The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF)
Horn of Africa

Strengthening the resilience of communities and particularly the most vulnerable, including refugees and other displaced people

Strategic Objective 2 (SO2) output indicators as of December 2023
SO2: Strengthening the resilience of communities and particularly the most vulnerable, including refugees and other displaced people

Key EUTF SO2 output indicators as of December 2023

- **9,260,871** Basic social services delivered (EUTF 2.2)
- **2,938,311** Nutrition assistance beneficiaries (EUTF 2.3)
- **148,547** Staff trained to strengthen service delivery (EUTF 2.8)

EUTF SO2 portfolio in HoA

- **€754M** Total EUTF HoA budget SO2
  - 44%
  - 6% Private sector
  - 8% Partner governments
  - 11% International organisations
  - 16% Member state agencies
  - 26% NGOs
  - 33% United Nations

Key SO2 trends
Cumulative EUTF SO2 outputs

- 9,130,546 Basic social services delivered (EUTF 2.2)
- 2,938,311 Nutrition Assistance Beneficiaries (EUTF 2.3)
- 148,547 Staff Trained (EUTF 2.8)

- 48% were delivered in South Sudan
- 30% were delivered in Sudan
- 20% were delivered to refugees and host communities
- 82% were supported in Sudan
- 57% were children under five
- 35% were supported in Sudan
- 28% were supported in Ethiopia
SO2: Strengthening the resilience of communities and particularly the most vulnerable, including refugees and other displaced people

SO2 funding by country
SO2: Strengthening the resilience of communities and particularly the most vulnerable, including refugees and other displaced people

Implementation areas and key SO2 outputs as of December 2023

**West Kordofan State, Sudan**
- 802,066 healthcare services provided (EUTF 2.2) in a state with severely curtailed access to health centres, health staff and equipment exacerbated by the countrywide conflict, which is straining hospitals to the point of collapse. At least 38% of reported services were delivered to displacement-affected communities.

**Kassala State, Sudan**
- 1,296,019 nutrition assistance beneficiaries (EUTF 2.3) (at least 65% of whom are children under five) in a state where the prevalence of acute malnutrition has significantly increased due to the conflict, including in Rural Telkok Locality, where the prevalence almost tripled between 2018 and 2023/2024 (from 6.4% to 16.9%). Across Sudan, 3.66 million children under five are expected to be at risk of global acute malnutrition by the end of 2024.

**SNNP Region, Ethiopia**
- 12,363 staff trained on service delivery (EUTF 2.8) (72% of which on healthcare) in a region, where several woredas face limited access to quality healthcare, poor access to and quality of services, large distances to health centres, and limited awareness of health-related topics.

**Bay Region, Somalia**
- 36,345 services provided (EUTF 2.2) (at least 28% of which were received by IDPs) in a region with a long history of receiving IDPs (more than 800,000 as of the end of 2023) due to humanitarian crisis and conflict in Somalia, limiting already strained and limited resources in the area.

**Warrap State, South Sudan**
- 44,864 nutrition assistance beneficiaries (EUTF 2.3) (all of whom are children under the age of eighteen) as 37% of the state’s population (or around 976,000 people) are facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3, Crisis, or higher) according to projections for September 2023 to July 2024.

**Northern Region, Uganda**
- 17,824 services provided (EUTF 2.2) (52% legal assistance) in Uganda’s refugee-hosting districts, where the majority of refugee and host community households face constraints in accessing justice and legal services over backlog of cases, limited resources of legal bodies to investigate cases and large distances to travel to courts (sometimes more than 100 km).

**Turkana County, Kenya**
- 124,293 nutrition assistance beneficiaries (EUTF 2.3) (64% refugees) in the semi-arid county, where food security and malnutrition challenges remain severe (despite improvements with the return of the short rains following the three-year drought in 2020-2023) due to poor child feeding practices and a high disease burden. As of the end of 2023, more than 300,000 people require food security assistance in Turkana County. Turkana South Sub-County constitutes the only sub-county in Kenya classified as ‘Extremely Critical’ according to IPC’s Global Acute Malnutrition classification.

**Number of SO2 priority projects per region**

- 6
  - 0
  - 1
  - 2-4
  - 5-7
  - 8-11
  - >11
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Key SO2 outputs

Non-cumulative EUTF SO2 outputs

Large early output: 17% of all basic services were delivered in 2016-2017

HPF II (South Sudan) provided medical treatments and consultations to 1,409,013 people (47% of whom were children under five years) in South Sudan between 2016 and 2017.

Lower semester outputs reported between S1 2018 (564,018) and S2 2019 (453,733)\(^7\)

HPF III (which accounts for 19% of all basic services delivered in the HoA to date) ended in S2 2018, while other contributing projects under the RDPP ET (Ethiopia) and Resilience Darfur SD (Sudan) programmes slowed down their provision of basic services before ending in 2020.

Larger outputs reported from S1 2020 (897,173)\(^9\) to S2 2022 (821,111),\(^9\) followed by a drop in S1 2023 (458,243)\(^10\) and the lowest biannual output in S2 2023 (159,156).

The HPF III (South Sudan), Resilience Darfur IMC (Sudan) and Education in Emergency UNICEF (South Sudan) projects collectively account for 37% of the services delivered to date. The two latter projects ended in S2 2021, while the end of HPF III in S1 2023 contributed to a significant drop between S1 and S2 2023, as the project accounted for 25%-49% of biannual outputs since its inception in January 2020. Other key contributors such as BRICK Concern (Sudan) also ended in S1 2023.

Large early output: 17% of all nutrition assistance beneficiaries were reached in 2016-2017

Improving Nutrition WFP (Sudan) provided nutrition support and treatment for malnutrition to 401,426 people (mainly children) in Sudan in 2017. The project has continued to provide this support in Sudan, and accounts for 76% of all nutrition assistance provided to date in the HoA.

Steady outputs between S1 2018 (227,835) and S1 2022 (127,755), with some dips (S1 2019, S2 2020 and S1 2022) and a peak in S1 2021

Improving Nutrition WFP reported some of its lowest biannual results in S1 2019, S2 2020 and S1 2022. BRICK Concern (5%), the second largest contributor to historical results, began providing nutrition assistance in S1 2021, in combination with significant outputs reported by other key contributing projects including Education in Emergency WFP and SSRD IRC (both in South Sudan).

Largest biannual outputs reported in S2 2022 (322,326) and S1 2023 (433,728) before dropping in S2 2023 (70,337)

Improving Nutrition WFP reported its largest biannual outputs in S2 2022 and S1 2023, reaching 33% of all its beneficiaries in Sudan in the two semesters. In S2 2023, the project was one of only two projects reporting on nutrition assistance and reached virtually all those reported.

Steady increase from 2016-2017 (5,723)\(^{11}\) to S2 2019 (19,694)\(^{12}\)

Several programmes across the region – such as RESET II, RDPP ET and RESET Plus (Ethiopia), EQUIP Nutrition Eastern Sudan (Sudan) – trained staff from 2016 to S2 2019 to strengthen service delivery. These five programmes accounted for 78% of all staff trained in the HoA up to S2 2019.

Steady outputs between S1 2020 (13,410) and S2 2021 (11,484), followed by the lowest biannual output reported in S1 2022 (6,022)\(^{13}\)

Significant contributors – such as the EQUIP and Resilience East SD (Sudan), Education in Emergency (South Sudan) and RDPP ET (Ethiopia) programmes, which collectively reached 16% of all staff trained to date – ended in S2 2021 and S1 2022.

Increase in S2 2022 (15,001)\(^{14}\) followed by a drop in S1 2023 (8,083)\(^{14}\) before increasing again in S2 2023 (11,320)

Improving Nutrition WFP (Sudan) and CRIF KE Self-Reliance (Kenya) scaled up their capacity building activities and reported their largest biannual outputs to date in S2 2022, before slowing down these activities in S1 2023 and S2 2023. In parallel, Outreach SS UNICEF (South Sudan) began reporting on capacities strengthened for teachers and school management committee members in S2 2023, with its S2 2023 result accounting for 5% of all staff trained to date in the HoA.
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**BRICK**
Building resilient communities in West Kordofan

**CRRF**
Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework

**CRRF KE Self Reliance Education in Emergency**
Enhancing self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Kenya

**EQUIP**
Education Quality Improvement Programme

**ET**
Ethiopia

**EUTF**
European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa

**HoA**
Horn of Africa

**HPF**
Health Pooled Fund

**IRC**
International Rescue Committee

**KE**
Kenya

**KM**
Kilometres

**M**
Million

**NGO**
Non-governmental organisation

**Nourishment Eastern Sudan**
Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan

**Outreach SS**
Outreach – Support to students in hard to reach areas in South Sudan

**RDP**
Regional Development and Protection Programme

**RESET**
Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia

**Resilience Darfur**
Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Kizulu and Jebel Moon West Darfur

**Resilience East**
Strengthening resilience of refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan

**SD**
Sudan

**SNNP**
Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region

**SO**
Strategic Objective

**SS**
South Sudan

**SSRD**
South Sudan Rural Development

**UNICEF**
United Nations Children’s Fund

**WFP**
World Food Programme

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**Footnotes**

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

2. The beneficiary status of 68% of service delivery beneficiaries (EUTF 2.2) is unspecified.

3. 27% of beneficiaries are children of unspecified age (0 – 17 years) and the remaining 16% are either youths (18 – 34), non-youths (35+), unspecified adults (18+) or of unspecified age.

4. The beneficiary status of 62% of service delivery beneficiaries (EUTF 2.2) is unspecified.

5. The beneficiary status of 58% of service delivery beneficiaries (EUTF 2.2) is unspecified.

6. The colours on the map represent the number of SO2 priority projects in each region, while the key outputs selected highlight notable results achieved by EUTF projects. However, the number of SO2 priority projects does not correlate with the most significant collective outputs (because a single project could be responsible for an extremely large output, for example).

7. The S2 2019 output reported here differs from the 452,514 beneficiaries reported in the previous infographic, which is attributable to data corrections for RDP ET Plan (Ethiopia) and EQUIP E-LEARN UNICEF (Sudan) and minor mapping revisions for EQUIP CLEAR SC (Sudan).

8. The S1 2020 output reported here differs from the 897,048 beneficiaries reported in the previous infographic, which is attributable to minor data corrections for JRoL, Somaliland UNDP (Somalia).

9. The S2 2022 output reported here differs from the 835,762 beneficiaries reported in the previous infographic, which is attributable to mapping revisions for EQUIP 2 SC (Sudan) and minor data corrections for HealthPro GOAL, and BRICK UNICEF (both in Sudan) as well as JRoL, Somaliland UNDP (Somalia).

10. The S1 2023 output reported here differs from the 468,050 beneficiaries reported in the previous infographic, which is attributable to minor mapping revisions for BRICK UNICEF (Sudan), minor data corrections for HealthPro AICS (Sudan) and the retroactive inclusion of data for SUPREME JLOS MoCIA (Uganda).

11. The 2016-2017 output reported here differs from the 5,854 beneficiaries reported in the previous infographic, which is attributable to minor data corrections for RDP KE UNICRI (Kenya) and RESET II VITA (Ethiopia) as well as mapping revisions for RE-INEG CARE (Ethiopia).

12. The S1 2022 output reported here differs from the 6,131 beneficiaries reported in the previous infographic, which is attributable to minor data corrections for the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project (Kenya), RED Save the Children (Unicef), and CRRF DIRECT CARE (Regional).

13. The S2 2022 output reported here differs from the 14,512 beneficiaries reported in the previous infographic, which is attributable to minor mapping revisions for RESET Plus Innovation Fund (Ethiopia) and data corrections for RED Save the Children, ILED RAISE FAD (Somalia), and CRRF DIRECT CARE.

14. The S1 2022 output reported here differs from the 7,518 beneficiaries reported in the previous infographic, which is attributable to minor data corrections for LESP SLSP IFAD (Somalia), RED Save the Children, ILED RAISE FAD, CRRF DIRECT CARE and EQUIP 2 SGPfeco (Sudan).

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**Sources**


