

EUTF Monitoring and Learning System

HoA – Annexes

S1 2020 REPORT

COVERING UNTIL 30 JUNE 2020

Altai Consulting for the European Union – December 2020



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ANNEXES

1.1. LIST OF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT

| Programme Name | EUTF ID | Project Name | Lead IP | EUTF Budget |
|--|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| Regional | | | | |
| Better Migration Management Programme (BMM) | T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09-01 | Better Migration Management Programme – GIZ (BMM) | GIZ | €40,000,000 (completed) |
| Better Migration Management Programme (BMM II) | T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-78-01 | Better Migration Management Programme Phase II – GIZ (BMM GIZ II) | GIZ | €30,000,000 (new in H1 2020 report) |
| Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa (Cross-Border) | T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-07 | Cross Border Collaboration Programme in Western Ethiopia And Eastern Sudan (Cross-Border GIZ) | GIZ | € 20,000,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-01 | Regional Approaches for Sustainable Conflict Management and Integration (Cross-Border Pact RASMI) | Pact | € 2,850,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-02 | Building Opportunities for Resilience in the Horn of Africa (Cross-Border DRC) | DRC | € 13,300,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-04 | Collaboration in cross-border areas of the horn of Africa region: the Southwest Ethiopia-Northwest Kenya border (Cross-Border VSFG) | VSFG | € 12,000,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-05 | Support for effective cooperation and coordination of cross-border initiatives in Southwest Ethiopia, Northwest Kenya, Marsabit-Borana & Dawa, and Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia (Cross-Border UNDP SECCI) | UNDP | € 7,706,082 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-06 | Cross-border cooperation between Ethiopia and Kenya for conflict prevention and peacebuilding in Marsabit-Moyale cluster (Cross-Border UNDP Peace) | UNDP | € 3,500,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-03 | Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas: Cluster I-Lot 1 (Cross-Border Pact SEEK) | Pact | € 2,992,500 |
| Erasmus+ in West Africa and the Horn of Africa | T05-EUTF-REG-REG-05 | Erasmus+ in West Africa and the Horn of Africa (Erasmus +) | | € 4,000,000 |
| EU-IOM Joint Initiative | T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-25-01 | EU-IOM Joint Initiative (EU-IOM JI) | IOM | € 43,000,000 |
| Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa | T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-28-01 | Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa (EUTF MLS) | Altai | € 3,897,550 |
| Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa (IPPSHAR) | T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-36-02 | Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa Region (IPPSHAR ADA) | ADA | € 35,000,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-36-01 | Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa Region (IPPSHAR IGAD) | IGAD | € 5,000,000 |
| Research and Evidence Facility (SOAS) | T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-10-01 | Research and Evidence Facility (REF) | SOAS | € 5,465,424 |
| Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience (Strengthening Resilience) | T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20-02 | Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa - Direct Grant to IGAD (IGAD Resilience IGAD) | IGAD | € 1,400,000 (completed) |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20-01 | Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa - Delegation agreement to GIZ (IGAD Resilience GIZ) | GIZ | € 2,100,000 |
| Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance (Free Movement) | T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-19-02 | Free Movement of persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region - Improving Opportunities for Regular Labour Mobility (Free Movement ILO) | ILO | € 6,000,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-19-01 | Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region - Direct Grant to IGAD (Free Movement IGAD) | IGAD | € 3,600,000 |
| Ethiopia | | | | |
| Regional Development and Protection Program (RDPP ET) | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-01 | Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Shire Area (RDPP ET IRC) | IRC | €8,500,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-02 | Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Dollo Ado Area (RDPP ET NRC) | NRC | €8,000,000 (completed) |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-03 | Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Jijjiga Area (RDPP ET SC) | Save the Children | €5,300,000 (completed) |

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|---|-----------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-04 | Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Bahrale and Aysaita Areas (RDPP ET DCA) | DCA | €4,000,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-05 | <i>Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia in Urban Areas of Addis Ababa and Shire (RDPP ET Plan)</i> | <i>Plan International</i> | <i>€3,500,000 (completed)</i> |
| Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II) | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-01 | Integrated multi-sector approach to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities in Wag Himra Zone, Amhara region, Ethiopia (RESET II ACF) | ACF | €6,000,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-02 | Resilient Economy and Livelihoods - REAL (RESET II REAL IDE) | iDE UK | €4,949,244 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-03 | <i>Building resilience and creation of economic opportunities in Liben cluster under RESET II (RESET II Cordaid)</i> | <i>Cordaid</i> | <i>€4,252,073 (completed)</i> |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-04 | Promoting Resilient Livelihoods in Borana (RESET II CARE) | CARE | €5,940,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-05 | Increasing Resilience and Economic Opportunities in Drought Prone Areas of Bale Zone (RESET II DCA) | DCA | €5,500,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-06 | <i>Resilience Building for Sustainable Livelihoods & Transformation in South Omo cluster (RESET II Vita)</i> | <i>Vita</i> | <i>€4,230,000 (completed)</i> |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-07 | Improving Livelihoods and Building Resilience in Afar Regional State (RESET II SC) | Save the Children | €7,000,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-08 | Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II Oxfam) | Oxfam | €5,580,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-09 | RESET II - Innovation in water development Borena Zone Oromia Regional State (RESET II Water) | CARE | €1,362,000 |
| | | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-11 | <i>Resilience building and creation of economic opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II): Crisis Modifier Fund (RESET II Crisis Modifier Fund)</i> | <i>IRC</i> |
| Building Resilience to Impacts of El Niño through Integrated Complementary Actions to the EU Resilience Building Programme in Ethiopia (RESET Plus) | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-24-01 | Improving access to safely managed water supply in the Resilience Building program for Ethiopia (RESET II) Woredas (RESET Plus UNICEF) | UNICEF | €4,854,149 |
| | T05-EUTF-HoA-ET-24-02 | Family planning for resilience building amongst youth and women in drought-prone and chronically food insecure regions of Ethiopia (RESET Plus Amref) | Amref | €4,000,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-24-03 | Youth empowerment for successful transitions to decent work in Amhara and Somali regions of Ethiopia (RESET Plus SC) | Save the Children | €5,000,000 |
| Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia (SINCE) | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-02-01 | Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia (SINCE) | Embassy of Italy in Addis Ababa | €19,845,000 |
| Sustainable Reintegration Support to Ethiopian Returnees from Europe | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-52-01 | Sustainable Reintegration Support to Ethiopian returnees from Europe (Sustainable Reinteg. ARRA) | ARRA | €15,000,000 |
| Shire Alliance | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-51-01 | Shire Alliance: Energy access for host communities and refugees in Ethiopia (<i>Alianza Shire</i>) | AECID | €3,050,000 |
| Stimulating economic opportunities and job creation for refugees and host communities in Ethiopia in support of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Ethiopia | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-40-01 | Capacity building and technical assistance to CRRF structure and Ethiopian government institutions (CRRF ET UNHCR) | UNHCR | €4,200,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-40-02 | Strengthened Socio-Economic Development and Better Employment Opportunities for Refugees and Host Communities in the Jigjiga Area (CRRF ET Job Creation) | Mercy Corps | €10,000,000 |
| Ethiopia Job Compact – Sector Reform and Performance | T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-60-01 | Financing Agreement Ethiopia Job Compact Sector Reform And Performance Contract - Budget Support | Ethiopia | €56,000,000 |
| Somalia | | | | |
| Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (RE-INTEG) | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-02 | <i>Facilitating Sustainable Return Through Laying Foundations for Somalia in the Horn of Africa (RE-INTEG IOM)</i> | <i>IOM</i> | <i>€5,000,000 (completed)</i> |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-03 | <i>Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (RE-INTEG UNHCR)</i> | <i>UNHCR</i> | <i>€5,000,000 (completed)</i> |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-04 | <i>Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returnees in Somalia (RE-INTEG CARE)</i> | <i>CARE NL</i> | <i>€9,000,000 (completed)</i> |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-05 | <i>'Wadajir' - Enhancing durable solutions for and reintegration of displacement affected communities in Somaliland (RE-INTEG WV)</i> | <i>World Vision</i> | <i>€4,000,000 (completed)</i> |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-06 | Innovative durable solutions for IDPs and returnees in Mogadishu through enhanced governance, employment and access to basic and protective services (RE-INTEG UN-HABITAT) | UN-HABITAT | €12,000,000 |

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| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-07 | Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia (RE-INTEG CW) | CW | €4,000,000 (completed) |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-08 | Durable Solutions and Reintegration Support to Displacement affected communities in Jubbaland state of Somalia (RE-INTEG NRC) | NRC | €4,000,000 (completed) |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-09 | Supporting the development and implementation of policies for the return, reintegration and protection of IDPs and refugees (RE-INTEG IDLO) | IDLO | €2,967,280 (did not provide data for H1 2020) |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-13 | Enhancing integration of displacement-affected communities in Somalia - Baidoa (RE-INTEG CW 2) | CW | €1,000,000 (completed) |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-11 | UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund: Support to the Justice, Corrections, Security Local Governance Programmes (SRoL UNMPTF (JJP infrast.)) | UNOPS | €1,000,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-10 | Amplifying Durable Solutions in Somalia (ADSS) With Africa's Voices Foundation | AVF | €150,000 (completed) |
| Building Resilience in Northern Somalia (RESTORE) | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-23-01 | RESTORE - Building Resilience in Northern Somalia (RESTORE NRC) | NRC | €4,000,000 |
| RESTORE 2 Building Resilience in Northern Somalia | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-47-02 | From surviving to thriving -Strengthening resilience of vulnerable households and communities in Northern Somalia - World Vision Germany (RESTORE 2 WV) | WV | €4,000,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-47-01 | RESTORE 2 Building Resilience – DFN (RESTORE 2 DFN) | DFN | €3,968,707 (new in H1 2020 report) |
| Inclusive Local Economic Development (ILED) | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-57-01 | Somalia Stability Fund II (SSF II) | DFID | €2,000,000 (completed) |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-57-07 | UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund: Support To The Justice, Corrections, Security Local Governance Programmes - JPLG III (SRoL UNMPTF (JPLG III)) | UNDP | €2,000,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-57-02 | Stabilisation And Peace Dividends (Stabilis. & peace div. NISF) | NISF | €12,000,000 (new in H1 2020 report) |
| Enhancing security and the rule of law in Somalia (Security and RoL) | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-46-01 | Enhancing security & rule of law (Security & RoL Sahar) | Sahan Foundation | €2,699,370 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-46-02 | Enhancing security and rule of law – UNOPS (Security & RoL UNOPS) | UNOPS | €17,000,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-46-03 | UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund: Support to The Justice, Corrections, Security Local Governance Programmes (SRoL UNMPTF (JJP)) | UNDP | €7,000,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-46-05 | UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund: Support to The Justice, Corrections, Security Local Governance Programmes (SRoL UNMPTF (SSGP)) | UNDP | €4,300,000 |
| Somalia State and Resilience Building (Somalia State Building) | T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-59-02 | Financing Agreement State and Resilience Building Contract - Budget Support | Somalia | €92,000,000 |
| Sudan | | | | |
| Regional Development and Protection Programme in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP SD) | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-01 | Support Migrants and Host Communities in improving Access to Safe Water and Sanitation - Eastern Sudan (RDPP SD AICS) | AICS | €1,000,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-02 | RDPP in Sudan: Employment and entrepreneurship development for migrant youth, refugees, asylum seeker and host communities in Khartoum State (RDPP SD UNIDO) | UNIDO | €3,000,000 (completed) |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-03 | RDPP in Sudan: Vocational training for refugees and host communities in Eastern Sudan (RDPP SD GIZ) | GIZ | €2,000,000 (completed) |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-04 | RDPP in Sudan: Strengthening Protection Services for Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Sudan (RDPP SD UNHCR) | UNHCR | €3,000,000 (completed) |
| Education Quality Improvement Programme in Sudan (EQUIP) | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-01 | EQUIP Capacity building and coordination (EQUIP SOFRECO) | SOFRECO | €3,600,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-02 | Education quality improvement programme through in-service teacher education programme (EQUIP BC) | BC | €4,000,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-03 | Education Quality Improvement Programme through Improving Learning Environment and Retention (EQUIP UNICEF) | UNICEF | €6,800,000 |

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| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-04 | EQUIP Quality learning environment for access and retention (EQUIP SC) | SC | €3,200,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-05 | Education Quality Improvement Programme – Expertise France (EQUIP EF) | EF | €4,000,000 |
| Technical Cooperation Facility for Sudan | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-38-02 | Supporting Health Financing Reforms to improve governance of National Health Insurance Fund and extend insurance coverage to poor and refugee populations (Health Financing Reform WHO) | WHO | €1,000,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-38-07 | Sudan-Europe Creative Connections (Sudan-Europe Creative Connections) | Goethe Institut | €350,000 |
| Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan through an Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Approach (Improving Nutrition) | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-32-01 | Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan through an Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Approach (Improving Nutrition WFP) | WFP | €8,000,000 |
| Mitigate the effect of El Niño for the host and IDP population in Red Sea, White Nile and North Darfur, Sudan (El Niño SD) | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-01 | Mitigate the effect of El Niño for host and IDP Population in Red Sea State to prevent more migration movement (El Niño SD WHH) | WHH | €2,000,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-02 | Mitigate the effect of El Niño in White Nile State (El Niño SD ADRA) | ADRA | €3,000,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-03 | Mitigate the effect of El Niño in North Darfur State (El Niño SD COOPI) | COOPI | €2,830,000 |
| Strengthening resilience for refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan (Resilience East SD) | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-13-01 | Strengthening Resilience for Refugees, IDPs and Host Communities in Eastern Sudan (Resilience East SD AICS) | AICS | €11,900,000 |
| Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in West Darfur (Resilience Darfur) | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-12-01 | <i>Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Kulbus and Jebel Moon West Darfur (Resilience Darfur SD CW)</i> | CW | €2,220,800 (completed) |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-12-02 | Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Al Geneina, Beida Sirba, Kerenik – West Darfur (Resilience Darfur SD IMC) | IMC | €4,719,200 |
| Livestock epidemio-surveillance project to support livelihoods of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-33-01 | Livestock epidemio-surveillance project to support livelihoods of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists (LESP SLSP IFAD) | IFAD | €8,750,000 |
| EU OPM Sudan – Support to the Office of the Prime Minister | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-90-01 | EU OPM Sudan – Support to the Office of the Prime Minister (EU OPM Sudan) | Landell Mills | €6,900,000 (new in H1 2020 report) |
| Fostering Smallholder Capacities and Access to Markets | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-45-01 | Fostering smallholder capacities and access to markets in food insecure areas of Darfur (Access to Markets Darfur WFP) | WFP | €8,000,000 (new in H1 2020 report) |
| Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan through better and more informed decision-making in food security | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-14-01 | Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan through better and more informed decision-making in food security FAO (Greater Stability East SD FAO) | FAO | €6,000,000 (new in H1 2020 report) |
| Wadi El Ku (Phase 2) | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-37-01 | Wadi El Ku Catchment Management Project UNEP (Phase 2) (Wadi El Ku UNEP) | UNEP | €10,000,000 (new in H1 2020 report) |
| S3M (Humanitarian Development Nexus) | T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-53-01 | Humanitarian Development Nexus: Simple, Spatial, Survey Method (S3M) for Sudan (S3M UNICEF) | UNICEF | €1,000,000 (new in H1 2020 report) |
| South Sudan | | | | |
| Health Pooled Fund II - South Sudan | T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-04-01 | Health Pooled Fund II - South Sudan (HPF II DFID) | DFID | €20,000,000 (completed) |
| Health Pooled Fund III - South Sudan | T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-74-01 | Health Pooled Fund III - South Sudan (HPF III DFID) | DFID | €18,725,000 (new in H1 2020 report) |
| Support to stabilisation through improved resource, economic and financial management in South Sudan | T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-05-01 | Technical Assistance for Sub-National Capacity Building in Payroll and PFM: Extension and Bridging Phase (Eco. Stabil. Ecorys) | Ecorys | €715,429 (completed) |
| IMPACT South Sudan | T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-06-01 | IMPACT South Sudan (IMPACT MM) | Mott MacDonald | €31,715,258 (completed) |
| Strengthening the livelihoods resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in South Sudan's cross border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda | T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21-01 | Strengthening the livelihoods resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in South Sudan's cross border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda (Cross-Border El Niño SS FAO) | FAO | €27,580,000 (did not provide data for H1 2020) |
| Education in Emergency Programme in Four Former States in South Sudan | T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-48-01 | Education in Emergency Programme in Four Former States in South Sudan (Northern Bahr El Ghazal (Nbeg), Western Bahr El Ghazal (Wbeg), Warrap And Eastern Equatoria). (Education in Emergency UNICEF) | UNICEF | €13,875,000 |

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| | T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-48-02 | Education in Emergency Programme in Four Former States in South Sudan (Northern Bahr El Ghazal (Nbeg), Western Bahr El Ghazal (Wbeg), Warrap And Eastern Equatoria) (Education in Emergency WFP) | WFP | €8,313,981 |
| Technical Cooperation Facility for South Sudan 2018 – 2020 | T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-50-02 | Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF), Integrate Tomasz Iwanow (TCF SS EAC) | Tomasz Iwanow | €354,500 (completed) |
| South Sudan Rural Development: Strengthening Smallholders' Resilience | T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-49-02 | South Sudan Rural Development: Strengthening Smallholders' Resilience WV (SSRD WV) | WV | €6,375,000 (new in H1 2020 report) |
| Uganda | | | | |
| Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations (SSCoS) | T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-08-01 | Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations (SSCoS IOM) | IOM | €4,300,000 (completed) |
| Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP): Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU) | T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-01 | Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU Enabel) | Enabel | €4,900,000 (completed) |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-02 | Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU DRC) | DRC | €10,000,000 (completed) |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-03 | Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU ADA) | ADA | €4,900,000 |
| Response to increased demand on Government Service (RISE) | T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-39-01 | Response to Increased Demand on Government Service and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Uganda GIZ (RISE GIZ) | GIZ | €10,000,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-39-02 | Response to Increased Demand on Government Service and creation of Economic Opportunities in Uganda CARE (RISE CARE) | CARE | €1,000,000 (new in H1 2020 report) |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-39-03 | Response to Increased Demand on Government Service and creation of Economic Opportunities in Uganda ACF (RISE ACF) | ACF | €9,000,000 (new in H1 2020 report) |
| Kenya | | | | |
| Regional Development and Protection Programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme (RDPP Kenya) | T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-17-01 | Regional Development and Protection Programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme (RDPP KE UNHCR) | UNHCR | €14,700,000 (completed) |
| Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for the youth (Youth Kenya) | T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-01 | Strengthening Resilience to Violent Extremism II (Youth KE RUSI) | RUSI | €3,920,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-02 | Conflict Prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth (Youth KE GIZ) | GIZ | €2,920,000 (completed) |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-03 | Conflict Prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth (Youth KE KRCS) | KRCS | €5,920,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-04 | Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for the youth (Youth KE SAIDC) | SAIDC | €1,900,000 |
| Enhancing self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Kenya (Enhancing self-reliance) | T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-69-02 | Enhancing self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Kenya (CRRF KE Self Reliance) | UNHCR | €19,900,000 (new in H1 2020 report) |
| Kenya-EU partnership for the implementation of the national strategy to counter violent extremism in Kenya (Kenya-EU partnership) | T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-34-01 | Kenya-EU partnership for the implementation of the national strategy to counter violent extremism in Kenya (NCTC-EU Partnership) | NCTC | €5,300,000 |
| Djibouti | | | | |
| Enhancing Youth's professional skills (Transform) | T05-EUTF-HoA-DJ-29-01 | Projet TRANSFORM - Professionnaliser les jeunes et les professionnels de la filière transport-logistique-portuaire (Transform AFD) | AFD | €10,000,000 |
| Solutions pérennes pour les populations hôtes, les réfugiés et les migrants les plus vulnérables à Djibouti | T05-EUTF-HoA-DJ-41-02 | Solutions pérennes pour les populations hôtes, les réfugiés et les migrants les plus vulnérables au Djibouti (Solutions Pérennes IOM) | IOM | €8,000,000 |
| | T05-EUTF-HoA-DJ-41-01 | Solutions pérennes pour les populations hôtes, les réfugiés et les migrants les plus vulnérables au Djibouti (Solutions Pérennes WFP) | WFP | €9,070,000 |
| Eritrea | | | | |
| Procurement services for emergency rehabilitation of main arterial roads between the Ethiopian border and Massawa port | T05-EUTF-HOA-ER-66-01 | Procurement services for emergency rehabilitation of main arterial roads between the Ethiopian border and Massawa port | UNOPS | €19,900,000 (completed) |

1.2. NEW PROJECTS IN THE REPORT

1.2.1. REGIONAL

BMM II

The ‘Better Migration Management Programme Phase II’ project aims to build on the achievements and lessons learned from BMM Phase I and to continue working towards improving migration management in the HoA region. Activities include, among others, support to regional cooperation and coordination on migration governance, support to the development of national and regional policies on safe and regular migration, support to national legislation on trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, and capacity building for state and non-state actors to facilitate orderly migration and improve cooperation on trafficking and smuggling cases.

Table 1: BMM II (project)

| Key facts and figures | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Full project name | Better Migration Management Programme Phase II |
| Short project name | BMM II |
| Location(s) of implementation | HoA Region |
| EUTF budget | €30,000,000 |
| Main IP(s) | GIZ |
| Start date | October 2019 |
| End date | September 2022 |

1.2.2. KENYA

Enhancing Self-Reliance KE

The ‘Enhancing Self-Reliance for Refugees and Host Communities in Kenya’ project aims to ensure improved management and protection of refugees and enhance the Government of Kenya’s capacity to roll-out the CRRF approach. The project provides technical support to government at both national level (for the refugee education policy) and at county level in order to strengthen the government’s leadership role. The project is implemented by FAO, WFP, UN-Habitat and UNHCR in Turkana County (including in Kakuma and Kalobeyei), in Garissa County (Dadaab camps) and in Nairobi. The project constitutes a second phase of EUTF support towards implementing the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme (KISEDPA) in Turkana County with a focus on sustainable livelihoods, social cohesion and access to markets and services for refugees and host communities. In doing so, the project seeks to contribute towards transforming the humanitarian model of assistance for refugees towards development-oriented solutions that enhance the self-reliance of refugees and host communities.

Table 2: Enhancing Self-Reliance Kenya (project)

| Key facts and figures | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Full project name | Enhancing self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Kenya |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Short project name | Enhancing self-reliance KE |
| Location(s) of implementation | Turkana County (Kakuma and Kalobeyei), Garissa County (Dadaab) and Nairobi |
| EUTF budget | €19,900,000 |
| Main IP(s) | FAO, WFP, UN-Habitat, UNHCR |
| Start date | March 2020 |
| End date | February 2023 |

1.2.3. SOMALIA

RESTORE 2 DFN

The Restore 2 DFN project is part of the RESTORE 2 programme, whose overall objective is to address the impact of the severe drought in northern Somalia and to strengthen the resilience of the most affected communities, scaling up the intervention of the RESTORE programme. To achieve this, RESTORE 2 DFN implements community level interventions and contingency planning and builds the capacities of local communities and institutions to manage climate-related shocks and disasters. In addition, the project strengthens livelihoods of pastoralist, agro-pastoralist and peri-urban households in Somaliland and Puntland through construction and or rehabilitation of livelihood assets, creation of alternative sources of income, and promotion of resilient agricultural and pastoral practices.

Table 3: RESTORE 2 DFN (project)

| Key facts and figures | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Full project name | RESTORE 2 –Building Resilience in Northern Somalia – DFN |
| Short project name | RESTORE 2 DFN |
| Location(s) of implementation | Awdal, Saanag, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed. |
| EUTF budget | €3,968,707 |
| Main IP(s) | DFN |
| Start date | January 2020 |
| End date | June 2023 |

Stabilisation And Peace Dividends

The Stabilisation and Peace Dividends project is implemented by NISF. The contract was signed in September 2018 and it has a duration of four years. The project is part of the ILED programme, whose objective is to contribute to stability in Somalia. The specific objectives of the Stabilisation and Peace Dividends project are to produce tangible peace dividends to support the State and Federal institutional presence. So far, the project has been carrying out activities including the rehabilitation of section of the Mogadishu stadium, extension and reconstruction of several administration offices in Luuk, the rehabilitation of a road outside Afgoye, and reconstruction of community infrastructure in Dolow.

Table 4: Stabilisation And Peace Dividends (project)

| Key facts and figures | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Full project name | Stabilisation And Peace Dividends |
| Short project name | Stabilis. & peace div. NISF |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Location(s) of implementation | Mogadishu, Luuk, Dolow, Afgoye |
| EUTF budget | €12,000,000 |
| Main IP(s) | NISF |
| Start date | September 2018 |
| End date | September 2022 |

1.2.4. SOUTH SUDAN

Health Pooled Fund III - DFID

The third phase of the Health Pool Fund in South Sudan builds on the previous health initiatives by HPF I and II programmes. HPF III DFID aims to increase equal access to quality health and nutritional services with special focus on pregnant mothers and children under five. In addition, it seeks to strengthen the South Sudanese health system in terms of preparedness, emergency response, management and control of health-related needs of the population. To achieve these, the project procures and/or supply pharmaceuticals, supports the provision of basic package of health and nutrition services, and administrative support and/or capacity building to MoH and health facilities' staffs. HPF III DFID also conducts community awareness and empowerment programmes focusing on health promotion, social and behavioural change, social accountability and peacebuilding.

Table 5: HPF III DFID (project)

| Key facts and figures | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Full project name | Health Pooled Fund III - South Sudan |
| Short project name | HPF III DFID |
| Location(s) of implementation | Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Warrap, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Western Equatoria States |
| EUTF budget | €18,725,000 |
| Main IP(s) | DFID |
| Start date | January 2020 |
| End date | June 2023 |

SSRD WV

SSRD WV is part of the SSRD programme, which aims to improve food security of rural smallholders as well as improving their ability to cope with environmental and climatic changes. The project reduces the barriers to engagement in resilience building, food security and income generating activities through promotion of gender-sensitive community-based participatory planning and social behaviour change. To promote sustainable and market-oriented production of nutritious foods, the project conducts adaptive seed trials and strengthen and network agro-input dealers and other value chain actors. The €6M funded project targets both smallholder farmer households and vulnerable (landless, female-headed, IDPs/returnees) households in Lakes, Warrap, and Western Bahr el Ghazal States for a period of three and a half years.

Table 6: SSRD WV (project)

| Key facts and figures | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Full project name | South Sudan Rural Development: Strengthening Smallholders' Resilience-WV |
| Short project name | SSRD WV |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Location(s) of implementation | Lakes, Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal States |
| EUTF budget | €6,375,000 |
| Main IP(s) | WV |
| Start date | July 2019 |
| End date | March 2023 |

1.2.5. SUDAN

Greater Stability Eastern Sudan

The ‘Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan through Better and More Informed Decision Making in Food Security’ project is implemented by FAO in close collaboration with the Government of Sudan. It aims to create a conducive living environment for vulnerable populations through improved food security situation in the six states of Red Sea, Kassala, Gedaref, Sennar, Blue Nile and White Nile as well as at Federal level in Khartoum. Amongst others, the project improves the capacity in food security policy coordination, strategic planning, and decision-making at federal and target state levels with strengthened food security information systems. It also strives to develop the capacities of government institutions and non-state actors to formulate national, state and sector policies and strategies and make informed decisions based on credible data and information to address food insecurity and malnutrition.

Table 7: Greater Stability Eastern Sudan (project)

| Key facts and figures | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Full project name | Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan through Better and More Informed Decision Making in Food Security |
| Short project name | Greater Stability Eastern Sudan |
| Location(s) of implementation | Red Sea, Kassala, Gedaref, Sennar, Blue Nile, White Nile, Khartoum States |
| EUTF budget | €6,000,000 |
| Main IP(s) | FAO |
| Start date | April 2018 |
| End date | April 2022 |

Access to Markets Darfur

The ‘Fostering Smallholder Capacities and Access to Markets in Food Insecure Areas of Darfur’ project, implemented by WFP, aims to enhance the food and income security of smallholder farming households in eleven localities in South, West and Central Darfur states. To achieve this, the project will increase household food availability by reducing pre-farm gate losses, empower smallholders to sell surplus grain at higher prices, and strengthen the capacity of smallholders and farmers’ groups to access markets and value chains. The final goal of the project is to improve food security and livelihoods for 65,200 farming households through a ‘cascade approach’, whereby a small number are targeted in the first year with larger numbers subsequently participating.

Table 8: Access to Markets Darfur (project)

| Key facts and figures | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Full project name | Fostering Smallholder Capacities and Access to Markets in Food Insecure Areas of Darfur |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Short project name | Access to Markets Darfur |
| Location(s) of implementation | South Darfur, West Darfur, and Central Darfur |
| EUTF budget | €8,000,000 |
| Main IP(s) | WFP |
| Start date | May 2018 |
| End date | January 2023 |

Wadi El Ku

The Wadi El Ku Integrated Catchment Management Project (Phase 2) is implemented by UNEP and seeks to establish climate-resilient livelihoods, as well as reduce natural resource conflicts and displacement due to loss of livelihoods in the Wadi El Ku catchment in North Darfur. The project builds on the previously implemented 'Wadi El Ku Catchment Management Project' and indirectly benefits the 700,000 people dependent on the catchment, and directly targets 80,000 smallholder farmers and pastoralists. Project activities aim to strengthen and enable rural livelihoods through the cooperative, inclusive and sustainable management of natural resources in Wadi El Ku, especially of water resources, and encourage communities to apply improved techniques in natural resource management and agriculture.

Table 9: Wadi El Ku (project)

| Key facts and figures | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Full project name | Wadi El Ku Integrated Catchment Management Project (Phase 2) |
| Short project name | Wadi El Ku |
| Location(s) of implementation | North Darfur |
| EUTF budget | €10,000,000 |
| Main IP(s) | UNEP |
| Start date | January 2019 |
| End date | December 2021 |

EU OPM Sudan

The 'LML Support to the Centre of Government/EU Support to the Office of the Prime Minister' project aims to contribute to the democratic transition in Sudan to achieve stabilisation and inclusive development. In doing so, the project is supporting the Prime Minister's Executive Office (PMEO) in Khartoum, Sudan as well as identified relevant line ministries to achieve the key priorities of peace, economic recovery, transition to civilian democracy and inclusive, accountable and responsive governance systems set by the Government of Sudan. Through political and economic support to the PMEO, the EU supports reinforcement of human capacity, equipment to the PMEO as well as established coordination mechanisms between government and donors including the 'Friends of Sudan'¹ and the Sudan International Partners Forum (SIPF) during the transition period, which follows five identified key clusters: policy advice, functional set up – staff and structure, delivery support, cabinet coordination and strategic communication.

Table 10: EU OPM Sudan (project)

| Key facts and figures | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Full project name | LML Support to the Centre of Government |
| Short project name | EU OPM Sudan |

¹ The 'Friends of Sudan' is the main forum for connecting donors, international financial institutions and the Government of Sudan. It includes the AU, Egypt, Ethiopia, EU, France, Germany, Norway, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, UK, UN, US and representatives of the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and African Development Bank.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Location(s) of implementation | Khartoum, Sudan |
| EUTF budget | €6,900,000 |
| Main IP(s) | Landell Mills |
| Start date | March 2020 |
| End date | February 2023 |

1.2.6. UGANDA

RISE ACF

RISE ACF is the livelihood component of the RISE programme whose overall objective is to strengthen the coordination and development of local authorities as well as local authority-led service delivery to refugees and host communities. To increase self-reliance of the beneficiaries, the project provides agricultural trainings, financial literacy trainings, farming tools and seeds, and linkage to financial institutions. The project is implemented by a consortium led by ACF and targets farmers, women and youth from refugee and host communities in three refugee hosting districts of Adjumani, Arua, and Yumbe in Northern Uganda.

Table 11: RICE ACF (project)

| Key facts and figures | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Full project name | Response to increased demand on Government service and creation of economic opportunities in Uganda (RISE) – Livelihoods component |
| Short project name | RISE ACF |
| Location(s) of implementation | Arua, Adjumani, and Yumbe districts in Northern Uganda |
| EUTF budget | €9,000,000 |
| Main IP(s) | ACF |
| Start date | August 2019 |
| End date | July 2023 |

RISE CARE

RISE CARE aims to enhance emergency preparedness of local governments to prepare for possible future displacement. Implemented by CARE Denmark, the two-year project will improve the capacity of Kikuube district local government in terms of gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive emergency preparedness as well as basic service provision to refugee and host communities. RISE CARE supports the development and implementation of the district contingency plan and its alignment to the 2019/2020 Uganda Refugee Response Plan and the CRRF. In addition, it strengthens the local actors' capacities to respond to refugee influx in the region.

Table 12: RICE CARE (project)

| Key facts and figures | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Full project name | Response to increased demand on Government service and creation of economic opportunities in Uganda (RISE) – Emergency preparedness |
| Short project name | RISE CARE |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Location(s) of implementation | Kikuube District |
| EUTF budget | €1,000,000 |
| Main IP(s) | CARE Denmark |
| Start date | July 2019 |
| End date | June 2021 |

1.3. LIST OF INDICATORS

| EUTF Indicator |
|---|
| 1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported |
| 1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported |
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities |
| 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development |
| 1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved |
| 2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported |
| 2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated |
| 2.2 Number of basic social services delivered |
| 2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance |
| 2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance |
| 2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies |
| 2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support |
| 2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights |
| 2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery |
| 2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services |
| 3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members |
| 3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted |
| 3.3 Number of potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration |
| 3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported |
| 3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance |
| 3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance |
| 3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management |
| 3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management |
| 3.8 Number of people of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees |
| 3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes |
| 3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration |
| 4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance |
| 4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance |
| 4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights |
| 4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities |
| 4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported |
| 5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering |
| 5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened |

| | |
|-----|---|
| 5.3 | Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted |
| 5.4 | Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported |
| 6.1 | Number of pandemic-related supplies provided |
| 6.2 | Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities |
| 6.3 | Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities |

1.4. CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS

Number of direct jobs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.1)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|------------------------|--|--|------------|--|
| Transform AFD | 0 | 5 | 5 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 1.5 |
| Solutions Pérennes IOM | 0 | 10 | 10 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 1.5 |
| RESET II ACF | 1,630 | 1,951 | 321 | Data correction by IP |
| RESET II REAL IDE | 1,241 | 1,281 | 40 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 1.5 |
| RESET II SC | 1,016 | 1,197 | 181 | Data correction by IP |
| RESET II Oxfam | 348 | 339 | -9 | Data correction by IP |
| SINCE | 2,859 | 1,844 | -1,015 | Data temporarily excluded due to ongoing reconciliation with IP |
| RDPP ET IRC | 1,233 | 1,247 | 14 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 1.5 |
| RDPP ET NRC | 1,032 | 1,047 | 15 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 1.5 |
| RDPP ET DCA | 1,526 | 1,496 | -30 | Data correction by IP |
| RDPP ET Plan | 607 | 160 | -447 | Data correction by IP and meth. changes: data remapped from former 1.5 |
| RESET Plus SC | 0 | 440 | 440 | Data correction by IP and meth. changes: data remapped from former 1.5 |
| CRRF ET UNHCR | 0 | 10 | 10 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 1.5 |
| Sustain. Reinteg. ARRA | 6 | 46 | 40 | Data correction by IP |
| RDPP KE UNHCR | 1,176 | 1,728 | 552 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 1.5 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| Youth KE KRCS | 670 | 1,117 | 447 | Data correction by IP |
| Youth KE SAIDC | 955 | 1,144 | 189 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 1.5 |
| Cross-Border BORESHA DRC | 284 | 114 | -169 | Data correction by IP |
| Peace & Stabil. IGAD | 0 | 35 | 35 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 1.5 |
| Resil. Darfur CW | 0 | 102 | 102 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 1.5 |
| Resil. Darfur IMC | 0 | 446 | 446 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 1.5 |
| Improving Nutrition WFP | 4,144 | 5,436 | 1,292 | Data correction by IP |
| RE-INTEG IOM | 889 | 898 | 9 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former: 1.5 |
| RE-INTEG CARE | 291 | 392 | 101 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 1.5 |
| RE-INTEG CW | 0 | 118 | 118 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 1.5 |
| RE-INTEG NRC | 156 | 238 | 82 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 1.5 |
| RE-INTEG IDLO | 0 | 15 | 15 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 1.5 |
| Security & RoL – UNOPS | 0 | 1,568 | 1,568 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 1.5 |
| RESTORE 2 DFN | 0 | 34 | 34 | New project in S1 2020 report |
| Stabilis. & peace div. NISF | 0 | 1,118 | 1,118 | New project in S1 2020 report |
| IMPACT MM | 0 | 28,252 | 28,252 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 1.5 |
| Total | 20,062 | 53,827 | 33,766 | |

Number of MSMEs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.2)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|-------------------|--|--|------------|-----------------------|
| RESET II REAL iDE | 80 | 40 | -40 | Data unmapped |
| RESET II Cordaid | 10 | 1 | -9 | Data unmapped |
| RESET II Vita | 3 | 10 | 7 | Data correction by IP |
| RESET II SC | 139 | 96 | -43 | Data unmapped |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| SINCE | 371 | 445 | 74 | Data correction by IP |
| RDPP ET Plan | 46 | 5 | -41 | Data correction by IP |
| Cross-Border VSFG | 22 | 1,717 | 1,695 | Data correction by IP |
| RE-INTEG WV | 719 | 227 | -492 | Data correction by IP |
| Total | 1,390 | 2,541 | 1,077 | |

Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|------------------------------|--|--|---------------|--|
| RESET II ACF | 2,421 | 1,762 | -659 | Data correction by IP |
| RESET II REAL iDE | 2,848 | 2,888 | 40 | Data correction by IP |
| RESET II DCA | 2,860 | 2,859 | -1 | Data correction by IP |
| RESET II SC | 1,378 | 1,860 | 482 | Data correction by IP |
| SINCE | 106 | 224 | 118 | Data correction by IP |
| RDPP ET DCA | 2,171 | 2,161 | -10 | Data correction by IP |
| Youth KE KRCS | 2,600 | 2,114 | -486 | Data correction by IP |
| Cross-Border BORESHA DRC | 4,971 | 5,607 | 636 | Data correction by IP and data remapped from 2.4 |
| RDPP SD UNIDO | 310 | 347 | 37 | Data correction by IP |
| El Niño SD ADRA | 2,243 | 3,203 | 960 | Data remapped from 2.4 and data correction by IP |
| Improving Nutrition WFP | 10,673 | 30,906 | 20,233 | Data remapped from 2.4 |
| Access to Markets Darfur WFP | 0 | 2,400 | 2,400 | Data correction by IP |
| RE-INTEG NRC | 156 | 276 | 120 | Data corrections by IP |
| RESTORE 2 DFN | 0 | 355 | 355 | New project in S1 2020 report |
| Total | 32,737 | 56,963 | 24,226 | |

Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|--------------|--|--|------------|-------------------------|
| RESET II ACF | 0 | 1,076 | 1,076 | Mapping revised with IP |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| RESET II Cordaid | 30 | 0 | -30 | Data correction by IP and data remapped to 2.8 |
| RESET II CARE | 0 | 200 | 200 | Data correction by IP |
| RESET II SC | 815 | 699 | -116 | Data correction by IP |
| SINCE | 6,039 | 3,793 | -2,246 | Data temporarily excluded due to ongoing reconciliation with IP and data remapped from 2.8 |
| RDPP ET IRC | 2,112 | 2,360 | 248 | Data correction by IP |
| RDPP ET NRC | 631 | 631 | 0 | Data correction by IP |
| RDPP ET SC | 1,305 | 1,347 | 42 | Data correction by IP and data remapped from 2.8 |
| RDPP ET Plan | 677 | 220 | -457 | Data correction by IP |
| RESET Plus SC | 594 | 595 | 1 | Data correction by IP |
| RDPP KE UNHCR | 2,861 | 18,206 | 15,345 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 2.4 and meth changes: counting changes |
| Youth KE KRCS | 700 | 1,068 | 368 | Data correction by IP |
| Cross-Border BORESHA DRC | 419 | 234 | -185 | Data correction by IP |
| RDPP SD UNIDO | 387 | 440 | 53 | Data correction by IP and meth. changes: data remapped to 1.4 |
| RESTORE 2 DFN | 0 | 495 | 495 | New project in S1 2020 report |
| Total | 16,570 | 31,364 | 14,794 | |

Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved (EUTF indicator 1.5)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|------------------|--|--|------------|----------------------------|
| EI Niño SD COOPI | 2 | 0 | -2 | Data remapped to 2.1 bis |
| RDPP ET Plan | 0 | 1 | 1 | Data remapped from 2.1 bis |
| RESET II DCA | 0 | 5 | 5 | Data remapped from 2.1 bis |
| RE-INTEG CARE | 0 | 9 | 9 | Data remapped from 2.1 bis |
| RE-INTEG WV | 0 | 12 | 12 | Data remapped from 2.1 bis |

| | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|
| SINCE | 0 | 4 | 4 | Data remapped from 2.1 bis |
| Total | 2 | 31 | 29 | |

Number of local development plans directly supported (EUTF indicator 2.1)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|---------------|--|--|------------|-------------------------------|
| RESTORE 2 DFN | 0 | 18 | 18 | New project in S1 2020 report |
| Total | 0 | 18 | 18 | |

Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|-----------------------------|--|--|------------|---|
| RESET II ACF | 90 | 99 | 9 | Data correction by IP |
| RESET II REAL IDE | 8 | 12 | 4 | Data correction by IP |
| RESET II CARE | 74 | 93 | 19 | Data correction by IP |
| RESET II DCA | 53 | 48 | -5 | Data remapped to 1.5 |
| RESET II SC | 80 | 92 | 12 | Data correction by IP |
| SINCE | 4 | 0 | -4 | Data remapped to 1.5 |
| RDPP ET Plan | 4 | 3 | -1 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 1.5 |
| El Niño SD COOPI | 0 | 3 | 3 | Meth. changes: counting change and data remapped from 1.5 |
| Improving Nutrition WFP | 31 | 41 | 10 | Data correction by IP |
| RE-INTEG CARE | 84 | 75 | -9 | |
| RE-INTEG WV | 23 | 1 | -22 | Data correction by IP and data remapped to 1.5 |
| RESTORE 2 DFN | 0 | 38 | 38 | New project in S1 2020 report |
| Stabilis. & peace div. NISF | 0 | 1 | 1 | New project in S1 2020 report |
| Total | 451 | 506 | 55 | |

Number of basic social services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|-------------------------|---|---|-------------------|--|
| Solutions Pérennes IOM | 434 | 510 | 76 | Data remapped to 3.2 and data correction by IP |
| Sustain. Reinteg. ARRA | 66 | 68 | 2 | Data correction by IP |
| RDPP KE UNHCR | 191,293 | 190,799 | -494 | Data correction by IP |
| RDPP SD UNHCR | 6,475 | 19,541 | 13,066 | Data correction by IP |
| Improving Nutrition WFP | 11,568 | 895 | -10,673 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 2.9 and meth. changes: counting change |
| RE-INTEG CARE | 77,140 | 77,248 | 108 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 3.8 |
| RE-INTEG WV | 1,685 | 2,559 | 874 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 3.8 |
| RE-INTEG UN-HABITAT | 9,769 | 9,817 | 48 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 3.8 |
| RE-INTEG CW | 37,633 | 37,828 | 195 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 3.8 |
| SRoL UNMPTF (JJP) | 0 | 9,899 | 9,899 | Data remapped from 2.9 and data correction by IP |
| Total | 336,063 | 349,164 | 13,101 | |

Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|-------------------------|---|---|-------------------|--|
| RESET II REAL iDE | 10,523 | 13,902 | 3,379 | Data correction by IP |
| RESET II CARE | 4,282 | 1,367 | -2,915 | Data correction by IP and data remapped to 2.7 |
| RESET II Vita | 4,067 | 0 | -4,067 | Data remapped to 2.7 |
| Youth KE SAIDC | 0 | 13,073 | 13,073 | Data remapped from 2.4 |
| Improving Nutrition WFP | 815,227 | 865,226 | 49,999 | Data correction by IP |
| Total | 834,099 | 893,568 | 59,469 | |

Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|--------------------------|---|---|-------------------|---|
| Solutions Pérennes WFP | 3,942 | 22,864 | 18,922 | Meth. changes: counting change |
| RESET II ACF | 5,426 | 29,710 | 24,284 | Meth. changes: counting change |
| RESET II REAL iDE | 53,918 | 269,261 | 215,343 | Meth. changes: counting change |
| RESET II Cordaid | 11,208 | 65,363 | 54,155 | Meth. changes: counting change |
| RESET II CARE | 196,887 | 197,227 | 340 | Meth. changes: counting change |
| RESET II DCA | 196,398 | 981,990 | 785,592 | Meth. changes: counting change |
| RESET II Vita | 28,401 | 30,575 | 2,174 | Meth. changes: counting change |
| RESET II SC | 52,820 | 294,135 | 241,315 | Meth. changes: counting change |
| RESET II Oxfam | 12,878 | 14,221 | 1,343 | Meth. changes: counting change |
| RDPP KE UNHCR | 26,211 | 49,672 | 23,461 | Data correction by IP, meth. changes: data remapped to 1.4 and meth. changes: counting change |
| Youth KE SAIDC | 13,073 | 0 | -13,073 | Data remapped to 2.3 |
| Cross-Border BORESHA DRC | 85,754 | 85,470 | -284 | Data correction by IP and data remapped to 1.3 |
| Cross-Border VSFG | 9,565 | 12,569 | 3,004 | Data correction by IP |
| El Niño SD WHH | 8,289 | 49,192 | 40,903 | Meth. changes: counting change |
| El Niño SD ADRA | 2,106 | 1,328 | -778 | Data remapped to 1.3 and correction by IP |
| El Niño SD COOPI | 8,759 | 52,557 | 43,798 | Meth. changes: counting change |
| Improving Nutrition WFP | 20,233 | 2,750 | -17,483 | Data remapped to 1.3 and correction by IP |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Access to Markets Darfur WFP | 0 | 2,400 | 2,400 | Data correction by IP |
| RESTORE NRC | 1,107 | 6,642 | 5,535 | Data correction by IP |
| RESTORE 2 DFN | 0 | 555 | 555 | New project in S1 2020 report |
| Total | 736,975 | 2,168,481 | 1,431,506 | |

Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support (EUTF indicator 2.6)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|----------------|--|--|------------|-----------------------|
| RESET II ACF | 0 | 22 | 22 | Data correction by IP |
| RESET II Oxfam | 136 | 186 | 50 | Data correction by IP |
| Total | 136 | 208 | 72 | |

Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|------------------------------|--|--|---------------|--|
| RESET II REAL iDE | 17,521 | 22,984 | 5,463 | Data correction by IP |
| RESET II CARE | 34,981 | 39,263 | 4,282 | Data remapped from 2.3 and data correction by IP |
| RESET II Vita | 34,548 | 38,615 | 4,067 | Data remapped from 2.3 |
| RESET II Oxfam | 35,287 | 41,307 | 6,020 | Data correction by IP |
| RDPP SD UNHCR | 13,185 | 13,491 | 306 | Data correction by IP |
| Improving Nutrition WFP | 89,211 | 157,101 | 67,890 | Data correction by IP |
| Access to Markets Darfur WFP | 0 | 8,110 | 8,110 | Data correction by IP |
| Total | 224,733 | 320,871 | 96,138 | |

Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|------------------------|--|--|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Solutions Pérennes IOM | 203 | 22 | -181 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 4.2 |
| RESET II ACF | 1,405 | 1,472 | 67 | Data correction by IP |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|---|
| RESET II REAL iDE | 1,411 | 1,515 | 104 | Data correction by IP |
| RESET II Cordaid | 937 | 955 | 18 | Data remapped from 1.4 |
| SINCE | 447 | 0 | -447 | Data remapped to 1.4 and data unmapped |
| RDPP ET IRC | 3,471 | 3,092 | -379 | Data correction by IP and meth. changes: data remapped to 4.2 |
| RDPP ET NRC | 2,513 | 2,074 | -439 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 4.2 |
| RDPP ET SC | 1,117 | 553 | -564 | Data remapped to 1.4 and meth. changes: data remapped to 4.2 |
| RDPP ET Plan | 784 | 752 | -32 | Data correction by IP |
| RESET Plus SC | 53 | 52 | -1 | Data remapped to 1.4 |
| RDPP KE UNHCR | 1,184 | 944 | -240 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 4.2 and data correction by IP |
| Cross-Border BORESHA DRC | 2,012 | 1,234 | -778 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 4.2 |
| Cross-Border VSFG | 1,326 | 227 | -1,099 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 4.2 |
| Cross-Border GIZ | 24 | 172 | 148 | Data correction by IP |
| RDPP SD UNIDO | 61 | 8 | -53 | Data remapped to 1.4 |
| RDPP SD GIZ | 69 | 0 | -69 | Meth. changes: excluded per agreement with IP |
| EQUIP QLEAR SC | 1,059 | 886 | -174 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 4.2 |
| EQUIP EF | 88 | 166 | 78 | Data correction by IP |
| Improving Nutrition WFP | 1,384 | 6,297 | 4,913 | Data correction by IP |
| Access to Markets Darfur WFP | 0 | 29 | 29 | Data correction by IP |
| RE-INTEG CARE | 1,907 | 1,677 | -230 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 4.2 |
| RE-INTEG IDLO | 10 | 0 | -10 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 4.2 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| SRoL UNMPTF (JJP) | 60 | 0 | -60 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 4.2 |
| RESTORE 2 DFN | 0 | 51 | 51 | New project in S1 2020 report |
| SRoL UNMPTF (JPLG III) | 150 | 0 | -150 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 4.2 |
| TCF SS EAC | 875 | 0 | -875 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 4.2 |
| Total | 22,550 | 22,177 | -373 | |

Number of people having access to improved basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|-------------------------|--|--|---------------|--|
| RESET II ACF | 542,108 | 566,215 | 24,107 | Data correction by IP |
| RESET II REAL iDE | 25,192 | 31,119 | 5,927 | Data correction by IP |
| Improving Nutrition WFP | 0 | 74,365 | 74,365 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 2.2 and meth. changes: counting change |
| SRoL UNMPTF (JJP) | 10,157 | 0 | -10,157 | Data remapped to 2.2 and data correction by IP |
| Educ. Emergency UNICEF | 69,147 | 60,787 | -8,360 | Data correction by IP |
| SPRS-NU DRC | 9,517 | 9,612 | 95 | Data correction by IP |
| Total | 656,121 | 742,098 | 85,977 | |

Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted (EUTF indicator 3.2)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|------------------------|--|--|------------|---|
| Solutions Pérennes IOM | 179 | 1,032 | 853 | Data remapped to 2.2 and data corrections by IP |
| RDPP ET IRC | 0 | 8 | 8 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 4.4 |
| RDPP ET Plan | 0 | 2,425 | 2,425 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 3.8 |
| BMM GIZ | 21,783 | 16,789 | -4,994 | Data correction by IP |
| RDPP SD UNHCR | 0 | 7,450 | 7,450 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 3.8 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| Total | 21,962 | 27,704 | 5,742 | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--|

Number of potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration (EUTF indicator 3.3)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|-------------------|---|---|-------------------|-----------------------|
| RESET II REAL iDE | 2,289 | 2,860 | 571 | Data correction by IP |
| Total | 2,289 | 2,860 | 571 | |

Number of voluntary returns supported (EUTF indicator 3.4)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|------------------------|---|---|-------------------|---|
| Sustain. Reinteg. ARRA | 65 | 0 | -65 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 3.5 |
| EU-IOM JI | 16,585 | 4,404 | -12,181 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 3.5 and 3.5 bis |
| Total | 16,650 | 4,404 | -12,246 | |

Number of returning migrants benefiting from post-arrival assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|------------------------|---|---|-------------------|--|
| RESET II DCA | 3 | 0 | -3 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 3.5 bis |
| RESET II SC | 442 | 0 | -442 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 3.5 bis |
| SINCE | 1,071 | 0 | -1,071 | Data correction by IP and meth. changes: data remapped to 3.5 bis |
| Sustain. Reinteg. ARRA | 53 | 67 | 14 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 3.4 and to 3.5 bis and data correction by IP |
| BMM GIZ | 310 | 0 | -310 | Meth. changes: excluded per agreement with IP |
| EU-IOM JI | 3,042 | 6,850 | 3,808 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 3.4 and |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--|
| | | | | meth. changes: data remapped to 3.5 bis |
| RE-INTEG UNHCR | 2,829 | 0 | -2,829 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 3.5 bis |
| RE-INTEG CARE | 342 | 0 | -342 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 3.5 bis |
| RE-INTEG WV | 96 | 0 | -96 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 3.5 bis |
| RE-INTEG UN-HABITAT | 613 | 0 | -613 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 3.5 bis |
| RE-INTEG NRC | 76 | 0 | -76 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 3.5 bis and data corrections by IP |
| Total | 8,877 | 6,917 | -1,960 | |

Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5 bis)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|------------------------|--|--|------------|---|
| RESET II DCA | 0 | 3 | 3 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 3.5 |
| RESET II SC | 0 | 442 | 442 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 3.5 |
| SINCE | 0 | 1,084 | 1,084 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 3.5 and data correction by IP |
| Sustain. Reinteg. ARRA | 0 | 53 | 53 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 3.5 |
| EU-IOM JI | 0 | 8,373 | 8,373 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 3.4 & 3.5 |
| RE-INTEG UNHCR | 0 | 2,829 | 2,829 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 3.5 |
| RE-INTEG CARE | 0 | 383 | 383 | Data remapped from former 3.8 and meth. changes: data remapped from 3.5 |
| RE-INTEG WV | 0 | 96 | 96 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 3.5 |
| RE-INTEG UN-HABITAT | 0 | 613 | 613 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 3.5 |
| RE-INTEG NRC | 0 | 68 | 68 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 3.5 and data corrections by IP |

| | | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------------|---------------|--|
| Total | 0 | 13,944 | 13,944 | |
|--------------|----------|---------------|---------------|--|

Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF indicator 3.6)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|----------------|---|---|-------------------|-----------------------|
| RDPP SD UNHCR | 0 | 6 | 6 | Data correction by IP |
| Total | 0 | 6 | 6 | |

Number of individuals trained on migration management (EUTF indicator 3.7)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|------------------------|---|---|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Solutions Pérennes IOM | 21 | 10 | -11 | Data correction by IP |
| RDPP SD UNHCR | 115 | 117 | 2 | Data correction by IP |
| Total | 136 | 127 | -9 | |

Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance (EUTF indicator 4.1)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|------------------------|---|---|-------------------|---|
| Solutions Pérennes IOM | 0 | 1 | 1 | Data correction by IP |
| RE-INTEG IOM | 2 | 0 | -2 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 4.1 bis |
| RE-INTEG WV | 0 | 2 | 2 | Data correction by IP |
| Total | 2 | 3 | 1 | |

Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|------------------------|---|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Solutions Pérennes IOM | 0 | 181 | 181 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 2.8 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| RDPP ET IRC | 0 | 477 | 477 | Data correction by IP and Meth. changes: data remapped from 2.8 |
| RDPP ET NRC | 0 | 439 | 439 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 2.8 |
| RDPP ET SC | 0 | 522 | 522 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 2.8 |
| RDPP KE UNHCR | 0 | 226 | 226 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 2.8 |
| Cross-Border BORESHA DRC | 0 | 778 | 778 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 2.8 |
| Cross-Border VSFG | 0 | 1,099 | 1,099 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 2.8 |
| EQUIP QLEAR SC | 0 | 174 | 174 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 2.8 |
| RE-INTEG CARE | 655 | 885 | 230 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 2.8 |
| RE-INTEG IDLO | 37 | 47 | 10 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 2.8 |
| SRoL UNMPTF (JJP) | 0 | 60 | 60 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 2.8 |
| SRoL UNMPTF (SSGP) | 0 | 318 | 318 | Data correction by IP |
| SRoL UNMPTF (JPLG III) | 0 | 150 | 150 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 2.8 |
| TCF SS EAC | 230 | 1,105 | 875 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 2.8 |
| Total | 922 | 6,461 | 5,539 | |

Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities (EUTF indicator 4.3)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|-------------------------|--|--|---------------|-----------------------|
| Youth KE RUSI | 353 | 22,052 | 21,699 | Data correction by IP |
| Cross-Border UNDP SECCI | 91 | 296 | 205 | Data correction by IP |
| Total | 444 | 22,348 | 21,904 | |

Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (EUTF indicator 4.6)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|------------------------|--|--|------------|-------------------------|
| Solutions Pérennes IOM | 0 | 1 | 1 | Data remapped from 5.2. |
| EU-IOM JI | 1 | 4 | 3 | Data correction by IP |
| RDPP SD AICS | 0 | 2 | 2 | Data correction by IP |
| SRoL UNMPTF (JJP) | 0 | 34 | 34 | Data correction by IP |
| Total | 1 | 41 | 40 | |

Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering (EUTF indicator 5.1)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|--------------|--|--|------------|-----------------------|
| MLS Altai | 1 | 0 | -1 | Data correction by IP |
| Total | 1 | 0 | -1 | |

Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened (EUTF indicator 5.2)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|------------------------|--|--|------------|--|
| Solutions Pérennes IOM | 5 | 3 | -2 | Data remapped to 4.6 and data remapped to 5.3 |
| RESET II Cordaid | 2 | 0 | -2 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| RESET II CARE | 8 | 2 | -6 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| RESET II Vita | 4 | 3 | -1 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| RESET II SC | 19 | 1 | -18 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| RESET II Oxfam | 6 | 0 | -6 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| RDPP ET IRC | 5 | 2 | -3 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| RDPP ET NRC | 3 | 0 | -3 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| RDPP ET SC | 5 | 2 | -3 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| RDPP ET DCA | 5 | 2 | -3 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| RDPP ET Plan | 5 | 0 | -5 | Data remapped to 5.3 and data correction by IP |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| RESET Plus UNICEF | 0 | 12 | 12 | Data remapped from 5.3 |
| CRRF ET UNHCR | 13 | 3 | -10 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| CRRF ET Job Creation MC | 1 | 0 | -1 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| Youth KE KRCS | 35 | 34 | -1 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| Cross-Border BORESHA DRC | 5 | 3 | -2 | Data remapped to 5.3. |
| Cross-Border VSFG | 3 | 1 | -2 | Data remapped to 5.3. |
| MLS Altai | 8 | 1 | -7 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| RDPP SD UNIDO | 21 | 20 | -1 | Data correction by IP |
| Resil. Darfur CW | 1 | 0 | -1 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| Resil. Darfur IMC | 22 | 0 | -22 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| El Niño SD COOPI | 2 | 0 | -2 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| EQUIP SOFRECO | 1 | 0 | -1 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| EQUIP EF | 4 | 3 | -1 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| Health Reform WHO | 3 | 2 | -1 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| RE-INTEG IOM | 9 | 7 | -2 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 5.3 |
| RE-INTEG CARE | 19 | 5 | -14 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 5.3 |
| RE-INTEG NRC | 20 | 15 | -5 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| RE-INTEG IDLO | 1 | 0 | -1 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 5.3 |
| Security & RoL Sahan | 0 | 21 | 21 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 5.3 |
| SPRS-NU DRC | 3 | 0 | -3 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| SPRS-NU ADA | 27 | 17 | -10 | Data remapped to 5.3 |
| Total | 264 | 159 | -105 | |

Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted (EUTF indicator 5.3)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|------------------------|--|--|------------|-------------------------|
| Solutions Pérennes IOM | 0 | 1 | 1 | Data remapped from 5.2. |
| RESET II Cordaid | 0 | 2 | 2 | Data remapped from 5.2 |
| RESET II CARE | 3 | 9 | 6 | Data remapped from 5.2 |
| RESET II Vita | 1 | 2 | 1 | Data remapped from 5.2 |
| RESET II SC | 0 | 18 | 18 | Data remapped from 5.2 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|--|
| RESET II Oxfam | 0 | 6 | 6 | Data remapped from 5.2 |
| RDPP ET IRC | 1 | 3 | 3 | Data remapped from 5.2 |
| RDPP ET NRC | 0 | 3 | 3 | Data remapped from 5.2 |
| RDPP ET SC | 1 | 4 | 3 | Data remapped from 5.2 |
| RDPP ET DCA | 0 | 3 | 3 | Data remapped from 5.2 |
| RDPP ET Plan | 11 | 12 | 1 | Data remapped from 5.2 and data correction by IP |
| RESET Plus UNICEF | 24 | 12 | -12 | Data remapped to 5.2 |
| CRRF ET UNHCR | 3 | 13 | 10 | Data remapped from 5.2 |
| CRRF ET Job Creation MC | 0 | 1 | 1 | Data remapped from 5.2 |
| Youth KE KRCS | 3 | 4 | 1 | Data remapped from 5.2 |
| Cross-Border BORESHA DRC | 0 | 2 | 2 | Data remapped from 5.2 |
| Cross-Border VSFG | 0 | 2 | 2 | Data remapped from 5.2 |
| MLS Altai | 0 | 7 | 7 | Data remapped from 5.2 |
| Resil. Darfur CW | 0 | 1 | 1 | Data remapped from 5.2 |
| Resil. Darfur IMC | 0 | 22 | 22 | Data remapped from 5.2 |
| EI Niño SD COOPI | 0 | 2 | 2 | Data remapped from 5.2. |
| EQUIP SOFRECO | 0 | 1 | 1 | Data remapped from 5.2. |
| EQUIP EF | 0 | 1 | 1 | Data remapped from 5.2. |
| Health Reform WHO | 0 | 1 | 1 | Data remapped from 5.2 |
| RE-INTEG IOM | 0 | 2 | 2 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 5.2 |
| RE-INTEG CARE | 0 | 14 | 14 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 5.2 |
| RE-INTEG NRC | 0 | 5 | 5 | Data remapped from 5.2 |
| RE-INTEG IDLO | 0 | 1 | 1 | Meth. changes: data remapped from 5.2 |
| Security & RoL Sahan | 21 | 0 | -21 | Meth. changes: data remapped to 5.2 |
| SPRS-NU DRC | 0 | 3 | 3 | Data remapped from 5.2 |
| SPRS-NU ADA | 0 | 10 | 10 | Data remapped from 5.2 |
| Total | 68 | 167 | 100 | |

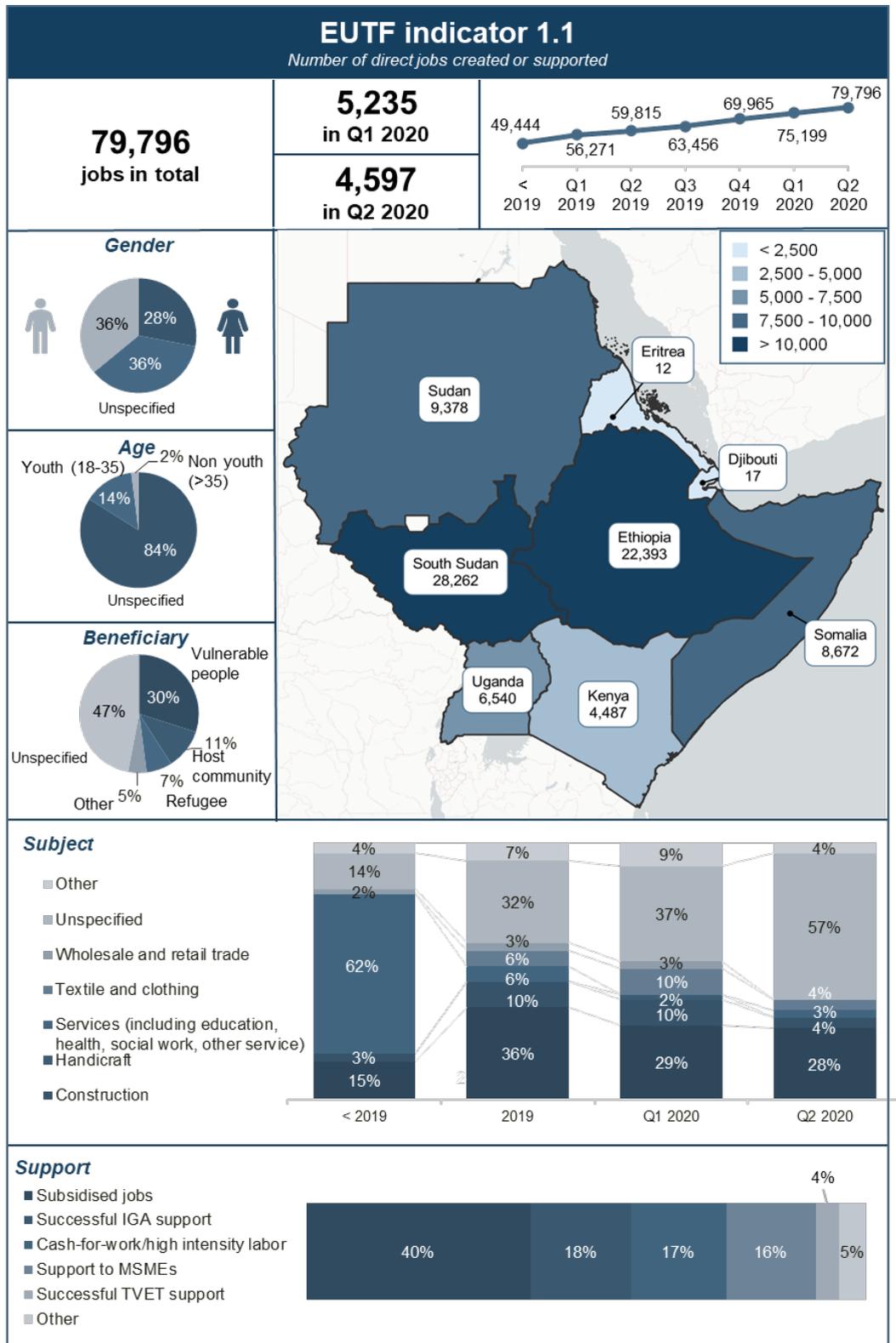
Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported (EUTF indicator 5.4)

| Project | Total up to Q4 2019 as in Q4 2019 report | Total up to Q4 2019 as in S1 2020 report | Difference | Reason |
|-----------------------------|---|---|-------------------|--|
| Solutions Pérennes IOM | 0 | 2 | 2 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 4.8 |
| RESET II Vita | 0 | 1 | 1 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 4.5 |
| Free Movt IGAD | 0 | 21 | 21 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 4.5 |
| Cross-Border PACT RASMI | 0 | 9 | 9 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 4.5 |
| Cross-Border PACT SEEK | 0 | 3 | 3 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 4.5 |
| Cross-Border El Niño SS FAO | 0 | 31 | 31 | Meth. changes: data remapped from former 4.5 |
| Total | 0 | 67 | 67 | |

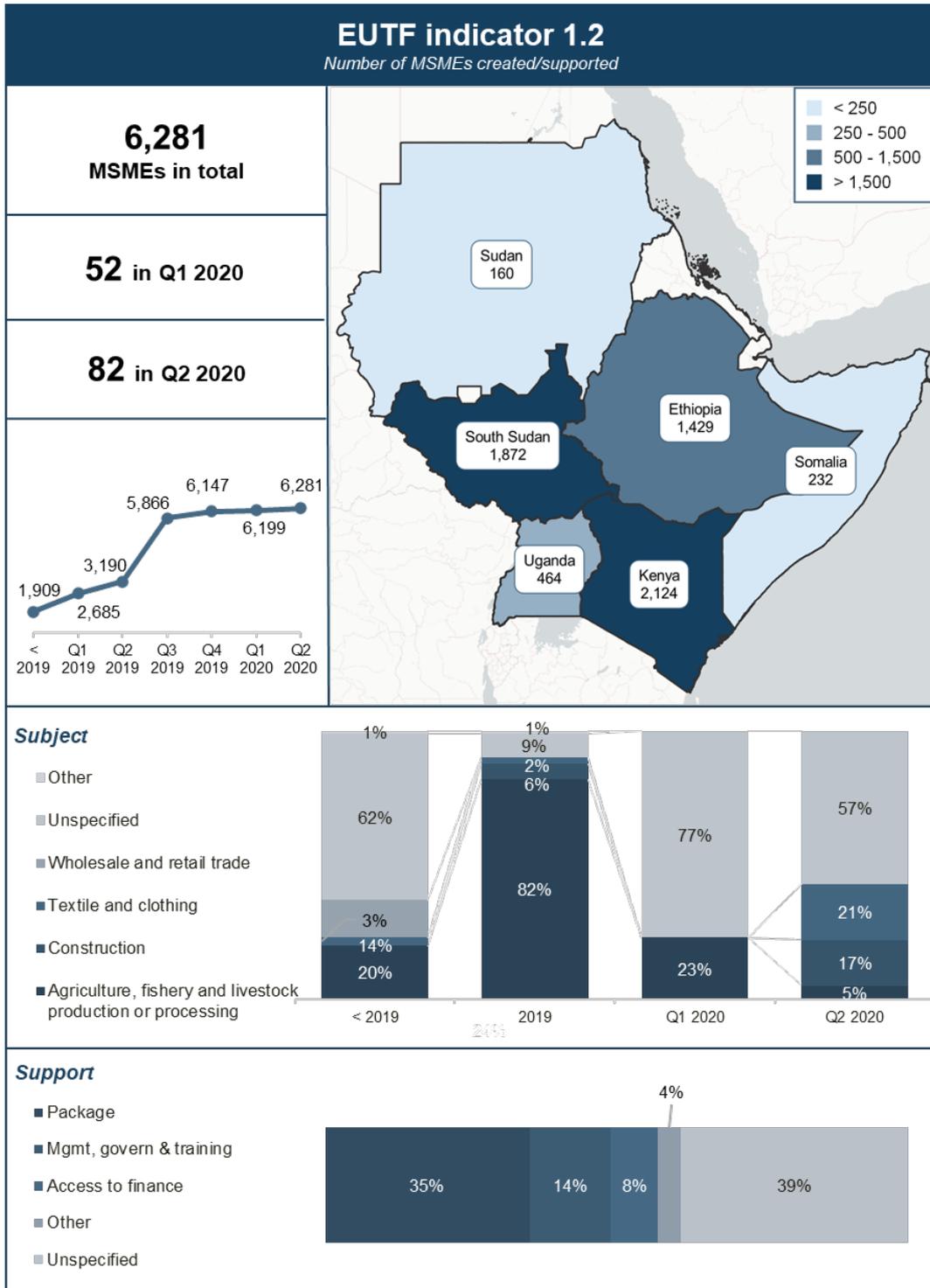
1.5. ONE PAGER PER INDICATOR

The data presented below is as of June 2020. The boxes on the maps show the total outputs achieved up to June 2020 in each country, and the totals achieved Q1 and Q2 2020 alone. When the values for each do not add up to the overall indicator total, it is due to data reported with unspecified locations.

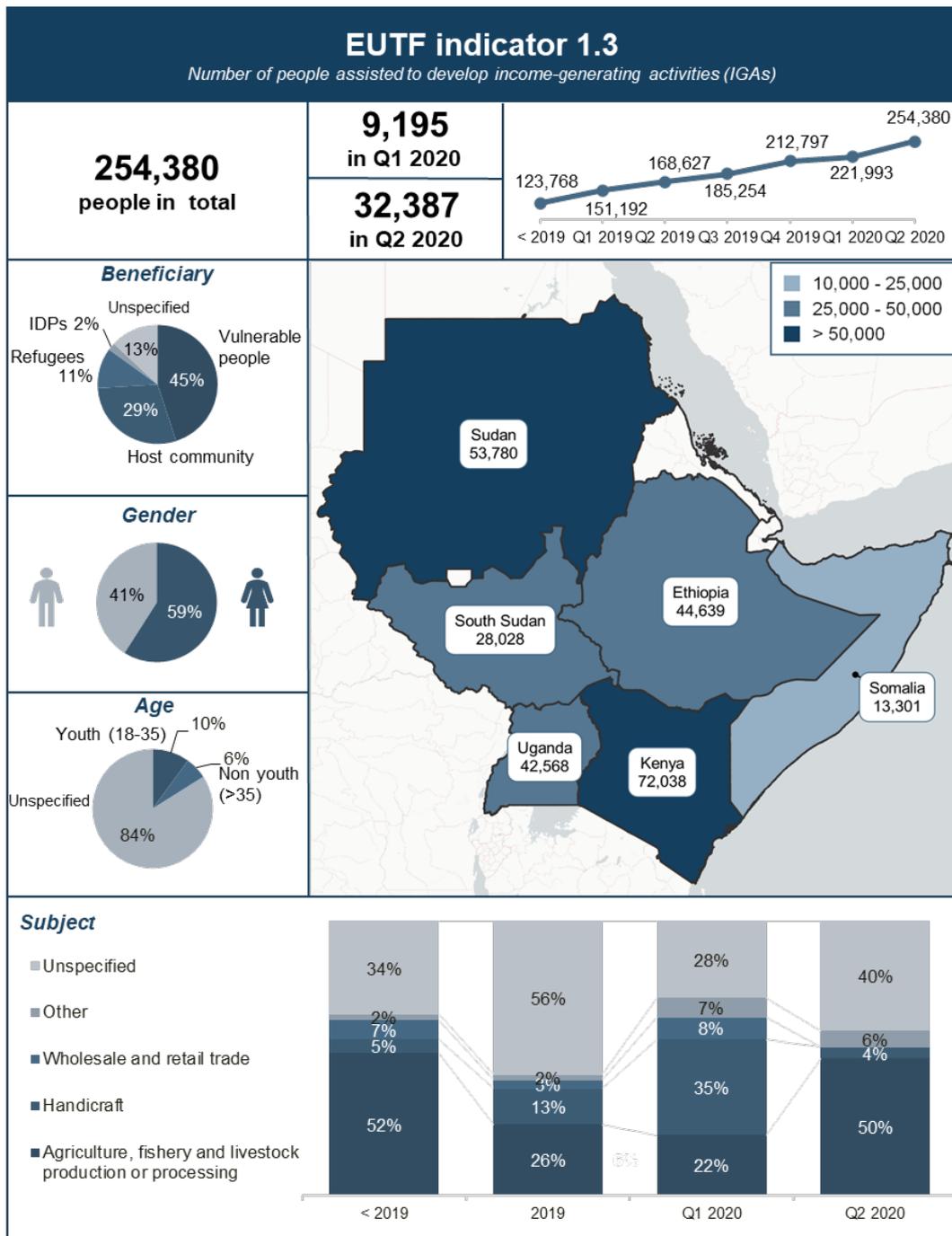
1.5.1. NUMBER OF JOBS CREATED (EUTF INDICATOR 1.1)



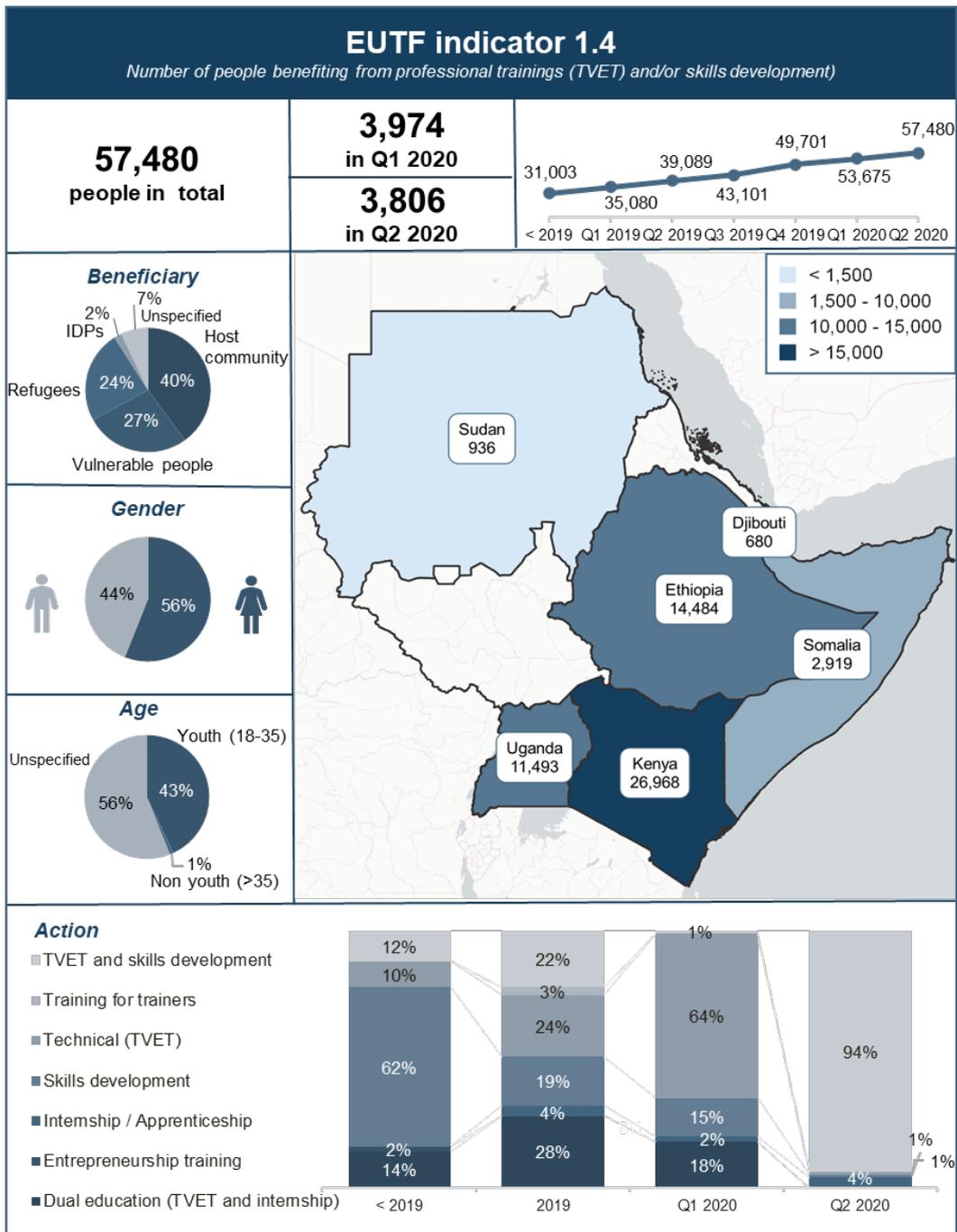
1.5.2. NUMBER OF MSMEs CREATED OR SUPPORTED (EUTF INDICATOR 1.2)



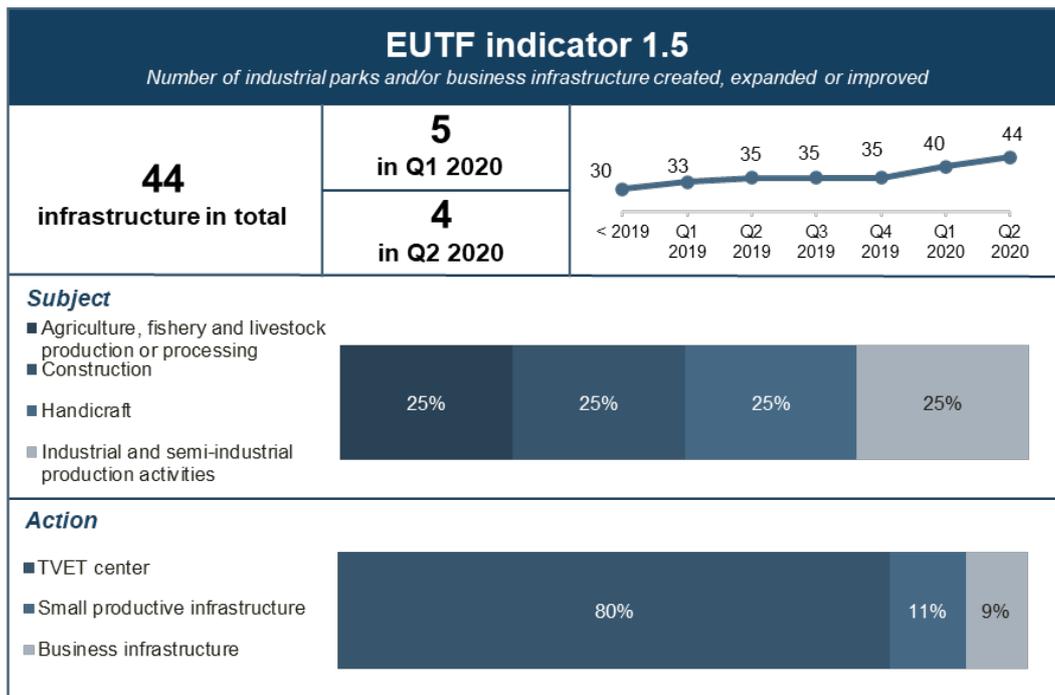
1.5.3. NUMBER OF PEOPLE ASSISTED TO DEVELOP INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES (EUTF INDICATOR 1.3)



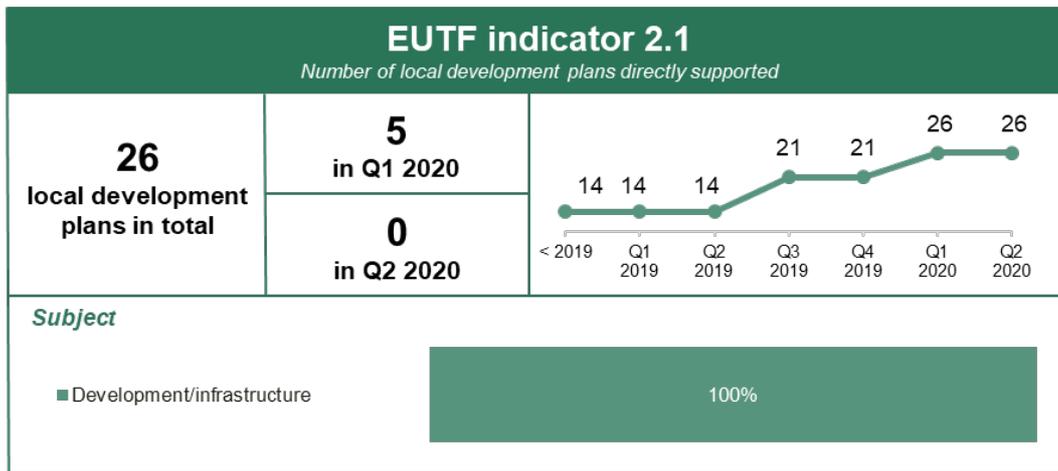
1.5.4. NUMBER OF PEOPLE BENEFITTING FROM PROFESSIONAL TRAINING (TVET) AND/OR SKILLS DEVELOPMENT (EUTF INDICATOR 1.4)



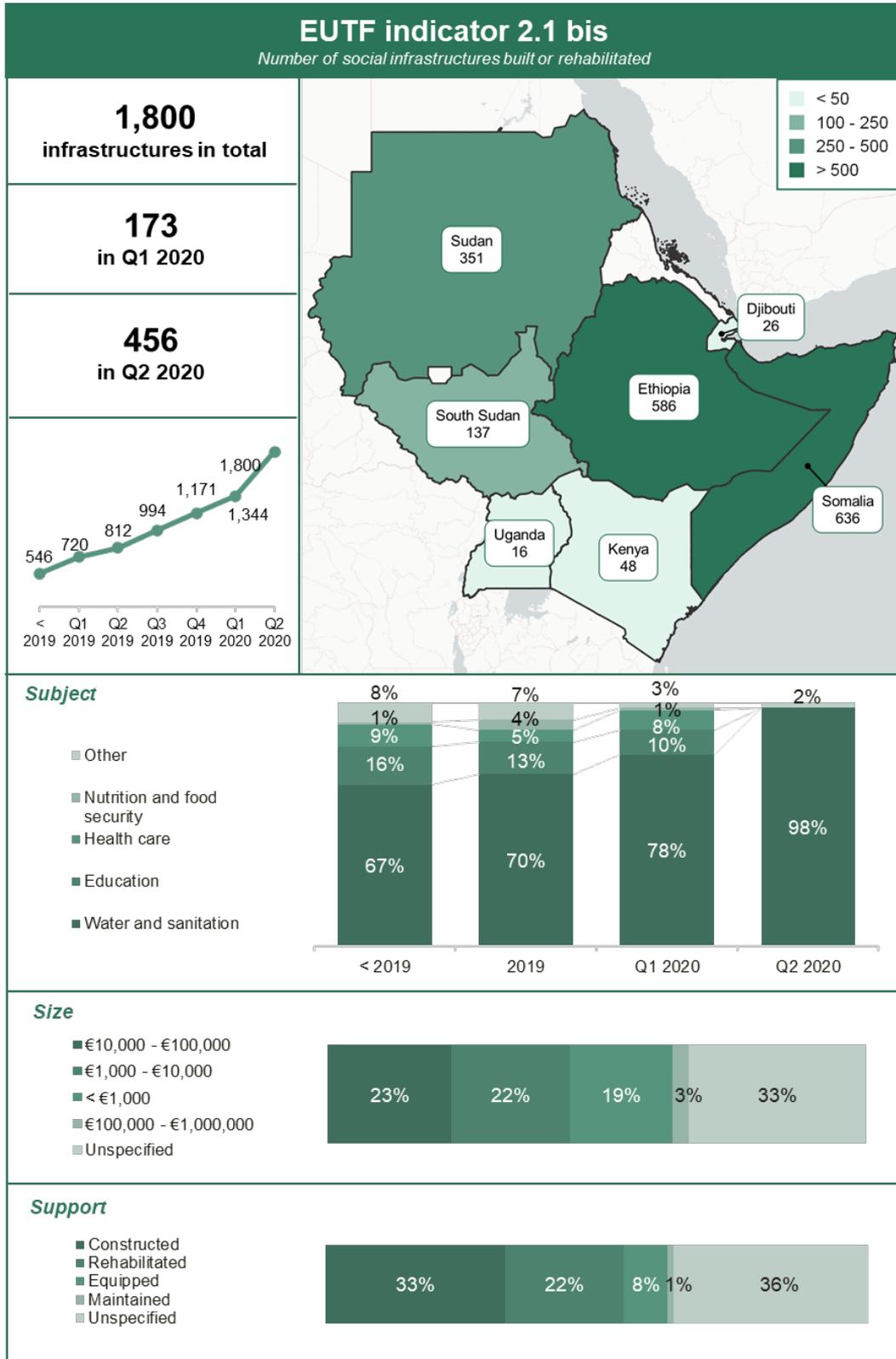
1.5.5. NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL PARKS AND OR BUSINESS INFRASTRUCTURE CREATED, EXPANDED AND OR IMPROVED (EUTF INDICATOR 1.5)



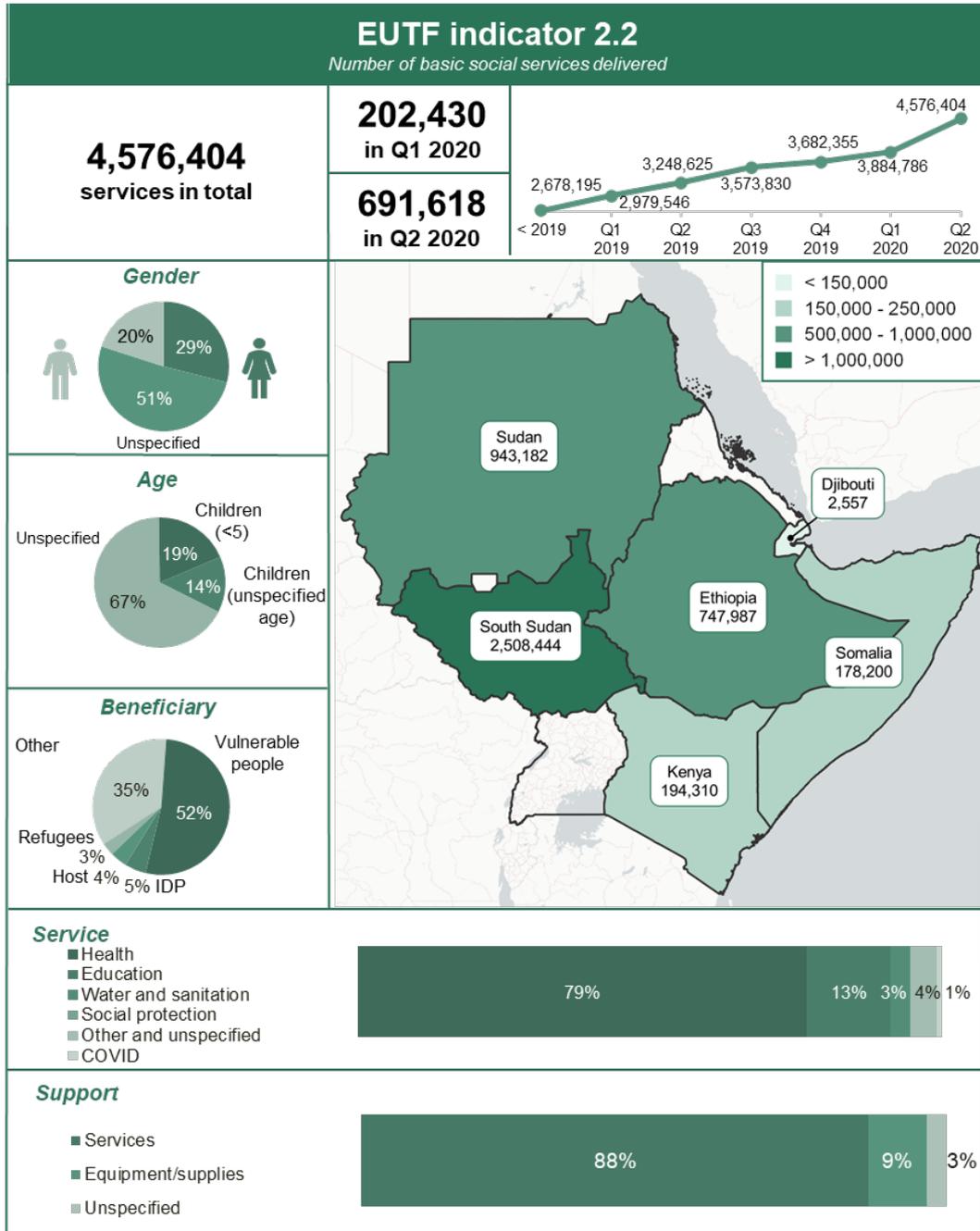
1.5.6. NUMBER OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS DIRECTLY SUPPORTED (EUTF INDICATOR 2.1)



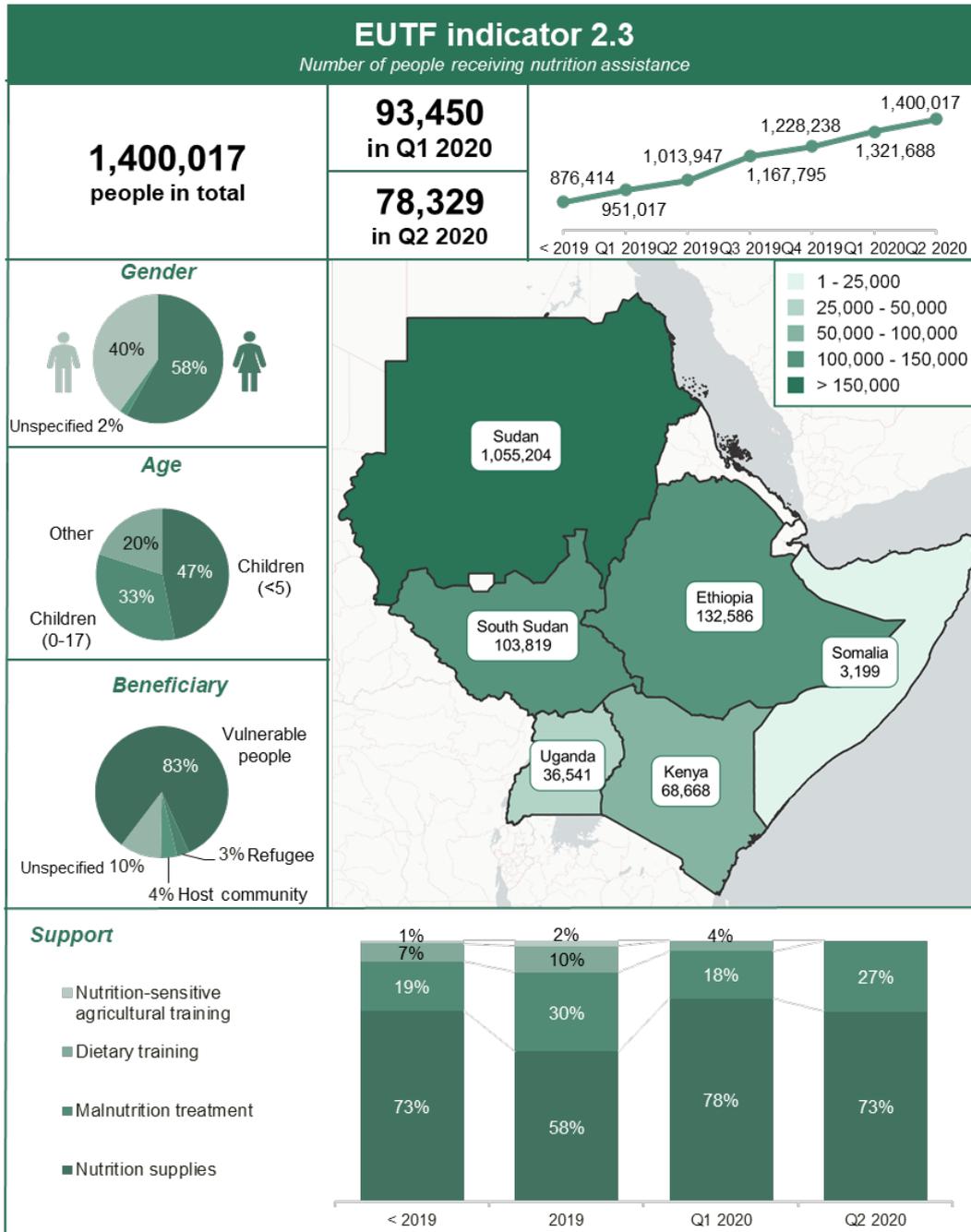
1.5.7. NUMBER OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE BUILT/REHABILITATED (EUTF INDICATOR 2.1BIS)

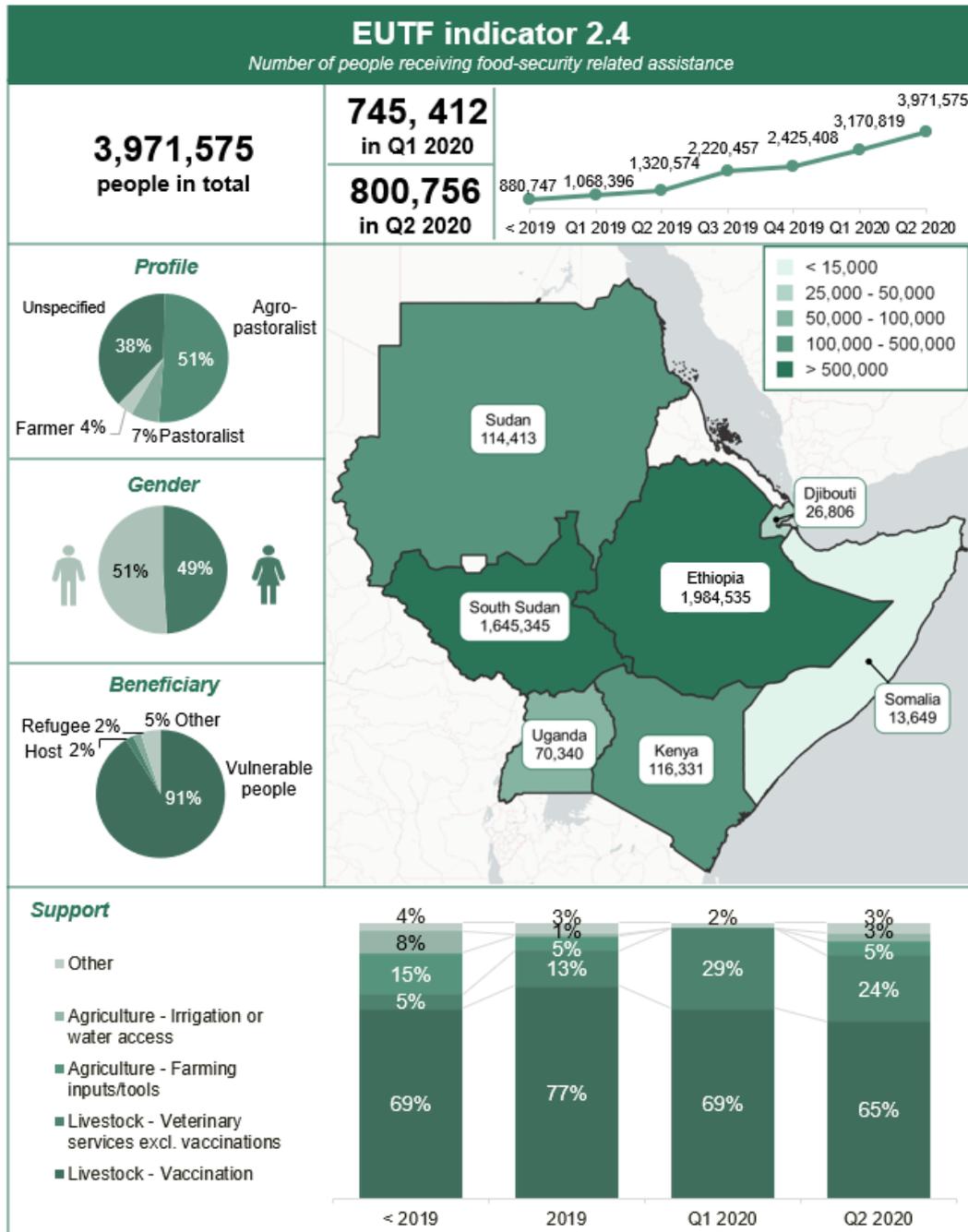


1.5.8. NUMBER OF BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERED (EUTF INDICATOR 2.2)

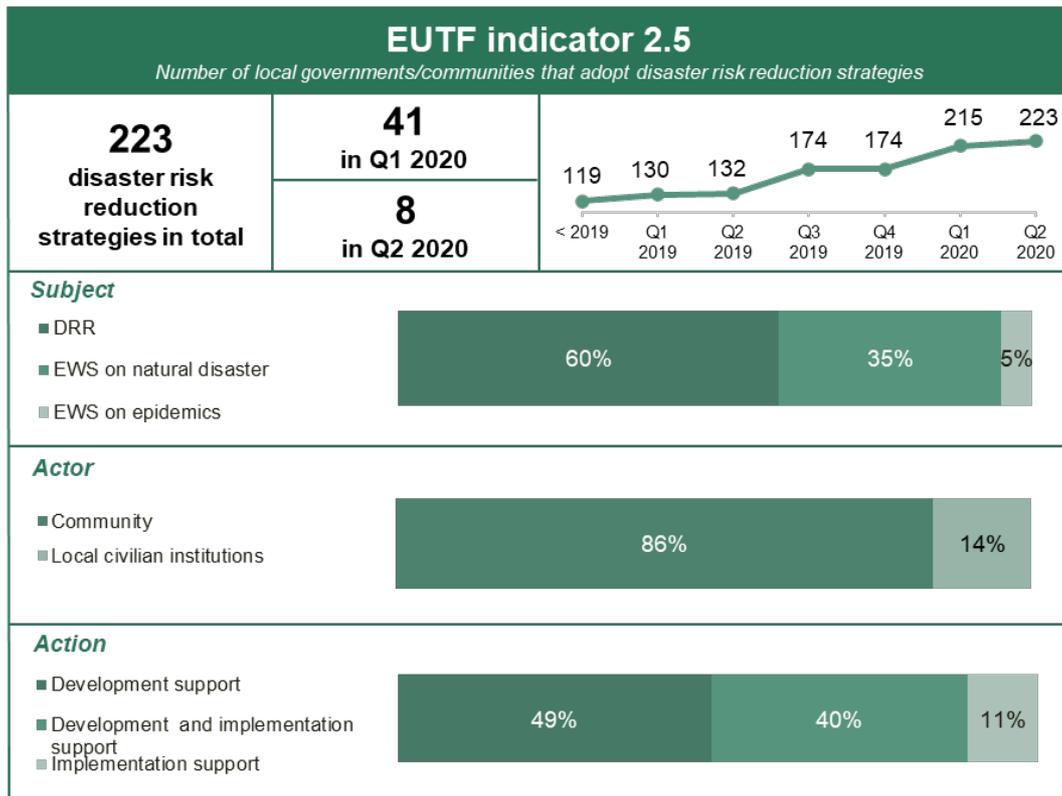


1.5.9. NUMBER OF PEOPLE RECEIVING NUTRITION ASSISTANCE (EUTF INDICATOR 2.3)

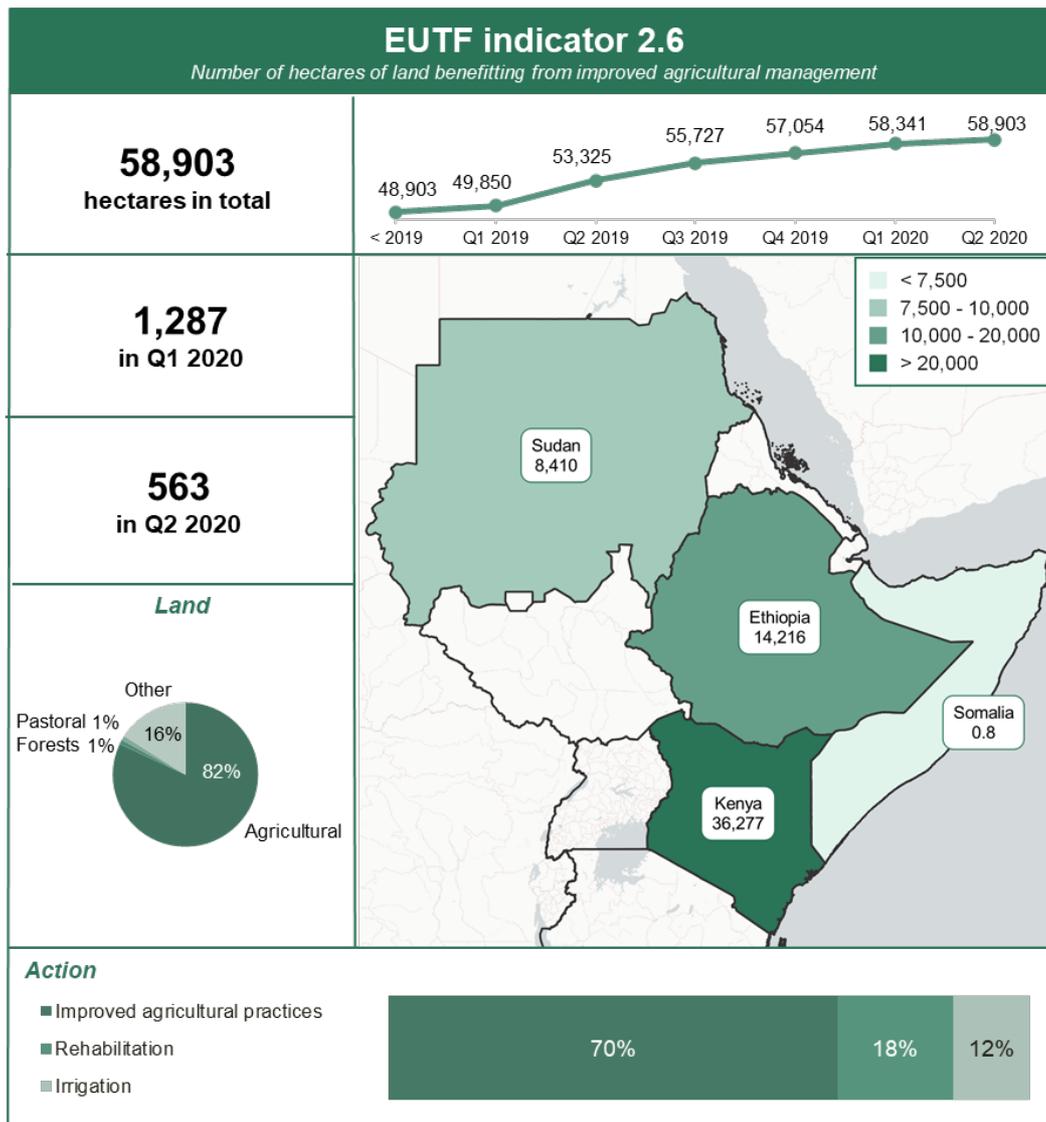




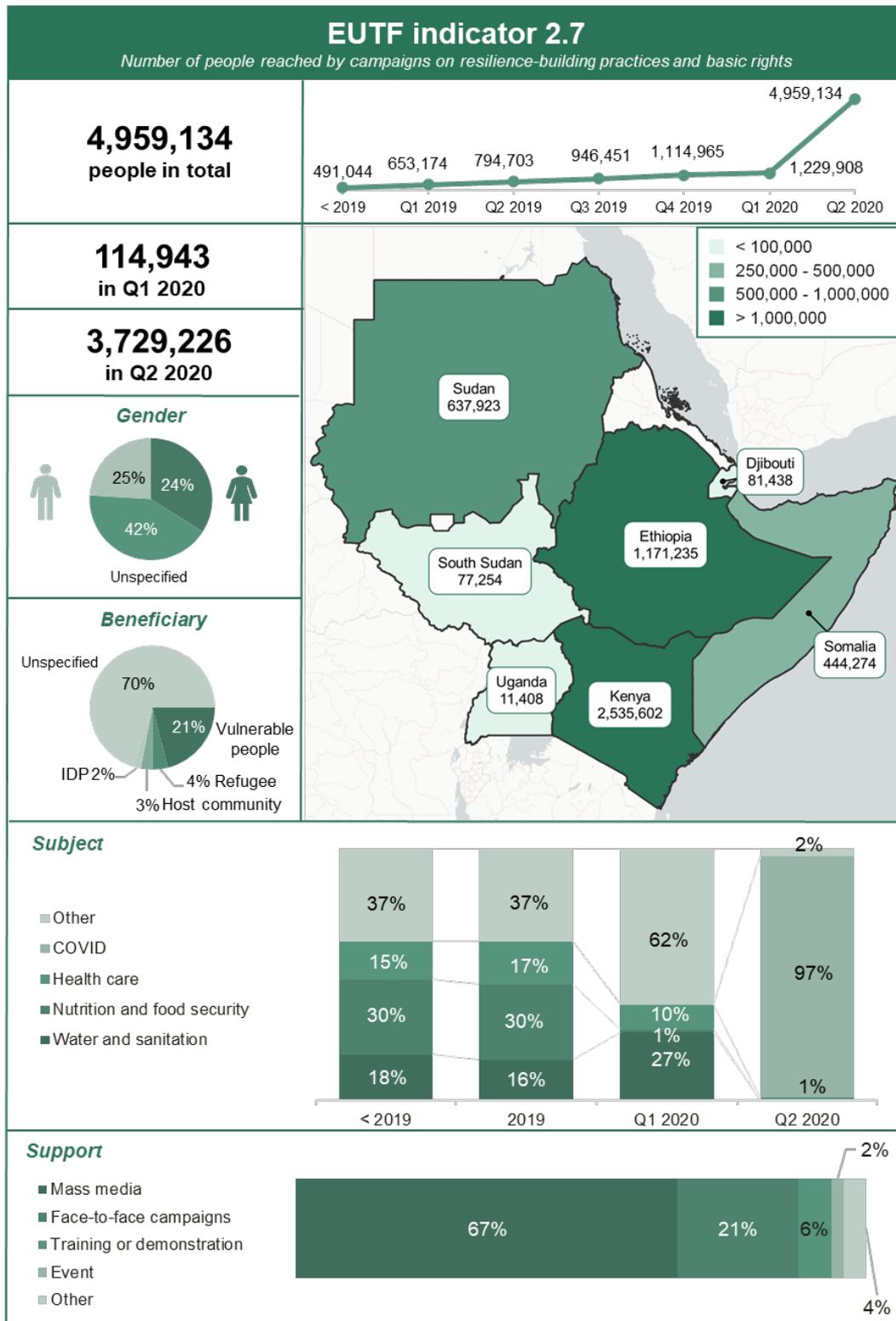
1.5.11. NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND/OR COMMUNITIES THAT ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES (EUTF INDICATOR 2.5)



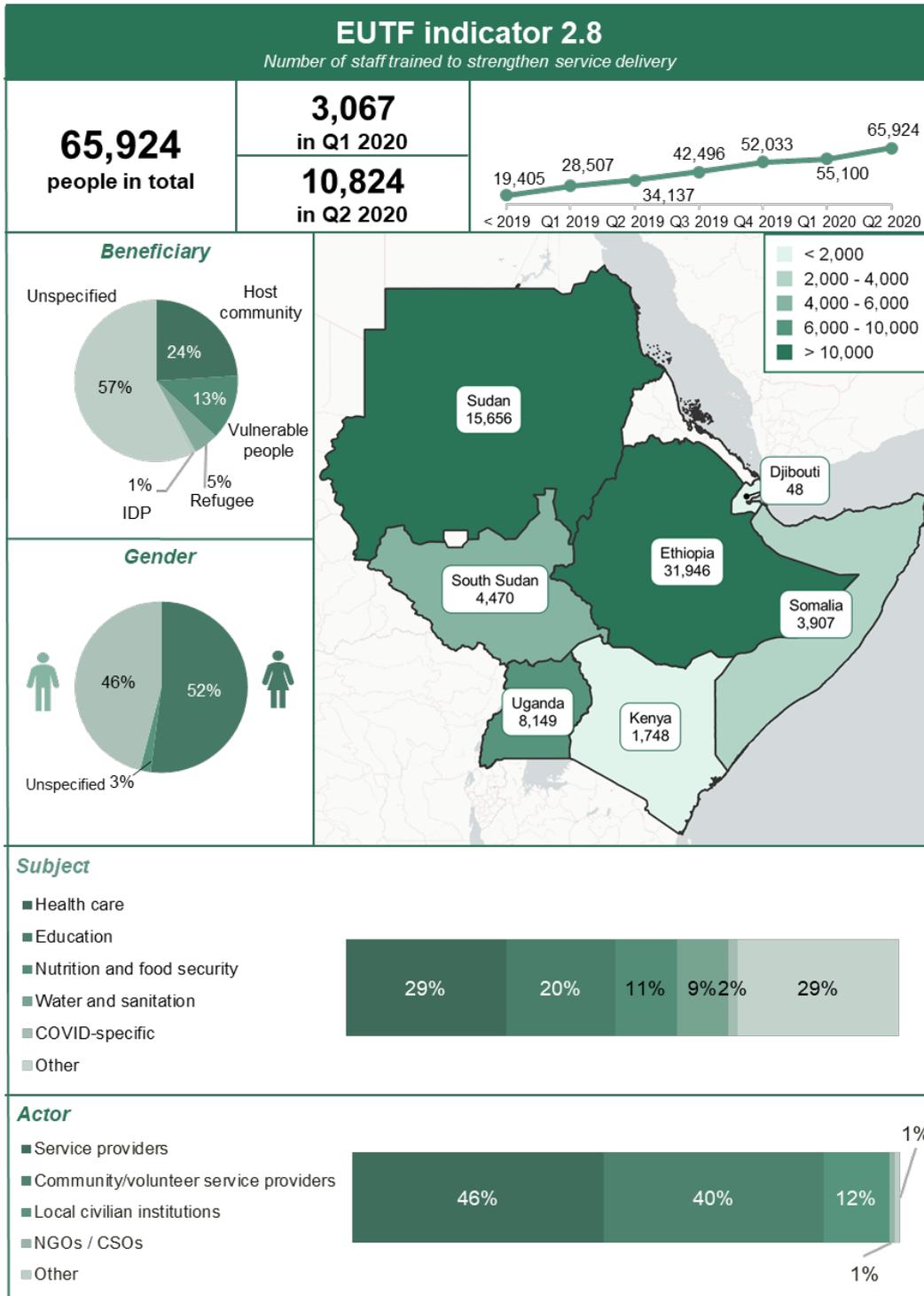
1.5.12. HECTARES OF LAND BENEFITTING FROM IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT (EUTF INDICATOR 2.6)



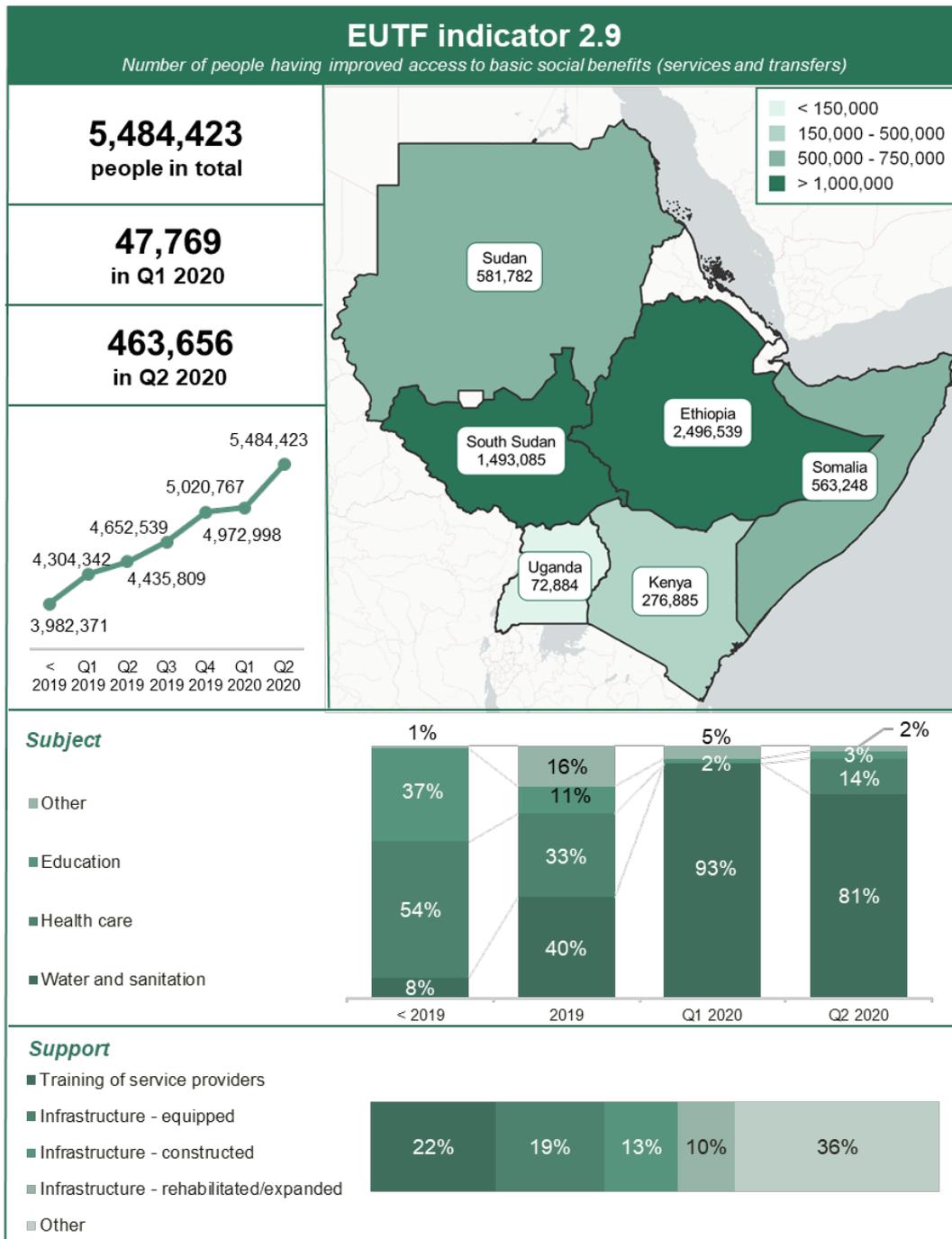
1.5.13. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REACHED BY INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS ON RESILIENCE-BUILDING PRACTICES AND BASIC RIGHTS (EUTF INDICATOR 2.7)



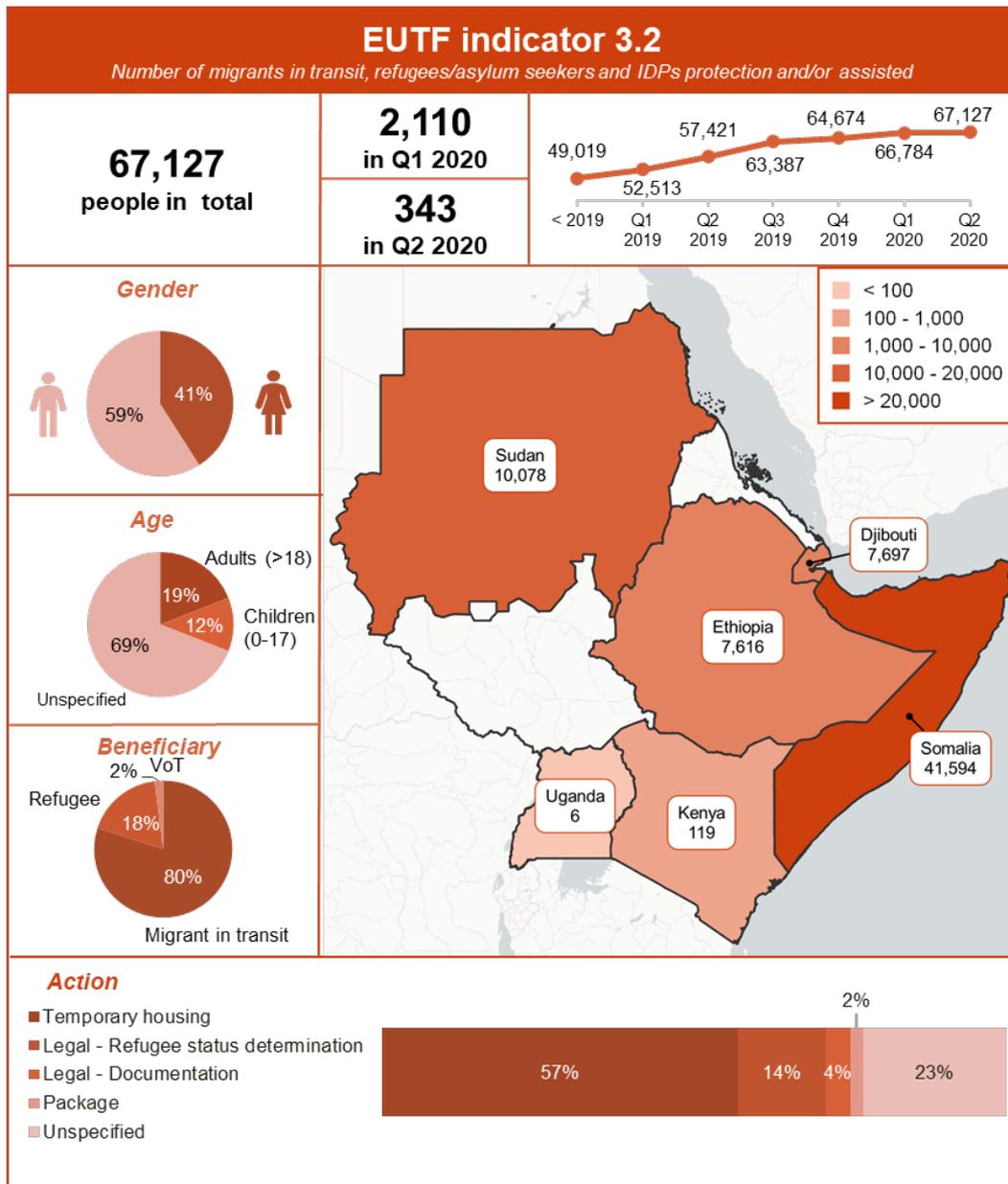
1.5.14. NUMBER OF STAFF FROM LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND BASIC SERVICE PROVIDERS BENEFITTING FROM CAPACITY BUILDING TO STRENGTHEN SERVICE DELIVERY (EUTF INDICATOR 2.8)



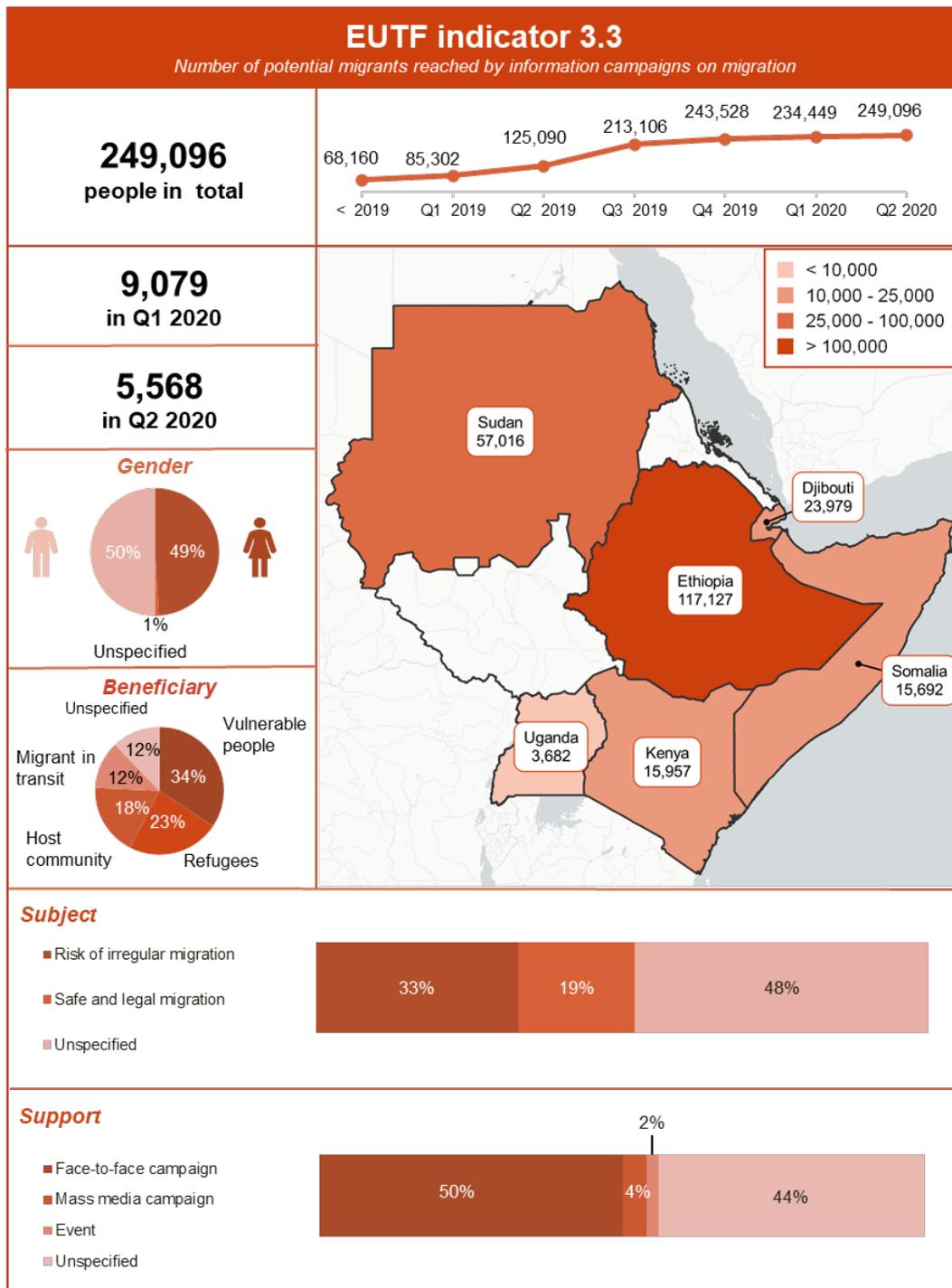
1.5.15. NUMBER OF PEOPLE HAVING ACCESS TO IMPROVED BASIC SERVICES (EUTF INDICATOR 2.9)



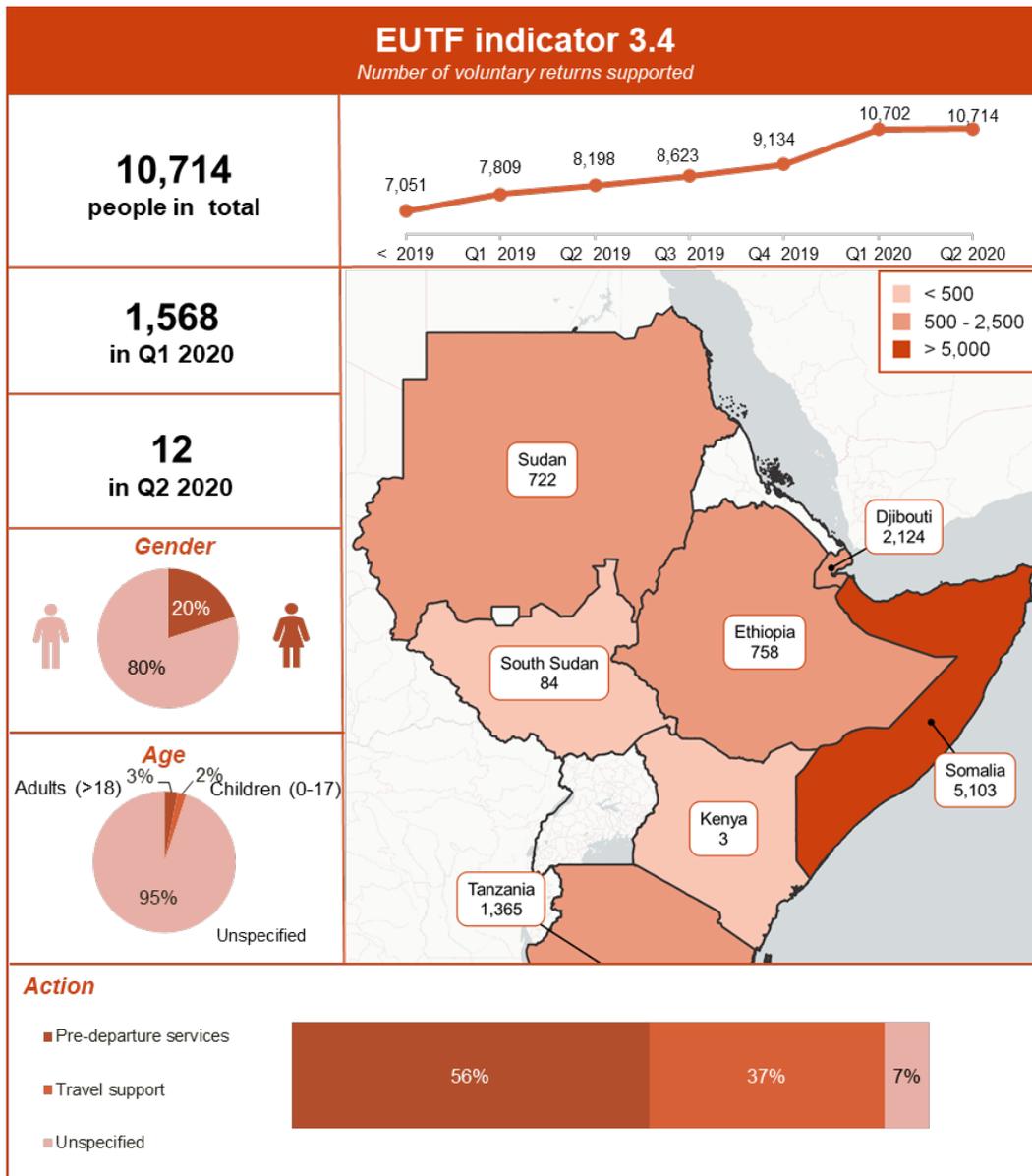
1.5.16. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS IN TRANSIT, VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING, CHILDREN IN MOBILITY, IDPs AND REFUGEES PROTECTED AND/OR ASSISTED (EUTF INDICATOR 3.2)



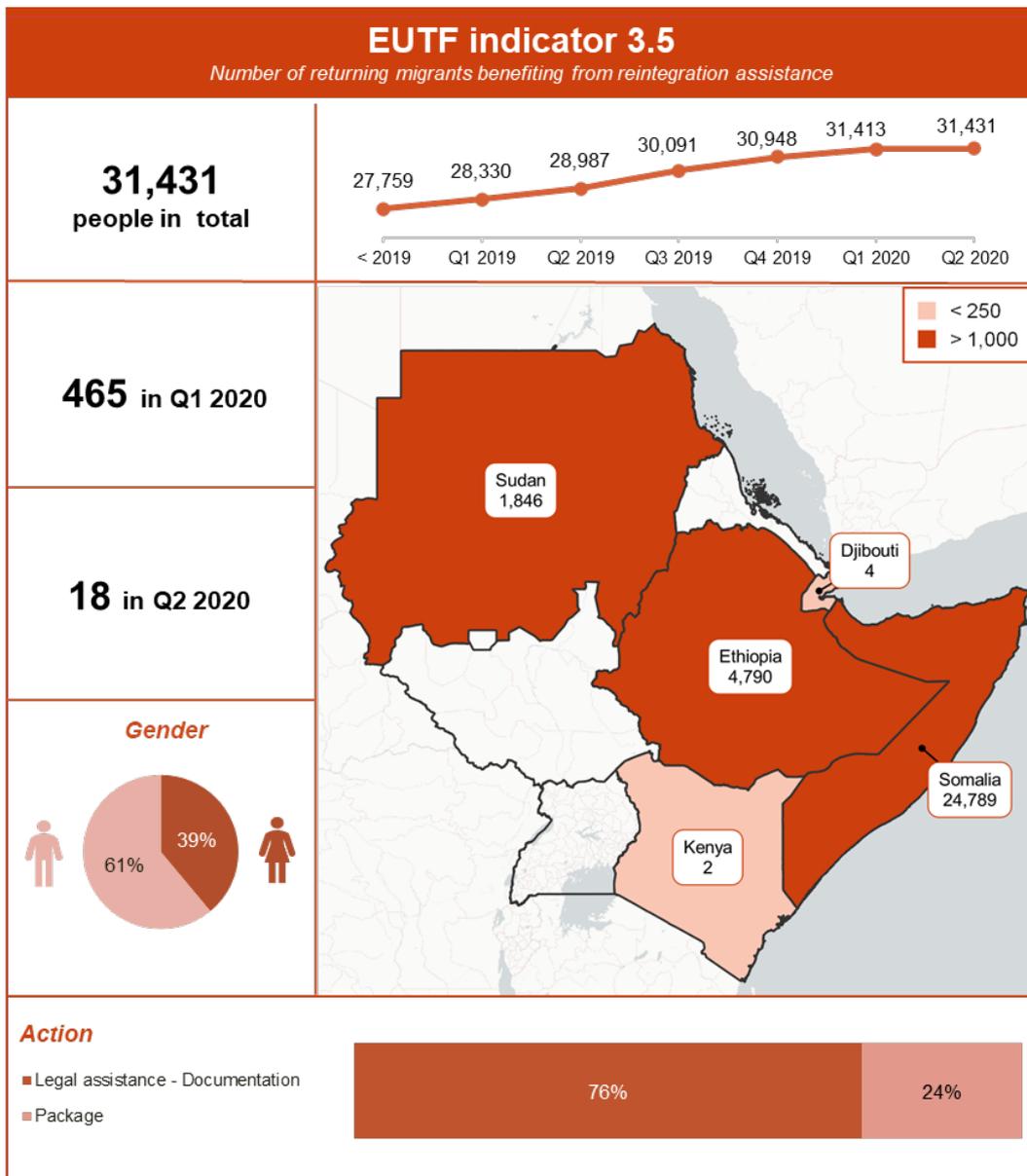
1.5.17. NUMBER OF MIGRANTS OR POTENTIAL MIGRANTS REACHED BY INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS ON MIGRATION AND RISKS LINKED TO IRREGULAR MIGRATION (EUTF INDICATOR 3.3)



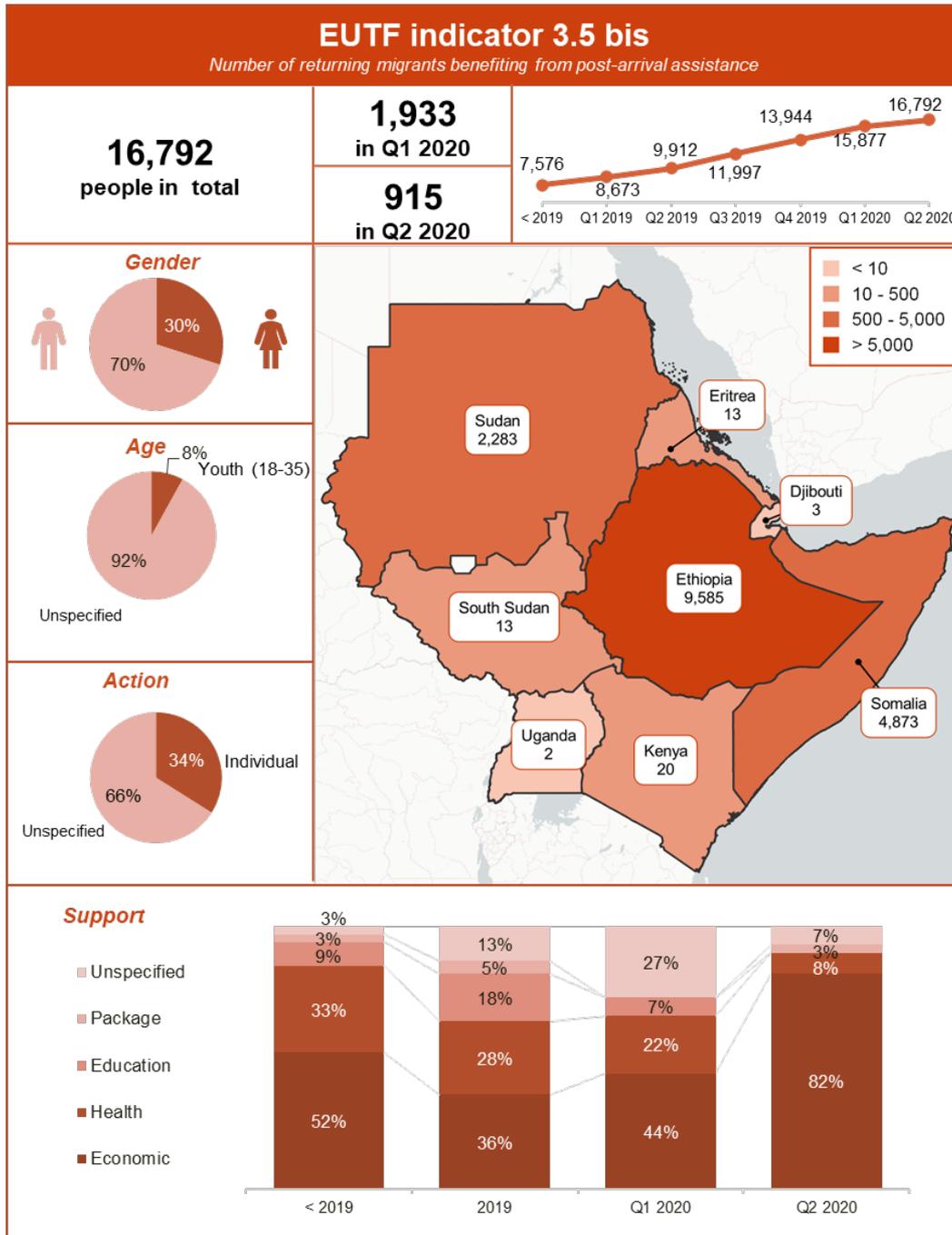
1.5.18. NUMBER OF VOLUNTARY RETURNS OR HUMANITARIAN REPATRIATIONS SUPPORTED (EUTF INDICATOR 3.4)



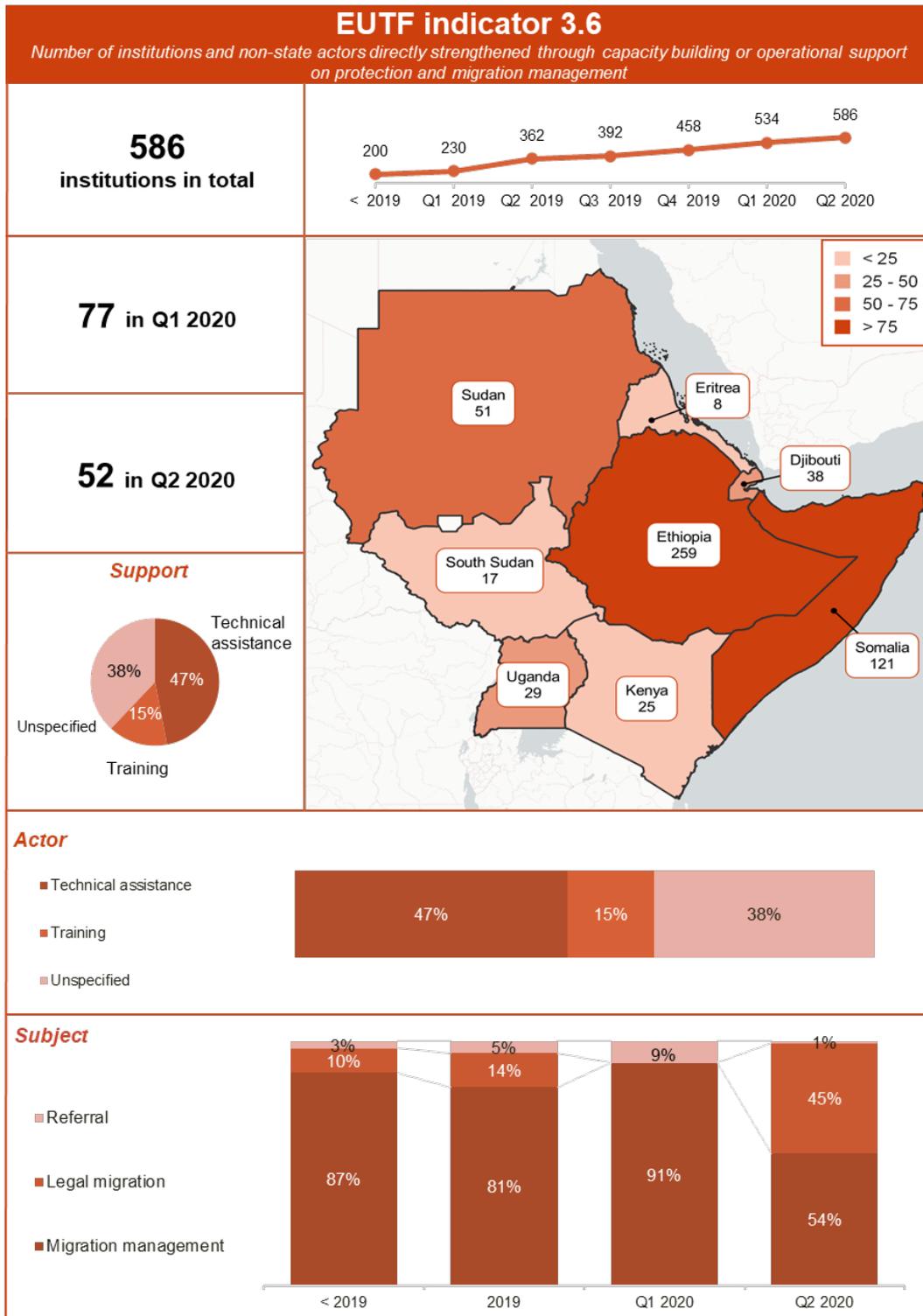
1.5.19. NUMBER OF RETURNING MIGRANTS BENEFITTING FROM REINTEGRATION ASSISTANCE (EUTF INDICATOR 3.5)



1.5.20. NUMBER OF RETURNING MIGRANTS BENEFITTING FROM POST-ARRIVAL ASSISTANCE (EUTF INDICATOR 3.5 BIS)

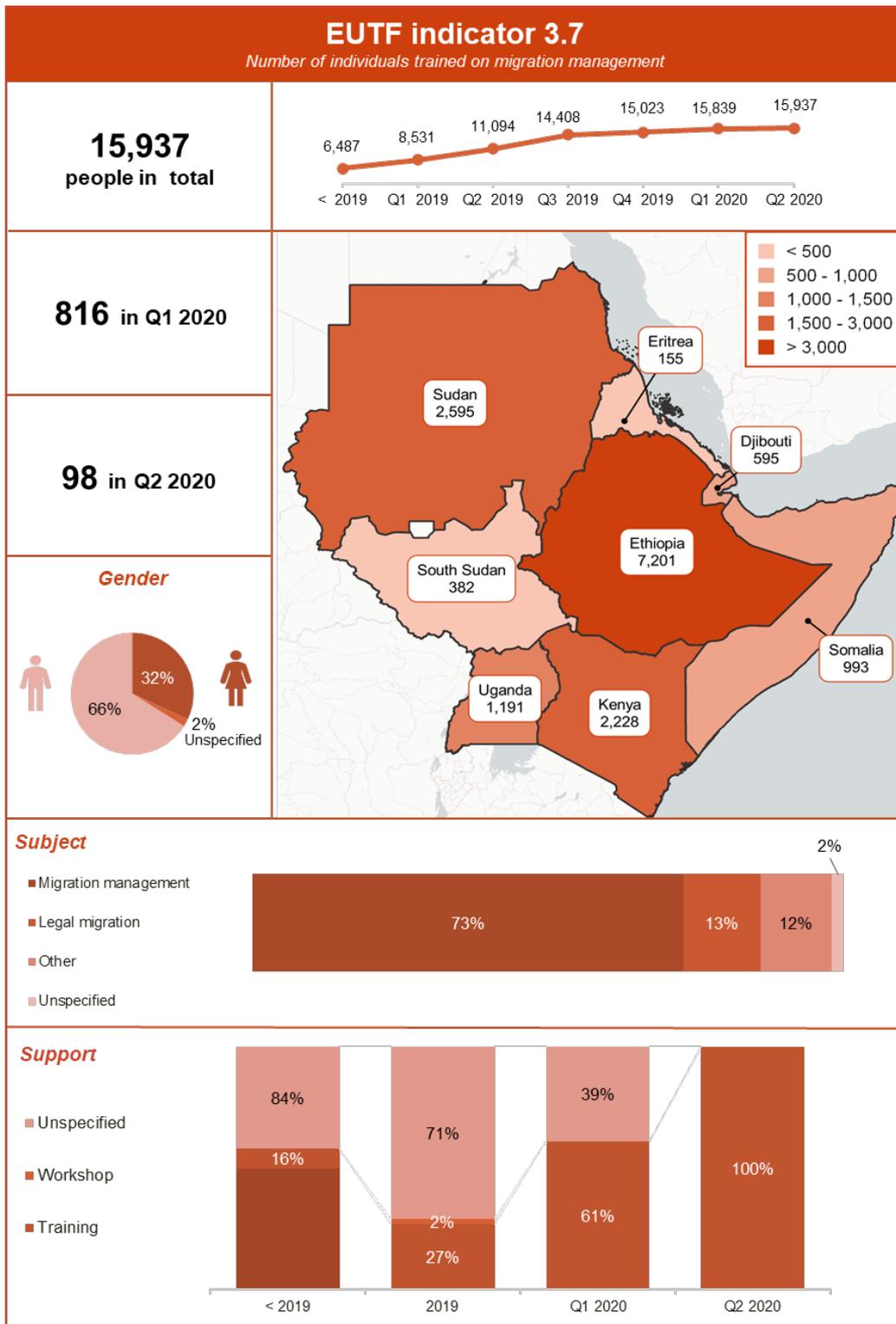


1.5.21. NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND NON-STATE ACTORS DIRECTLY STRENGTHENED THROUGH CAPACITY BUILDING OR OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ON PROTECTION AND MIGRATION MANAGEMENT (EUTF INDICATOR 3.6)

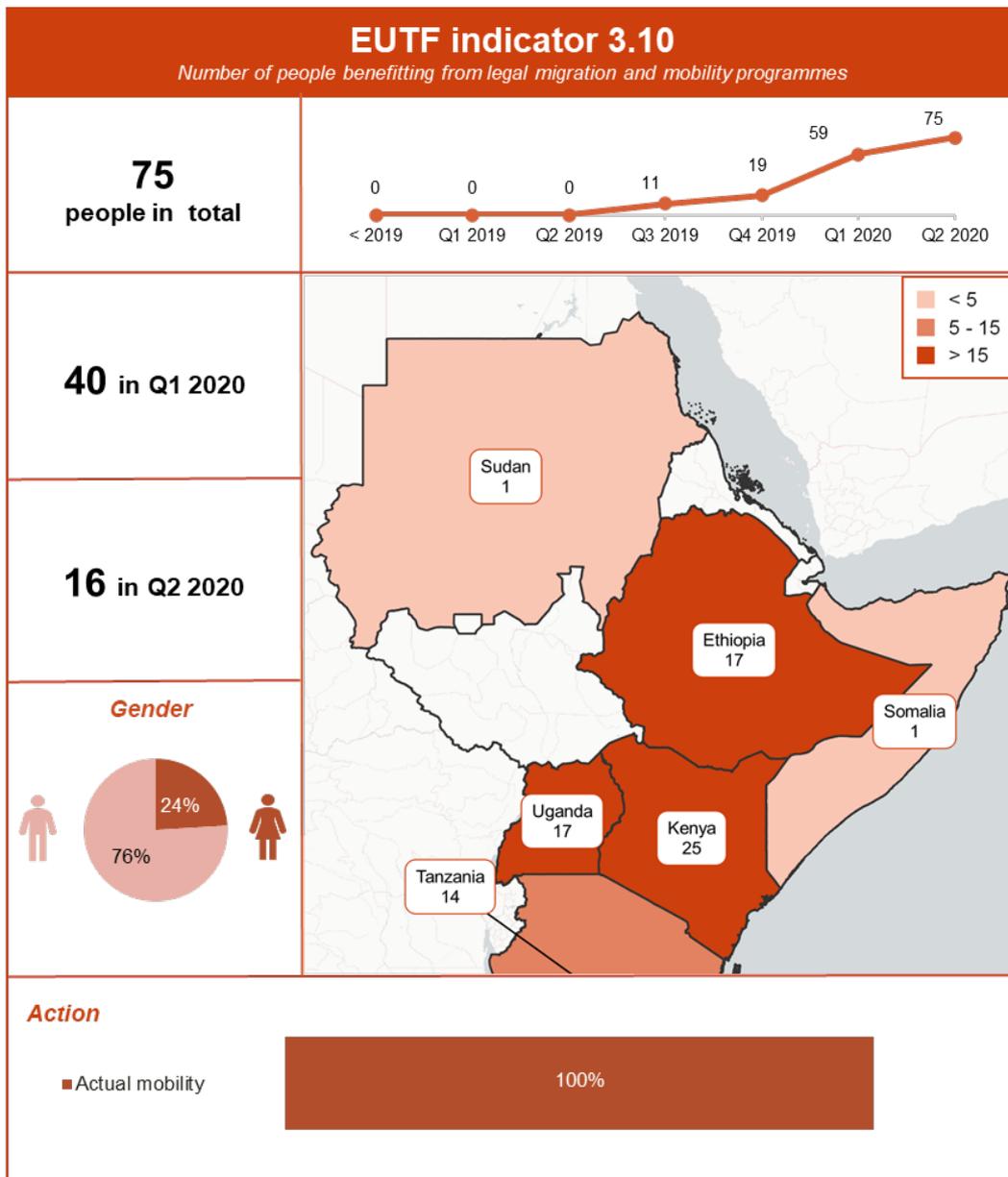


1.5.22.
3.7)

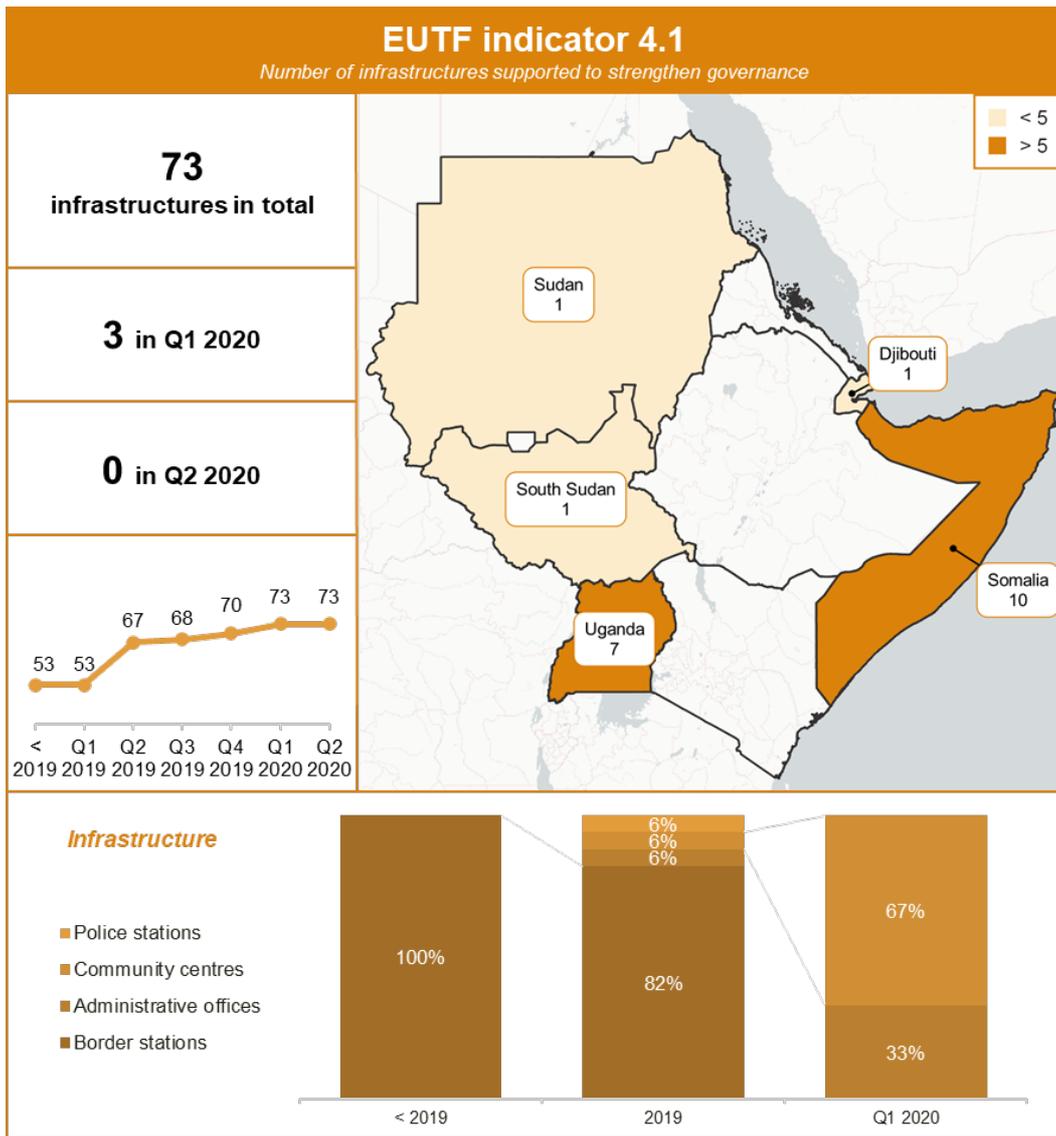
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS TRAINED ON MIGRATION MANAGEMENT (EUTF INDICATOR 3.7)



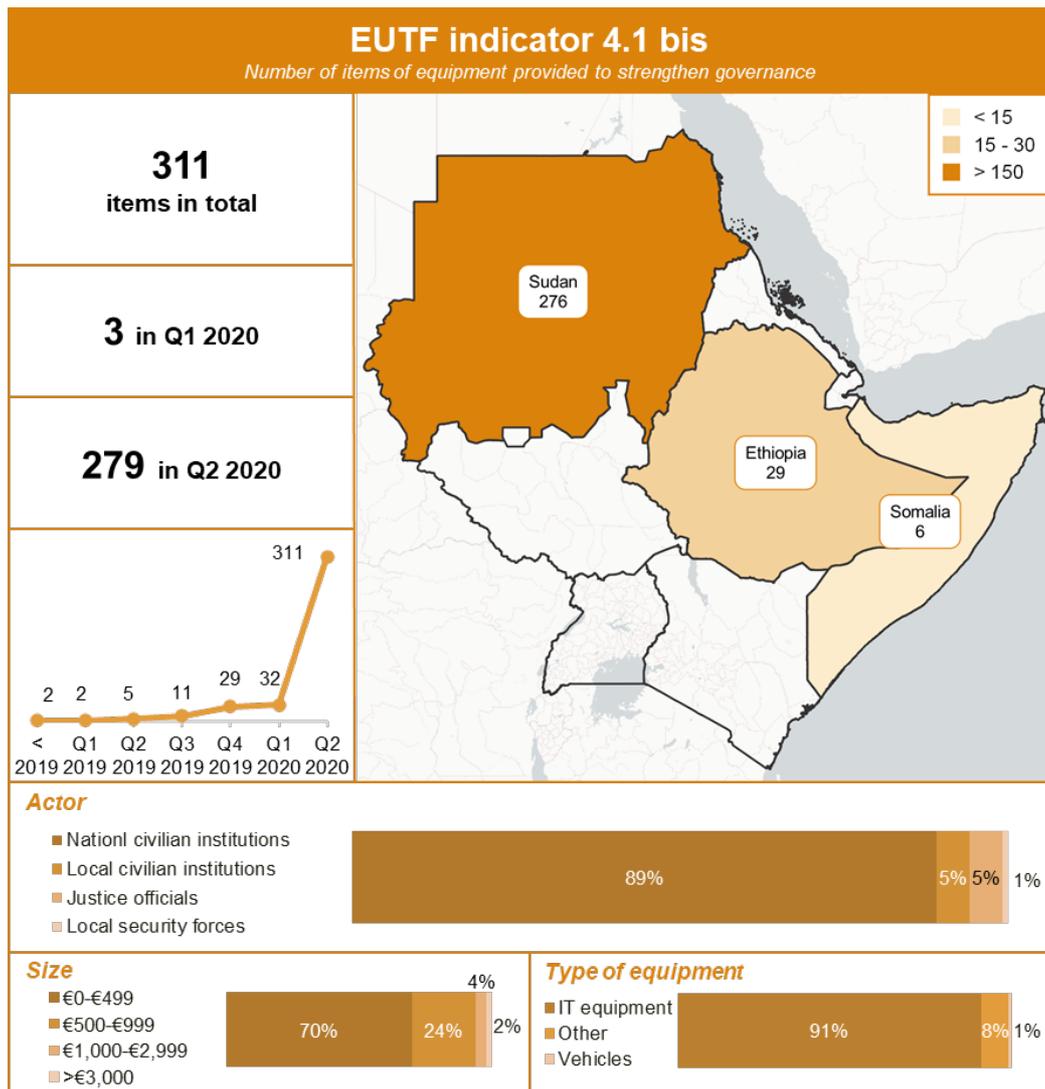
1.5.23. NUMBER OF PEOPLE BENEFITTING FROM LEGAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY PROGRAMMES (EUTF INDICATOR 3.10)



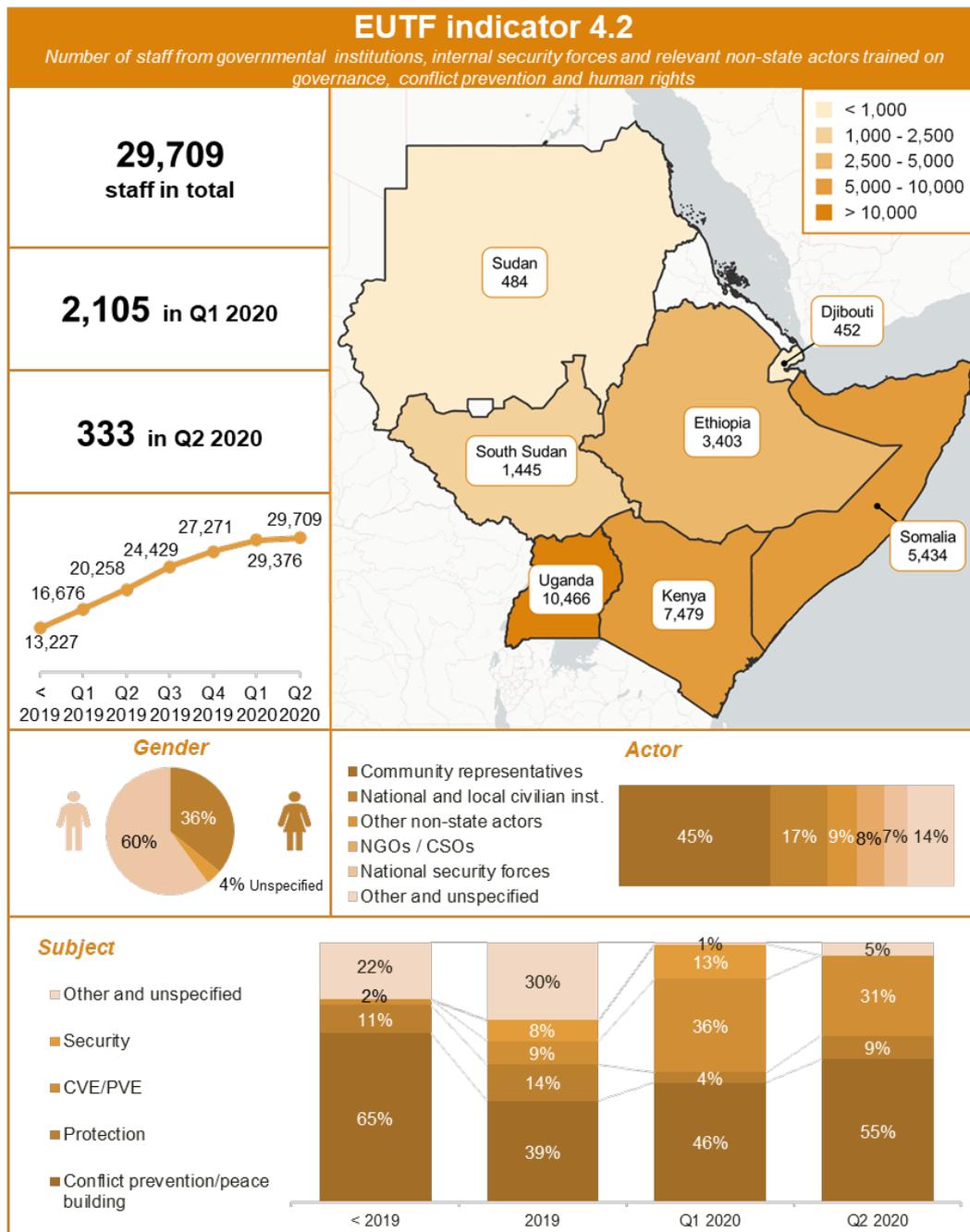
1.5.24. NUMBER OF INFRASTRUCTURES SUPPORTED TO STRENGTHEN GOVERNANCE (EUTF INDICATOR 4.1)



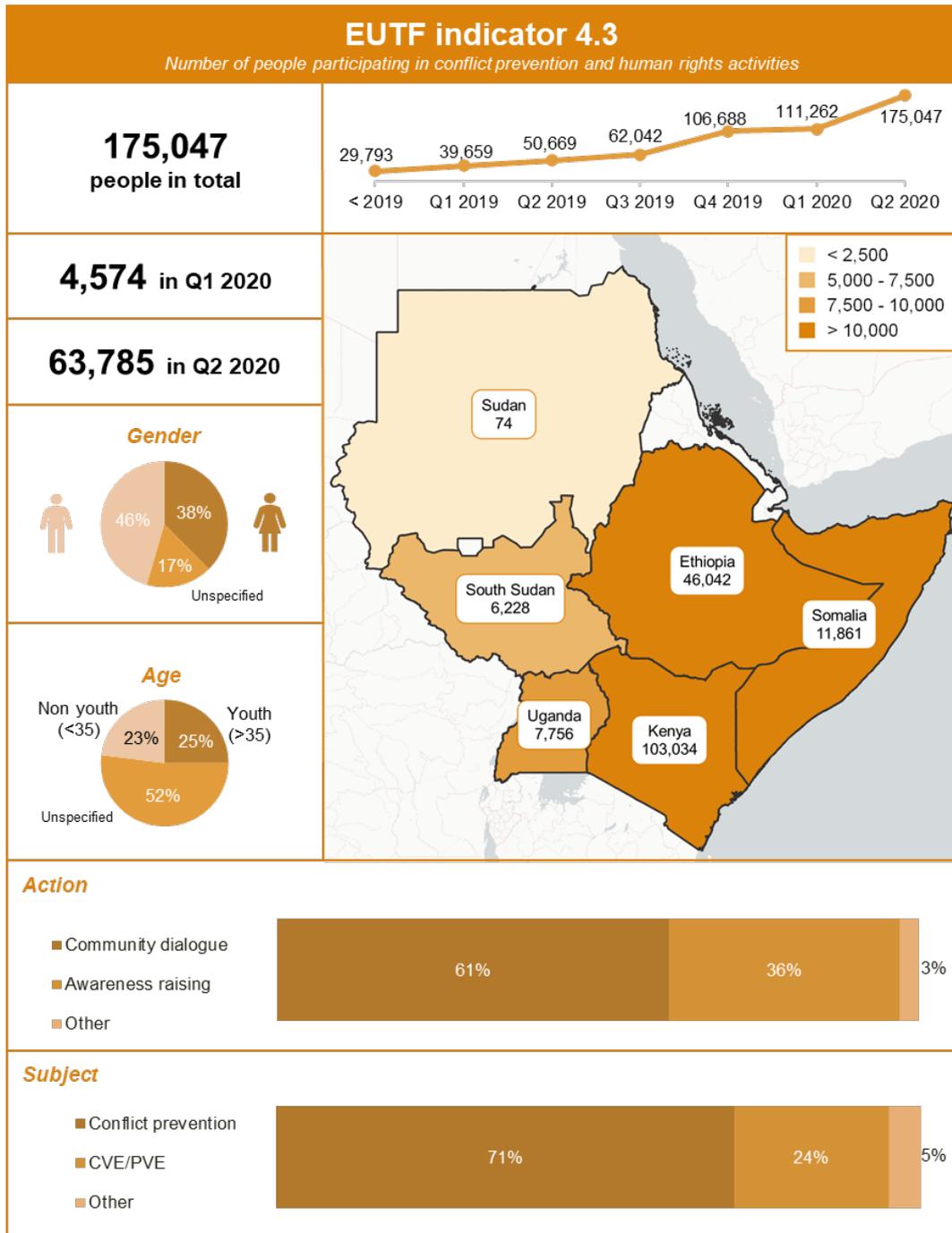
1.5.25. NUMBERS OF ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT PROVIDED TO STRENGTHEN GOVERNANCE (EUTF INDICATOR 4.1BIS)



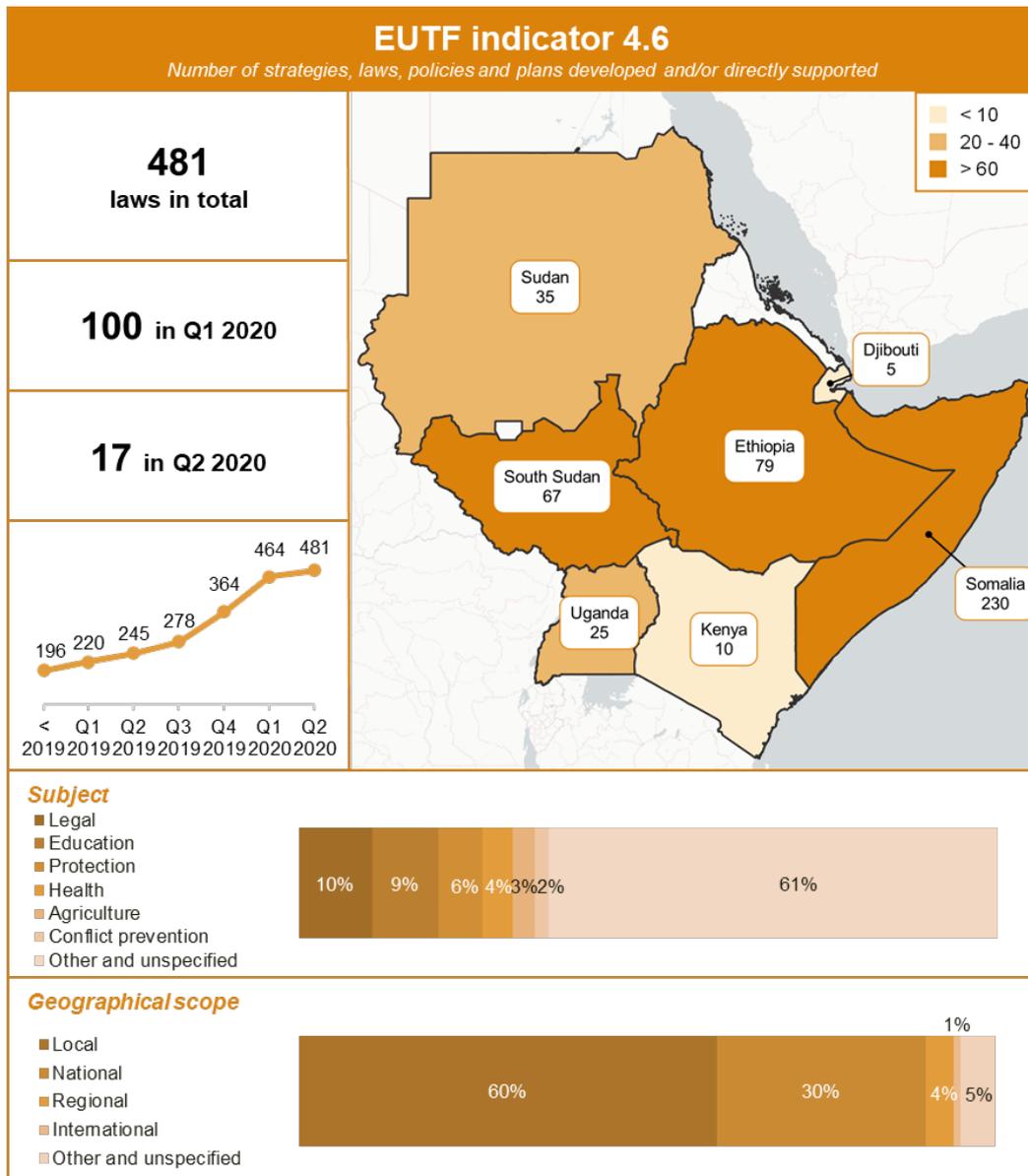
1.5.26. NUMBER OF STAFF FROM GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS, INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES AND RELEVANT NON-STATE ACTORS TRAINED ON GOVERNANCE, CONFLICT PREVENTION AND HUMAN RIGHTS (EUTF INDICATOR 4.2)



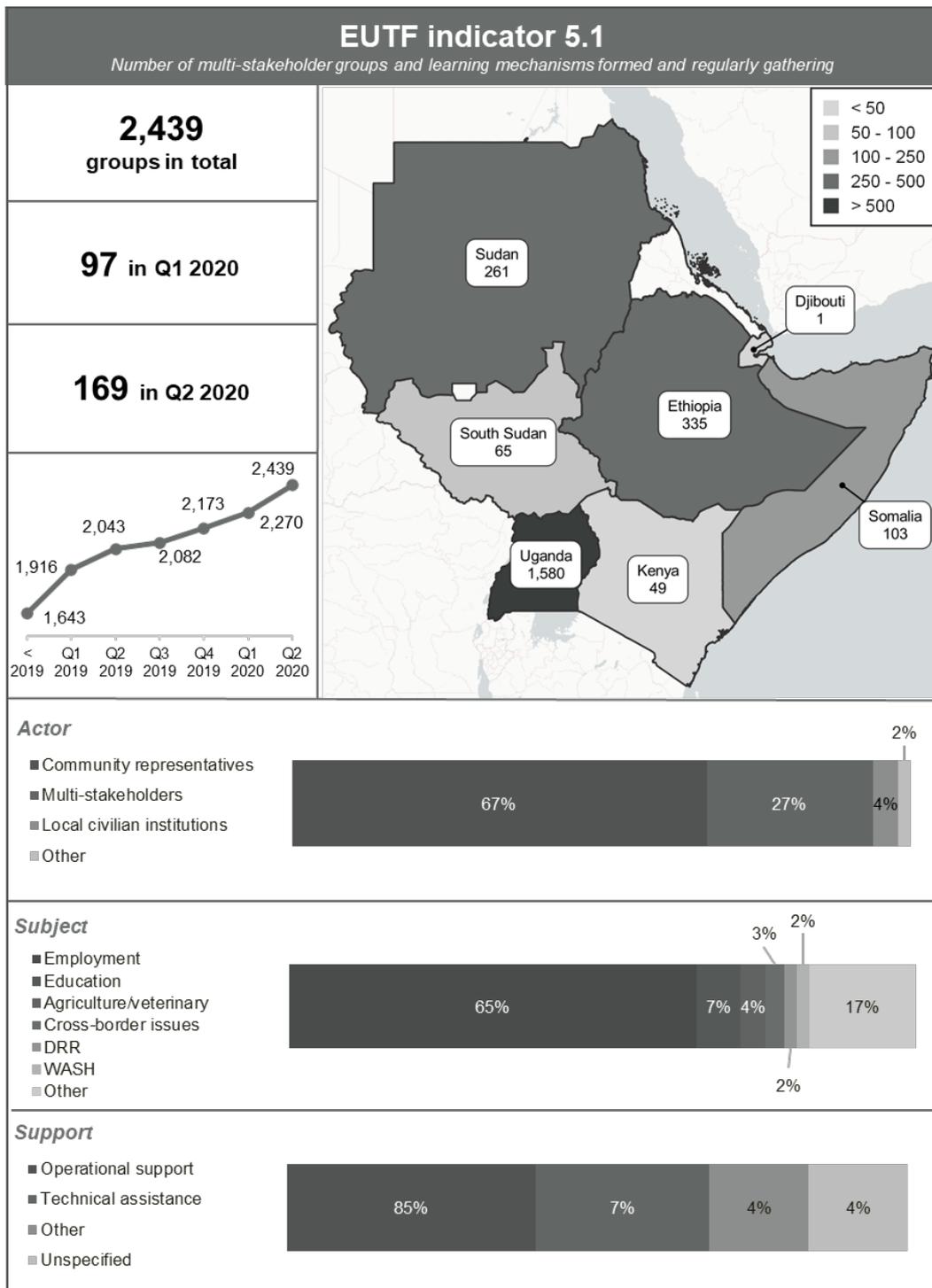
1.5.27. NUMBER OF PEOPLE PARTICIPATING IN CONFLICT PREVENTION AND HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVITIES (EUTF INDICATOR 4.3)



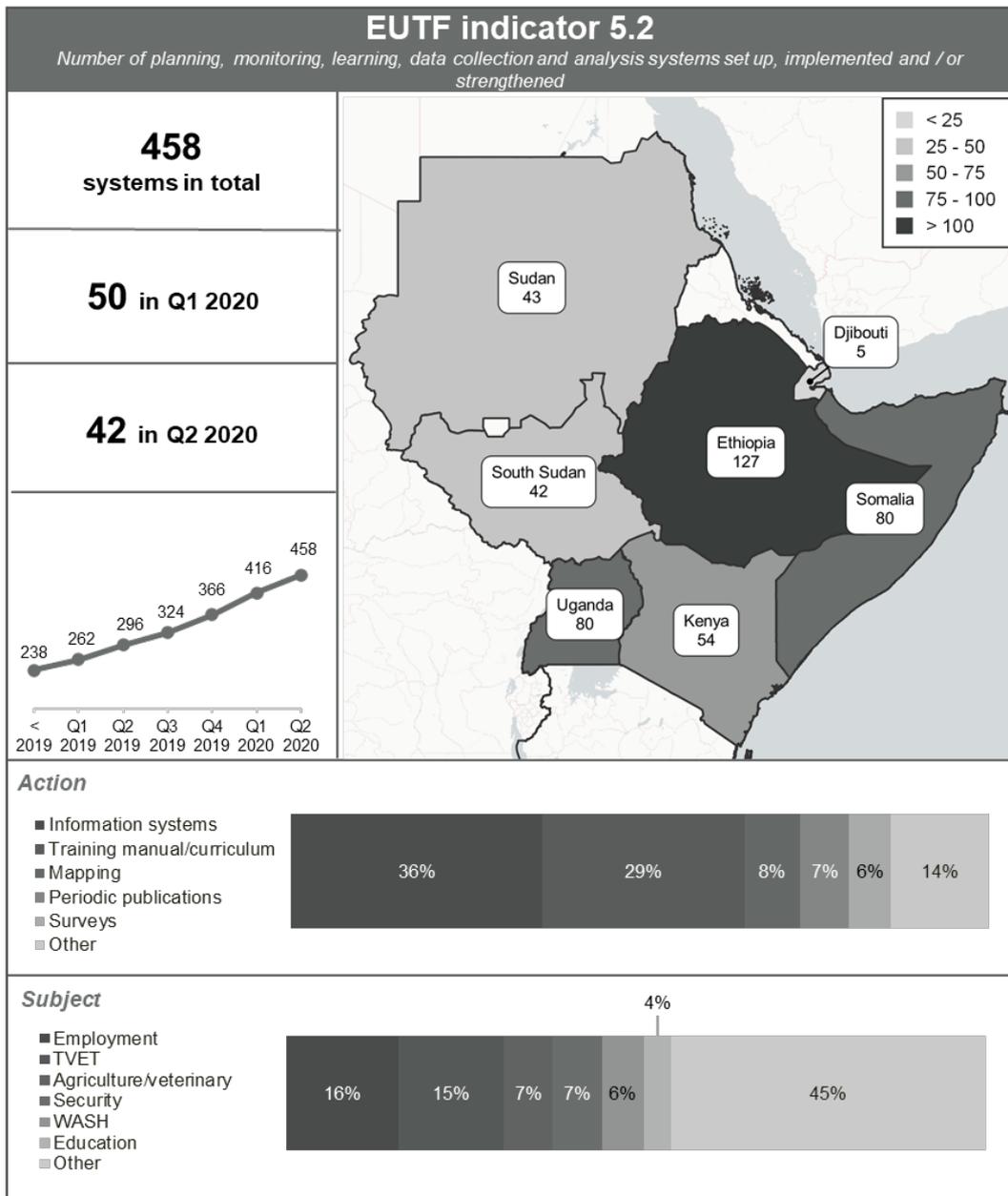
1.5.28. NUMBER OF STRATEGIES, LAWS, POLICIES AND PLANS DEVELOPED AND/OR DIRECTLY SUPPORTED (EUTF INDICATOR 4.6)



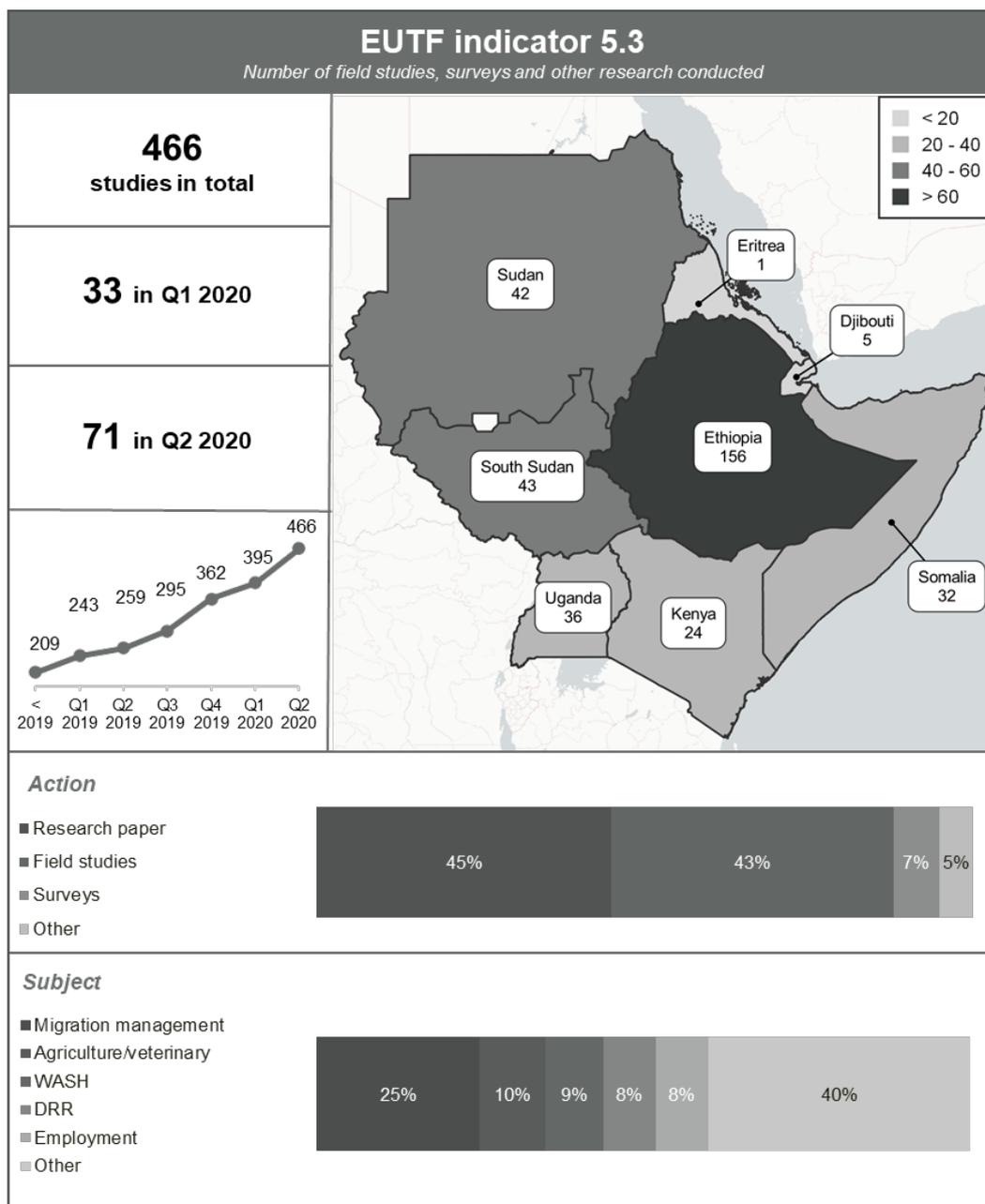
1.5.29. NUMBER OF MULTI-STAKEHOLDER GROUP AND LEARNING MECHANISMS FORMED AND REGULARLY GATHERING (EUTF INDICATOR 5.1)



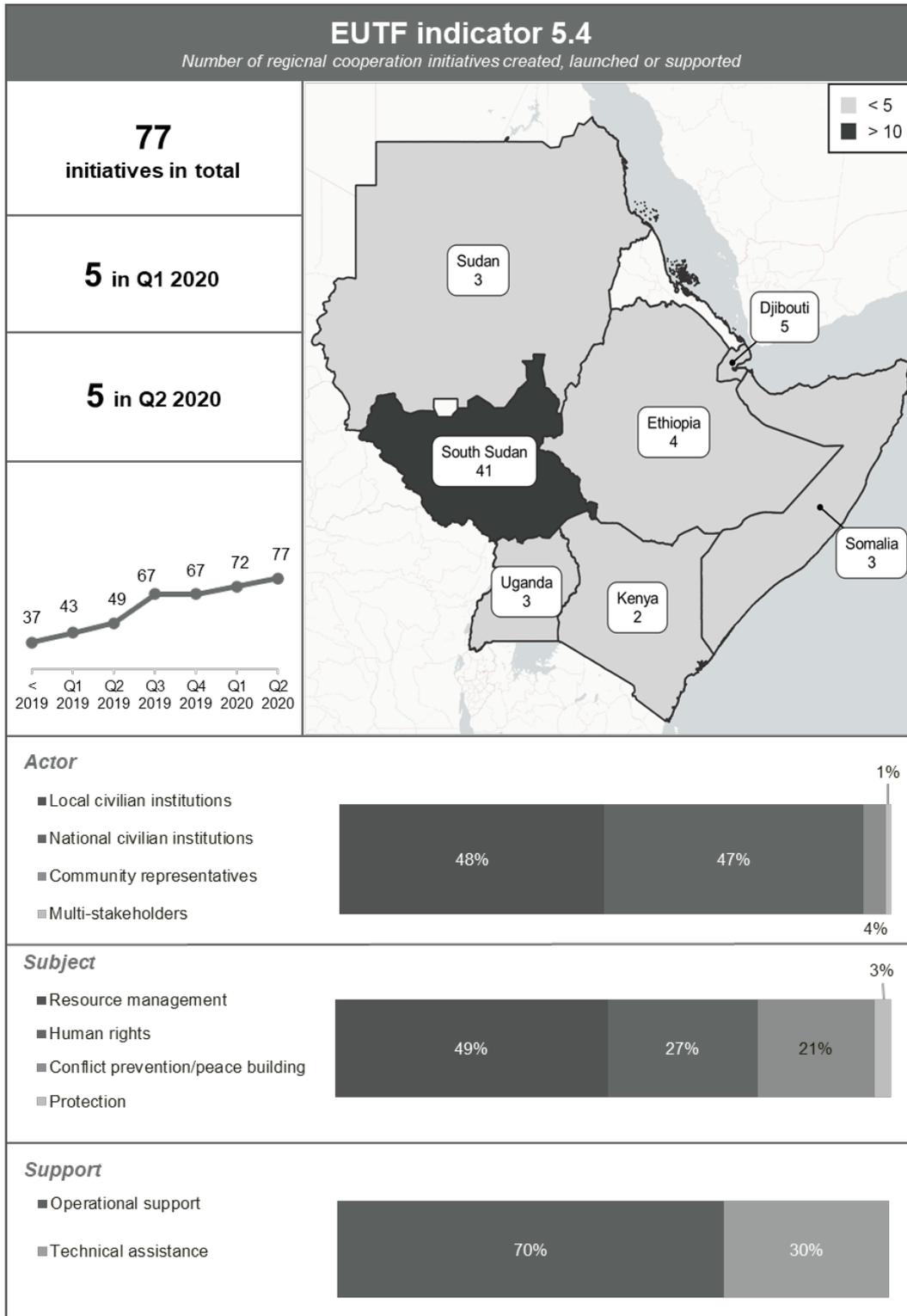
1.5.30. NUMBER OF PLANNING, MONITORING AND/OR LEARNING TOOLS SET UP, IMPLEMENTED AND/OR STRENGTHENED (EUTF INDICATOR 5.2)



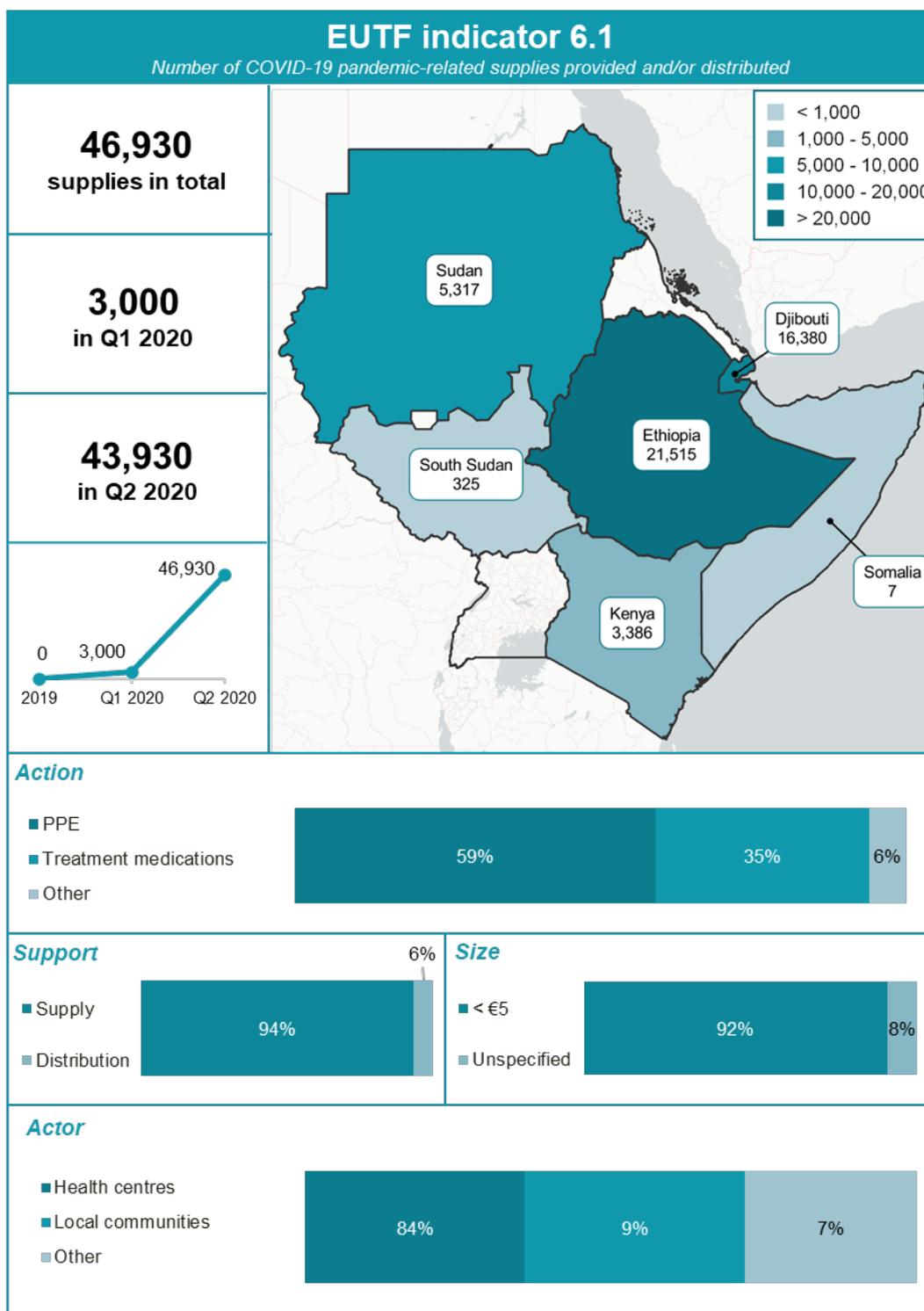
1.5.31. NUMBER OF FIELD STUDIES, SURVEYS AND OTHER RESEARCH CONDUCTED (EUTF INDICATOR 5.3)



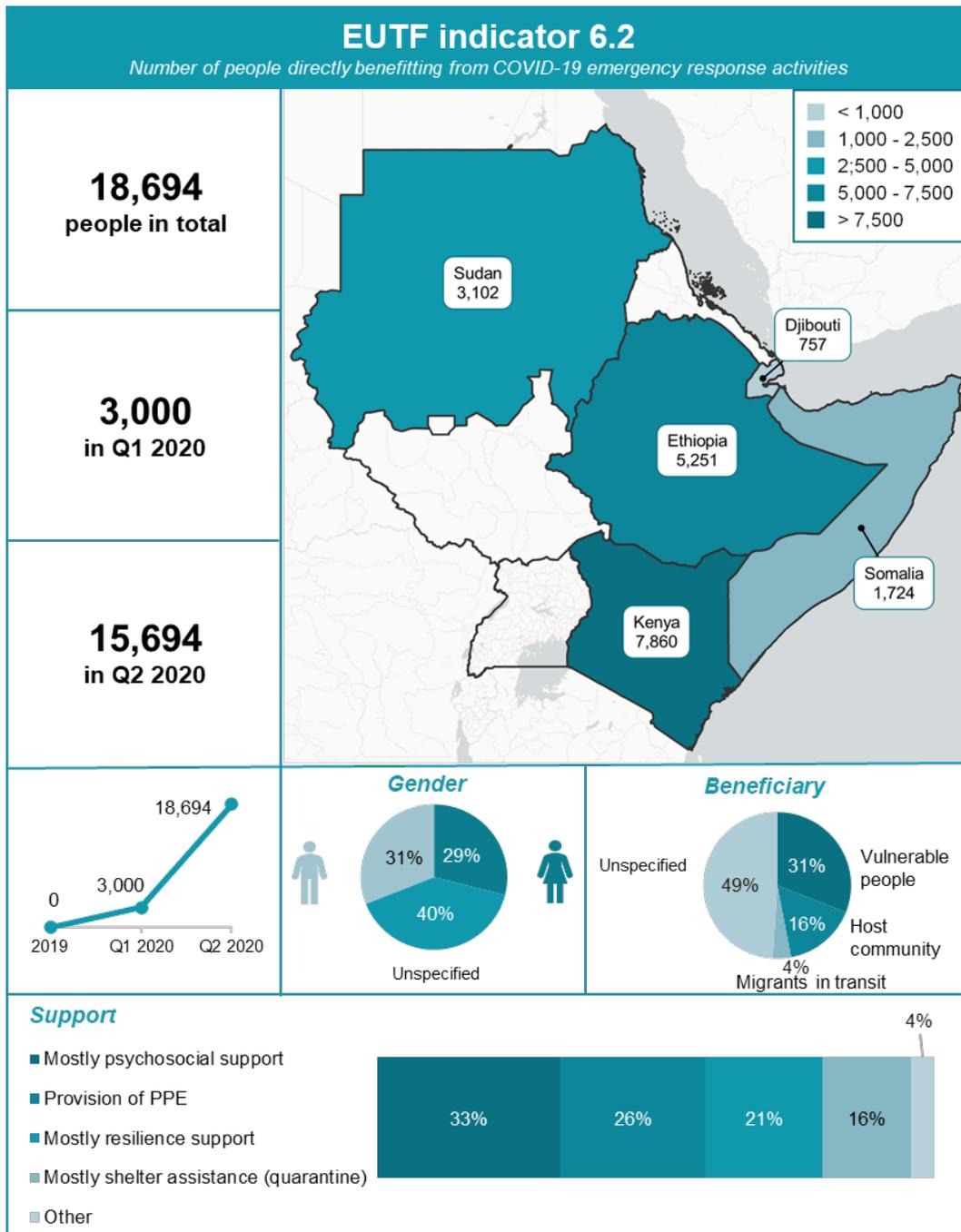
1.5.32. NUMBER OF REGIONAL COOPERATION INITIATIVES CREATED, LAUNCHED AND OR SUPPORTED (EUTF INDICATOR 5.4)



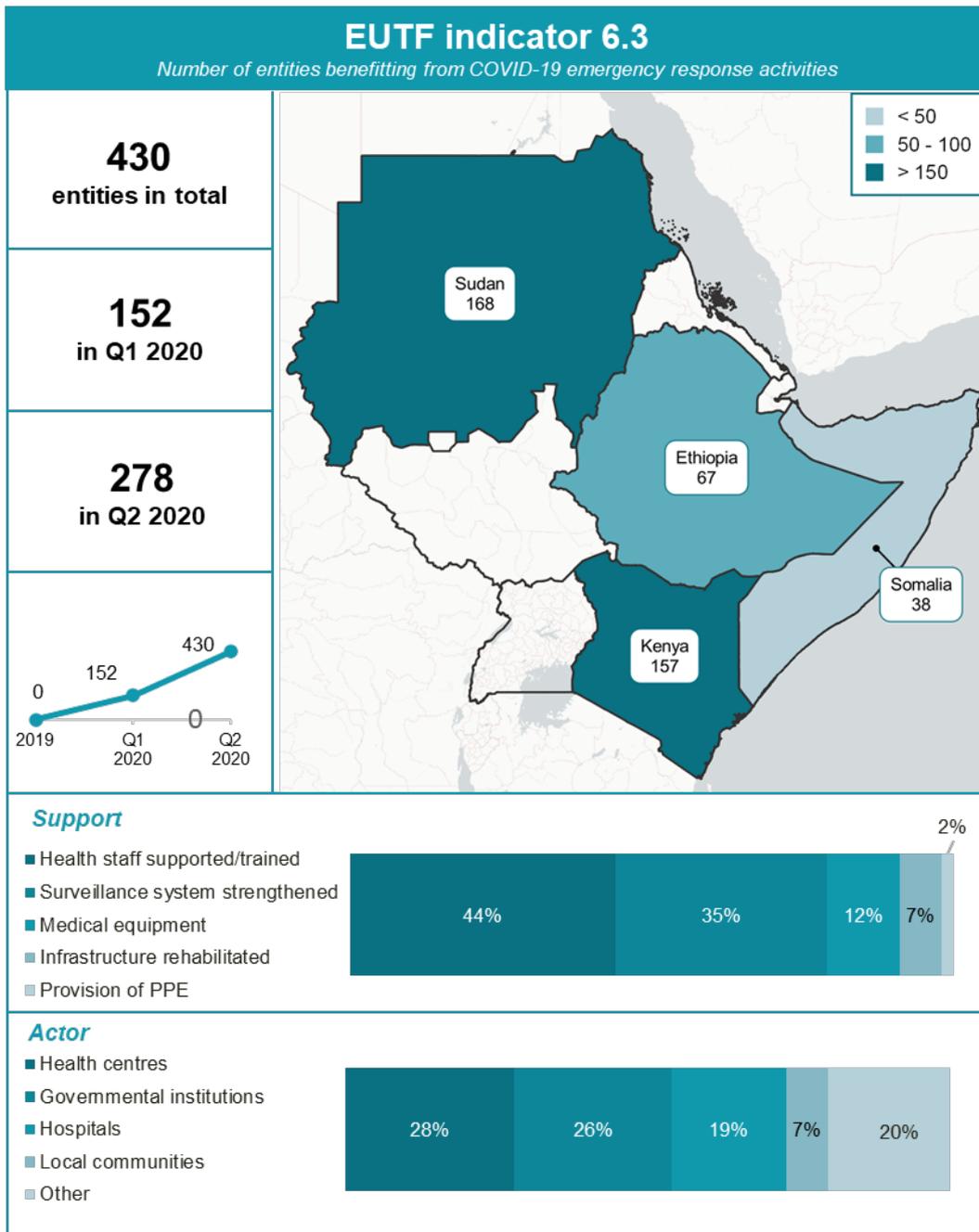
1.5.33. NUMBER OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC-RELATED SUPPLIES PROVIDED AND OR DISTRIBUTED (EUTF INDICATOR 6.1)



1.5.34. NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY BENEFITTING FROM COVID-19 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES (EUTF INDICATOR 6.2)



1.5.35. NUMBER OF ENTITIES BENEFITTING FROM COVID-19 RESPONSE ACTIVITIES (EUTF INDICATOR 6.3)



1.6. NEW METHODOLOGICAL NOTES FOR EUTF INDICATORS

Fields dictionary

| Field | Description |
|---|--|
| Title | Full official title of the indicator. |
| Code | Current code for the indicator. |
| Pre-2020 code | Indicator code before renumbering for 2020 data collection. |
| Clarifications | Most important definitions and inclusions. |
| Exclusions | Most important exclusions. |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | |
| <i>This section can be removed for abbreviated, non-technical uses of the methodological notes</i> | |
| Technical details | Complete technical details on calculations, other related indicators, and edge case inclusions / exclusions. |
| Categories | Typically, categories will be applied to all microindicators for each activity. |
| Disaggregations² | Typically, one micro-indicator should be created by relevant disaggregation item. For example, indicators counting number of beneficiaries will typically be disaggregated by gender, age group, migration status etc. All indicators are disaggregated by location whenever possible. |
| Indicative mapping questions | Questions typically asked by the MLS teams when listing project activities and outputs, and defining the relevant micro-indicators. |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| <i>This section can be removed for abbreviated, non-technical uses of the methodological notes.</i> | |
| SDG | Corresponding Sustainable Development Goal(s), if any. |
| Valetta | Corresponding Valetta Domain(s) if any. |
| Sahel Alliance | Corresponding Sahel Alliance indicator(s), if any. |
| EU Results Framework | Corresponding DEVCO Results Framework indicator, if any. |

² All categories and disaggregations will include 'Other' and 'Unspecified' categories.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: GREATER ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Table 13: EUTF Indicator 1.1, methodological note

| 1.1. JOBS CREATED ¹ | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|-----|
| Title | Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects | | |
| Code | 1.1 | Pre-2020 code | 1.1 |
| Definition | Number of jobs directly created and occupied through support from EUTF-funded projects, either by an individual agent (self-employment or within an external structure) or by a company supported by the project. | | |
| Clarifications | A job is defined as activities carried out in exchange for remuneration, a cash salary or generating a profit (e.g. self-employment) or an in-cash family gain (through family SME). | | |
| Exclusions | <p>The following categories are excluded from the indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainees (counted in indicator 1.4). • Already existing civil servants / state agent posts. Only those positions created specifically for the project are considered. For example, public health agents recruited specifically to operate a health centre created by the project will be counted in this indicator, but agents moved to the facility are not counted. • Persons recruited as staff, as part of the project implementation (by the IP or its subcontractors), M&E Officers for instance. • Indirect and induced jobs (but see exceptions below) | | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | | |
| Technical details | <p>A job is defined as activities carried out in exchange for remuneration, a cash salary or generating a profit or an in-cash family gain.</p> <p>Measure: full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs based on the regional average of 230 worked days per year.</p> <p>For any activity contributing to this indicator with part-time and/or short-term jobs through the FTE method, an additional indicator is collected: Number of people benefitting from new jobs. This additional indicator collects the number of unique beneficiaries rather than their FTE equivalent.</p> <p>For example, if a project organises cash for work activities, with 100 beneficiaries working on average 30 days during the reporting period, the project will report two values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of jobs created = $100 \times 30 / 230 = 13$ FTE • Number of people benefitting from new jobs = 100 people <p>Indirect and induced jobs are generally excluded. However, we do count jobs resulting from indirect support to job creation within Strategic Objective 1, namely: support to MSMEs counted in indicator 1.2; successful support to IGAs (indicator 1.3) resulting in a stable job creation; and jobs found by professional training beneficiaries (indicator 1.4) insofar as the job directly results from the training and the training institution can provide the information.</p> | | |
| Categories | <p>Type of support provided leading to job creation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash for work / High Intensity Labour (HIL) activities – measured through the FTE method (see above) • Support to MSMEs, for-profit cooperatives or livelihoods/village savings and loans associations (VSLA) | | |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful support for income generating activities³ • Successful support for training and/or internship/apprenticeship (including dual TVET)⁴ which leads to a job • Recruitment to staff facilities • Subsidised jobs, i.e. jobs whose salary is fully or partly (incentives) paid by projects with EUTF funding <p>Type of employment: Casual, daily labour Seasonal labour Regular wage employment Independent, self-employed, including employer Other (i.e. staff recruited for social infrastructure)</p> <p>Job qualifiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent, long-term / seasonal, short term • Formal / informal⁵ • Skilled / unskilled⁶ |
| Disaggregation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender: male, female • Disability: yes / no (Following the Washington Group Set of Questions)⁷ • Age group: youth (approximately 18-35), non-youth (35+), adults 18+⁸ • Migration status of the beneficiary: (host population, seasonal migrant, refugee / asylum seeker, internally displaced person, returnee, migrant in transit, vulnerable person/potential migrant, victim of trafficking) • Origin of the beneficiary: local (following the definition used by the project, at most the region or province); national; international; bi-national (diaspora). • Rural / urban • Location: Sub-national administrative division at level 2 (e.g. department or district) or more specific. • Sector of activity⁹ |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <p>What are the activities of your project that can contribute to creating jobs? For each of these activities: <i>How does the activity create jobs?</i>¹⁰</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFW/HIL • Successful IGA support • Support to MSMEs • Creation of infrastructure excluding HIL • Successful support for TVET training, skills development or internship/apprenticeship (e. g. following a dual TVET) |

³ Job creation is only counted 6 months after beneficiary completes programme.

⁴ Idem

⁵ A job is considered formal when it is within a formal enterprise, i.e., an enterprise registered to local or national authorities.

⁶ Unskilled or unqualified work can be performed without prior training or experience.

⁷ The Washington Group. The WG Short Set of Questions on Disability. Retrieved [here](#).

⁸ Note that 'youth' is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider 'youth'. Age brackets in 'Age group' are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators (e.g. for nutrition, <5 is more relevant, for jobs, children are not relevant etc.).

⁹ Sectors: Agriculture, fishery and livestock production or processing; Construction (includes masonry, and may include carpentry and metalwork depending on intended purpose); Wholesale and retail trade (includes petty trade); Handicraft (may include carpentry and metalwork, depending on intended purpose); Tourism; Textile and clothing; Transportation and logistics; Services to MSMEs (incl. financial services); Industrial and semi-industrial production activities; Services (including education; health, social work activities, beauty salon, electronics, etc.).

¹⁰ If possible, job creation should be assessed a significant time (3 to 6 months) after completion of the activity.

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidised jobs (including incentives) <p><i>In the case of CFW/HIL:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the objective of the CFW/HIL projects? (Infrastructure or other) Do labour-based training courses have a training vocation? What is the number of days worked (legal average) in the country? What is the number of person-days (disaggregated) generated by the activity? How many unique beneficiaries are affected by the activity? <p><i>In the case of IGA (1.3):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many jobs generated by IGAs have been verified? <p><i>In the case of support to cooperatives or livelihood groups (1.2), if the project helps / creates / supports groups:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among the supported groups, how many became MSMEs? How many people (disaggregated) per MSME? <p><i>In the case of support for MSMEs (1.2), if the project helps / creates / supports MSMEs:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many people are newly employed (disaggregated) by MSMEs as a result of this support? <p><i>In the case of skills development and / or TVET (1.4):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many of the beneficiaries who completed TVET / skills development training / internships found jobs afterwards? <p><i>Based on the previous answers, how many jobs do you think this activity generates?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender? Disability? Age? Migration status? Location? Sector? Permanent or short-term/seasonal jobs? Formal or informal jobs? Full-time or part-time jobs? Skilled jobs or not? |
|--|---|

| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
|--|--|
| SDG | Contributes to SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth. |
| Valletta | Contributes to pillar 1: Development benefits of migration and addressing the root causes of irregular migration and displacement. |
| Sahel Alliance | Contributes (under age restriction) to Theme 1, Employability of Youth. |
| EU Results Framework | DEVCO Indicator 2.11: Number of direct jobs supported and sustained. |

Table 14: EUTF Indicator 1.2, methodological note

| 1.2. MSMEs CREATED OR SUPPORTED | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| Title | Number of MSMEs created or supported | |
| Code | 1.2 | Pre-2020 code 1.2 |
| Definition | Number of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises that have received support (including for their creation) from the EUTF in the form of access to finance, enterprise development, organisation of cooperatives/livelihood groups, training, market access, or equipment provision. | |
| Clarifications | <p>MSMEs are defined as any group working together, producing and/or selling something with the aim of making a profit.</p> <p>To assess whether a structure should be considered an MSME, refer to local definition and thresholds. This indicator includes informal and formal MSMEs.</p> <p>The only important restriction is to not count what is clearly considered an income-generating activity (IGA), that has not been scaled up enough to be considered an enterprise (counted in indicator 1.3).</p> | |
| Exclusions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator does not refer to initiatives targeting companies larger than MSMEs Not-for-profit structures such as village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) or similar are excluded. | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | |
| Technical details | A given structure or economic entity should be counted only once, even if it receives multiple assistances over time, so that there is no risk of double counting. | |
| Categories | <p>Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSME created MSME supported MSME created and supported <p>Type of support provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to finance Management, governance, enterprise development, training Equipment Marketing, product development, access to market Organisation of cooperatives/livelihood groups, support package | |
| Disaggregation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector of activity¹¹ Location: Admin 1 (e.g. province) or Admin 2 (e.g. district) | |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <p><i>General questions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have you supported any for-profit groups? Of these groups, how many do you think have become MSMEs? Did you help to create or support them? How? how long? What did your support consist of? <p><i>For each MSME:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many people in the company? Before and after the project intervention (upgrade) Location Sector of activity Facilitation of access to bank financing and other financial services? Facilitation of the use of accounting services? Facilitation of 'market access'? | |

¹¹ Sectors: Agriculture, fishery and livestock production or processing; Construction; Wholesale and retail trade; Handicraft; Tourism; Textile and clothing; Transportation and logistics; Services to SMEs (incl. financial services); Industrial and semi-industrial production activities; Services (including education; health, social work activities, other service activities).

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p><i>Examples of use:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of MSMEs (successful IGA groups, cooperatives) created / supported • Number of companies supported through entrepreneurship to be legalized and launched • Number of groups supported for the production and sale of.... • Number of MSMEs created from VSLAs <p><i>Links and information to be provided for 1.1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each group / MSME mentioned above, how many people were employed? • How many jobs? Supported or created? How? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | Contributes to SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth |
| Valletta | Contributes to Pillar 1: Development benefits of migration and addressing the root causes of irregular migration and displacement |
| Sahel Alliance | Contributes (under age restriction) to Theme 1, Employability of Youth |
| EU Results Framework | N/A |

Table 15: EUTF Indicator 1.3, methodological note

| | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|-----|
| 1.3. INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES (IGAS) | | | |
| Title | Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs) | | |
| Code | 1.3 | Pre-2020 code | 1.3 |
| Definition | Number of people supported in the development of income generating activities: financing (loans or grants); business development services and/or participation in entrepreneurship awareness and financial education programmes. | | |
| Clarifications | N/A | | |
| Exclusions | This indicator does not refer to initiatives targeting returnees' reintegration (indicator 3.5). | | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | | |
| Technical details | <p>The trainings included in this indicator (entrepreneurship, IGA) are different from the training included in 1.4 (longer, more specialised training etc.). They are also different from the training courses recorded in 2.3 (nutritional assistance) and 2.4 (food security) because they focus on income generation.</p> <p>Support is only counted if it is tangible (e.g. training or materials but not the act of putting a beneficiary in contact with an association).</p> <p>This indicator only counts SUPPORT to beneficiaries in developing IGAs, NOT success. The transformation of support into an effective IGA / employment is included in 1.1.</p> | | |
| Categories | <p>Type of support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IGA training • Entrepreneurship training • Training of members of savings and loans village associations (VSLAs) • Material support, initial equipment • Access to finance • Group establishment • Business development | | |
| Disaggregation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender: male, female • Disability: yes/no • Migration status: refugee / asylum seeker, internally displaced person, host community, migrant in transit, vulnerable/potential migrant, victim of trafficking (included here when | | |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), returnee (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), seasonal worker</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age group: youth (approximately 18-35), non youth (35+), adults 18+¹² • Location: Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) • Sector of activity¹³ |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <p><i>What IGA activities are you implementing?</i></p> <p><i>By activity</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many beneficiaries? • By gender, age, type/status of beneficiary, location etc. <p><i>Are they the same or different beneficiaries (if a beneficiary receives more than one support for this indicator, it is counted only once - including over time)</i></p> <p><i>Related to indicator 1.1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the people mentioned above who received support to develop IGAs, how many do you think have actually developed IGAs? (These people are counted under 'self employment from successful IGA' in 1.1) |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | Contributes to SDG 8, decent work and economic growth |
| Valletta | Contributes to Pillar 1: Development benefits of migration and addressing the root causes of irregular migration and displacement |
| Sahel Alliance | Contributes (under age restriction) to Theme 1, Employability of Youth |
| EU Results Framework | N/A |

¹² Note that 'youth' is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider 'youth'. Age brackets in 'Age group' are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non youth or child / adult).

¹³ Sectors: Agriculture, fishery and livestock production or processing; Construction; Wholesale and retail trade; Handicraft; Tourism; Textile and clothing; Transportation and logistics; Services to SMEs (incl. financial services); Industrial and semi-industrial production activities; Services (including education; health, social work activities, other service activities).

Table 16: EUTF Indicator 1.4, methodological note

| 1.4. PROFESSIONAL TRAININGS (TVET) AND/OR SKILLS DEVELOPMENT | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|-----|
| Title | Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development | | |
| Code | 1.4 | Pre-2020 code | 1.4 |
| Definition | Number of people who have completed vocational training and/or skills development programs (including financial literacy) | | |
| Clarifications | <p>Number of beneficiaries who have completed a full course of vocational training (VET) - technical, dual (with professional experience) and/or entrepreneurial and/or financial education.</p> <p>Formal and non-formal training delivering diplomas or certificates are included.</p> <p>If the same person benefits from several trainings, they should be counted only once, whenever possible.</p> | | |
| Exclusions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purely academic trainings without clearly identified links with the job market • People recruited by the Implementing Partner or one of its subcontractors (except TVET trainers in cases listed below). | | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | | |
| Technical details | Trainers (in particular TVET teachers) are included as beneficiaries if their training is relatively long and generic and they can keep a job at a training institution when the funding stops. If their training is short, very specific to the goal of the project, is not really making them make significant progress towards employability, they are not counted. | | |
| Categories | <p>Training type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical (TVET) • Dual education (TVET and internship) • Financial training • Entrepreneurship training • Internship • Apprenticeship • Skills development (including financial literacy, professional skills) • TVET and skills development <p>Certification from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationally accredited institution • Non-accredited institution • No certification | | |
| Disaggregation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender: male, female • Disability: yes, no • Age group: 15-24, 25-34, 35-64, 65+¹⁴ • Migration status: refugee / asylum seeker, internally displaced person, host community, migrant in transit, vulnerable/potential migrant, victim of trafficking (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), returnee (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), trainer • Location: Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) • Sector¹⁵ | | |

¹⁴ Note that age brackets for this indicator are more specific than in other indicators.

¹⁵ Sectors: Agriculture, fishery and livestock production or processing; Construction; Wholesale and retail trade; Handicraft; Tourism; Textile and clothing; Transportation and logistics; Services to SMEs (incl. financial services); Industrial and semi-industrial production activities; Services (including education; health, social work activities, other service activities).

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration: Less than 7 days; 7 days to three months; three months to a year; more than a year |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What kind of training do beneficiaries follow? (see support type) • How long is the training? • Is there a certification at the end of the training? If yes, is the certification accredited? • Which sector(s)? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | Contributes to SDG 8, decent work and economic growth |
| Valletta | Contributes to Pillar 1: Development benefits of migration and addressing the root causes of irregular migration and displacement |
| Sahel Alliance | Contributes (under age restriction) to Theme 1, Employability of Youth |
| EU Results Framework | Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace-based VET/skills development |

Table 17: EUTF Indicator 1.5, methodological note

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------|-----|
| 1.5. BUSINESS INFRASTRUCTURES | | | |
| Title | Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved | | |
| Code | 1.5 | Pre-2020 code | 1.6 |
| Definition | Number of industrial parks and business infrastructure created or developed through activities such as building the facilities, facilitating financial investments, promoting eco-friendly regulations for the industrial parks and business infrastructure etc. | | |
| Clarifications | Business infrastructures should be collective ones (e.g. infrastructures used by for-profit cooperatives), i.e., not for the sole use of one given company. They should be used by for-profit economic activities, for production, storage, office space, etc. | | |
| Exclusions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common infrastructures supported specifically with the goal of improving food security in the area. These should be filed in 2.1 bis. • Social infrastructure providing basic social services, are counted in 2.1 bis. | | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | | |
| Technical details | N/A | | |
| Categories | <p>Type of support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure constructed • Infrastructure expanded or improved <p>Economic sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, fishery and livestock production or processing • Construction • Wholesale and retail trade • Handicraft • Tourism • Textile and clothing • Transportation and logistics • Services to SMEs (incl. financial services) • Industrial and semi-industrial production activities • Services (including education; health, social work activities, other service activities) • TVET centres <p>Size of infrastructure: (indicative cost of the project activity – not necessarily of the infrastructure itself – in EUR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than €1,000 • €1,000 to €10,000 • €10,000 to €100,000 | | |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • €100,000 € to €1,000,000 • over €1,000,000 |
| Disaggregation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did the activity build, expand, or improve the infrastructure? • What was the purpose of the infrastructure? • What is the economic sector of the infrastructure? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | Contributes to SDG 8, decent work and economic growth |
| Valletta | Contributes to Pillar 1: Development benefits of migration and addressing the root causes of irregular migration and displacement |
| Sahel Alliance | N/A |
| EU Results Framework | 2.12 Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen investment climate |

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES

Table 18: EUTF Indicator 2.1, methodological note

| 2.1. LOCAL PLANS | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| Title | Number of local development plans directly supported | |
| Code | 2.1 | Pre-2020 code 2.1 |
| Definition | Number of plans (policy, strategic and implementation documents) for local development which the EUTF has contributed to develop with local authorities, communities, grassroots organizations and/or civil society. | |
| Clarifications | N/A | |
| Exclusions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local plans which are not related to resilience/local development will be mapped under 4.6 (number of laws, strategies, policies, and plans developed/supported). National strategies are excluded. | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | |
| Technical details | This indicator exclusively includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional, local development plans Plans related to EUTF resilience programmes/local development | |
| Categories | Subject of the development plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development/infrastructure Conflict resolution | |
| Disaggregation | Location: Admin 2 (e.g. district) | |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the plan about? To what administrative division does the local development plan apply? | |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | | |
| SDG | Depending on the sector(s), may contribute indirectly to all following SDGs : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 1, No Poverty SDG 2, Zero Hunger SDG 3, Good Health and Well-being SDG 4, Quality Education SDG 6, Clean Water and Sanitation SDG 7, Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 9, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 10, Reduced Inequality SDG 12, Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 13, Climate Action SDG 15, Life on Land | |
| Valletta | Contributes indirectly to Pillar 1: Development benefits of migration in terms of development, and the fight against the root causes of irregular migration and displacement | |
| Sahel Alliance | Depending on the sector(s), may contribute indirectly to the following Sahel Alliance objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employability of young people Agriculture, rural development and food security Energy and climate Governance Decentralization and basic services | |
| EU Results Framework | N/A | |

Table 19: EUTF Indicator 2.1 bis, methodological note

2.1 BIS. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------------|---------|
| Title | Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated | | |
| Code | 2.1 bis | Pre-2020 code | 2.1 bis |
| Definition | Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated (categorized by size) | | |
| Clarifications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe spaces should be counted if directly related to a basic social service (e.g. psychosocial support is provided) • Agricultural infrastructures are included as long as they are primarily destined to social services such as food security, as opposed to economic development. For example, if an agriculture-based infrastructure is used for grain storage, and the main goal is to enhance food security or vulnerable beneficiaries' income generation, the infrastructure will be counted here. Related improved or rehabilitated land is counted under EUTF indicator 2.6. • Recreation centres and youth centres etc. (especially in refugee camps or settlements) are mapped here. Child-friendly spaces go under 'Protection'. • When the program procures materials and/or equipment for the construction or rehabilitation, but does not perform the construction work itself, we still count the activity in this indicator. • Include unit cost of infrastructure. | | |
| Exclusions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offices built specifically for service providers • If the property rights of the infrastructures built do not belong to the State (national or local government, community), these infrastructures should not be counted here. For example, houses built and given to beneficiaries as private ownership are not counted, whereas houses built for public ownership and lent to people can be counted. • Micro-infrastructures (latrines, wells, electricity) in private houses are excluded, and can be counted as part of indicator 2.2, basic services. • Any infrastructures built for services that are not considered 'social services' or linked to resilience are excluded: TVET centres (mapped under 1.6), district administration offices, local courts and police stations (all mapped under 4.1), migration unit offices (mapped under 4.1) | | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | | |
| Technical details | <p>The indicator is about construction and rehabilitation of <u>social</u> infrastructure. Social infrastructure can be broadly defined as facilities that support social services. This includes a wide provision of public goods including transport infrastructure such as roads. Infrastructures counted under this indicator need to be related to other indicators under SO 2 (e.g. food-security, social services etc.).</p> <p>Each infrastructure, no matter its size, is counted as one infrastructure. For example, a communal latrine or a shallow well is counted as one infrastructure; a paved road section is also counted as one infrastructure. In order to have a way to compute a more meaningful aggregate, an estimate of the project expenditure on the construction or rehabilitation activity should be given, within the five categories listed below.</p> <p>One road, no matter the number of km should be counted as one social infrastructure. However, the length of the section should be collected in a separate micro-indicator (not mapped to a common EUTF output indicator, but to provide additional analyses). This is necessary to provide values to EU RF indicator 2.16 ('total length of road'). The cost of the activity should also be collected.</p> <p>Recreation centres and youth centres etc. (especially in refugee camps or settlements) are mapped here. Child-friendly spaces go under 'Protection'.</p> | | |

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| Categories | <p>Size of infrastructure: (indicative cost of the project activity – not necessarily of the infrastructure itself – in EUR, per unit [e.g. per latrine])</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than €1,000 • €1,000 to €10,000 • €10,000 to €100,000 • €100,000 € to €1,000,000 • over €1,000,000 <p>Type of service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education (e.g. schools constructed or rehabilitated, establishment of experimental centres) • Energy (e.g. number of power networks constructed) • Health care • Housing / shelter (e.g. number of housing units built) • Legal assistance (e.g. number of legal centres built) • Nutrition and food security (e.g. storage, processing for food security) • Social protection • Water and sanitation (e.g. water systems, but also wells, water treatment stations, water harvesting systems - all aimed at humans; latrines constructed or rehabilitated) • Migrant-related (MRC, ETM centre) • Road/airstrips • COVID labs • COVID testing clinics • Other COVID infrastructure (including shelters / quarantine spaces) <p>Type of support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure constructed • Infrastructure rehabilitated/expanded • Infrastructure equipped • Infrastructure maintained |
| Disaggregation | Location: Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What type of infrastructures does the project build? • Where are they built? • At what level (national, provincial, local) do people profit from these infrastructures? • Are they accessible to the general public? To a large group of individuals? Or to a small group of individuals? • In the case of safe spaces: are there social services (e.g. psychosocial support) provided in the safe spaces you build? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | <p>Depending on the type of infrastructure, can contribute to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 3, Good Health and Well-being, • SDG 4, Quality Education, • SDG 6, Clean Water and Sanitation, • SDG 9, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure |
| Valletta | Assets of migration in terms of development, and the fight against the root causes of irregular migration and displacement |
| Sahel Alliance | Decentralization and basic services |
| EU Results Framework | <p>Depending on the type of infrastructure, can contribute to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU RF 2.10, Renewable energy generation capacity installed (MW) with EU support • EU RF 2.16, Total length of road supported by the EU through a) construction, b) rehabilitation, c) maintenance (kms) |

Table 20: EUTF Indicator 2.2, methodological note

| 2.2. BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERED | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Title | Number of basic social services delivered | |
| Code | 2.2 | Pre-2020 code |
| Definition | Number of basic services such as health (including psychosocial support, sexual and reproductive, GBV), water (potable), sanitation, education, housing, domestic energy and legal aid. | |
| Clarifications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a project pays direct staff under EUTF indicator 1.1 (incentives provided) and as a result of this intervention, health consultations occur which would not have been delivered without this intervention, then we can include the consultations in this indicator. • Returnees that get assistance <i>as part of a larger group</i>, generic assistance – are mapped here. • Action for GBV cases: if it is psychosocial or medical treatment related to GBV, then it goes under Health (either Medical treatment or Psychosocial support / counselling), other types of support/protection related to GBV go under Protection (including GBV), all in this indicator. • Cooking stoves are included in this indicator. • Connecting housing units to the electrical grid is included in this indicator. • People who are part of Child Protection & GBV referral system are included in this indicator. | |
| Exclusions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition and food security are not counted under 2.2, but in 2.3 (nutrition) and 2.4 (food security). • Excludes targets from indicator 3.2 (migrants and victims of trafficking) • Returnees are not included (they are in 3.4. and 3.5) unless a service is offered to a larger group of people including them but not specifically targeted at them. • Power supply networks and street lighting are counted in 2.1 bis Social infrastructures and their beneficiaries in 2.9 Access to services. | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | |
| Technical details | <p>In general, we try to count unique services given to unique individuals. If the same individual receives several distinct services, they will be counted several times. However, when the same service is delivered in steps or instalments, it should be counted as <u>one</u> service, and at the individual/household level.</p> <p>Health services, legal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count per service (consultations, vaccinations, legal services delivered). • If an individual receives a medical consultation and subsequently (separately) a vaccination – this would count as two services received. • If an individual receives a series of treatment for the same problem (i.e. 4 consultations during pregnancy, 3 shots of the same vaccine, a long-term regular psychiatric assistance), and if the IP can identify them as one action, they are counted as one. <p>Education services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of services given to the individual. • However, if the same service is given several times, it will be counted once and per individual. For 'Education – school material support', it is counted per individual even if the individual in question receives two desks and a pen. If the school material support is given in two separate years, then it can be counted as two separate services. | |

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| | <p>Energy/ House construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of services delivered at household level. • However, if the same service is given several times, it will be counted once and per household. <p>Sanitation and Water services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of services at household level if the service is directly targeted/provided at individual and/or household level (e.g. latrine). • However, if the same service is given several times, it will be counted once and per household. <p>Difference between 2.2 and 2.9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a service is delivered at the community level, then beneficiaries gaining improved access to that service are counted under EUTF indicator 2.9. Beneficiaries are counted under EUTF indicator 2.2 when they <u>directly</u> receive a service or when the household is a direct beneficiary. • 2.2 includes precise figures: vaccination campaigns, actual <i>direct</i>, counted beneficiaries of specific services. • 2.9 counts overall reach. • Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The school capacity in number of students for a newly built or refurbished school falls under 'access' (2.9) while distribution of school materials, referrals etc. fall under 2.2 'direct benefit'. - Similarly, for health, the number of women in the community (reach) having access to a newly refurbished maternal wing falls under 'access' (2.9) while distribution of drugs, contraceptives, vaccination fall under 2.2. <p>NB. If one beneficiary benefits from several different types of services, we will count the number of services, not the unique beneficiaries. (e.g. 1 beneficiary receives 1 vaccine and 1 set of books for class = 2 services counted).</p> |
| <p>Categories</p> | <p>Type of service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tuition fees ○ School material (e.g. books etc.) • Energy • Health care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Medical treatment ○ Psychosocial support • Housing / shelter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Housing construction, rehabilitation ○ Private household equipment • Legal assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Legal counselling ○ Documentation • Social protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transport support ○ Referral ○ Protection • Water and sanitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Latrines ○ Water household supply • GBV • COVID <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Testing |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Medical therapy ○ Hospitalisation ○ Psychosocial treatment ○ Referral to safe spaces or quarantine spaces ○ Shelter assistance ○ Other COVID-related service <p>Type of support provided</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Equipment/supplies ● Services |
| Disaggregation | <p>Gender: male, female</p> <p>Age group: youth (approximately 18-35), non-youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+¹⁶</p> <p>Location: Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)</p> <p>Migration status: Refugee / asylum-seeker, IDP, host community, vulnerable people/potential migrant, victim of trafficking (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), returnee (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), seasonal migrant, migrant in transit.</p> |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What are the types of services delivered by the activity? ● What is the profile of beneficiaries? ● Are some of these services delivered in steps or instalments? If so, can you provide unique number of beneficiaries for these services? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | <p>Contributes to the following SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SDG 1, End poverty in all its forms ● SDG 3, Health ● SDG 4, Education ● SDG 6, Water and sanitation ● SDG 7, Energy |
| Valletta | Assets of migration in terms of development, and the fight against the root causes of irregular migration and displacement. |
| Sahel Alliance | Decentralisation and basic services. |
| EU Results Framework | No indicators that count the number of services (DEVCO indicators count per beneficiary). See EUTF indicator 2.9. |

Table 21: EUTF Indicator 2.3, methodological note

| 2.3. PEOPLE RECEIVING NUTRITION ASSISTANCE | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|-----|
| Title | Number of people receiving nutrition assistance | | |
| Code | 2.3 | Pre-2020 code | 2.3 |
| Definition | Number of people benefitting from nutrition related treatment and / or training on improved nutritional practices. | | |
| Clarifications | In the case of people attending cooking demonstrations, only people trained/attending are counted (NOT their households), i.e. only direct beneficiaries. | | |

¹⁶ Note that 'youth' is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider 'youth'. Age brackets in 'Age group' are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators (e.g. for nutrition, <5 is more relevant etc).

| | |
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| Exclusions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition services delivered to returnees (they are covered under 3.4. and 3.5) unless a service is offered to a larger group of people, including them but not specifically targeting them. • Same for migrants in transit. • Awareness raising campaigns on nutrition (they are counted in 2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience and basic rights). |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | |
| Technical details | <p>This indicator refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All activities whose final goal is to improve the beneficiaries' nutrition security according to the following definition: <i>'Nutrition is the intake of food, considered in relation to the body's dietary needs. Good nutrition – an adequate, well balanced diet combined with regular physical activity – is a cornerstone of good health. Poor nutrition can lead to reduced immunity, increased susceptibility to disease, impaired physical and mental development, and reduced productivity.'</i>¹⁷ Nutrition security focuses on food consumption by the household or the individual and on how that food is utilised by the body. • For this indicator, we count per individual (not per household nor per treatment distributed). For example, if an individual receives malnutrition treatment three times, he will be counted once. |
| Categories | <p>Support Type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dietary training, including cooking demonstrations • Malnutrition treatment • Nutrition supplies • Nutrition-sensitive agricultural training • Malnutrition screening |
| Disaggregation | <p>Gender: male, female Disability: yes/no Age group: youth (approximately 18-35), non-youth (35+), children under 5, children 6-17, children 0-17, adults 18+¹⁸ Migration status: refugee / asylum seeker, IDP, host community, vulnerable people/potential migrants, migrant in transit, victim of trafficking (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), returnee (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), seasonal migrant. Location: Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)</p> |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What nutrition-related activities do you perform? • What group(s) of beneficiaries do these activities target? (for targets exclusions) • Are you sure these activities should be counted as nutrition, or should they be counted as food security? (to discriminate between 2.3 and 2.4) |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | Contributes to SDG 2: Zero hunger |
| Valletta | Assets of migration in terms of development, and the fight against the root causes of irregular migration and displacement |
| Sahel Alliance | Rural development and food security |
| EU Results Framework | For relevant beneficiaries, contributes to EU RF 2.6 : Number of women of reproductive age, adolescent girls and children under 5 reached by nutrition related interventions with EU support |

Table 22: EUTF Indicator 2.4, methodological note

| | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|-----|
| 2.4. PEOPLE RECEIVING FOOD SECURITY-RELATED ASSISTANCE | | | |
| Title | Number of people receiving food security-related assistance | | |
| Code | 2.4 | Pre-2020 code | 2.4 |

¹⁷ Definition retrieved at who.int

¹⁸ Note that 'youth' is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider 'youth'. Age brackets in 'Age group' are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators (e.g. for nutrition, <5 is more relevant etc).

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Definition | Number of people whose livelihoods and food security have been supported through social protection schemes, technical training in agricultural practices, support to agricultural production, agricultural inputs (livestock farming and farming tools and seeds) land development (lowlands, vegetable gardens etc.) and water points for livestock etc. |
| Clarifications | <p>This indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meteorological support to small farmers, as well as small-scale shock reduction activities. • Agricultural / veterinary inputs or trainings aimed at <u>subsistence</u> are mapped under 2.4, while similar inputs or assistance aimed at business fall under 1.3. NB: in the case of people trained on better agricultural practices, only people trained are counted (NOT the other members of their households), i.e. only direct beneficiaries. • Certifying agricultural trainings go under 1.4. • Includes people that receive vouchers to go to the market. • Includes people working in kitchen gardens. |
| Exclusions | <p>If the final goal of the activity is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition, the activity will go under 2.3 • Economic profit, the activity will go under 1.3 <p>This indicator <u>excludes</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Returnees (they are counted under 3.4. and 3.5) unless a service is offered to a larger group of people including them but not specifically targeted at them. Same for migrants in transit - Activities only linked to agriculture, and not food security. Example: agricultural practices can be mapped under 1.3 or 2.4 depending on the final goal of the activity. |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | |
| Technical details | <p>This indicator refers to all activities whose final goal is to improve beneficiaries' food security, according to the following definition <i>'People are considered food secure when they have availability and adequate access at all times to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life. Food security analysts look at the combination of the following three main elements: food availability, food access, and food utilisation.'</i>¹⁹</p> <p>As food security activities usually benefit not only the direct recipients but also a larger group around them, we count in this indicator all the members of the beneficiaries' households (except in trainings where we only count the person trained – see inclusions above). If the IP is unable to provide a total number of people in the beneficiary households, we will multiply the number of individual, direct beneficiaries by an average number of people per household taken from relevant national statistics (with the IP's agreement). (Note that in the latter case, gender will become irrelevant as averages will be taken).</p> <p>If one household receives multiple types of assistance, we will use a multiplier to avoid double-counting.</p> |
| Categories | <p>Type of support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Farming inputs and/or tools ○ Training on agricultural practices ○ Land rehabilitation ○ Irrigation or water access • Livestock: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Livestock distribution ○ Livestock vaccination ○ Veterinary services excluding vaccination |

¹⁹ Definition on wfp.org

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| Disaggregation | <p>Gender: male, female</p> <p>Disability: yes/no</p> <p>Age group: youth (approximately 18-35), non-youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+²⁰</p> <p>Migration status: Refugee / asylum-seeker, IDP, host community, victim of trafficking (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), returnee (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), vulnerable person / potential migrant.</p> <p>Type of beneficiary: pastoralist/farmer/agro-pastoralist</p> <p>Location: Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)</p> |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the project provide support to beneficiaries' food security? • What types of support is provided? • To what categories of beneficiaries? • Does the project provide land rehabilitation? In this case, also see indicator 2.6, and ask the number of hectares of land rehabilitated/benefitting from improved agricultural practices |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | Contributes to SDG 2: Zero hunger |
| Valletta | Assets of migration in terms of development, and the fight against the root causes of irregular migration and displacement |
| Sahel Alliance | Agriculture, rural development and food security |
| EU Results Framework | <p>Depending on the support type and type of beneficiary, this indicator contributes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU RF 2.1, Number of food insecure people receiving assistance through interventions supported by the EU • EU RF 2.3, Number of smallholders reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land <p>Note that EU RF 2.4, Agricultural land and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support (ha), is linked to EUTF indicator 2.6.</p> |

Table 23: EUTF Indicator 2.5, methodological note

| | | | |
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| 2.5. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES | | | |
| Title | Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies | | |
| Code | 2.5 | Pre-2020 code | 2.5 |
| Definition | Number of local governments and / or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies. This includes the creation of early warning systems on natural disasters, epidemics and food-security. | | |
| Clarifications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes <u>local</u> disaster reduction policies, strategies and plans. • Includes early warning systems (rather here than in 5.2). | | |
| Exclusions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excludes <u>national</u> disaster reduction policies, strategies and plans which go in 4.6. | | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | | |
| Technical details | N/A | | |
| Categories | <p>Type of action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development support • Implementation support • Development <u>and</u> implementation support <p>Type of actor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community | | |

²⁰ Note that 'youth' is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider 'youth'. Age brackets in 'Age group' are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators (e.g. for nutrition, <5 is more relevant etc).

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local civilian institutions <p>Type of subject:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DRR EWS on natural disasters EWS on epidemics EWS on food security |
| Disaggregation | Location: Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What support to risk reduction strategies do you provide? To what level of government? On which subject(s)? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | Cross cutting indicator, indirectly contributes to the following SDGs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 3, Good Health and Well-being SDG 4, Quality Education SDG 6, Clean Water and Sanitation SDG 9, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure |
| Valletta | Contributes to the following sector: Assets of migration in terms of development, and the fight against the root causes of irregular migration and displacement |
| Sahel Alliance | Indirectly contributes to the following sectors: decentralization and basic services |
| EU Results Framework | Contributes to EU RF 2.19 , Number of countries and cities with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies: a) developed, b) under implementation with EU support |

Table 24: EUTF Indicator 2.6, methodological note

| | | |
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| 2.6. HECTARES OF AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL ECOSYSTEMS | | |
| Title | Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support. | |
| Code | 2.6 | Pre-2020 code 2.6 |
| Definition | Hectares of (agricultural, pastoral, forestry and fish farming-related) land or water bodies that have been rehabilitated, irrigated, where better practices have been established and/or that have benefited from ecological restoration or demining activities. | |
| Clarifications | N/A | |
| Exclusions | De-mining activities <i>per se</i> are excluded, unless they concern agricultural land, in which case they are categorized under agricultural land rehabilitation. | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | |
| Technical details | N/A | |
| Categories | <p>Type of land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural land Pastoral land Water bodies Forests and others <p>Type of action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation Rehabilitation Improved agricultural practices Secure land tenures Ecological restoration (e.g., reforestation) | |

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| Disaggregation | Location: Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do some of your activities consist in rehabilitating land or water bodies that can be used for agriculture, pastoralism, forestry or fish farming? If yes, what does the activity consist in? How many hectares of land (or size of water body) have been rehabilitated or otherwise improved? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | Contributes to SDG 2: Zero Hunger |
| Valletta | Assets of migration in terms of development, and the fight against the root causes of irregular migration and displacement |
| Sahel Alliance | Agriculture, rural development and food security; energy and climate |
| EU Results Framework | This indicator directly contributes to EU RF 2.4: Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support (ha). |

Table 25: EUTF Indicator 2.7, methodological note

| | | |
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| 2.7. SENSITISATION ON RESILIENCE AND BASIC RIGHTS | | |
| Title | Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights. | |
| Code | 2.7 | Pre-2020 code 2.7 |
| Definition | Number of people (refugees / asylum-seekers, IDPs, returnees, migrants in transit, seasonal migrants, host communities and other vulnerable people / potential migrants) reached by campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights. | |
| Clarifications | <p>This indicator includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campaigns for raising awareness on nutrition. Groups that meet (regularly) to discuss certain social issues (e.g. gender equality). This indicator is generally seen as more passive but can include active discussions, with support type being <i>Club or group</i>. | |
| Exclusions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campaigns on migration are covered in 3.3. | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | |
| Technical details | <p>This indicator includes face-to-face information campaigns and events as well as mass media campaigns (on broadcast media or social networks).</p> <p>Care should be taken not to double-count people reached by several campaigns, or overestimate the effective reach of broadcast media campaigns, as this would rapidly result in the total population of a country being reached several times over.</p> <p>When sufficient guarantee of credibility of the reach figures are not provided, or when the figures would result in a substantial part of the country covered, the MLS team reserves the right to discard the reported figures.</p> <p>Social networks should provide accurate and detailed reach figures and take care of restricting the figures to people who live in the country of operation.</p> <p>For leaflets, count at most one person reached by leaflet distributed.</p> | |
| Categories | <p>Support type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Event Face-to-face campaign Mass-media campaigns (radio, TV, social media, billboards, leaflets) Club or group Training or demonstration <p>Campaign subject:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human rights Security Protection | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gender, GBV ● Education ● Energy ● Health care ● Housing / shelter ● Legal assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land tenure ○ Other legal topics ● Nutrition and food security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nutrition ○ Agriculture / livestock ○ Other food security ● Social protection ● Water and sanitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hygiene and sanitation ○ Water ● COVID specific ● Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DRR |
| Disaggregation | <p>Age group: youth (approximately 18-35), non-youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+²¹</p> <p>Gender: male, female</p> <p>Migration status: Refugee / asylum-seeker, IDP, host community, vulnerable people/potential migrants, migrants in transit, victim of trafficking (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), returnee (included here when part of a wide group; targeted returnee/reintegration assistance goes in SO3), seasonal migrants.</p> <p>Location: Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)</p> |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <p>For any large group of people reached on broadcast media or social media campaigns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How to you estimate the effective reach of the campaign? ● Have you already reported other campaigns targeting the same audience? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | <p>Does not directly contribute to SDGs.</p> <p>Cross cutting indicator, indirectly linked to the following SDGs depending on the topic of the campaign: SGD 1, No Poverty; SGD 2, Zero Hunger; SGD 3, Good Health and Well-being; SGD 4, Quality Education; SGD 6, Clean Water and Sanitation; SGD 7, Affordable and Clean Energy; SGD 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth; SGD 9, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SGD 10, Reduced Inequality; SGD 12, Responsible Consumption and Production; SGD 13, Climate Action; and SGD 15, Life on Land.</p> |
| Valletta | Assets of migration in terms of development, and the fight against the root causes of irregular migration and displacement. |
| Sahel Alliance | Possible indirect contribution to: Rural development and food security; Energy and climate; Governance; Decentralization and basic services. |
| EU Results Framework | N/A |

Table 26: EUTF Indicator 2.8, methodological note

2.8. CAPACITY BUILDING TO STRENGTHEN SERVICE DELIVERY

²¹ Note that 'youth' is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider 'youth'. Age brackets in 'Age group' are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators (e.g. for nutrition, <5 is more relevant etc).

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------------|-----|
| Title | Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery. | | |
| Code | 2.8 | Pre-2020 code | 2.8 |
| Definition | Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery, including teachers trained to improve their level, extension workers on health, sanitation, agriculture or veterinary. Services included here are social services, pertaining to the resilience objective. | | |
| Clarifications | N/A | | |
| Exclusions | <p>This indicator excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services not considered basic social services and pertaining to the resilience objective are excluded. For example, employment, vocational education, micro-finance (all pertaining to SO1) are excluded. • Short trainings to raise awareness about health/or other topic related to resilience, which will go under 2.7 (and tend to address the general population as opposed to service delivery providers). • People who are trained in data collection/ME/project management. | | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | | |
| Technical details | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Type of Actor, all extension workers (agriculture, health) should be tagged as ‘service provider’ (not community/ civil society volunteer service provider), to avoid problems when tagging trainings that target both health workers (health centre staff) and health extension workers, for example. (The ‘community/civil society volunteer service provider’ tag can be used for those involved in exclusively community-based activities, such as PTA members, etc.) • In addition, management committees (such as a water management committee) should be tagged as ‘community/volunteer service provider’ unless it is clear that the people involved are technical staff and/or paid. • Government staff trained on DRR is included in this indicator (‘Other’ category). • Trainers/facilitators that are government staff are counted here. Also, if they are community members and therefore likely to adopt a training role in the future. • Training of trainers only IF they are from the community and therefore likely to adopt a trainer role in the longer term. Example: Deaf children and their guardians trained on education adapted for the hard of hearing, guardians were mapped here. • Only those providing direct services (e.g. teachers, nurses) should be counted under this indicator. Persons trained who are indirectly providing services such as ministry-level staff should be excluded. | | |
| Categories | <p>Type of service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Energy • Health care • Housing / shelter • Legal assistance • Nutrition and food security • Water and sanitation • COVID specific <p>Type of actor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community/volunteer service providers • Local civilian institutions • Service providers • CSO/NGO staff | | |
| Disaggregation | <p>Gender: male, female</p> <p>Migration status: refugee / asylum-seeker, IDP, host community, returnee, vulnerable people/potential migrant.</p> | | |

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| | Location: Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What types of capacity building activities do you perform that sees to improve basic service delivery? • What types of actors are supported? • What type of service delivery do you mean to improve? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | Contributes to the following SDGs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 1, End poverty in all its forms • SDG 2, Zero hunger • SDG 3, Health; • SDG 4, Education; • SDG 6, Water and sanitation • SDG 7, Energy |
| Valletta | Assets of migration in terms of development, and the fight against the root causes of irregular migration and displacement. |
| Sahel Alliance | Decentralization and basic services. |
| EU Results Framework | N/A |

Table 27: EUTF Indicator 2.9, methodological note

| | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 2.9. IMPROVED ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES | | |
| Title | Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers) | |
| Code | 2.9 | Pre-2020 code 2.9 |
| Definition | Number of people receiving improved access to basic services such as health (including psycho social support, sexual and reproductive health, GBV) water (potable), sanitation, basic education, housing, domestic energy and legal aid, as well as cash / social transfers. | |
| Clarifications | This is generally related to 2.1 bis or, to a lesser extent, 2.8: when a social infrastructure is built / rehabilitated (2.1bis) or service providers are trained, overall, how many people will have an improved access to basic services? | |
| Exclusions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services not considered basic social services and not pertaining to the resilience objective are excluded. For example, employment, vocational education, micro-finance (all pertaining to SO1) are excluded. | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | |
| Technical details | Related to 2.2 but 2.9 focuses on <i>reach</i> and the positive side-effects of building and rehabilitating infrastructure as well as training vs. 2.2 counts numbers of services delivered. <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of students benefitting from construction of a school fits here. • Same for community members with improved access to health due to building / rehabilitation of a clinic. • Connection of camps to national grid, street lighting and powering communal kitchens is counted here, while providing electricity to individual shelters/houses is counted under 2.2. <p>Health infrastructures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of beneficiaries is typically the number of target people living in the catchment area • When multiple infrastructures are built in the same area, beneficiaries should be counted only once. Adjustments will be made through multipliers if needed. | |

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| | <p>Water: Catchment areas for the water point</p> <p>Education: School capacity</p> <p>Cash / social transfers: The number of beneficiaries should be the total number of family members benefiting from the transfers. If the IP is not able to provide a precise number, but provides the number of unique transfers, multiply by the average number of people per household in the country.</p> |
| Categories | <p>Type of service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Energy • Health care • Housing / shelter • Legal assistance • Nutrition and food security • Social protection • Water and sanitation • Cash / social transfer |
| Disaggregation | <p>Location: Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)</p> <p>Migration status: vulnerable/potential migrant, refugee, IDP</p> |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are you building or rehabilitating any social infrastructure? • If yes, what is the catchment area or the capacity of the infrastructure? • Are you training or providing incentives to (or otherwise supporting) basic service providers? • If yes, what is their reach? (how many students do they have? Etc.) |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | <p>Contributes to the following SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 1, End poverty in all its forms • SDG 2, Zero hunger • SDG 3, Health • SDG 4, Education • SDG 6, Water and sanitation • SDG 7, Energy |
| Valletta | Assets of migration in terms of development, and the fight against the root causes of irregular migration and displacement. |
| Sahel Alliance | Decentralization and basic services |
| EU Results Framework | <p>Depending on the sector, contributes to the following EU RF indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU RF 2.8, Number of people with access to an improved drinking water source and/or sanitation facility with EU support. • EU RF 2.9, Number of individuals provided with access to electricity with EU support through: a) new access, b) improved access. |

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: IMPROVED MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

Table 28: EUTF Indicator 3.1, methodological note

| 3.1. DIASPORA SUPPORT | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|-----|
| Title | Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members | | |
| Code | 3.1 | Pre-2020 code | 3.1 |
| Definition | Number of projects and initiatives supported by members of the diaspora (including development and investment activities, social and cultural projects, technical assistance provided by diaspora members) in their country of origin. | | |
| Clarifications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects and initiatives are counted under this indicator, and not the diaspora members taking part in them. For instance, if multiple diaspora members fund the same initiative, this indicator will count one initiative. This includes both projects for which diaspora members support implementation (design, conceptualisation, implementation etc.) as those for which they offer support in the form of financial contributions or technical assistance. | | |
| Exclusions | This indicator counts projects supported <u>by</u> diaspora members. In the case of projects supporting diaspora members, the beneficiaries will be counted in other relevant indicators (depending on the activity). | | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | | |
| Technical details | This indicator does not only count projects carried out or financed by diaspora members, but also other initiatives such as technical assistance missions carried out by diaspora members and funded by EUTF projects. | | |
| Categories | <p>Sectors List to be compiled from SO1 and SO2 sectors.</p> <p>Action type The diaspora member(s) support the project through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance Design/conceptualization of the project Direct implementation Funding Package <p>Support type The project has intervened through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of regulatory/legislative conditions Sensitisation of diaspora members Funding (matching funding) Direct support in the creation/implementation of the project(s) | | |
| Disaggregation | Location: Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) | | |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which type of initiatives and projects are developed? In which sector? How many diaspora members are involved in supporting the project and initiative? How do the diaspora members support the project? | | |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | | | |
| SDG | N/A | | |
| Valletta | N/A | | |
| Sahel Alliance | N/A | | |

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| EU Results Framework | N/A |
|----------------------|-----|

Table 29: EUTF Indicator 3.2, methodological note

| 3.2. MIGRANTS IN TRANSIT, REFUGEES/ASYLUM SEEKERS AND IDPS PROTECTED AND/OR ASSISTED | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|-----|
| Title | Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted | | |
| Code | 3.2 | Pre-2020 code | 3.2 |
| Definition | Number of migrants in transit, refugees / asylum seekers and IDPs who benefit from short-term protection measures or direct assistance. | | |
| Clarifications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees and victims of human trafficking are included here only when assisted in the short-term, not in camps or long-term displacement situation. Support to refugees / asylum seekers, VoT and migrants in detention centres is counted here. If evacuated, they are counted in 3.8. Refugee status determination is counted here. | | |
| Exclusions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every beneficiary of assisted voluntary return counted in 3.4 are considered as benefiting from protection and should be counted here as well. Migrants who received reintegration assistance are counted in 3.5. Longer-term legal assistance provided to migrants (mostly refugees / asylum-seekers and IDPs) is counted in 2.2 (support to obtain land rights etc.) | | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | | |
| Technical details | <p>This indicator counts all types of people on the move receiving short-term protection type and support (health, legal, temporary housing, SAR).</p> <p>Particularly useful to map activities related to search & rescue operations (SAR).</p> <p>Beneficiaries are counted once even if they receive multiple supports.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, the term ‘migrant in transit’ refers to a migrant in a ‘country of transit’. <i>‘In the migration context, [a country of transit is] the country through which a person or a group of persons pass on any journey to the country of destination or from the country of destination to the country of origin or the country of habitual residence.’</i>²²²³</p> | | |
| Categories | <p>Type of support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical treatment psycho-social assistance GBV protection COVID-specific Temporary housing and subsistence support Other non-food items Legal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counselling Documentation Family tracing Refugee status determination Search and rescue operation Package support <p>Note: Any multiple support type is categorized as ‘Package support’</p> <p>Type of action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Search and Rescue operations | | |

²² IOM Glossary on Migration 2019, https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_34_glossary.pdf

²³ The indicator also counts short-term IDPs.

| | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General assistance |
| Disaggregation | <p>Gender: male, female</p> <p>Disability: yes/no</p> <p>Age group: youth (approximately 18-35), non-youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+²⁴</p> <p>Migration status: Migrant in transit, refugee / asylum seeker, IDP, victim of trafficking, unaccompanied minor</p> <p>Location: Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)</p> |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What types of beneficiaries are assisted? How are they identified? How do you ensure they are on the move? What types of support do you provide them? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | Contributes to SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities |
| Valletta | Contributes to Valletta Domain 3: Protection and asylum |
| Sahel Alliance | |
| EU Results Framework | <p>Contributes to <u>EU RF 2.17</u>: Number of migrants, forcibly displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support</p> <p>Depending on the type of assistance, can also contribute to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>EU RF 2.26</u>: Number of victims of human rights violations directly benefitting from assistance funded by the EU <u>EU RF 2.27</u>: Number of people directly benefitting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU |

Table 30: EUTF Indicator 3.3, methodological note

| | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| 3.3. (POTENTIAL) MIGRANTS REACHED BY INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS ON MIGRATION | | |
| Title | Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration | |
| Code | 3.3 | Pre-2020 code 3.3 |
| Definition | <p>Number of migrants and potential migrants having benefited from sensitisation campaigns on the risks and dangers linked to irregular migration or the alternatives to it.</p> <p>NB. Includes activities addressing the general public outside institutions (i.e. activities not part of capacity building for governmental and non-governmental stakeholders) such as media campaigns. Also includes activities aimed at raising awareness and sensitivity towards migration-related discrimination.</p> | |
| Clarifications | | |
| Exclusions | <p>Are excluded from this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campaigns on subjects other than migration go under 2.7 if resilience, and 4.3 if conflict. Host communities sensitised on tolerance towards displaced populations are not counted here, but under 4.3. | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | |
| Technical details | <p>This indicator includes face-to-face information campaigns and events as well as mass media campaigns (on broadcast media or social networks) and distribution of information material.</p> <p>Care should be taken not to double-count people reached by several campaigns, or overestimate the effective reach of broadcast media campaigns, as this would rapidly result in the total population of a country being reached several times over.</p> | |

²⁴ Note that 'youth' is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider 'youth'. Age brackets in 'Age group' are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators.

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>When sufficient guarantee of credibility of the reach figures are not provided, or when the figures would result in a substantial part of the country covered, the MLS team reserves the right to discard the reported figures.</p> <p>Social networks should provide accurate and detailed reach figures but take care of restricting the figures to people who live in the country of operation.</p> <p>For leaflets, count at most one person reached by leaflet distributed.</p> |
| Categories | <p>Subject:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe and legal migration • Risks of irregular migration • Migration-related discrimination <p>Campaign type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event (direct contact with beneficiaries) • Mass media campaign (indirect contact with beneficiaries) |
| Disaggregation | <p>Gender: male, female</p> <p>Age group: youth (approximately 18-35), non youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+²⁵</p> <p>Migration status: refugee / asylum seeker, IDP, host community, returnee, vulnerable people/potential migrant, migrant in transit, seasonal migrant, unaccompanied minor</p> <p>Location: Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)</p> |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <p>For any large group of people reached on broadcast media or social media campaigns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you estimate the effective reach of the campaign? • Have you already reported other campaigns targeting the same audience? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | N/A |
| Valletta | Contributes to Valletta Domain 4, Prevention and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking of human beings |
| Sahel Alliance | N/A |
| EU Results Framework | N/A |

Table 31: EUTF Indicator 3.4, methodological note

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------------|-----|
| 3.4. VOLUNTARY RETURNS | | | |
| Title | Number of voluntary returns supported | | |
| Code | 3.4 | Pre-2020 code | 3.4 |
| Definition | Number of migrants who have been assisted by transportation means to return voluntarily to their country of origin. Additional measures such as pre-departure counselling, assistance to obtain travel documents, return ticket, and travel escorts are counted, insofar as they take place in the country of departure. | | |
| Clarifications | This indicator includes voluntary repatriation refugees and voluntary humanitarian returns. | | |
| Exclusions | This indicator excludes humanitarian evacuations. | | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | | |
| Technical details | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All activities counted here are very short-term, 1-3 days maximum, pre-departure in the host country (country of departure). • Beneficiaries are counted in their country of departure. • Beneficiaries are counted <u>once</u> even if they receive multiple VR supports. • Beneficiaries can also be counted in 3.5, Post-arrival assistance and 3.5 bis, Reintegration assistance when suitable, but in the country where such assistance was provided. | | |

²⁵ Note that 'youth' is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider 'youth'. Age brackets in 'Age group' are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators (e.g. for nutrition, <5 is more relevant etc).

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries could also be counted under other indicators for services received that were not related to the return. In particular, it is likely that all assisted returnees benefitted from protection services and should be counted in 3.2 as well. |
| Categories | Support type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-departure assistance Travel support |
| Disaggregation | Gender: male, female Age group: youth (approximately 18-35), non-youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+ ²⁶ Disability: yes/no Location: country of departure Migration status: migrant in transit, returnee, victim of trafficking, unaccompanied minor Country where migrants are returning to / country of origin |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where did the activity take place? How do you make sure beneficiaries actually returned to their country of origin? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | Contributes to SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities |
| Valletta | Contributes to Valletta Domain 5: Return, readmission and reintegration |
| Sahel Alliance | N/A |
| EU Results Framework | Contributes to <u>EU RF 2.17</u> : Number of migrants, forcibly displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support. Depending on the type of assistance, can also contribute to <u>EU RF 2.27</u> : Number of people directly benefitting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU. |

Table 32: EUTF Indicator 3.5, methodological note

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------|-----|
| 3.5. POST-ARRIVAL ASSISTANCE | | | |
| Title | Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance | | |
| Code | 3.5 | Pre-2020 code | N/A |
| Definition | Number of returnees who have benefitted from post-arrival assistance. | | |
| Clarifications | N/A | | |
| Exclusions | Any other form of assistance provided to returning migrants is excluded, and should be counted either in 3.4 Voluntary return (for pre-departure assistance) or in 3.5 bis (reintegration assistance) | | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | | |
| Technical details | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-arrival assistance is counted at the first intervention with the beneficiary, in the country of return (first ‘pocket money’, first health emergency assistance, temporary assistance upon arrival...). Returnees benefitting from post-arrival assistance might also benefit from reintegration assistance (counted in 3.5 bis) in the framework of various EUTF projects. When projects work together and share their list of beneficiaries, they should try and report unique beneficiaries only once across all projects, to avoid double-counting. Projects can inform the MLS team about the number of beneficiaries that have been referred to them/by them. The MLS can then work on avoiding double-counting. 3.4 (voluntary return) and 3.5 do not necessarily need to report the same figures | | |
| Categories | Support type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical treatment Psycho-social assistance Legal: | | |

²⁶ Ibid.

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Counselling ○ Documentation ○ Family tracing ● Housing / shelter ● Cash for immediate needs including transportation ● In-kind assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Food ○ Clothes ● Package (if one beneficiary received multiple types of assistance, it is counted in the 'Package' category) |
| Disaggregation | <p>Gender: male, female</p> <p>Age group: youth (approximately 18-35), non-youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+²⁷</p> <p>Disability: yes/no</p> <p>Location: Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)</p> <p>Migration status: Returnee, victim of human trafficking, unaccompanied minor</p> |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What type of post-arrival assistance do you provide? ● To which beneficiaries? ● How do you ensure beneficiaries are recent returnees? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | Contributes to SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities |
| Valletta | Contributes to Valletta Domain 5: Return, readmission and reintegration |
| Sahel Alliance | |
| EU Results Framework | <p>Contributes to <u>EU RF 2.17</u>: Number of migrants, forcibly displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support.</p> <p>Depending on the type of assistance, can also contribute to <u>EU RF 2.27</u>: Number of people directly benefitting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU.</p> |

Table 33: EUTF Indicator 3.5 bis, methodological note

| | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| 3.5 BIS. REINTEGRATION ASSISTANCE | | |
| Title | Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance | |
| Code | 3.5 bis | Pre-2020 code 3.5 |
| Definition | <p>Number of returnees who have benefitted from reintegration assistance. Includes <u>only long-term support</u> to returnees e.g. support to IGA, TVET etc., and excludes post-arrival assistance, which is filed under 3.5. Also includes legal assistance for reintegration.</p> | |
| Clarifications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reintegration assistance can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual: can be used for the development of income-generating activities, but also, when it seems more relevant, for training, medical, housing or other support needed, based on the migrant's profile, needs and opportunities. ○ Collective: when several returnees come together to pool their individual reintegration assistance and implement together an income-generating activity or other projects. ○ Community-based: it associates returnees and community members around a community project. ● Returnees under 3.5 bis are not counted under 1.3 (IGA) and 1.4 (TVET). ● Reintegration assistance is counted at the <u>start</u> of the reintegration process (when the beneficiary is enrolled in the process). | |
| Exclusions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assistance consisting only in referral to other mechanisms is excluded. ● Post-arrival assistance is counted in 3.5. | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | |

²⁷ Note that 'youth' is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider 'youth'. Age brackets in 'Age group' are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators.

| | |
|--|--|
| Technical details | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reintegration assistance is counted when a project supports returnees through economic, social, resilience assistance, with the aim of improving their reintegration in the long term. It is always counted in the country of return. • Depending on the type of support and success of the action, the same beneficiaries can also be counted under indicator 1.1 (jobs created). • The same returnees benefitting from reintegration assistance might benefit from multiple EUTF projects. When projects work together and share their list of beneficiaries, they should try and report unique beneficiaries only once across all projects, to avoid double-counting. • Although they can target the same beneficiaries, 3.4 (Voluntary return), 3.5 (Post-arrival assistance) and 3.5 bis do not necessarily need to report the same figures. |
| Categories | <p>Type of action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual • Collective • Community-based <p>Support type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education (education, TVET) • Health (medical treatment, psycho-social assistance) • Legal (counselling, documentation, family tracing) • Housing / shelter • Economic (IGA, training, support to find job, support to create a business) • Package <p>Note: Beneficiaries receiving multiple support types are counted in 'Package'.</p> |
| Disaggregation | <p>Gender: male, female</p> <p>Age group: youth (approximately 18-35), non-youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+²⁸</p> <p>Disability: Yes / no</p> <p>Location: Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)</p> <p>Migration status: Returnee, victim of human trafficking, unaccompanied minor</p> |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What types of reintegration assistance do you provide? • To which beneficiaries? • How long does it typically last? • How do you ensure beneficiaries are recent returnees? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | Contributes to SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities. |
| Valletta | Contributes to Valletta Domain 5: Return, readmission and reintegration. |
| Sahel Alliance | |
| EU Results Framework | <p>Contributes to <u>EU RF 2.17</u>: Number of migrants, forcibly displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support.</p> <p>Depending on the type of assistance, can also contribute to <u>EU RF 2.27</u>: Number of people directly benefitting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU.</p> |

Table 34: EUTF Indicator 3.6, methodological note

3.6. INSTITUTIONS SUPPORTED ON MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

²⁸ Note that 'youth' is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider 'youth'. Age brackets in 'Age group' are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|-----|
| Title | Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management | | |
| Code | 3.6 | Pre-2020 code | 3.6 |
| Definition | Number of regional, national and local government and non-state actors whose capacities on migration management have been strengthened through training, capacity building or direct operational support (any support that can help the institutions in their daily operations). This includes support to legislation on migration management and other long-term policies on migration management. | | |
| Clarifications | When an institution is supported through training, the institution is counted under this indicator, regardless of the number of people trained. The number of people trained go under 3.7. | | |
| Exclusions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on resilience subjects goes under 2.8 (for individuals only) • Training on governance, conflict prevention and human rights goes under 4.2 (for individuals only) • Individuals (even in these institutions) trained on migration management and protection are counted in 3.7. An institution can be counted in 3.6 and its individual staff members in 3.7. | | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | | |
| Technical details | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this indicator, we are counting <u>institutions</u>, not the people trained within the institutions. Individual people trained are mapped under indicator 3.7. • If the activity is a recurring activity it should be counted only once, not every quarter. • When categorizing the type of support provided by the activity, operational support includes assistance with equipment, logistics, etc. Technical assistance includes expertise, knowledge, non-material assistance. • There is no unique way of defining what an ‘institution’ is: in some cases, it can be a whole ministry, while in other cases a small unit within a ministry. We try to be more specific than generic, count micro-level institutions rather than their line ministry. This aims to limit double-counting (when two separate implementing partners report training the same institutions through two different programmes). | | |
| Categories | <p>Type of support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training workshop • Operational support • Technical assistance <p>Subject:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return and reintegration • Protection (including GBV) • Human trafficking/migrant smuggling • Legal migration • Referral • Cross-border issues • Awareness-raising • Data collection <p>Type of actor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local security forces • National security forces • Local public institutions • National public institutions • NGOs / CSOs • Regional institutions | | |
| Disaggregation | Location: Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) | | |

| | |
|--|--|
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which institutions are you providing support to? • At what administrative level(s)? • What kinds of assistance do you provide them? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | Contributes to SDG 16: Peace, Justice and strong Institutions. |
| Valletta | Contributes to Valletta Domain 2: Legal migration and mobility. |
| Sahel Alliance | Can contribute partly to the decentralization and to migration. |
| EU Results Framework | Can contribute partly to EU RF 2.29 : Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights. |

Table 35: EUTF Indicator 3.7, methodological note

| | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|-----|
| 3.7. TRAINING ON MIGRATION MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION | | | |
| Title | Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection | | |
| Code | 3.7 | Pre-2020 code | 3.7 |
| Definition | Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection issues. Staff trained includes national and local officials along with relevant non-state actors. | | |
| Clarifications | See list of training topics in the 'Subject' category below. Topics related to governance, conflict prevention and human rights fall under indicator 4.2. | | |
| Exclusions | <p>This indicator excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border management, counted under SO4 (4.2). • People supported through equipment or budget: only the institutions should be counted in such cases (under 3.6). | | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | | |
| Technical details | | | |
| Categories | <p>Support type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Workshop • Mentoring <p>Subject</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection (including GBV) • Human trafficking/migrant smuggling • Legal migration • Referral <p>Type of actor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community representatives • Community/volunteer • Local civilian institutions • Local security forces • National civilian institutions • National security forces • NGOs / CSOs • Regional institutions • Service providers • Journalists | | |
| Disaggregation | <p>Gender: Male, female</p> <p>Location: Admin 0 (country), admin 1 (e.g. province), admin 2 (e.g. district)</p> | | |

| | |
|--|---|
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What institutions do the people trained 'belong' to, if any? • How long is the training? • What is the subject of the training? • Are the individuals trained regularly? • How do you assess that the training has been successful? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | Contributes to SDG 16: Peace, Justice and strong Institutions. |
| Valletta | Contributes to Valletta Domain 2: Legal migration and mobility. |
| Sahel Alliance | Can contribute partly to the decentralization and to migration. |
| EU Results Framework | Can contribute partly to EU RF 2.29 : Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights. |

Table 36: EUTF Indicator 3.8, methodological note

| 3.8. EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| Title | Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees | |
| Code | 3.8 | Pre-2020 code 3.8 |
| Definition | Number of asylum seekers and refugees benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance in countries of departure, transit and resettlement. | |
| Clarifications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the purpose of this indicator, if an asylum seeker has been evacuated from a country to another, from which he or she will be resettled, this person should only be counted once. This indicator does not count effective number of resettlements (outcome level) but only the number of people benefitting from the evacuation and resettlement <i>process</i>. Although having been evacuated, the person counted under this indicator might eventually not benefit from resettlement as such. According to the UNHCR definition, resettlement is the transfer of refugees from an asylum country to another state that has agreed to admit them and ultimately grant them permanent settlement²⁹. • Beneficiaries are counted either in their transit or destination country. • As resettlement (i.e. the transfer of <i>refugees</i> from a transit country to a destination country) and return & reintegration (i.e. the transfer of <i>migrants</i> from a transit/destination country to the origin country) are quite different, there should be no overlap between this indicator and indicators 3.4 and 3.5. Migrants returned to their countries of origin and assisted upon arrival are counted under 3.4 and 3.5, while asylum seekers/refugees evacuated and relocated are counted under 3.8. <p>Special attention should be given not to count twice asylum seekers/refugees that have been evacuated <i>and</i> resettled.</p> | |
| Exclusions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrants in transit (that are NOT asylum seekers/refugees) are not counted under this indicator, but rather under indicator 3.2. • Beneficiaries of search and rescue operations are counted under indicator 3.2. | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | |
| Technical details | An asylum seeker is a person who has left their country and is seeking protection from persecution and serious human rights violations in another country, but who has not yet been legally recognized as a refugee and is waiting to receive a decision on their asylum claim. ³⁰ | |

²⁹ <https://www.unhcr.org/resettlement.html>

³⁰ A refugee is someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war or violence. A refugee has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. Most likely, they cannot return home or are afraid to do so. War and ethnic, tribal and religious violence are leading causes of refugees fleeing their countries. For further information: <https://www.unrefugees.org/refugee-facts/what-is-a-refugee/>

| | |
|--|--|
| Categories | Type of assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement • Integration in country of resettlement • Repatriation for evacuees • Other third country solutions |
| Disaggregation | Gender: male, female Age group: youth (approximately 18-35), non-youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+ ³¹ Disability: Yes/No Migration status: evacuee Country of origin Country of transit Country of resettlement |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who are the beneficiaries of evacuation/resettlement? • Where do they come from? • Where are they re-located? • What type of post-arrival assistance will they receive? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | Contributes to SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities. |
| Valletta | Contributes to Valletta Domain 5: Return, readmission and reintegration. |
| Sahel Alliance | N/A |
| EU Results Framework | Contributes to <u>EU RF 2.17</u> : Number of migrants, forcibly displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support. |

Table 37: EUTF Indicator 3.10, methodological note

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 3.10. LEGAL MOBILITY | | |
| Title | Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes | |
| Code | 3.10 | Pre-2020 code 3.10 |
| Definition | Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes. | |
| Clarifications | A 'mobility' can be study or work-related. For example, not only students benefit from 'mobilities', but also universities' staff members (who go train abroad). | |
| Exclusions | N/A | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | |
| Technical details | <p>The nature of these programmes may vary (education, work, regional and international mobility, legal pathways to family reunification, etc.).</p> <p>Individuals are counted at the <u>beginning</u> of their mobility.</p> | |
| Categories | Objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation to placement abroad • Work • Study | |

The refugee definition is declaratory, i.e. a person is a refugee as soon as s/he fulfils the criteria contained in the definition. This would necessarily occur prior to a formal determination of her/his refugee status. Until such determination is made it must be assumed that those who have crossed an international border to escape a risk of serious harm in their country of origin are refugees and should be treated as such. For further information: <https://emergency.unhcr.org/entry/55772/refugee-definition>

³¹ Note that 'youth' is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider 'youth'. Age brackets in 'Age group' are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators.

| | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internship / TVET • Supporting measures of post-mobility • Supporting other legal pathways (e.g. to family reunification) <p>Type of Exchange:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU towards Africa • Africa towards EU • Within Africa <p>Type of assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-departure preparation • Actual mobility • Post-mobility • Package |
| Disaggregation | <p>Gender: male, female</p> <p>Age group: youth (approximately 18-35), non-youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+³²</p> <p>Disability: Yes/No</p> <p>Location of origin: Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)</p> <p>Location of mobility</p> |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What activities do you perform which promote legal migration or mobility? • What are the objectives of the legal migration / mobility for beneficiaries? • Who are the target beneficiaries? • How long do they migrate / move to other countries for? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | Contributes to SDG 11: Reduced Inequalities. |
| Valletta | Contributes to Valletta Domain 2: Legal migration and mobility. |
| Sahel Alliance | N/A |
| EU Results Framework | Possibly contributes to EU RF 2.17 : Number of migrants, forcibly displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support. |

³² Note that 'youth' is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider 'youth'. Age brackets in 'Age group' are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators.

Table 38: EUTF Indicator 3.11, methodological note

| 3.11. AWARENESS RAISING EVENTS ON MIGRATION | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|
| Title | Number of awareness raising events on migration | |
| Code | 3.11 | Pre-2020 code 3.11 |
| Definition | Activities addressing the general public outside institutions (i.e. activities not part of capacity building for governmental and non-governmental stakeholders), such as media campaigns, etc. | |
| Clarifications | N/A | |
| Exclusions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries of information campaigns/sensitisation events on migration are not counted under this indicator, but under indicator 3.3. Beneficiaries reached by information campaigns/sensitization events on resilience/rights and conflict prevention are not counted under this indicator, but under indicators 2.7 and 4.3, respectively. | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | |
| Technical details | <p>For mass media campaigns (radio, TV, social media, leaflets), we count the number of communication items produced with different messages. In the case of radio messages for example, we would count 2 radio messages if one is about labour migration and the other about counter trafficking. We do not count the number of times the message is aired.</p> <p>Other events such as community meetings, workshops, etc. are counted per event. If there are four events in the same community for the same activity, we count four, not one. Note that in this case, participants should be counted under indicator 3.3.</p> | |
| Categories | <p>Subject type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe and legal migration Risks of irregular migration Alternatives to migration <p>Support type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radio message TV show Social media content Billboard Leaflet In person sensitization event Mixed | |
| Disaggregation | Location: Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) | |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which type of events are organized? Are they short-term/long-term? Recurring? How many persons do they reach? What is the subject of the events? | |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | | |
| SDG | N/A | |
| Valletta | N/A | |
| Sahel Alliance | N/A | |
| EU Results Framework | N/A | |

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: IMPROVED GOVERNANCE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT AND IRREGULAR MIGRATION

Table 39: EUTF Indicator 4.1, methodological note

| 4.1. INFRASTRUCTURES TO STRENGTHEN GOVERNANCE | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|-----|
| Title | Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance | | |
| Code | 4.1 | Pre-2020 code | N/A |
| Definition | Number of infrastructures that have been built or renovated with EUTF support to strengthen governance. | | |
| Clarifications | In the first version of methodologies (prior to Q1 2020), only border stations were counted. Since Q1 2020, all governance infrastructure are included, e.g. government buildings, administration offices, community centres, etc. | | |
| Exclusions | Equipment only is not counted here, but support through the provision of equipment goes into 4.1 bis. | | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | | |
| Technical details | Governance infrastructure directly supports governance actors, as opposed to beneficiaries. See list of categories below for examples of infrastructure that can fit in this indicator. | | |
| Categories | <p>Subject</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal governance infrastructure • Informal governance infrastructure • Security infrastructure <p>Type of infrastructure</p> <p><i>Formal governance infrastructure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government buildings • Administration offices • Town halls • Other formal governance infrastructure may include veterinary checkpoints, etc. <p><i>Informal governance infrastructure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structures for community representatives, elders, etc. • Community centres <p><i>Security infrastructure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border stations (actual infrastructure or more informal crossing point) • Any border office that serves as a crossing point but is not on the physical border (e.g. airport & offices that are removed from the actual border because of natural or security reasons) • Police stations and offices • Civil protection stations and offices • Gendarmerie stations and offices • Justice infrastructure (prisons, courts, offices, etc.) • Crisis centres • Armed forces offices and barracks | | |
| Disaggregation | <p>Location: Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)</p> <p>Type of support: Constructed, Rehabilitated</p> <p>Type of actor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional institutions • National civilian institutions • Local civilian institutions • National security forces • Local security forces | | |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justice officials • Journalists • NGOs/CSOs • Community representatives |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What type of infrastructure is being supported? • How is the infrastructure linked to governance? • Which actor(s) will benefit from the infrastructure support? • What type of support is being provided to the infrastructure (must involve construction or rehabilitation)? • Where is the infrastructure located? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | Contributes to SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions. |
| Valletta | Domains 2 (Legal migration & mobility) and 4 (irregular migration and migrant trafficking) |
| Sahel Alliance | N/A |
| EU Results Framework | N/A |

Table 40: EUTF Indicator 4.1 bis, methodological note

| | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|---------|
| 4.1 BIS. EQUIPMENT TO STRENGTHEN GOVERNANCE | | | |
| Title | Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance | | |
| Code | 4.1 bis | Pre-2020 code | 4.1 bis |
| Definition | Number of items of equipment that have been provided to strengthen governance through EUTF support. | | |
| Clarifications | <p>Equipment should be mapped to this indicator if it directly supports governance (including security) infrastructure (see indicator 4.1) or governance (including security) actors, as opposed to service infrastructure (health centres, schools, etc.) and beneficiaries, which belong in SO2.</p> <p>Equipment should only be included insofar as it directly supports governance infrastructures' main operations.</p> | | |
| Exclusions | Excludes small-scale supplies such as stationary, wearables such as hats and T-shirts (except PPE, which <u>is</u> included), etc. | | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | | |
| Technical details | The cost disaggregation serves to indicate the size of the equipment provided. The included cost should be the cost per item. | | |
| Categories | <p>Type of equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles (planes, trucks, boats, motorcycles, drones [unmanned aerial vehicles], etc.) • IT equipment (computers, software, etc.) • Technical equipment: Personal protective equipment (PPE), investigation/forensic kits, etc. <p>Type of actor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional institutions • National civilian institutions • Local civilian institutions • National security forces • Local security forces • Justice officials • Journalists • NGOs/CSOs • Community representatives | | |

| | |
|--|---|
| Disaggregation | <p>Location: Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)</p> <p>Cost (of each item of individual equipment):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • €0 – €499 • €500 – €999 • €1,000 – €2,999 • €3,000 – €4,999 • €5,000 – €9,999 • €10,000 – €19,999 • €20,000+ |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What type of infrastructure, if any, is being supported with equipment? • Which actor(s) will benefit from the equipment? • What equipment is provided? • How many items of equipment? • What is the total value of the equipment provided? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | Contributes to SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions. |
| Valetta | Contributes to Domains 2: Legal migration & mobility and 4: Irregular migration and migrant trafficking. |
| Sahel Alliance | N/A |
| EU Results Framework | N/A |

Table 41: EUTF Indicator 4.2, methodological note

| | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| 4.2. STAFF TRAINED ON GOVERNANCE, CONFLICT PREVENTION AND HUMAN RIGHTS | | |
| Title | Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights | |
| Code | 4.2 | Pre-2020 code 4.2 |
| Definition | Number of staff from governmental institutions and internal security forces trained on governance, conflict prevention, peace building and human rights. | |
| Clarifications | <p><u>Governance</u> here refers to activities implemented by government institutions and/or security actors (including integrated border management and protection of civilian populations).</p> <p><u>Human rights</u> here refers to protection of human rights and prevention of human rights violations.</p> | |
| Exclusions | Natural Resource Management committees are counted in 4.3. | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | |
| Technical details | Includes staff from national and regional institutions, ministries, judges, actors of the criminal justice system, police, gendarmerie, national guards, other local authorities, NGOs and CSOs, journalists and community representatives. | |
| Categories | <p>Subject:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border management • Security • Protection • Conflict prevention/peacebuilding • CVE/PVE • Human rights • Gender <p>Type of actor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional institutions • National civilian institutions • Local civilian institutions | |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National security forces • Local security forces • Justice officials • Journalists • NGOs/CSOs • Community representatives • Traditional leaders • Female GBV focal points • Journalists • Youth ambassadors • Members of committees on child protection • Other relevant non-state actors |
| Disaggregation | Gender: Male, Female Location: Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which actor(s) was/were trained? • What was the subject of the training? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | N/A |
| Valletta | N/A |
| Sahel Alliance | N/A |
| EU Results Framework | N/A |

Table 42: EUTF Indicator 4.3, methodological note

| 4.3. PARTICIPATION IN CONFLICT PREVENTION AND HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVITIES | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| Title | Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities | |
| Code | 4.3 | Pre-2020 code 4.3 |
| Definition | Number of individuals from local communities involved in inter and intra community dialogue and/or activities on human rights, gender, civilian mediation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding as well as awareness raising activities on these topics. | |
| Clarifications | <p>This indicator refers to sensitisation and mediation activities destined to the general public, rather than improving the professional capacity of governance actors (the latter is counted in 4.2).</p> <p>Includes sensitisation activities and mass media campaigns.</p> <p>Human rights here refers to awareness and/or protection of human rights.</p> | |
| Exclusions | Excludes governance and security actors (including informal governance actors such as community representatives) who should be mapped onto 4.2. | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | |
| Technical details | Community-based Natural Resource Management committees with a conflict prevention component should be mapped under 4.3 (and excluded from 2.8). | |
| Categories | <p>Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community dialogues • Civil mediation activities • Awareness raising (event, campaign, distribution of information material) • Community-based management of resources • Cross-community groups or activities <p>Subject:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict prevention/peacebuilding • CVE/PVE | |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human rights and protection Gender |
| Disaggregation | Gender: Male, Female Disability: yes / no Age group: youth (approximately 18-35), non-youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+ ³³ Location: Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) Migration status: Host community, vulnerable people/potential migrant, refugee / asylum seeker, IDP, returnee |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who are the beneficiaries of the activity? Are they local community members with no other governance- or security-related role? What is the aim of the activity? Is it to facilitate community dialogue, raise awareness (if so, see next question), foster inter-community cohesion? If it is an awareness raising activity, what is the subject? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | TBD |
| Valletta | TBD |
| Sahel Alliance | TBD |
| EU Results Framework | TBD |

Table 43: EUTF Indicator 4.6, methodological note

| | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|-----|
| 4.6. STRATEGIES, LAWS, POLICIES AND PLANS | | | |
| Title | Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported | | |
| Code | 4.6 | Pre-2020 code | 4.6 |
| Definition | Strategies, laws, policies, frameworks, memoranda, development plans, agreements and SOPs that are developed thanks to technical assistance and / or coordination efforts funded by the EUTF. | | |
| Clarifications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes early warning systems on conflict and response plans for health or other emergencies (excluding <u>local</u> ERW plans on natural disasters, epidemics and food crises – 2.5). National plans on the same are included here. Includes laws and strategies adopted as a result of groups and initiatives launched by EUTF activities (support type tag would be 'operational support'). | | |
| Exclusions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not include any internal SOP for the IP, regardless of the IP's reach (e.g. IOM's SOPs). Excludes local development plans (Admin 2 or lower) which should be mapped onto 2.1. Admin0 and Admin1-level (national and regional) development plans are included here. | | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | | |
| Technical details | N/A | | |
| Categories | Geographical scope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local policy/strategy National policy/strategy International policy/strategy Regional policy/strategy Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation/laws adopted Long-term policies SOPs/protocols Strategies/plans | | |

³³ Note that 'youth' is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider 'youth'. Age brackets in 'Age group' are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators.

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy • Operational support/financial support (e.g. renting rooms for discussion etc.) • Technical assistance (for instance accompanying document elaboration, sending staff in an organization to accompany the process) • Package support <p>Subject</p> <p><i>Sectors</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture / Veterinary • Border management • Education • Employment • Energy • Health • Housing • Legal • Nutrition • WASH <p><i>Conflict prevention and security</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict prevention / peacebuilding • CVE • Protection (including GBV) • Border management <p><i>Migration</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling • Migration management – legal migration • Migration management – other |
| Disaggregation | Location: Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | Contributes to SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and strong institutions). |
| Valletta | Depending on the laws' topic, all domains can be concerned. |
| Sahel Alliance | Governance |
| EU Results Framework | N/A |

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

Table 44: EUTF Indicator 5.1, methodological note

| 5.1. MULTI-STAKEHOLDER GROUPS | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Title | Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering | |
| Code | 5.1 | Pre-2020 code 5.1 |
| Definition | Number of coordination and learning platforms, committees and multi-stakeholder groups formed, meeting regularly and resulting in actionable conclusions. | |
| Clarifications | To be mapped under that indicator, a group must meet regularly (at least once a year). Groups that are supported are also counted here (not only formed). | |
| Exclusions | Platforms that are solely a repository of information without enabling exchange between its users will be mapped under 5.2. | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | |
| Technical details | | |
| Categories | <p>Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination group/platform • Learning group/platform <p>Support type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational support • Technical assistance • Advocacy <p>Subject:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture / Veterinary • Energy • Education • Health • WASH • Employment • Nutrition • Housing • Legal • DRR • Border management • Conflict prevention / peacebuilding • CVE • Security • Protection (including GBV) • Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling • Migration management – legal migration • Migration management – other • Cross-border issues <p>Type of actor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community representatives • Community/volunteer service providers • Journalists • Local civilian institutions • Local security forces • National civilian institutions • National security forces | |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs / CSOs • Regional institutions • Service providers • Multi-stakeholders |
| Disaggregation | Location: Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you supported the formation of any multi-stakeholder groups or learning mechanism? • If yes, on what topic? • What type of actors are part of the group? • Is the group still meeting regularly? Is the mechanism still being used regularly? • How did you support it? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | TBD |
| Valletta | TBD |
| Sahel Alliance | TBD |
| EU Results Framework | TBD |

Table 45: EUTF Indicator 5.2, methodological note

| 5.2 PLANNING, MONITORING, LEARNING, DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS SYSTEMS | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| Title | Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened | |
| Code | 5.2 | Pre-2020 code 5.2 |
| Definition | Number of information collection, sharing or reporting systems directly supported, shared with the community of practitioners with the aim to improve project design and implementation. This indicators also includes periodic publications and reports. | |
| Clarifications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection and analysis systems distinguish from occasional studies and research in that they are intended to be pertinent sources for regular and standardised collection of data, in particular providing time-series of data for longitudinal observation and studies, breakdown by country. • Are counted here only systems generating information shared with the public or the community of development practitioners. • M&E systems are included here. | |
| Exclusions | All tools that are set up but not shared externally with the public will not be mapped under 5.2, public being any individual, organisation or institution which is not directly involved in project such as donors and IPs. | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | |
| Technical details | Count '1' for the system and not for each issue of the system (such as quarterly reports). | |
| Categories | <p>Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills assessment • Reporting • Statistics and information system • Training manuals/curriculum • Mapping • Periodic publication <p>Subject:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture / Veterinary • Energy • Education | |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • WASH • Employment • Nutrition • Housing • Legal • DRR • Border management • Conflict prevention / peacebuilding • CVE • Security • Protection (including GBV) • Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling • Migration management – legal migration • Migration management – other • Cross-border issues |
| Disaggregation | Location: Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the monitoring systems collecting data on a regular basis? • Are the tools set up shared externally to the public? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | TBD |
| Valletta | TBD |
| Sahel Alliance | TBD |
| EU Results Framework | TBD |

Table 46: EUTF Indicator 5.3, methodological note

| | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|-----|
| 5.3. FIELD STUDIES, SURVEYS AND RESEARCH | | | |
| Title | Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted | | |
| Code | 5.3 | Pre-2020 code | 5.3 |
| Definition | This indicator refers to research activities shared with the public or the community of practitioners with the aim of improving knowledge for project design or implementation, and that are not being conducted on a regular basis. | | |
| Clarifications | Field studies, surveys and other research conducted must be published externally to be mapped under 5.3 | | |
| Exclusions | Fields studies, surveys and research not shared externally with the public will not be mapped under 5.3. 'Public' refers to any individual, organisation or institution which is not directly involved in project such as donors and IPs. | | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | | |
| Technical details | | | |
| Categories | <p>Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research paper • Survey • Field study aiming at informing policy (e.g., needs assessment, market assessments, labour market study, etc.) <p>Subject:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture / Veterinary • Energy • Education • Health • WASH | | |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment • Nutrition • Housing • Legal • DRR • Border management • Conflict prevention / peacebuilding • CVE • Security • Protection (including GBV) • Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling • Migration management – legal migration • Migration management – other • Cross-border issues |
| Disaggregation | Location: Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you conducted any field studies, surveys and other research that have been shared for public good? • Have they been published? • Are they one-off pieces of research? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | TBD |
| Valletta | TBD |
| Sahel Alliance | TBD |
| EU Results Framework | TBD |

Table 47: EUTF Indicator 5.4, methodological note

| 5.4. REGIONAL COOPERATION INITIATIVES | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------|-----|
| Title | Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported | | |
| Code | 5.4 | Pre-2020 code | N/A |
| Definition | Coordination bodies, groups, dialogues, networks and learning mechanisms established between state institutions and/or non-state bodies (e.g. civil society organisations, community leaders) on regional cooperation. | | |
| Clarifications | <p>'Initiative' here refers to coordination bodies and groups (not to other outputs such as agreements, etc. which should be mapped onto 4.6).</p> <p>This indicator refers only to <i>regional</i> initiatives (i.e. involving actors from more than one country), on any subject. The actors involved do not necessarily need to be national level (e.g. cross-border cooperation between local civilian institutions).</p> | | |
| Exclusions | Excludes any group that does not involve cooperation between actors in at least two different countries. | | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | | |
| Technical details | <p>Coordination bodies and groups that do not meet the requirements for 5.4 should be mapped onto 5.1.</p> <p>Formal outputs of any groups mapped here (laws, strategies, plans, etc.) should be mapped onto 4.6.</p> | | |
| Categories | <p>Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational support (=financial or material support) | | |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance • Advocacy <p>Subject</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-border cooperation initiative (resource management, conflict prevention/peacebuilding) • Regional cooperation initiative (sectoral, governance, CVE, human rights, security, protection) • Regional migration management initiative (freedom of movement, migrant rights, human trafficking/migrant smuggling, migration-related discrimination, legal migration) <p>Type of actor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community representatives • Local civilian institutions • Local security forces • National civilian institutions • National security forces • NGOs/CSOs • Regional institutions • Multi-stakeholder |
| Disaggregation | Location: countries (divided equally between all countries involved) |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the activity support a regional (=involving actors from more than one country) initiative (=coordination body, group, network)? • What is the objective of the initiative? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | N/A |
| Valletta | N/A |
| Sahel Alliance | N/A |
| EU Results Framework | N/A |

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6: COVID-19 RESPONSE

Table 48: EUTF Indicator 6.1, methodological note

| 6.1. COVID-19-RELATED SUPPLIES | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|-----|
| Title | Number of COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed | | |
| Code | 6.1 | Pre-2020 code | N/A |
| Definition | Number of COVID-19 pandemic-related medical supplies or personal protection equipment distributed to end users | | |
| Clarifications | Are counted here supplies procured or distributed with EUTF-funds. Recommend requesting the unit cost of the supplies provided or distributed | | |
| Exclusions | N/A | | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | | |
| Technical details | When the supplies are procured and distributed through the project, categorise the activity as 'Supply'. When the project solely distributes supplies that were procured on non-EUTF budget, categorize the activity as 'Distribution' | | |
| Categories | <p>Type of supplies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal protection equipment (PPE) • Virus and serological testing supplies • Virus and serological testing equipment • Treatment medications, plasma • Treatment supplies (ventilators, aspirators, etc.) • Hospital beds • ICU beds <p>Type of action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply • Distribution <p>Unit cost of supplies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • €0 – €4 • €5 – €99 • €100 – €499 • €500 – €999 • €1,000 – €9,999 • €10,000 – €19,999 • €20,000+ <p>Type of entities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health centres • Hospitals • Governmental institutions • CSOs • Local communities | | |
| Disaggregation | Location: Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) | | |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What type of supplies did you procure / do you intend to deliver? • Did the project procure the supplies or only distribute them? • How much is the unit cost of the supplies? | | |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the total value of what you intend to distribute? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | N/A |
| Valletta | N/A |
| Sahel Alliance | N/A |
| EU Results Framework | N/A |

Table 49: EUTF Indicator 6.2, methodological note

| | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|-----|
| 6.2. DIRECT BENEFICIARIES OF COVID-19 RESPONSE ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Title | Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities | | |
| Code | 6.2 | Pre-2020 code | N/A |
| Definition | People directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities. | | |
| Clarifications | Are counted here beneficiaries who receive direct support from projects. Whenever possible, beneficiaries should be counted only once, even when they received multiple types of support. | | |
| Exclusions | Indirect beneficiaries, for example people reached through information campaigns about protection against COVID-19, are excluded. | | |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | | | |
| Technical details | N/A | | |
| Categories | Type of support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly psychosocial support Mostly medical support (treatment and equipment) Mostly shelter assistance (for quarantine) Mostly protection assistance (including or to provide safe shelter/spaces for UASC, GBV survivors etc) Mostly economic support Mostly resilience support Mixed support / all of the above (a bit of everything with no clear, dominating theme) | | |
| Disaggregation | Gender: Male, female Age group: youth (approximately 18-35), non youth (35+), children 0-17, adults 18+ ³⁴ Disability: yes/no Location: Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district) Migration status: Host community, IDP, migrant in transit, refugee / asylum-seeker, returnee, seasonal migrant, victim of trafficking, vulnerable people/potential migrant, unaccompanied minor | | |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What type of support do you mostly provide beneficiaries? What are the characteristics of the beneficiaries who receive support? | | |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | | | |
| SDG | N/A | | |
| Valletta | N/A | | |
| Sahel Alliance | N/A | | |
| EU Results Framework | N/A | | |

Table 50: EUTF Indicator 6.3, methodological note

| | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|-----|
| 6.3. ENTITIES BENEFITTING FROM COVID-19 RESPONSE ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Title | Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities | | |
| Code | 6.3 | Pre-2020 code | N/A |

³⁴ Note that 'youth' is generally defined as the age bracket from 18-35 but may vary by country and IP. We ask IPs what they consider 'youth'. Age brackets in 'Age group' are not mutually exclusive to accommodate for different IPs' ways of looking at age (either youth/non-youth or child / adult). Finally, age groups are not exactly the same in all indicators.

| | |
|--|--|
| Definition | Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities |
| Clarifications | Type of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities, including through provision and / or distribution of supplies and equipment, capacity building, sensitisation, etc. Entities receiving support for COVID-related activities as well as other activities from the same project will be counted in both relevant indicators in order to ensure to capture as much of the COVID-19-related actions. |
| Exclusions | N/A |
| TECHNICAL DEFINITION | |
| Technical details | |
| Categories | <p>Type of entities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools and training centres • Health centres • Hospitals • Governmental institutions • CSOs • Local communities • MSMEs • Other <p>Type of support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building • Medical equipment (for laboratory, ICU, PHC, drugs) • Sensitisation to hygiene and social distancing rules • Infrastructure rehabilitated (within health facilities, hospitals) per type of infrastructure • Health staff trained • Health staff supported • Surveillance systems strengthened (data, HMIS, etc) • Risk communication campaigns/initiatives • Social cohesion interventions • Initiatives at Port of Entry |
| Disaggregation | <p><i>For all:</i></p> <p>Location: Admin 0 (country), Admin 1 (e.g. province), Admin 2 (e.g. district)</p> <p><i>If staff from the above entities is supported:</i></p> <p>Gender: Male, female</p> |
| Indicative mapping exercise questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What types of entities received COVID-19 emergency response support? • What type of support is provided? • Were staff directly supported? If yes, how? |
| ALIGNMENT TO OTHER RESULTS FRAMEWORKS | |
| SDG | N/A |
| Valletta | N/A |
| Sahel Alliance | N/A |
| EU Results Framework | N/A |

1.7. ABBREVIATIONS

| Abbreviation | Description |
|--------------|---|
| ACLED | Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project |
| AMISOM | African Union Mission In Somalia |
| AVR | Assisted Voluntary Return |
| B | Billion |
| CAAPs | Community Actions And Contingency Plans |
| CARE | Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere |
| CRC | <i>Centre de Ressources et Compétences</i> / Centre for Resources and Competences |
| CRRF | Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisation |
| CVE | Countering Violent Extremism |
| DFID | UK Department for International Development |
| DJ | Djibouti |
| DRC | Danish Refugee Council |
| DRC (the) | The Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| DTM | Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM) |
| EAC | East African Community |
| ER | Eritrea |
| ET | Ethiopia |
| EUTF | European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa |
| FMs | Flow Monitoring Points |
| FSTS | Food Security Technical Secretariat |
| GBV | Gender-Based Violence |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| HoA | Horn of Africa |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Person |
| IFPRI | International Food Policy Research Institute |
| IOM | International Organisation for Migration |
| IGA | Income-Generating Activities |
| IGAD | Intergovernmental Authority on Development |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| IP | Implementing Partner |
| IPC | Integrated Food Security Phase Classification |
| IRM | Individual Response Mechanism |
| IUD | Intrauterine Device |
| JPP | Joint Police Programme |
| KE | Kenya |
| KISEDIP | Kalobeyei Socio-Economic Integrated Development Plan |
| M | Million |
| MLS | Monitoring and Learning System |
| MSME | Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise |
| NRM | Natural Resource Management |
| NGO | Non-governmental organisation |
| ONARS | <i>Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés</i> |
| PM | Prime Minister |
| PPE | Personal Protective Equipment |
| PVE | Preventing Violent Extremism |
| R-ARCSS | Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan |
| SD | Sudan |
| SNNP | Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples |
| SO | Strategic Objective or Somalia |
| SO 1 | Greater economic and employment opportunities |
| SO 2 | Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people |
| SO 3 | Improving migration management |
| SO 4 | Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement land irregular migration |
| SPLM-N | Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North |
| SS | South Sudan |
| TVET | Technical and Vocational Education and Training |
| UN | United Nations |
| UG | Uganda |

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| VE | Violent Extremism |
| VSLA | Village Savings and Loans Association |
| WFP | World Food Programme |