarter of 2021 alone it registered 410 incidents and 1,128 fatalities. Although battles between armed factions remain a common occurrence, violent attacks against civilians committed by various types of armed groups now represent the main form of insecurity in the country.¹

Besides these conflict dynamics, gender-based violence has affected 65% of South Sudanese women and girls.² More generally, South Sudan's society, governance and economic system prove largely unfavourable, and often violent, to women. According to recent research, South Sudan is arguably

¹ ACLED data. Retrieved on 12 November 2021 at <https://acleddata.com/dashboard/#/dashboard>.

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

doing worse on gender equality than any other country with regard to family law and property rights, early marriage for girls, patrilocal marriage, polygamy, bride price, preference for sons, violence against women and social attitudes around gender-based violence.¹

The EUTF has therefore placed an emphasis on these issues. For example, it supports programmes linking resilience and peacebuilding activities, such as SSRD and Cross-Border El Niño. With regard to gender, the EUTF recently funded the Women Empowerment programme, which has just started reporting data to the MLS through its Cordaid project. It also funds the Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) project, led by the consultant Tomasz Iwanow, which aims to support South Sudan's capacity to effectively engage with the East African Community (EAC). Finally, the EUTF funds the Peace & Reconciliation RJMEC project, which aims to support the revitalisation of the 2018 peace agreement, although it has never reported data to the MLS.

EUTF-funded peacebuilding and human rights activities have thus reached a total of 10,774 beneficiaries (56% male and 44% female), of whom 21% were supported in S1 2021 (EUTF indicator 4.3). Gender-focused initiatives account for 50% of these beneficiaries, while peacebuilding activities account for 49%.² The two most significant types of activities to address issues have been awareness raising (accounting for 51% of beneficiaries to date) and natural resource management (43%), followed by community dialogue (2%) and other types of activities (4%). Gender-related activities have largely focused on awareness raising, thanks to SSRD WV's campaigns on women's rights and gender equity. Conflict prevention actions have mainly targeted community-based management of resources, notably through the FAO-led SSRD and Cross-Border projects.

In addition to these actions, which are aimed at the general population, EUTF-funded projects provided 555 staff from formal and informal institutions with training on these issues in S1 2021 (EUTF indicator 4.2). This brings the total number of staff trainees on peace, human rights and governance in South Sudan to 2,280. In S1 2021, these exercises touched on conflict prevention (62%), gender (27%) and border management (11%), thanks to contributions made by SSRD WV and the TCF project led by Tomasz Iwanow. While gender-focused capacity-building exercises targeted local CSOs (peace committees) and local civilian institutions equally, peacebuilding actions targeted CSOs (87%) and community representatives (13%). Meanwhile, the TCF project trained 60 government officials from the new Ministry of EAC Affairs on the EAC customs union to support the implementation of EAC regulations in South Sudan.

Finally, in May 2021 the Peace & Reconciliation RJMEC project helped to facilitate a workshop to agree on a framework for the constitution-making process that will eventually replace the 2011 interim constitution. The workshop culminated in a roadmap and draft legislation that will further guide the constitution-writing process.

COVID-19 pandemic in South Sudan

As of 30 June 2021, South Sudan has recorded a total of 10,834 COVID-19 cases and 117 related deaths.³ As in other East African countries, limited testing capabilities and social stigmatisation of ill people may mask higher numbers.⁴

Even before the confirmation of the first case in the country (on 5 April 2020), the government took measures to prevent the spread of the virus. In late March 2020, schools were suspended, Juba International Airport was closed, a nationwide curfew from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. was announced and restaurants and cafes were restricted to take-away only. These measures were progressively loosened

¹ Donna Lee Bowen, Perpetua Lynne Nielsen and Valerie M. Hudson, 'The First Political Order: How Sex Shapes Governance and National Security Worldwide', 2020.

² The remaining 1% corresponds to community natural resource management activities.

³ Our World in Data, 'Statistics and Research – Coronavirus Pandemic (COVID-19)'. Retrieved on 28 September at <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus>.

⁴ UN, 'COVID-19 Potentially Greatest Threat to South Sudan's Already Fragile Health System, Special Representative Warns Security Council', June 2020.

throughout 2020 and the beginning of 2021. Schools fully reopened in May 2021 after a partial reopening in October 2020. In addition to the vaccination campaign (described below), the main measure taken by the government in S1 2021 was to promote social distancing and wearing masks in public places.

COVID-19 vaccination has been progressing extremely slowly in the country, partly because of low numbers of available vaccines, but also because of weak outreach capacities among the health authorities and the extremely poor road network across the country. Consequently, after South Sudan received a first consignment of 132,000 doses in March 2021, the country had to send back more than half of them in July (72,000) as these were not used and were about to expire.¹

Although COVID-19 raises significant health concerns, the measures imposed by the government to combat the pandemic have had an observable socioeconomic impact. The curfew and other movement restrictions imposed a barrier to accessing certain jobs and sectors,² and UNOCHA reported a rise in the price of basic commodities in the country as a result of the preventive measures put in place.³ The closure of schools has also likely had consequences for children's learning. Although the government launched a distance learning programme via the radio in May 2020, its impact has yet to be properly assessed.

The EUTF allocated more than €3M to COVID-19-related activities through the HPF III and SSRD programmes.⁴ Two projects implemented by WFP and WHO are entirely dedicated to responding to the pandemic, while HPF III UK Aid also allocated some funds to the same objective. WFP focuses on procurement, storage and management of PPE stocks, whereas WHO has been providing equipment to laboratories in Wau and Juba as well as training and salary incentives to their laboratory staff to increase their capacity to contain COVID-19.

These projects have thus placed a notable emphasis on supplies and equipment provision to prevent the spread of the pandemic, distributing a total of 5,662,927 items of equipment and supplies, including 99% in S1 2021 alone (EUTF indicator 6.1). Nearly all of these supplies consisted of PPE (worth less than €5 per item) provided by the COVID Supplies WFP project. In S1 2021, HPF III UK Aid also delivered 301 emergency kits consisting of PPE, face masks, gloves, hand sanitisers and disinfectants to health centres, while the COVID Response WHO project procured and installed a Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) machine at Wau Teaching Hospital Laboratory. The latter project also renovated and equipped the Wau Teaching Hospital laboratory with a working station and bio-safety cabinet.

EUTF-funded projects also provided COVID-19-related capacity building, supporting a total of 5,533 staff from service providers since the the second quarter of 2020, and 851 in S1 2021 alone (EUTF indicator 2.8). The UK Aid and WHO-led initiatives focused on health staff, training 5,037 healthcare workers since the beginning of the pandemic on topics such as COVID-19 messaging, PPE usage and testing. The Education in Emergency action, led by UNICEF, provided 496 teachers with training on communication related to the virus' risks.

79 entities received COVID-19-related assistance during the first half of 2021 (bringing the total number of supported entities to 85), of which 77 were humanitarian organisations that received PPE from COVID Supplies WFP (EUTF indicator 6.3). The other two supported actors were the Ministry of Health, which was supported by the TCF project with training on EAC health initiatives, including those focused on COVID-19, and the Ministry of EAC Affairs, which received technical assistance from the same project to design their COVID-19 response.

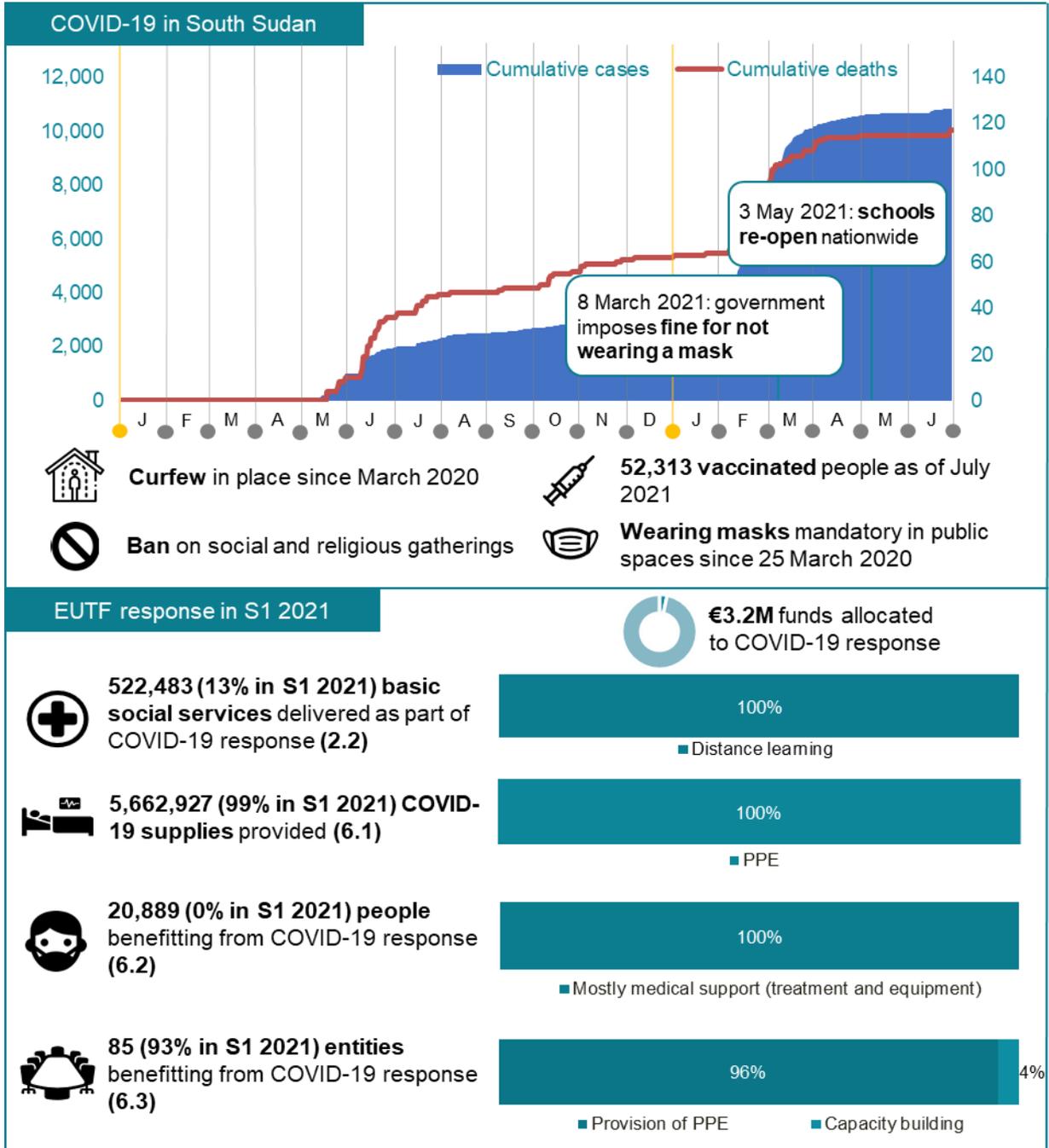
¹ BBC, 'South Sudan: How to deliver Covid vaccines in a country with few roads', October 2021.

² Rift Valley Institute, 'Responding to COVID-19 in South Sudan, Making local knowledge count', May 2020.

³ UNOCHA, 'South Sudan - Humanitarian Needs Overview', 2021.

⁴ Not all projects with COVID-19-related outputs were able to indicate how much funding they allocated to COVID-19 activities.

Figure 37: COVID-19 in South Sudan, June 2021^{1,2,3}



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

² Sources indicated in text above.

³ WHO, 'South Sudan: Bi-Weekly Humanitarian Situation Report', July 2021.

5.5.3 SOUTH SUDAN AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 7: EUTF common output indicators for South Sudan, as of June 2021^{1,2}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	Total	Evolution by quarter
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	28,252	0	325	4,642	33,218	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	2	1,870	74	46	1,992	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	6,484	14,289	19,389	7,998	48,161	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	0	0	397	4,355	4,752	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	0	0	0	7	7	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	8	9	17	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	3	120	31	35	189	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	1,779,966	101,283	1,012,256	410,760	3,304,266	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	0	100,505	17,697	53,184	171,386	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	59,045	159,885	1,456,846	28,378	1,704,154	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	0	0	8	0	8	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	330	48,324	250,695	91,544	390,893	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1,068	1,489	6,296	2,756	11,608	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	1,412,600	60,787	31,407	29,553	1,534,347	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	0	8	0	0	8	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	180	0	0	180	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	80	1,025	621	555	2,280	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	325	2,230	5,938	2,281	10,774	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	56	8	10	7	81	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	16	35	67	62	180	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	11	17	20	304	352	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	13	28	13	13	67	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	15	16	12	0	43	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	31,549	5,631,378	5,662,927	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	20,889	0	20,889	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	6	79	85	

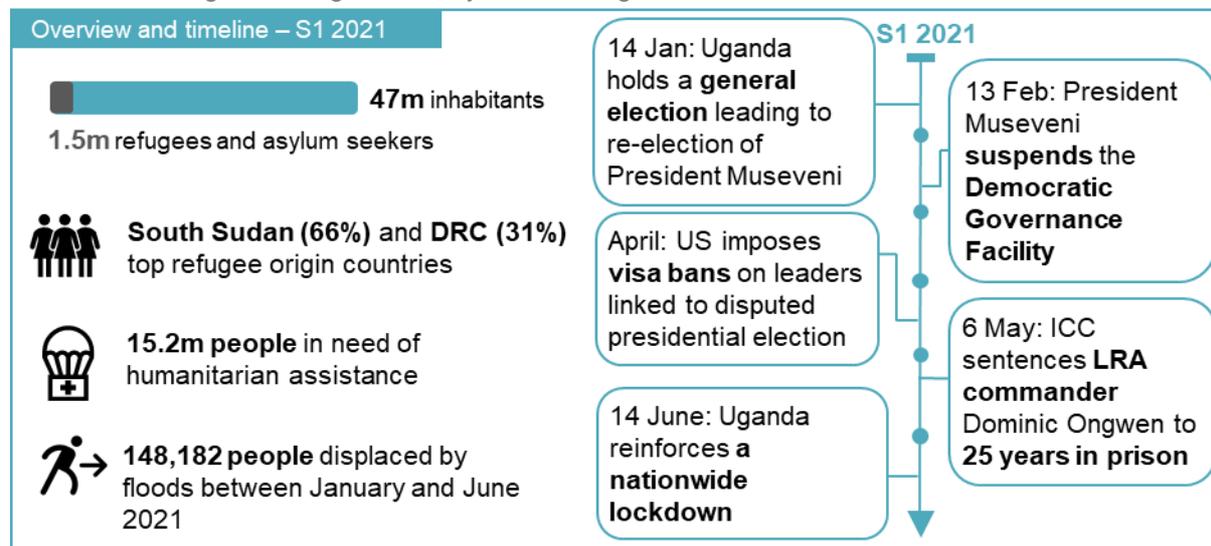
¹ Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of methodological changes (more information on this process can be found in the S1 2020 report). However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible,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

² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2021 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2021 values due to rounding.

5.6. UGANDA

5.6.1. UGANDA IN S1 2021

Figure 38: Uganda – Key facts and figures dashboard, as of June 2021^{1,2}



Although Uganda has closed its borders to asylum seekers since March 2020 due to COVID-19, inflows of refugees and asylum seekers (mostly from the neighbouring South Sudan and the DRC) have continued via unofficial crossing points. The country also temporarily opened specific border crossing points, such as in Ntoroko and Bundibugyo Districts in southwestern Uganda, in order to provide safe passage for refugees and asylum seekers during the first half of 2021.³ As of 30 June 2021, the country hosts a total of 1,498,442 refugees and asylum seekers, of whom 58% are children.⁴ Although the country is often praised for being a global model for welcoming and hosting refugees, overstretched resources and underfunding limit Uganda's refugee response: as of June 2021, the 2020-2021 Refugee Response Plan was only 22% funded.⁵

On the political front, President Museveni won the January 2021 presidential elections amid high levels of political and social unrest. He is now serving his sixth term amidst serious concerns over flaws in the electoral process. As a result, the US sanctioned Ugandan officials linked to the disputed elections, citing violence and human rights violations. In May 2021, the International Criminal Court (ICC) sentenced the Lord Resistance Army commander, Dominic Ongwen, to 25 years in prison on human rights violation charges relating to the conflict that spanned two decades in northern Uganda.⁶ Although the government has rolled out recovery and reconstruction programmes to address the negative impact of the conflict on the population, the needs of the victims have still not been fully addressed. In addition, over 15,000 victims of crimes committed during the conflicts, but that are not covered by the ICC cases, will be excluded from the reparation process.⁷

¹ UNFPA, 'World Population Dashboard Uganda', 2021; UNICEF, 'Uganda Humanitarian Situation Report January-June 2021', 30 June 2021; Al Jazeera, 'US slaps visa bans on Ugandans linked to disputed polls', 16 April 2021.

² DTM, 'Uganda information sheet: multi-hazard response/DRR platform (June 2021)', 7 July 2021.

³ UNHCR, 'Uganda: Operational Updates 1-30 June 2021', 30 June 2021.

⁴ UNHCR, 'Uganda refugee statistics June 2021', 30 June 2021.

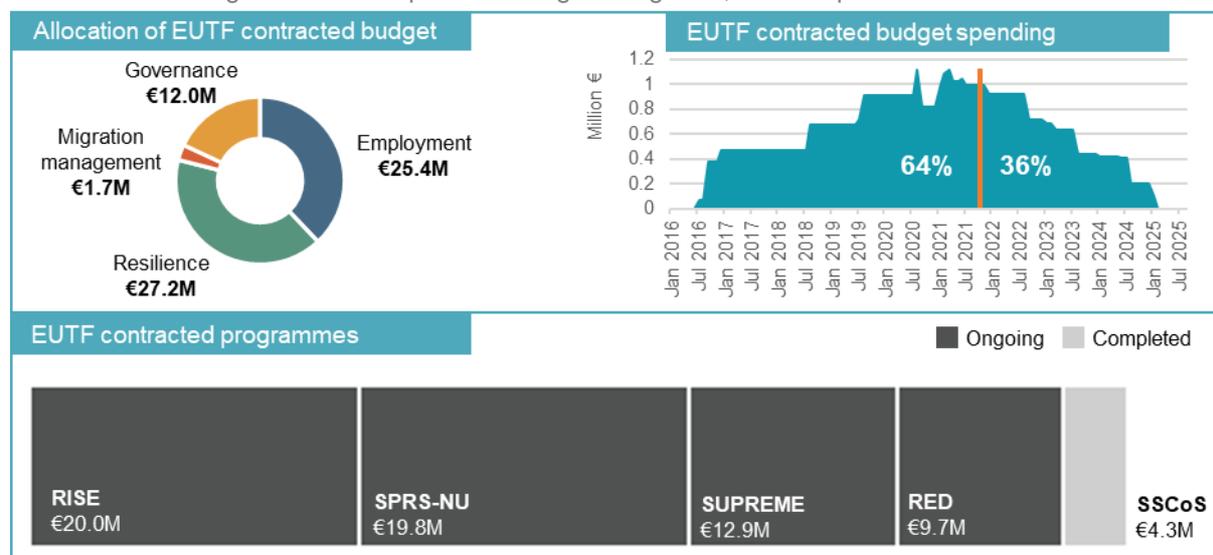
⁵ UNHCR, 'Uganda refugee partners joint press statement', 18 June 2021.

⁶ The New Humanitarian, 'Trial of LRA commander Ongwen still divides northern Uganda', 30 June 2021.

⁷ ICTJ, 'Strengthening synergies between reparations and development programs in Uganda', 19 November 2020.

5.6.2. THE EUTF IN UGANDA

Figure 39: EUTF portfolio budget in Uganda, as of September 2021^{1,2}



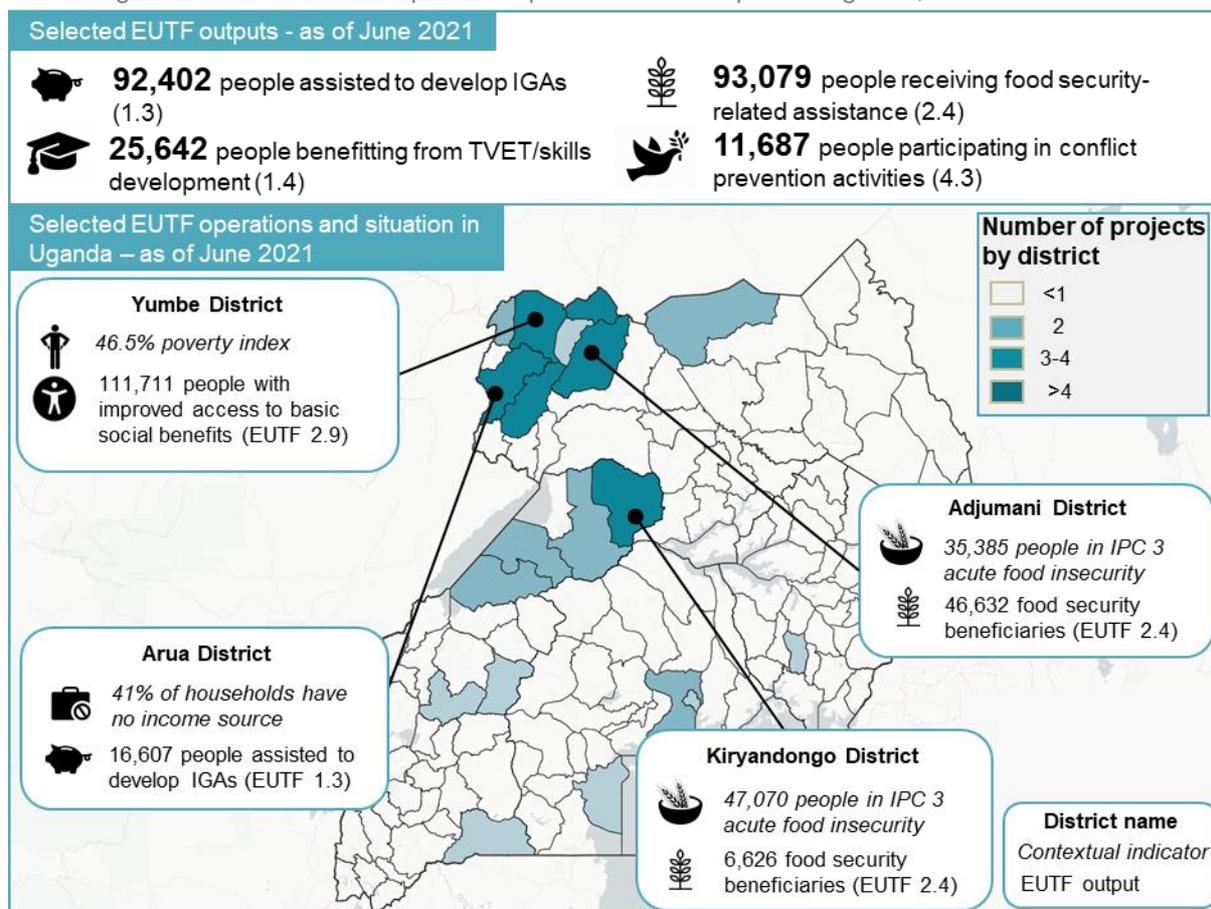
The EUTF strategy for Uganda focuses mostly on strengthening resilience, including environmental shocks and natural disasters (SO2), and improving economic and employment opportunities (SO1) to promote self-reliance among refugees and host communities. Of the €67M contracted in Uganda, 41% (€27M) is allocated to SO2. EUTF-funded programmes in Uganda implement activities targeting food security and nutrition, access to education, environmental protection, and emergency preparedness. For instance, the RISE programme and the livelihoods component of the SUPREME programme implement livelihood and food security interventions, while the RED programme targets environmental protection. SO1 interventions, which account for 38% (€25M) of contracted funds, are mainly carried out through business and TVET trainings and support to the development of IGAs targeting vulnerable youths. SO4 interventions (conflict prevention, security and governance) seek to mitigate risks associated with conflict, to promote peace and social cohesion, and to facilitate access to justice; these are mostly implemented by the SUPREME programme and the (now ended) SSCoS and RRDP UG programmes. SO4 accounts for 18% (€12M) of the Uganda portfolio budget, while only 3% (€2M) is dedicated to SO3 (migration management).³ A total of fifteen projects (with €67M of collective funding) have been contracted to date, of which four are reporting to the MLS for the first time in S1 2021 and four others are still in the inception phase.

¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2021, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

² Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

³ The remaining 1% (€0.3M) is allocated to crosscutting issues.

Figure 40: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Uganda, as of June 2021¹



Economy and employment

Uganda's economic recovery from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic remained slow during the reporting period, partly due to the partial lockdowns in certain sectors such as tourism, entertainment, and food services. The new 42-day lockdown that was instated in mid-June 2021 due to a surge in COVID-19 cases will almost certainly have a negative impact on urban refugees, who rely on informal jobs and receive low levels of assistance.

A total of 25,642 people have been reached with TVET and/or skills development training (EUTF indicator 1.4), out of whom 7,829 were trained in S1 2021 (representing a 25% increase compared to the total output at the end of 2020). RISE ACF continues to be the main contributor to this indicator, reaching 4,713 people (60% of S1 2021 outputs) with farmer field school trainings, life skills trainings and internship placements. In addition, RISE GIZ trained 2,244 beneficiaries on market-oriented professional skills through technical trainings, financial literacy, entrepreneurial and life skills trainings, and internship placements, while SUPREME Livelihoods WV provided market-oriented and leadership skills training to 873 people. 83% of all people reached to date have benefitted from TVET and/or skills development, while 15% have benefitted from financial literacy and professional skill trainings.²

92,402 people (67% female and 33% male) have benefitted from IGA interventions (EUTF indicator 1.3), of whom 31,000 were reached in S1 2021, representing a 43% increase from S2 2020. The S1 2021 output is mainly attributable to RISE ACF, RISE GIZ and SUPREME Livelihoods WV, which collectively reached 95% of S1 2021 beneficiaries with entrepreneurship, VSLA and IGA trainings. Most

¹ REACH, 'Arua livelihoods, housing and property fact sheet', May 2019; UN Habitat, 'Economic development assessment in West Nile region, Uganda', 2021; Integrated food security classification, 'Uganda: IPC Acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition analysis June 2020 – January 2021', October 2021.

² The remaining beneficiaries were either supported with internship placement or participated in a TVET training of trainers.

notably, the SUPREME Livelihoods WV project trained 19,558 savings and development cluster members and village agents on financial literacy, VSLA methodology and enabling rural innovation in Arua, Madi Okollo, Moyo and Obongi Districts, accounting for 63% of the S1 2021 output.

Focus box 4: RISE ACF promotes self-reliance in northern Uganda through IGAs¹

Rose Awate, 25, is a refugee living in Rhino Camp settlement in Arua District, northern Uganda. She is currently among the beneficiaries of IGA trainings and support provided by *Welthungerhilfe* as part of the RISE ACF project. The IGA component of the project aims to promote self-reliance by providing market-oriented and business management trainings as well as the material resources necessary to run profitable IGAs.

Thanks to the financial literacy trainings and 800,000 Ugandan shillings in start-up capital provided by the project, Rose has been able to set up and run a retail shop. She explains that she now earns enough income that she no longer needs to ask for financial support. As her income continues to improve, Rose plans to pursue nursing.

“The Welthungerhilfe intervention has changed my family welfare. We can now have three meals in a day, and I provide school fees of 420,000 Ugandan shillings for my brother.”



Photo 4: Rose at her retail shop

Resilience

Uganda is food insecure as a result of persistently poor rainfall, droughts, and poor harvests, among other factors. Between January and June 2021 alone, floods displaced 19,000 people and disrupted livelihoods for a further 148,000 people. The Ugandan population continues to face multiple economic shocks including high market prices, food ration cuts and loss of income, all of which exacerbates their food insecurity levels. The government has water and environmental sector response plans in place to mitigate these problems, but population pressure on ecosystem services (due to refugee influx and a population growth of around 3% each year)² outpaces the planning and implementation of these strategic measures.

The EUTF-funded RISE ACF and SUPREME Livelihoods WV projects focus on sustainable agricultural production in the country’s refugee-hosting districts through the provision of agricultural trainings, farm tools and inputs. To date, a total of 93,079 people have been reached with food security-related assistance, of whom 10,881 were reached in S1 2021 alone (EUTF indicator 2.4). 88% of S1 2021 beneficiaries received agricultural inputs and tools while the remaining 12% were trained on improved agricultural practices (optimised land use model, farmer-managed resource regeneration, etc.). All of these beneficiaries were supported by the RISE ACF and SUPREME Livelihoods WV projects.

So far, 31,206 people have been reached with awareness-raising campaigns on resilience building (EUTF indicator 2.7), of whom 9,818 were reached in S1 2021, including 7,429 people reached by

¹ Photo credit: ACF Uganda.

² World Bank, ‘Population growth (annual %) - Uganda’, 4 November 2021.

nutrition awareness sessions organised by RISE ACF, 740 people sensitised on legal information to enhance their access to justice by SUPREME JLOS IRC and 100 people sensitised on renewable and sustainable energy by RED Save the Children.¹

Furthermore, a total of 9,153 staff from basic service providers (77% female and 23% male) have been trained to strengthen service delivery, of whom 603 were trained in S1 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.8). The S1 2021 outputs are attributable to RISE ACF, which trained 495 optimised land use model (OLUM) agents, nutritional leaders and district production officers on OLUM, community nutrition behaviour change and agro-ecology respectively, and to SUPREME Justice LWF, which trained 86 community legal volunteers on legal aid and case management.

Finally, in S1 2021, 728 people accessed mobile justice and legal services thanks to SUPREME Justice LWF, which established mobile legal aid and counselling clinics and supported mobile court sessions in Adjumani, Lamwo and Moyo Districts (EUTF indicator 2.9). This brings the total number of people benefitting from improved access to basic social services to date to 93,079.

Security, P/CVE and governance

EUTF-funded projects in Uganda seek to mitigate the risks of conflicts around shared community resources, promote peace and social cohesion and facilitate access to justice. A total of 11,687 people (52% male and 48% female) have been reached with conflict prevention and human rights activities to date, of which 3,195 people (67% refugees and 33% host) were reached in S1 2021 (EUTF indicator 4.3). The S1 2021 output is mainly attributed to the SUPREME Livelihoods WV (1,440), SUPREME Justice LWF (1,716) and RED Save the Children (256) projects. The justice and rule of law component of the SUPREME programme aims to strengthen access to justice and to promote peaceful conflict resolution and the rule of law. In addition, 10,678 local authority staff and relevant actors (58% male and 42% female) have been trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2). The 357 people reached in S1 2021 are attributed to SUPREME LWF, which trained 335 community-based justice, mediation and protection representatives (64% male and 36% female) on community-based protection in Adjumani, Lamwo and Moyo Districts, and the RISE CARE project, which trained 22 community leaders on the Uganda Refugee Act and conflict sensitivity in Kikuube District.

Outcome analysis 3: Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations (SSCoS) – Endline evaluation

SSCoS IOM		Main target
 Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations  Budget: €4.3M  IP: IOM	 From August 2016 to August 2020  Objective: Address sources of grievances and strengthen community cohesion around shared development assets	 Vulnerable urban youths  Government security agencies  IPs (Action for Fundamental Change and Development)
<p>The SSCoS IOM endline evaluation report shows that the project made significant contributions to addressing the root causes of inter-communal conflict and strengthened cohesion in slum areas in Kampala.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment creation: The needs assessment and baseline survey indicated that poverty was the main cause of grievances and conflicts around shared community livelihood assets. The project therefore targeted the slum population with interventions such as small business support, IGA support, internships, and employment opportunities to improve their economic and social welfare. The endline evaluation shows that 88% of the beneficiaries reported at least one source 		

¹ The remaining 1,549 people are covered in the COVID-19 section below.

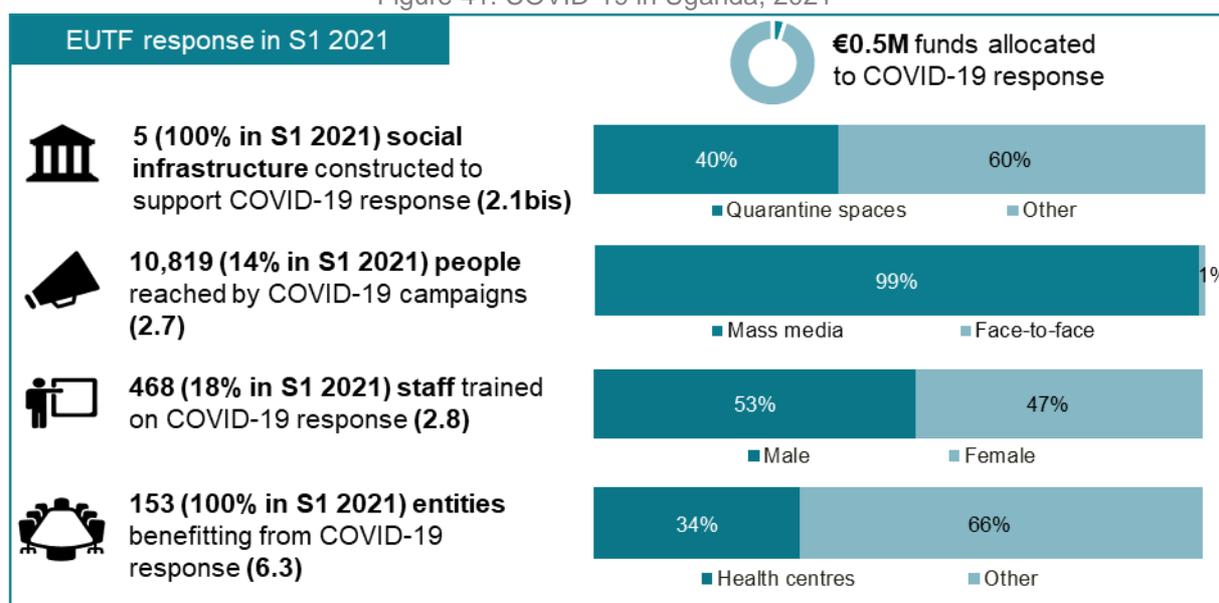
of income through employment and IGAs, indicating improved welfare, compared to 30% at the baseline. However, it is worth noting that the main sources of conflicts remained almost the same, with unemployment and poverty-induced grievances accounting for about 50% of the causes of conflicts and violence at both baseline and endline. This could be due to the negative impact of COVID-19 on beneficiaries' sources of income and livelihoods.

- **Conflict prevention:** This component focused on increasing the beneficiaries' knowledge and resilience to be able to resist and combat drivers of radicalisation and violent extremism. The endline evaluation demonstrated significant reductions in reported socio-cultural causes of conflicts (such as religion, tribe and gender-based discrimination) at endline compared to baseline, and a less impressive reduction in self-reported likelihood to engage in violence among youths (6% at endline compared to 11% the baseline).
- **Capacity strengthening:** This component focused on enhancing the capacities of the Uganda Police Force and Kampala City Council Authority to address conflict and violent extremism. Notable progress in this area includes the setup of early warning centres and systems (EWS), which has strengthened ties between the police and local communities, as well as achievements in streamlining the reporting of criminal cases, especially those involving SGBV. As a result, four communities can now access early warning centres. Not only did the community town hall meetings established by the project reportedly improve the relationship between the youth and security agencies, but the endline evaluation also indicates that 66% of project beneficiaries reported an improvement in the delivery of services following these meetings.

However, the endline evaluation suggests that the project could have benefitted from more gender-based and socially transformative programming to align the project with the needs and context of youths in poor urban settlements. The evaluation recommends that the government of Uganda continue to build the capacities of security agencies and link the established EWS to the police system and to the broader institutional framework. In addition, the evaluation indicates that there is a need to adopt gender-transformative programming to increase the gains achieved by youth and women empowerment programmes.

COVID-19 pandemic in Uganda

Figure 41: COVID-19 in Uganda, 2021¹



¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2021 and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. COVID-19 budget allocation is primarily reported by IPs and therefore may not meet the same criteria across projects.

Uganda recorded a decline in reported cases of COVID-19 infections between January and February 2021,¹ but a 'second wave' beginning in April saw the number of infections increase again. As of 30 June 2021, Uganda had 79,977 confirmed cases of COVID-19, compared to 41,866 cases reported at the end of April. In addition, 1,023 COVID-19-related deaths were reported as of 30 June, of which over 67% were recorded between April and June 2021.^{2,3} The government of Uganda reinstated strict movement restrictions nationwide from mid-June, including the closure of learning institutions, places of worship and open-air animal markets, and a ban on public transport between districts.⁴ As of the end of June 2021, about 854,232 people had received their first COVID-19 vaccination dose and 100,926 had been fully vaccinated, of whom most were teachers and healthcare workers.⁵ It is worth noting that refugee settlements continue to record the lowest vaccination rates.

The EUTF-funded RISE CARE project has supported the implementation of the COVID-19 Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan in Kikuube District (EUTF indicator 4.6). To date, a total of 468 surveillance teams, laboratory technicians, health workers and village health trainers (53% male and 47% female) have been trained by the project on COVID-19 surveillance, detection, case management and sample collection, of whom 84 were trained in S1 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.8). In addition, the project also constructed three basic water structures and two isolation units (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). To reduce the exposure of community members to the disease, EUTF-funded projects have reached a total of 10,819 people through COVID-19 campaigns, of whom 1,549 were reached in S1 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.7). In addition, a total of 153 entities have benefitted from COVID-19 response activities (EUTF indicator 6.3), of which 149 are restaurants and eating houses sensitised on COVID-19-oriented health and hygiene practices by the RISE CARE project.

¹ UNICEF, 'Uganda Humanitarian Situation Report', 30 June 2021.

² Our World in Data, 'Statistics and Research – Coronavirus Pandemic (COVID-19)'. Retrieved on 28 September at <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus>.

³ Ibid

⁴ Africa News, 'Uganda imposes another lockdown: What are the restrictions?', June 2021.

⁵ Ibid

5.6.3. UGANDA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 8: EUTF common output indicators for Uganda, as of June 2021^{1,2}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	Total	Evolution by quarter
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	3,141	2,484	1,108	584	7,317	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	369	63	32	0	464	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	19,183	13,192	29,027	31,000	92,402	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	2,851	3,913	11,049	7,829	25,642	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	3	2	0	5	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	10	5	5	5	25	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	0	0	115,999	12	116,011	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	29,487	7,054	0	0	36,541	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	21,629	8,057	52,512	10,881	93,079	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	0	0	15	29	44	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	318	2,322	18,748	9,818	31,206	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	832	1,244	6,858	687	9,621	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	5,419	67,465	191,744	728	265,356	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	3	0	0	0	3	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	7,541	2,423	357	357	10,678	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	4,975	2,570	947	3,195	11,687	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	8	9	8	10	35	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,381	198	133	356	2,068	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	60	9	12	8	89	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	12	1	26	11	50	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	0	153	153	

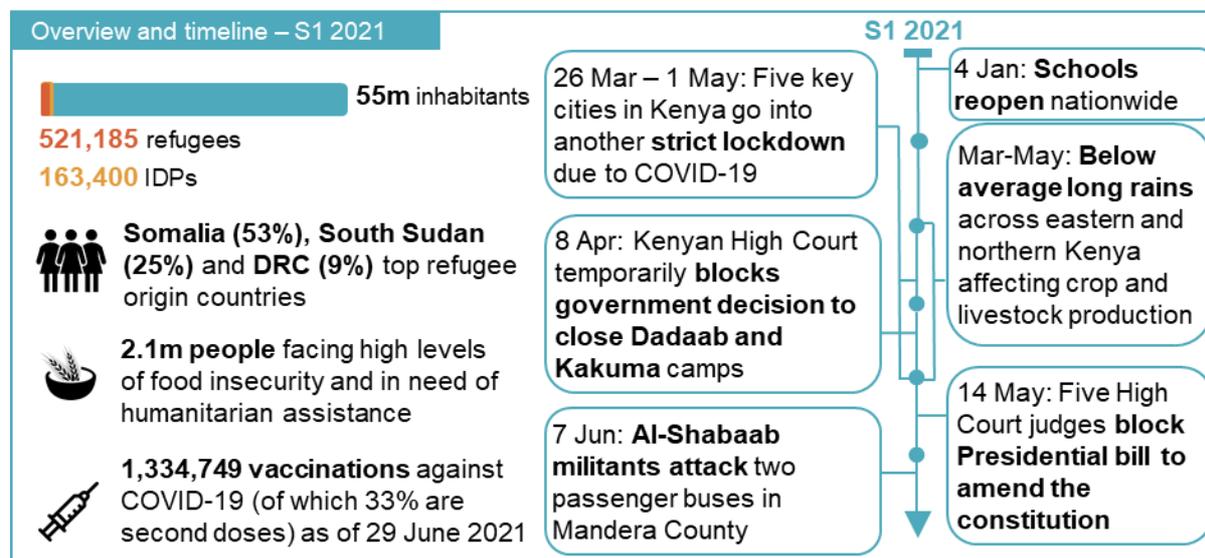
¹ Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of methodological changes (more information on this process can be found in the S1 2020 report). However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible,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

² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2021 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2021 values due to rounding.

5.7. KENYA

5.7.1 KENYA IN S1 2021

Figure 42: Kenya – Key facts and figures, as of June 2021^{1,2}



Kenya continues to be a country of origin, transit and destination for large migration and displacement flows. Its refugee population grew from 504,854 at the end of 2020³ to 521,185 by June 2021,⁴ mainly due to protracted conflicts in Burundi, the DRC, Somalia and South Sudan. Refugees in Kenya face increasing uncertainty as the first six months of 2021 witnessed renewed pressure from the Kenyan government to close the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps in Garissa and Turkana Counties respectively, citing security concerns. The government's decision to give UNHCR fourteen days' notice to present a plan for the closure of the two camps was initially blocked by the Kenyan High Court.⁵ However, the government continued discussions with UNHCR and refugee agencies, exerting pressure on them to come up with feasible solutions for the closure of the camps, which are home to more than 400,000 refugees, by June 2022. To that end, Kenya and UNHCR have agreed on a roadmap to 'consolidate the camps' and eventually to close them altogether.⁶

As described in previous reports, nationwide lockdowns and numerous restrictions have had significant economic consequences since the first COVID-19 case was detected in Kenya in March 2020. Despite projections that Kenya's GDP growth is set to rebound to 6.6% in 2021,⁷ this recovery is likely to be unevenly distributed across sectors, with some (such as tourism and agriculture) hit harder by the pandemic than others.⁸ The government's COVID-19 cash transfer programme has still not trickled

¹ UNHCR, 'Kenya statistics package– statistical summary as of 30 June 2021: Refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya', June 2021; IOM DTM, 'Regional snapshot mid-year', June 2021.

² Africa news, 'Coronavirus: Kenya COVID-19 vaccination', 29 June 2021; BBC, 'Kenya reintroduces lockdown measures', 26 March 2021; UNICEF, 'Kenya – Over 1 million COVID-19 vaccine doses arrive in Nairobi via COVAX facility', March 2021; VOA News, 'Africa – Kenya schools reopen despite coronavirus concerns', January 2021.

³ UNHCR, 'Kenya statistics package – statistical summary as of 31 December 2020: Refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya', December 2020.

⁴ UNHCR, 'Kenya statistics package– statistical summary as of 30 June 2021: Refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya', June 2021.

⁵ VOA, 'Kenya court suspends move to close 2 refugee camps', 9 April 2021.

⁶ UNHCR, 'The refugee brief – 30 April 2021', 30 April 2021.

⁷ The National Treasury, 'Recent economic development and macroeconomic outlook – FY 2022/23-FY 2024/25 medium term budget: Presentation at the launch of the Sector Working Groups', 5 August 2021.

⁸ World Bank, 'Kenya's economy is staging a partial recovery but uncertainty remains high and prospects hinge on the COVID-19 vaccination drive', 30 June 2020.

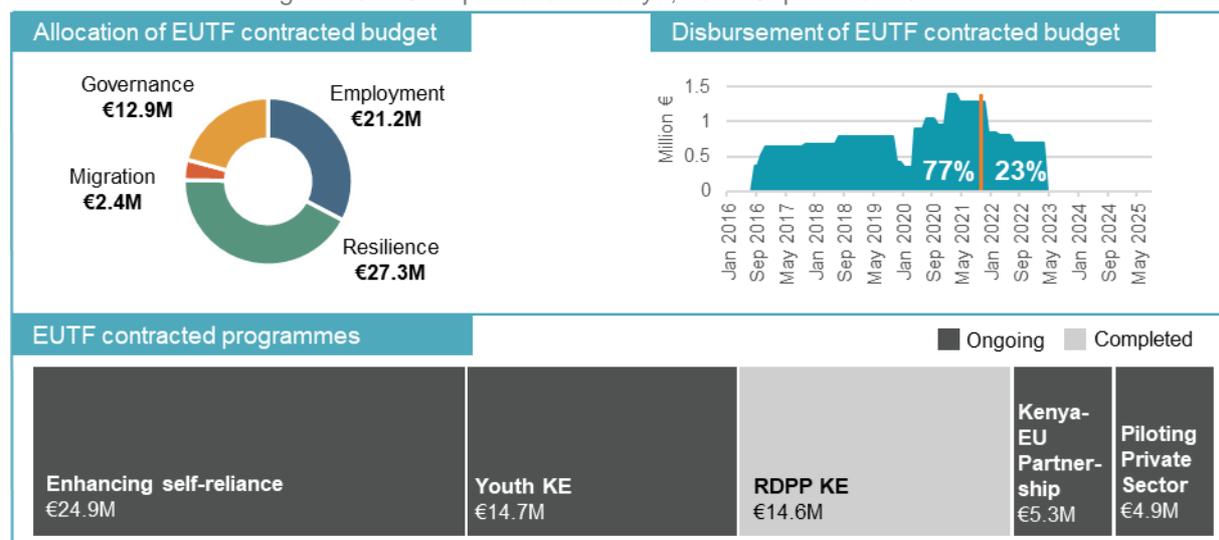
down to people in remote, arid and sparsely populated areas, including those in informal settlements, which means that many struggle to afford even basic necessities.¹

In addition to the sustained impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, around 2.1 million people in Kenya are facing high levels of food insecurity (Crisis [IPC Phase 3] and Emergency [IPC Phase 4] outcomes) due to failed rains, low agricultural production and high food prices in S1 2021.² The food security situation has worsened for pastoralists in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) in particular, as they faced a second consecutive failed rainy season with below-average rainfall leading to acute water, food and pasture shortages, mainly in Uasin-Gishu, Mandera, Marsabit and Turkana Counties. As a result, a 2021 Kenya Food Security Steering Group long rains assessment found that the population in need of humanitarian assistance in arid and semi-arid areas increased by 47% between February and end of June 2021.³ In response, the EU, through the European Development Fund, is supporting Kenya's National Drought Management Authority on the drought risk management.⁴ Inflation rates for food prices initially declined between January and March 2021, but rose again from 0.35% above average in March to 1.73% above average in April. As such, food systems require external support to generate sufficient production outputs and stay in business.⁵

With regard to instability, heightened security measures have been implemented by the government due to recurrent attacks by Al-Shabaab, mainly in the eastern and north-eastern parts of Kenya.⁶

5.7.2 THE EUTF IN KENYA

Figure 43: EUTF portfolio in Kenya, as of September 2021^{7,8}



Kenya accounts for the third smallest portion of the EUTF's contracted funding in the HoA, with €64M. The EUTF strategy in Kenya focuses largely on resilience building (SO2, 43%) followed by economic empowerment (SO1, 33%), governance, security and conflict prevention (SO4, 20%) and lastly, migration management (SO3, 4%)⁹, all of which intersect in three key geographical intervention areas.

¹ Human Rights Watch, 'We are all vulnerable here' – Kenya's pandemic cash transfer program riddled with irregularities', July 2021.

² IPC, 'Kenya – ASAL – July 2021 – January 2022', September 2021.

³ FEWSNET, 'Kenya food security outlook update, August 2021', 31 August 2021.

⁴ National Drought Management Authority, 'Committed to ending drought emergencies – partner-supported projects', 2021.

⁵ GAIN, 'Impact of COVID-19 on Kenya's food systems: a situation report', 14 June 2021.

⁶ Gardaworld, 'Kenya: suspected Al-Shabaab militants attack two passenger buses in Mandera County June 7', 7 June 2021.

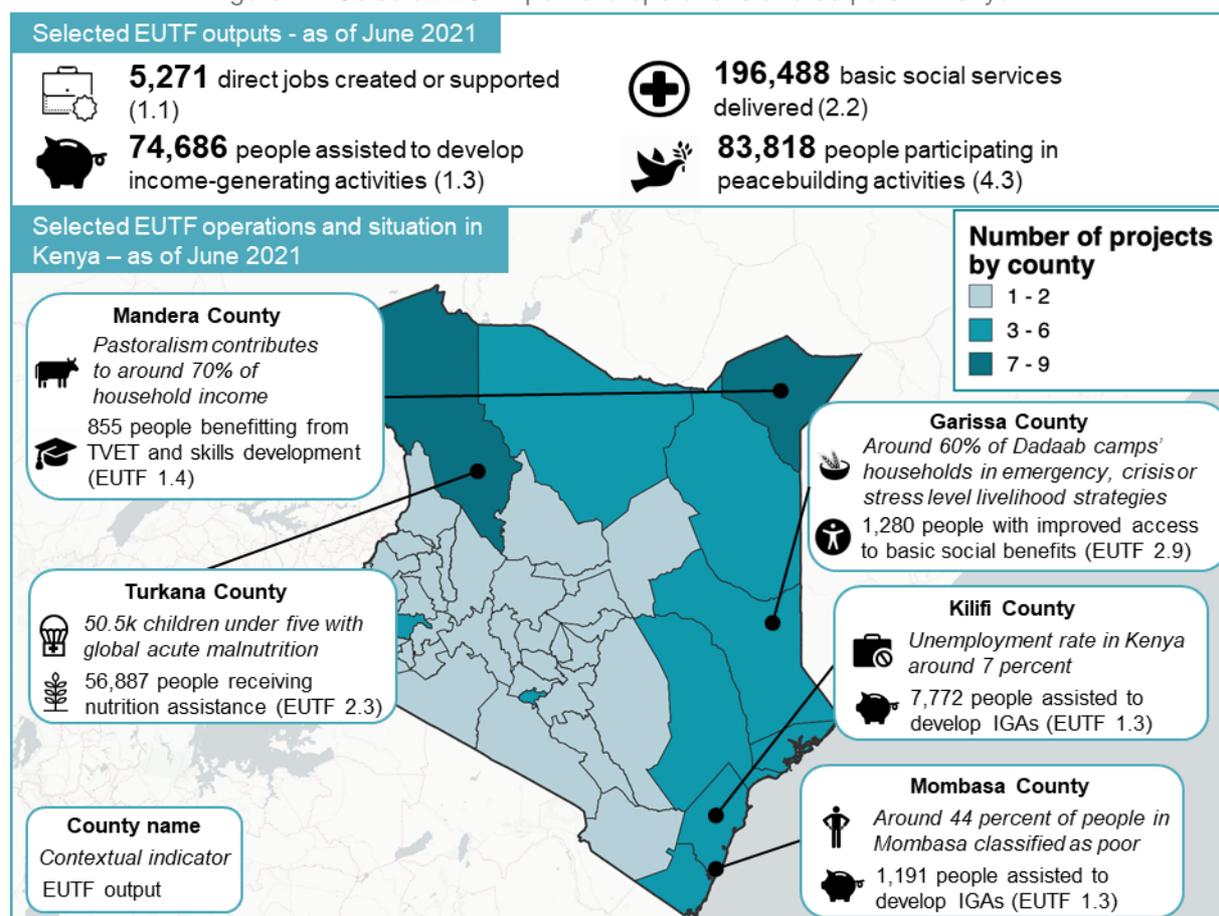
⁷ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2021, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

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

⁹ The remaining 1% (<€500K) is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

Peacebuilding efforts are aimed at marginalised areas in Kenya’s coastal and north-eastern counties, and include interventions aimed at improving economic opportunities for youths through TVET and income-generating activities (all delivered through the Youth programme and the NCTC-EU partnership). The RDPP programme (which ended in January 2019) targeted refugees to enhance self-reliance for refugees and host communities, and the Enhancing Self-Reliance (CRRF Kenya) programme is building on these achievements in Kakuma and Kalobeyi settlements (Turkana County) and in the Dadaab camps (Garissa County).

Figure 44: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Kenya¹



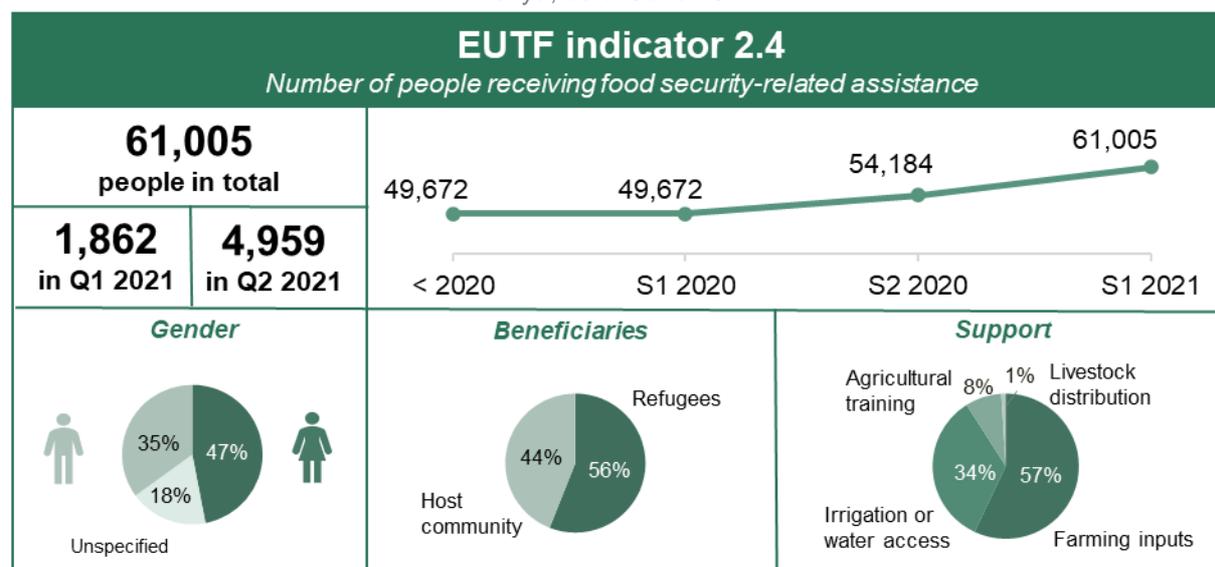
Forced displacement

The Enhancing Self-Reliance Programme targets refugees and host communities and constitutes the largest proportion of funding (almost 40%) in the EUTF portfolio in Kenya. Under this programme, the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project implemented by UNHCR, WFP, FAO and UN-Habitat intervenes in Kakuma, Kalobeyi and Dadaab camps, while the CRRF ABLI-G (Area-Based Livelihood Initiative) project focuses on self-reliance in Dadaab camps. The Enhancing Self-Reliance programme’s intervention in the first half of 2021 mainly targeted resilience-building activities (SO2) for refugees and asylum seekers in Turkana County. Through the UN-implemented CRRF KE Self-Reliance project, 2,200 refugees and asylum seekers received refugee ID cards through UNHCR and thereby benefitted from basic social services (EUTF indicator 2.2), constituting 100% of the results reported in S1 2021 and bringing the total number of basic services delivered in Kenya to date to 196,488. Similarly, 1,554 refugees received food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4, constituting 23% of results

¹ GoK, 'Mandera background', 2021; IPC, 'Kenya – ASAL – July 2021 – January 2022', September 2021; 'Norwegian Refugee Council/REACH, 'Multi-sector needs assessment – Dadaab refugee complex Garissa County, Kenya' October 2020; The Star, 'Nakuru, Narok leaders vow to end deadly border fights', 3 September 2021; World Bank, 'Kenya economic update – edition no. 23', June 2021.

reported in S1 2021 and 3% of the 61,005 people reached to date in Kenya). These were attributed to FAO’s trainings of farmers and WFP’s land irrigation and agricultural infrastructure activities. 339 refugees benefitted from nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3, constituting 26% of S1 results and bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 69,960 to date) in the form of trainings on nutrient-dense foods conducted by FAO and WFP in S1 2021. The CRRF KE ABLI-G project, implemented by DRC, promoted economic empowerment for refugees in Dadaab through TVET training for 308 refugees (57% female and 43% male) and technical training courses for 50 graduates (EUTF indicator 1.4), constituting 52% of results for all beneficiaries in S1 2021, and bringing the total number of people trained to date to 27,192.

Figure 45: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), Kenya, as of June 2021



COVID-19-related outputs were also reported in S1 2021 (though these were more modest than in other countries with significant COVID-19 funding, such as Sudan), all of which targeted refugees and host communities. Through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project, UNHCR continued its awareness-raising campaigns on public health information (including COVID-19 risk communication) in S1 2021 and reached 29,184 refugees and asylum seekers in Garissa and Turkana Counties (EUTF indicator 2.7). These results bring the total number of people reached by COVID-19 campaigns thanks to EUTF projects in Kenya to 3,102,540 (8% of which have reached refugees), with a further 132,561 benefitting from campaigns on other topics such as nutrition, food security, health care and legal assistance. Other COVID-19 activities benefitting both host communities and refugees in S1 2021 included 168,090 items of PPE provided through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project to members of host communities (EUTF indicator 6.1) and to a further 11,458 people through health centres, all in Dadaab and Turkana West sub-counties (constituting all of the PPE supplied in S1 2021). S1 2021 results represent a significant portion (65%) of the 276,826 supplies provided to date, of which 0.1% (355 supplies) were provided by the Youth KE RUSI project and the remainder by the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project.

Economy and employment

The pandemic has had a significant impact on income and hunger for Kenya’s most vulnerable populations.¹ EUTF projects continued their support to economic empowerment in S1 2021, mainly through the Enhancing Self-Reliance and Youth KE programmes, which assisted a total of 3,685 people in S1 2021 (5% of the 74,686 people assisted to date) with income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3). The CRRF KE Self-Reliance project built agricultural businesses and provided business start-up

¹ Human Rights Watch, “We are all vulnerable here’ – Kenya’s pandemic cash transfer program riddled with irregularities’, July 2021.

kits for 2,151 people (of whom 98% were host community members and the remaining 2% were refugees) in Turkana County. Meanwhile, Youth KE SAIDC's intervention in coastal and northern areas of Kenya (Kilifi, Kwale and Lamu Counties) trained and certified 1,429 people on organic cashew production through the Kenya Organic Agriculture Network.¹ The Youth KE KRCS project also supported livelihood activities for 62 vulnerable youths, and as such the project (which ended in March 2021) has contributed to a total of 3,194 vulnerable youths undertaking income-generating activities since the beginning of the project's intervention in October 2016.

Outcome analysis 4: Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for the youth (Youth KE KRCS) – Final evaluation

Youth KE KRCS		Main target
 Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for the youth in Kenya  From October 2016 to March 2021  Budget: €5.9M	 IP: KRCS  Objective: Building peace, supporting conflict mitigation and empowering youth through vocational education and livelihood opportunities.	 Marginalised youth  Host communities
<p>The Youth KE KRCS project's end-term evaluation report used interviews, focus group discussions and quantitative data with a sample size of 3,460 respondents (representing 62% of all youths reached by the project in all eight counties). As detailed below, the end-term evaluation report shows that the Youth KE KRCS project proved effective in reducing cases of conflict and violence in the eight project counties and, given the magnitude of the problem, it is recommended to scale up KRCS's approach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 2 – Youth skilling, employment and livelihood prospects: The end-term report emphasised the flexible and context-specific approach adopted by the project, whereby county interventions were adapted to the relevant needs and context. At the end of the project, 93% of respondents confirmed being formally or informally employed (compared to 47% at the project start). Of those who were employed, 50% reported having year-round employment and 48% reported being seasonally or occasionally employed. 83% of respondents also reported an income increase of more than 10% since 2016. While findings showed that access to loans was still relatively low, 33% of respondents reported that their established income-generating group had accessed loans, with none reported in Garissa and Wajir (0%) but high levels of reported access in Mandera (49%) and Mombasa (59%). This is an improvement from the 1.3% of respondents at baseline who had received financial support to start income-generating activities. • Outcome 3 – Capacity to manage and prevent conflict: Informants and focus group discussions highlighted improvements in conflict handling and thus fewer cases of violence, thanks to interventions that build on traditional systems. (However, this finding is purely observational as no comparable baseline data exists for this indicator.) 'Negotiation' and 'mediation' are the two most common measures applied by community members to mitigate and manage conflict in all counties (as opposed to arbitration, litigation and other measures), with negotiation accounting for 33%-45% of instances of conflict resolution (depending on the county) and mediation accounting for 27%-32%. <p>To implement the Youth KE KRCS approach in future programmes, the report recommends strengthening communities' and law enforcement actors' understanding of P/CVE, and recognising that contextual factors need to be taken into account during the design phase in order to build lasting solutions. The report also recommends a combination of local, regional and cross-border initiatives to address drivers of conflict. Programmatic recommendations included the suggestion that similar</p>		

¹ The remaining beneficiaries in S1 2021 were reached through the Youth KE KRCS.

programmes could consider building on KRCS' strategy of working with youth as agents of change, providing psychosocial support and building parental capacities. The report also emphasised that addressing causes and drivers of violence and violent extremism should not be 'securitised or militarised' but rather should focus on structured dialogue.

Peacebuilding activities

A significant component of the EUTF's strategy in Kenya involves peacebuilding activities aimed at addressing patterns of radicalisation and conflict that affect both national and broader regional stability. 8,871 people participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities in S1 2021, or 11% of the 83,818 people reached to date (EUTF indicator 4.3). The NCTC-EU partnership was the main contributor to the S1 2021 result (98%), having reached 8,721 people (of whom 96% were youths) with awareness raising on terrorism prevention, information on a response hotline and the project's 'individual response mechanisms' that aim to disengage, rehabilitate and reintegrate risk-assessed extremists and provide their families with psychosocial support. The remaining 150 people were supported by the CRRF KE ABLI-G project, which reached 99 refugees and 51 host community members through inter-community and inter-generational dialogues in Garissa County. Furthermore, 313 staff (of the 4,144 reported to date) from governmental institutions, security forces and other non-state actors were trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights in S1 2021 (EUTF indicator 4.2) by the NCTC-EU partnership and CRRF KE ABLI-G projects. The former trained 161 community representatives, members of national security forces and other relevant non-state actors on identifying and responding to radicalisation, and also trained disengagement specialists on the NCTC's disengagement curriculum, while the CRRF KE ABLI-G project trained 150 community leaders and change makers on conflict management education in Garissa County.

5.7.3 KENYA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 9: EUTF common output indicators for Kenya, as of June 2021^{1,2}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	Total	Evolution by quarter
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	1,420	2,623	561	668	5,271	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	713	41	0	26	780	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	45,785	16,805	8,411	3,685	74,686	
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	20,336	5,718	452	686	27,192	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	0	0	0	4	4	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	4	0	8	29	41	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	135,897	54,944	3,447	2,200	196,488	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	58,304	10,364	0	1,292	69,960	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	45,693	3,980	4,512	6,821	61,005	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	34,619	1,487	1	28	36,134	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	52,894	9,858	3,112,527	59,822	3,235,101	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	918	250	1,552	1,103	3,823	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	41,335	1,210	144,439	82	187,066	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,443	1,220	1,168	313	4,144	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	20,297	54,284	367	8,871	83,818	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	1	0	2	0	3	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	23	2	43	94	162	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	52	1	3	13	69	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	9	3	2	8	22	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	97,278	179,548	276,826	
6.2 Number of people directly benefiting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	6,362	0	6,362	
6.3 Number of entities benefiting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	104	0	104	

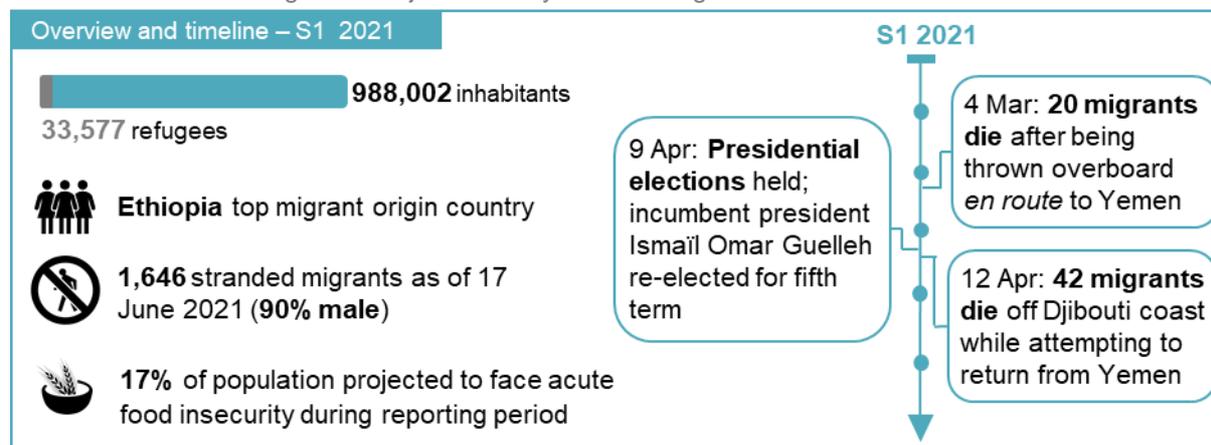
¹ Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of methodological changes (more information on this process can be found in the S1 2020 report). However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible,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

² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2021 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2021 values due to rounding.

5.8. DJIBOUTI

5.8.1. DJIBOUTI IN S1 2021

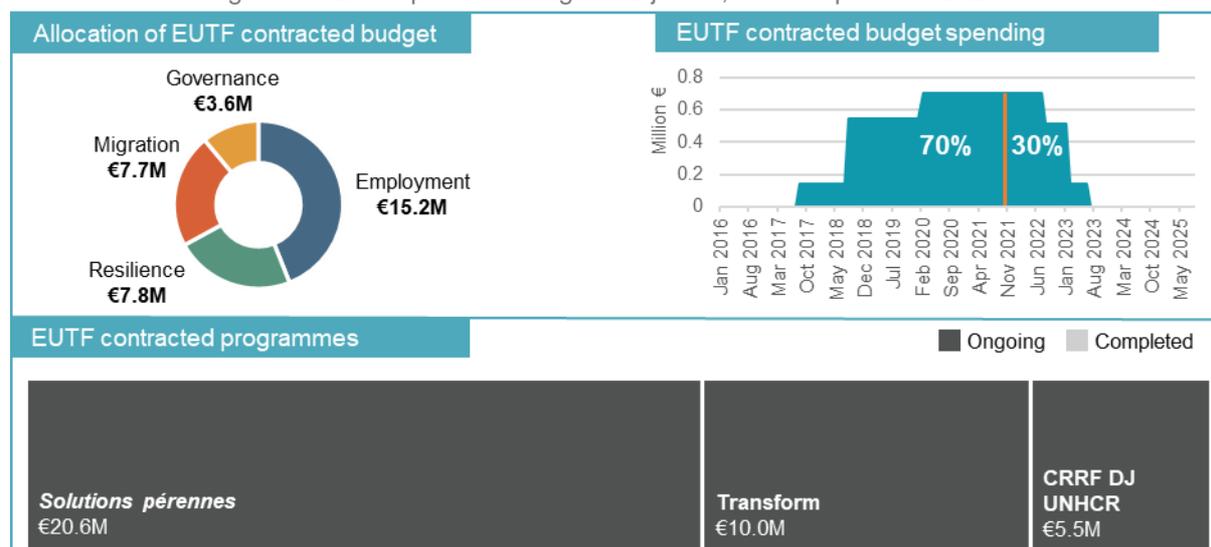
Figure 46: Djibouti – Key facts and figures as of June 2021¹



Djibouti is one of the smallest countries in Africa in both area and population, and its economy relies heavily on the geopolitically strategic location of its highly sophisticated port complex. It is also an important country of transit along a key regional migration route from Ethiopia and Somalia to Yemen and onwards to the GCC countries. In April 2021, elections were held with a virtually unanimous result in favour of incumbent President Ismael Omar Guelleh, as most traditional opposition parties did not participate in the elections. According to stipulations (including a presidential age limit) in the country's constitution, this will be President Guelleh's last term.

5.8.2. THE EUTF IN DJIBOUTI

Figure 47: EUTF portfolio budget in Djibouti, as of September 2021^{2,3}



¹ World Bank, 'World Bank Open Data'. Retrieved on 15 October 2021 at <https://data.worldbank.org/>; UNHCR, 'Djibouti Factsheet', June 2021; IOM DTM, 'Migrants Presence – Djibouti', 17 June 2021; IPC, 'Djibouti: Acute food insecurity situation October-December 2020 and projection for January-August 2021', February 2021.

² EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2021, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding. In addition to the Strategic Objectives shown in the dashboard, €2M (5% of the total contracted budget in Djibouti) have been allocated to cross-cutting issues.

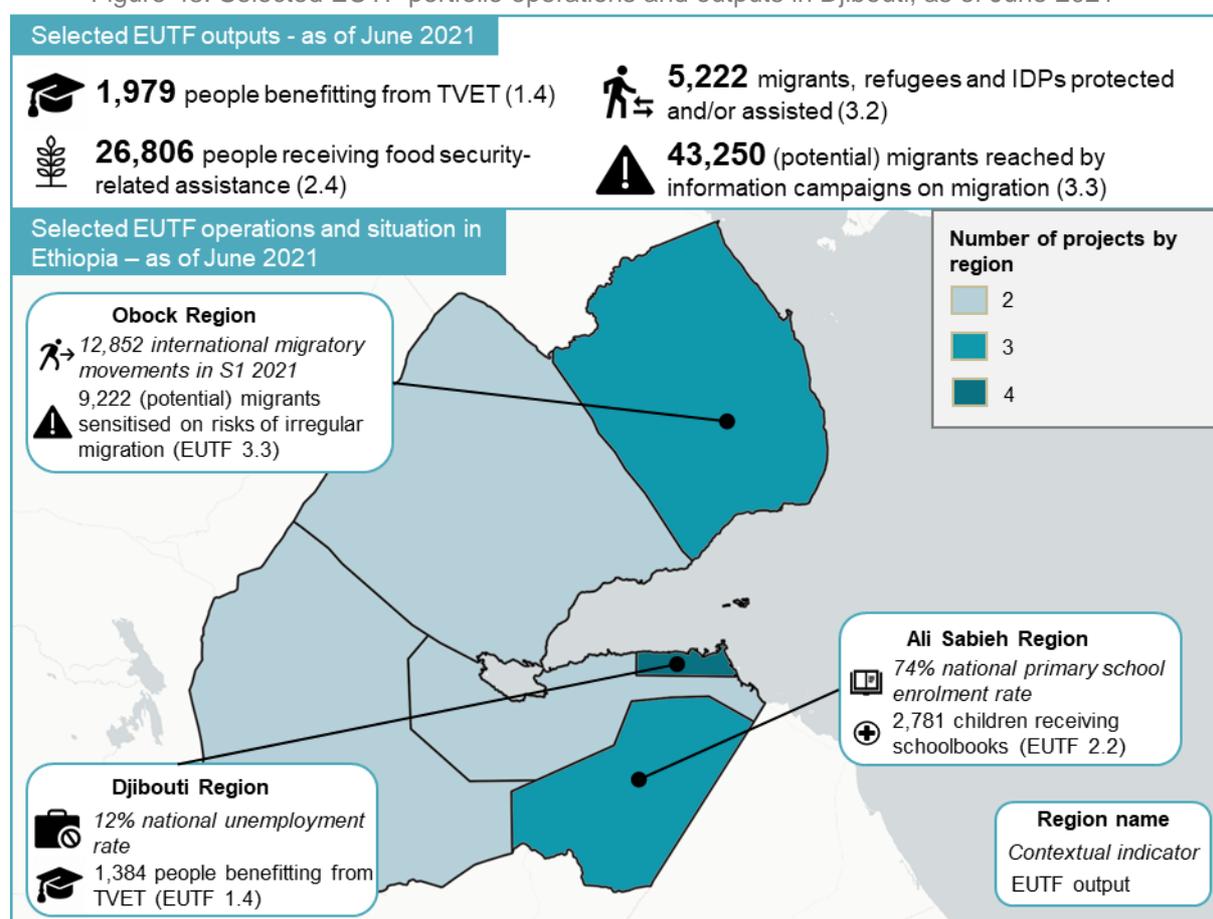
³ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute spending across years of implementation.

Djibouti accounts for the second smallest portion of EUTF contracted funding in the HoA, with €36M.¹ In Djibouti, most of this amount (42%) is allocated to SO1 (improving economic and employment opportunities), followed distantly (22%) by SO2 (strengthening resilience), SO3 (improved migration management, 21%) and SO4 (improved governance, security and conflict prevention, 10%), with the remaining 5% allocated to cross-cutting issues.

The EUTF's strategic focus on employment is largely a reflection of the fact that although Djibouti's port represents an exceptional economic opportunity for the country, ensuring that this opportunity leads to poverty reduction requires concerted efforts to reconcile the capacity and skills of the local population with the demands of emerging labour markets. The Transform AFD project seeks to address this gap by improving skills and employability among youths for employment in the port and transport sectors.

Like a number of other countries in the region, Djibouti has embraced the CRRF approach to refugee response. Supporting this approach represents the second pillar of the EUTF's strategy in Djibouti. Together, the *Solutions pérennes* programme (implemented by IOM and WFP) and the newer CRRF DJ UNHCR project aim to support the education, health and economic commitments to refugees, migrants and host communities made by the Djiboutian government through the CRRF.

Figure 48: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Djibouti, as of June 2021^{2,3}



¹ Eritrea's funding allocation observed a significant decrease in S1 2021 following the decommitment of the funds for two projects.

² ILO, 'ILOSTAT database', 2020 (via World Bank data). Retrieved on 17 October 2021 at <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>; UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2020 (via World Bank data). Retrieved on 17 October at <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>; aggregation of figures reported in IOM DTM's 'Flow Monitoring Report – Djibouti' between January and June 2021.

³ A substantial proportion of output data reported by *Solutions pérennes* IOM is not disaggregated by region and is thus underrepresented on the map.

Migration and forced displacement

Migrants crossing the Gulf of Aden from Djibouti are vulnerable to numerous protection risks as they often rely on smugglers operating boats in unsafe conditions. Serious incidents are common, with at least two reported in S1 2021. In March, 20 migrants drowned off the coast of Djibouti when smugglers forced 80 people into the water shortly after embarking on the overcrowded boat they were travelling in.¹ Just one month later, at least 44 migrants died after a ship returning from Yemen capsized close to its final destination north of Obock.²

There were also 1,646 migrants stranded in Djibouti as of June 2021. Some are stuck in the country due to COVID-19 travel restrictions or because they lack the resources to continue their journey to the Arabian Peninsula, while others are attempting to return to their country of origin due to unsustainable living conditions in their country of destination in the GCC region. New arrivals returning from Yemen usually arrive by boat along the shores of the Obock region, are overwhelmingly (99%) male and are all of Ethiopian origin. Many of these stranded migrants are currently staying in informal settlements along Djibouti's migration corridor, where there is limited access to basic services.

The *Solutions pérennes* IOM project has assisted tens of thousands of migrants in transit to date (reported against EUTF indicators 2.2, 2.7, 3.2, 3.3 and 6.2), the majority of whom were supported in S2 2020 across multiple interventions – many of which were COVID-19-related. However, the project also implemented several interventions for the benefit of migrants in S1 2021. For example, 146 male and 30 female migrant children were referred to Caritas (with which IOM has a standing agreement) for individualised social protection assistance in Djibouti city in Q2 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.2). Furthermore, the project provided services and support to 81 female and 1,893 male migrants in transit at the Migrant Resource Centre (MRC) in Obock, also in Q2 (EUTF indicator 3.2). Finally, 1,201 female and 7,810 male migrants in Obock were reached by an information campaign on the risks of irregular migration (EUTF indicator 3.3), for a total of 13,232 migrants reached to date.

Djibouti also hosts 33,577 refugees as of 30 June 2021, which represents a slight increase compared to the beginning of the year (31,986).³ Most refugees in Djibouti are either Somali (42%) or Ethiopian (37%), followed by Yemenis (18%) and Eritreans (3%). A small number of Ethiopians of Tigrayan origin (300 as of June 2021) have also claimed asylum in Djibouti since the eruption of the crisis in northern Ethiopia.⁴

The CRRF DJ UNHCR project delivered schoolbooks to an additional 44 refugee children (including 17 with a disability) in Q2 2021, on top of the 3,064 children (53% male, 47% female) who benefitted from both this and a previously reported distribution (EUTF indicator 2.2). 908 refugees also benefitted from cash distributed by the project in S1 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.9), accounting for 79% of the 1,154 refugees supported with cash transfers to date. Finally, the project provided 126 refugees with professional training in S1 2021 (EUTF indicator 1.4), in addition to the 589 people reported previously, as detailed in the next section.

Economy and employment

Despite the initial negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic that has affected most countries worldwide, Djibouti's economy already appears to be rapidly regaining strength. As global trade recovers and demand for Djibouti's geopolitically strategic port services is revived, real GDP growth is expected to reach 9.9% in 2021.⁵ Foreign direct investment, which declined in 2020, is also expected to resume. Overall, the World Bank considers the country's medium-term economic outlook to be positive.⁶ However, Djibouti is extremely vulnerable to the current instability in neighbouring Ethiopia,

¹ IOM, 'At least 20 dead after smugglers force migrants into the sea off Djibouti', 4 March 2021.

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

³ UNHCR, 'UNHCR Djibouti Factsheet', June 2021.

⁴ UNHCR, 'UNHCR concerned about reports of refugees returned to Ethiopia from Djibouti', 7 June 2021.

⁵ African Development Bank Group, 'Djibouti Economic Outlook', 2021.

⁶ World Bank, 'Djibouti's Economic Update – April 2021', 2 April 2021.

on which its economic growth is largely dependent, as well as to its own public debt, which has increased sharply over the past few years to reach 73% of GDP in 2020. Moreover, the rate of extreme poverty has risen slightly as a result of the pandemic, to nearly 15%.

1,979 people have benefitted from TVET or skills development thanks to EUTF-funded projects in Djibouti to date (EUTF indicator 1.4), representing an 18% increase on the output delivered up to the end of 2020. By contrast, the total output achieved at the end of 2020 represented a 146% increase on the total up to S1 2020, because in S2 2020 the AFD Transform project delivered its largest output to date (406) and the CRRF DJ UNHCR, reporting to the MLS for the first time, reported an even larger number of TVET beneficiaries (589). However, in S1 2021 both projects reported significantly smaller results, with 178 TVET graduates supported by the former and 126 by the latter. All 1,264 Transform AFD beneficiaries reported to date (accounting for 64% of the total output) have been trained on transportation and logistics to meet the labour demands of the port sector in Djibouti city, while all 715 CRRF DJ UNHCR beneficiaries are refugees in the three refugee-hosting regions in Djibouti (Ali Sabieh, Djibouti and Obock). Most of these refugee beneficiaries (669, or 94%) have received training in the agricultural sector, while the remaining 46 are teachers benefitting from professional training. In total, 76% of reported TVET beneficiaries are male (including all AFD Transform beneficiaries).

5.8.3. DJIBOUTI AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 10: EUTF common output indicators for Djibouti, as of June 2021^{1,2}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	Total	Evolution by quarter
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	5	10	4	0	19	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	0	0	43	0	43	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	132	500	1,043	304	1,979	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	0	14	16	4	34	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	0	510	8,516	396	9,422	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	0	22,864	3,942	0	26,806	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	0	6,671	224,190	0	230,861	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	0	48	0	0	48	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	0	0	246	908	1,154	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	0	1,032	2,215	1,975	5,222	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	0	5,746	27,778	9,726	43,250	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	20	0	0	20	
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	0	0	4	0	4	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	0	1	0	1	2	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	0	181	17	0	198	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	0	3	2	1	6	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	0	5	7	0	12	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	0	1	1	1	3	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	0	2	0	0	2	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	16,380	0	16,380	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	4,041	0	4,041	

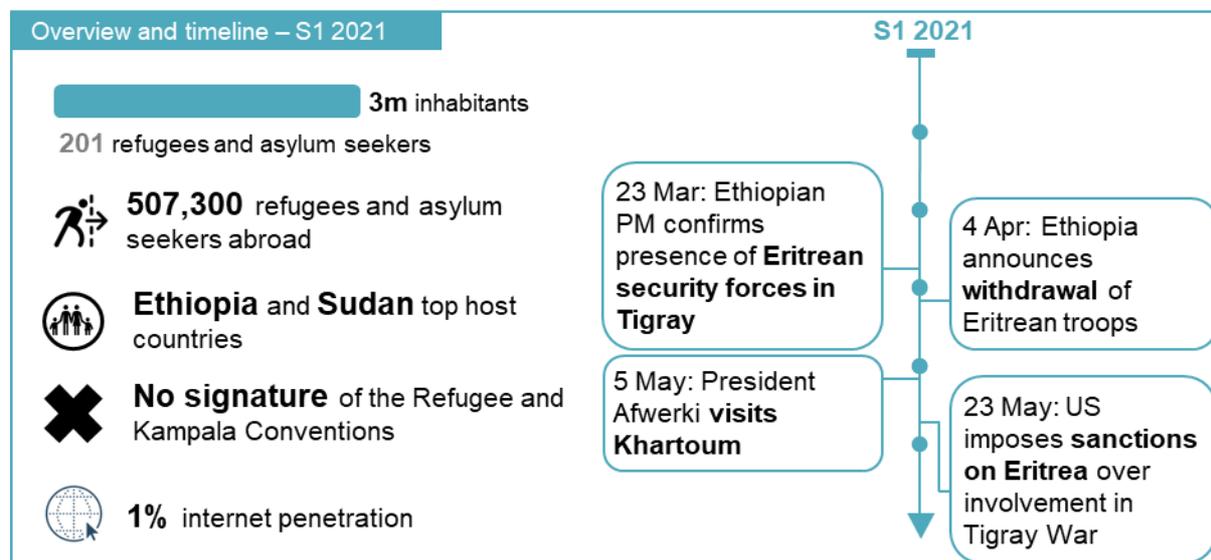
¹ Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of methodological changes (more information on this process can be found in the S1 2020 report). However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible,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

² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2021 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2021 values due to rounding.

5.9. ERITREA

5.9.1 ERITREA IN S1 2021

Figure 49: Eritrea – Key facts and figures, as of June 2021¹



The first half of 2021 in Eritrea has been marked by concerns among the international community over the country's involvement in the Tigray conflict in Ethiopia. Although the first reports claiming that Eritrean troops were backing Ethiopian federal forces in Tigray emerged in 2020, Ethiopia only acknowledged their presence in the area in March 2021, which Eritrea confirmed in April. The EU, the US Department of State, the G7, UNHCR and other international actors have all expressed concerns regarding their involvement in the violence.

Eritrea has continued to build relations with neighbouring East African countries after years of isolation. President Isaias Afwerki met with the Sudanese government several times over S1 2021 in Khartoum and Asmara. These meetings reportedly addressed bilateral cooperation, security and the Tigray conflict. (However, it should be noted that Sudan has accused Eritrea of supporting Ethiopia in a border dispute between Sudan and Ethiopia).² In the first half of 2021, the Government of the State of Eritrea (GoSE) also met with its Ethiopian and Somali counterparts on several occasions, building on relations restored in 2018.

As of 30 June 2021, Eritrea had reported 5,936 cases of COVID-19 and 23 deaths.³ However, as data on the country and access by international observers remain limited, these figures may not provide a comprehensive picture of the COVID-19 pandemic in Eritrea. After a year of interruption, schools reopened on 1 April 2021. UNICEF reported that the nutrition situation had deteriorated in Eritrea because of the increase in prices for food and basic commodities due to the impact of COVID-19, desert locust infestations and weather shocks.

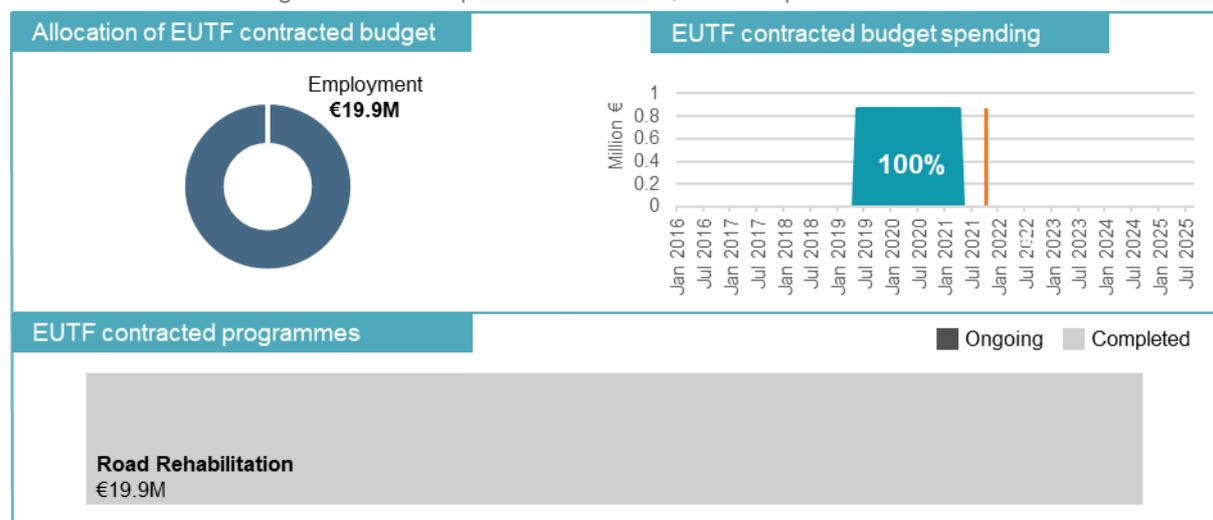
¹ UN DESA, Population Division, 'World Population Prospects', 2019; UNHCR, 'UNHCR Ethiopia Factsheet', June 2020; IOM DTM, 'IOM DTM National Displacement Report 5 (June-July 2020)', September 2020; Al Jazeera, 'Ethiopia says Eritrean troops withdrawing from Tigray', April 2021; Al Jazeera, 'US imposes Ethiopia, Eritrea restrictions over Tigray crisis', May 2021.

² Al Jazeera, 'Eritrea's Isaias meets Sudanese leaders amid Ethiopia tensions', May 2021.

³ UNICEF, 'Eritrea Country Office – Humanitarian Situation Report No.16', 2021.

5.9.2 THE EUTF IN ERITREA

Figure 50: EUTF portfolio in Eritrea, as of September 2021^{1,2}



Eritrea and the EUTF

Since the peace agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia in 2018, the EU has aimed to implement a dual track approach in Eritrea, combining political and development efforts. The objective of the EU has been to drive political dialogue forward to motivate reforms, while supporting economic integration and basic service development. The EUTF represents the EU's main funding instrument for operationalising its strategy in the country. In this context, the EUTF Operational Committee approved 9 actions in support of Eritrea for a total amount of €141M. These programmes covered a wide range of issues to accelerate Eritrean development and integration in the region, including road rehabilitation, rule of law, job creation, statistical capacities, agricultural development, justice, human rights and COVID-19 response.

However, challenges around cooperation with the Eritrean government have so far largely prevented the implementation of these programmes. Three contracts were signed, including two for the rehabilitation of the road between the Ethiopian Border and Massawa Port and one for the development of Eritrea's National Statistics and Macroeconomic Statistics Systems. Due to slow progress and lack of cooperation, the EU decided to decommit all funds allocated to the second phase of the Road Rehabilitation project and to the SENSS initiative, neither of which had started implementing. As of the end of June 2021, the total contracted budget is now €20M, which is €64M less than indicated in the previous MLS report. All non-contracted projects have also been cancelled.

As of the end of June 2021, only the first phase of the road rehabilitation project, led by UNOPS, has been implemented. This initiative has provided the Eritrean government with key equipment and plants for the improvement of the road connecting Ethiopia and Eritrea, thereby building on the peace agreement between the two countries. The action was completed in April 2021. Between January and April 2021, UNOPS delivered two crushing plants with a combined value of €2.8M. This final delivery of equipment for the Eritrean government brought the total value of the procured material to €17.4M.

¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2021, refers only to contracted funds (not committed), and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

² Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

CONCLUSIONS

During the first half of 2021, the Horn of Africa region experienced political, economic, humanitarian, environmental and security challenges that continued to fuel instability in the region and drive migration and displacement patterns. As a consequence of these crises, between January and June 2021, displacement figures in the region increased significantly. Internal displacement was especially affected: during the reporting period the number of IDPs rose from 9 to 12 million (to a large extent due to the ongoing crisis in the Tigray region of Ethiopia), and the number of IDP returnees increased from 1.9 to 3.4 million.

While the direct health-related impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic (such as the proportion of fatalities) have been less severe in the Horn of Africa compared to other parts of Africa and the rest of the world, the region has been negatively affected by the economic and social consequences of the pandemic, as well as by its implications for mobility. In particular, risks associated with irregular migration have been exacerbated by COVID-19 due to increased protection concerns such as abuses by smugglers, GBV, exploitation, TIP, SOM and arbitrary detention.

THE EUTF PORTFOLIO IN S1 2021

As of September 2021, the EUTF portfolio in the Horn of Africa includes 221 contracted operational projects for a total of €1.7B, which represents an increase of €49M and eleven projects from March 2021, when the EUTF HoA 2020 yearly report was drafted.

The EUTF portfolio's allocation across the four Strategic Objectives has remained relatively unchanged since the last reporting period. Resilience-building activities (SO2) continue to receive the largest share of funding (44% of the total contracted budget), followed by economic and employment opportunities (SO1, 25%), governance, security and conflict prevention activities (SO4, 17%) and migration management (SO3, 12%), while 2% of the contracted EUTF funding is dedicated to cross-cutting issues (CCI).

THE MLS

This report is the outcome of the eleventh round of data collection conducted by the MLS team for the EUTF's Horn of Africa window. This is the third semester report drafted by the MLS team, following the decision taken in 2020 to shift from a quarterly to a biannual reporting schedule.

This new reporting timeline has allowed the team to dedicate more time to the learning component of the MLS. At the time of writing this report, the MLS team is working on a study commissioned by the EUTF in May 2021 on the state of migration governance in 21 countries, including nine in the HoA region.

This report includes data from 167 projects, which represents an increase of 36 from the 2020 yearly report, and of 129 projects from the first ever quarterly report, which covered activities up to Q1 2018.

S1 2021 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Key achievements reported over the course of the first half of 2021 include the creation of 12,413 jobs (EUTF indicator 1.1), the delivery of 960,229 basic social services (EUTF indicator 2.2), the provision of assistance or protection to 3,533 migrants in transit, refugees, asylum seekers and VoTs (EUTF indicator 3.2), the involvement of 23,015 individuals in peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3) and the delivery of 5,858,635 COVID-19 supplies (EUTF indicator 6.1).

While results across all Strategic Objectives remained significant, some of the key EUTF interventions contributing to large portions of results in previous reporting quarters, such as RESET II and RDPP in Ethiopia, RE-INTEG and RESTORE in Somalia, the HPF II in South Sudan, and SPRS-NU in Uganda, are now winding down or are already completed. However, more recent interventions, such as HPF III and RESTORE 2, often build on the achievements and lessons learnt from previous programmes and thus ensure continuity in the activities supported by the Fund. In parallel, the EUTF has gradually reallocated funds to the COVID-19 response, both within existing interventions (where activities were adapted or reoriented to ease the impacts of the pandemic) and through the creation of new projects that are entirely dedicated to responding to the pandemic, such as the COVID-19 Response WHO project in Sudan.

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