



# EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa:

QUARTERLY REPORT – Q2 2018

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>€1B</b>	<i>One billion euros</i>
<b>€1M</b>	<i>One million euros</i>
<b>ACF</b>	<i>Action Contre la Faim</i>
<b>ADA</b>	<i>Austrian Development Agency</i>
<b>ADRA</b>	<i>Adventist Development and Relief Agency</i>
<b>AECID</b>	<i>Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation</i>
<b>AFD</b>	<i>Agence Française de Développement</i>
<b>AICS</b>	<i>Agenzia Italiana per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo</i>
<b>AKF</b>	<i>Aga Khan Foundation</i>
<b>ARRA</b>	<i>Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs</i>
<b>ASAL</b>	<i>Arid &amp; Semi-Arid Land</i>
<b>AVR</b>	<i>Assisted Voluntary Return</i>
<b>BCC</b>	<i>Behaviour Change Communication</i>
<b>BMM</b>	<i>Better Migration Management</i>
<b>BRCiS</b>	<i>Building Resilient Communities in Somalia</i>
<b>CARE</b>	<i>Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere</i>
<b>CFS</b>	<i>Child Friendly Space</i>
<b>CHW</b>	<i>Community Health Worker</i>
<b>CNVs</b>	<i>Community Nutrition Volunteers</i>
<b>COOPI</b>	<i>Cooperazione Internazionale</i>
<b>COR</b>	<i>Commission of Refugees</i>
<b>CORDAID</b>	<i>Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid</i>
<b>CRRF</b>	<i>Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework</i>
<b>CVE</b>	<i>Countering Violent Extremism</i>
<b>CW</b>	<i>Concern Worldwide</i>
<b>DCA</b>	<i>DanChurchAid</i>
<b>DFID</b>	<i>UK Department for International Development</i>
<b>DJ</b>	<i>Djibouti</i>
<b>DRC</b>	<i>Danish Refugee Council</i>
<b>DRC <i>the</i></b>	<i>Democratic Republic of the Congo</i>
<b>DRR</b>	<i>Disaster risk reduction</i>
<b>DSIRS</b>	<i>Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returnees in Somalia</i>
<b>EIDACS</b>	<i>Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia</i>
<b>Enabel</b>	<i>Belgian Development Agency (previously BTC)</i>
<b>ET</b>	<i>Ethiopia</i>
<b>EU</b>	<i>European Union</i>
<b>EUTF</b>	<i>European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (also EUTF for Africa)</i>
<b>FAO</b>	<i>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</i>
<b>FFS</b>	<i>Farmers Field Schools</i>
<b>FGD</b>	<i>Focus Group Discussion</i>
<b>FLASH</b>	<i>Facilitating sustainable return through laying foundations for Somalia in the Horn of Africa</i>
<b>GBV</b>	<i>Gender based violence</i>
<b>GIZ</b>	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i>
<b>ha.</b>	<i>Hectares</i>
<b>HDI</b>	<i>Human Development Index</i>

<b>HGSM</b>	<i>Home Grown School Meals</i>
<b>HLP</b>	<i>Housing, land and property</i>
<b>HoA</b>	<i>Horn of Africa</i>
<b>HPF</b>	<i>Health Pooled Fund</i>
<b>IDLO</b>	<i>International Development Law Organization</i>
<b>IDE</b>	<i>International Development Enterprises</i>
<b>IDP</b>	<i>Internally Displaced Person</i>
<b>IEC</b>	<i>Information Education Communication</i>
<b>IGA</b>	<i>Income-Generating Activities</i>
<b>IGAD</b>	<i>Intergovernmental Authority on Development</i>
<b>ILED</b>	<i>Inclusive Local and Economic Development</i>
<b>ILO</b>	<i>International Labour Organization</i>
<b>IMC</b>	<i>International Medical Corps</i>
<b>IOM</b>	<i>International Organization for Migration</i>
<b>IP</b>	<i>Implementing Partner</i>
<b>IRC</b>	<i>International Rescue Committee</i>
<b>KE</b>	<i>Kenya</i>
<b>KRCS</b>	<i>Kenya Red Cross Society</i>
<b>KSA</b>	<i>Kingdom of Saudi Arabia</i>
<b>LISEC</b>	<i>Leather Initiative for Sustainable Employment Creation in Ethiopia</i>
<b>M&amp;E</b>	<i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i>
<b>MAECI/DGS</b>	<i>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation/General Directorate Development Cooperation</i>
<b>MLS</b>	<i>Monitoring and Learning System</i>
<b>MM</b>	<i>Mott MacDonald</i>
<b>MNPs</b>	<i>Micronutrient Powders</i>
<b>No</b>	<i>Number</i>
<b>NRC</b>	<i>Norwegian Refugee Council</i>
<b>ODF</b>	<i>Open defecation free</i>
<b>PFM</b>	<i>Public Financial Management</i>
<b>Q1</b>	<i>First quarter of 2018</i>
<b>Q2</b>	<i>Second quarter of 2018</i>
<b>RDPP</b>	<i>Regional Development and Protection Programme</i>
<b>REF</b>	<i>Research and Evidence Facility</i>
<b>RE-INTEG</b>	<i>Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows</i>
<b>RESET</b>	<i>Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia</i>
<b>RESTORE</b>	<i>Building Resilience in Northern Somalia</i>
<b>RISE</b>	<i>Response to increased demand on Government Service and creation of economic opportunities in Uganda</i>
<b>RRF</b>	<i>Regional Reintegration Facility</i>
<b>RSD</b>	<i>Refugee status determination</i>
<b>RUSI</b>	<i>Royal United Services Institute</i>
<b>RWC</b>	<i>Refugee Welfare Council</i>
<b>SAIDC</b>	<i>Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation</i>
<b>SC</b>	<i>Save the Children</i>
<b>SD</b>	<i>Sudan</i>
<b>SINCE</b>	<i>Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern &amp; Central Ethiopia</i>
<b>SNNPR</b>	<i>Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (Ethiopia)</i>
<b>SO</b>	<i>Strategic Objective or Somalia</i>

<b>SOAS</b>	<i>School of Oriental and African Studies</i>
<b>SOP</b>	<i>Standard Operating Procedures</i>
<b>SORUDEV SSR</b>	<i>South Sudan Rural Development: Strengthening Smallholders' Resilience</i>
<b>SPRS-NU</b>	<i>The Support Programme for Refugee and Host Communities in Northern Uganda</i>
<b>SRBC</b>	<i>Somalia State and Resilience Building Contract</i>
<b>SRPC</b>	<i>Sector Reform and Performance Contract</i>
<b>SS</b>	<i>South Sudan</i>
<b>SSCoS</b>	<i>Strengthening social cohesion and stability in slums populations</i>
<b>STRIVE</b>	<i>Strengthening Resilience to Violent Extremism II</i>
<b>TADs</b>	<i>Transboundary Animal Diseases</i>
<b>ToR</b>	<i>Terms of Reference</i>
<b>TSFP</b>	<i>Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme</i>
<b>TVET</b>	<i>Technical and Vocational Education and Training</i>
<b>UG</b>	<i>Uganda</i>
<b>UN DESA</b>	<i>United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs</i>
<b>UNDP</b>	<i>United Nations Development Programme</i>
<b>UN-Habitat</b>	<i>United Nations Human Settlements Programme</i>
<b>UNHCR</b>	<i>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</i>
<b>UNICEF</b>	<i>United Nations Children's Fund</i>
<b>UNIDO</b>	<i>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</i>
<b>VSF-G</b>	<i>Veterinaries without Borders – Germany</i>
<b>VSLA</b>	<i>Village Savings and Loans Association</i>
<b>VTCs</b>	<i>Vocational Training Centres</i>
<b>VTECs</b>	<i>Vocational Training and Education Centres</i>
<b>WASH</b>	<i>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</i>
<b>WFP</b>	<i>World Food Programme</i>
<b>WHH</b>	<i>Welthungerhilfe</i>
<b>WV</b>	<i>World Vision</i>
<b>YES</b>	<i>Youth, Employment, Skills</i>

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

This is the second quarterly report of the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (EUTF) Horn of Africa (HoA) window, the first report having covered the EUTF's HoA outputs from the beginning of the Trust Fund's activities until the end of the first quarter (Q1) of 2018 (March 2018) included, while the current report covers the outputs reported by EUTF-funded projects until the end of the second quarter (Q2) of 2018 (Q2 2018, or April to June).

As of September 2018, the EUTF in the Horn of Africa comprised €1.41B in committed funds, of which €660M had been contracted to over 100 regional and country-based projects (in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia and Uganda)<sup>1</sup>. The EUTF HoA window remains the second largest in terms of funding, after the Sahel and Lake Chad window.

## The MLS and its methodology

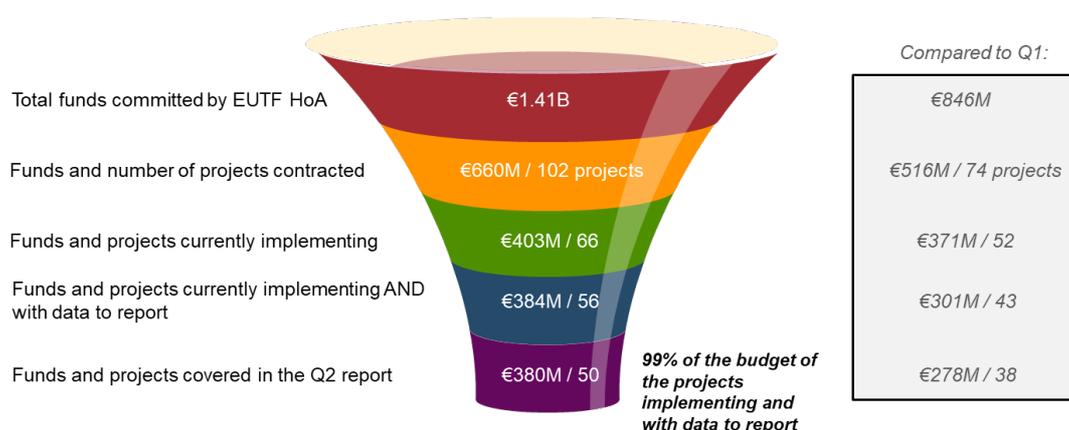
The MLS aims to: 1) strengthen monitoring and reporting on the overall progress of the EUTF HoA window; and 2) create a learning component based on investigations on projects to inform the programme strategy. Its key functions are to: aggregate output and outcome values at the regional level; cross-analyse project data and knowledge generated to refine strategies; visualise and measure progress made; and communicate<sup>2</sup>.

More specifically for this report, the HoA MLS used output data produced by internal project M&E systems to inform 41 EUTF output indicators that are common to all three EUTF Windows (the EUTF common output indicators, also called 'EUTF indicators' for simplicity in this report).

## Overview by funds

Of the 102 projects contracted so far, 66 have started implementing their activities and, of these, 56 have reported their work was advanced enough to have output data to share. This report covers 50 of these 56 projects<sup>3</sup>, representing €380M of the EUTF HoA portfolio. This is a sizeable increase compared to the EUTF Q1 report, in which 38 of 43 projects with data to report were covered.

Figure 1: Breakdown of funds and projects included in the Q2 report, September 2018



<sup>1</sup> There are currently no projects contracted in Eritrea or Tanzania.

<sup>2</sup> For more detail on the MLS, see the Q1 2018 report annexes: [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/euetfa/files/eutf\\_mls\\_q1\\_master\\_annexes\\_as\\_at\\_070618.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/euetfa/files/eutf_mls_q1_master_annexes_as_at_070618.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Of the 56 projects, 5 contracts of under €60,000 each have been excluded and one was unable to report.

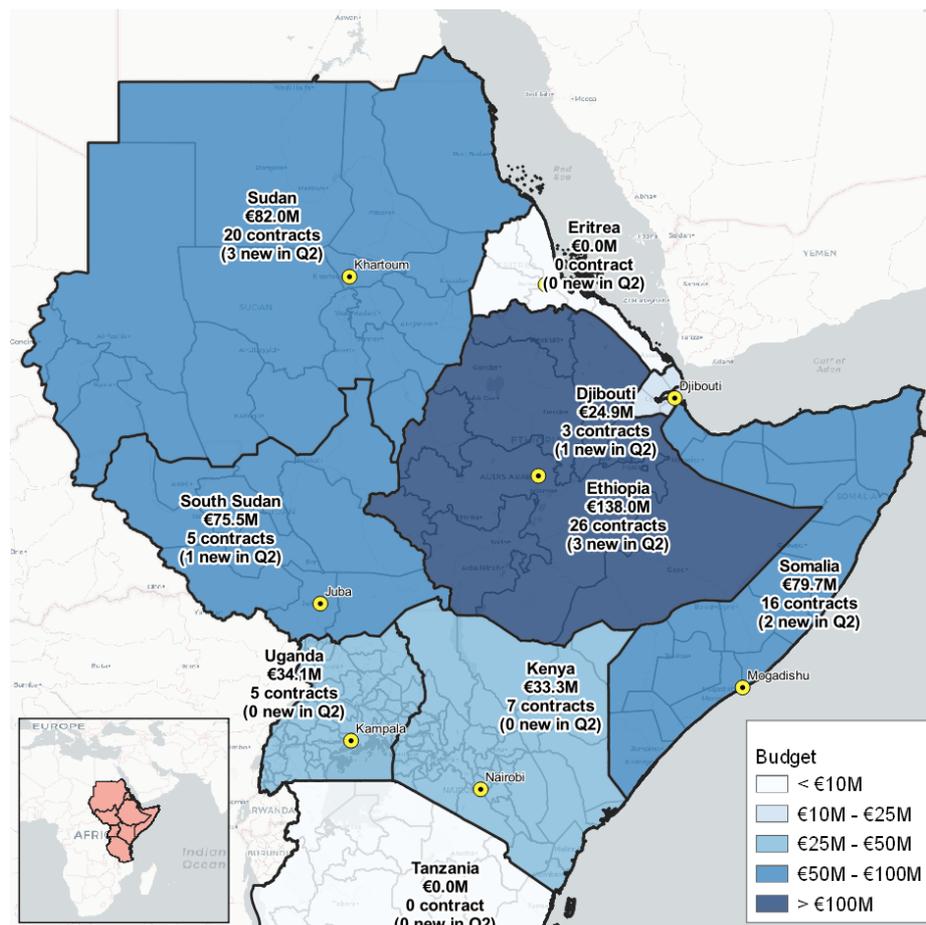
Contracts have been signed with 68 implementing partners (IPs). EU Member States' agencies have collectively received the largest portion of contracted funding (31%), with GIZ having received the largest proportion at €77.0M (or 37% of Member State agencies' funding), often working in partnership with other implementing partners (IPs). Overall, IOM represents the second largest portion of EUTF funding, with €42.3M in contracted funds.

The two top Strategic Objectives (SOs) in terms of contracted funds are SO2 'Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people' with 36% of the contracted funds, followed by SO1 'Greater economic and employment opportunities' with 29%. SO4 'Improved governance' is third with 19%, followed by SO3 'Improving migration management' at 13% and lastly the cross-cutting indicators at 3%.

Ethiopia remains the country with the most contracted funds (€138.0M), followed by Sudan with €82.0M, Somalia (€79.7M), South Sudan (€75.5M), Uganda (€34.1M), Kenya (€33.3M) and Djibouti (which has more than doubled in contracted funding, from €10.0M in Q1 to €24.9M in Q2, thanks to the signing of two new projects).

Wherever possible, the MLS aims to account for co-funding or multi-donor efforts by calculating the proportion of project results in relation to the proportion of EUTF funding received. This, however, does not apply to the Improving Nutrition WFP project in Sudan for which 100% of results have been included in the report, as requested by the IP, even though it is funded by multiple sources with two-thirds of funds provided by the EUTF.

Figure 2: Budget contracted and number of contracts by country, September 2018<sup>4</sup>



<sup>4</sup> Regional projects, which amount to €193.0M are not represented in the map.

## Overview by indicators

The report condenses all the information received from the IPs into: overall results by indicator for the whole portfolio and results by country. For each indicator, the report gives a breakdown of results, including the evolution between Q1 and Q2, disaggregated by (wherever possible): country; project; types of beneficiary (e.g. refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, members of host communities, vulnerable people / potential migrants, migrants in transit); gender; age (where relevant); types of support received (e.g. type of service offered); types of action taken (e.g. type of job created, subject of report written etc.). Varying levels of disaggregation depend on the IPs diverging capacity and willingness to provide this disaggregated information.

**The largest reported numbers** come from: EUTF indicator 2.9 (Number of people having access to improved basic services), with over 2,880,000 beneficiaries up to Q2 2018; followed by EUTF indicator 2.2 (Number of people receiving a basic social service) with a total of 2,096,492 beneficiaries up to Q2 2018. Other EUTF indicators with large reported values include: EUTF indicator 2.4 (Number of people receiving food security-related assistance), with 305,456 beneficiaries; 156,321 people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7); and 100,884 beneficiaries of nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3). These indicators all fall under SO2 (Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people), and as such all aim to address the root causes of migration, particularly in conflict-prone and food-insecure parts of the region.

Table 1: Results achieved (and % achieved compared to targets) so far by EUTF common output indicator, June 2018

EUTF indicator	Total actual up to Q1 2018	Total actual up to Q2 2018	% Achieved up to Q2 vs targets
1.1 Number of jobs created	5,862	9,470	20%
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	845	1,346	8%
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	23,234	50,670	40%
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	24,287	31,991	50%
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	28,546	29,898	94%
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved	3	3	60%
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	232	331	31%
2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	1,756,561	2,096,492	86%
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	92,486	100,884	49%
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	169,826	305,456	44%
2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	72	86	43%
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	3,322	12,840	47%
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	124,488	156,321	27%
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	8,448	14,120	53%
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	2,523,747	2,886,475	76%
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted	44,897	45,553	262%
3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	9,349	25,223	36%
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	7,184	10,318	31%
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	23,169	27,817	127%
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	112	130	77%
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	1,638	2,361	70%
3.8 Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	2,799	3,719	35%
4.1 Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	55	55	100%
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	7,406	8,748	34%
4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	202	268	63%
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	13,250	20,288	57%
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	6	13	52%
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	111	145	61%
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,351	1,397	75%
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	146	212	45%
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	40	52	43%

## Geographical Overview

For the HoA region and for each country, the report describes the evolutions in the migration situation in recent months, the EUTF's strategy in the region/country, a list of the included projects, short description of the projects newly included in the Q2 report and the values for the relevant regional<sup>5</sup> and or-country level indicators. Since the Q1 report was published, **the regional migration situation** was marked by the historical peace agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea, the political transition in Ethiopia, the new peace agreement in South Sudan, spikes in forced evictions in Somalia, the first repatriations of protracted Sudanese refugees to Sudan, among continuing conflict in the latter country, which led to additional internal displacements.

The EUTF's strategy in the region has recently been led by five<sup>6</sup> key priorities: 1) **Return and reintegration**, notably by rolling out a reintegration approach based on referral to national structures, thereby building the long-term capacity of national systems and empowering governments to manage the reintegration process; 2) **refugee management**, through the roll-out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and by leveraging the humanitarian-development nexus (mostly in Kenya, Uganda, Djibouti and Ethiopia); 3) **anti-trafficking measures** that aim to disrupt trafficking and smuggling networks and protect migrants, mostly in Djibouti and Somalia, by addressing dangers faced by migrants in the region, including smuggling, detention, torture and human-rights abuses and by disrupting criminal networks by increasing governments' capacities to manage migration more effectively and afford protection for migrants; 4) **essential stabilisation efforts in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan** through stability-enhancing interventions in Somalia, including domestic resource mobilisation and state-building via fiscal federalism, strengthening resilience of communities against political, economic, social and environmental vulnerabilities, by preventing local conflicts and promoting economic development, protecting migrants and IDPs in Sudan, and supporting actions to encourage stability and build resilience in conflict-affected areas in South Sudan; 5) **migration dialogue, mostly in Ethiopia**, by supporting its industrialisation strategy to stimulate job creation for refugees and host communities alike, particularly as the Ethiopian government has agreed to grant employment rights to tens of thousands of refugees.

All 8 **regional projects** that are currently under implementation and have data to report feature in the current report. Indicator highlights for the regional projects include: 6,363 voluntary returns and humanitarian repatriations supported by IOM's Return and Reintegration Facility (RRF) and other regional projects under EUTF indicator 3.4, most of them men, in Ethiopia, with most of the reintegration assistance in the form of Income Generating Activities (IGAs). It should be noted that most of the regional projects fall into the category of projects aiming at affecting large-scale institutional change (e.g. institutional support to IGAD), the progress of which is hard to measure via standard numerical indicators. Alternative ways to highlight these projects' results, including longitudinal case studies, are being developed.

**In Ethiopia**, as mentioned above, the recent political and diplomatic events were far-reaching and may have important consequences on movements of population in the region, especially given that Ethiopia has one of the largest refugee populations in Africa as well as a high emigration rate. The EUTF seeks to address both these dynamics by dedicating most of its funding for Ethiopia to SO1 (Greater economic and employment opportunities) and SO2 (Strengthening resilience of communities), with the aim of improving living conditions, household resilience, and economic opportunities for refugees and local populations. Currently, EUTF-funded projects in Ethiopia consist mostly of five RDPP projects (RDPP

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<sup>5</sup> 'Regional' indicator results pertain solely to results obtained by the regional projects (vs the overall results which include the values from the regional projects as well as all the country-based projects).

<sup>6</sup> Six criteria were selected but one of them 'Completing securitisation of documentation' is not directly relevant to the Horn of Africa. At the moment, only minor components of a larger programme will possibly include activities that fall under this criteria in the future, such as capacity-building of national law enforcement to detect falsified documents for example.

being a precursor to the CRRF approach to refugee programming for the EU), eight RESET II projects, and SINCE, which is newly reporting in Q2. In addition, several contracts were recently signed in Ethiopia, including three RESET PLUS contracts to complement gaps in RESET II; two programmes aimed at stimulating employment creation (LISEC and CRRF); the Shire Alliance, which aims to improve sustainable energy access for refugee and host communities; and a direct grant to the Ethiopian Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) to support the sustainable reintegration of Ethiopian returnees.

Indicator highlights in Ethiopia include: 2,125 jobs created, more than one-third of which (36%) were created in Q2 alone, 48% are under the category of people successfully generating revenue from IGA support, with RESET II responsible for the vast majority (85%); 250,712 beneficiaries having directly received some form of food security-related assistance, with most of this attributable to specific activities across the RESET II programme, with only 39% of beneficiaries being women; nearly 1.3 million people (1,295,974) having benefited from access to improved basic services, largely health-related and by training service providers.

**Sudan**, a country of origin, destination and transit, saw renewed population displacements due to internal conflict and, at the same time, the first repatriation of Sudanese refugees from Chad back to their villages in Darfur in April 2018. In Sudan, the EUTF aims to 1) support the efforts of the government to improve basic services for migrants and host communities and to improve economic opportunities for the general population; 2) improve market opportunities and agricultural resilience to climate-related disasters; and 3) create alternatives to first and secondary movement and improve the protection of the Sudanese and migrant population in the country, while at the same time making the migratory routes that cross the country safer through regional projects. The Q2 2018 report includes 3 “new” projects compared to the Q1 report: the RDPP UNIDO and RDPP UNHCR projects as well as the ‘Improving nutrition’ project implemented by WFP. It should be noted that as many as 14 additional projects have been contracted but are not ready to report results yet. With regard to indicator values reached: over 1,536 jobs were created in the state of Red Sea between April and June 2018 with a male/female ratio of 52/48, mostly via cash transfer schemes (EUTF indicator 1.1); 9,912 beneficiaries were assisted to develop IGA (EUTF indicator 1.3) 94% of whom came from Improving Nutrition WFP<sup>7</sup>; 3,893 people (54% women) benefited from professional training (TVET) and and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4); 4,490 basic services were delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2) as a result of the RDPP SD UNHCR project which provides health consultations; and 3,409 refugees (65% men) and forcibly-displaced persons received legal assistance to support their integration (EUTF indicator 3.8) also thanks to RDPP SD UNHCR.

**The overall context of South Sudan** remains characterised by high uncertainty, with a growing number of people in need of assistance and basic services. The most recent developments in the country saw a peace agreement signed on 12 September between the two opposing parties. The EUTF intervention in South Sudan focuses strongly on basic service provision, with ongoing programmes supporting health and education access in different regions. The Trust Fund also aims at strengthening the resilience of agro-pastoral communities in cross-border areas as part of the wider response to El Niño in the Horn of Africa. Key figures for South Sudan include: 1,779,966 services distributed to beneficiaries (EUTF indicator 2.2), including some 191,079 people having received medical assistance under HPF II in eight of the ten states of South Sudan in Q2 alone; 6,919 having received food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), including close to 1,000 members (25% women) of local pastoral communities receiving inputs for livestock vaccination and treatment in this quarter alone under El Niño SS FAO; IMPACT’s intervention, which aims to pay nine rounds of incentives to a total 30,000

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<sup>7</sup> In the specific case of Improving Nutrition WFP and at the IP’s request, the project’s total output figures are used despite the EUTF solely funding two-thirds of the project. In addition, figures reported by the IP include only Q2 2018 and not the previous months. Those will be accounted for in the next report.

primary teachers, has so far contributed to the provision of access to education to 1,412,600 children<sup>8</sup> (EUTF indicator 2.9).

**Somalia** was affected by a severe and long rainy season which affected over 800,000 people and temporarily displaced nearly 290,000. Given internal pressure on cities, mass evictions also saw a sharp increase. In the second quarter of 2018, the EUTF continued to provide support in Somalia through a diversified portfolio of interventions, focusing on strengthening resilience of communities through access and provision of basic services, offering reintegration assistance for returnees and IDPs, and building institutional capacity on migration. Until recently the 9 RE-INTEG projects (also part of the RDPP umbrella) represented most of the EUTF's activity in Somalia, but RESTORE NRC was added to the Q2 report and four other large projects have recently been contracted. In terms of notable numbers: 512 new jobs were created (44% for IDPs, 35% for returnees) by four RE-INTEG projects during Q2, thus reaching a total of 1,993 (EUTF indicator 1.1); access to services was improved for a total of 108,334 people (EUTF indicator 2.9), including 77% in Q2 alone, and mostly in education; 4,171 returnees benefited from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5) in Q2 alone, including over 3,700 beneficiaries of registration, profiling and referral reported by RE-INTEG IOM, 320 completing skills and livelihoods training and 58 receiving IGA support with RE-INTEG UNHCR.

**Kenya remains a destination country** with large numbers of refugees and asylum seekers, mostly from Somalia, followed by South Sudan and several other countries. Noteworthy developments include the arrival of several thousand persons from Ethiopia (mostly in March and April) and the temporary displacement of over 300,000 people due to the long rains. Kenya also continues to face challenges related to violent extremism, with a negative impact on both security and development in the country. The priorities of the EUTF in Kenya are three-fold: to 1) improve the management of refugees in the region by increasing their protection and supporting their long-term development needs; 2) prevent and fight trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling, and; 3) increase stability in peripheral areas. The four Youth projects as well as the RDPP project led by UNHCR are covered by the MLS since the Q1 2018 report. Key numbers in Q2 include: 12,185 persons assisted in developing IGAs (EUTF indicator 1.3) in Q2 alone (reaching a total of 14,422), including 9,292 members of the host community trained in business-oriented agricultural practices by FAO as part of the RDPP Kenya project; 21,844 people (59% women) benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4); a total of 76,870 basic services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), 94% to refugees through the RDPP Kenya project; 8,532 hectares of land improved in Q2 alone through the Youth SAIDC project (67%) and RDPP (33%) (EUTF indicator 2.6) and; a total of 16,037 participants in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3).

**In Q2 2018, Uganda** saw a minor increase in its already impressive refugee population, with recent trends showing a rise in arrivals from the DRC in advance of the upcoming presidential elections and due to ethnic clashes. In Uganda, the EUTF provides support to three RDPP (SPRS-NU) projects in the north-west and to a project focused on social cohesion in the slums of Kampala, with the aim to ease tensions between host and refugee populations as well as with the authorities while at the same time supporting livelihood interventions as well as skills development and business trainings. The EUTF has also recently signed a contract to support the upcoming RISE programme ('Response to increased demand on Government Service and creation of economic opportunities in Uganda'), to strengthen local authorities in delivering basic social services to individuals in the refugee-hosting areas of the countries and strengthen the resilience of both host and refugee communities, in line with the CRRF.

Outputs so far include: 13,105 beneficiaries (45% refugees) assisted to develop IGAs (EUTF indicator 1.3), including 3,006 in Q2 alone through Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) supported by the SPRS-NU DRC project; food security-related assistance provided to 13,184 members of

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<sup>8</sup> This assumes a teacher-pupil ratio of 1:50 (ratio taken by Mott MacDonald, the Implementing Partner responsible for IMPACT).

livelihood groups created under SPRS-NU DRC in Q2 alone bringing the total to 21,038 (EUTF indicator 2.4); 6,663 staff from state and non-state actors trained on security, border management, countering violent extremism (CVE), conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2), including 42 police officers who received training on radicalisation and human rights topics under SSCoS IOM in Kampala and; 3,236 people participating in peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), including 1,556 people involved in dialogue and sensitisation activities by SSCoS IOM.

**Djibouti's popularity as a transit point** between the Horn of Africa and the Gulf of Aden has increased significantly in recent years, making it a key location along an increasingly important migratory route. The EUTF has identified 'creating economic and employment opportunities' to address 'structural unemployment' as the main priority action for the Trust Fund in Djibouti<sup>9</sup> under SO1 (Greater economic and employment opportunities). One project is reporting on Djibouti, 'TRANSFORM – Skills enhancement for youths and professionals in the transport-logistics-port sector', implemented by the AFD, aiming to train 1,500 youths for employment at the Port of Djibouti. To date, they have trained eighteen, all of whom are men. The only other EUTF programme in Djibouti, 'Durable solutions for vulnerable host, refugee and migrant populations in Djibouti', was contracted in July 2018 and is still in inception.

## Conclusions

The EUTF HoA's Q2 2018 report successfully integrates output data for 50 projects, which represent 99% of the budget of EUTF HoA projects under implementation and with data to report (€380M out of €384M), and 94% of the budget of all EUTF HoA projects currently in implementation<sup>10</sup> (€380M out of €403M). The report highlights a number of significant achievements, with regard to most of the EUTF common output indicators and along the Trust Fund's four main Strategic Objectives, be it with more short-term emergency outputs or along more structural investments generating smaller quantitative outputs, but with a broader expected impact in the mid-term. The number of projects tracked by the MLS is likely to double in the next two quarters (from 50 to at least the currently contracted 102, and possibly more), generating a high demand for support in terms of indicators mapping and data verification. At the same time, as the quality and depth of the information grows, common outcome indicators are identified, qualitative information is woven in and a set of context macro-indicators is detailed, the quarterly analysis will become richer.

Even at this early stage, some important lessons stand out. The quality of the output of systems such as this will always depend largely on the quality of the inputs received. Data collection, cleaning and analysis will continue to require effort, including on the part of the IPs. There is also a temptation in a system like the MLS to start relying too much on numbers, which give a reassuring sense of tangibility. This risks penalising important projects which aim at more intangible, structural results. It will therefore be important to: bear in mind that bigger numbers are not necessarily always better; continue to dig for the reality behind the numbers, in part by deepening data disaggregation efforts with the IPs' support; and find creative ways to analyse certain projects aiming at less tangible results.

For the EUTF, it will be essential to continue to carefully manage a balance between rapid interventions with high quantitative yields which are necessary for vulnerable beneficiaries in emergency situations and investment in longer-term more sustainable interventions that contribute to addressing the root causes of irregular migration and improve migration management across the region, both elements being integral and complementary parts of its strategy.

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<sup>9</sup> EU Horn of Africa Operational Framework.

<sup>10</sup> Including those projects that are under implementation but do not yet have data to report.

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. BACKGROUND

The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (EUTF for Africa, or EUTF) was launched in November 2015. It is composed of three geographical ‘windows’: the Horn of Africa (HoA) window (which includes Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda), the North Africa window and the Sahel and Lake Chad window.

This is the second quarterly report of the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the HoA window. The first report covered the EUTF’s HoA outputs from the signing of the first projects until the end of the first quarter (Q1) of 2018 (March 2018, also referred to as Q1 2018) inclusive, while this report covers the outputs reported by EUTF-funded projects during the second quarter (Q2) of 2018 (April to June 2018, also referred to as Q2 2018) as well as cumulated projects outputs until the end of June 2018.

## 1.2. THE EUTF HOA IN Q2 2018

As of September 2018, the EUTF in the Horn of Africa comprised €1.41B in committed funds, of which €660M had been contracted to over 100 regional and country-based projects (in one of the following countries: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia and Uganda)<sup>11</sup>. The EUTF HoA window remains the second largest in terms of funding, after the Sahel and Lake Chad window. A total of 14 new projects started implementing activities in Q2 2018, bringing the number of projects in implementation from 52 in Q1 2018 to 66 in Q2 2018.

Funding for new projects has continued to be allocated according to the priorities set out in the EUTF Strategic Orientation Document, along four main Strategic Objectives:

- **SO1 ‘Greater economic and employment opportunities’:** Economic development activities that aim to address skills gaps, improve employability through vocational training, and support job creation and self-employment opportunities with a focus on strengthening micro, small and medium size enterprises (MSMEs);
- **SO2 ‘Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people’:** Resilience-building activities that aim to improve food and nutrition security as well as basic services;
- **SO3 ‘Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination’:** Activities that aim to address the drivers of irregular migration, to support effective return, readmission and reintegration, international protection and asylum, legal migration and mobility, and to enhance synergies between migration and development;
- **SO4 ‘Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration’:** Activities that aim to improve overall governance, by promoting conflict prevention, addressing human rights abuses, enforcing the rule of law etc.

In addition, meetings of the EUTF’s Strategic Board have helped guide its priorities of intervention to achieve these objectives moving forward, as will be detailed in 3.6.2. A meeting of the Operational

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<sup>11</sup> There are currently no projects contracted in Eritrea or Tanzania.

Committee held in May 2018 (also described in the above-mentioned section) approved the eighth pipeline of eight programmes and four addenda worth a total of €294M.

Focus box 1: Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)<sup>12</sup>

The EUTF has identified the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) as a key priority for remaining funds in order to better support 'countries hosting refugees in the Horn of Africa and [create] an environment conducive for sustainable solutions' by '[enhancing] the quality of asylum space in the region, including through the delivery of development opportunities for both refugees and host communities, and support durable solutions by translating political commitments into action, and by demonstrating results and improving international responsibility sharing'. As such, the EUTF's CRRF programming is building on the work of its predecessor, the Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDDP).

The 'Stimulating economic opportunities and job creation for refugees and host communities in Ethiopia in support of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework in Ethiopia' project and RISE project in Uganda are both part of this new CRRF-oriented approach. In addition, a number of CRRF projects focusing on the priority themes of education, livelihoods and basic services are expected to be presented at the December 2018 Operational Committee meeting for several countries of the HoA region.

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<sup>12</sup> EUTF, Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework in the Horn of Africa - Forward Strategy, September 2018

# THE MLS AND ITS METHODOLOGY

## 2.1. THE MLS

In March 2017, following a decision by the EUTF's Operational Committee to set up a Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the HoA, the EUTF HoA team issued a tender for said system. As described in its Terms of Reference, the overall objective of the MLS is to 'use an evidence-based approach for programming and implementing interventions in the Horn of Africa region, as well as to inform policy around the themes of the EUTF in the region.' Altai Consulting was awarded the contract and the project started on 5 July 2017.

The MLS aims to: 1) strengthen monitoring and reporting on the overall progress of the EUTF HoA window; and 2) create a learning component based on investigations of existing projects to inform the programme strategy. Its key functions are to: aggregate output and outcome values at the regional level; cross-analyse project data and knowledge generated to refine strategies; visualise and measure progress made; and communicate analysis and key findings to relevant stakeholders.

For more detail on the MLS, see the Q1 2018 report annexes:

[https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/all-news-and-stories/full-first-quarterly-monitoring-report-eutf-horn-africa-region-available-online\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/all-news-and-stories/full-first-quarterly-monitoring-report-eutf-horn-africa-region-available-online_en).

## 2.2. THE METHODOLOGY

The HoA MLS uses data produced by projects' internal Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems to inform 41 EUTF common output indicators (hereafter called EUTF indicators) that are shared by the three EUTF windows. The MLS team dives into the activity / output level with each implementing partner (IP) to collect the most detailed level of data common to all IPs. The MLS then aggregates the collected data using a standardised methodology (and later disaggregates it again along various lines of analysis for reporting). This approach allows the MLS to help IPs map their own activities and outputs against the list of EUTF common output indicators and to have access to a finer level of disaggregation (e.g. by gender, beneficiary type, location, etc.). The MLS has developed a reporting template that it has used with most IPs, with each reporting template tailored to specific projects through a drafting and feedback process with respective IPs. Given the complexity of the EUTF portfolio, with very different projects, IPs and M&E systems at different levels of project completion, the MLS has tried to offer as much flexibility as possible with regard to the quantity, disaggregation, and format of data collected from IPs.

Based on the information received, the MLS team completed output indicator mappings for each project, collected the relevant data from each IP, checked the data for quality and entered it into the MLS database for aggregation and analysis. A similar logic will be followed for outcome indicators in a second phase of the MLS.

Wherever possible, the MLS aims to account for co-funding or multi-donor efforts by calculating the proportion of project results in relation to the proportion of EUTF funding received. However, this does not apply to the Improving Nutrition WFP project in Sudan, for which 100% of results have been included in this report, as requested by the IP, even though it is funded by multiple sources.

The 'total achieved values up to Q1' as well as the target values for some EUTF indicators have changed following the inclusion of new projects in the report as well as corrections to data reported in the Q1 report following discussions and feedback from IPs. The details of these changes can be found in section 5.2. of the Annexes.

For more detail on the MLS methodology, see the Q1 2018 report annexes.

## 2.3. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

Most of the challenges and limitations related to EUTF reporting have been described in detail in the Q1 2018 report annexes. Several points are, however, worth reiterating.

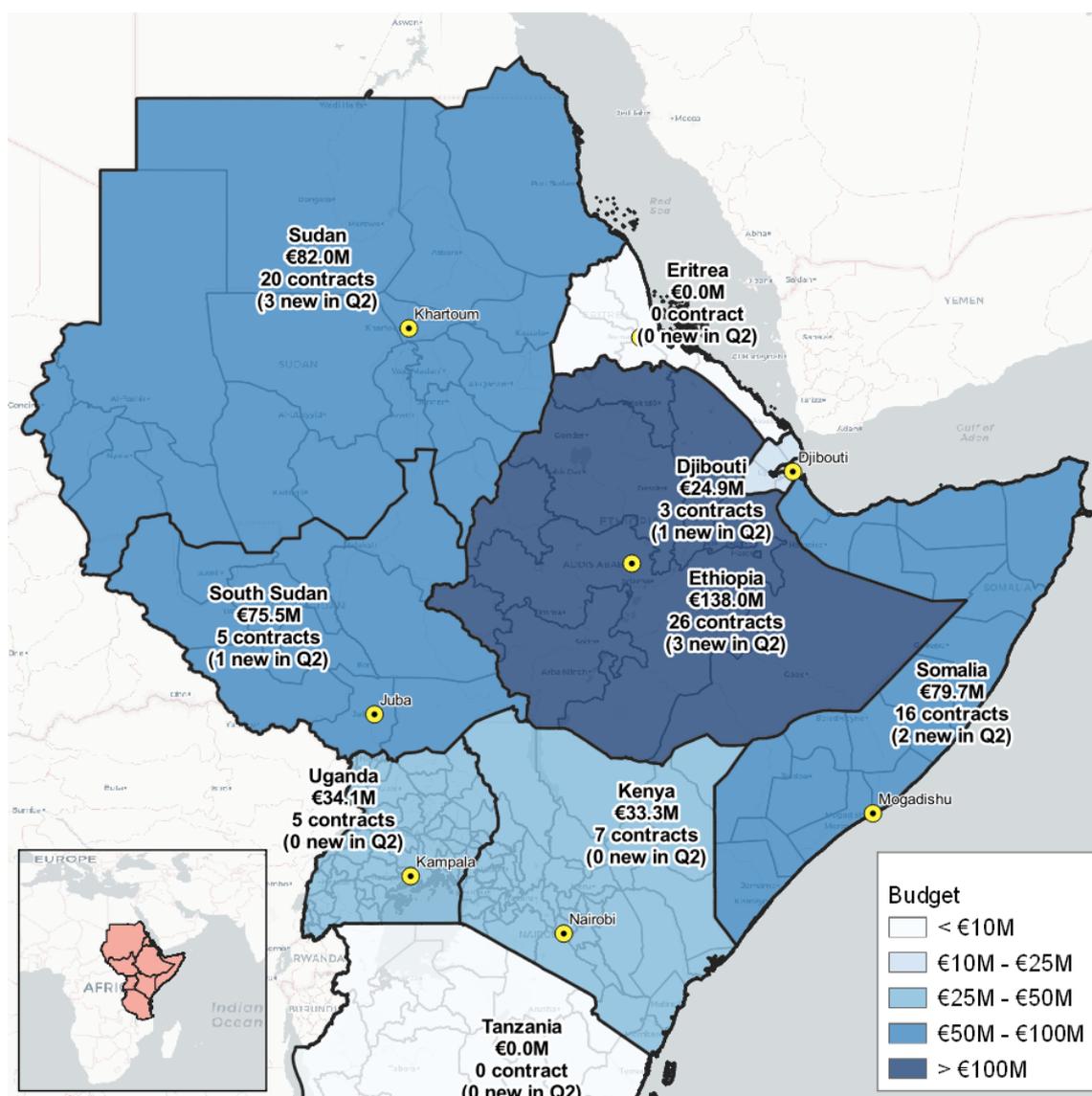
- 1) Time lapse between the end of the reporting period and publication of the report:** Although the Q2 report covers the period from April to June 2018, the report itself comes out in October. It is worth explaining that most projects work as consortia in very remote areas, and it takes them on average at least one month to gather data from their partners in isolated locations, after which they need additional time for their own quality assurance before sending it to the MLS. The MLS then adds several layers of quality control that have proved to be necessary. There is also significant back and forth with the IPs to make sure that the data is fully clear, and that it can be tagged accurately to allow for proper disaggregation. Then, when the data is consolidated in the database, additional time is required for further cleaning, final questions to IPs, and analysis, before the actual drafting of the report. Finally, a draft version of the report is shared with all participating IPs for the final approval before publication. Under these conditions, the whole process can easily take over three months.
- 2) Cooperation and quality of the data:** The results presented in this type of report can only be as good as the inputs that are gathered. In this regard, the vast majority of the IPs have been extremely cooperative, but some have had more difficulty and/or been more reluctant to participate or to contribute disaggregated data.
- 3) Challenge of collecting accurate targets:** In many cases, targets have been hard to obtain or not obtained at all. In the latter case, it has been decided to 'match' targets to the real output in order not to give a false impression of significant overachievement. This was done in agreement with the IPs and the EUTF team. It should also be noted that cases do exist (generally highlighted in the report) in which targets have in fact been exceeded by a wide margin.
- 4) The inherent limitations of focusing on numbers** in situations characterised by complex and often ambiguous dynamics. While one of its main tasks is to gather, aggregate and analyse numbers, the MLS acknowledges that there are serious limitations associated with focusing solely on numbers. It is also important to recognise that there is a risk of undervaluing important efforts that are aimed at more intangible, structural results, which will never yield high numbers and will take considerable time to reach their objectives. In this regard, the MLS is looking for more creative ways to highlight and account for these less tangible results, such as through case studies. The envisioned next steps towards outcome and context / macro-indicators are also intended to give the MLS more information to better analyse and qualify the numbers.

# OVERVIEW

## 3.1. OVERVIEW OF BUDGETS AND CONTRACTS BY COUNTRY

As previously mentioned, of the €1.41B committed by the EUTF HoA window, €660M have been contracted to either regional projects, which together account for the largest portion of contracted funding with €193M collectively, or projects based in seven of the region’s nine countries. Ethiopia remains the country with the most contracted funds (€138.0M), followed by Sudan with €82.0M (representing a change from Q1 2018, when South Sudan had the second largest portfolio in terms of contracted funding), Somalia (€79.7M), South Sudan (€75.5M), Uganda (€34.1M), Kenya (€33.3M) and Djibouti (which has more than doubled in contracted funding, from €10.0M in Q1 2018 to €24.9M in Q2 2018, thanks to the signing of two new projects).

Figure 3: Budget contracted and number of contracts by country, September 2018<sup>13</sup>



<sup>13</sup> Regional projects are not represented on the map.

### 3.2. OVERVIEW BY PROGRAMMES

Of the 102 projects<sup>14</sup> contracted so far, 66 have started implementing their activities and, of these, 56 have reported that their work was advanced enough to be able to share output data. This report covers 50 of these 56 projects, representing €380M of the EUTF HoA portfolio<sup>15</sup>. This is a sizeable increase compared to the EUTF Q1 report, in which 38 of 43 projects with data to report were covered.

Figure 4: Breakdown of funds and projects included in the Q2 report, September 2018

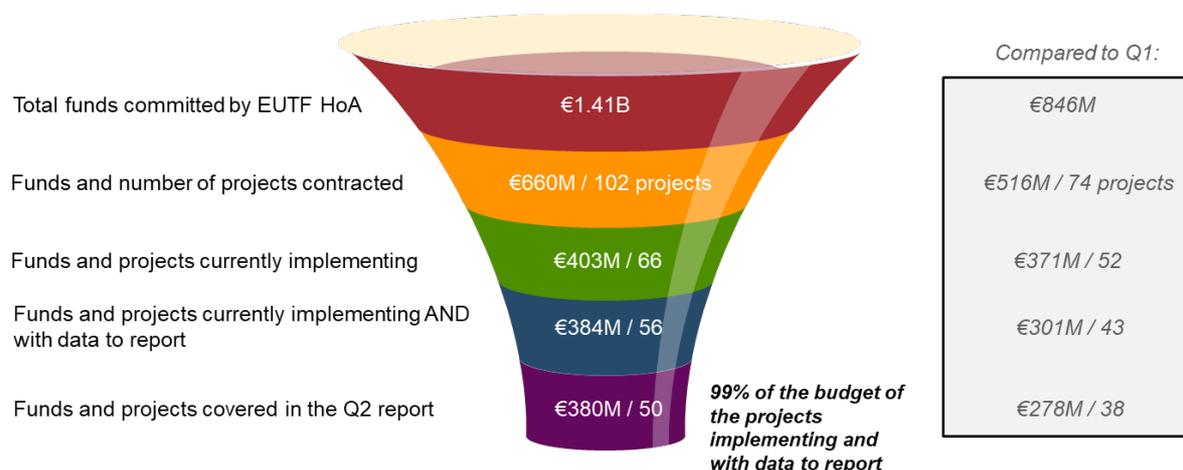


Table 2: EUTF HoA projects under implementation and with data to report (51 projects), September 2018<sup>16</sup>

Country	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
	Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process (RRF)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-25-01	Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration (RRF)	IOM	€25,000,000
	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa (Strengthening Resilience)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20-01	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa (Strengthening Resilience – GIZ)	GIZ	€2,100,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20-02	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa (Strengthening Resilience – IGAD)	IGAD	€1,400,000
	Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD region (Free Movement)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-19-01	Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region (Free Movement IGAD)	IGAD	€3,600,000 (new project in report)
		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 (new project in report)
	Research and Evidence Facility – SOAS (REF)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-10-01	Research and Evidence Facility (REF SOAS)	SOAS	€3,965,424
Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa (MLS)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-28-01	Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa (MLS)	Altai	€1,949,000	
Djibouti	<b>Enhancing youth's professional skills (Transform Dj)</b>	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-DJ-29-01</b>	<b>Projet TRANSFORM - Professionnaliser les jeunes et les professionnels de la filière transport-logistique-portuaire (Transform AFD)</b>	AFD	€10,000,000 (new project in report)
Ethiopia		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-01	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Shire Area (RDPP ET IRC)	IRC	€8,500,000

<sup>14</sup> The MLS follows EU nomenclature in defining projects as contracts signed by the EUTF.

<sup>15</sup> Of the 56 projects, 5 contracts of under €60,000 each have been excluded and one was unable to report.

<sup>16</sup> 51 projects represented (5 contracts of under €60,000 excluded). Projects in **bold** are projects newly covered (i.e. not in the Q1 2018 report) and project in *grey italics* is under implementation but was not able to provide data for the current report.

	Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP ET) <sup>17</sup>	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-02	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Dollo Ado Area (RDPP ET NRC)	NRC	€8,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-03	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Jijiga Area (RDPP ET SC)	Save the Children	€5,300,000
		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	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia in Urban Areas of Addis Ababa and Shire (RDPP ET Plan)	Plan International	€3,500,000
	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 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 (not in report)</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	<b>Increasing Resilience and Economic Opportunities in Drought Prone Areas of Bale Zone (RESET II DCA)</b>	<b>DCA</b>	<b>€5,500,000 (new project in report)</b>
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-06	<b>Resilience Building for Sustainable Livelihoods &amp; Transformation (RESULT) in South Omo cluster, SNNPR (RESET II Vita)</b>	<b>Vita</b>	<b>€4,230,000 (new project in report)</b>
		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 - Oxfam (RESET II Oxfam)	OXFAM	€5,580,000
		<b>Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern &amp; Central Ethiopia (SINCE)</b>	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-02-01	<b>Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern &amp; Central Ethiopia (SINCE)</b>	<b>Embassy of Italy in Addis Ababa</b>
Kenya	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme (RDPP KE) <sup>18</sup>	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-17-01	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme – UNHCR (RDPP KE)	UNHCR (with WFP, FAO and UNICEF)	€14,700,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-01	Strengthening Resilience to Violent Extremism II - STRIVE II (Youth KE RUSI)	RUSI	€2,920,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-02	Conflict Prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth – GIZ (Youth KE GIZ)	GIZ	€2,920,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-03	Conflict Prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth - Kenya Red Cross Society (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
Sudan	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP SD) <sup>19</sup>	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-02	<b>Regional Development and Protection programme in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP SD UNIDO)</b>	<b>UNIDO</b>	<b>€3,000,000 (new project in report)</b>
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-03	Regional Development and Protection programme in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP SD GIZ)	GIZ	€2,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-04	<b>Regional Development and Protection Programme in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and</b>	<b>UNHCR</b>	<b>€3,000,000 (new project in report)</b>

<sup>17</sup> The RDPP is a precursor to the CRRF approach for the EUTF's refugee programming.

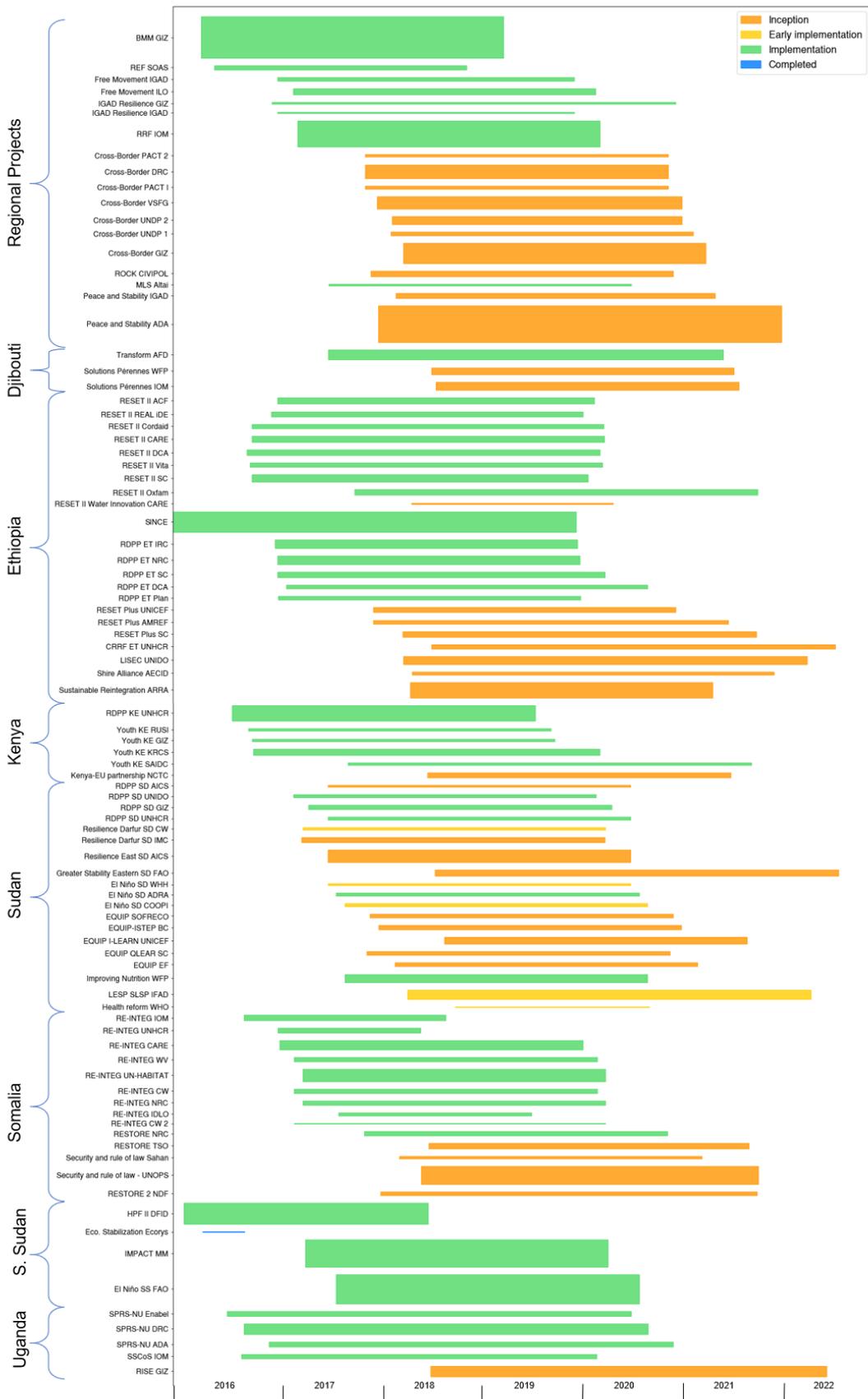
<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

			<b>secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP SD UNHCR)</b>		
	Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan through an Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Approach (Improving Nutrition)	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-32-01</b>	<b>Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan through an Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Approach (Improving Nutrition WFP)</b>	WFP	<b>€8,000,000 (new project in report)</b>
	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-22-02	Mitigate the effect of El Niño in White Nile State (El Niño SD ADRA)	ADRA	€3,000,000
Somalia	Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (RE-INTEG)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-02	Facilitating Sustainable Return Through Laying Foundations for Somalia in the Horn of Africa – FLASH (RE-INTEG IOM)	IOM	€5,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-03	Enhancing somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (RE-INTEG UNHCR)	UNHCR	€5,000,000
		<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-04</b>	<b>Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returnees in Somalia - DSIRS (RE-INTEG CARE)</b>	<b>CARE</b>	<b>€9,000,000 (new project in report)</b>
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-05	"Wadajir" - Enhancing durable solutions for and reintegration of displacement affected communities in Somaliland (RE-INTEG WV)	World Vision	€4,000,000
		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
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-07	Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia - EIDACS (RE-INTEG CW1)	CW1	€4,000,000
		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
		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
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-10	Enhancing integration of displacement-affected communities in Somalia - Baidoa - EIDACS-B, (RE-INTEG CW2)	CW2	€1,000,000
		RESTORE - Building Resilience in Northern Somalia (RESTORE)	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-23-01</b>	<b>RESTORE - Building Resilience in Northern Somalia (RESTORE NRC)</b>	<b>NRC</b>
South Sudan	Support to stabilisation through improved resource, economic and financial management in South Sudan (Economic Stabilisation SS)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-05-01	Technical Assistance for Sub-National Capacity Building in Payroll and PFM: Extension and Bridging Phase (Eco. Stabilisation Ecorys) (completed)	Ecorys	€999,924
	Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda (El Niño SS)	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21-01</b>	<b>Strengthening the livelihoods resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda (El Niño SS FAO)</b>	<b>FAO</b>	<b>€28,000,000 (new project in report)</b>
	Health Pooled Fund 2 - South Sudan (HPFII)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-04-01	Health Pooled Fund 2 - South Sudan (HPFII DFID)	DFID	€20,000,000
	IMPACT South Sudan (IMPACT)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-06-01	IMPACT South Sudan (IMPACT MM)	Mott MacDonald	€25,993,000
Uganda	Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations (SSCoS UG)	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-08-01	Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations (SSCoS UG IOM)	IOM	€4,300,000
	Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP): Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU) <sup>20</sup>	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
		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
		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

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

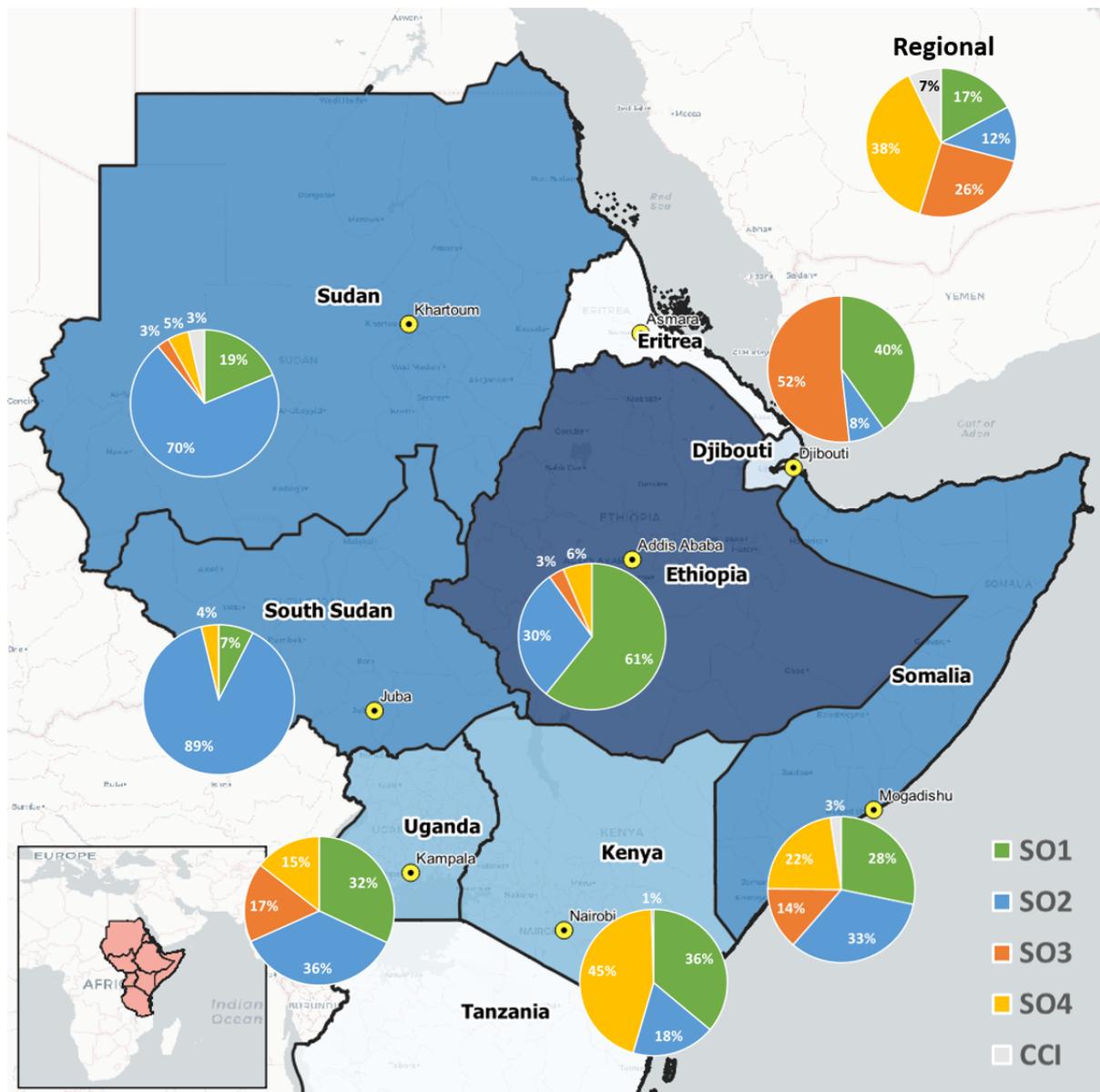
Figure 5: EUTF HoA contracts by budget and implementation status (91 contracts), September 2018<sup>21</sup>



### 3.3. OVERVIEW BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

As reported in Q1 2018, the top two Strategic Objectives (SOs) in terms of funds allocated are SO2 'Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people' with 36% of the contracted funds, followed by SO1 'Greater economic and employment opportunities' with 29%. SO4 'Improved governance' is third with 19%, followed by SO3 'Improving migration management' at 13% and lastly the cross-cutting indicators at 3%.

Figure 6: Breakdown of contracted budget by country and Strategic Objective, September 2018<sup>22,23</sup>



<sup>21</sup> Not included are 11 contracts considered too small / not relevant to this analysis: 8 contracts under €150,000 (totaling €398,980), the Technical Cooperation Facility for the HoA (€1,146,289 contracted), the Technical Coordination Facility for South Sudan (€482,220 contracted) and a €350,000 contract with KPMG for the Strengthening Resilience programme. Shortened names used for simplicity's sake in the legend. Budgets are solely EUTF contribution. The length of the bars represents the lifespan of the project and the height/width the EUTF budget per project.

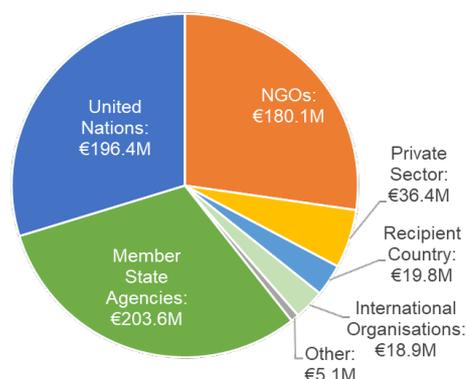
<sup>22</sup> The darker the country map the more funds spent in the country.

<sup>23</sup> CCI stands for cross-cutting issues.

### 3.4. OVERVIEW BY IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

Contracts have been signed with 68 IPs so far. EU Member States agencies have collectively received the largest portion of contracted funding (€203.6M), with GIZ having received the largest proportion at €77.0M (or 37% of Member States agencies funding), often working in partnership with other IPs, followed distantly by ADA with €39.9M (or 19% of Member States agencies' funding). Overall, IOM represents the second largest portion of EUTF funding, with €42.3M in contracted funds.

Figure 7: Breakdown of contracted funds by type of implementing partner, September 2018<sup>24</sup>



### 3.5. OVERVIEW BY INDICATOR

This section offers an analysis of the collective progress made by the EUTF HoA portfolio against the EUTF common output indicators. It must be noted, however, that multiple caveats apply to the following analysis.

First, some EUTF indicators are significantly easier to report on and obtain data for than others. For example, it is much more straightforward to provide numbers for people trained by a project (such as EUTF indicator 4.2), than it is to accurately estimate the number of people benefiting from improved access to basic services thanks to a specific project activity (EUTF indicator 2.9).

Second, as highlighted in the 'Challenges and limitations' section above, many project outputs cannot be adequately expressed through numbers alone. For example, it is difficult to assess the results of activities dealing with topics such as conflict prevention and countering violent extremism using only the quantitative data collected on these activities.

Third, neither the EUTF common output indicators nor individual project outputs should be considered directly comparable to one another. EUTF indicator wording and measurement (such as whether the indicator counts direct or indirect beneficiaries) and context must be taken into consideration when drawing conclusions from the analysis below. Values from different EUTF indicators should not be added either (with some exceptions) to avoid double-counting.

Fourth, and on a related note, it is worth highlighting the limitations related to measuring outputs for EUTF indicator 2.2 (Number of people receiving a basic social service). Due to M&E capacity limitations at the individual project level, the MLS cannot account for the same people receiving basic services across sectors. For example, there is usually no way to know if an individual has benefited from both medical treatment and school tuition fee support provided by a given project. As such, all numbers related to EUTF indicator 2.2 should be considered in terms of "number of basic services provided" as opposed to number of people, in order to avoid misinterpretation.

Finally, not all IPs were able to provide the same level of detail when reporting project data, leading to multiple cases of unspecified categories. This affects the accuracy of any disaggregation that an IP was not able to contribute to.

<sup>24</sup> 'Recipient countries' are Kenya's National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) and the Ethiopian Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA); 'International Organisations' are IDLO and IGAD. 'Other' refers to SOAS (€3,965,424) for the REF and various IPs contracted under the Technical Cooperation Facility for the Horn of Africa (€1,146,289).

Table 3: Targets and results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator, June 2018<sup>25,26</sup>

EUTF indicator	Total actual up to Q1 2018	Total actual up to Q2 2018	% Achieved up to Q2 vs targets
1.1 Number of jobs created	5,862	9,470	20%
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	845	1,346	8%
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	23,234	50,670	40%
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	24,287	31,991	50%
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	28,546	29,898	94%
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved	3	3	60%
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	232	331	31%
2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	1,756,561	2,096,492	86%
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	92,486	100,884	49%
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	169,826	305,456	44%
2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	72	86	43%
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	3,322	12,840	47%
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	124,488	156,321	27%
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	8,448	14,120	53%
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	2,523,747	2,886,475	76%
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted	44,897	45,553	262%
3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	9,349	25,223	36%
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	7,184	10,318	31%
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	23,169	27,817	127%
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	112	130	77%
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	1,638	2,361	70%
3.8 Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	2,799	3,719	35%
4.1 Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	55	55	100%
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	7,406	8,748	34%
4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	202	268	63%
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	13,250	20,288	57%
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	6	13	52%
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	111	145	61%
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,351	1,397	75%
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	146	212	45%
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	40	52	43%

Bearing the above-mentioned caveats in mind, the largest reported numbers come from:

- EUTF indicator 2.9 (Number of people having access to improved basic services), with some 2,886,475 beneficiaries up to Q2 2018;
- This is followed by EUTF indicator 2.2 (Number of people receiving a basic social service) with a total of 2,096,492 services provided to beneficiaries up to Q2 2018.

Other EUTF indicators with large reported values include:

- EUTF indicator 2.4 (Number of people receiving food security-related assistance), with 305,456 beneficiaries;
- EUTF indicator 2.7 (Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights), with 156,321 beneficiaries;
- EUTF indicator 2.3 (Number of people receiving nutrition assistance), with 100,884 beneficiaries.

<sup>25</sup> Indicators not represented have neither targets nor data so far. When some of the IPs did not provide targets and the results achieved are therefore much higher than existing targets, targets were 'matched' to actual figures with the IPs approval.

<sup>26</sup> Totals for actuals up to Q1 and targets have changed from the Q1 report for most indicators as a result of new projects being added to the report and IPs correcting figures from the previous report. The details of these changes can be found in section 5.2 of the Annexes.

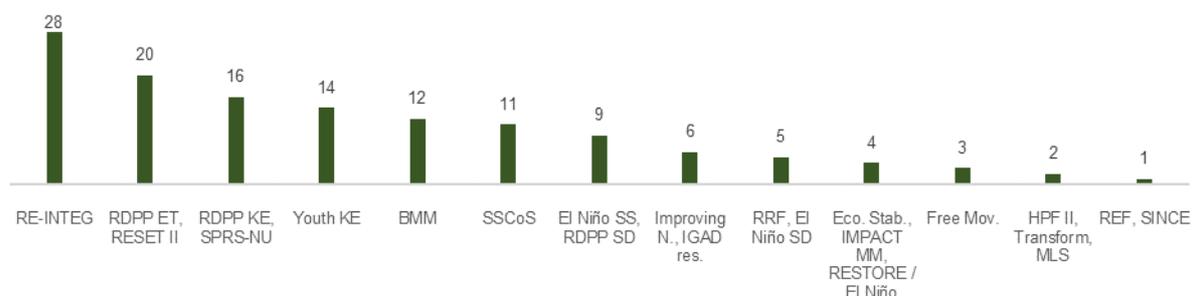
The above indicators all fall under SO2 'Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people', and as such all aim to address the root causes of migration, particularly in conflict-prone and food-insecure parts of the region.

The largest increases between the total up to Q1 2018 and the total up to Q2 2018 were reported under the following EUTF indicators:

- EUTF indicator 2.6 (Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management), with a 287% increase from Q1 2018 to Q2 2018, reaching 12,840 hectares at the end of Q2;
- EUTF indicator 3.3 (Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration), with a 170% increase, reaching 25,223 migrants and potential migrants;
- EUTF indicator 1.3 (Number of people assisted to develop IGAs), with a 118% increase, from 23,234 to 50,670 beneficiaries;
- EUTF indicator 4.5 (Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported), with a 117% increase (from six to thirteen);
- EUTF indicator 2.4 (Number of people receiving food security-related assistance), with an 80% increase, reaching 305,456 people at the end of Q2.

Reporting against a high number of EUTF indicators, one finds the RE-INTEG programme in Somalia, with 28 indicators (6 under SO1, 7 under SO2 and SO3, 5 under SO4 and 3 under SO5 or cross-cutting issues), and the RDPP ET and RESET II programmes with 20 indicators each. A high number of indicators with figures reported highlights a programme's wide range of interventions.

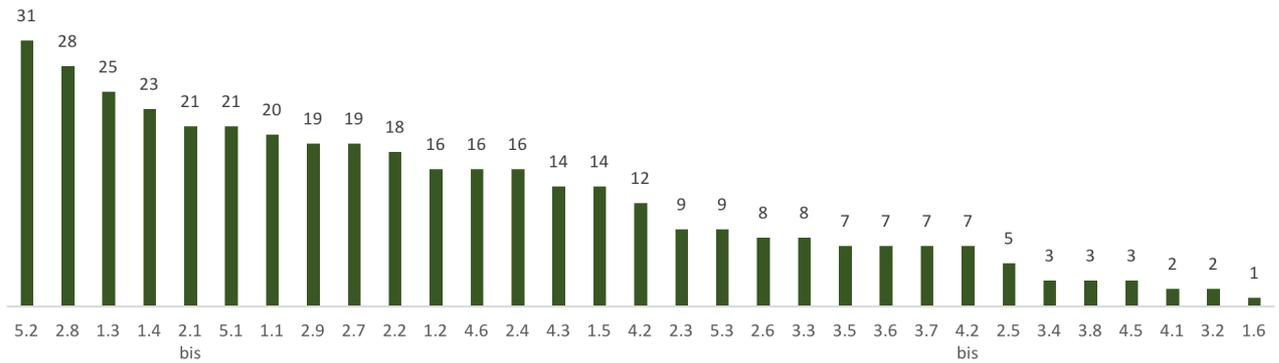
Figure 8: Listing of programmes by number of EUTF common output indicators, June 2018<sup>27</sup>



EUTF indicator 5.2 (Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened) is the indicator most projects reported figures on (31 projects). Figures reported under this indicator are in most cases baseline surveys and assessments. Other indicators with reported progress spread over a large number of projects include EUTF indicators 2.8 (training of staff from local authorities and basic service providers) and 1.3 (people assisted to develop income-generating activities), indicating that numerous projects conduct trainings of local authorities and are involved in IGAs.

<sup>27</sup> 'Improving N.' stands for Improving Nutrition, 'IGAD res.' For IGAD resilience, 'Eco. Stab.' for Economic Stabilization and 'Free Mov.' for Free Movement.

Figure 9: EUTF common output indicators by number of projects informing each indicator, June 2018



In the following sections, the EUTF indicators with most relevant results will be analysed at the HoA portfolio level.

### 3.5.1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 (GREATER ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES)

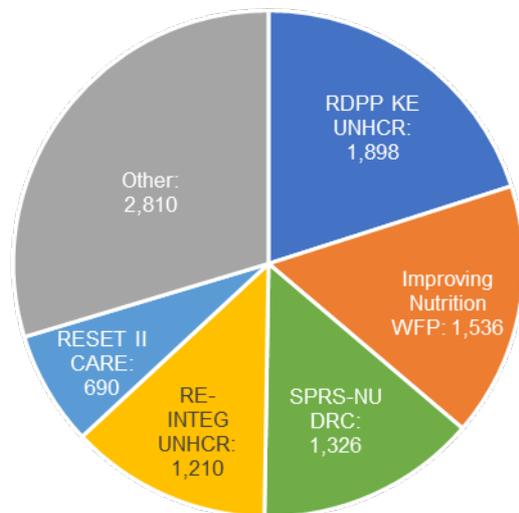
#### 3.5.1.1. Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1)

A total of 9,470 jobs had been created by the end of Q2 2018. Over 3,500 new jobs were created in Q2 2018 alone, representing a 62% increase compared to the cumulative progress achieved until the end of Q1 2018. However, this is mostly due to an increase in cash for work (CFW) activities which, unlike support to job placements and IGA support, tends to have limited potential for long-term sustainability unless accompanied by trainings and/or skills development. While projects such as Improving Nutrition WFP do combine skills development trainings with short-term cash for work, many other cash for work activities are aimed at improving access to basic services (such as infrastructure construction) and injecting cash into the community as opposed to creating sustainable jobs.

Men and women benefited equally from activities under this indicator during Q2 2018, with approximately 1,800 jobs created for each gender during the quarter.

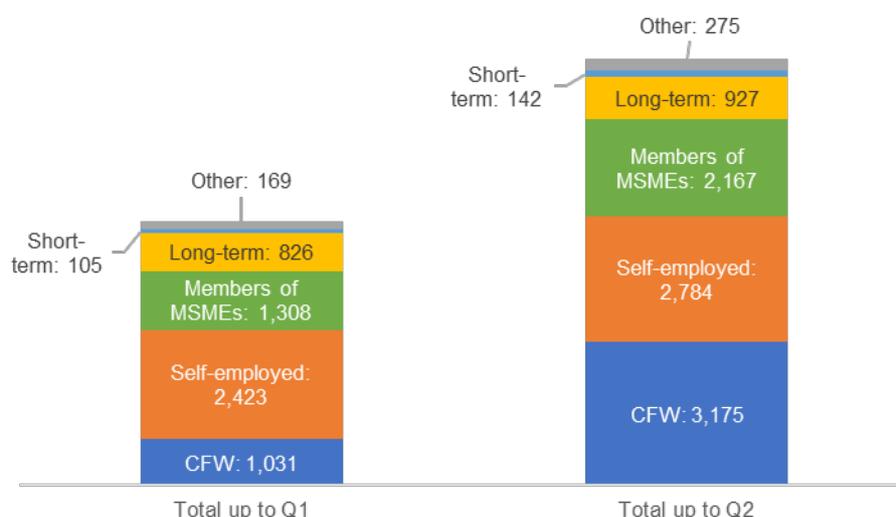
In contrast, women had outnumbered men at a ratio of 2:1 in the cumulative progress up to the end of Q1 2018. To date, the targeted beneficiaries for this indicator have varied significantly by country. In Q2 2018 alone, jobs created in Kenya primarily benefited refugees thanks to RDPP KE UNHCR; Ethiopia projects solely targeted vulnerable non-displaced populations through RESET II; and in Somalia, IDPs and returnees were the predominant beneficiary groups.

Figure 10: No of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1), total up to Q2 2018, by project, June 2018<sup>28</sup>



<sup>28</sup> 'Other' projects include RDPP ET DCA, RDPP ET NRC, RE-INTEG IOM, RE-INTEG UN-HABITAT, RE-INTEG WV, RESET II ACF, RESET II DCA, RESET II Oxfam, RESET II REAL iDE, RESET II SC, RESET II Vita, RRF IOM, SSCoS IOM and Youth KE SAIDC.

Figure 11: No of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1), total up to Q1 2018 vs total up to Q2 2018, by type of job, June 2018<sup>29</sup>



### 3.5.1.2. Number of MSMEs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.2)

A total of 1,346 micro, medium and small enterprises have been created or supported with EUTF funding. Of these, 37% were reported in Q2 2018. Most of the contribution to this achievement comes from the RDPP UNHCR project in Kenya, thanks to which 681 businesses were created and/or supported with business development services. Other significant contributors to this indicator are RDPP NRC in Ethiopia and SPRS-NU DRC in Uganda, with respectively 135 and 116 businesses supported.

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

In total, 50,670 people have been assisted to develop IGAs, of whom 68% are female and 32% are male. As many as 25 projects in six countries reported assisting people IGAs, with SPRS-NU DRC in Uganda accounting for the largest portion (25%) of progress up to Q2 2018 thanks to its creation of and support to Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) that benefit a total of 12,846 VSLA members.

On a similar scale, RDPP KE UNHCR has supported 12,212 people (61% female and 39% male), a majority of whom have participated in business-oriented agricultural trainings since the beginning of the programme. It is worth noting that RDPP KE's IGA activities have predominantly benefited the host community (80%), though it is intended that host community IGAs indirectly benefit neighbouring refugees through the provision of goods and services to them.

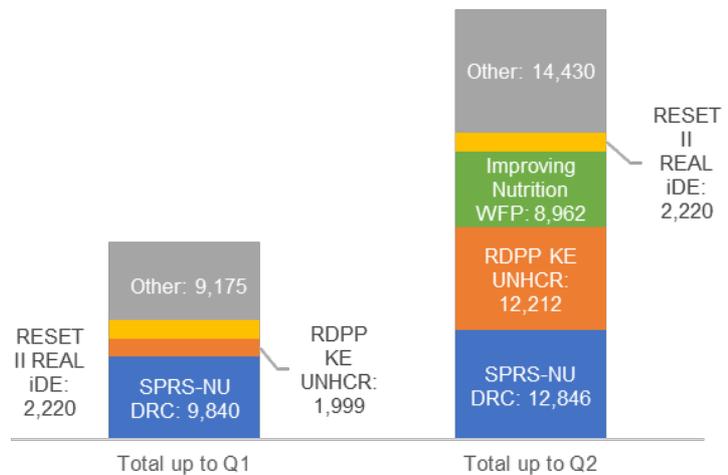
Improving Nutrition WFP in Sudan has also contributed significantly to the total output under EUTF indicator 1.3, by supporting 8,962 people in Q2 2018<sup>30</sup> with a range of IGA trainings including brick making, seedling production, food processing and handicrafts. 76% of beneficiaries are women and the other 24% are men.

<sup>29</sup> 'Self-employed' refers to people who are successfully generating revenue thanks to IGA support provided by an EUTF project; 'Short-term' refers to employment with a fixed end date, and 'Long-term' refers to employment with no expected end date.

<sup>30</sup> Exceptionally, this project reported data solely for Q2 2018.

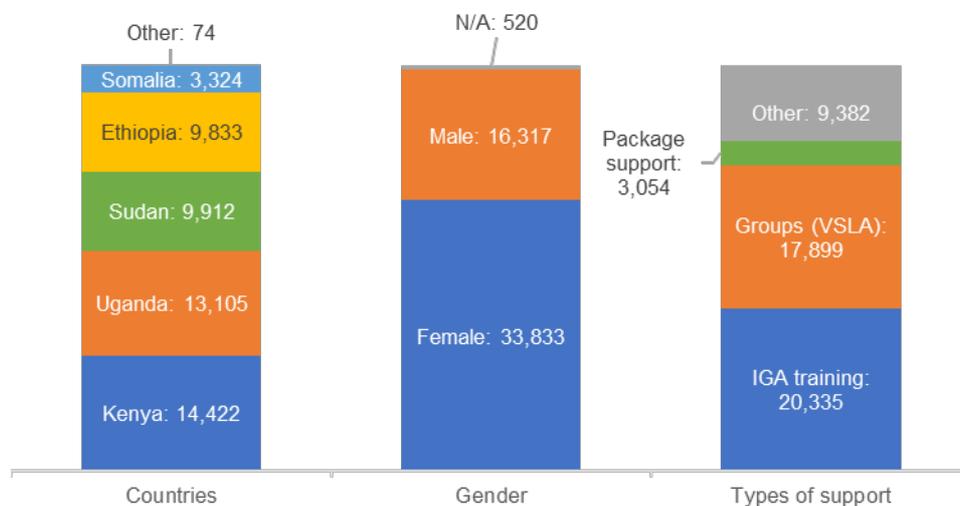
Women account for 67% of all the beneficiaries reached under this indicator, in part thanks to Improving Nutrition WFP's women-only vocational trainings in Kassala. Kenya features among the lowest proportion of women assisted with IGAs (58%), partly because Youth KRCS and Youth SAIDC benefit slightly more men than women. In the case of Youth KRCS, this is likely attributable to its beneficiary target group of former convicts and drug users, while for Youth SAIDC, it may be linked to gender roles associated with the activities involved (farming sesame seeds and cashew nuts).

Figure 12: No of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), total up to Q1 2018 vs total up to Q2 2018, by project, June 2018<sup>31</sup>



Although a range of types of assistance were reported, 35% of activities under this indicator fall under the category of 'establishment of groups', again largely attributable to the SPRS-NU DRC project's focus on large-scale VSLA support in Uganda.

Figure 13: No of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), total up to Q2 2018, by country, gender and type of support, June 2018



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

Since the beginning of EUTF-funded activities, a total of 31,991 beneficiaries have benefited from professional (TVET) and skills development trainings, including 24% reported in Q2 2018. 25,055 of

<sup>31</sup> 'Other' projects include El Niño SD ADRA, El Niño SS FAO, RDPP ET DCA, RDPP ET IRC, RDPP ET NRC, RDPP ET Plan, RDPP ET SC, RE-INTEG CW, RE-INTEG WV, RESET II ACF, RESET II CARE, RESET II DCA, RESET II Oxfam, RESET II SC, RESET II Vita, RESTORE NRC, SSCoS IOM, Youth KE KRCS and Youth KE SAIDC.

the beneficiaries supported are members of the host communities, followed by 4,867 refugees. 57% of the beneficiaries are female.

More than 20,000 were trained under RDPP UNHCR in Kenya (60% female and 40% male), followed distantly by Improving Nutrition WFP in Sudan with 3,713 beneficiaries (56% female and 44% male), and RDPP SC in Ethiopia with 2,074 beneficiaries (54% female and 46% male).

### **3.5.1.5. Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported (EUTF indicator 1.5)**

Under EUTF indicator 1.5, a total of 29,898 individuals have been supported with incentives and stipend payments. The largest portion of this result was achieved by the IMPACT South Sudan project implemented by Mott MacDonald, which promotes access to education for children by paying bimonthly incentives to a target 30,000 primary teachers (28,252 achieved so far) in over 2,800 (2,492 achieved) schools across all States in the country. The aim is to pay incentives a total of nine times<sup>32</sup>.

### **3.5.1.6. Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved (EUTF indicator 1.6)**

The sole contribution to this indicator comes from the RE-INTEG UNHCR project, which has so far supported the construction and rehabilitation of 3 trading centres and markets to stimulate business activities and professional opportunities for local communities in areas of return in Somalia.

## **3.5.2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2 (STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES AND IN PARTICULAR THE MOST VULNERABLE INCLUDING REFUGEES AND OTHER DISPLACED PEOPLE)**

### **3.5.2.1. Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated (EUTF indicator 2.1bis)**

There was a 43% increase in the number of social infrastructures built and/or rehabilitated (EUTF indicator 2.1bis) between the end of Q1 2018 and the end of Q2 2018, from 232 infrastructure units to 331. This increase is mainly due to activities implemented in Ethiopia, where 46 water and 21 sanitation infrastructures (mostly communal latrine blocks) were built in Q2 2018 alone. A further 108 units of infrastructure have been built/rehabilitated in Somalia up to the end of Q2 2018, most of which are education facilities that have either been rehabilitated, expanded, or equipped with teaching material. 52% of the infrastructures built or rehabilitated so far are water-related infrastructures (such as boreholes and hand dug wells), followed by facilities related to education (20%), sanitation (12%), TVET (5%) and protection (3%).

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<sup>32</sup> The number of teachers supported, in a particular 'pay round', will continue to rise until the 30,000 mark is reached. However, subsequent pay rounds do not wait for previous rounds to hit 30,000 before commencing.

Figure 14: Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated (EUTF indicator 2.1b), total up to Q2 2018, by country, June 2018

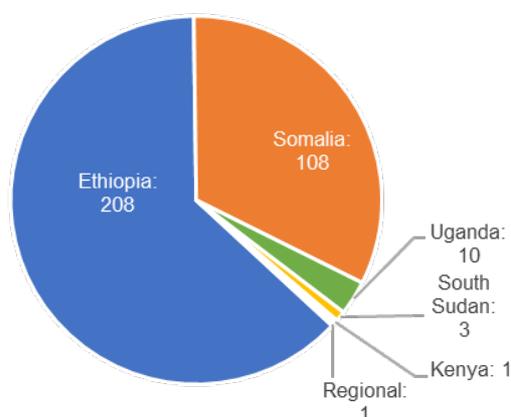
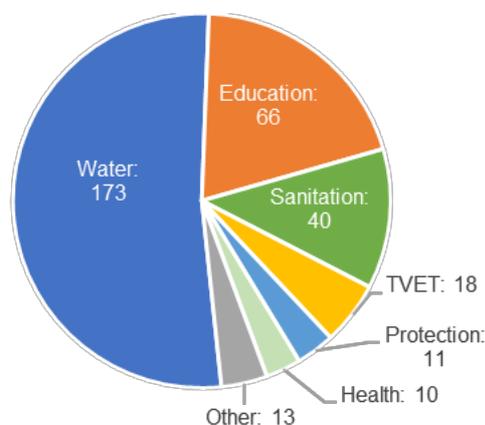


Figure 15: Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated (EUTF indicator 2.1bis), total up to Q2 2018, by subject, June 2018

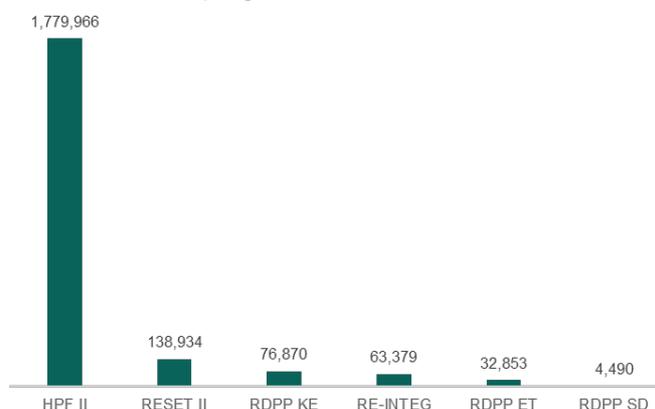


### 3.5.2.2. Number of people receiving a basic social service (EUTF indicator 2.2)

More than two million basic services<sup>33</sup> have been provided with EUTF funds. In Q2 2018, this indicator has seen a 19% growth compared to the cumulative value up to Q1 2018. 96% of the services provided up to Q2 2018 fall under the category of health and medical treatment. Although the age of most beneficiaries under this indicator has not been specified, 39% of the reported beneficiaries are less than five years old.

92% of the beneficiaries reported under this indicator are classified as vulnerable people and potential migrants, as opposed to people who have already been displaced or migrated. Overall, the largest contribution to basic service provision within EUTF-funded projects comes from the Health Pooled Fund II (HPFII) programme in South Sudan. The project has provided more than 1.7 million different medical services to beneficiaries. This represents 85% of the overall results under this indicator. It should be noted, however, that EUTF funding to HPFII ended in Q2 2018.

Figure 16: Number of people receiving a basic social service (EUTF indicator 2.2), total up to Q2 2018, by programme, June 2018



Other projects contributing to this indicator include RDPP KE UNHCR in Kenya, RESET II Vita and RESET II DCA in Ethiopia, and several of the RE-INTEG projects in Somalia.

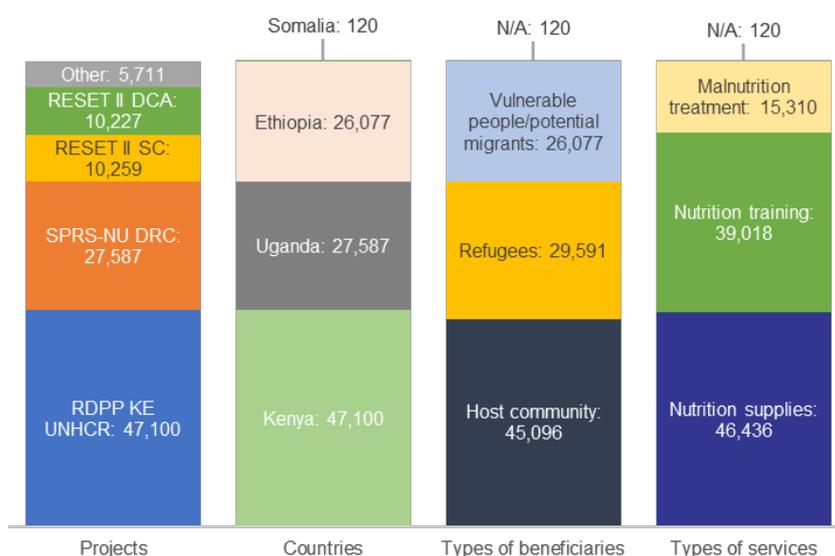
<sup>33</sup> As previously mentioned, due to M&E capacity limitations at the individual project level, the MLS cannot account for the same people receiving basic services across sectors. For example, there is usually no way to know if an individual has benefited from both medical treatment and school tuition fee support provided by a given project. As such, all numbers related to EUTF indicator 2.2 should be considered in terms of 'number of basic services provided' as opposed to number of people, in order to avoid misinterpretation.

### 3.5.2.3. Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3)

100,884 beneficiaries have been reached under this indicator thus far (55% female; 45% male), of whom 47% are attributable to RDPP KE, a consortium led by UNHCR with WFP, UNICEF and FAO in Kenya, thanks to its Home-Grown School Meals Programme, which encourages children to attend school through the provision of free meals. The programme targets both Kalobeyei and the surrounding Turkana community, which may be partly why host community members account for 70% of total beneficiaries reached by the programme.

Most of the remaining beneficiaries are attributable to SPRS-NU in Uganda (representing 27% of the total progress achieved up to Q2 2018), which has supported an approximately equal share of host community members (43%) and refugees (57%) in the country with 62% female beneficiaries (38% male) and to RESET II which supports vulnerable non-displaced populations across Ethiopia. 81% of the beneficiaries receiving nutrition assistance are women, mainly because pregnant and lactating women as well as mothers of young children are frequently targeted for activities such as cooking demonstrations which are intended to indirectly benefit children under five.

Figure 17: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3), total up to Q2 2018, by programme, June 2018



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

Food security-related assistance has reached over 300,000 beneficiaries in total (42% female and 58% male). Among those receiving assistance, 81% are classified as vulnerable people and / or potential migrants.

The number of beneficiaries has increased by 80% in Q2 2018 alone. Most of this increase can be attributed to the RESET II CARE project in Ethiopia, which organised an emergency livestock vaccination and insemination campaign during the reporting period.

Figure 18: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), total up to Q2 2018, by type of beneficiary, June 2018

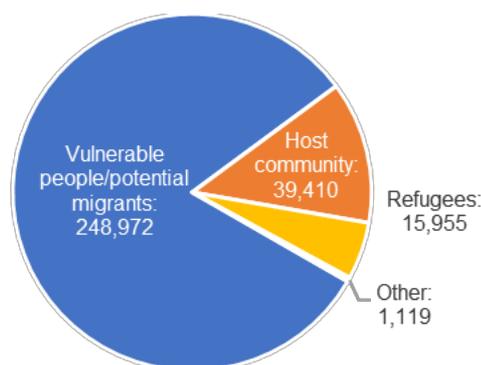
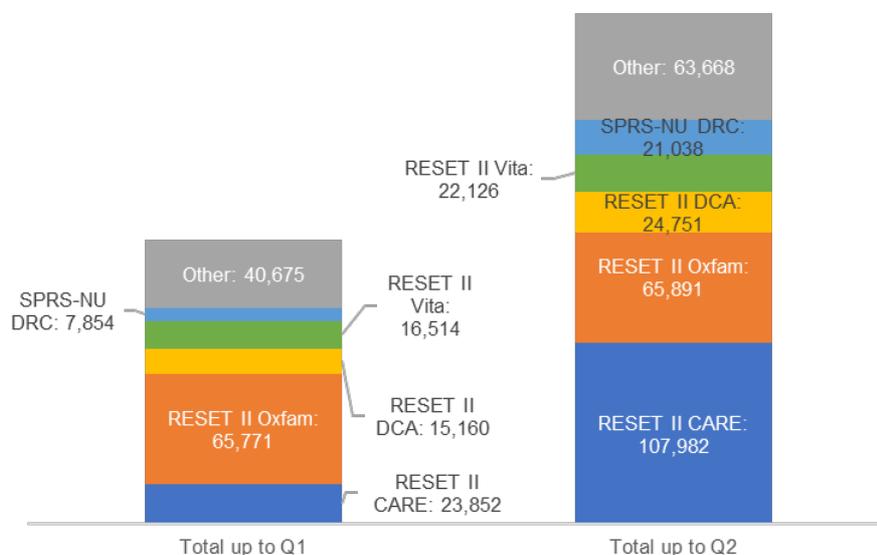


Figure 19: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), total up to Q1 2018 vs total up to Q2 2018, by project, June 2018<sup>34</sup>



### 3.5.2.5. Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies (EUTF indicator 2.5)

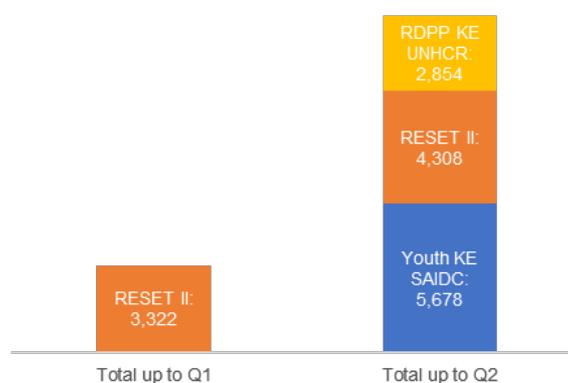
In total, 86 local governments and communities have been supported in the adoption and implementation of disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies, of which most (59) are in Ethiopia thanks to various RESET II projects, while the remaining 27 have been supported by RESTORE NRC in Somalia.

### 3.5.2.6. Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management (EUTF indicator 2.6)

12,840 hectares of land have been improved thanks to EUTF funding, including a 287% increase between the end of Q1 2018 and Q2 2018.

This significant growth is largely attributable to the Youth SAIDC project in Kenya which accounts for 44% of the total output up to Q2 2018 and organised trainings on improved agricultural practices for cashew and sesame production. The RDPP Kenya programme (which accounts for 22% of the total output achieved up to Q2 2018) also conducted agricultural trainings and improved hectares of land through better irrigation systems.

Figure 20: Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management (EUTF indicator 2.6), total up to Q1 2018 vs total up to Q2 2018, by programme, June 2018



<sup>34</sup> 'Other' comprises 10 projects in the total up to Q1 2018 and 11 in the total up to Q2 2018. The projects are the following: RESET II SC, RDPP KE UNHCR, Improving Nutrition WFP, RESET II REAL iDE, EI Niño SS FAO, RESET II ACF, RDPP ET IRC, EI Niño SD ADRA, RE-INTEG UNHCR, RDPP ET DCA, RDPP ET NRC.

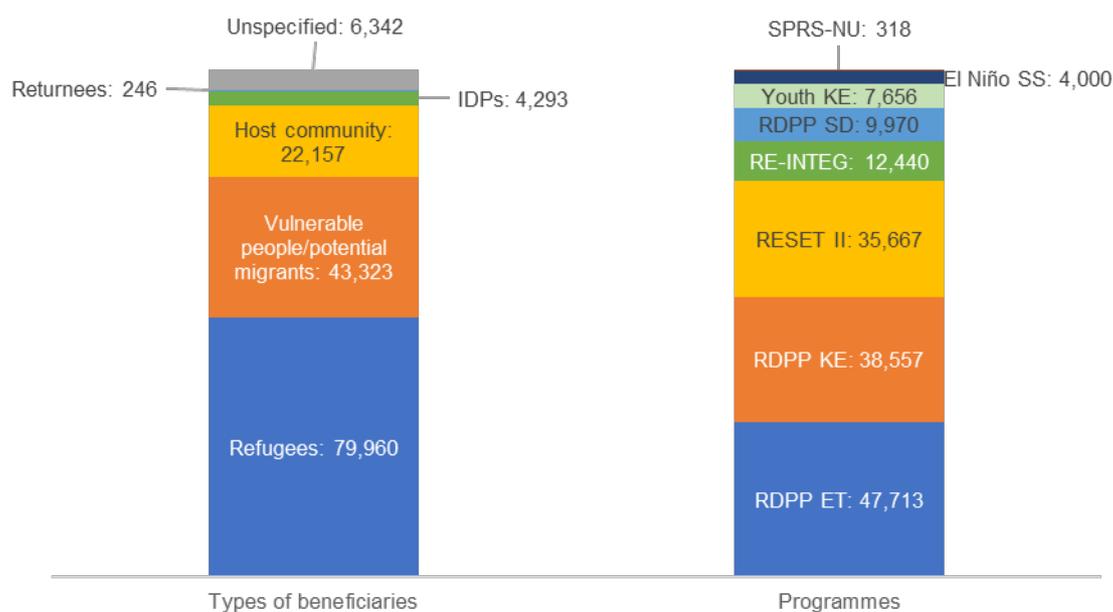
Finally, the RESET II CARE project in Ethiopia conducted rangeland rehabilitation and water conservation activities, while RESET II iDE implemented activities related to irrigation as well as improved agricultural and water management practices.

### 3.5.2.7. Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7)

A total of 156,321 persons have been reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7) up to the end of Q2 2018 (52% female and 42% male).<sup>35</sup> There was a notable increase in outputs (26%) between the total up to Q1 2018 and the total up to Q2 2018, which can be attributed to several projects including RDPP ET DCA in Ethiopia, which reached 4,712 beneficiaries in Q2 2018 alone.

Refugees account for half (51%) of those reached by information campaigns, followed by vulnerable people / potential migrants (28%), host communities (14%) and IDPs (3%)<sup>36</sup>. Most of these information campaigns focus on health and nutrition (41% of the total up to Q2 2018), legal issues (21%), hygiene/sanitation (20%), as well as protection and gender-based violence (GBV) (6%).<sup>37</sup>

Figure 21: No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7), total up to Q2 2018, by type of beneficiary and programme, June 2018



In light of the different contexts and information needs, the types of information campaigns conducted by EUTF-funded projects vary by country. In Ethiopia, the focus is on health, hygiene and legal topics (60% female; 40% male). For instance, under RESET II SC, 2,813 people have been sensitised on hygiene and sanitation through IEC/BCC<sup>38</sup> materials up to Q2 2018. In Kenya, beneficiaries were sensitised on health and nutrition in Kalobeyei (50/50 female/male ratio). Information campaigns conducted in Somalia where 60% of beneficiaries are female and 40% male deal with health, hygiene, education and housing, land and property (HLP), this last topic being of increasing importance as Somalia faces challenges related to insecure land tenure and forced evictions. In South Sudan, with

<sup>35</sup> 6% of total beneficiaries' gender was not specified.

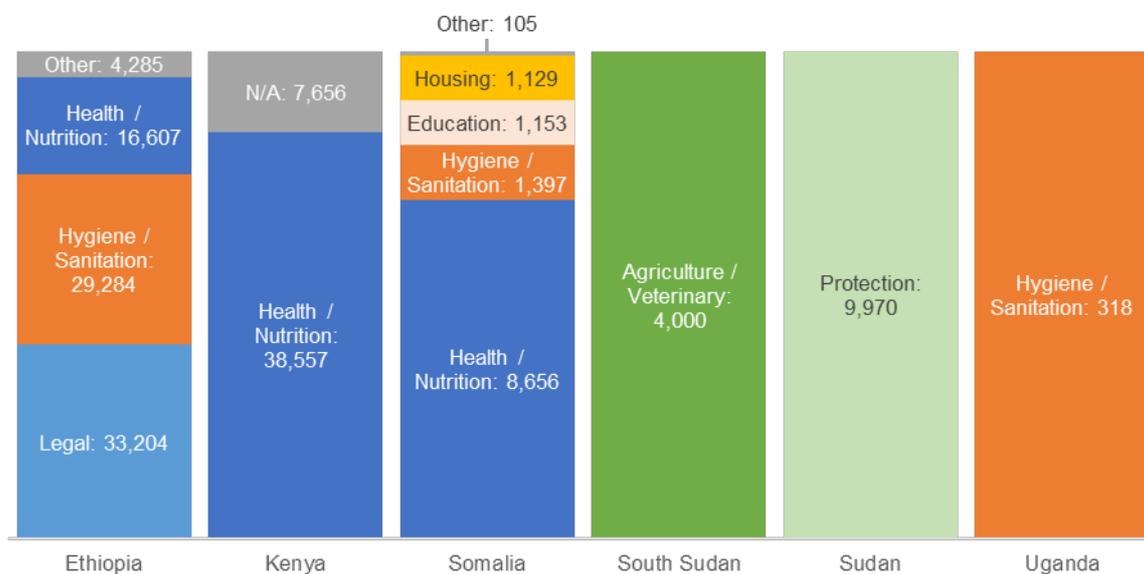
<sup>36</sup> The gender of another 4% of beneficiaries was marked as unspecified.

<sup>37</sup> Other topics were unspecified.

<sup>38</sup> Information Education Communication/Behaviour Change Communication.

25% female beneficiaries and 75% male, transboundary animal diseases awareness raising campaigns were conducted by FAO. Finally, in Sudan, campaigns have been conducted on the topic of refugee status determination (RSD), under 'Protection' in the graph.<sup>39</sup>

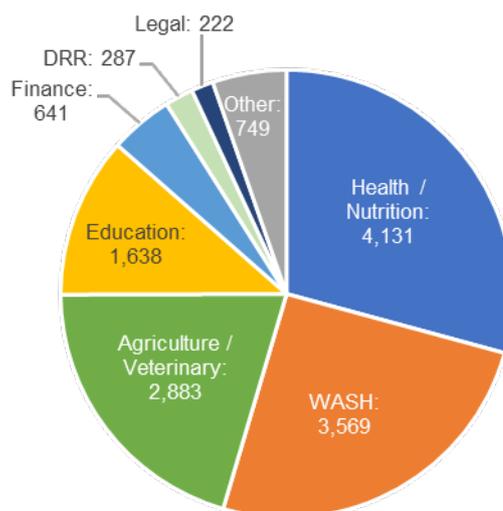
Figure 22: Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7), total up to Q2 2018, by countries and type of campaign, June 2018



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

In total, 14,120 staff from local authorities and basic service providers (such as teachers, legal personnel or medical staff) have benefited from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (46% of beneficiaries are female and 53% male)<sup>40</sup>. 76% have been trained in Ethiopia alone (10,703 trainees, including 52% female and 48% male). RESET II CARE accounts for 33% of those trained, mostly through the training of 2,354 community health workers to expand nutrition and health education as well as community level health service delivery. RESET II Vita accounts for a further 11% of trainees, with 586 health workers (including extension workers and community volunteers trained on nutrition) and another 586 community animal health workers trained.

Figure 23: Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8), total up to Q2 2018, by type of service<sup>41</sup>, June 2018

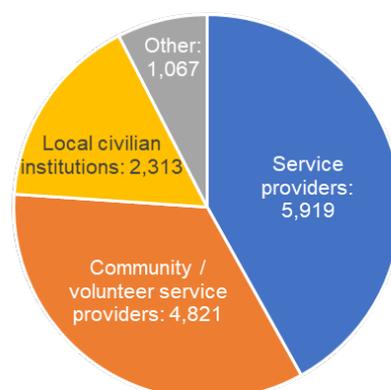


<sup>39</sup> The gender of beneficiaries in the campaign conducted by RDPP SD UNHCR is unspecified.

<sup>40</sup> The other beneficiaries' gender which accounts for 1% of total beneficiaries is unspecified.

<sup>41</sup> DRR refers to disaster risk reduction which is an approach aiming to reduce the risk of damages through prevention.

Figure 24: No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8), total up to Q2 2018, by type of staff<sup>42</sup>, June 2018



### 3.5.2.9. Number of people benefiting from access to improved basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9)

EUTF indicator 2.9 is the largest indicator in terms of outputs, with 2,886,475 people benefiting from access to improved basic services. However, it should be noted that this indicator measures access that has been improved as a result of an IP’s actions (for instance, access to education is improved when a school is built or refurbished), not direct beneficiaries.

The IMPACT project in South Sudan accounts for 49% of reported progress up to Q2 2018 as it supports improved access to education by giving financial incentives to teachers to improve their attendance.

A large proportion of the reported progress is also credited to two Ethiopian projects: RESET II ACF, whose outputs (18% of the total progress achieved) can be attributed to a large catchment population having better access to health facilities, and RESET II CARE (contributing 14% of the total progress achieved), which also implements activities that improve access to health care facilities.

The type of basic services that beneficiaries have improved access to are mostly in the education (51%) and health sectors (44%). Most beneficiaries are vulnerable people/potential migrants (43%), followed distantly by members of host communities (4%) and refugees (3%)<sup>43</sup>. Approximately 50% of beneficiaries reported under this indicator are children.<sup>44</sup>

## 3.5.3. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3 (IMPROVED MIGRATION MANAGEMENT IN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, TRANSIT AND DESTINATION)

### 3.5.3.1. Number of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted (EUTF indicator 3.2)

In total, more than 45,000 migrants have been assisted under EUTF indicator 3.2. RE-INTEG FLASH IOM is the main contributor to this figure, having provided 36,970 deportees<sup>45</sup> with arrival assistance in

<sup>42</sup> ‘Community/volunteer service providers’ are volunteers from the targeted communities while ‘Service providers’ are from local, national or supranational governmental entities.

<sup>43</sup> The displacement status of 49% of the beneficiaries reported under this indicator were not specified by the IPs.

<sup>44</sup> Other beneficiaries are classified as ‘unspecified’ meaning that their age group is unknown.

<sup>45</sup> The deportees assisted by RE-INTEG IOM were mapped under indicator 3.2 (as opposed to AVR and reintegration assistance – indicators 3.4 and 3.5) since they were not voluntary returnees, and they were only provided immediate assistance upon arrival. Most of them had not reached their final destination at that point.

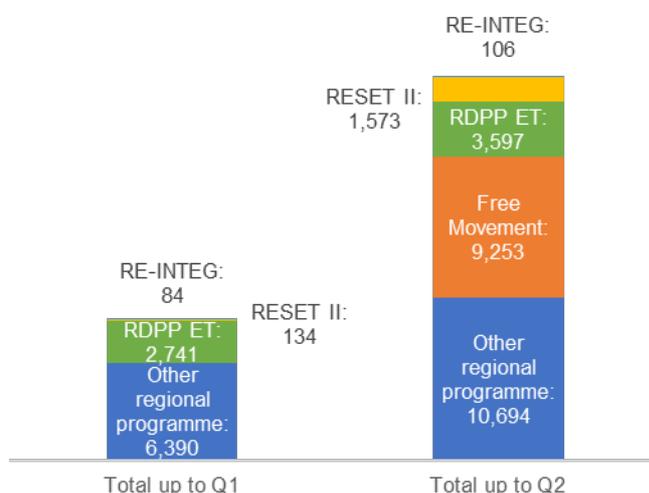
Somalia in Q1 2018. As the overall number of male deportees was higher than the number of females, this ratio was also reflected in the beneficiaries assisted by IOM, of whom 39% were women.

RE-INTEG FLASH IOM had to face the challenge of accommodating returnees from sudden large-scale and unexpected deportations; this stretched the project's budget, leading to an injection of additional resources. In Q2 2018, a total of 656 additional migrants were reported under this indicator. Overall, 35% of the beneficiaries reported up to Q2 2018 under EUTF indicator 3.2 are female and 65% are male.

### 3.5.3.2. Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration (EUTF indicator 3.3)

25,223 migrants or potential migrants have been reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration (50% female; 50% male), including a 170% increase between the end of Q1 2018 and the end of Q2 2018. 19,947 of the beneficiaries reported under this indicator up to Q2 2018 come from regional projects, followed by projects in Ethiopia. Most of the campaigns dealt with the risks of irregular migration, except for the Free Movement IGAD project, which is conducting an ongoing public information campaign on the Free Movement and Transhumance Protocols.

Figure 25: Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration (EUTF indicator 3.3), total up to Q2 2018, by programme, June 2018



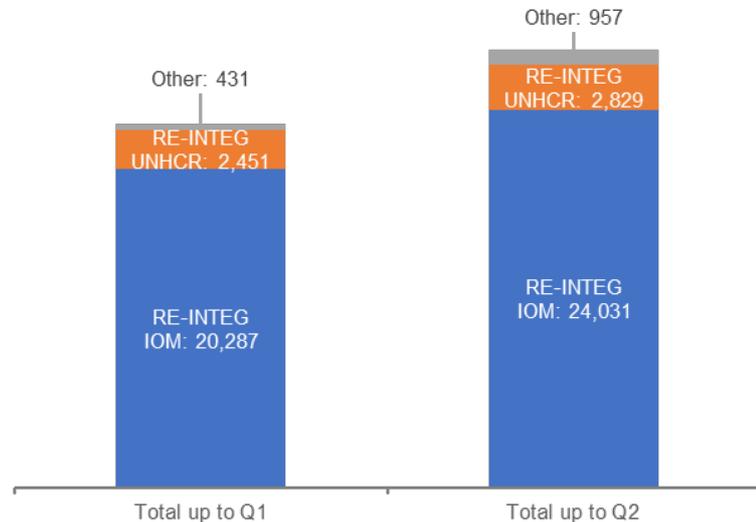
### 3.5.3.3. Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported (EUTF indicator 3.4)

10,318 beneficiaries have been supported with voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations up to Q2 2018. Under RE-INTEG IOM (29% are female and 71% male), some 3,955 beneficiaries in Somalia have been provided with temporary shelter and onward transportation to their communities of origin. Meanwhile, RRF IOM has supported 6,081 returnees, of whom 5,555 are male, with their return process. Overall, 83% of beneficiaries are men and boys (8,602 in total) and 17% of beneficiaries are women and girls (1,716 in total).

### 3.5.3.4. Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5)

27,817 returning migrants have benefited from reintegration assistance up to Q2 2018 (46% are female and 54% male). 86% of them received assistance under RE-INTEG IOM in the form of registration, profiling and referrals. RE-INTEG IOM's reintegration activities in Somalia focus on identifying returnees' skills and needs, and using this information to make referrals and tailor their reintegration assistance. Reintegration assistance provided in other projects includes trainings and IGA support. In total, 46% of the beneficiaries reported under this indicator are women.

Figure 26: Number of returning migrants benefiting from migration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5), total up to Q1 2018 vs total up to Q2 2018, by project, June 2018



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

A total of 130 institutions and non-state actors, ranging from regional institutions such as IGAD to municipal district offices in Somalia, have been supported so far by the EUTF under this indicator. In Somalia, RE-INTEG IOM has built the capacity of 23 institutions, including fifteen ministries involved in an inter-ministerial working group on migration that was established and trained by the project.

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

In total, 2,361 individuals from regional, state and non-state actors have been trained on migration management, the vast majority of whom (2,054) have been trained by regional projects, including Free Movement ILO and RRF IOM. Nearly three-quarters of the trainees (73%) are men.

### 3.5.3.7. Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration (EUTF indicator 3.8)

3,719 refugees and forcibly displaced persons have been supported with legal assistance up to Q2 2018, 59% of whom are male refugees in Sudan. Overall, 62% of beneficiaries under this indicator are men, 92% are refugees (with the other 8% being IDPs), and 92% are in Sudan (with the remaining 8% in Somalia). All beneficiaries in Sudan have been supported by RDPP SD UNHCR, while those in Somalia have been supported by RE-INTEG CW and RE-INTEG WV.

### 3.5.4. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4 (IMPROVED GOVERNANCE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION)

#### 3.5.4.1. Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control (EUTF indicator 4.1)

55 border stations have been strengthened to date, all reported in Q1 2018. Two of the reported border stations are in Somalia, one in Dhobley (Somali-Kenyan border) and one in Doolow (Somali-Ethiopian border), both of which were equipped with mobile immigration registration units as a temporary solution until permanent structures are installed. No country disaggregation was provided for the other 53 border stations.

#### 3.5.4.2. Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2)

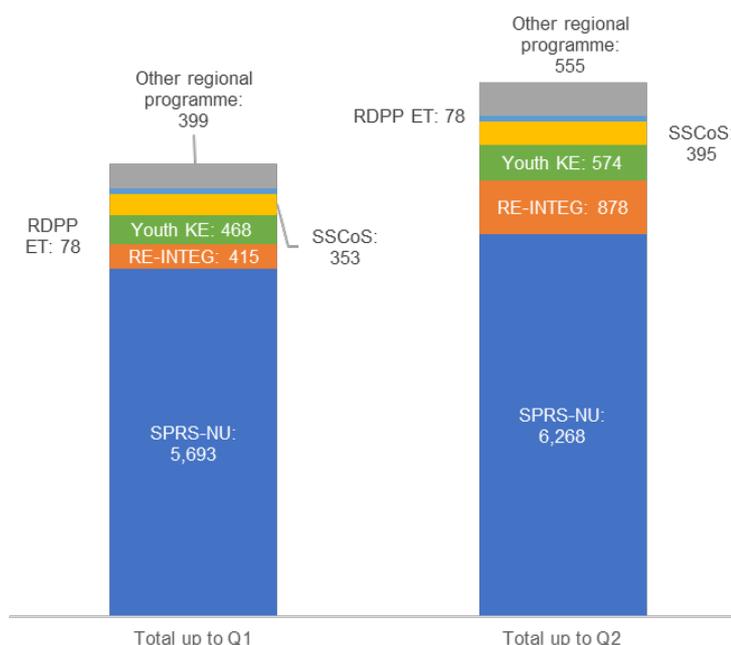
8,748 staff (42% female and 58% male) from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors have been trained on security and other related topics, with an increase of 18% reported in Q2 2018.

Uganda accounts for 76% of the total beneficiaries reported up to Q2 2018 (44% female and 56% male). Most reported values for Uganda can be accounted for by the SPRS-NU DRC project with the training of community actors on conflict sensitive approach as well as land tenure systems and land rights (5,591 beneficiaries) and the training of local courts held by refugee welfare council members and traditional leaders/village elders on alternative dispute mechanisms (605 beneficiaries). The objective of these trainings is to decrease tensions between refugees and host communities.

The SSCoS project, implemented by IOM in Kampala, Uganda, also contributed to this indicator by carrying out trainings of trainers for policemen and policewomen and by involving members of the security

forces in townhall meetings. These meetings are attended by members of the host and refugee communities and their purpose is to identify and discuss sources of social tension as well as to reinforce trust in the local authorities. Most reported values from this project involve the training of host community members on an early warning system which identifies conflict risks leading to early actions to prevent

Figure 27: Number of staff from state and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2), total up to Q1 2018 vs total up to Q2 2018, by programme, June 2018



intercommunal tensions and sources of grievances which can lead to violent extremism. Overall, support provided under this indicator is principally focused on conflict prevention (84%), followed distantly by protection (4%).

### 3.5.4.3. Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2bis)

In total, 268 institutions and non-state actors, from local courts and traditional leaders in Uganda to local security forces in Kenya, benefited from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, countering violent extremism (CVE), conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2bis).

SPRS-NU DRC in Uganda is responsible for 45% of the progress reported thus far through its training of local courts managed by refugee welfare councils, while RE-INTEG CARE in Somalia is responsible for 34% of the reported progress thanks to its training of gender-based violence focal points and child protection committee members.

### 3.5.4.4. Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3)

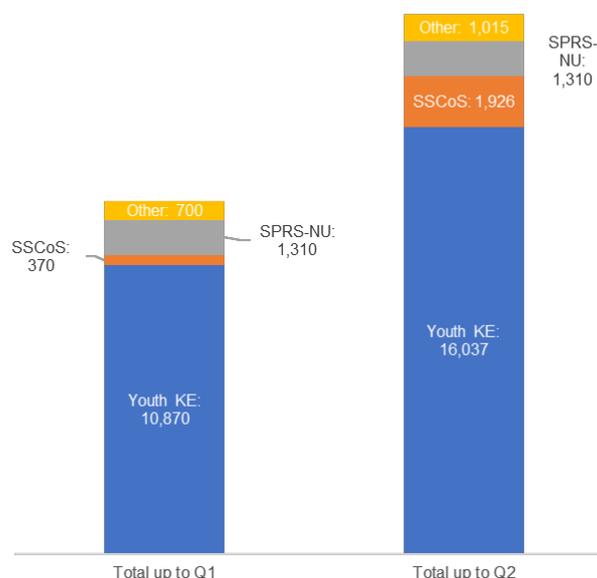
20,288 people participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (46% female and 54% male). This represents a 53% increase between Q1 2018 and Q2 2018, largely due to the Youth Kenya projects and the SSCoS IOM project in Uganda.

Most of the participants reported under this indicator are in Kenya, chiefly thanks to the Youth KRCS project which implements youth peacebuilding committee activities on conflict prevention that alone account for 60% of all progress reported. The high numbers in Uganda are largely attributable to the SSCoS IOM project, which alone accounts for 22% of new progress achieved in Q2 2018.

A number of relevant activities have also been conducted in Somalia under the 5 RE-INTEG projects, involving host communities, IDPs and in some cases returnees.

Most of the implemented actions involved awareness raising (58%), community dialogue (31%), mediation between civilians and security forces (5%) and joint management of resources (less than 1%). Most beneficiaries are vulnerable persons and potential migrants (79%), with host communities accounting for a further 8%.

Figure 28: Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), total up to Q1 2018 vs total up to Q2 2018, by programme, June 2018



#### **3.5.4.5. Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created/launched or supported (EUTF indicator 4.5)**

The total number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported has increased from six (total up to Q1 2018) to thirteen (total up to Q2 2018). Eight cross-border multi-stakeholder groups have been formed through the Free Movement IGAD project, including national stakeholder meetings on the draft Transhumance Protocol in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda (one meeting per country), and on the draft Free Movement Protocol in Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan (one meeting per country).

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

In total, 145 laws, strategies, policies and plans have been developed and/or directly supported up to Q2 2018, including 19% on education, 8% on health, 3% on housing, 3% on agriculture/veterinary topics and 3% on conflict prevention and peacebuilding.<sup>46</sup> Approximately 35% of the total progress reported can be attributed to the now completed Economic Stabilisation project implemented by Ecorys in South Sudan, where 51 counties approved new budgets for FY 2015/2016 based on Conditional Development Grant criteria.

### **3.5.5. CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS**

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

1,397 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms have been established with EUTF funding, with a 3% increase in reported progress between Q1 2018 and Q2 2018. Most of the overall progress reported is attributable to the creation of multi-stakeholder livelihood groups (comprising both host communities and refugees) in Uganda by the SPRS-NU DRC project, which account for 82% of the total reported progress achieved. In fact, SPRS-NU DRC accounts for 92% of all progress reported when its other multi-stakeholder groups are also counted. The vast majority (86%) of actors involved in the reported groups are community representatives.

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

Most IPs have reported data under EUTF indicator 5.2. A wide array of tools has been reported, most falling in the category of 'statistics and information systems' (75 in total), followed by needs assessments (64). 46 of the tools reported are attributable to individual needs assessments for unaccompanied and separated children conducted by the RDPP ET DCA project, which are not directly comparable with the broader assessments conducted by most other projects. Assessments have been conducted on a wide variety of subjects, including protection (46), TVET (26), WASH (23) and education (fourteen), among other topics.

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<sup>46</sup> 54% of all values reported had an unspecified topic for this indicator.

Figure 29: Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened (EUTF indicator 5.2), total up to Q2 2018, by type of tool, June 2018

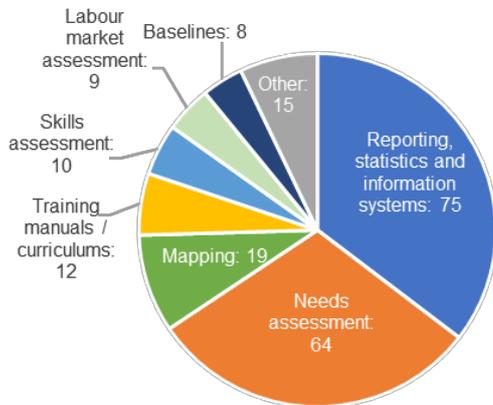
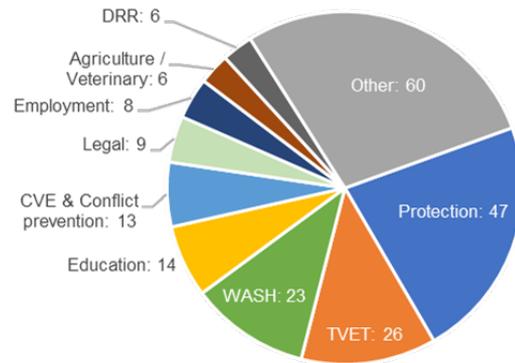


Figure 30: Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened (EUTF indicator 5.2), total up to Q2 2018, by subject, June 2018



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

Comparatively few IPs have conducted field studies, surveys and other research as this indicator mainly concerns IPs with a research focus. The research conducted up to Q2 2018 deals with agriculture/veterinary topics (nine), conflict prevention, peacebuilding and CVE (seven), education (two) and employment (one).<sup>47</sup>

Most of the agriculture/veterinary research can be attributed to El Niño SS FAO, with the undertaking of six value chain analyses and two crop watch reports that have been piloted and released.

Papers on CVE and conflict prevention have been completed as part of the Youth RUSI (STRIVE II) project, which collaborated with local researchers to write a series of research papers on various topics related to CVE, including clan conflict in north-eastern Kenya and the role of women in violent extremism.

The Research and Evidence Facility project is another main contributor to this indicator with thirteen different research studies produced so far on migration in the Horn of Africa, including researches on migration routes to Europe, internal migration and cross-country analyses.

<sup>47</sup> The rest of the reported values had an unspecific topic as subject.

# ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY

## 3.6. REGIONAL

### 3.6.1. THE HOA REGIONAL MIGRATION PROFILE

The overarching dynamics that characterise migration in the Horn of Africa are described in detail in the EUTF Q1 report. Notable developments that may affect future population movement and displacement are highlighted below.

A historic peace agreement was signed between Eritrea and Ethiopia, formally ending twenty years of conflict. The consequences of the agreement for population movement between the two countries will be monitored closely in future reporting.

In a related development, Ethiopia has experienced a major political transition since the unexpected resignation of Hailemariam Desalegn as Prime Minister in February. His replacement, Abiy Ahmed, has since launched a number of far-reaching political reforms, including the aforementioned peace agreement with Eritrea, the release of political prisoners, and allowing access to a wide range of previously blocked media. The impact these changes may (or may not) have on migration and regional stability will continue to be monitored.

The ongoing conflict in Yemen, which has often been described as the ‘world’s worst humanitarian crisis’<sup>48</sup>, is continuing to impact population movements both to and from the HoA region<sup>49</sup>. On one hand, tens of thousands of refugees and migrants entered Yemen from the HoA last year despite elevated risks of detention, trafficking and deportation<sup>50</sup>, and on the other hand, significant numbers of Yemenis continue to seek asylum in countries across the HoA region.

Somalia has witnessed a substantive spike in forced evictions: the reported number for the first half of 2018 (204,000) already exceeds the total reported in 2017, at least in part due to a construction sector boom in Mogadishu that has led many proprietors to reclaim their land<sup>51</sup>. The population has also been affected by heavy rains causing flash and riverine flooding throughout the country between April and June 2018, affecting some 830,000 people, nearly 290,000 of whom have been temporarily displaced<sup>52</sup>.

In Sudan, the first repatriation of protracted Sudanese refugees from Chad to Darfur took place in April 2018. However, in May, fighting in the Jebel Marra massif reportedly triggered a renewal of displacement in Darfur<sup>53</sup>, with several thousand households fleeing the conflict area<sup>54</sup>. On the other hand, thousands of IDPs and refugees have continued to return to the states of Blue Nile and South Kordofan from Ethiopia and South Sudan or from other regions of Sudan<sup>55</sup>, despite ongoing conflict in these areas<sup>56</sup>.

A peace agreement was also signed between government and opposition leaders in South Sudan in September, reinstating Riek Machar as a vice president of the country. The impact of this deal, however, remains to be seen, as similar agreements have failed to hold in the past.

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<sup>48</sup> António Guterres, ‘Remarks by the Secretary-General to the Pledging Conference on Yemen’, 3 April 2018.

<sup>49</sup> See also ‘Migration Between the Horn of Africa and Yemen’, Research & Evidence Facility, July 2017.

<sup>50</sup> UNHCR, ‘Fleeing Horn of Africa, new arrivals find more peril in Yemen’, 17 April 2018.

<sup>51</sup> NRC, ‘Troubling trend sees evictions in Somalia double’, 28 August 2018.

<sup>52</sup> See also ‘Return and (Re)Integration after Displacement, Research & Evidence Facility’, July 2017.

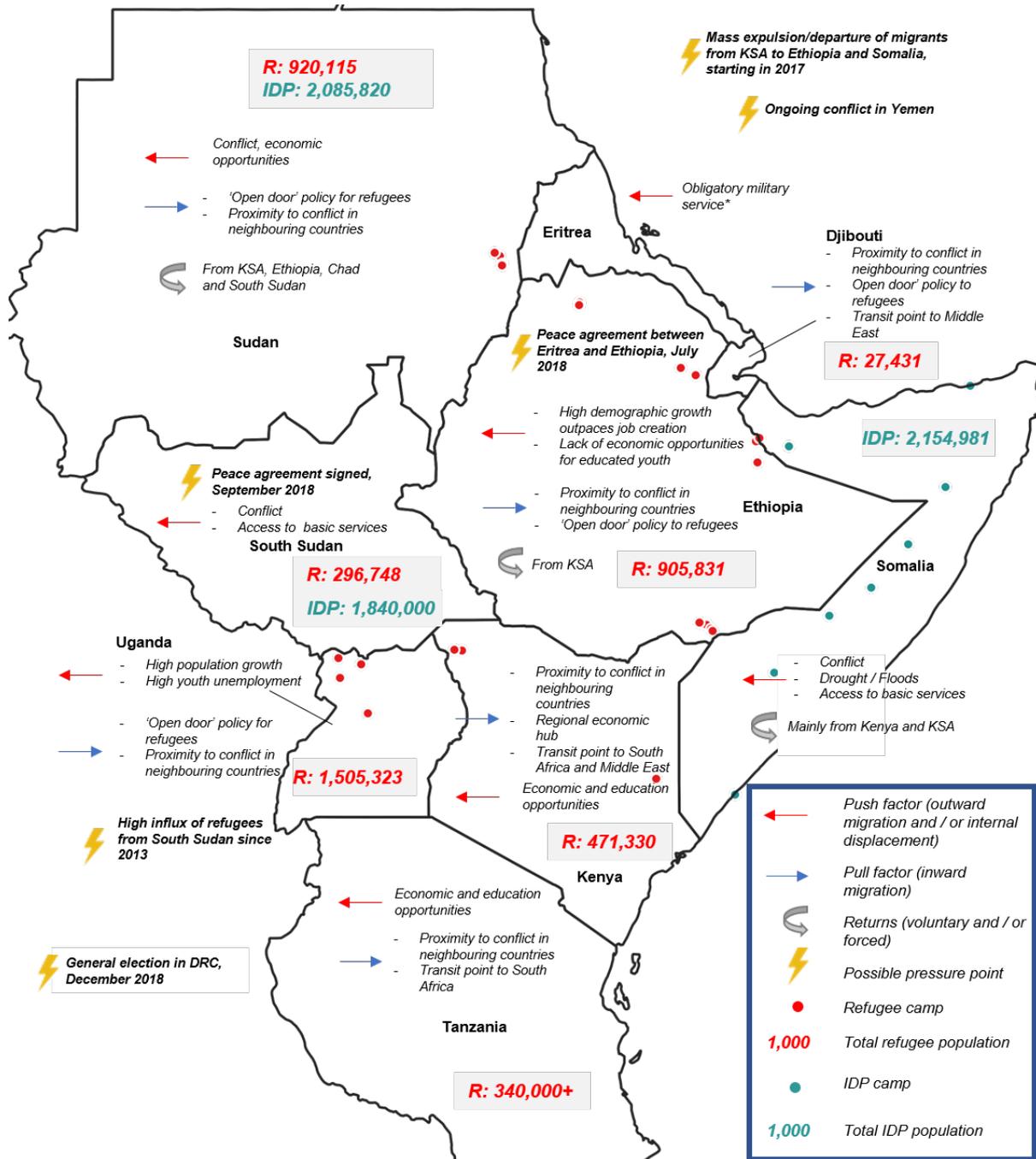
<sup>53</sup> See also ‘Darfuri migration from Sudan to Europe: from Displacement to Despair’, Research & Evidence Facility, July 2017.

<sup>54</sup> Sudan Tribune, ‘Fighting flares up in Jebel Marra, as IDPs continue to flee’, May 2018.

<sup>55</sup> Sudan Tribune, ‘Thousands of IDPs and refugees returned to Blue Nile: official’, April 2018.

<sup>56</sup> Sudan Tribune, ‘80,000 IDPs return to original villages in South Kordofan: official’, June 2018.

Figure 31: Migration situation in the Horn of Africa, September 2018<sup>57</sup>



<sup>57</sup> Notes on map:

Obligatory military service in Eritrea is subject to change following peace agreement with Ethiopia in July 2018.

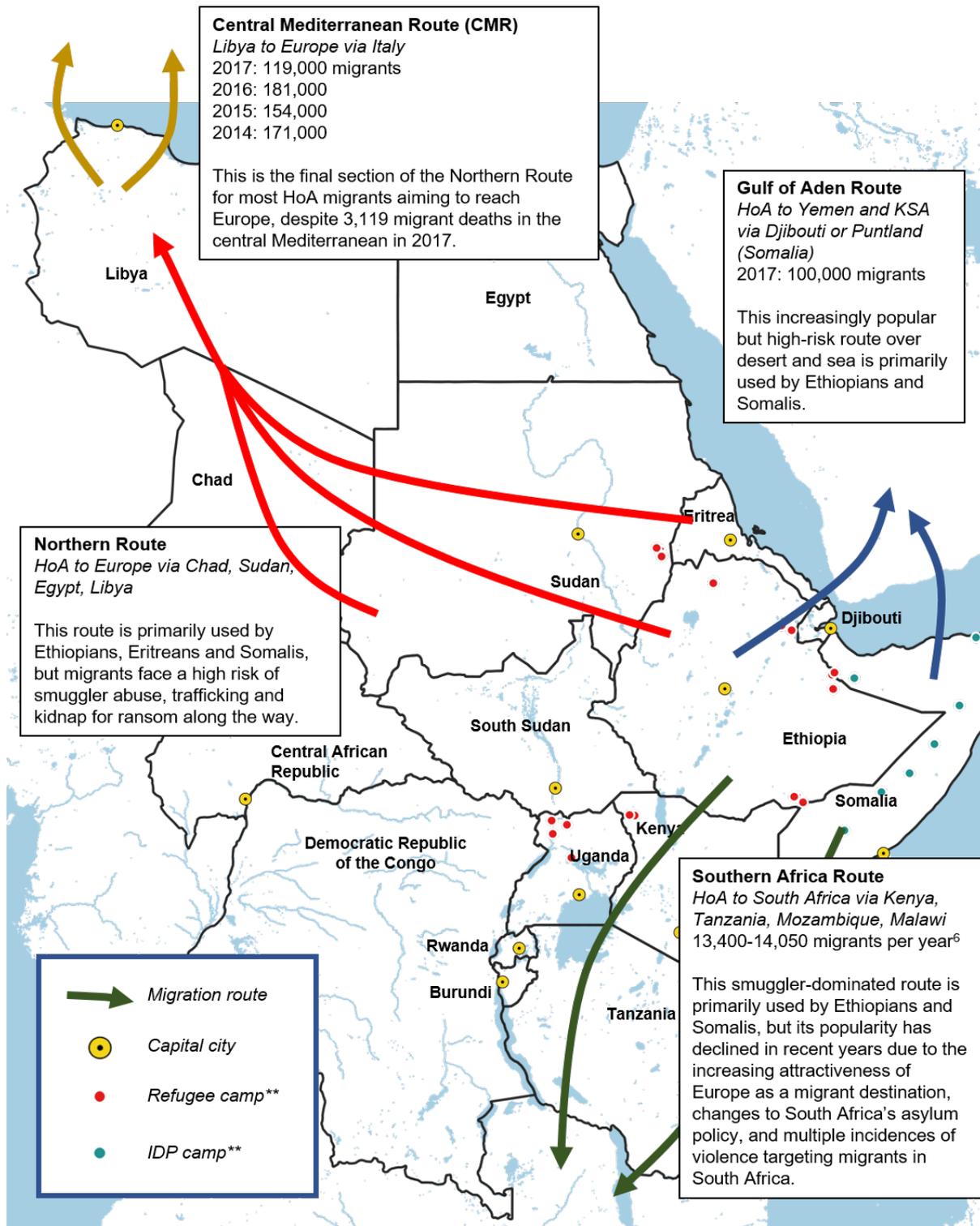
IDP and refugee camps depicted are not exhaustive as the map only includes camps relevant to EUTF projects.

See relevant country sections in report for refugee and IDP population sources. Source for Tanzania: UN News, August 2018 (<https://news.un.org/en/story/2018/08/1017252>).

For all other sources, see Annexes.

Credits: Lightning icon made by Smashicons at [www.flaticon.com](http://www.flaticon.com)

Figure 32: Main migration routes in the Horn of Africa, September 2018<sup>58</sup>



<sup>58</sup> Notes on map:

CMR figures are rounded to the nearest thousand and refer to all recorded migrant arrivals, not just those from HoA.

IDP and refugee camps depicted are not exhaustive as the map only includes camps relevant to EUTF projects.

CMR figure sources: 2017 – Mixed Migration Hub, 'The central Mediterranean route: the deadliest migration route – InFocus 2', March 2018; 2016 – European Commission, 'Taking action on the Central Mediterranean route: Managing flows, saving lives', Malta Summit, February 2017; 2015 – Ibid.; 2014 – IOM and Altai, 'Migration Trends Across the Mediterranean: Connecting the

This Research and Evidence Facility (REF) research paper examines migration trends between the Horn of Africa and Yemen. The aim of this research is to provide a better understanding of the factors driving the growth in migration from the Horn of Africa through the Gulf of Aden to Yemen, as well as to provide insights into how smugglers and human traffickers facilitate movements along this route.

The research involved primary and secondary data collection in Puntland (Somalia), Djibouti and Yemen between January and June 2017. Findings showed a slight decrease in the year-on-year growth of migration flows to Yemen from the Horn over the last 12 months<sup>60</sup>, with a growing number of women (between 20-30%), possibly attracted by growing demand for domestic workers in the Gulf. In terms of drivers of movement, similarly to the REF study on reintegration in Somalia, the drivers for migration appear to be multiple, overlapping and changing over time.

The study also observes that, while responses to migrations have been put in place by governments and organisations, there is a need for a more holistic and coordinated approach as these interventions are still undermined by gaps and inconsistencies.

### 3.6.2. THE EUTF IN THE REGION

Now in its third year of implementation, the EUTF in the Horn of Africa has continued to fund its projects according to the four Strategic Objectives defined in the Trust Fund's Strategic Orientation Document, while at the same time focusing on the three priorities approved by the June 2017 Strategic Board: refugees, trafficking and smuggling, and stabilisation in peripheral areas.

In April 2018, the EUTF's Strategic Board held its fourth meeting, during which five complementary criteria were identified for the selection of projects going forward: <sup>61</sup>

- 1) **Return and reintegration**, notably by rolling out a reintegration approach based on referral to national structures, thereby building the long-term capacity of national systems and empowering governments to manage the reintegration process;
- 2) **Refugee management, notably in the HoA**, through the roll-out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and by leveraging the humanitarian-development nexus (mostly in Kenya, Uganda, Djibouti and Ethiopia). In the context of an increasingly difficult situation for the 4 million refugees hosted in the Horn of Africa and additional waves of arrivals due to recurrent conflicts and regional challenges, the EUTF will focus on providing durable solutions for refugees while addressing longer-term needs for their host communities, in particular by supporting the implementation of the CRRF and enhancing job creation for refugees and host communities in Ethiopia;
- 3) **Anti-trafficking measures** that aim to disrupt trafficking and smuggling networks and protect migrants, mostly in Djibouti and Somalia, by addressing dangers faced by migrants in the region, including smuggling, detention, torture and human-rights abuses and by disrupting

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Dots', June 2015; Gulf of Aden Route figure source: 2017 – IOM, 'IOM saddened as nearly 50 migrants drown on Yemen's shores, others still missing', 6 June 2018; Southern Africa Route figure source: RMMS, 'RMMS Briefing Paper 3; Smuggled South', March 2017

Other sources: see Annexes

Credits: Arrow design by Google at [www.flaticon.com](http://www.flaticon.com)

<sup>59</sup> <https://www.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/research-papers/>

<sup>60</sup> The report came out in July 2017.

<sup>61</sup> Six criteria were selected but one of them 'Completing securitisation of documentation' is not directly relevant to the Horn of Africa. At the moment, only minor components of a larger programme will possibly include activities that fall under this criteria in the future, such as capacity-building of national law enforcement to detect falsified documents for example.

criminal networks by increasing governments' capacities to manage migration more effectively and afford protection for migrants;

- 4) **Essential stabilisation efforts in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan** through stability-enhancing interventions in Somalia, including domestic resource mobilisation and state-building via fiscal federalism; strengthening resilience of communities against against political, economic, social and environmental vulnerabilities, by preventing local conflicts and promoting economic development including trade support, diversified livelihoods, support to private sector development and better management of natural resources; supporting the delivery of basic services in key urban and peri-urban areas and protection of migrants and IDPs in Sudan; and actions to encourage stability and build resilience in conflict-affected areas in South Sudan;
- 5) **Migration dialogue, mostly in Ethiopia**, by supporting its industrialisation strategy to stimulate job creation for refugees and host communities alike, particularly as the Ethiopian government has agreed to grant employment rights to tens of thousands of refugees.

In May, an Operational Committee was held, at which a pipeline of eight programmes and four addenda worth €294M was approved, including<sup>62</sup>:

- 1) **Top-Up Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process** (€20M), an addendum to the existing Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process, in response to the increased demands and additional activities necessary to consolidate the approach and ensure the establishment and consolidation of best practices, aiming to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration management through the development and implementation of rights-based, development-based and sustainable return and reintegration policies;
- 2) **Piloting Private Sector Solutions for Refugees and Host Communities in North-West Kenya** (€5M), to promote better economic integration and self-reliance of refugees and host communities in the Kakuma and Kalobeyei area by supporting market-led solutions that strengthen and deepen local markets and respond to key development challenges;
- 3) **Inclusive Local and Economic Development - ILED** (€83M), to contribute to stability in Somalia by extending state authority and services, promoting local reconciliation and peacebuilding, creating inclusive economic opportunities and protecting the most vulnerable;
- 4) **Somalia State and Resilience Building Contract - SRBC** (€100M), to increase the legitimacy and capacity of the Somali federal state, further the federal project, and create the conditions for inclusive growth;
- 5) An amendment to **RESTORE-Building Resilience** in northern Somalia (€2M);
- 6) **Somalia Operational Support (Air Transport) Services** (€6.5M), to provide air transport services to and within Somalia to support the continued cooperation and engagement of EU and other like-minded donors;
- 7) **Humanitarian Development Nexus: Simple, Spatial, Survey Method (S3M)** for Sudan (€1M), to contribute to the reduction of malnutrition in Sudan by collecting and disseminating disaggregated data on multiple indicators pertaining to key determinants of malnutrition in young children and pregnant and lactating women;
- 8) **Youth, Employment, Skills (YES) – Sudan** (€15M), to economically empower youth and disadvantaged groups among host communities, refugees and IDPs in Darfur, providing the national economy with employable skilled professionals, by expanding and improving market-oriented, equitable and gender-balanced Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET);

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<sup>62</sup> Source: Minutes of the 7<sup>th</sup> Operational Committee of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing the root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (EUTF) Horn of Africa window.

- 9) Provision of **air services to allow access for humanitarian and development actors in Sudan** (€1.5M) to contribute to strengthen the humanitarian and development nexus in Sudan by providing access to remote locations for relevant actors;
- 10) Top-Up **South Sudan Rural Development: Strengthening Smallholders' Resilience-SORUDEV SSR** (€8M), to contribute to strengthening resilience of communities, improving governance and conflict prevention and reducing forced displacements due to loss of livelihoods by improving the food security of rural smallholders and by empowering them to cope with environmental volatility and insecurity. The scaled-up action now covers 7 of the former 10 States of South Sudan in Greater Bahr el Ghazal and Greater Upper Nile;
- 11) **Ethiopia Jobs Compact – Sector Reform and Performance Contract – SRPC** (€50M), the overall objective of which is to enhance sustainable economic opportunities in Ethiopia, mainly by supporting sustainable industrialisation, creating decent employment opportunities for Ethiopians and refugees, and improving the refugee regulatory framework;
- 12) **Top-Up Monitoring and Learning Systems for the EUTF Horn of Africa** (€2M), to cover various additional aspects and a time extension of the MLS.

### 3.6.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – REGIONAL

Of the 8 regional projects that are currently implementing and have data to report, 6 were already reported on in detail in the EUTF Q1 report.

Table 4: Regional projects under implementation and with data to report, September 2018

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Better Migration Management Programme (BMM)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-09-01	Better Migration Management Programme – GIZ (BMM)	GIZ	€40,000,000
Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process (RRF)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-25-01	Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration (RRF)	IOM	€25,000,000
Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa (Strengthening Resilience)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20-01	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa (Strengthening Resilience – GIZ)	GIZ	€2,100,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20-02	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa (Strengthening Resilience – IGAD)	IGAD	€1,400,000
Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD region (Free Movement)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-19-01	Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region (Free Movement IGAD)	IGAD	€3,600,000 (new project in report)
	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 (new project in report)
Research and Evidence Facility – SOAS (REF)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-10-01	Research and Evidence Facility (REF SOAS)	SOAS	€3,965,424
Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa (MLS)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-28-01	Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa	Altai	€1,949,000

### 3.6.3.1. Projects not previously included in the EUTF Q1 report

#### 3.6.3.1.1. Free Movement programme

The primary objective of the ‘Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region’ programme is to facilitate the finalisation and formal adoption of the Protocols on the Free Movement of Persons and on Transhumance by IGAD Member States. It is divided into two contracts, one granted to IGAD (‘Free Movement IGAD’), and the other entrusted to ILO (‘Free Movement ILO’).

Table 5: Free Movement (programme)

Key facts and figures	
Full programme name	Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region
Short programme name	Free Movement
Location(s) of implementation	Regional
Total budget	€10,000,000
Total EUTF budget committed	€10,000,000
Date at which EUTF budget was committed	April 2016
Number of projects	2
Main IP(s)	IGAD, ILO
Target beneficiaries	Migrants
Number of projects in report	2

#### 3.6.3.1.2. Free Movement IGAD project

The Free Movement IGAD project aims to finalise the draft versions of the aforementioned Protocols, which were previously developed by IGAD but never formally discussed, through the facilitation of meetings and negotiations within and between IGAD Member States.

Table 6: Free Movement IGAD (project)

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region
Short project name	Free Movement IGAD
Location(s) of implementation	Regional
IP(s)	IGAD
EUTF budget	€3,600,000
Start date	January 2017
End date	December 2019

In the ‘indicator highlights’ table below, the numbers under EUTF indicator 3.3 (50/50 female/male ratio) refer to a public information campaign conducted through radio and social media on a range of topics relevant to both protocols, such as transhumance rights, while the numbers under EUTF indicator 4.5 refer to stakeholder groups that have been established at the national level to facilitate high-level meetings and discussions about the draft protocols.

Table 7: Free Movement IGAD – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of June 2018)

3.3 No of migrants, or potential migrants, reached by information campaign on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	<b>9,253</b>
4.5 No of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	<b>8</b>

### 3.6.3.1.3. Free Movement ILO project

The Free Movement ILO project ('Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region: Improving opportunities for regular labour mobility') aims to improve the general knowledge base on migration and labour market dynamics in the IGAD region for the benefit of relevant stakeholders. It also includes an operational component through which ILO will pilot actions aimed at improving employment and skills opportunities along the Ethiopia-Sudan migration corridor, to serve as models for broader national or regional interventions.

Table 8: Free Movement ILO (project)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full project name</b>	Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region: Improving opportunities for regular labour mobility
<b>Short project name</b>	Free Movement ILO
<b>EUTF budget</b>	€6,000,000
<b>IP(s)</b>	ILO
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	Regional, Ethiopia-Sudan migration corridor
<b>Start date</b>	March 2017
<b>End date</b>	February 2020

This project has begun to generate its first outputs in the form of a technical training held in Addis Ababa in March for 34 IGAD and IGAD Member State experts (24 men and 10 women) on identifying and anticipating skills needs and labour market imbalances in the context of regulated labour migration and labour mobility in the IGAD region. The project is also undertaking baseline assessments in the areas of skills, labour migration and climate change to support knowledge generation as Member States draft the free movement Protocol, as well as a value chain assessment to support the launch of the pilot projects along the Ethiopia-Sudan border.

Table 9: Free Movement ILO – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of June 2018)

3.7 No of individuals trained on migration management	<b>34</b>
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### 3.6.4. INTRODUCTION TO THE MLS IGAD CASE STUDY

The MLS conducted the first phase of a longitudinal case study on IGAD and the support it receives from the EUTF and to a lesser extent other donors. The case study seeks to understand how this support, particularly the EUTF-funded programmes, help IGAD to fulfil its mandate and support the organisation's institutional strengthening. The approach taken was briefly summarised in the EUTF Q1 report and its results will be detailed in the next MLS Quarterly Report, after the case study's finalisation and publication.

### 3.6.5. REGIONAL PROJECTS AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

In total, 6,363 voluntary returns and humanitarian repatriations have been supported by RRF IOM and other regional projects (EUTF indicator 3.4). In a likely reflection of migration dynamics in the region, the vast majority of these beneficiaries are men (91%). Furthermore, 829 returning migrants (6% are female and 94% male) have benefited from reintegration assistance provided by RRF IOM and other regional projects, mainly through support for income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 3.5).

Figure 33: Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported (EUTF indicator 3.4) by Regional projects, total up to Q2 2018, by country and gender, June 2018<sup>63</sup>

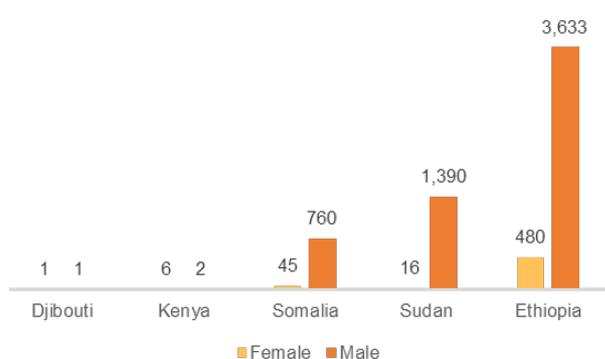
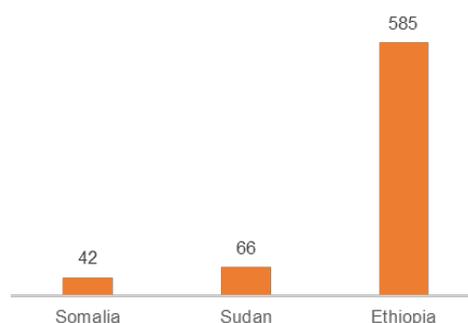
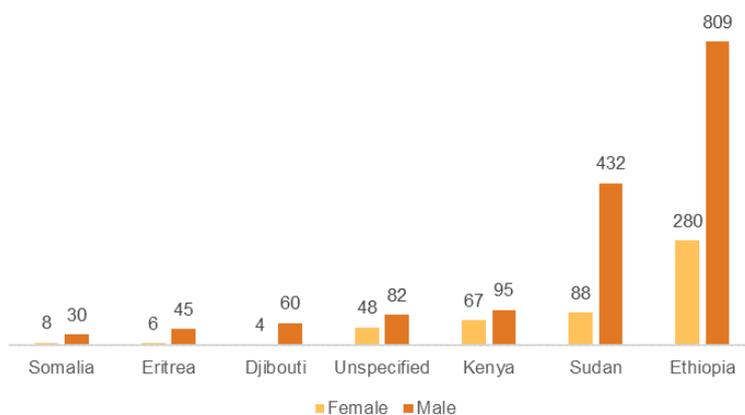


Figure 34: Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5) provided by Regional projects and consisting in all cases in IGA support, total up to Q2 2018, by country, June 2018<sup>64</sup>



2,054 individuals (24% female; 76% male) have been trained on subjects related to migration management (EUTF indicator 3.7) by RRF IOM (on returns, reintegration and implementation of standard operating procedures, IGAD Free Movement ILO (on labour skills anticipation and matching) and other regional projects.

Figure 35: Number of individuals trained on migration management (EUTF indicator 3.7) by Regional projects, total up to Q2 2018, by country and gender, June 2018



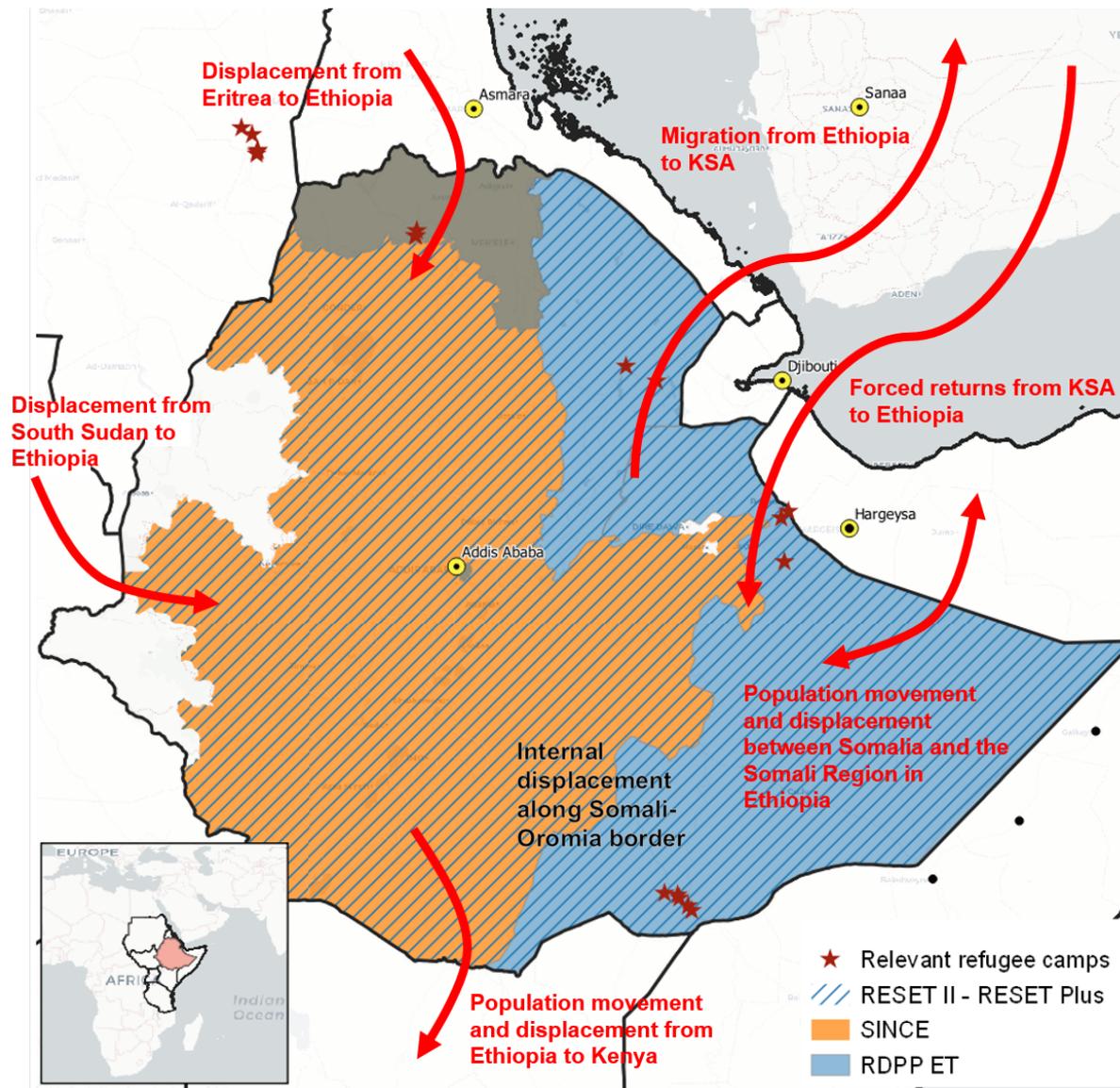
<sup>63</sup> The country was unspecified for an additional 29 returning migrants and was not included in the graph.

<sup>64</sup> An additional 136 returning migrants not included in the graph received unspecified types of assistance.

## 3.7. ETHIOPIA

### 3.7.1. ETHIOPIA'S MIGRATION PROFILE

Figure 36: Key programmes and migration flows in Ethiopia, September 2018



Ethiopia is host to one of the largest refugee populations in Africa, and currently has a registered refugee and asylum seeker population of nearly 906,000.<sup>65</sup> Furthermore, UNHCR reports 38,798 new refugee arrivals in Ethiopia between 1 January and 31 August 2018, indicating an ongoing high influx of movement, primarily from South Sudan and Somalia. As such, the EUTF has identified ‘supporting Ethiopia in its hospitality for refugees from neighbouring countries’ as a ‘priority action’<sup>66</sup>, with projects in the Addis Ababa, Afar, Somali and Tigray Regions targeting both refugees and their host communities under the RDPP (a precursor to the CRRF approach to refugee programming, for which Ethiopia is a pilot country and through which the EUTF will support the implementation of the government’s refugee

<sup>65</sup> UNHCR data portal, 31 August 2018.

<sup>66</sup> EU Horn of Africa Operational Framework.

pledges made in 2016). The RDPP in Ethiopia targets regions hosting Eritrean and Somali refugees (together representing approximately half of Ethiopia’s refugee population), who receive comparatively less humanitarian support and are also considered more prone to migrate out of the region than the South Sudanese refugee population.<sup>67</sup>

On the other hand, large numbers of Ethiopians leave the country every year due to limited economic opportunities, particularly for the educated as well as for the rapidly growing population of youths. Addressing this issue is another EUTF strategic priority in the country, with programmes such as RESET II and SINCE explicitly targeting youths for job creation, income-generating activities, skills development, business training, and TVET.

The unexpected resignation of Hailemariam Desalegn as Prime Minister in February and subsequent election of Abiy Ahmed in April has been marked by an ongoing period of large-scale political reforms in Ethiopia. These include a historic peace agreement with Eritrea signed in July, as a result of which the Eritrea-Ethiopia border has already been partially reopened after twenty years of conflict. This development may have a significant impact on population movements between the two countries, which will be closely monitored in future reporting. The transition has also occasioned implementation delays for multiple EUTF projects in Q2 2018 as the extensive reshuffling of government staff has led to interruptions in securing permissions and agreements from local authorities, but further consequences are not expected.

Table 10: Ethiopia – Key facts and figures

Overall migration data <sup>68</sup>	
<b>Total population</b>	102,400,000
<b>Number of refugees in the country</b>	905,831
<b>Refugees as % of total population</b>	0.9%
<b>Emigrants who have left the country</b>	800,900
<b>Top 3 refugee groups by country of origin</b>	South Sudan (47%), Somalia (28%), Eritrea (19%)
<b>HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low]</b>	173
EUTF data as of September 2018	
<b>Total funds committed so far</b>	€224,007,000
<b>Total funds contracted so far</b>	€137,998,726
<b>Number of programmes with committed funds</b>	9 <sup>69</sup>
<b>Number of projects contracted so far</b>	26
<b>Number of projects in report</b>	13

### 3.7.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN ETHIOPIA

As described above, Ethiopia’s migration profile is characterised both by a high emigration rate as well as a large refugee population. The EUTF seeks to address both of these dynamics by dedicating most of its funding for Ethiopia to SO1 (Greater economic and employment opportunities) and SO2 (Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people), with the aim of improving living conditions, household resilience, and economic opportunities for refugees and local populations alike. The impact of this strategy is most clearly

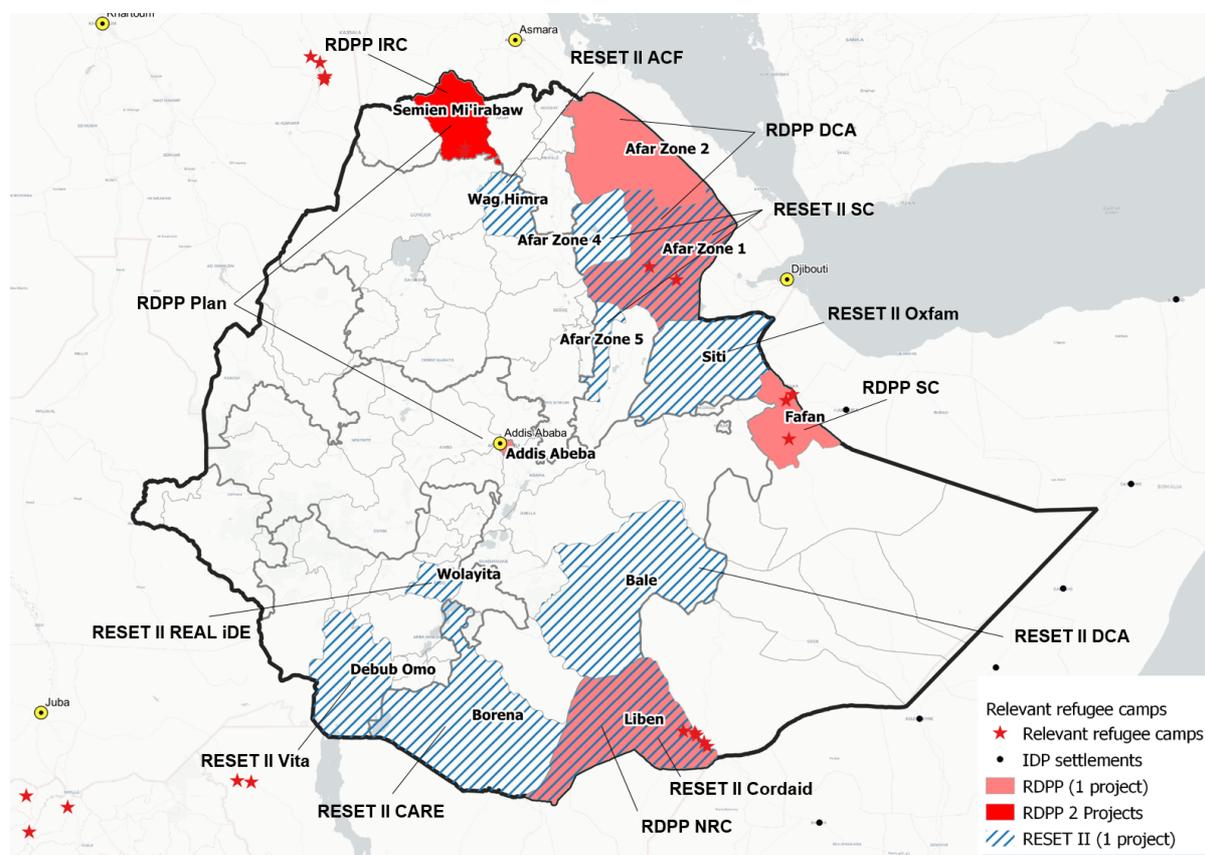
<sup>67</sup> Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia Action Fiche.

<sup>68</sup> All figures from IOM, ‘A Region on the Move: Migration trends in the East and Horn of Africa, 2017’, except number of refugees (from UNHCR data portal, last updated 31 August 2018), refugee country of origin breakdown (ibid.), and HDI ranking (from UNDP 2018 Human Development Statistical Update).

<sup>69</sup> See description of the Ethiopia programmes not included in this report at the end of this section.

illustrated by the progress that has been made thus far towards EUTF indicators 1.1 (jobs created), 2.4 (food security-related assistance) and 2.9 (access to improved basic services).

Figure 37: Implementation locations of RESET II and RDPP projects (zone level), September 2018



### 3.7.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – ETHIOPIA

Table 11: Ethiopia projects under implementation and with data to report, September 2018

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) <sup>70</sup>	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-04	RDPP in Ethiopia-Bahrale and Aysaita Areas (RDPP ET DCA)	DCA	€4,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-01	RDPP in Ethiopia-Shire Area (RDPP ET IRC)	IRC	€8,500,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-02	RDPP in Ethiopia-Dollo Ado Area (RDPP ET NRC)	NRC	€8,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-05	RDPP in Ethiopia in Urban Areas of Addis Ababa and Shire (RDPP ET Plan)	Plan	€3,500,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-03	RDPP in Ethiopia-Jijiga Area (RDPP ET SC)	SC	€5,300,000
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	ACF	€6,000,000

<sup>70</sup> RDPP is a precursor to the CRRF approach to refugee programming for the EUTF.

		Himra Zone, Amhara region, Ethiopia (RESET II ACF)		
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-04	Promoting Resilient Livelihoods in Borana (RESET II CARE)	CARE	€5,940,000
	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 (not in report)</i>
	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-05</b>	<b>Increasing Resilience and Economic Opportunities in Drought Prone Areas of Bale Zone (RESET II DCA)</b>	<b>DCA</b>	<b>€5,500,000 (new project in report)</b>
	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-01-02	Resilient Economy and Livelihoods (RESET II REAL iDE)	iDE	€4,949,244
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-07	Improving Livelihoods and Building Resilience in Afar Regional State (RESET II SC)	SC	€7,000,000
	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-06</b>	<b>Resilience Building for Sustainable Livelihoods &amp; Transformation (RESULT) in South Omo cluster, SNNPR (RESET II Vita)</b>	<b>Vita</b>	<b>€4,230,000 (new project in report)</b>
<b>Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern &amp; Central Ethiopia - SINCE</b>	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-02-01</b>	<b>Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern &amp; Central Ethiopia (SINCE)</b>	<b>Embassy of Italy in Addis Ababa</b>	<b>€19,845,000 (new project in report)</b>

### 3.7.3.1. Projects not previously included in the EUTF Q1 report

Of the 13 Ethiopian projects that are under implementation and have data to report, 10 were previously included in the EUTF Q1 report. This section will describe the 3 projects that are being included in the EUTF quarterly reports for the first time: SINCE, RESET II Vita and RESET II DCA. As a result of these additions, 7 of the 8 projects contracted under RESET II are included in this report, as RESET II Cordaid has not yet reported data to the MLS.

#### 3.7.3.1.1. SINCE

The ‘Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia’ (SINCE) programme was among the first programmes to be approved by the EUTF Operational Committee in December 2015. It chiefly comprises a contract granted to the MAECI/DGS, which is described in further detail in the following paragraph.

Table 12: SINCE (programme)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full programme name</b>	Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia
<b>Short programme name</b>	SINCE
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	Addis Ababa, Amhara, Oromia, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples, Tigray
<b>Total budget</b>	€19,893,075

<b>Total EUTF budget committed</b>	€19,893,075
<b>Date at which EUTF budget was committed</b>	December 2015
<b>Start date</b>	December 2015
<b>End date</b>	December 2019
<b>Number of projects</b>	2 <sup>71</sup>
<b>IP(s)</b>	Embassy of Italy in Addis Ababa (lead), AICS, UNIDO, ILO, PIN, Edukans, COOPI, IRC UK, VIS
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	Youths, women, refugees and returnees
<b>Number of projects in report</b>	1

The SINCE programme, led by the Embassy of Italy in Addis Ababa on behalf of the MAECI/DGS, can be considered in terms of seven separate but coordinated initiatives:

- Five activity implementation areas in Addis Ababa (led by PIN), Amhara Region (led by Edukans), Oromia Region (led by COOPI), SNNPR Region (led by IRC UK) and Tigray Region (led by VIS);
- a technical assistance and monitoring role played by UNIDO, and;
- an advisory and pilot implementation component provided by ILO.

The programme aims to improve economic opportunities for potential migrants and returnees in the regions of Ethiopia that are most prone to migration through the creation of productive value chains in key sectors of the Ethiopian economy (including leather, footwear, construction and metal work), the provision of technical vocational training and on-the-job training, and support for the creation of micro and small enterprises and income-generating activities via access to credit and micro-credit. As such, 100% of the project's contribution falls under SO1 (Greater economic and employment opportunities).

The SINCE programme has experienced significant delays with regard to its implementation schedule, which are mainly attributable to the process of securing permissions from regional authorities. However, the project began to produce its first outputs this quarter with the establishment of nine public-private sector stakeholder groups that aim to facilitate dialogue on the topic of job placements in the targeted industries.

Table 13: SINCE – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of June 2018)

5.1 No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	9
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<sup>71</sup> The programme also includes a small project contracted to Ernst & Young, which is not included in the EUTF reporting due to its small size (€48,075). Nevertheless, the MLS considers all contracts signed by the EUTF to be 'projects'.

### 3.7.3.1.2. RESET II Vita

Led by Vita under the RESET II programme, the ‘Resilience building for sustainable livelihoods and transformation in South Omo Cluster, SNNPR’ project is targeting 10,869 vulnerable pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and pastoralist dropouts in South Omo Zone (SNNP Region)<sup>72</sup>, with activities aimed at improving livelihoods, employment opportunities, and access to basic services.

Table 14: RESET II Vita (project)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full project name</b>	Resilience building for sustainable livelihoods and transformation in South Omo Cluster, SNNPR
<b>Short project name</b>	RESET II Vita
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	South Omo Zone, SNNP Region
<b>EUTF budget</b>	€4,230,000
<b>IP(s)</b>	Vita (lead), iDE UK, Amref Health Africa, VSF-G, Action for Development
<b>Start date</b>	September 2016
<b>End date</b>	March 2020

Table 15: RESET II Vita – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of June 2018)

2.9 No of people having access to improved basic services	<b>94,333</b>
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	<b>72,550</b>
2.4 No of people receiving food security-related assistance	<b>22,126</b>
1.3 No of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	<b>888</b>
1.1 No of jobs created	<b>100</b>

### 3.7.3.1.3. RESET II DCA

Led by DanChurchAid (DCA) under the RESET II programme, the ‘Increasing resilience and economic opportunities in drought prone areas of Bale Zone’ project aims to improve livelihoods and resilience among 33,805 households in vulnerable communities in Bale Zone (Oromia Region)<sup>73</sup>.

Table 16: RESET II DCA (project)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full project name</b>	Increasing resilience and economic opportunities in drought prone areas of Bale Zone
<b>Short project name</b>	RESET II DCA
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	Bale Zone, Oromia Region
<b>IP(s)</b>	DCA (lead), AFD, COOPI, SCUUK, LFW
<b>EUTF budget</b>	€5,500,000
<b>Start date</b>	September 2016
<b>End date</b>	March 2020

<sup>72</sup> See detailed map of RESET II and RDPP project locations below.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid.

Table 17: RESET II DCA – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of June 2018)

2.9 No of people having access to improved basic services	<b>70,616</b>
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	<b>55,678</b>
2.4 No of people receiving food security-related assistance	<b>24,751</b>
2.3 No of people receiving nutrition assistance	<b>10,227</b>
1.1 No of jobs created	<b>309</b>

### 3.7.4. INTRODUCTION TO THE MLS RESET II CASE STUDY

The MLS conducted a case study on the REAL iDE project as part of a targeted analysis of the RESET II programme. This case study, briefly introduced in the EUTF Q1 report, was finalised and published through the following link: [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/region/horn-africa/ethiopia/resilience-building-and-creation-economic-opportunities-ethiopia-reset\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/region/horn-africa/ethiopia/resilience-building-and-creation-economic-opportunities-ethiopia-reset_en). The study concluded that the integrated approaches adopted by REAL iDE are ‘efficiently [building] the resilience of vulnerable rural communities... for a limited cost per household (€220)’. However, it also cautioned that ‘beyond the job creation aspect [of the project], which has a direct impact on youth migration, the link between resilience-building and migration remains speculative at this point’, and would require more specific impact analysis tools to be better analysed.

### 3.7.5. ETHIOPIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Ethiopia. In the subsequent sections, a few key EUTF indicators will be analysed that best reflect the progress made at the country level.

Table 18: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator in Ethiopia, June 2018<sup>74</sup>

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Total Achieved
1.1 Number of jobs created	1,354	771	2,125
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	227	39	266
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	8,041	1,792	9,833
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	2,160	1,052	3,212
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	118	37	155
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	132	76	208
2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	53,734	118,054	171,788
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	18,588	7,489	26,077
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	146,615	104,097	250,712
2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	55	4	59
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	3,322	987	4,309
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	63,367	20,013	83,380
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	5,538	5,165	10,703
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	1,031,735	264,239	1,295,974
3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	2,875	2,295	5,170
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	3	-	3

<sup>74</sup> Indicators not represented have no data to report so far.

3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	1	1	2
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	20	30	50
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	78	-	78
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	76	38	114
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	12	12	24
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	8	14	22
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	55	29	84
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	2	2	4

### 3.7.5.1. Ethiopia, EUTF indicator 1.1 – Number of jobs created

More than one third (36%) of the 2,125 jobs (65% of beneficiaries are female and 35% male) that have been created by Ethiopia projects were achieved in Q2 2018 alone, suggesting that a steep upward trajectory in future quarters may be likely – particularly for RESET II, which achieved nearly half (43%) of its progress to date in Q2 2018 alone, and also as projects predominantly focused on job creation, such as SINCE, LISEC and CRRF ET, begin to generate outputs in future quarters.<sup>75</sup>

RESET II is responsible for the vast majority of the outputs reported under this indicator so far (85%, or 1,802 jobs), which means that most of the progress achieved has benefited vulnerable non-displaced persons in migration-prone areas, as opposed to refugees, returnees or host communities. It is worth noting that the Ethiopian government’s 2016 pledge to, among other measures, allow refugees to access the Ethiopian labour market through the provision of work permits has yet to be implemented in practice. This may be an underlying factor in the underrepresentation of refugees in EUTF indicator 1.1.

Figure 38: Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1) by Ethiopia projects, total up to Q1 2018 vs Q2 2018, by programme, June 2018

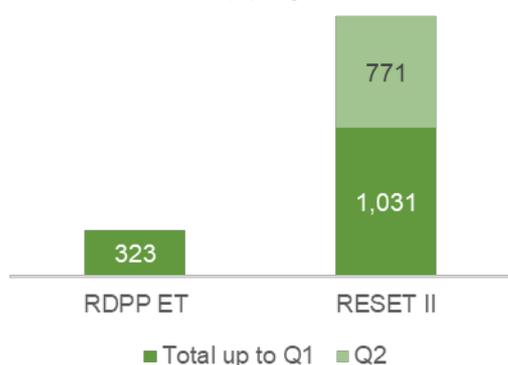
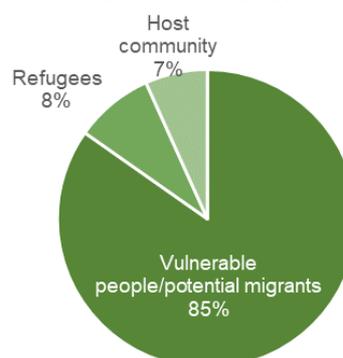


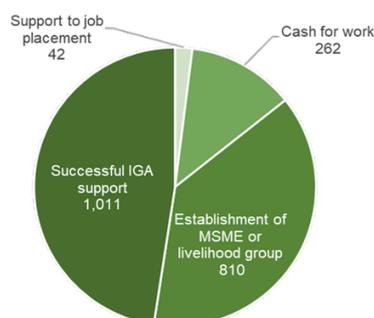
Figure 39: Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1) by Ethiopia projects, total up to Q2 2018, by beneficiary type, June 2018



<sup>75</sup> Multiple Ethiopia projects have committed to revising their targets based on annual reviews and discussions with sub-implementing partners, and these figures are therefore subject to modification in future reporting.

It is also worth noting that nearly half (48%) of the jobs created by EUTF projects in Ethiopia thus far are considered by the MLS to fall under the category of ‘successful’ IGA support (successful only in the sense that beneficiaries have succeeded in generating some degree of revenue from IGA support provided by a project), which is difficult to measure and compare meaningfully without access to more detailed information, such as revenue volume and income sustainability.

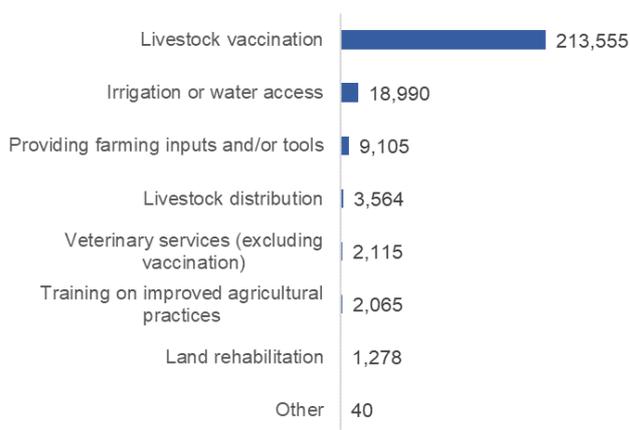
Figure 40: Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1) in Ethiopia, total up to Q2 2018, by type of job<sup>76</sup>, June 2018



### 3.7.5.2. Ethiopia, EUTF indicator 2.4 – Number of people receiving food security-related assistance

Overall, 250,712 beneficiaries have directly received some form of food security-related assistance, with most of this attributable to specific activities across the RESET II programme that support vaccination and veterinary services. This includes 16,614 people benefiting from livestock vaccination services through RESET II SC, 64,622 people benefiting from livestock vaccination and insemination services supported by RESET II Oxfam, and 107,982 people benefiting from emergency livestock vaccinations through RESET II CARE.

Figure 41: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) in Ethiopia, total up to Q2 2018, by type of assistance, June 2018

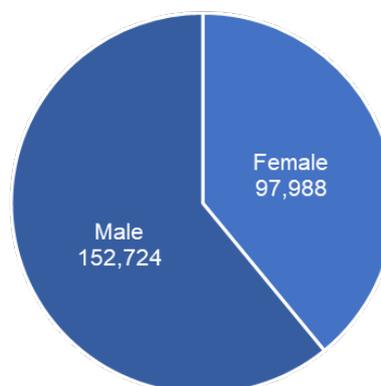


Because livestock vaccination activities under RESET II often benefit the entire population of one or more targeted woredas, other food security-related assistance activities are often excluded from indicator analysis to avoid a high probability of double counting. The numbers in the chart to the right that do not refer to livestock vaccination are therefore likely to be underrepresented.

<sup>76</sup> Cash for work jobs are calculated on the basis that 230 cash for work days = 1 job created.

It may be worth highlighting that there is a substantive gender imbalance behind these numbers, as only 39% of beneficiaries receiving food security-related assistance thus far are women. This could be because only direct beneficiaries of assistance are included under this indicator, which may lead to more men (who are more likely to be the head of household) being counted. Even though all members of the household benefit indirectly from this type of assistance, it may be worth taking this dynamic into consideration when designing future programming or measuring their outputs.

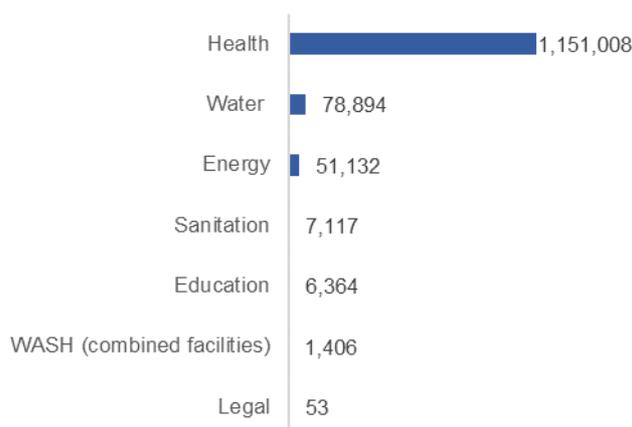
Figure 42: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) in Ethiopia, total up to Q2 2018, by gender, June 2018



### 3.7.5.3. Ethiopia, EUTF indicator 2.9 – Number of people having access to improved basic services

Nearly 1.3 million people (1,295,974) have benefited from access to improved basic services thanks to EUTF projects in Ethiopia, compared to just over one million (1,031,735<sup>77</sup>) at the end of the previous quarter. (Note that for this indicator, ‘access’ is measured by the number of people who potentially benefit from an improved service, such as the catchment population of a rehabilitated health facility or of a constructed water point. It does not mean that they have directly received assistance or services, and nor does it necessarily mean that they actively use the improved service to which they have access.)

Figure 43: Number of people having access to improved basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9) in Ethiopia, total up to Q2 2018, by sector, June 2018

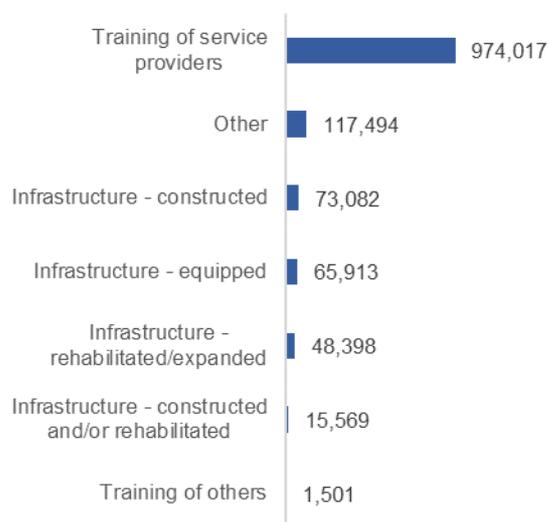


The overwhelming majority of these improvements fall under access to health services, followed distantly by water. As in the previous report, it is worth noting that the energy access beneficiaries are entirely attributable to RDPP NRC’s installation of street lighting in several villages.

<sup>77</sup> This figure differs slightly to that reported in the EUTF Q1 report (1,009,613) due to the addition of two projects not previously included and also to minor corrections and updates made to pre-existing data – see ‘Corrections from Q1 report’ in the Annexes.

This progress has largely been achieved by training service providers, and to a lesser extent by constructing, rehabilitating or equipping social infrastructure. In the graph to the right, the 'Other' category refers to 117,494 people benefiting from access to health facilities receiving unspecified support from RESET II Oxfam, and the 'training of others' category refers to 1,500 people benefiting from their village being declared open defecation free (ODF) thanks to community behaviour change supported by RESET II CARE.

Figure 44: Number of people having access to improved basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9), total up to Q2 2018, by type of action, June 2018



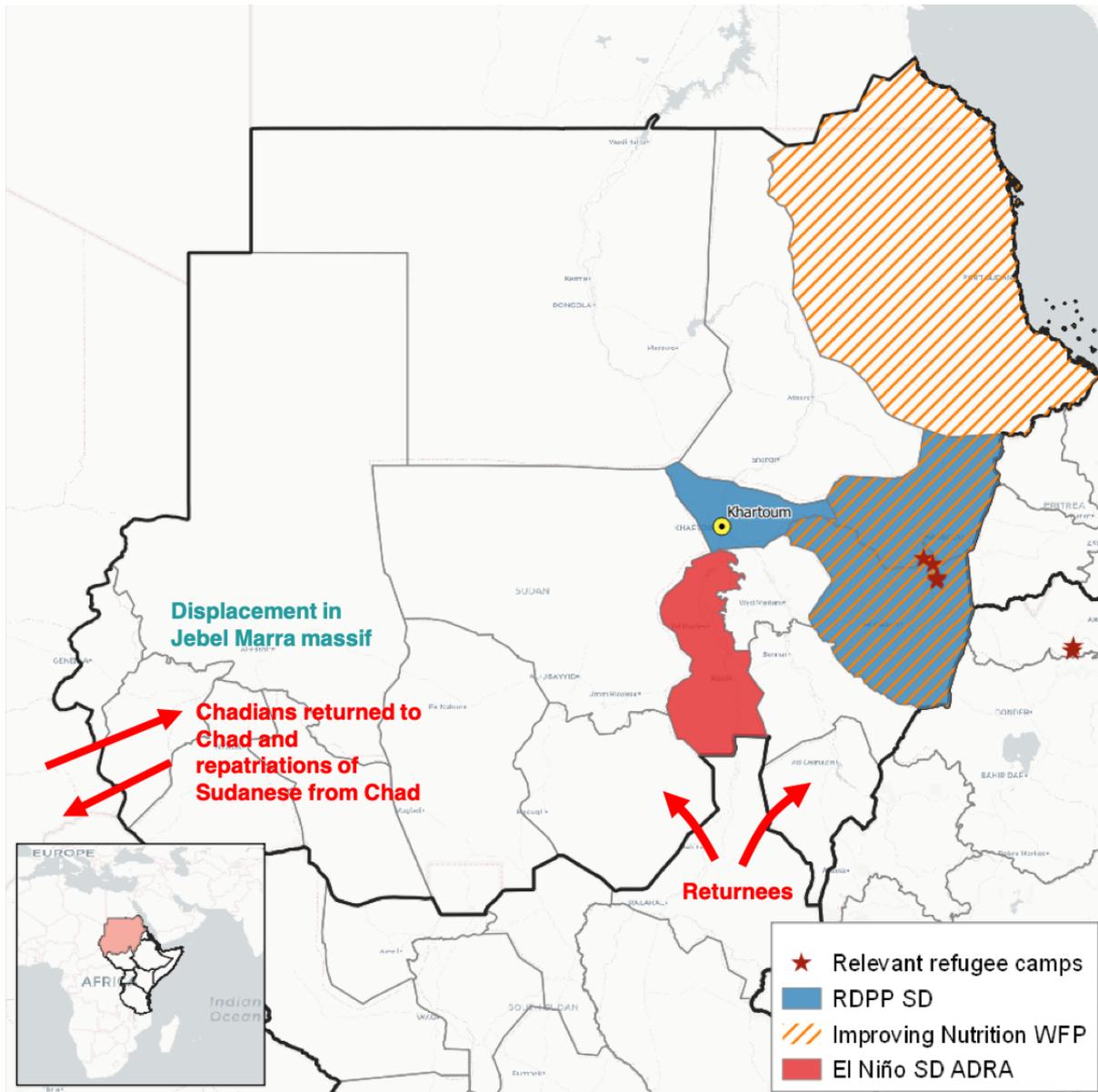
Ethiopia programmes not reported on herewith due to being recently signed and/or in inception phase include:

- RESET PLUS, which is comprised of three contracts granted to AMREF, Save the Children and UNICEF, to complement gaps in the RESET II programme;
- an 'innovation' contract granted to CARE to build water infrastructure under RESET II;
- two programmes that aim to stimulate employment creation: LISEC, to be implemented by UNIDO, IPDC and an NGO consortium, and CRRF ET, to be led by UNHCR and the World Bank;
- Shire Alliance, which aims to improve sustainable energy access for refugee and host communities (contracted to AECID, the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation);
- a direct grant to the Ethiopian Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) to support the sustainable reintegration of Ethiopian returnees.

### 3.8. SUDAN

#### 3.8.1. SUDAN'S MIGRATION PROFILE

Figure 45: Key programmes and migration flows in Sudan, September 2018



In terms of migration, Sudan is a country of origin, destination and transit, and is particularly notable for being located at the very centre of migration routes linking the Horn and East Africa with Libya and Egypt. There are currently an estimated 2,072,000 IDPs<sup>78</sup> in Sudan, most of whom are concentrated in the western region of Darfur and states bordering South Sudan, such as Blue Nile and South

<sup>78</sup> UNHCR reports a figure of two million IDPs, IOM reports a figure of 2,085,220 IDPs while the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) reports a figure of 2,072,000 IDPs countrywide. The Internal Monitoring Displacement Centre takes the reported data from three sources: IOM, OCHA and the Government of Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). The difference with previous data in which the number of IDPs was reported to be at 3,300,000 may be explained by the fact that IDMC 'used newly available registration data' that reflects a more conservative estimate in line with the 'improved security situation' countrywide.

Kordofan.<sup>79</sup> At the end of 2016, there were an estimated 650,000 Sudanese refugees worldwide, most of whom reside in the neighbouring countries of Chad and South Sudan.<sup>80</sup>

Important developments since the publication of the EUTF Q1 report include the first repatriation of Sudanese refugees from Chad back to their villages in Darfur in April 2018, with a first contingent of 53 refugees returning to Sudan after having spent over fourteen years in Eastern Chad.<sup>81</sup> In parallel, Chadian refugees have returned to Chad from Darfur with assistance from UNHCR, and the Mukjar refugee camp that hosted them in Central Darfur has been closed.<sup>82</sup>

At around the same time, fighting in May in the Jebel Marra massif reportedly triggered a renewal of displacement in Darfur, with several thousand households fleeing the conflict area.<sup>83</sup> Furthermore, thousands of IDPs and refugees have continued to return to Blue Nile and South Kordofan States from Ethiopia, South Sudan and other regions of Sudan<sup>84</sup>, despite the ongoing conflict in those areas.<sup>85</sup>

A quadripartite border agreement was signed in the beginning of June between Libya, Chad, Sudan and Niger that aims ‘to enhance joint efforts to secure borders, as well as fighting against terrorism, illegal migration, human trafficking and all forms of cross-border crime’<sup>86</sup>, with an operations centre to be set up in N’Djamena.<sup>87</sup>

Sudan has an ‘open door policy’ towards refugees, and currently hosts more than 920,115 (according to UNHCR), including 763,112 South Sudanese, 116,207 Eritreans, and around 13,000 Ethiopians.<sup>88</sup> There are also approximately 106,000 Syrians and 2,951 Yemenis, though, as citizens of these countries, they are permitted to settle in Sudan without visas.<sup>89</sup> However, these numbers vary greatly throughout the year and depending on the referenced source, because many registered refugees and asylum seekers only intend to stay in the country for a brief period and move on quickly. For instance, it is estimated that 63% of those arriving at the Shagarab camp in eastern Sudan leave in less than two months.<sup>90</sup>

Table 19: Sudan – Key facts and figures

Overall migration data	
<b>Total population</b>	42,166,000 <sup>91</sup>
<b>Number of refugees and asylum-seekers in the country</b>	920,115 <sup>92</sup>
<b>Refugees and asylum-seekers stock as % of total population</b>	2.2%
<b>Top 3 refugee groups by origin</b>	South Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia
<b>Number of internally displaced persons in the country</b>	2,072,000 <sup>93</sup>
<b>Refugees who have left the country</b>	650,000
<b>HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low]</b>	167 <sup>94</sup>

<sup>79</sup> Ibid.

<sup>80</sup> IOM, ‘World Migration Report’, 2018.

<sup>81</sup> UNHCR, ‘UNHCR and COR joint press release on return of the first group of Sudanese returnees from Chad’, April 2018.

<sup>82</sup> UNHCR, ‘Mukjar Camp to Close as Chadian Refugees Return Home’, 2018.

<sup>83</sup> Sudan Tribune, ‘Fighting flares up in Jebel Marra, as IDPs continue to flee’, May 2018.

<sup>84</sup> Sudan Tribune, ‘Thousands of IDPs and refugees returned to Blue Nile: official’, April 2018.

<sup>85</sup> Sudan Tribune, ‘80,000 IDPs return to original villages in South Kordofan: official’, June 2018.

<sup>86</sup> Sudan Tribune, ‘UN urges implementation of border agreement between among Sudan, Libya and Chad’, September 2018.

<sup>87</sup> Aaswat, ‘Libya signs agreement with Sudan, Chad, Niger to Secure Borders, Combat Terrorism’, August 2018.

<sup>88</sup> UNHCR, Sudan: April 2018 Factsheet, 2018.

<sup>89</sup> Ibid.

<sup>90</sup> UNHCR, East Sudan New Arrivals: April 2018, 2018.

<sup>91</sup> UN Population division, DESA, 2017.

<sup>92</sup> UNHCR, Sudan: Factsheet, April 2018.

<sup>93</sup> Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID 2018): Sudan, 2018.

<sup>94</sup> UNDP, Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update, 2018.

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**EUTF data as of September 2018**

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<b>Total funds committed so far</b>	€138,500,000
<b>Total funds contracted so far</b>	€84,030,000
<b>Number of programmes with committed funds</b>	16
<b>Number of projects contracted so far</b>	20
<b>Number of project in report</b>	5

Focus box 3: Darfuri migration from Sudan to Europe: from displacement to despair<sup>95</sup>

This Research and Evidence Facility (REF) research paper examines the dynamics of ethnic Darfuris leaving Sudan and migrating towards Europe. Supported by secondary research, fieldwork was undertaken in the following locations: Sudan (Khartoum and Darfur), Belgium, France, Italy and the United Kingdom.

Although Sudan is usually considered in terms of its role as a transit country, it is also a country of origin. Indeed, in 2017 it ranked seventh in terms of migrants arriving in Italy. The REF research paper finds that most Darfuris migrating to Europe are young men from non-Arab ethnic groups who were previously displaced and have little education. It notes that IDPs as well as students are particularly prone to migration, since they 'often experience discrimination in finding work' in Sudan.

Most individual migration journeys occur in stages, which means that it can take up to two to three years for Darfuris to reach their final destination in Europe. The most common migration routes for Darfuris pass through Chad and Libya, with many Darfuris working in Libya before being able to afford the Mediterranean crossing. Once Darfuris arrive in Europe, most of them move quickly through Italy and onwards to other countries. France is currently the country with the largest number of Sudanese asylum seekers in Europe, although the UK is also a common choice as a final destination.

According to the report, the effects of migration on local communities in Darfur are mixed. On one hand, communities benefit from receiving remittances, which may contribute to building vital infrastructure such as wells, schools and clinics. However, families may also be forced to pay ransoms for family members held captive along the route to Europe (such as in Libya). Finally, the departure of a large proportion of young men represents a loss of labour and human resources.

For Darfuris who choose to leave Sudan, the journey is a high-risk one, with a large proportion experiencing detention, beatings and torture in Libya. Many of those who do reach Europe suffer from poor physical and mental health as a result of trauma from the journey.

The case study concludes with four sets of policy recommendations that address different facets of the migration process:

- 1) Address migration management as one of a complex set of challenges facing Darfur after years of conflict and a protracted humanitarian crisis;
- 2) Address the root causes of forced migration to Europe;
- 3) Address protection and humanitarian needs along the migration journey;
- 4) Increase opportunities for regular migration and legal pathways to claim asylum.

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<sup>95</sup> <https://www.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/research-papers/>; published in September 2018

### 3.8.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN SUDAN

In Sudan, the EUTF priorities are threefold: 1) to support the efforts of the government to improve basic services for migrants and host communities, with particular emphasis placed on improving the health and education systems, and to improve economic opportunities for the general population<sup>96</sup>; 2) to improve market opportunities and agricultural resilience to climate-related disasters in the country; and 3) to create alternatives to first and secondary movement and improve the protection of Sudanese and migrant populations in the country, while at the same time making the migratory routes that cross the country safer through regional projects.<sup>97</sup> This last priority also draws from activities implemented under the first two.

### 3.8.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – SUDAN

Table 20: Sudan projects under implementation and with data to report, September 2018

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Regional Development and Protection Programme in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP SD) <sup>98</sup>	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-02	<b>Regional Development and Protection programme in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP SD UNIDO)</b>	UNIDO	€3,000,000 (new project in report)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-03	Regional Development and Protection programme in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP SD GIZ)	GIZ	€2,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-04	<b>Regional Development and Protection Programme in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP SD UNHCR)</b>	UNHCR	€3,000,000 (new project in report)
<b>Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan through an Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Approach (Improving Nutrition)</b>	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-32-01	<b>Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan through an Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Approach (Improving Nutrition WFP)</b>	WFP	€8,000,000 (new project in report)
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-22-02	Mitigate the effect of El Niño in White Nile State (El Niño SD ADRA)	ADRA	€3,000,000

<sup>96</sup> EU Development Cooperation with Sudan, 2018.

<sup>97</sup> Ibid.

<sup>98</sup> RDPP is a precursor to the CRRF approach for the EUTF's refugee programming.

### 3.8.3.1. Projects not previously included in the EUTF Q1 report

#### 3.8.3.1.1. Improving Nutrition WFP<sup>99</sup>

The ‘Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan’ programme implemented by the World Food Programme (Improving Nutrition WFP) targets vulnerable households in three states in Eastern Sudan (Al Qadarif, Kassala and Red Sea). Its principal objective is to improve the nutritional and food security status of women and children through nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions.

Eastern Sudan is characterised by high rates of stunting and undernutrition, as well as by climate-related shocks that leave many smallholder farmers unable to adapt or cope to changing circumstances. To address these issues, Improving Nutrition WFP is providing a range of direct nutrition-specific services (e.g. supplementary feeding programmes) as well as prevention-based methods such as micronutrient powders (MNPs) that contain ‘essential vitamins and minerals that favour a child’s survival and development’<sup>100</sup>. This approach is complemented by Social Behaviour Change Communication that aims to change the behaviour of parents and caretakers with regard to their children’s nutrition.

The programme is also deploying a long-term social safety net approach by combining cash for assets schemes, food assistance for assets<sup>101</sup>, vocational training, assistance in the development of income-generating activities and training on post-harvest loss. The combination of targeted nutrition activities and building a large-scale social safety net is intended to strengthen household food security in a more holistic manner.

Improving Nutrition WFP has only reported data for the April-June 2018 period in this report, and data on nutrition interventions and social behaviour change communication have also been excluded from current reporting in order to ensure methodological consistency. Furthermore, it should be noted that although the total budget of the programme is €12,000,000, only €8,000,000 is attributable to EUTF funding. However, all figures relating to this programme that are cited in this report exceptionally<sup>102</sup> take the whole programme budget and outputs into account, as requested by the IP.

Table 21: Improving Nutrition WFP (programme)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full programme name</b>	Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan through an Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Approach
<b>Short programme name</b>	Improving Nutrition WFP
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	Al Qadarif, Kassala and Red Sea
<b>Total budget</b>	€12,000,000
<b>Total EUTF budget committed/contracted</b>	€8,000,000
<b>Date at which EUTF budget was committed</b>	December 2016
<b>Number of projects</b>	1
<b>Main IP(s)</b>	WFP

<sup>99</sup> Only Q2 2018 data is reported in this report with prior data not reported upon. In addition, data related to nutrition activities and Social Behavior Communication Change is not reported upon albeit such activities are currently being implemented.

<sup>100</sup> SightandLife, UNICEF, WFP and HF-TAG, Home Fortification with Micronutrient Powders (MNP).

<sup>101</sup> WFP, ‘Food for Assets’. Food assistance for assets is an approach promoted by WFP that addresses immediate food needs through cash, voucher or food transfer, while at the same time it promotes the building or rehabilitation of assets that will improve long-term food security and resilience.

<sup>102</sup> Improving Nutrition WFP is the only project for which overall figures are taken into consideration. For all other projects, only outputs derived from EUTF funding are taken into consideration.

<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	Children and women for nutrition activities and a broader range of households for in-kind/cash-based transfers, including host community and refugees
<b>Start date</b>	September 2017
<b>End date</b>	August 2020
<b>Number of projects in report</b>	1

Table 22: Improving Nutrition WFP – Indicator highlights (results achieved April-June 2018)

2.4 No of people receiving food security-related assistance	<b>10,686</b>
1.3 No of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	<b>8,962</b>
1.4 No of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	<b>3,713</b>
1.1 No of jobs created	<b>1,536</b>
1.5 No of job placements facilitated and/or supported	<b>872</b>

### 3.8.3.1.2. RDPP SD UNHCR

RDPP SD UNHCR (RDPP being a precursor to the CRRF approach to refugee programming) aims to enhance the protection of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, particularly unaccompanied children and victims of trafficking, by improving refugee status determination (RSD) services as well as training staff from the Sudanese Commission of Refugees (COR) to be able to conduct RSD themselves. In addition, UNHCR supports refugees by assisting them with the business registration process, thereby allowing them to expand their legal livelihood options in Sudan. Finally, the project also supports refugees to access primary health care services.

Table 23: RDPP SD UNHCR (project)

#### Key facts and figures

<b>Full project name</b>	Strengthening protection services for refugees and asylum seekers in Sudan
<b>Short project name</b>	RDPP SD UNHCR
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	Al Qadarif, Kassala and Khartoum
<b>EUTF budget</b>	€3,000,000
<b>Main IP(s)</b>	UNHCR
<b>Start date</b>	July 2017
<b>End date</b>	June 2020

Table 24: RDPP SD UNHCR – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of June 2018)

2.7 No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	<b>9,970</b>
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	<b>4,490</b>
3.8 No of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	<b>3,409</b>
3.7 No of individuals trained on migration management	<b>72</b>

### 3.8.3.1.3. RDPP SD UNIDO

RDPP SD UNIDO aims to improve livelihood opportunities and income-generating activities targeting migrant youth, women and host community members in Khartoum through vocational training structures. The UNIDO project has a three-pronged approach: 1) capacity building of ministerial staff and staff at the four State Vocational Training and Entrepreneurship Centres (VTECs) in Khartoum; 2) modernisation of competency-based training curricula and; 3) assisting 2,500 beneficiaries to develop income-generating activities as well as providing them with literacy skills training, entrepreneurship training and job placement services.

Table 25: RDPP SD UNIDO (project)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full project name</b>	Employment and entrepreneurship development for migrant youth, refugees, asylum-seekers and host communities in Khartoum State
<b>Short project name</b>	RDPP SD UNIDO
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	Khartoum State
<b>EUTF budget</b>	€3,000,000
<b>Main IP(s)</b>	UNIDO
<b>Start date</b>	February 2017
<b>End date</b>	February 2020

In Q2 2018, the project focused on planning activities such as gaps and needs assessments for the VTECs. The screening of beneficiaries began in Q3 2018, and since then a number of beneficiaries have started their training.

Table 26: RDPP SD UNIDO – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of June 2018)

5.2 No of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	7
5.1 No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1

### 3.8.4. SUDAN AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Sudan. In the subsequent sections, a few key EUTF indicators will be analysed that best reflect the progress made at the country level.

Table 27: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator in Sudan, June 2018<sup>103</sup>

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Total Achieved
1.1 Number of jobs created	-	1,536	1,536
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	-	77	77
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	594	9,318	9,912
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	110	3,783	3,893
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	-	872	872

<sup>103</sup> Indicators not represented have no data to report so far.

2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	3,368	1,122	4,490
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	363	11,096	11,459
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	7,478	2,492	9,970
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	46	56	102
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	46	31	77
3.8 Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	2,579	830	3,409
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	60	-	60
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	11	-	11
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	4	3	7

Most new EUTF indicators reported on in Q2 2018 in Sudan are due to the inclusion of the Improving Nutrition WFP project, which is only reporting data for the period from April to June 2018 in this report but in future will report data from the beginning of project implementation (as of September 2017).

1,536 jobs were created in the state of Red Sea between April and June 2018 (EUTF indicator 1.1), with a male/female ratio of 52/48. Most of these jobs were created via cash for work schemes, including the construction of a hand dug well, the rehabilitation of another well and the establishment of a community farm.

872 job placements have been facilitated (EUTF indicator 1.5) for community nutrition volunteers (CNVs) as part of a targeted supplementary feeding programme that screened children under five and pregnant and lactating women for malnutrition. Most of the supported CNVs are members of host communities, although 60 refugee CNVs conducted screenings in refugee camps in Kassala State.

Finally, all 60 people (32% female and 68% male) reported to have participated in peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3) are returnee members of water committees supported by the El Niño ADRA project, which has built ten water tap systems distributed throughout a cluster of sixteen returnee villages, all of which are located in White Nile State, which borders South Sudan. Members of the committees will be responsible for the use of the tap stands, and, as such, they will collect tariffs from users to fund the ongoing operation of a treatment plant. They will also be trained to conduct clean water and hygiene promotion campaigns in their respective districts. As a result of the installations, children no longer have to travel three to six kilometres to collect water from the River Nile, and have more time to spend on other activities.

#### **3.8.4.1. Sudan, EUTF indicator 1.3 – Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities**

9,912 beneficiaries have been assisted to develop income-generating activities until and including Q2 2018 (77% female; 23% male) with 94% beneficiaries in Q2 alone. This is mostly a result of the Improving Nutrition WFP project, through which beneficiaries have been trained in activities such as brick making, forestry extension and food processing. In parallel, all the beneficiaries reported by El Niño ADRA are members of VSLAs. For both projects, women represent approximately three-quarters (76% and 79%, respectively) of the total beneficiaries reported under this indicator. The vast majority of the beneficiaries are members of host communities, with the exception of a few returnees reported by the El Niño ADRA project.

### 3.8.4.2. Sudan, EUTF indicator 1.4 – Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development

3,893 people have benefited from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4) in the total up to Q2 2018 (56% female; 44% male), of whom 54% are women in Kassala and Red Sea States who have benefited from activities implemented by the Improving Nutrition WFP project, including vocational training on health education, training on a recycling project and food processing, among other activities. While RDPP SD UNIDO has not yet reported on persons being trained, needs assessments for the Vocational Training Centres in Khartoum have been completed.

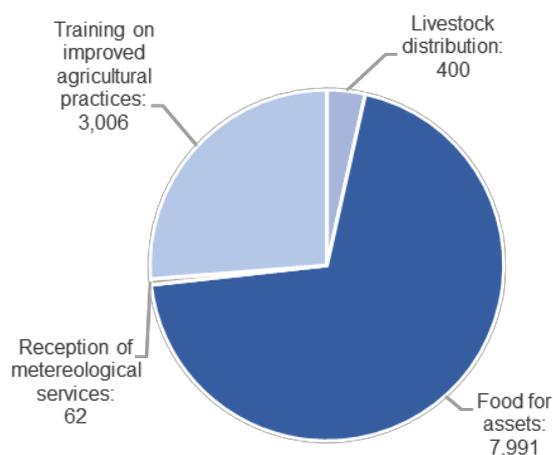
### 3.8.4.3. Sudan, EUTF indicator 2.2 – Number of people receiving a basic social service

4,490 basic services have been provided up to Q2 2018 (EUTF indicator 2.2) thanks to the RDPP SD UNHCR project which provides health consultations in primary health centres to refugees of all nationalities officially registered by the COR (81% of beneficiaries are refugees recognized by COR), as well as to undocumented refugees who are supported through an NGO named Almanar (19% of beneficiaries). The reported gender breakdown indicates slightly more female beneficiaries (55%) than male (45%).

### 3.8.4.4. Sudan, EUTF indicator 2.4 – Number of people receiving food security-related assistance

11,459 beneficiaries have received food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) up to Q2 2018 (32% are female and 53% male)<sup>104</sup>, with 97% of this progress reported in Q2 alone, mostly as a result of the Improving Nutrition WFP project. Most beneficiaries participated in Improving Nutrition WFP's food for assets schemes (63%), in which members of host communities in Kassala and Red Sea States received in-kind food transfers in exchange for working on the rehabilitation of a dam, water reservoirs (*haffirs*) and the planting of trees.

Figure 46: No of people receiving training on food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) in Sudan, total up to Q2 2018, by type of support, June 2018

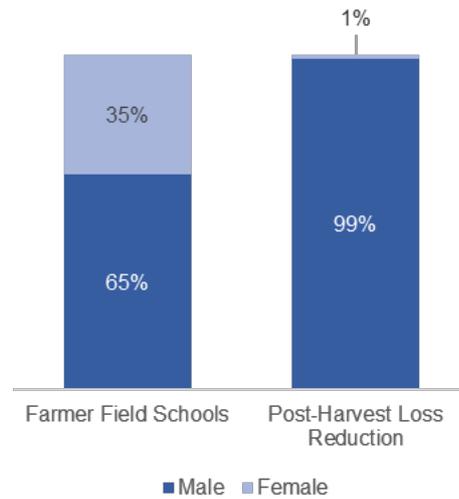


A further 24% of beneficiaries have received training on improved agricultural practices including post-harvest loss reduction strategies as part of the Improving Nutrition WFP project while beneficiaries of the El Niño ADRA project in White Nile State have been trained on pig farming (shoat groups) and through farmer field schools (FFS) which allow beneficiaries to test innovative farming methods.

<sup>104</sup> Other (15%) beneficiaries' gender is classified as unspecified.

While almost all beneficiaries are members of host communities, it is worth noting that the El Niño ADRA project also caters to returnees coming back from South Sudan. While the male/female gender disaggregation for food for assets schemes is almost equal with 52% male and 48% female beneficiaries, it appears that many more men have benefited from post-harvest loss reduction training (Improving Nutrition WFP) and involvement in the farmer field schools (El Niño ADRA).

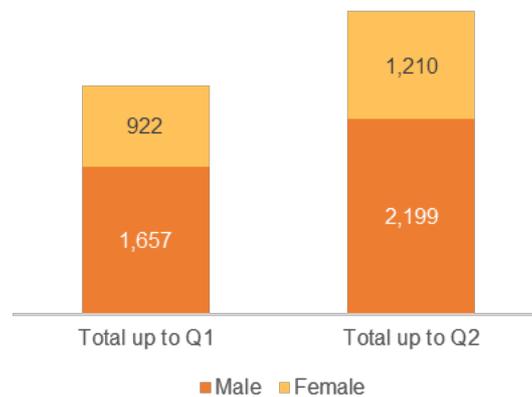
Figure 47: Percentage of people receiving training on improved agricultural practices (EUTF indicator 2.4) in Sudan, total up to Q2 2018, by gender and type of support, June 2018



### 3.8.4.5. Sudan, EUTF indicator 3.8 – Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration

RDPP SD UNHCR has supported over 3,409 beneficiaries with refugee status determination services, mostly in the state of Kassala, in the Shagarab refugee camp, but also in Khartoum. UNHCR assisted beneficiaries in determining whether their status allows them to qualify as refugees under international and national law. The gender disaggregation, with approximately 65% male beneficiaries, reflects the fact that many of the refugees are young men from Eritrea who are escaping compulsory military service. In 2017 over 97% of new arrivals in eastern Sudan (in the states of Al Qadarif, Kassala and Red Sea) were from Eritrea.<sup>105</sup>

Figure 48: Number of refugees and forcibly-displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration (EUTF indicator 3.8) in Sudan, total up to Q1 2018 versus total up to Q2 2018, by gender, June 2018



<sup>105</sup> UNHCR, East Sudan New Arrivals: Factsheet, April 2018.

### 3.8.5. EUTF PROJECTS NOT INCLUDED IN THE REPORT – SUDAN

The projects featured below are contracted but have not begun reporting any progress to date. They will begin reporting in future quarters.

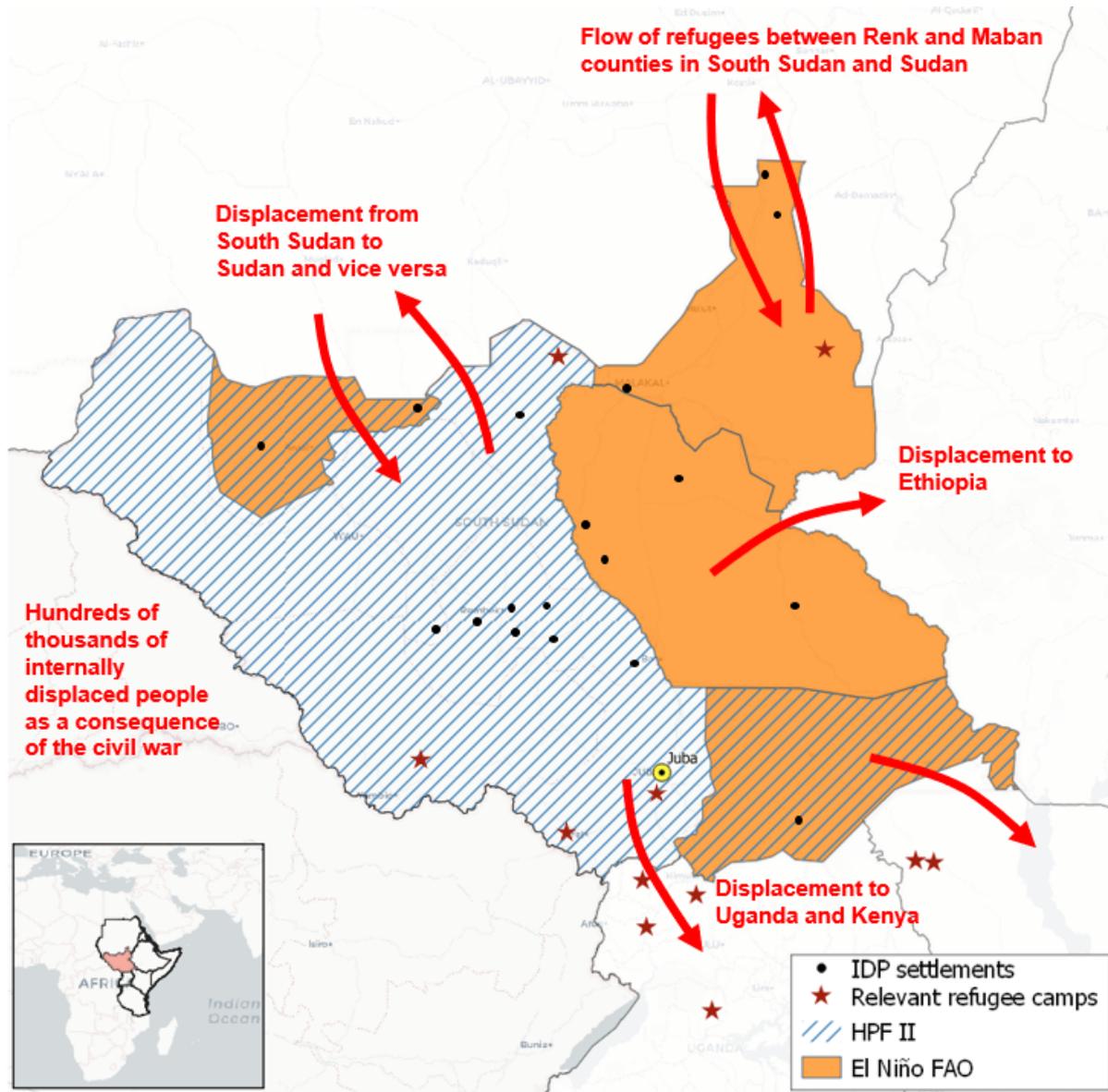
Table 28: Sudan – Projects that have been contracted but NOT included in this report

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Strengthening Resilience of IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in West Darfur (Resilience Darfur SD)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-12-01	Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Kulbus and Jebel Moon West Darfur (Resilience Darfur SD CW)	CW	€2,280,000
	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
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
Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan through better and more informed decision-making in Food Security (Greater Stability Eastern Sudan SD FAO)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-14-01	Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan through better and more informed decision-making in food security (Stability East SD FAO)	FAO	€6,000,000
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-31-04	EQUIP Quality learning environment for access and retention (EQUIP-QLEAR SC)	SC	€3,200,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-03	Education Quality Improvement Programme through Improving Learning Environment and Retention (EQUIP-I-LEARN UNICEF)	UNICEF	€6,800,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-02	Education quality improvement programme through in-service teacher education programme (EQUIP-ISTEP BC)	British Council	€4,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-05	Education Quality Improvement Programme - Expertise France (EQUIP EF)	Expertise France	€4,000,000
Livestock Epidemio-Surveillance Project to Support Livelihoods of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists (LESP SLSP)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-33-01	Livestock epidemio-surveillance project to support livelihoods of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists (LESP SLSP)	IFAD	€8,750,000
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-22-03	Mitigate the effect of El Niño in North Darfur State (El Niño SD COOPI)	COOPI	€2,830,000
	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
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	€2,000,000
Supporting Health Financing Reforms to improve governance of National Health Insurance Fund and extend insurance coverage to poor and refugee populations (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 (TCF Health SD)	WHO	€1,000,000

### 3.9. SOUTH SUDAN

#### 3.9.1. SOUTH SUDAN'S MIGRATION PROFILE

Figure 49: Key programmes and migration flows in South Sudan, September 2018<sup>106</sup>



The general context in South Sudan continues to be predominantly characterised by conflict and urgent humanitarian needs across the country. As a result of five years of ongoing civil war, almost two million South Sudanese are internally displaced (1.84 million<sup>107</sup>) and almost 2.5 million have sought refuge in neighbouring countries<sup>108</sup>, the vast majority of whom are women and children<sup>109</sup>.

The most important recent developments in the country include the signature of a peace agreement on 12 September 2018 in Addis Ababa between President Salva Kiir and opposition leader Riek Machar.

<sup>106</sup> IMPACT MM is active in all 10 states.

<sup>107</sup> IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, April 2018.

<sup>108</sup> OCHA, July 2018.

<sup>109</sup> 2017 Revised South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan.

Despite previous unsuccessful agreements between the warring factions, the strong support lent to this deal by Sudan, Uganda and IGAD gives reason to hope for a sustainable end to the conflict and for the positive implications this could have on displacement and irregular migration.

Given the emergency humanitarian situation in the country, the EUTF intervention in South Sudan focuses on basic service provision, with ongoing programmes supporting health and education access across the country. The Trust Fund also aims to strengthen the resilience of agro-pastoral communities in cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya as part of the wider development response to the impact of the El Niño phenomenon in the Horn of Africa region.

Table 29: South Sudan – Key facts and figures

<b>Overall migration data</b>	
<b>Total population<sup>110</sup></b>	12,200,000
<b>Number of internally displaced people<sup>111</sup></b>	1,840,000
<b>Number of refugees in the country<sup>112</sup></b>	296,748
<b>Refugee stock as % of total population</b>	2.43%
<b>Refugees from South Sudan abroad<sup>113</sup></b>	2,465,871
<b>Top 3 countries for hosted South Sudanese refugees<sup>114</sup></b>	Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda
<b>HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low]<sup>115</sup></b>	187
<b>EUTF data as of September 2018</b>	
<b>Total funds committed so far</b>	€122,400,000
<b>Total funds contracted so far</b>	€75,475,144
<b>Number of programmes with committed funds</b>	7
<b>Number of projects contracted so far</b>	5
<b>Number of projects in report</b>	4 <sup>116</sup>

### 3.9.1. EUTF STRATEGY IN SOUTH SUDAN

The Trust Fund's efforts in South Sudan are mostly focused on SO2 (Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people). Through the IMPACT and Health Pooled Fund II (HPFII) programmes, both of which are geographically comprehensive interventions, the EUTF has provided access to education to some 1,412,600 children and medical treatment to nearly 1,800,000 individuals. At the same time, under the 'Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities' project implemented by FAO (El Niño SS FAO), the Trust Fund is supporting the food security of vulnerable communities in cross-border areas of the country.

<sup>110</sup> UN DESA, 2016.

<sup>111</sup> IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, April 2018.

<sup>112</sup> UNHCR, April 2018.

<sup>113</sup> UNHCR, August 2018.

<sup>114</sup> Ibid.

<sup>115</sup> UNDP, 2018.

<sup>116</sup> The Economic Stabilization Ecorys project ended in September 2016.

### 3.9.2. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – SOUTH SUDAN

Table 30: South Sudan projects under implementation and with data to report, September 2018

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Health Pooled Fund II (HPFII)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-04-01	Health Pooled Fund II (HPFII)	DFID	€20,000,000
IMPACT South Sudan	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-06-01	IMPACT South Sudan (IMPACT)	Mott MacDonald	€25,993,000
<b>Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda</b>	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21-01</b>	<b>Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda (El Niño SS)</b>	<b>FAO</b>	<b>€28,000,000 (new project in report)</b>
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 (Economic Stabilization)	Ecorys	€999,924 (completed)

#### 3.9.2.1. Projects not previously included in the EUTF Q1 report

##### 3.9.2.1.1. El Niño SS FAO

The 'Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda' programme (El Niño SS FAO), contracted to FAO, aims to strengthen the resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the areas of South Sudan that border Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya.

The programme supports the strengthening of food and nutrition security and early warning information systems in South Sudan and cross-border areas through the implementation of harmonised animal health practices, and promotes equitable access to natural resources and economic opportunities to alleviate the negative impact of forced displacement.

Table 31: El Niño SS FAO (programme)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full programme name</b>	Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda
<b>Short programme name</b>	El Niño SS FAO
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	€28,000,000
<b>Total budget</b>	€28,000,000
<b>Total EUTF budget committed</b>	€28,000,000
<b>Date at which EUTF budget was committed</b>	October 2016
<b>Number of projects</b>	1
<b>Main IP(s)</b>	FAO
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in border areas of South Sudan

<b>Number of projects in report</b>	1
<b>Start date</b>	August 2017
<b>End date</b>	July 2020

The project has supported nearly 7,000 beneficiaries (24% are female and 76% male) with services such as the provision of inputs for livestock vaccination and treatment, deworming medication and trainings on agricultural practices. The project also reached 4,000 individuals of the target communities (25% are female and 75% male) with awareness-raising campaigns on the risks and consequences of trans-boundary animal diseases (TADs).

Table 32: EI Niño SS FAO – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of June 2018)

2.4 No of people receiving food security-related assistance	<b>6,919</b>
2.7 No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	<b>4,000</b>
2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	<b>91</b>
1.3 No of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	<b>51</b>
5.1 No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	<b>10</b>

### 3.9.3. SOUTH SUDAN AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in South Sudan. In the subsequent sections, a few key EUTF indicators will be analysed that best reflect the progress made at the country level.

Table 33: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator in South Sudan, June 2018<sup>117</sup>

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Total Achieved
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	2	-	2
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	39	12	51
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	28,056	196	28,252
2.1bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	3	-	3
2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	1,588,887	191,079	1,779,966
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	5,263	1,656	6,919
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	3,043	957	4,000
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	804	22	826
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	1,402,800	9,800	1,412,600
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	51	-	51
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	16	1	17
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	9		9
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	7	1	8

<sup>117</sup> Indicators not represented have no data to report so far.

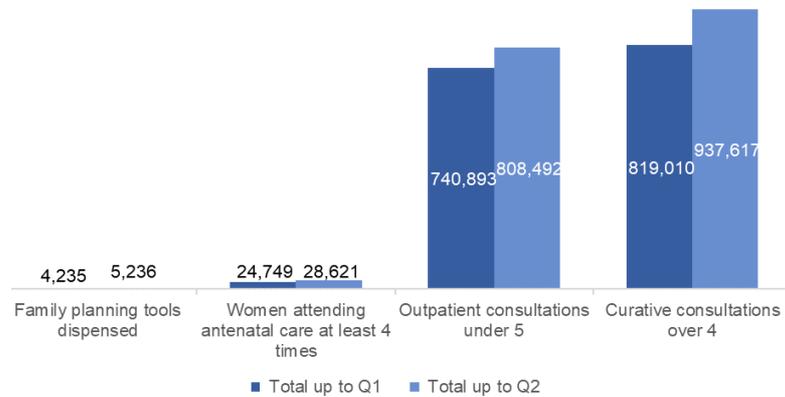
### 3.9.3.1. South Sudan, 2.2 - Number of people receiving a basic social service

A total of 1,779,966 medical assistance services were given to beneficiaries under HPFII in eight of the ten states in South Sudan up to Q2 2018. Of these, some 191,079 basic services were provided in the second quarter of 2018.

937,617 individuals aged five and over have received curative consultations (including 118,607 in Q2 2018); 808,492 under five years of age received outpatient consultations (preventive or curative, 67,599 in Q2 2018);

28,621 women attended antenatal care at least four times (of which 3,872 in Q2 2018); and 5,236 family planning tools have been dispensed (1,001 in Q2 2018).

Figure 50: Number of people receiving a basic social service (EUTF indicator 2.2) in South Sudan, total up to Q1 2018 vs total up to Q2 2018, by type of service, June 2018



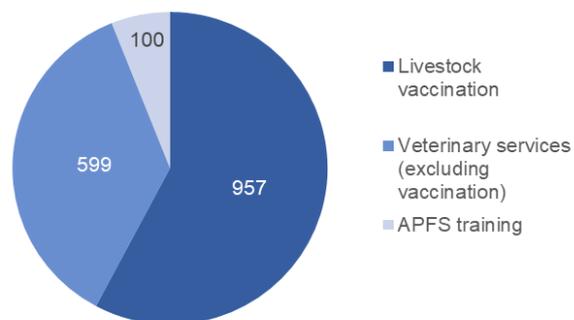
### 3.9.3.2. South Sudan, 2.4 - Number of people receiving food security-related assistance

The El Niño SS FAO project aims to improve food security in targeted cross-border areas in South Sudan. Since the beginning of implementation, the project has provided food security assistance to a total of 6,919 beneficiaries.

In Q2 2018, nearly 1,000 beneficiaries among local pastoral communities received inputs for livestock vaccination and treatment (such as vaccines for major TADs, drugs and cold chain equipment). An additional 599 individuals benefited from the distribution of deworming medication, acaricides and trypanocides.

The project also supported the training of 100 beneficiaries from Agropastoral Field Schools (APFS) on new and improved technologies and practices. 24% of the beneficiaries reported under this indicator in Q2 2018 are women (76% men).

Figure 51: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) in South Sudan, Q2 2018 alone, by type of assistance, June 2018



### 3.9.3.3. South Sudan, 2.9 - Number of people having access to improved basic services

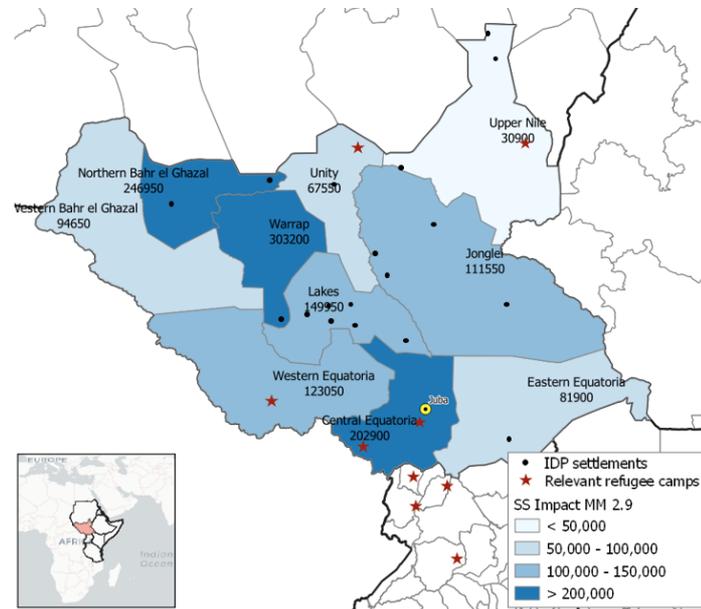
From the start of implementation up to Q2 2018, a total of 1,412,600 children<sup>118</sup> have had improved access to schools in South Sudan thanks to IMPACT's intervention.

In the second quarter of 2018 alone, the project's support to teachers' incentives allowed for the enrolment of 9,800 new students in schools in four of South Sudan's states: Northern Bahr el Ghazal (166 new teachers supported), Western Bahr el Ghazal (twelve new teachers), Western Equatoria (eleven) and Warrap (seven).

IMPACT has experienced delays in the disbursement of the incentives and is making efforts to establish a regular schedule that will target up to 30,000 teachers in over 2,800 schools (2,492 supported so far) with nine rounds of bimonthly payments.

Before each payment is made, the project assesses the accountability of each school on a financial (schools must provide a signed pay-list that each teacher signs as proof of having received an incentive) and non-financial basis (schools have to continually prove that they are operational, that teachers are attending, and that they are teaching a set number of lessons per defined period, all of which is monitored through pupil attendance registers, teacher attendance and activity records, and school timetables).

Figure 52: Number of children accessing education through IMPACT's incentives to teachers (EUTF indicator 2.9) in South Sudan, total up to Q2 2018, by State, June 2018

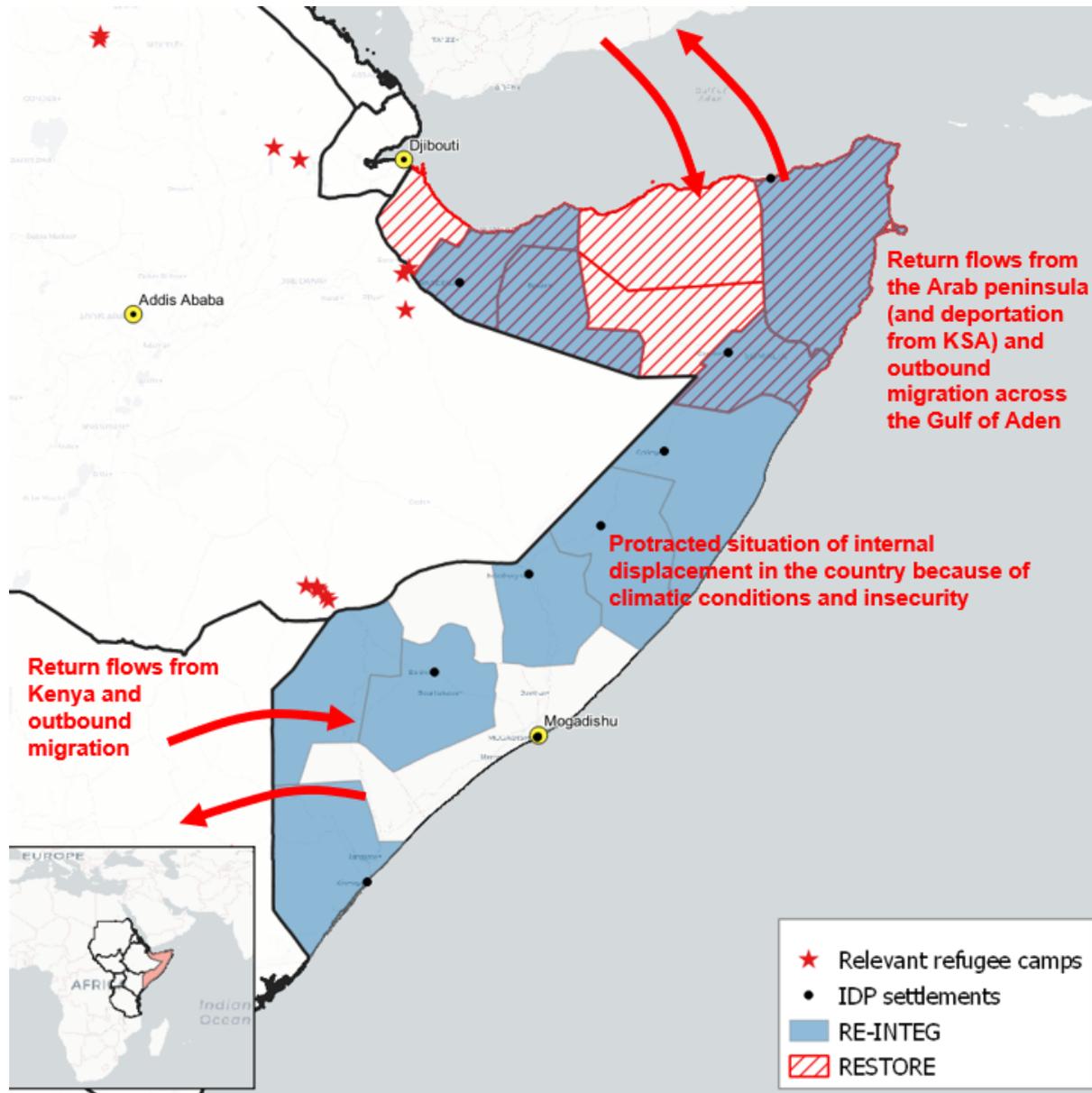


<sup>118</sup> The IP works with a teacher-pupil ratio of 1:50.

## 3.10. SOMALIA

### 3.10.1. SOMALIA'S MIGRATION PROFILE

Figure 53: Key programmes and migration flows in Somalia, September 2018<sup>119</sup>



While parts of the country are still recovering from the lingering effects of severe droughts that occurred in 2016 and 2017, a more recent challenge has been the above average precipitation during the 2018 *Gu* season in the central and southern parts of the country<sup>120</sup>. These heavy rains have caused flash and riverine flooding in many locations between April and June 2018, affecting some 830,000 people, of which nearly 290,000 have been temporarily displaced<sup>121</sup>.

<sup>119</sup> The IDP settlements marked in the map are the main settlements targeted by RE-INTEG, and they are not an exhaustive list of the existing ones in Somalia.

<sup>120</sup> Long rainy season between April and August in Somalia.

<sup>121</sup> OCHA Flash Update, June 2018.

These environmental challenges, in addition to an unstable security situation, are the main causes of internal displacement in the country. As a consequence, urban areas are seeing increasing inflows of migrants looking for shelter and security. Given the limited availability of land in cities, many people end up squatting on public or private land and face constant risk of being forcibly removed. The trend of forced evictions has seen a sharp increase in the first semester of 2018, with a reported 204,000 people forcibly evicted in Somalia (more than the total number for 2017)<sup>122</sup>.

Table 34: Somalia – Key facts and figures

<b>Overall migration data<sup>123</sup></b>	
<b>Total population<sup>124</sup></b>	14,300,000
<b>Number of internally displaced people<sup>125</sup></b>	2,154,981
<b>Number of international migrants in the country</b>	44,900
<b>International migrant stock as % of total population</b>	0.31%
<b>Refugees from Somalia abroad<sup>126</sup></b>	1,092,362
<b>Top 3 countries for hosted Somali refugees<sup>127</sup></b>	Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen
<b>Number of returnees since 2014<sup>128</sup></b>	110,000
<b>HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low]</b>	N/A
<b>EUTF data as of September 2018</b>	
<b>Total funds committed so far</b>	€304,500,000
<b>Total funds contracted so far</b>	€79,728,077
<b>Number of programmes with committed funds</b>	8
<b>Number of projects contracted so far</b>	16
<b>Number of projects in report</b>	10 <sup>129</sup>

### 3.10.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN SOMALIA

In the second quarter of 2018, the EUTF provided support in Somalia through a diversified portfolio of interventions, focusing on strengthening resilience of communities through access and provision of basic services, offering reintegration assistance for returnees and IDPs, and building institutional capacity on migration.

Under SO2 (Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people), major progress has been made in terms of access to services, with over 80,000 people benefiting from rehabilitated education, health and WASH facilities.

In terms of management of returning migrants, RE-INTEG projects had to deal with overwhelming flows of deportees (in particular FLASH IOM, with 3,955 individuals assisted with temporary shelter and onward transportation, and 36,970 provided with basic arrival assistance). The Trust Fund's effort continued in the second quarter of 2018 with various types of reintegration assistance, including assistance and referrals, trainings and IGA support.

<sup>122</sup> 'Eviction Trend Analysis', NRC, UN-Habitat and Somalia Protection Cluster, August 2018.

<sup>123</sup> UN DESA, 2017, unless specified otherwise.

<sup>124</sup> UN DESA, 2016.

<sup>125</sup> UNHCR, March 2018.

<sup>126</sup> UNHCR, August 2018.

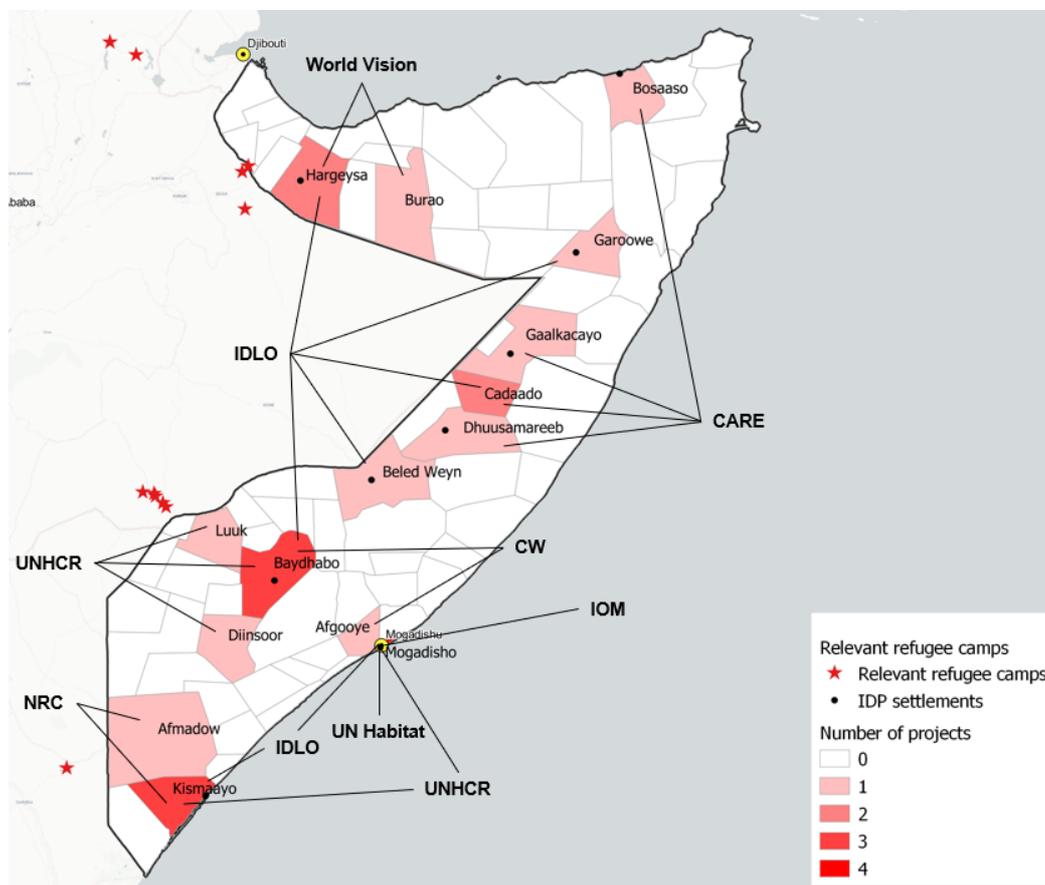
<sup>127</sup> UNHCR, August 2018.

<sup>128</sup> Repatriation Update, UNHCR, March 2018.

<sup>129</sup> CW's EIDACS project consists of two contracts.

Overall, results show how RE-INTEG aims at contributing to a durable integration of displaced communities and their hosts, by improving both basic services and livelihood opportunities, while also providing support to the management of return flows to Somalia.

Figure 54: Somalia map with detail of RE-INTEG projects under implementation in each district<sup>130</sup>



### 3.10.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – SOMALIA

Table 35: Somalia projects under implementation and with data to report, September 2018

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (RE-INTEG)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-04	<b>Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returnees in Somalia (DSIRS) (RE-INTEG CARE)</b>	CARE	<b>€9,000,000 (new project in report)</b>
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-07	Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia (EIDACS) (RE-INTEG CW1)	CW	€4,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-10 <sup>131</sup>	Enhancing integration of displacement-affected communities in Somalia - Baidoa (EIDACS-B, Concern) (RE-INTEG CW2)	CW	€1,000,000

<sup>130</sup> Projects are identified by the lead IP's name.

<sup>131</sup> The contract was signed with CW to address the drought and the resulting mass displacement in Baidoa. This additional grant focuses exclusively on Baidoa (Bay region), while the first grant focuses on Baidoa and Afgoye (Shabeellaha Hoose region).

	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
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-02	Facilitating Sustainable Return Through Laying Foundations for Somalia in the Horn of Africa (FLASH IOM) (RE-INTEG IOM)	IOM	€5,000,000
	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
	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
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-03	Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (RE-INTEG UNHCR)	UNHCR	€5,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-05	Wadajir - Enhancing durable solutions for and reintegration of displacement affected communities in Somaliland (RE-INTEG WV)	World Vision	€4,000,000
<b>RESTORE - Building Resilience in Northern Somalia</b>	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-23-01</b>	<b>RESTORE - Building Resilience in Northern Somalia (RESTORE NRC)</b>	<b>NRC</b>	<b>€4,000,000 (new project in report)</b>

### 3.10.3.1. Projects not previously included in the EUTF Q1 report

#### 3.10.3.1.1. RESTORE / El Niño programme (RESTORE)

The 'Building Resilience in Northern Somalia' programme is part of the wider EU's development response to the El Niño phenomenon in the Horn of Africa. The geographical cover focuses on drought-prone areas of northern Somalia, specifically Puntland and Somaliland. The intervention aims at creating economic and employment opportunities and strengthening resilience of communities, with a focus on vulnerable and displaced individuals. The ultimate goal of the programme is to contribute to put in place a conducive environment for equitable development, improving livelihoods and reducing crises and their impact.

Table 36: RESTORE Somalia (programme)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full programme name</b>	RESTORE - Building Resilience in Northern Somalia
<b>Short programme name</b>	RESTORE / El Niño
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	Awdal, Bari, Nugaal, Sanaag, Sool, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed
<b>Total budget</b>	€10,000,000
<b>Total EUTF budget committed</b>	€10,000,000

<b>Date at which EUTF budget was committed</b>	October 2016
<b>Number of projects</b>	2
<b>Main IP(s)</b>	NRC, Terre Solidali
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	Drought affected communities in Northern Somalia, including host community, IDPs and returnees
<b>Number of projects in report</b>	1

### 3.10.3.1.2. RESTORE NRC (project)

The RESTORE NRC contract draws its lessons from the EU-funded Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCiS) consortium, founded in 2013. The partners in this particular intervention are the Norwegian Refugee Council (lead), Save the Children and local organisations Candlelight for Environment, Education and Health and KAALO.

The goal of this action is to contribute to strengthening the resilience of Somalis and to bridging the gap between emergency relief and rehabilitation. The specific objective is to sustainably improve food security and livelihoods and build resilience among vulnerable households and communities in Somaliland and Puntland. The action is built around three main pillars: community engagement, natural resource management and livelihood support to communities.

Table 37: RESTORE NRC (project)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full project name</b>	RESTORE - Building Resilience in Northern Somalia
<b>Short project name</b>	RESTORE NRC
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	Awdal, Bari, Nugaal, Sanaag, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed
<b>EUTF budget</b>	€4,000,000
<b>IP(s)</b>	NRC (lead), Save the Children, Candlelight for Environment, Education and Health, KAALO
<b>Start date</b>	November 2017
<b>End date</b>	November 2020

Some key project activities will be implemented in future quarters, but the project has so far achieved results by training community representatives on DRR and natural resource management, establishing community-based disaster management committees and promoting involvement of members of target communities in saving schemes.

Table 38: RESTORE NRC – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of June 2018)

2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	<b>170</b>
1.3 No of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	<b>87</b>
2.5 No of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	<b>27</b>
5.1 No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	<b>23</b>

### 3.10.3.1.3. RE-INTEG CARE (project)

The ‘Durable Solutions for Returnees and IDPs in Somalia’ (DSRIS) consortium is part of the wider RE-INTEG intervention that aims at contributing to a sustainable integration of IDPs, returnees and refugees in Somalia. The lead of the consortium is CARE. The other members are Save the Children, ACTED, IMPACT and Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC). The project supports improved access to basic services as well as livelihood opportunities for youth at risk of migrating and radicalisation. The activities carried out by the consortium focus on education, WASH, health, GBV and child protection. The project also supports trainings of trainers and enrolment of beneficiaries in TVET trainings and subsequent job placement, and carries out community sensitisation and conflict mitigation campaigns and lectures. The geographical scope of the project focuses on the regions of Mudug, Bari and Galguduud in central and northern Somalia.

Table 39: RE-INTEG CARE (project)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full project name</b>	Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returnees in Somalia (DSRIS)
<b>Short project name</b>	RE-INTEG CARE
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	Bari, Mudug, Galguduud
<b>EUTF budget</b>	€9,000,000
<b>IP(s)</b>	CARE (lead), Save the Children, ACTED, IMPACT, Save Somali Women and Children
<b>Start date</b>	January 2017
<b>End date</b>	January 2020

Table 40: RE-INTEG CARE – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of June 2018)

2.9 No of people having access to improved basic services	<b>30,475</b>
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	<b>27,402</b>
2.7 No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	<b>1,793</b>
2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	<b>571</b>
1.4 No of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	<b>416</b>

### 3.10.4. SOMALIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Somalia. In the subsequent sections, a few key EUTF indicators will be analysed that best reflect the progress made at the country level.

Table 41: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator in Somalia, June 2018<sup>132</sup>

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Total Achieved
1.1 Number of jobs created	1,481	512	1,993
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	12	48	60
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	2,201	1,123	3,324
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	442	315	757
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	124	57	181
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved	3	-	3
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	86	22	108
2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	47,433	15,945	63,378
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	-	120	120
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	725	-	725
2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	17	10	27
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	8,225	4,215	12,440
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	672	266	938
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	25,011	83,323	108,334
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted	36,970	-	36,970
3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	84	22	106
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	3,955		3,955
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	22,814	4,171	26,985
3.6 Number of state and non-state actors strengthened on protection and migration management	13	15	28
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	145	35	180
3.8 Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	220	90	310
4.1 Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	2	-	2
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	415	463	878
4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	83	23	106
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	564	277	841
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	28	12	40
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	25	12	37
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	25	8	33
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	-	1	1

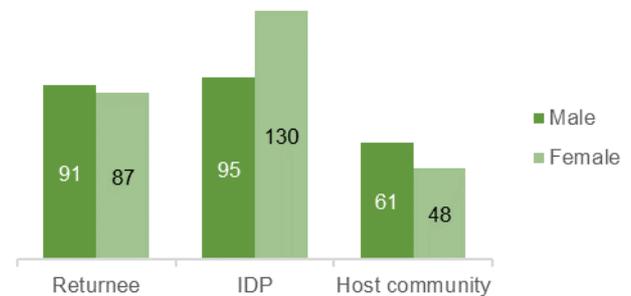
<sup>132</sup> Indicators not represented have no data to report so far.

### 3.10.4.1. Somalia, 1.1 - Number of jobs created

A total of 1,993 jobs have been created in Somalia through EUTF. In Q2 2018 in particular, 512 jobs were created under RE-INTEG. 4 RE-INTEG projects (led by UN-Habitat, World Vision (WV), IOM and UNHCR) contributed to this achievement through different types of support: from cash for work activities, employment in MSMEs created within the programme, successful IGA support, to employment following training and job placement support. The locations of intervention include the capital Mogadishu, Burao, Kismayo and Baidoa.

A large part of the beneficiaries of the new jobs created in Q2 2018 have been IDPs (around 44% of the total), with 35% returnees and 21% members of the host community. Women are about half of all the beneficiaries (52% in Q2 2018 alone).

Figure 55: Number jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1) in Somalia, Q2 2018 alone, by displacement status and gender, June 2018



### 3.10.4.2. Somalia, 2.9 - Number of people having access to improved basic services

In total, 108,334 individuals have benefited from access to basic services thanks to EUTF funding in Somalia (52% female and 48% male). In the second quarter of 2018 alone, more than three times the people reported in all previous periods have gained access to a range of services thanks to the rehabilitation, construction and equipment of facilities. The districts covered by this indicator in Q2 2018 include Adado, Baidoa, Bosaso, Burao, Dhuusamareeb, Kismayo and Galkayo.

In the second quarter of 2018 alone, some 62,695 individuals obtained improved access to health facilities: these include 57,387 potential beneficiaries of seven health facilities provided with medical supplies and trained health workers by WV in Burao, and 5,308 people benefiting from two health facilities rehabilitated in Dhuusamareeb by CARE. Similarly, in Q2 2018, a total of 18,628 beneficiaries benefited from access to improved education services: RE-INTEG UNHCR, some 17,067 children gained access to rehabilitated schools in Kismayo and Baidoa, and an additional 1,561 under the CARE and CW projects. 2,000 individuals benefited from the rehabilitation of four water points in Baidoa thanks to CW's intervention.

Figure 56: Number of people having access to improved basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9) in Somalia, total up to Q2 2018, by type of beneficiary, June 2018

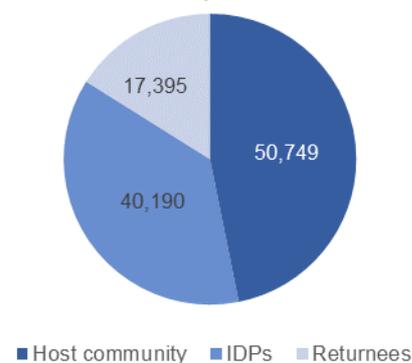
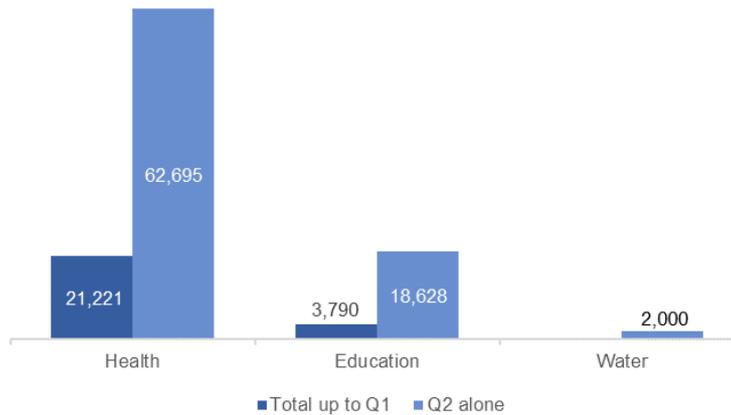


Figure 57: Number of people having access to improved basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9) in Somalia, total up to Q1 2018 vs Q2 2018 alone, by type of service, June 2018

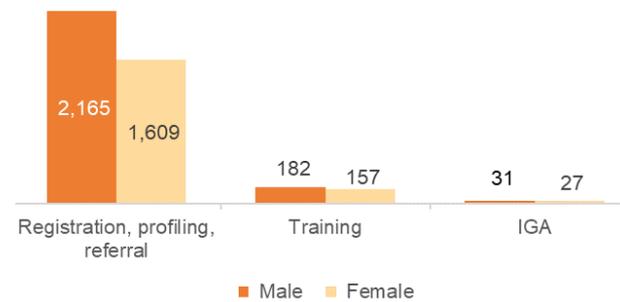


### 3.10.4.3. Somalia, 3.5 - Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance

In terms of managing migration flows, EUTF funding has supported the reintegration of some 26,985 returnees through various interventions (47% are female and 53% male).

Of these, 4,171 were assisted in the second quarter of 2018: 320 returnees completed skill and livelihood training supported by RE-INTEG UNHCR and an additional 58 received IGA support under the same project; RE-INTEG IOM assisted an additional 3,744 returnees with registration, profiling and referrals; 30 received similar assistance under RE-INTEG NRC and 19 returnees received livelihood training under RE-INTEG CARE.

Figure 58: Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5) in Somalia, Q2 2018 alone, by type of assistance and gender, June 2018



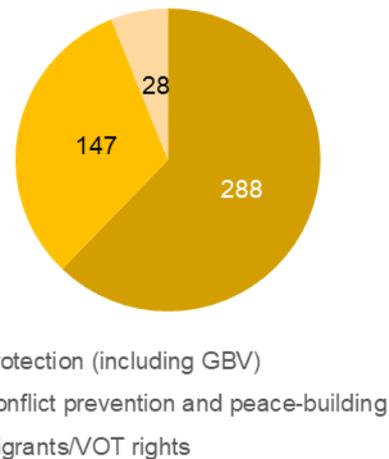
### 3.10.4.4. Somalia, 4.2 - Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights

In support of SO4 (Improved governance and conflict prevention), several training activities targeting governmental institutions, security forces as well as non-state actors have been carried out in the second quarter of 2018 in Somalia, for a total of 878 beneficiaries up to Q2 2018 (49% are female and 51% male). In the second quarter of 2018 alone, 463 beneficiaries have been trained on topics related to protection (288), conflict prevention and peacebuilding (147) and migrants/VOT rights (28).

In terms of types of actors trained, in Q2 2018, 25 local actors and community leaders from both host and IDP communities were trained in Baidoa on collaborative dispute resolution mechanisms under RE-INTEG CW. Through CARE’s intervention, 23 GBV focal points and 32 child committee members have been trained on GBV and child protection mechanisms.

World Vision carried out several trainings in Burao, involving 355 individuals (of whom 30 are policemen and four judicial personnel) from both host and IDP communities on prevention of violence, GBV and human rights. IDLO has also trained and facilitated dialogues between the Somali Federal Government and the Federal Member States on migrants’ rights and reintegration of refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs, with 24 men and four women participating in this activity.

Figure 59: Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2) in Somalia, Q2 2018 alone, by subject of training, June 2018



Focus box 4: Return and (Re)Integration after Displacement; Belonging, Labelling and Livelihoods in Three Somali Cities<sup>133</sup>

This Research and Evidence Facility (REF) research paper, published in June 2018, provides an evidence-based analysis of factors that shape displacement, return and reintegration in Somalia. In particular, the research’s purpose is to identify the factors influencing movements of people and their decisions, the impact displacement has on the wider community, and the role of State and donors in promoting sustainable return and reintegration.

The field research for the study consisted in a total of 439 interviews conducted in Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu in Somalia, as well as in Nairobi, Kenya. The individuals interviewed include members from displacement-affected communities, host communities and diaspora members, as well as key informants from government, international community and civil society.

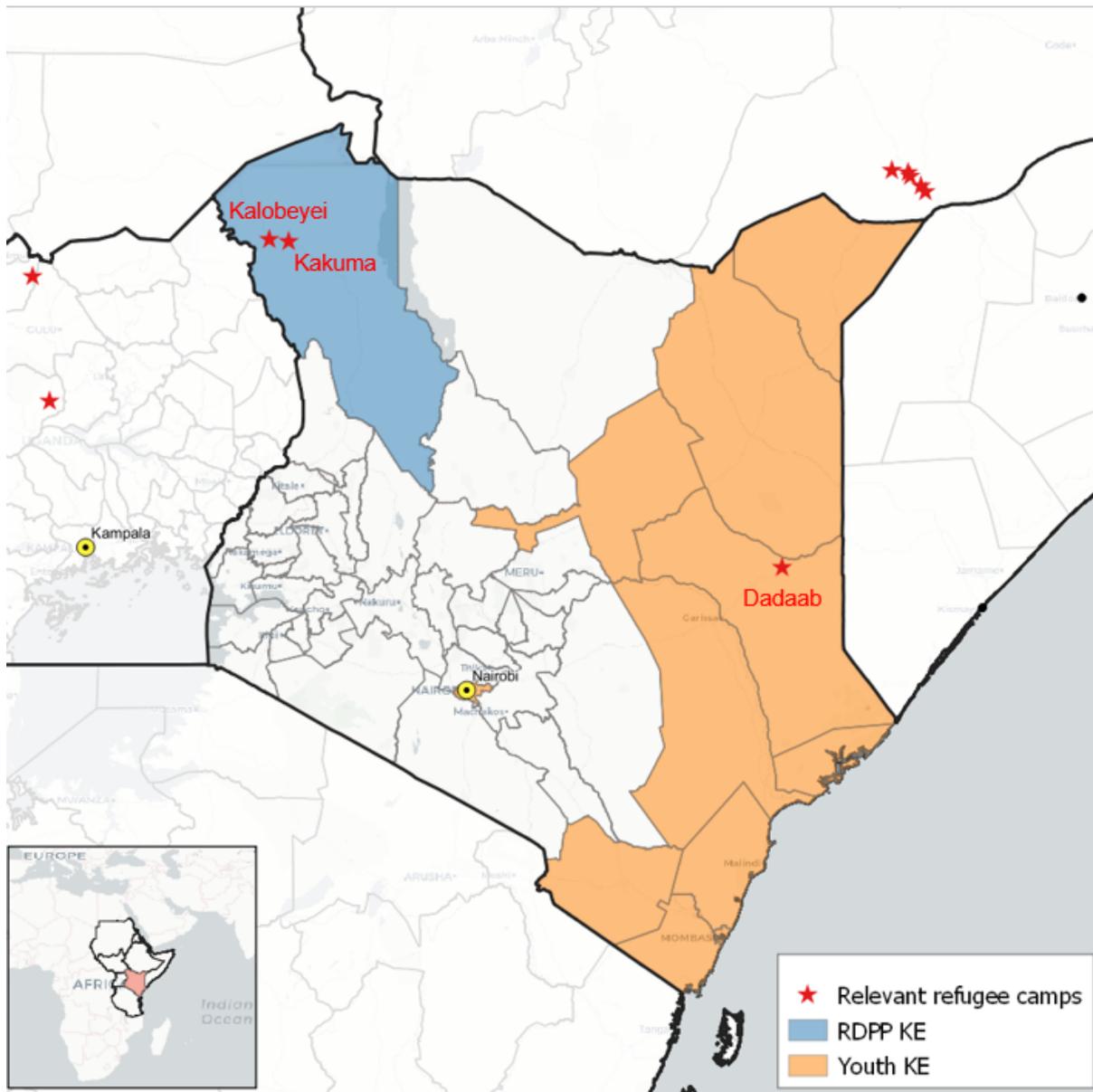
Among the main findings from the report is the high complexity of the protracted and acute displacement situation in Somalia, which is influenced by a wide range of underlying issues. Most interviewees state that their decisions to move and migrate are influenced by a combination of different causes, typically insecurity and climate constraints. This element challenges conventional approaches to forced and voluntary movements which seek to explain and categorise people on the move in terms of a single driver and suggests an urgent need for durable solutions.

<sup>133</sup> <https://www.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/research-papers/>

## 3.11. KENYA

### 3.11.1. KENYA'S MIGRATION PROFILE

Figure 60: Key programmes and migration flows in Kenya, September 2018



Kenya is a destination country as it hosts a large number of refugees and asylum seekers, a majority of whom are from Somalia (256,300) followed by South Sudan (114,862), with fewer persons from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Sudan and Burundi.<sup>134</sup> At the end of September 2018, the total number of refugees and asylum seekers in the country was estimated at 468,261 with a high concentration residing in the Dadaab refugee camp (44%), the Kakuma and Kalobeyei refugee camps (40%) and in urban areas such as Nairobi (16%).<sup>135</sup> Migration fluxes as well as places of arrival are highly concentrated in North-West and North-East Kenya, areas which are adjacent to international

<sup>134</sup> UNHCR, 'Statistical Summary as of 31-Sep-18: Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Kenya', 2018.

<sup>135</sup> Ibid.

borders. Among registered refugees and asylum seekers, women and children are predominant, making up 78% of the total demographic.<sup>136</sup>

While the Dadaab refugee camp remains open, it is worth highlighting that the tripartite agreement on repatriation between UNHCR, the government of Kenya and the Federal Government of Somalia has seen 85,650 Somali refugees voluntarily return to their home country from Dadaab although the rate of return has been declining over the past year.<sup>137</sup> Among noteworthy new developments are the arrival of several thousand persons from Ethiopia who were fleeing violence between government forces and anti-government forces.<sup>138</sup> More than 75% of these new arrivals from Ethiopia in 2018 were registered in March and April 2018 in Moyale (a border town with Ethiopia situated in Marsabit County).<sup>139</sup> Most of these persons have now returned to Ethiopia with some 220 persons relocated to the Kakuma camp in September. The period between April and June 2018 was also marked by significant levels of internal displacement caused by floods following the long rains which led to the temporary displacement of over 300,000 people.<sup>140</sup> In some of the worst affected counties such as Tana River County, most displaced people remained in camps at the end of June/beginning of July.<sup>141</sup>

Kenya is also characterised by important fluxes of internal migration, most notably rural-urban migration, and furthermore continues to face challenges related to violent extremism, with a negative impact on both security and development in the country.

Table 42: Kenya – Key facts and figures

<b>Overall migration data</b>	
<b>Total population</b>	48,500,000 <sup>142</sup>
<b>Number of refugees and asylum-seekers in the country</b>	468,261 <sup>143</sup>
<b>International migrant stock as % of total population</b>	1%
<b>Emigrants who left the country</b>	475,499 <sup>144</sup>
<b>Top 3 refugee groups by origin</b>	Somalia, South Sudan, Congolese (DRC)
<b>HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low]</b>	142 <sup>145</sup>
<b>EUTF data as of September 2018</b>	
<b>Total funds committed so far</b>	€39,000,000
<b>Total funds contracted so far</b>	€33,270,000
<b>Number of programmes with committed funds</b>	4
<b>Number of projects contracted so far</b>	7
<b>Number of projects in report</b>	5

<sup>136</sup> UNHCR, 'Kenya: Registered refugees and asylum seekers', 2018.

<sup>137</sup> UNHCR, 'Statistical Summary as of 31-Sep-18: Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Kenya', 2018.

<sup>138</sup> Africa News, 'Ethiopia's Moyale hit by heavy inter-ethnic fighting, casualties reported', 2018.

<sup>139</sup> UNHCR, 'Statistical Summary as of 31-Jul-18: Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Kenya', 2018.

<sup>140</sup> OCHA, 'Floods Flash Update #6 – 7 June 2018', June 2018.

<sup>141</sup> Thomson Reuters, Bhalla, N., 'Tens of Thousands of Kenyans Go Hungry After Floods – Aid Agencies', July 2018.

<sup>142</sup> IOM, 'Horn of Africa: A region on the move', 2018.

<sup>143</sup> UNHCR, 'Statistical Summary as of 31-Sep-18: Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Kenya', 2018.

<sup>144</sup> World Bank estimation, 2013.

<sup>145</sup> UNDP, 'Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update', 2018.

This Research and Evidence Facility (REF) research paper published in February 2018 looks at rural-urban migration to Eldoret which is a city located in western Kenya. While Eldoret is the fifth largest city in Kenya, it is known for being the fastest-growing city in the country, largely as a result of rural-urban migration. The research paper's methodology relies on focus groups discussions and key informant interviews in the city of Eldoret and in rural areas which are migrants' places of origin.

The study finds that the principal pull factors explaining migration towards Eldoret are related to livelihoods and better education opportunities. Most rural-urban migrants end up working in the informal sector (e.g. transport, petty commerce) with a minority working formally in the public or private sectors. Informal sector workers face greater challenges than counterparts in the formal sector with uncertainty and exploitative working conditions being a common occurrence. For many informal sector workers, their struggle to make ends meet is described as 'hustling' while for others 'it can lead to upwards socio-economic mobility'. The role of social networks (e.g. family, community, ethnic group, friends) is also key to explain the adaptation of rural migrants to urban dwellings with interviewees explaining 'that they were hosted by a relative or friend before renting their own house'. Access to casual jobs is often facilitated by family members or friends.

Migration is seen to have positive impacts on the sites of origin thanks to remittances often supporting medical costs as well as school fees of family members. There is also an expectation that 'young people move to the city after finishing school'.

Finally, a vast majority of the interviewees did not plan to move to another city in Kenya or another country, thereby illustrating the 'attractiveness of secondary cities and how these can absorb the migration flows that contribute to congestion in megacities'.

### 3.11.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN KENYA

The priorities of the EUTF in Kenya are three-fold: 1) to improve the management of refugees in the region by increasing their protection and supporting their long-term development needs; 2) to prevent and fight trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling 3) to increase stability in peripheral areas.

The RDPP Kenya programme (RDPP being a precursor to the CRRF approach to refugee programming now being pursued by the EUTF) has focused on a wide variety of interventions but is responsible for most of the progress under SO2 (Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people) especially in relation to the provision of basic services. The Youth KE programme, composed of four projects, has mostly supported SO1 (Greater economic and employment opportunities) and SO4 (Improved governance and conflict prevention). Finally, the Kenya-EU partnership NCTC project was recently signed on 28 June 2018, and will be included in subsequent reports.

### 3.11.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – KENYA

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Kenya. In the subsequent sections, a few key EUTF indicators will be analysed that best reflect the progress made at the country level.

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<sup>146</sup> <https://www.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/research-papers/>

Table 43: Kenya projects under implementation and with data to report, September 2018

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for the youth	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-02	Conflict Prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth (Youth KE GIZ)	GIZ	€2,920,000
	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-18-01	Strengthening Resilience to Violent Extremism II - STRIVE II (Youth KE RUSI)	RUSI	€2,920,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-04	Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for the youth (Youth KE SAIDC)	SAIDC	€1,900,000
Regional Development and Protection Programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme (RDPP KE) <sup>147</sup>	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-17-01	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme – UNHCR (RDPP KE)	UNHCR (with FAO, WFP and UNICEF)	€14,700,000

### 3.11.4. KENYA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Kenya. In the subsequent sections, a few key EUTF indicators will be analysed that best reflect the progress made at the country level.

Table 44: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator in Kenya, June 2018<sup>148</sup>

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Total Achieved
1.1 Number of jobs created	1,772	413	2,185
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	453	276	729
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	2,237	12,185	14,422
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	19,384	2,460	21,844
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	248	188	436
2.1bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	1		1
2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	63,139	13,731	76,870
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	46,436	664	47,100
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	9,007	5,597	14,604
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	-	8,532	8,532
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	42,057	4,156	46,213
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	662	57	719
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	59,025	5,258	64,283
4.2 Number of staff from state and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	468	106	574
4.2bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	20	22	42
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	10,871	5,166	16,037
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	-	1	1
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	16	3	19

<sup>147</sup> RDPP is a precursor to the CRRF approach to refugee programming for the EUTF.

<sup>148</sup> Indicators not represented have no data to report so far.

5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	21	4	25
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	-	7	7

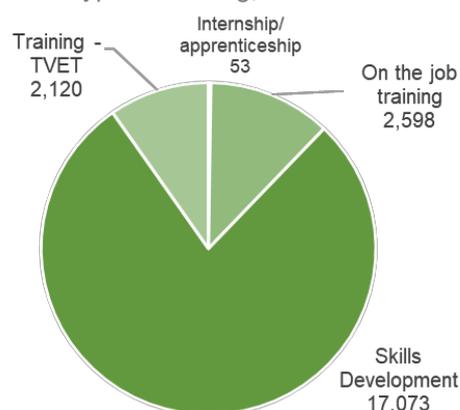
### 3.11.4.1. Kenya, EUTF indicator 1.3 – Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities

12,185 persons have been assisted in developing income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) in Q2 2018 alone (57% are female and 43% male), including 9,292 members of the host community trained in business-oriented agricultural practices by FAO as part of the RDPP Kenya project. As part of this activity, farmers in ten locations received weekly practical trainings covering topics such as ‘good agricultural practice, farming for markets and human nutrition’.<sup>149</sup> Over 90% of all IGA activities starting in Q2 2018 were training-based while other IGA activities involved the establishment of VSLAs as well as business development services. 77% of beneficiaries in Q2 alone are from host communities.

### 3.11.4.2. Kenya, EUTF indicator 1.4 – Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development

21,844 people have benefited from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development in the total up to Q2 2018. 92% of the reported values can be attributed to RDPP Kenya. Furthermore, 81% of beneficiaries across projects are members of host communities. This disaggregation is similar to that of EUTF indicator 1.3 on the number of people assisted to develop IGAs with most beneficiaries being from host communities. 59% of beneficiaries are women, which may be attributed to the farmer management component of the RDPP Kenya programme since many farmer organisations have larger numbers of women than men.

Figure 61: Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4) in Kenya, total up to Q2 2018, by type of training, June 2018

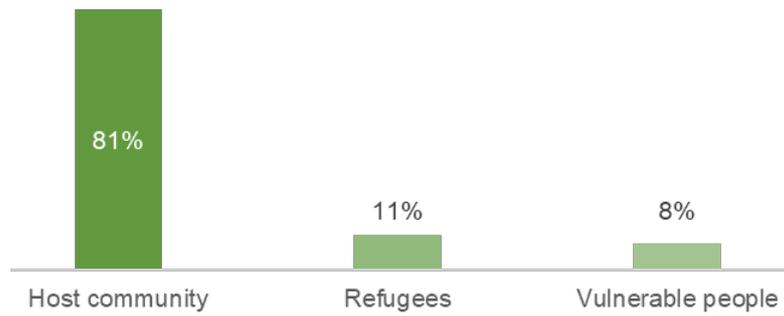


Host communities are predominant in these agriculture-related IGAs and trainings since farmer groups have to be formalised and registered and only host communities can have land titles. Refugees cannot own the land or ‘own the fixed assets they build on the land’.<sup>150</sup>

<sup>149</sup> UNHCR, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, ‘Regional Development and Protection Programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyi Development Programme – Interim Progress Report 2018 - January – June 2018’, 2018.

<sup>150</sup> University of Oxford: Refugee Studies Centres, World Food Programme, Betts, A., Geervliet, R., MacPherson, C., Omata, N., Rodgers, C. and Sterck, O., ‘Self-reliance in Kalobeyi: Socio-economic Outcomes for refugees in North-West Kenya’, 2018.

Figure 62: Percentage of people benefiting from professional training/skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4) in Kenya, total up to Q2 2018, by beneficiary type, June 2018

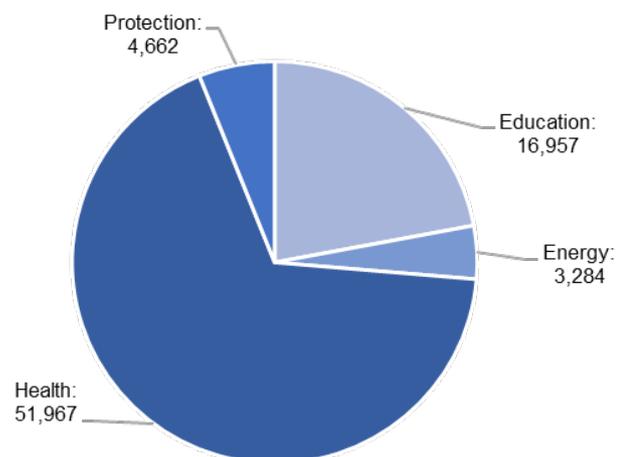


### 3.11.4.3. Kenya, EUTF indicator 2.2 – Number of people receiving a basic social service

A total of 76,870 basic services have been delivered (to 51% female and 49% male beneficiaries). All reported values on this indicator are due to RDPP Kenya.<sup>151</sup> This project principally targets refugees who constitute 94% of beneficiaries under EUTF indicator 2.2 for Kenya, in stark contrast to EUTF indicator 1.4 where most beneficiaries are host community members, for example.

The high proportion of refugees receiving a basic service (compared to members of host communities) is in line with the sudden influx of refugees which took place between 2014 and mid-2017 (mostly South Sudanese with a smaller number of Congolese and Burundians) with new arrivals settling in Kalobeyei.<sup>152</sup> The unanticipated influx of South Sudanese refugees forced Kalobeyei's plans 'to adapt to include emergency assistance'.<sup>153</sup>

Figure 63: Number of people receiving a basic social service (EUTF indicator 2.2) in Kenya total up to Q2 2018, by type of service, June 2018



<sup>151</sup> EUTF indicator 2.2 counts the number of services received rather than beneficiaries.

<sup>152</sup> UNHCR, New Arrival Registration Trends 2018 Sub Office Kakuma, August 2018. Data shows that 40,666 South Sudanese were registered in 2014, 7,206 in 2015, 22,358 in 2016 and 16,622 in 2017.

<sup>153</sup> University of Oxford: Refugee Studies Centres, World Food Programme, Betts, A., Geervliet, R., MacPherson, C., Omata, N., Rodgers, C. and Sterck, O., 'Self-reliance in Kalobeyei: Socio-economic Outcomes for refugees in North-West Kenya', 2018.

Health consultations principally occur in the Kalobeyei health centre and maternity ward which are situated in the settlement. Members of the host community have to travel longer distances to access the service which mostly caters to refugees. Members of the host community constituted '6% of all outpatient consultations' on average according to the January-June interim report on the RDPP in Kenya programme.<sup>154</sup>

The provision of education services also mostly benefits refugees who have easier access to the schools (there are five primary schools and one secondary school) situated in the Kalobeyei settlement<sup>155</sup>. EUTF indicator 2.2 in specific counts the number of children supplied with teaching and learning supplies including play materials and equipment.

Protection refers to the establishment of a child protection information management system through two child-friendly spaces (CFS) located in Kalobeyei Villages One and Two. These two CFS provide various services including 'protection assessment, individual and group counselling, play and art activities as well as basic numeracy and literacy skills for children not enrolled in the formal primary schools in Kalobeyei'.<sup>156</sup> CFS spaces do not only target children not attending formal schools. Indeed, CFSs are also accessible to school going children for play activities, sessions with case workers and other child-centred activities.

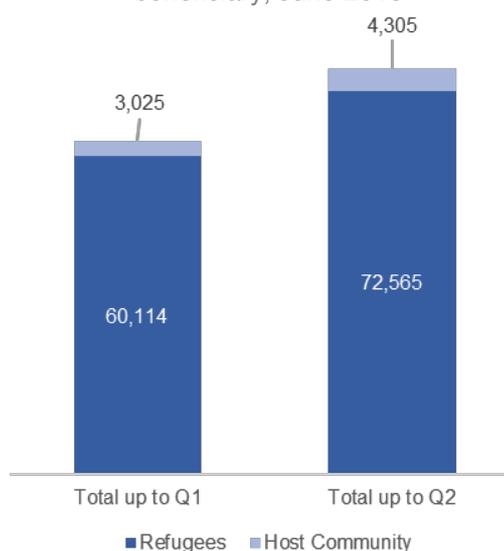
#### 3.11.4.4. Kenya, EUTF indicator 2.6 – Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management

Activities related to hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management (EUTF indicator 2.6) started in Q2 2018 with 8,532 ha. of land improved in that quarter alone. Most of this can be attributed to the training of farmers in good agricultural practices for cashew and sesame production by the Youth SAIDC project (5,678 ha.) which accounts for 67% of reported progress. At the same time, activities related to improving irrigation systems (337 ha.) and agricultural training under FAO (2,517 ha.) started this quarter between March and May in parallel to the arrival of the long rains. This occurred in Kalobeyei as part of RDPP Kenya which account for 33% of reported progress.<sup>157</sup>

#### 3.11.4.5. Kenya, EUTF indicator 4.3 – Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding

A total of 16,037 beneficiaries participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities as part of the Youth Kenya projects which target vulnerable youth and farmers, mostly in coastal counties as well as in north-eastern Kenya. 53% of beneficiaries are men and 47% women.

Figure 64: Number of people receiving a basic social service (EUTF indicator 2.2) in Kenya, total up to Q1 2018 versus total up to Q2 2018, by type of beneficiary, June 2018



<sup>154</sup> UNHCR, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, Regional Development and Protection Programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme – Interim Progress Report 2018- January – June 2018, 2018.

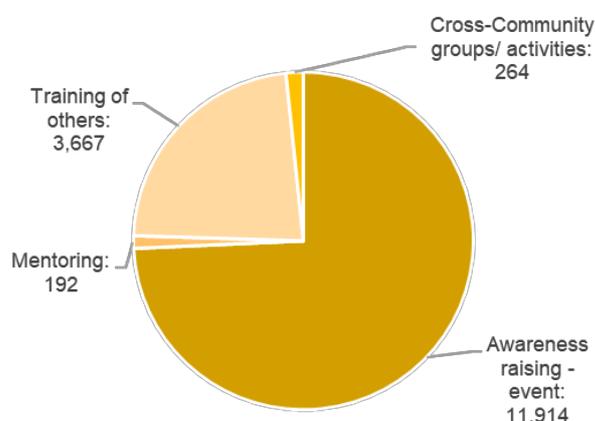
<sup>155</sup> Ibid.

<sup>156</sup> Ibid.

<sup>157</sup> Ibid.

Most conflict prevention activities involve awareness raising events (74%) such as dialogue sessions. All activities classified under the category 'training of others' (23%) are reported in Q2 2018 through the Youth SAIDC project which trains youth and non-youth alike on the topic of conflict prevention. At the end of Q2 2018, 154 mentees and 38 mentors had completed a one-year cycle of mentorship in Youth RUSI's STRIVE II project. Through the mentorship component, which is implemented in Nairobi and Mombasa, RUSI helps mentors identify youth at risk of being recruited by extremist groups for one-on-one mentoring sessions. The objective of the mentoring component is to reduce the readiness of these youth to engage in political and ideological violence.

Figure 65: Number of people participating in conflict prevention activities (EUTF indicator 4.3) in Kenya, total up to Q2 2018, by type of activity, June 2018



### 3.11.5. INTRODUCTION TO THE MLS YOUTH KENYA CASE STUDY

The MLS has conducted a preliminary overview of the Youth Kenya projects for one of its case studies. Three of the four projects within the programme 'Prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth' aim to contribute to reduced conflict and increased economic opportunities for youth in marginalised areas in Kenya.<sup>158</sup> Activities implemented under these projects include the following:

- The *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ) provides, through its implementing partner CAP – Youth Empowerment Institute (CAP YEI), both direct training to vulnerable youths and capacity-building to selected Vocational Training Centres (VTCs).
- The Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) has set up a mentorship programme for youths at risk of engaging in Violent Extremism (VE), gives training to law enforcement officers and conducts communication and research activities related to CVE.
- The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) provides youth groups with training and equipment for their business projects, funds the tuition and exam fees of other youths willing to engage in vocational training, organises peace forums and conducts research on the drivers of conflict.

Separately, the EU (but not the EUTF) funds a fourth project implemented by the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) in the same thematic and geographical areas.

The organisations and the EUTF management expressed the wish to reinforce and operationalise synergies between the four projects to increase their effectiveness and sustainability, and the MLS team proposed to investigate pathways to do so. In addition, it was suggested that the case study would be the opportunity to start a reflection on the link between skills development and livelihoods support on one side, and conflict prevention on the other side. The case study started with a review of project documents and relevant literature, followed by two weeks of fieldwork in Mombasa and Lamu Counties, where 21 key informants were interviewed and eleven Focus Groups Discussions (FGDs) conducted.

<sup>158</sup> Under the same programme, the Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation (SAIDC) is funding another project which is targeting youth and non-youth alike.

Though central to the Kenya Youth programme's theory of change, it appears that the nature of the relationship between skills/livelihoods development and conflict prevention is uncertain and will not be evaluated within the programme. FGDs highlighted that the projects may have affected beneficiaries' attitudes towards conflict in different ways, notably through increased earnings and by keeping youths busy and making them socialise. The literature reviewed, however, does not find a causal link between projects that develop skills and livelihoods and conflict prevention. Additionally, some of the programme's implementing partners' current M&E tools are not appropriate to evaluate the effect of their projects on conflict – although a repeated measures design could be implemented among future beneficiaries entering the projects of partners interested in measuring this effect.

The perspectives for increasing synergies between the current projects are rather limited. This is notably because of the design of the programme (lack of geographical overlap and no single main impact objective) and by the fact that the projects are already at an advanced stage, with most if not all current and future beneficiaries recruited. Nevertheless, the following recommendations could be suggested and will be discussed with the implementing partners:

- In specific cases, making youths benefit from the activities provided by two different organisations may create synergies. To the extent possible, the youths that KRCS support financially to attend vocational training and interested RUSI mentees could be advised to apply to GIZ's 'partner' VTCs,<sup>159</sup> though distance and costs associated with attending a VTC were mentioned as major obstacles by RUSI and KRCS FGD participants. Another possibility would be to connect RUSI beneficiaries, many of whom have already formed youth groups, with the livelihoods support that KRCS provides to such groups in Mombasa.<sup>160</sup> Conversely, KRCS estimates that in Mombasa, some beneficiaries previously involved in VE could be interested in RUSI's mentoring programme.
- Key informants and FGDs also highlighted possibilities for optimising returns on expertise. For example, because of its CVE expertise, RUSI could support the organisation of discussions about violent extremism for CAP YEI students in Mombasa. GIZ market scans could be used to advise the future vocational training students and apprentices supported by KRCS and AKF as to which industry they should engage in. AKF could advise the consortium partners on how to access government loans. KRCS's capacity for mobilisation could benefit others for example by taking up KRCS's offer to use its 'youth van'.
- Consortium meetings at the county level could possibly also be useful.

If a similar programme is implemented in the future, however, significant synergies could arise from the consortium approach – provided some changes are made to the programme's design. Synergies arise from two main channels. First, if an individual is at risk of engaging in conflict because of several drivers (e.g. poverty, radicalisation by peers, harassment by the police), it is more likely that s/he will not use violence if all drivers are addressed simultaneously rather than one at a time. This objective can be achieved thanks to the consortium approach, since each organisation of the consortium has a strong experience in providing an answer to one or several specific driver(s). Second, if a beneficiary can potentially access all consortium activities, it is more likely that s/he will take part in the most adapted activity or activities for him/her, improving returns on investment. For example, a person who already has skills and a business idea will benefit more from receiving equipment from KRCS than from attending vocational training. The case study is investigating practical pathways to maximise these two sources of synergies in case a similar programme is implemented in the future.

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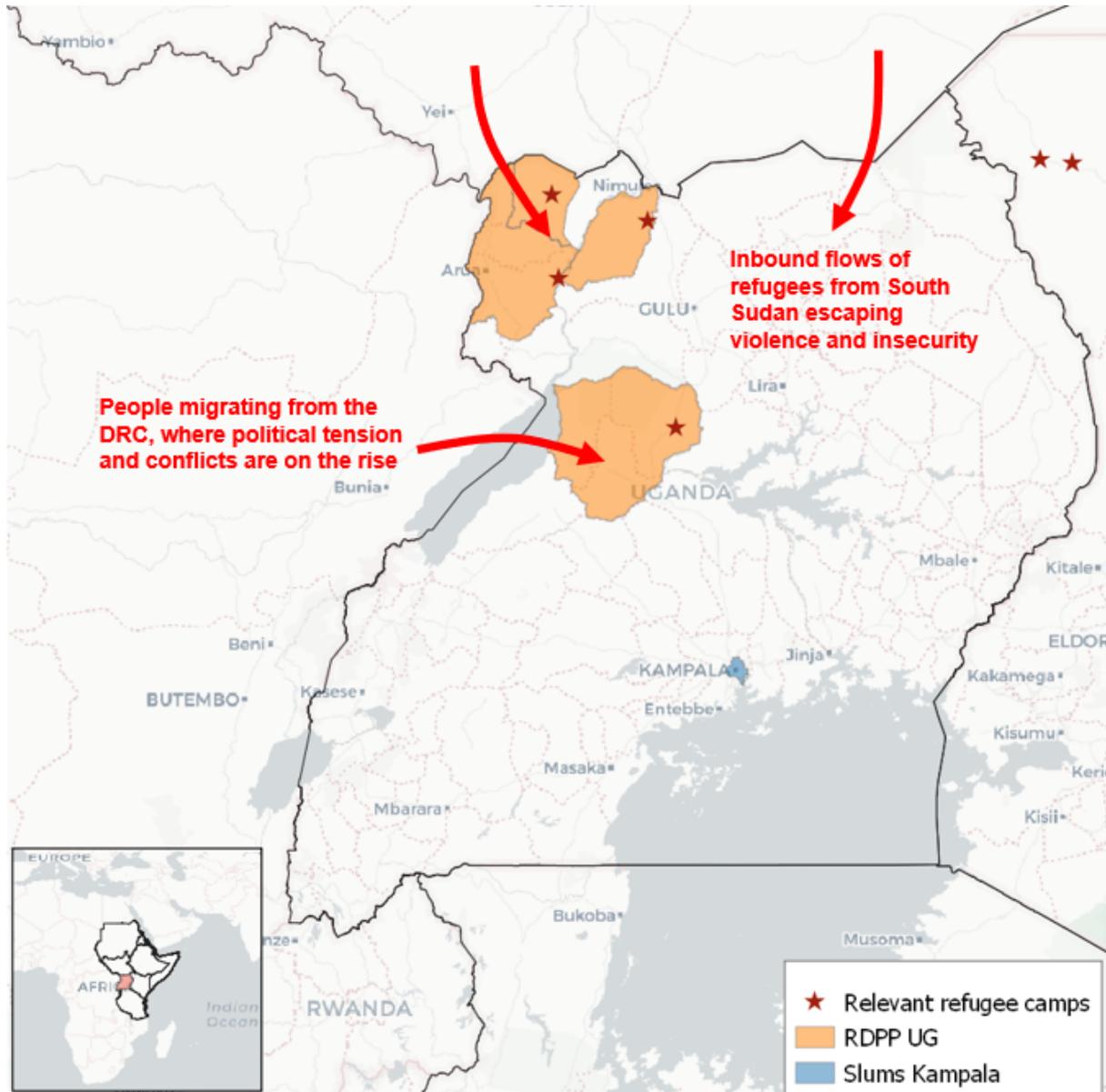
<sup>159</sup> 'Partner' VTCs are centres to whom CAP YEI is only providing training to instructors. The other types of VTCs assisted by GIZ, where students are directly taught by CAP YEI staff ('demonstration' and 'replication' centres), have long waiting lists.

<sup>160</sup> KRCS selects youths who have been involved in or affected by gangs and drug abuse, therefore a question will be whether RUSI beneficiaries fit KRCS's criteria.

### 3.12. UGANDA

#### 3.12.1. UGANDA'S MIGRATION PROFILE

Figure 66: Key programmes and migration flows in Uganda, September 2018



In the second quarter of 2018, Uganda saw a minor increase in its already impressive refugee population. While the South Sudanese refugee population in the country is still by far the highest in number (1,073,125), the most recent trends show an increase in the portion of arrivals from the DRC, which people are fleeing for fears related to the upcoming elections and due to inter-ethnic clashes<sup>161</sup>. Between May and July, a total of 29,349 refugees (18,455 from the DRC and 10,494 from South Sudan) entered Uganda<sup>162</sup>. The figure for overall refugees in the country, however, is in the process of being

<sup>161</sup> UNHCR, July 2018.

<sup>162</sup> UNHCR, July 2018.

confirmed by an ongoing verification exercise expected to end in November 2018, which may decrease the current number by around 20%.

The high concentration of refugees of different ethnicities, particularly in settlements in the North West of the country, makes their coexistence difficult at times. Flashes of social tension between refugee groups or with their hosts are recurring. The growing frustration among these communities has been explained by the UNCHR representative in Uganda as the product of lack of opportunities for refugees to engage in productive activities and a failure to attend the needs of youth<sup>163</sup>.

Table 45: Uganda – Key facts and figures

<b>Overall migration data<sup>164</sup></b>	
<b>Total population<sup>165</sup></b>	41,500,000
<b>Number of refugees in the country<sup>166,167</sup></b>	1,505,323
<b>Refugee stock as % of total population</b>	3.6%
<b>Emigrants who left the country</b>	501,200
<b>Top migrant groups by origin</b>	South Sudan, the DRC, Rwanda
<b>HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low]<sup>168</sup></b>	162
<b>EUTF data as of September 2018</b>	
<b>Total funds committed so far</b>	€44,300,000
<b>Total funds contracted so far</b>	€34,100,000
<b>Number of programmes with committed funds</b>	3
<b>Number of projects contracted so far</b>	5
<b>Number of projects in report</b>	4

### 3.12.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN UGANDA

The overarching EUTF's approach to interventions in Uganda contributes to the development of a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, as agreed in the New York Declaration on 19 September 2016, for which Uganda is one of the first target cases.

Through the SPRS-NU programme in the northern districts of Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo and Yumbe, the Trust Fund supports access to equal livelihood opportunities and services to the host populations and the large number of refugees in the country, with the objective of easing the tensions arising between these communities. Furthermore, through the SSCoS project, the EUTF promotes conflict mitigation activities and fosters cohesion and integration of marginalised fractions of society in Kampala as well as supporting their enrolment in vocational trainings and job creation. The results achieved by EUTF in Q2 2018 in the country follow the same path that emerged in Q1, with the main areas of intervention falling under SO1 (Greater economic and employment opportunities), SO2 (Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people) and SO4 (Improved governance and conflict prevention).

<sup>163</sup> UNHCR, June 2018.

<sup>164</sup> UN DESA, 2017, unless specified otherwise.

<sup>165</sup> UN DESA, 2016.

<sup>166</sup> UNHCR, August 2018.

<sup>167</sup> The official number following the ongoing refugee verification exercise is expected to be 20% lower.

<sup>168</sup> UNDP, 2018.

Furthermore, the EU and EU Member States have piloted operationalisation of the humanitarian-development nexus in Uganda, whose objectives and strategic direction are aligned with the CRRF. A contract to support the 'Response to increased demand on Government Service and creation of economic opportunities in Uganda' programme (RISE), whose intervention logic is in line with the CRRF, has recently been signed.

### 3.12.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – UGANDA

Table 46: Uganda projects under implementation and with data to report, September 2018

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP): Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU) <sup>169</sup>	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-03	RDPP Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU ADA)	ADA	€4,900,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-02	RDPP Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU DRC)	DRC	€10,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-01	RDPP Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU Enabel)	Enabel/ (ex BTC)	€4,900,000
Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations (SSCoS UG)	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-08-01	Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations (SSCoS UG)	IOM	€4,300,000

### 3.12.4. UGANDA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Uganda. In the subsequent sections, a few key EUTF indicators will be analysed that best reflect the progress made at the country level.

Table 47: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator in Uganda, June 2018<sup>170</sup>

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Total Achieved
1.1 Number of jobs created	1,191	376	1,567
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	151	61	212
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	10,099	3,006	13,105
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	2,191	77	2,268
2.1bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	9	1	10
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	27,462	125	27,587
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	7,854	13,184	21,038
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	318	-	318
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	727	105	832
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	5,177	108	5,285

<sup>169</sup> RDPP is a precursor to the CRRF approach to refugee programming for the EUTF.

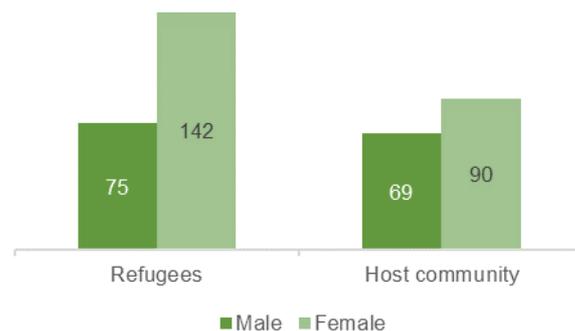
<sup>170</sup> Indicators not represented have no data to report so far.

3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	2	1	3
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	6,046	617	6,663
4.2bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	99	21	120
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	1,680	1,556	3,236
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	10	4	14
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,273	16	1,289
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	30	21	51

### 3.12.4.1. Uganda, 1.1 - Number of jobs created

Since the first rollout of activities, the EUTF has created a total of 1,567 jobs in Uganda (65% of beneficiaries are female and 35% male), including 376 in the second quarter of 2018. 78 new jobs originated in businesses formed within cooperatives created under the SSSoS programme in Kampala. 202 people have found employment in new MSMEs created in the districts of Arua and Adjumani under the SPRS-NU project implemented by DRC. The equivalent of 97 jobs have been supported through cash for work activities in the districts of Adjumani, Arua, Yumbe and Kiryandongo under SPRS-NU DRC.

Figure 67: Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1) in Uganda, Q2 2018 alone, by displacement status and gender, June 2018

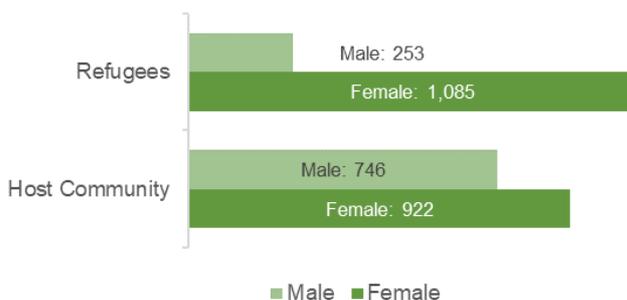


With an overall 37% portion of refugee beneficiaries among all programmes (in total values up to Q2 2018), and 43% within the SPRS-NU programme, the data shows how the projects are succeeding in providing equal employment opportunities to the two communities.

### 3.12.4.2. Uganda, 1.3 - Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities

A total of 13,105 individuals have been assisted to develop IGAs with EUTF funding in Uganda (68% are female and 32% male). Of these, 3,006 were reported in the second quarter of 2018, all beneficiaries of newly created VSLAs in northern Uganda under the SPRS-NU DRC consortium project. Under this activity, part of the wider livelihood group intervention, beneficiaries are provided with tools and training to start a VSLA. The purpose is to encourage entrepreneurship activities and linkages to formal financial service providers. The ratio of beneficiaries from the two communities is again balanced, with 45% of beneficiaries from the refugee community.

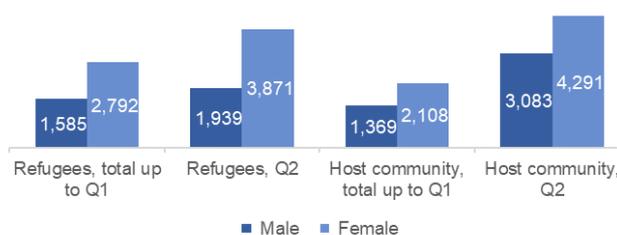
Figure 68: Number of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) under SPRS-NU DRC in Uganda, Q2 2018 alone, by displacement status and gender, June 2018



### 3.12.4.3. Uganda, 2.4 - Number of people receiving food security-related assistance

In terms of strengthening resilience, under SO2 (Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people), EUTF has provided farming and agricultural inputs to 21,038 individuals under SPRS-NU DRC (62% are female and 38% male). Of these, over 13,000 have been assisted in Q2 2018. After completion of the ERI/PAED<sup>171</sup> training (consisting in a ten-module training on food security, farming and related topics), these beneficiaries are provided with a small kit of basic tools to put in practice the lessons learned. This indicator has seen an increase this quarter, as a growing number of livelihood group members completed their training and became eligible to receive the kits.

Figure 69: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) under SPRS-NU DRC in Uganda, total up to Q1 2018 vs Q2 2018 alone, by displacement status and gender, June 2018



<sup>171</sup> Enabling Rural Innovations and Participatory Agro-Enterprise Development.

### 3.12.4.4. Uganda, 4.2 - Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights

Under EUTF indicator 4.2, projects in Uganda have involved a total of 6,663 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors in trainings on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights (44% are female and 56% male). The data collected highlights a variety of actors, topics and types of activities covered by the Trust Fund. These are aimed at reducing the risk of intra and inter-community conflicts, both in the refugee settlements in the North and in Kampala, as well as improving governance.

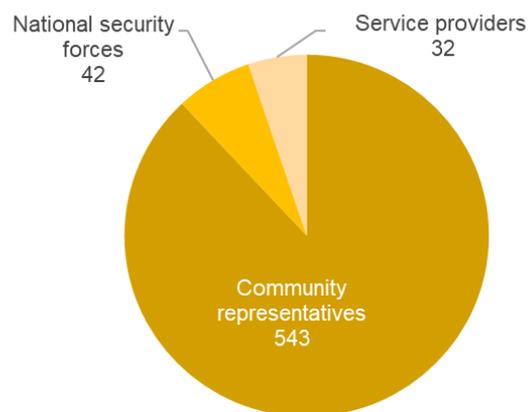
In the second quarter of 2018, 617 individuals, including staff from security forces, judicial personnel and peer educators, were trained on security-related issues. Of these, 42 police officers were trained on radicalisation and human rights under SSCoS IOM in Kampala, and 575 individuals received different trainings under SPRS-NU DRC.

Under the latter, 243 local leaders and members of local courts held by refugee welfare councils were trained on alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and legal processes in two districts (Adjumani and Kiryandongo), 32 peer educators were trained to address conflict and GBV in Adjumani, 300 local community actors on conflict sensitive approach as well as land tenure systems and land rights in Arua and Adjumani.

### 3.12.4.5. Uganda, 4.3 - Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities

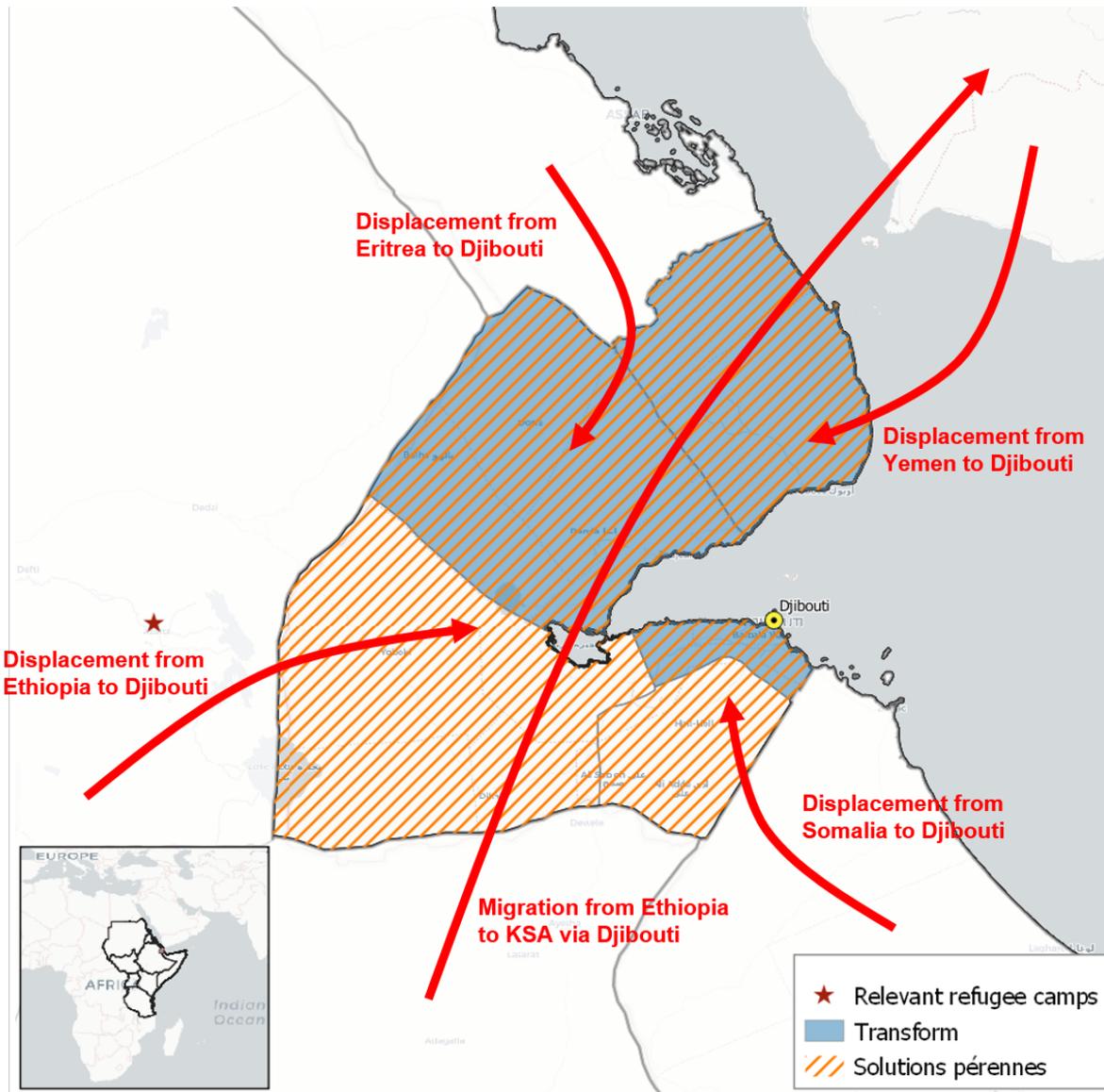
Under indicator 4.3, a total of 3,236 people have participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities in Uganda (45% are female and 55% male). In the second quarter of 2018, SSCoS was the only project contributing to this indicator with some 1,556 people involved in dialogue and sensitisation initiatives in Kampala. These activities included townhall meetings, consisting in mediated dialogues between security forces and members of host and refugee communities, and school sensitisation activities.

Figure 70: Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2) in Uganda in Q2 2018, by type of actor trained, June 2018



### 3.13. DJIBOUTI

Figure 71: Key programmes and migration flows in Djibouti, September 2018



#### 3.13.1. DJIBOUTI'S MIGRATION PROFILE

Djibouti's popularity as a transit point between the Horn of Africa and the Gulf of Aden has increased significantly in recent years, making it a key location along an increasingly important migratory route. There are also 27,431 refugees and asylum seekers currently registered in Djibouti, mainly of Somali (12,166), Ethiopian (10,078) and Yemeni (4,290) nationality.<sup>172</sup> In a highly positive development, following its declaration of commitment to the CRRF, Djibouti has enacted a series of so-called 'Refugee Laws' aimed at supporting the integration of refugees into the country, most notably by allowing them to access the national healthcare and education systems. As a result, the EUTF Operational Committee has allocated funding to support this progressive shift from camp to non-camp policies<sup>173</sup> through the recently signed *Solutions pérennes* programme to be implemented by IOM and WFP across Djibouti.

<sup>172</sup> UNHCR Djibouti factsheet, July 2018.

<sup>173</sup> 'CRRF in the HoA – Forward Strategy', September 2018.

It is also of note that nearly a quarter of Djiboutians live in extreme poverty despite steady economic growth over the past decade. Djibouti's geopolitically strategic location, bolstered by improvements to its port and transport infrastructure, have enabled the construction and trade industry to flourish, but failure to reconcile the capacity and skills of the local population with the demands of the evolving labour market has meant that Ethiopians and other nationals are often hired to fill these new positions.

Table 48: Djibouti – Key facts and figures

Overall migration data <sup>174</sup>	
<b>Total population</b>	942,300
<b>Number of international migrants in the country<sup>175</sup></b>	116,100
<b>International migrant stock as % of total population</b>	12.1%
<b>Emigrants who left the country</b>	15,800
<b>Top 3 migrant groups by country of origin</b>	Somalia, Ethiopia, Yemen
<b>HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low]</b>	172
EUTF data as of September 2018	
<b>Total funds committed so far</b>	€25,000,000
<b>Total funds contracted so far</b>	€24,850,000
<b>Number of programmes with committed funds</b>	2
<b>Number of projects contracted so far</b>	3
<b>Number of projects in report</b>	1

### 3.13.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN DJIBOUTI

The EUTF has identified 'creating economic and employment opportunities' to address 'structural unemployment' as the main priority action for the Trust Fund in Djibouti<sup>176</sup> under SO1 (Greater economic and employment opportunities). More specifically, the EUTF Strategic Orientation Document emphasises that the HoA window 'should prioritise the creation of economic opportunities and job skills for the youth through technical vocational and education training' in Djibouti, among other countries in the region. To that end, the EUTF has invested in a project led by the *Agence Française de Développement* (AFD) to improve the skills and employability of youths for service in the port and transport sectors, as detailed in the next section of this report.

The EUTF HoA Operational Framework further indicates that 'EU support could also focus on assistance to [Djibouti] in migration management'<sup>177</sup> under SO3 (Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination), which is reflected in the allocation of funding for Djibouti within the scope of regional programmes designed to improve migration management and facilitate voluntary returns and reintegration.

### 3.13.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – DJIBOUTI

'TRANSFORM – *Professionnaliser les jeunes et les professionnels de la filière transport-logistique-portuaire*' (TRANSFORM – 'Skills enhancement for youths and professionals in the transport-logistics-

<sup>174</sup> All figures are from IOM, 'A Region on the Move: Migration trends in the East and Horn of Africa, 2017', except HDI ranking (from UNDP 2018 Human Development Statistical Update).

<sup>175</sup> This figure includes all types of migrants, not just refugees.

<sup>176</sup> EU Horn of Africa Operational Framework.

<sup>177</sup> Ibid.

port sector’) is the only EUTF project in Djibouti that is currently under implementation and has data to report. It aims to provide youths with professional training to facilitate their employment in a key sector of Djibouti’s economy (transport and logistics, thanks to its strategic port), as well as to build the capacity of other stakeholders in the sector and optimise the training to employment process. As such, the project’s contribution falls entirely under SO1 (Greater economic and employment opportunities).

Table 49: Transform AFD (project)

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	TRANSFORM – <i>Professionnaliser les jeunes et les professionnels de la filière transport-logistique-portuaire</i>
Short project name	Transform AFD
Location(s) of implementation	Djibouti, Obock, Tadjourah
EUTF budget	€10,000,000
IP(s)	AFD
Start date	June 2017
End date	June 2021

The Transform AFD project has been significantly delayed in meeting its objective of training 1,500 youths for employment at the Port of Djibouti (to date, they have trained eighteen, all of whom are men). This is attributable to delays in both putting the required staff in place, as well as in selecting the youths to be trained (a process undertaken by the Port itself). The two supported job placements mentioned in the table below refers to people who have been hired to staff the project’s training centre.

Table 50: Transform AFD – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of June 2018)

1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	<b>18</b>
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	<b>2</b>

The only other EUTF programme in Djibouti, ‘*Solutions pérennes pour les populations hôtes, les réfugiés et les migrants les plus vulnérables sur le territoire djiboutien*’ (Durable solutions for vulnerable host, refugee and migrant populations in Djibouti), was contracted in July 2018 and is still in inception phase. As such, it has not been included in this report.

# CONCLUSIONS

## 1) 50 projects covering 94% of the budget in implementation, and already impressive results

The EUTF HoA's Q2 2018 report successfully integrates output data for 50 projects, representing 99% of the budget of EUF HoA projects under implementation and with data to report (€380M out of €384M), and 94% of the budget of all EUTF HoA projects currently in implementation<sup>178</sup> (€380M out of €403M). Another 52 projects have been contracted but have not started or are still in their inception phase and were not in a position to report any output at the end of Q2 2018.

The highest cumulated outputs at the end of Q2 2018 come from access to improved basic services (close to 2.9 million potential beneficiaries) and the provision of basic social services (2.1 million services provided).

Food security-related assistance has reached over 300,000 beneficiaries, mainly amongst the most vulnerable people, with a potential to migrate, and nutrition assistance was provided to over 100,000 beneficiaries. Over 150,000 people have been reached by campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights.

Support to economic integration includes over 50,000 beneficiaries who have been helped to develop IGAs, over 30,000 benefitting from professional training and/or skills development, over 30,000 jobs that have been supported through incentives and/or stipends, and the equivalent of over 9,000 jobs created.

Over 45,000 migrants in transit, refugees and IDPs have received assistance and protection, over 10,000 voluntary returns have been supported, reintegration assistance has been provided to 28,000 returning migrants, and 3,700 beneficiaries have been supported with legal assistance since the beginning of the EUTF-funded projects.

Capacity building has involved over 10,000 beneficiaries through trainings on migration management (2,300), border management, conflict prevention, protection of civilians (together 8,500), while over 20,000 people have participated in peacebuilding activities.

Other more structural investments generate smaller quantitative outputs, but with a broader expected impact in the mid-term: 1,400 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms have been formed, 200 planning and monitoring tools put in place and hundreds of state and non-state actors have been strengthened on migration management, security, border management, CVE, protection and human rights.

Overall, most output indicators have progressed since Q1, with most significant percentages of increase noted in hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management, number of people reached by information campaigns on migration, people supported with income generating activities, and number of cross-border initiatives created or supported.

## 2) An innovative and potentially far-reaching system now in place

Despite delays generated by the summer to collect data, the MLS system is now in place and seems to be accepted and understood by the vast majority of IPs, who, for the most part, have been extremely cooperative.

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<sup>178</sup> Including those projects that are under implementation but do not yet have data to report.

The number of project tracked by the MLS is likely to double in the next two quarters (from 50 to at least the currently contracted 102, and possibly more), generating a high demand for support in terms of indicators mapping and data verification.

As the MLS continues to grow in numbers and complexity, it will continue to refine its methodologies and its team will need to spend more time in the field, with the IPs to get a finer understanding of the projects.

A case study on RESET II has been completed, one on IGAD is being finalised, three Youth projects in Kenya are currently being analysed in another case study, all generating lessons learned and recommendations for current and future programming and monitoring.

In parallel, common outcome indicators will start being identified in Q4, and shared across windows to ensure a harmonised approach, and additional qualitative information will be aggregated to enrich the quarterly analyses.

The identification of a set of macro-indicators of context including migration flows, vulnerability, stability and crises management has recently started, and will lead to several options for tracking at the regional level.

### **3) Lessons learned and to be learned on the use of numbers and indicators to measure progress**

At the same time, important lessons have been learned with respect to the MLS, the monitoring of such a large portfolio and to the EUTF itself:

The quality of the output of systems such as this will always depend largely on the quality and disaggregation of the inputs received and on the willingness of IPs to participate.

Thus, data collection will continue requiring significant interaction between the MLS and the IPs as well as constant cleaning and verification. IPs' abilities to report in detail vary greatly. This will also imply more time spent with the IPs if possible.

There is also a temptation in a system like the MLS to start relying too much on numbers, which give a reassuring sense of tangibility. This risks penalising important efforts aiming at more intangible, structural results, which will never yield high numbers and will take considerable time (especially compared to a quarterly process).

In light of this, it will be essential to:

- Clearly acknowledge that bigger numbers are not necessarily always better, even when there is no other solution (e.g. possibly "diluting" a repatriation effort because of a large-scale emergency expulsion);
- Continue to dig for the reality behind the numbers by continuing to deepen data disaggregation efforts, with the IPs' support (e.g. are high numbers of job created so clearly "good" when they may in fact be short-term cash for work solutions?);
- Find creative ways to highlight and account for the more systemic projects aiming at less tangible results, including the use of case studies to better describe and flesh out these efforts.

For the EUTF, it will be essential to continue to carefully manage a balance between rapid interventions with high yields which are necessary for vulnerable beneficiaries in emergency situations while continuing to invest in longer-term more sustainable interventions that contribute to addressing the root causes of irregular migration, both elements being integral and complementary parts of the Trust Fund's strategy.

# ANNEXES

## 4.1. SOURCES FOR REGIONAL MAPS

### 4.1.1. MIGRATION ROUTES

Altai and IOM, 'Migration Trends Across the Mediterranean: Connecting the Dots', June 2015.

European Commission, 'Malta Summit - Taking action on the Central Mediterranean Route: Managing flows, saving lives', 3 February 2017.

IOM, 'Mediterranean migrant arrivals reached 171,635 in 2017; deaths reach 3,116', 1 May 2018.

Mixed Migration Hub, 'The central Mediterranean route: the deadliest migration route – InFocus 2', March 2018.

Reuters, 'East African migrants escape from captors in Libyan smuggling hub', 25 May 2018.

RMMS, 'Briefing Paper 3: Smuggled South', 23 March 2017.

RMMS, 'RMMS Annual Trends and Analysis Summary 2017: East Africa and Yemen'.

### 4.1.2. PUSH/PULL FACTORS

Altai, EUTF MLS Q1 report, June 2018.

DRC, 'Kenya Country Profile', updated 15 April 2016.

ILO, 'Programmes and projects: Addressing the root causes of migration in Ethiopia'.

IOM, 'Migration in Kenya: A country profile', 2015.

IOM, 'Migration in Uganda: A rapid country profile', 2013.

World Bank, 'Djibouti's Economic Outlook – October 2017', 11 October 2017.

### 4.1.3. TRIGGER POINTS

Al Jazeera, 'DR Congo's Kabila will not stand for re-election', 9 August 2018.

Brookings Institution, 'What is at stake for the DRC presidential election?', 29 August 2018.

Human Rights Watch, 'Eritrea-Ethiopia peace deal offers hope for reform', 18 July 2018.

## 4.2. CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS FROM Q1 REPORT

### 4.2.1. CHANGES IN ACHIEVED VALUES

#### Number (No) of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET NRC	385	318	(67)	Recalculation of cash for work days so that 230 days of work per year is equivalent to 1 job created, and correction of project data by IP
RDPP KE UNHCR	1,645	1,591	(54)	Remapping to EUTF indicator 1.5 and recalculation of cash for work days
SPRS-NU DRC	1,755	1,027	(727)	Recalculation of cash for work days
RE-INTEG IOM	404	348	(57)	Recalculation of cash for work days
RE-INTEG NRC	12	-	(12)	People hired to staff facilities remapped to EUTF indicator 1.5
RE-INTEG UN-HABITAT	30	39	9	IP correction of number of cash for work days
RE-INTEG UNHCR	278	1,018	740	IP provided additional data on previously missing locations
RE-INTEG WV	90	77	(13)	Recalculation of multiplier for cash for work days
RESET II Oxfam	260	72	(188)	Recalculation and correction of multiplier for cash for work days.
RESET II REAL IDE	104	197	93	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
RRF IOM	-	64	64	IP provided additional information on people finding employment in MSMEs
Youth KE GIZ	-	169	169	Remapping from EUTF indicator 1.3 and 1.5
Youth KE SAIDC	70	13	(57)	Remapping to EUTF indicator 1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,033</b>	<b>4,933</b>	<b>(100)</b>	

#### No of MSMEs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.2)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET IRC	-	3	3	Due to pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018
RDPP ET NRC	133	134	1	Due to pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018
RDPP KE UNHCR	433	423	(10)	One micro-indicator removed based on IP feedback
SPRS-NU DRC	-	104	104	IP suggested introduction of indicator for business plans supported
RE-INTEG WV	-	12	12	Previously unmapped self-help groups supported in business creation
RESET II Oxfam	-	21	21	New mapping for activity implemented by IP
RESET II REAL IDE	14	21	7	New mapping for activity implemented by IP
<b>Total</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>138</b>	

### No of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
BMM GIZ	20	23	3	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
RDPP ET DCA	451	509	58	Due to pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018
RDPP ET IRC	374	457	83	Partly due to pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018, and partly due to remapping of a cook stove/briquette production training to 1.3
RDPP ET NRC	628	725	97	Mainly due to pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, then data from February to April in Q2 2018, and to a correction made by IP to Q1 2018 data
RDPP ET Plan	166	225	59	Due to additional data provided by IP
RDPP ET SC	-	643	643	Due to a) addition of an activity by IP, and b) remapping of a second activity thanks to further clarification by IP
RDPP KE UNHCR	2,177	1,999	(178)	One indicator removed from mapping; several indicators remapped to EUTF indicator 2.8
SPRS-NU Enabel	1,480	-	(1,480)	Moved to EUTF indicator 1.4
RE-INTEG CW	-	250	250	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
RE-INTEG UNHCR	3,008	1,495	(1,513)	Moved to EUTF indicator 3.5
RE-INTEG WV	160	400	240	Members of self-help groups previously unmapped
RESET II ACF	546	526	(20)	Due to remapping of an activity from EUTF indicator 1.3 to 1.4
RESET II REAL IDE	2,210	2,220	10	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
RRF IOM	172	-	(172)	Returnees mapped under EUTF indicator 3.5
SSCoS IOM	127	259	132	Remapped from EUTF indicator 1.4
Youth KE GIZ	30	-	(30)	Remapped to EUTF indicator 1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,550</b>	<b>9,731</b>	<b>(1,818)</b>	

### No of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET IRC	59	158	99	Pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018
RDPP ET SC	170	1128	958	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
RDPP SD GIZ	50	110	60	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
SPRS-NU DRC	206	100	(106)	Teachers moved to EUTF indicator 2.8 (only kept here ALP facilitators selected and trained from scratch)
SPRS-NU Enabel	94	1574	1,480	Moved from 1.3 following MLS discussion on classification of TVET training
RE-INTEG NRC	28	24	(4)	Previously unmapped indicator

RE-INTEG UNHCR	-	32	32	IP provided additional data on previously missing locations
RESET II ACF	-	20	20	Remapping of an activity from EUTF indicator 1.3 to 1.4
SSCoS IOM	649	517	(132)	Remapped to EUTF indicator 1.3 following MLS discussion on classification of entrepreneurship training
Youth KE GIZ	349	326	(23)	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
Youth KE SAIDC	57	42	(15)	Remapping of two indicators to EUTF indicator 2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,662</b>	<b>4,031</b>	<b>2,369</b>	

### No of job placements facilitated and/or supported (EUTF indicator 1.5)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
IGAD Resilience IGAD	5	-	(5)	Due to removal of an activity from mapping
RDPP ET IRC	-	12	12	Due to remapping of an activity from EUTF indicator 1.1 to 1.5, plus correction of Q1 2018 data for the same activity by IP (previously no progress reported)
RDPP ET NRC	42	10	(32)	Due to removal of an activity mapping
RDPP ET SC	-	56	56	Due to correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
RDPP KE UNHCR	170	206	36	Two indicators were remapped from EUTF indicator 1.1 to EUTF indicator 1.5
RE-INTEG CW	-	4	4	Previously unmapped indicator
RE-INTEG NRC	28	40	12	People hired to staff facility removed from EUTF indicator 1.1
RESET II REAL IDE	-	40	40	Remapping of an activity from EUTF indicator 1.1 to 1.5
Youth KE SAIDC	-	42	42	Four indicators remapped from EUTF indicator 1.1 to EUTF indicator 1.5
Youth KE GIZ	139	-	(139)	Indicator remapped to EUTF indicator 1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>26</b>	

### No of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
BMM GIZ	2	1	(1)	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
RDPP ET DCA	1	2	1	New mapping for latrine infrastructure activity
RDPP ET IRC	1	2	1	Pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018
RDPP ET NRC	22	11	(11)	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
RDPP ET SC	-	1	1	Pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018
RE-INTEG UNHCR	19	34	15	Additional information on WASH facilities built in previously missing locations
RESET II CARE	17	27	10	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>16</b>	

### No of people receiving a basic social service (EUTF indicator 2.2)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET IRC	2,087	710	(1,377)	Correction of project data by IP
RDPP ET NRC	23,838	25,996	2,158	Pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018
RDPP ET SC	132	2,089	1,957	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
RDPP KE UNHCR	62,034	63,139	1,105	4 new micro-indicators were remapped under EUTF indicator 2.9 from 2.2. 8 micro-indicators (related to energy and education) were added
SPRS-NU DRC	5,177	-	(5,177)	Beneficiaries remapped to EUTF indicator 2.9
RE-INTEG CW	-	1,491	1,491	Information on health referrals previously unmapped
RE-INTEG NRC	1,523	887	(636)	Children accessing schools moved to EUTF indicator 2.9
RE-INTEG UNHCR	23,484	22,834	(650)	Data correction from IP's field teams
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,275</b>	<b>117,146</b>	<b>(1,129)</b>	

### No of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP KE UNHCR	198	46,436	46,238	Micro-indicators re-mapped to EUTF indicator 2.3
RESET II SC	8,176	8,248	72	Due to new mapping of an activity to EUTF indicator 2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,374</b>	<b>54,684</b>	<b>46,310</b>	

### No of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET DCA	200	329	129	Partly due to pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018, and partly due to correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
RDPP ET IRC	-	1,334	1,334	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
RDPP ET NRC	500	33	(467)	Remapping of an activity from EUTF indicator 2.4 to 2.2
RDPP KE UNHCR	8,828	9,007	179	4 micro-indicators were deleted and remapped to indicator 2.2; values for several other micro-indicators were modified
SPRS-NU DRC	-	7,854	7,854	Previously unmapped indicator (they are part of beneficiaries mapped in 2.3, who are in addition provided agricultural inputs)
RESET II Oxfam	65,660	65,772	112	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
RESET II REAL IDE	3,780	3,775	(5)	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,968</b>	<b>88,104</b>	<b>9,136</b>	

## Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management (EUTF indicator 2.6)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP KE UNHCR	5	-	(5)	Indicator changed after seeing that double counting occurred
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(5)</b>	

## No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET DCA	14,290	23,878	9,588	Due to pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018
RDPP ET NRC	9,457	13,711	4,254	Due to pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018
RDPP ET SC	1,110	3,035	1,925	Correction of Q1 2018 data and addition of new activities by IP
RE-INTEG NRC	20	40	20	Previously unmapped indicators
RE-INTEG WV	6,704	6,576	(128)	Corrected mapping
RESET II CARE	5,729	7,325	1,596	Due to correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
RESET II REAL IDE	5,339	3,909	(1,430)	Due to remapping of an activity from EUTF indicator 2.7 to 2.3
RESET II SC	-	21	21	Due to a new mapping of an activity onto EUTF indicator 2.7
Youth KE GIZ	-	3,500	3,500	3,500 was a target value but confirmation from IP that this is reported progress
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,649</b>	<b>61,995</b>	<b>19,346</b>	

## No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET DCA	58	69	11	Due to pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018
RDPP ET IRC	326	303	(23)	Due to remapping of an activity from EUTF indicator 2.8 to 1.3
RDPP ET NRC	228	406	178	Due to pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018
RDPP ET SC	157	192	35	Correction of Q1 2018 data and new activities added by IP
RDPP KE UNHCR	397	570	173	Indicators remapped from EUTF indicator 1.4 to 2.8 (8 micro-indicators)
SPRS-NU DRC	382	727	345	Changed mapping of teachers moved from EUTF indicator 1.4
RE-INTEG CW	-	12	12	Previously unmapped indicators
RE-INTEG NRC	14	28	14	Previously unmapped indicators

RE-INTEG WV	99	67	(32)	Removed from mapping the training of paralegal personnel of the project
RESET II CARE	1,153	1,578	425	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
Youth KE GIZ	18	77	59	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
Youth KE SAIDC	-	15	15	Remapped from EUTF indicator 1.4 to 2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,832</b>	<b>4,044</b>	<b>1,212</b>	

### No of people having access to improved basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET DCA	52	73	21	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
RDPP ET IRC	-	3,500	3,500	Due to pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018
RDPP ET NRC	41,445	59,228	17,783	Due to pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018
RDPP ET SC	-	1,592	1,592	Due to pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018
RDPP KE UNHCR	50,489	59,025	8,536	4 new micro-indicators were remapped under 2.9 from 2.2; 4 new micro-indicators remapped from 2.9 to 2.2
SPRS-NU DRC	-	5,177	5,177	Beneficiaries remapped from EUTF indicator 2.2
RE-INTEG NRC	-	636	636	Children accessing schools moved to EUTF indicator 2.9
RE-INTEG UNHCR	15	-	(15)	Indicator removed from mapping
RESET II CARE	220,215	223,040	2,825	Additional Q1 2018 data provided by IP
RESET II Oxfam	230,380	117,494	(112,886)	Due to revision of multipliers to avoid double counting
<b>Total</b>	<b>542,596</b>	<b>469,765</b>	<b>(72,831)</b>	

### No of migrants in transit, IDPs and refugees protected / assisted (EUTF indicator 3.2)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
BMM GIZ	7,340	7,927	587	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
RRF IOM	2,009	-	(2,009)	Moved to EUTF indicator 3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,349</b>	<b>7,927</b>	<b>(1,422)</b>	

### No of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on risks of irregular migration (EUTF indicator 3.3)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
BMM GIZ	6,425	6,390	(35)	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP

RDPP ET IRC	-	212	212	Due to pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018
RDPP ET NRC	998	2,529	1,531	Due to pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,423</b>	<b>9,131</b>	<b>1,708</b>	

#### No of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported (EUTF indicator 3.4)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
RRF IOM	818	2,947	2,129	Moved from EUTF indicator 3.2

#### No of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
RE-INTEG UNHCR	-	2,451	2,451	Returnees mapped from EUTF indicator 1.3
RRF IOM	221	216	(5)	Correction by IP
<b>Total</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>2,446</b>	

#### No of state and non-state actors strengthened on protection and migration management (EUTF indicator 3.6)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
BMM GIZ	11	88	77	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
IGAD Resilience GIZ	8	-	(8)	Removal of activity mapping
RDPP ET IRC	-	1	1	Due to pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018
RDPP ET SC	1	-	(1)	Removal of an activity by IP
RE-INTEG IOM	10	8	(2)	Remapping of Immigration registration mobile units to EUTF indicator 4.1
SSCoS IOM	32	2	(30)	Correction of data by IP and remapping to EUTF indicator 4.2 bis
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>37</b>	

#### No of individuals trained on migration management (EUTF indicator 3.7)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
BMM GIZ	1,626	1,318	(308)	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
IGAD Resilience GIZ	15	-	(15)	Removal of activity mapping

RDPP ET IRC	-	20	20	Due to pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>(303)</b>	

**No of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration (EUTF indicator 3.8)**

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
RE-INTEG CW	-	120	120	Additional data provided from IP

**No of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration (EUTF indicator 3.11)**

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
BMM GIZ	6	-	(6)	Mapping removed by MLS due to exclusion from HoA reporting

**No of border stations supported to strengthen border control (EUTF indicator 4.1)**

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
BMM GIZ	54	53	(1)	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
REINTEG IOM	-	2	2	Remapping of Immigration registration mobile units from EUTF indicator 3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>	

**No of staff from state / relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilians and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2)**

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
BMM GIZ	575	399	(176)	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
Youth KE KRCS	456	453	(3)	Indicator value updated based on IP feedback
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>(179)</b>	

**No of state and non-state actors supported on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2 bis)**

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
SSCoS IOM	-	1	1	Remapped from EUTF indicator 3.6

Youth KE KRCS	16	20	4	Indicator value updated based on IP feedback
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	

#### No of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET IRC	-	76	76	Due to pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018
RE-INTEG NRC	-	25	25	IP suggested introduction of indicator
Youth KE RUSI	40	192	154	8 indicators added with changes in calculation of value based on discussion with IP
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>298</b>	

#### No of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported (EUTF indicator 4.6)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
BMM GIZ	10	8	(2)	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
RDPP ET IRC	-	1	1	Due to pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018
SSCoS IOM	3	6	3	Additional data provided by IP
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	

#### No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering (EUTF indicator 5.1)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET SC	1	3	2	Due to pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018
RDPP KE UNHCR	5	2	(3)	Micro-indicator # of feedback systems created in the settlement remapped from EUTF indicator 5.1 to 5.2
Youth KE GIZ	5	6	1	Agreed with IP
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	

## No of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened (EUTF indicator 5.2)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
BMM GIZ	2	-	(2)	Correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
IGAD Resilience GIZ	10	1	(9)	Due to agreed revision of Q1 2018 data with IP
RDPP ET DCA	3	36	33	Mainly due to pro rata calculation of additional data provided by the IP, who reported data up to end of January in Q1, and then data from February to April in Q2 2018, and also partly due to correction of Q1 2018 data by IP
RDPP ET SC	2	5	3	Due to addition of new activities by IP and one new indicator under an existing activity
RDPP KE UNHCR	4	7	3	Micro-indicator remapped from EUTF indicator 5.1 to 5.2
RE-INTEG WV	-	1	1	Previously unmapped indicator
Youth KE GIZ	15	6	(9)	Agreed with IP
Youth KE RUSI	2	1	(1)	Q1 2018 value is a Q2 2018 value according to IP feedback
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>19</b>	

## No of field studies, surveys and other research conducted (EUTF indicator 5.3)

Project	Q1 2018 figures in Q1 report	Q1 2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET SC	-	1	1	Due to remapping of an activity from EUTF indicator 5.2 to 5.3
IGAD Resilience GIZ	-	9	9	Due to agreed revision of Q1 2018 data with IP
Youth KE RUSI	4	-	(4)	Q1 2018 value is a Q2 2018 value according to IP feedback
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	

### 4.2.2. CHANGES IN TARGETS

#### Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1)

Project	Targets in Q1 report	Targets in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET NRC	39,309	890	(38,419)	Due to MLS database error
RE-INTEG UNHCR	278	758	480	Matched target to value achieved
RESET II CARE	969	3,608	2,639	Matched target to value achieved
RESET II Oxfam	805	505	(300)	Due to correction and recalculation of multiplier for cash for work
RESET II SC	1,253	1,479	227	Due to correction and recalculation of multiplier for cash for work
SPRS-NU DRC	45,527	13,563	(31,964)	The target for jobs created was initially set as the same as the one for members of livelihood groups, but this has been revised following feedback from IP
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,141</b>	<b>20,803</b>	<b>(67,337)</b>	

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

Project	Targets in Q1 report	Targets in current report	Difference	Explanation
RE-INTEG UN-HABITAT	9	70	61	IP provided target for # of facilities built
RE-INTEG UNHCR	26	41	15	Matched to value achieved
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>76</b>	

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

Project	Targets in Q1 report	Targets in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET IRC	2,032	2,668	636	Due to remapping of 4 indicators
RDPP ET NRC	5,050	50	(5,000)	Due to remapping of an activity from EUTF indicator 2.4 to 2.2
RDPP KE UNHCR	57,130	47,549	(9,581)	Indicators were remapped and targets slightly modified
RESET II ACF	3,000	4,028	1,028	Matched to value achieved
RESET II CARE	82,372	114,590	32,218	Due to matching targets to value achieved and also to deletion of an activity to avoid double counting
RESET II SC	42,713	52,473	9,760	Due to matching targets to value achieved and also to addition of multiple activities by IP
<b>Total</b>	<b>192,297</b>	<b>221,358</b>	<b>29,061</b>	

## Other indicators

Indicator	Targets in Q1 report	Targets in current report	Difference	Explanation
1.2 No of MSMEs created or supported	16,238	16,251	13	Targets changed for some projects following IP feedback and new Q2 projects
1.3 No of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	114,237	127,743	13,506	New Q2 projects (notably Improving Nutrition WFP with 8,962)
1.4 No of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	57,879	64,507	6,628	New Q2 projects (notably Improving Nutrition WFP with 4,506)
1.5 No of job placements facilitated and/or supported	30,844	31,906	1,062	New Q2 projects (notably Improving Nutrition WFP with 872)
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	1,986,436	2,462,994	476,558	New Q2 projects (notably RESET II Vita with 326,175)
2.3 No of people receiving nutrition assistance	185,157	207,149	21,992	New Q2 projects
2.5 No of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	81	198	117	New Q2 projects (notably RESET II DCA with 54) and updated targets provided by Q1 IPs
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	22,368	27,316	4,948	New Q2 projects (notably RESET II DCA with 2,180)
2.7 No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	442,154	578,279	136,125	New Q2 projects (notably RESET II Vita with 66,842)
2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	16,421	26,675	10,254	New Q2 projects and updated targets provided by Q1 IPs
2.9 No of people having access to improved basic services	3,064,288	3,798,204	733,916	New Q2 projects and updated targets provided by IPs
3.2 No of migrants in transit, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted	19,900	17,383	(2,517)	RRF beneficiaries remapped to EUTF indicator 3.4
3.3 No of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	55,833	69,799	13,966	New Q2 projects (notably Free Movement IGAD with 9,253)
3.4 No of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	27,440	32,922	5,482	Remapping of RRF beneficiaries from EUTF indicator 3.2 and updated target by IP
3.5 No of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	15,327	21,865	6,538	Remapping of returnee beneficiaries from EUTF indicator 1.3
3.6 No of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through	128	168	40	Updated targets by IPs

capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management				
3.7 No of individuals trained on migration management	3,699	3,365	(334)	New Q2 projects and RDPP ET NRC target moved from 1,225 to 450 following remapping of one activity from EUTF indicator 3.7 to 2.8
3.8 No of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	755	10,484	9,729	Due to addition of new project RDPP SD UNHCR (target 9600)
4.1 No of border stations supported to strengthen border control	120	55	(65)	Updated target by IP
4.2 bis No of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	124	427	303	New Q2 projects (notably RE-INTEG CARE with 255) and updated targets by IPs (notably Youth KE KRCS from 5 to 40)
4.2 No of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	25,044	25,591	547	-
4.3 No of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	35,157	35,589	432	-
4.4 No of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services	42	-	(42)	Mapping for RDPP ET Plan activity removed
4.5 No of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	10	25	15	New Q2 project (Free Movement IGAD with 15)
4.6 No of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	206	238	32	-
5.1 No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,778	2,812	1,034	MLS calculation error
5.2 No of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	401	469	68	-
5.3 No of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	73	120	90	New Q2 projects (notably El Niño SS FAO) and updated targets from IPs

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