EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa

S1 2024 REPORT

COVERING UNTIL 30 JUNE 2024

Altai Consulting for the European Union – December 2024

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
ACLED	Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project
ATMIS	African Union Transition Mission in Somalia
B	Billion
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
CSO	Civil society organisation
DAC	Displacement-affected community
DJ	Djibouti
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
(the) DRC	The Democratic Republic of the Congo
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EAC	East African Community
ER	Eritrea
ET	Ethiopia
EU	European Union
EUTF	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa
FCS	Food consumption score
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
GBV	Gender based violence
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HoA	Horn of Africa
IDP	Internally displaced person
IGA	Income-generating activity
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing partner
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
K	Thousand
KE	Kenya
M	Million
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MAM	Moderate acute malnutrition
MLS	Monitoring and learning system
MoJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Uganda)
MoU	Memorandum of understanding
MSME	Micro, small or medium enterprise
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
P/CVE	Preventing and countering violent extremism
Q	Quarter
RSF	Rapid Support Forces (Sudan)
S	Semester
SAF	Sudanese Armed Forces
SD	Sudan
SRH	Sexual and reproductive health
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (regional state in Ethiopia)
SO	Strategic Objective of the EUTF or Somalia
SO1	Strategic Objective 1: Greater economic and employment opportunities
SO2	Strategic Objective 2: Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people
SO3	Strategic Objective 3: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination
SO4	Strategic Objective 4: Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration
SS	South Sudan

SRCS	Sudanese Red Crescent Society
TVET	Technical and vocational education and training
UG	Uganda
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USD	United States Dollar
VSLA	Village savings and loans association
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the seventeenth report prepared by the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (EUTF) Horn of Africa (HoA) window. It covers the cumulative outputs achieved through EUTF funding in the HoA from the start of activities until the end of June 2024, with a specific focus on outputs generated in the first half of 2024 (S1 2024). The report includes outputs from country and regional programmes implemented in Burundi, Djibouti, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

As of August 2024, the EUTF has committed (i.e. allocated funds following decisions by the EUTF Operational Committee) €5.0B (billion). The HoA window is the second largest in terms of funding, with €1.8B committed across 94 decisions, of which 97% (€1.73B) have been contracted to 231 operational projects in the region.[1] Of these, 175 projects worth €1.1B are completed. This leaves 56 projects worth €663M currently in implementation, which corresponds to 38% of EUTF HoA funding.

Figure 1: Contracted budget breakdown by country and Strategic Objective, September 2024[2]
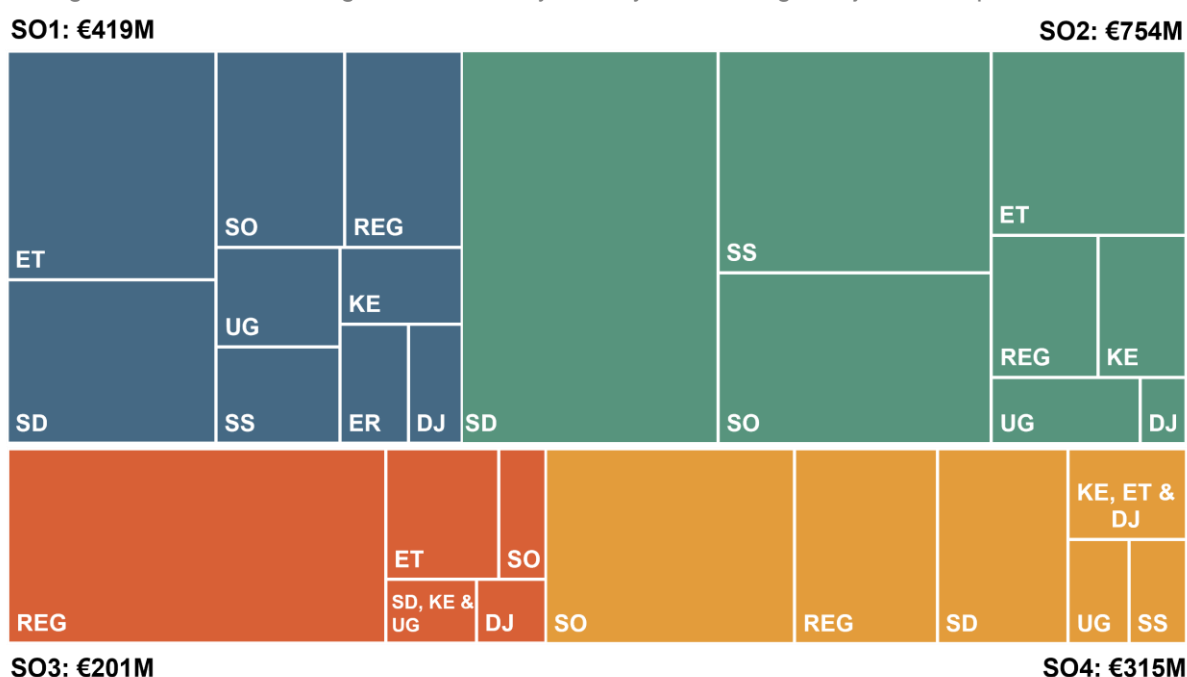
To date, 219 projects[3,4] (equivalent in funding to €1.68B), consisting of 171 completed projects, and 48 projects in implementation, have reported relevant data to the MLS at least once (including 41 projects which reported data in S1 2024).[5]

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[1] This excludes 178 non-operational contracts accounting for €41M that are not included in the MLS analysis. These are mostly evaluations and audits, air services, mappings and plans, reports, communications and events. Administrative costs are also excluded from the analysis.

[2] Share of budget for projects contracted and relevant to the MLS. The total displayed in the visual does not reflect budget dedicated to cross-cutting activities, which represent €38M.

[3] This number also includes projects that only reported qualitative data to the MLS in the past (including one project [the Somalia State Building Contract] that provided qualitative information for the current report).

[4] Four projects – RESTORE 2 FAO (completed in May 2021), ROCK Civipol (September 2021), SRBC Contribution to MPF WB (completed in June 2024) and Development of e-Government Strategy of South Sudan (April 2022) – never reported data to the MLS and therefore are not included in the total.

[5] This number includes projects that ended during S1 2024 and are therefore considered completed in this report.

Figure 2: Selected achievements of EUTF-funded programmes in S1 2024, June 2024[1,2,3]
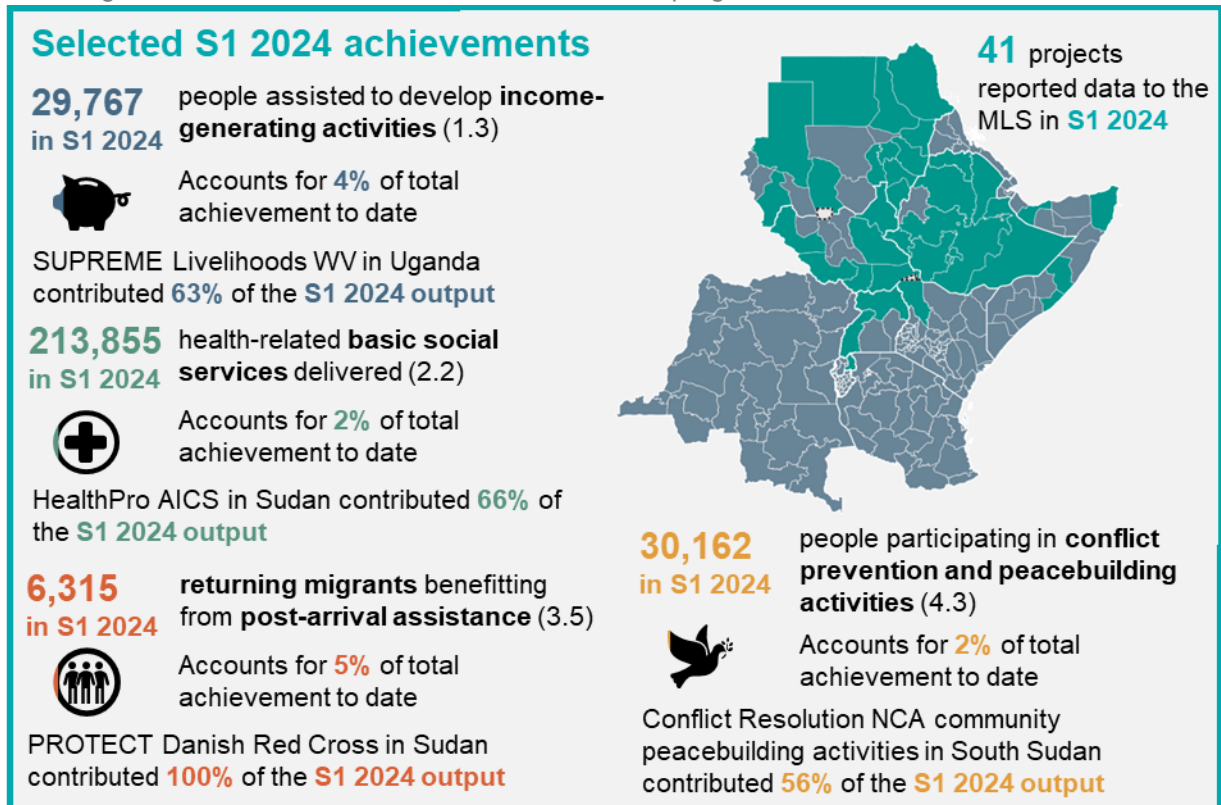
Strategic Objective 1: Greater economic and employment opportunities

Real gross domestic product growth in Africa is projected to reach 3.7% in 2024 and 4.3% in 2025, driven primarily by Eastern Africa. However, local food and energy prices remain under pressure across the continent due to the January-April El Niño event, which has negatively impacted harvests and will likely continue to affect food production in the short term. Since its inception in 2016, the EUTF has been supporting economic and employment opportunities (SO1) in the HoA, accounting for €419M (or 24%) of contracted EUTF funding, with the largest portion allocated to projects in Ethiopia (27% of the SO1 budget).

As of June 2024, EUTF-funded projects have created or supported a total of 152,149 jobs (EUTF indicator 1.1), including 2,471 in S1 2024. The majority (66%) of the semester's output was reported in Ethiopia. In addition, 24,091 micro, small and medium enterprises have been created or supported to date, including 314 in S1 2024, with Sudan accounting for the largest portion (38%) of this semester's result (EUTF indicator 1.2). A further 747,881 individuals have been supported in developing income-generating activities, including 29,767 in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 1.3). Uganda was the main beneficiary country this semester, accounting for 63% of the output. Lastly, 11% (24) of the total number (228) of constructed, expanded or improved industrial parks and/or business infrastructures were reported in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 1.5), mainly in Ethiopia (67%).

Several economic and employment interventions funded by the EUTF target refugees in an effort to

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[1] The number of projects reporting data to the MLS in S1 2024 includes projects that ended during the year and are therefore considered completed in this report.
[2] The number of projects reporting data to the MLS in S1 2024 includes one qualitative project.
[3] By order, the projects listed in this visual are: Strengthening protection and economic empowerment in Uganda – Livelihood Component project, Humanitarian development peace nexus: Strengthening a decentralised health system for protracted displaced populations in North and South Darfur AICS project, Protection of persons of concern Danish Red Cross project, and Grassroot level peace building and reconciliation activities support project.

address inequities and the disproportionate impact of unemployment on this particular group. The figure below provides an overview of how refugees have benefitted from jobs, IGAs and professional training with EUTF support.

Figure 3: Overview of refugees benefitting from SO1-related activities, as of June 2024[1]

Strategic Objective 1
Overview of refugees in S1 2024

12,349 (**8%** of all beneficiaries to date) refugees have benefitted from created or supported **jobs** (1.1)

85,593 (**11%** of all beneficiaries to date) refugees have been assisted to develop **income-generating activities** (1.3)

26,581 (**18%** of all beneficiaries to date) refugees have benefitted from **professional trainings (TVET)** and/or skills development (1.4)

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

The above-average rainfall experienced in 2023 continued in the first half of 2024, leading to flooding and landslides that triggered the displacement of 445,422 people in the Horn of Africa (including 293,200 in Kenya), caused damage to properties, livestock and croplands and reduced access to land in certain areas. The largest share (44%) of the HoA portfolio is dedicated to resilience-related interventions (SO2), with €754M of contracted funds, the largest share of which (€271M) has been allocated to Sudan.

To date, EUTF-funded projects have delivered 11,046,753 health-related services to households in the Horn of Africa, including 213,855 in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 2.2).[2] Historically, health-related services have accounted for 87% of all basic services delivered.[3] Virtually all (99%) health-related services delivered this semester were medical treatment services and the main beneficiary country was Sudan (67%).

EUTF-financed projects have improved access to health facilities for some 3,674,273 people, including 58,944 in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 2.9). All of this semester's health-related output was reported in Ethiopia and can largely (93%) be attributed to RESET Plus AMREF II.[4] In addition, EUTF-funded projects have reached 1,065,176 people with health-related sensitisation campaigns to date, including 68,279 people in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 2.7).

Besides improving access to health facilities in local communities, the EUTF has also funded the implementation of projects that aim to improve access to WASH facilities. In S1 2024, EUTF-funded projects built or rehabilitated 1,303 WASH structures, accounting for the largest biannual output reported to date, contributing to 8,002 structures supported so far (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). All S1 2024 outputs were reported in Sudan, mostly by BRICK UNICEF.[5] The number of people benefitting from built or rehabilitated WASH structures are counted under EUTF indicator 2.9. BRICK UNICEF was entirely responsible for the 996 people who benefitted from improved access to WASH facilities in S1 2024, part of the 2,800,937 beneficiaries reported to date.

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[1] The beneficiary status of some beneficiaries is unspecified, and as such, these numbers could include other refugees.
[2] During data collection, it was discovered that not all data of Covid-19 Emergency Response WHO was included in the MLS. To that end, an extensive review was undertaken and data was added retroactively together with the implementing partner. This affected several indicators, including SO2 indicators 2.1 bis, 2.2, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9, and explains significant discrepancies between the numbers reported in this report and those reported in the S2 2023 report.
[3] Health-related services represent a large portion of the basic social services delivered, partially a result of most food security and nutrition-related assistance being counted against EUTF indicators 2.3 and 2.4, and education outputs more often being counted as people benefitting from improved access to education (EUTF indicator 2.9).
[4] Family planning for resilience building amongst youth and women in drought-prone and chronically food insecure regions of Ethiopia project.
[5] Humanitarian Development Nexus: Building resilient communities in West Kordofan UNICEF project.

Projects funded by the EUTF also collectively delivered food security-related assistance to 9,172 people this semester, with 5,664,362 people reported to date (EUTF indicator 2.4). Most of the S1 2024 output was reported by Stability & Development Tigray Trócaire[1] in Ethiopia (39%) and RDPP SD RVO[2] in Sudan (37%). In parallel, EUTF-funded projects reached 54,250 people with nutrition assistance in S1 2024, out of 2,989,082 people reached on the topic to date (EUTF indicator 2.3). 95% of the semester's output was reported by Improving Nutrition WFP[3] in Sudan.

Finally, EUTF-funded projects provided 37,150 people with improved access to energy-related benefits this semester, the largest biannual result since 2018, with 97,290 people reported to date (EUTF indicator 2.9). 41% of the historical output was reported by *Alianza Shire[4]* in Ethiopia, which was also responsible for 93% of the 222 energy-related infrastructures built or rehabilitated in S1 2024, the largest biannual output to date (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). EUTF-funded projects have built or rehabilitated 596 energy-related infrastructures in total. Lastly, 11,778 people were reached with energy-related sensitisation campaigns in S1 2024 (all of whom were reported by RED Save the Children[5] in Uganda), with 141,479 people reached to date (EUTF indicator 2.7).

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

Most of the migratory movements observed in the HoA flow into neighbouring countries within the region (55%) and along the Eastern Route towards Yemen (42%), while the Southern and Northern Routes combined account for only 3% of flows. In the first half of 2024, movements to Yemen decreased by 87% compared to the same period in 2023, mainly due to a joint military campaign launched by the governments of Yemen and Saudi Arabia in mid-2023 to curb migration. The smallest share of the EUTF portfolio in the HoA is dedicated to migration management (SO3) with €201M (12%) of contracted funds, which are mostly allocated to regional projects (70%).

As several key projects have ended, only four remaining projects reported SO3-related outputs in S1 2024, with the PROTECT Danish Red Cross[6] project (jointly implemented with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society) being the main contributor. As of June 2024, 194,738 people have been assisted or protected, including 3,256 in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 3.2). This semester's result is entirely attributed to PROTECT Danish Red Cross, which responds to the crisis and resultant displacement situation in Sudan. The project is also solely responsible for the 6,315 returning migrants and refugees who benefitted from post-arrival assistance in S1 2024, with 120,809 reported to date (EUTF indicator 3.5).

Strategic Objective 4: Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration

ACLED (the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data project) reported a total of 5,998 conflict-related events and 14,961 consequent fatalities in the first half of 2024 (compared to 6,396 events and 18,687 fatalities in the previous six months), with Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia collectively accounting for more than 90% of all reported fatalities in the first half of 2024.[7] EUTF interventions targeting peacebuilding, governance and security (SO4) constitute the third-largest portfolio in the HoA, representing €315M or 18% of the contracted EUTF budget, of which the largest proportion (38%) is allocated to projects in Somalia.

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[1] Stability and socio-economic development for vulnerable and marginalised communities in the Tigray region of Ethiopia project.
[2] Agribusiness in eastern Sudan RDPP project.
[3] Improving nutrition and reducing stunting in eastern Sudan through an integrated nutrition and food security approach project.
[4] Shire Alliance: Energy access for host communities and refugees in Ethiopia project.
[5] Response to increased environmental degradation and promotion of alternative energy sources in refugee hosting districts project.
[6] Protection of persons of concern and vulnerable migrants along migratory routes in Sudan - Danish Red Cross project.
[7] ACLED, 'ACLED Explorer'. Retrieved on 1 May 2024 at https://acleddata.com/explorer/.

Across the EUTF portfolio, 1,379,807 people have participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities throughout the HoA, including 30,162 in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 4.3). Most beneficiaries were reported in South Sudan (58%) this semester, almost entirely through Conflict Resolution NCA.[1] To date, EUTF-funded projects have also trained 70,730 staff from government institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2). A total of 578 staff were trained in S1 2024, with Stability & Services Gambella IRC[2] in Ethiopia accounting for 57% of the biannual result. EUTF-funded projects have also provided 6,838 items of equipment to date to strengthen governance in the region. The S1 2024 output (2,400 items) accounts for the largest[3] biannual output to date, which can be credited to PCFP UNOPS – Security pillar[4] in Somalia (EUTF indicator 4.1 bis). Finally, seven strategies, laws, policies and plans were developed and/or directly supported in the first half of 2024, with 1,154 supported to date (EUTF indicator 4.6).

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[1] Grassroot level peace building and reconciliation activities support project.
[2] Stability and socio-economic development for vulnerable and marginalised communities in the Tigray region of Ethiopia project.
[3] However, it should be noted that the items provided (uniforms) were likely of a lower cost than the majority of supplies provided to date, which mainly compromise technical equipment.
[4] Partnership coordination facility project for Somalia.

Table 1: EUTF common output indicators for all HoA projects, as of June 2024[1,2,3,4]

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	S1 2024	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	49,969	20,524	19,229	14,843	32,524	12,589	2,471	**152,149**	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	1,934	4,150	491	1,872	7,822	7,507	314	**24,091**	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	123,872	86,143	105,144	138,125	164,556	100,274	29,767	**747,881**	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	31,073	21,946	11,215	27,250	29,154	22,507	876	**144,021**	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	31	6	26	33	39	68	24	**228**	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	7	25	35	60	14	0	**155**	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	549	1,116	2,102	2,111	1,929	514	1,529	**9,849**	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	2,678,280	1,020,377	1,603,726	2,765,009	3,234,324	1,243,113	223,107	**12,767,935**	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	910,512	349,733	288,775	432,280	449,804	503,728	54,250	**2,989,082**	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	838,355	1,522,260	1,699,301	215,762	588,227	791,286	9,172	**5,664,362**	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	119	55	91	60	93	61	0	**479**	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	48,903	8,151	5,248	35,901	34,327	3,677	174	**136,381**	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	491,032	638,795	9,756,576	2,519,081	5,158,814	680,219	93,479	**19,337,996**	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	18,806	34,203	30,606	28,764	21,036	18,302	2,183	**153,900**	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	3,977,560	1,041,751	1,662,097	6,499,959	3,686,175	947,425	129,924	**17,944,891**	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	11,704	14,916	11,458	9,789	8,128	135,487	3,256	**194,738**	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	542,988	167,345	28,606	28,409	58,954	5,452	23	**831,777**	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	3,709	1,946	1,748	2,458	691	1,004	0	**11,556**	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	32,842	3,333	1,003	3,516	28,299	45,501	6,315	**120,809**	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	45,547	3,730	2,825	2,780	3,528	3,634	29	**62,073**	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	200	351	442	370	210	71	2	**1,646**	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	6,485	8,482	2,707	7,641	7,029	560	54	**32,958**	
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	0	306	213	317	119	0	0	**955**	
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	22	40	94	269	0	0	**425**	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	53	17	5	6	15	11	0	**107**	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	60	398	2,935	964	79	2,400	**6,838**	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	14,485	15,910	6,331	9,764	17,186	6,476	578	**70,730**	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	29,457	100,784	163,012	561,231	369,390	125,770	30,162	**1,379,807**	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	196	183	187	251	170	160	7	**1,154**	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,644	508	321	1,089	883	237	15	**4,697**	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	231	106	143	405	158	361	12	**1,417**	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	258	146	258	441	260	94	3	**1,459**	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	37	30	21	14	16	12	0	**130**	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	1,148,660	7,309,513	1,124,032	7,030	0	**9,589,235**	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	114,999	42,413	356,363	0	0	**513,775**	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	761	2,236	46	4	26	**3,073**	

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

[2] The sum of Q1 and Q2 2024 values found throughout the report may differ by one unit from S1 2024 values due to rounding.

[3] The trendlines illustrate the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

[4] Some projects undertook revisions of their data during the S1 2024 data collection period, which, along with smaller corrections, contribute to some discrepancies between the totals reported up to S2 2023 in the 2023 annual report and the S1 2024 report. Most notably, an extensive review of one project in Somalia (COVID-19 Response WHO) led to changes to EUTF indicators 2.1 bis, 2.2, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 6.1 and 6.3 as it was discovered that not all historical data for the project had been reported to the MLS. Communication with the IP led to a clarification that a few activities had been misunderstood, resulting in a wider and extensive review together with the implementing partner. To that end, a new reporting template was created and data was added retroactively in collaboration with the IP.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (EUTF for Africa, or EUTF) was launched in November 2015. The 'Horn of Africa' (HoA) window of the Trust Fund covers Djibouti, Eritrea,[1] Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. In Tanzania, only regional programmes have reported outputs, as no Tanzania country project has been contracted to date. In addition, regional programmes under the EUTF currently cover decisions implemented in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Rwanda.

This is the seventeenth report prepared by the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the EUTF HoA window. It covers the cumulative outputs achieved through EUTF funding in the HoA region from the start of activities until the end of June 2024, with a specific focus on outputs generated in the first semester of 2024 (S1 2024). Previous reports can be found here.[2]

1.2. THE EUTF HoA IN S1 2024

As of August 2024, the EUTF has committed (i.e. allocated funds following decisions by the EUTF Operational Committee) €5.0B (billion). The HoA window remains the second largest in terms of funding, with €1.8B committed across 94 decisions, of which 97%[3] (€1.73B) has been contracted to 231 operational projects.[4] Of these, 175 projects worth €1.1B (billion) are completed. This leaves 56 projects worth €663M currently in implementation, corresponding to 38% of EUTF HoA funding.

This report presents results from 219 projects,[5] including 171 completed projects and 48 projects currently in implementation, covering a total contracted amount of €1.68B. As such, this report covers one more project[6] compared to the previous report, and €4.3M more in funding.[7] Funding and implementation continue to follow the EUTF's four Strategic Objectives (SOs),[8] as well as the strategic priorities set by the Strategic Board in April 2018, i.e. i) returns and reintegration; ii) refugee management; iii) completing progress on the securitisation of documents and civil registry;[9] iv) anti-trafficking measures; v) essential stabilisation efforts in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan; and vi) migration dialogue.

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[1] Eritrea no longer has a dedicated country chapter because the only EUTF programme implemented in the country ended in 2021.

[2] https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/results/monitoring-and-evaluation_en.

[3] The EUTF contracting period ended in 2021 and therefore no new contracts are expected henceforth.

[4] This excludes 178 non-operational contracts accounting to €41M that are not included in the MLS analysis. These are mostly evaluations and audits, air services, mappings and plans, reports, communications and events. Administrative costs are also excluded from the analysis.

[5] This number also includes projects that only reported qualitative data to the MLS in the past (including one project [the Somalia State Building Contract] that provided qualitative information for the current report).

[6] The Sudan Democratic Transition SESCS EISA project (€5M), which reported data for the first time in S1 2024.

[7] This figure includes retroactive budget adjustments made to completed projects to reflect actual spending.

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

[9] Note that iii) was deprioritised in 2019 and is not considered relevant for the HoA window.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. MLS METHODOLOGY

The MLS uses data produced by projects' internal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems to inform the 38 EUTF common output indicators[1] that are shared by the three EUTF windows. The MLS team works with each implementing partner (IP) to develop a reporting system that allows the MLS to collect the most detailed and granular level of data common to all IPs. To that end, the MLS has developed a reporting template that it uses for most projects, although the template is tailored to each project through a drafting and feedback process with respective IPs. Given the complexity and diversity of the EUTF portfolio, and the fact that IPs and M&E systems have different resources, limitations and capacities, the MLS tries to offer as much flexibility as possible with regard to the quantity, disaggregation and format of data collected from IPs.

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

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

During the S1 2020 reporting period, following a consultative process with IPs, European Union (EU) delegations and the EU headquarters, the EUTF revised its common output indicators and their respective methodologies. The resultant revisions have been formalised through a set of methodological notes, which can be found in the annexes to the S1 2020 report. For more information about this process, please see the S1 2020 report.[2]

Since the end of the EUTF contracting period in 2021, the number of projects in implementation has steadily declined across the HoA portfolio. In S1 2024, 41 projects[3] in implementation reported data for the semester, compared to 72 projects in S2 2023 and 123 at the peak of project implementation in the second half of 2022. As a result, in most countries and for most EUTF indicators, outputs are naturally declining. Therefore, in the interest of minimising repetition and redundancy, the analysis presented in this report refrains from comparing outputs across different semesters, except in cases where outputs reported in the current reporting period represent some of the *largest* biannual outputs to date (which, for S1 2024, was relevant for some SO2-related indicators on energy and WASH, as well as on governance infrastructure equipment [EUTF indicator 4.1 bis] in Somalia).

2.1.1. OUTCOME ANALYSIS

In addition to output monitoring, the EUTF MLS started to include project- and programme-level outcome analyses in S2 2020 in the form of focus boxes for completed projects and programmes with usable outcome data.

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[1] The full list of 38 common output indicators can be found in the annexes.
[2] https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/system/files/2020-12/eutf_mls_hoa_s1_2020_-_final.pdf.
[3] This number includes one project (Somalia State Building contract) whose progress is described qualitatively in this report, due to the nature of its activities.

In S2 2021, the MLS HoA and Sahel and Lake Chad teams conducted a joint feasibility assessment of aggregated outcome data analysis for all completed projects as of 31 December 2021, to see whether limited conclusions could be drawn about the potential outcomes of the EUTF portfolio beyond specific projects and programmes.

As explained in previous reports as well as in an MLS methodological [note],[1] aggregating outcome data for the EUTF portfolio is not possible in the way that it is for output data, mostly because common EUTF outcome indicators were not designed prior to programming. This means that no methodologically harmonised outcome data has been collected by EUTF projects, without which comprehensive and meaningful outcome analysis is impossible.

For this reason, it is only possible to aggregate a limited number of indicators across EUTF projects, and even in these cases methodological limitations and caveats must be taken into account. The aggregable indicators from this exercise were first analysed in the SO sections of the 2021 annual report and these analyses have been regularly revised in annual (S2) reports, as a critical mass of additional completed projects is required before the aggregated data can be significantly updated. The S1 2024 report therefore does not include an update on the aggregated outcome analysis but does include project-specific outcome analysis focus boxes.

2.2. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS IN THE S1 2024 REPORT

Historical data for all projects was retroactively adapted to the 2020 methodological changes whenever possible, and therefore data provided within the same report is comparable across reporting periods. During the implementation of the methodological changes, some projects were unable to provide the additional disaggregation requested. In these cases, the affected data is reported under the 'unspecified' category in the MLS analysis. In a small number of specific cases, it was impossible to apply the methodological changes altogether. Most notably:

- Previously gathered GIZ[2] data affected by the methodological changes could not be transferred to the new system. Therefore, the historical GIZ data included in this report is not complete and numbers might differ from reports prior to S1 2020.
- For completed projects where IPs could no longer be contacted, the MLS team has applied only those methodological changes that were feasible without consultation, using project documents for reference.

In S1 2024, data was received for all projects for which it was expected,[3] except in the following cases:

- **Ethiopia**:
  - Decentralisation of Disaster Risk Management in Ethiopia (DDRM) Oromia, Amhara, Somali and SNNP, Sidama projects were unable to provide S1 2024 data in time for reporting.
- **Kenya:**
  - KKCF IFC was unable to provide S1 2024 data in time for reporting.
- **Sudan**:
  - Economic Transition ODI[4] has been partially paused since March 2022 (as reported since the S1 2022 report) and is currently paused indefinitely due to the outbreak of conflict in Sudan.

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[1] https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/system/files/2020-10/eutf_mls_outcomes_vulgarisation.pdf.
[2] *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ).
[3] Three projects not listed (HealthPro GOAL in Sudan, ILED SAGAL CW in Somalia and *Solutions pérennes* IOM in Djibouti) were technically in implementation in the S1 2024 period, but came to an end in Q1 2024 and therefore did not report any new data to the MLS in their final months of implementation.
[4] Support for the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning project.

- EQUIP 2 EF[1] was paused following the outbreak of conflict in Sudan and activities only resumed in Eastern Sudan in quarter (Q) 3 2024. Consequently, no data was reported for S1 2024.
- EQUIP 2 SC[2] was unable to report data for S1 2024 due to project staff turnover.
- EPKS[3] did not report any outputs in S1 2024 as a result of the conflict in Sudan. The project ended in March 2024.
- LESP SLSP IFAD[4] reported only qualitative data relevant to the MLS in its final four months of implementation (the project ended in April 2024).
- IRCSES UNICEF[5] did not report any data for S1 2024 as it was reorienting its activities to allow for more effective project implementation following the outbreak of the war in Sudan.
- Following an agreement between the EU and the World Bank in April 2024, remaining funds (equivalent to approximately EUR 30M) of the combined EUTF and EDF's contribution to the Sudan Transition and Recovery Support multi-donor trust fund (STARS MDTF)[6] will be rolled into the SOMOUD community resilience programme implemented by UNICEF, WFP and Mercy Corps. During the S1 2024 period, activities for the agreement were being finalised and no relevant activities took place.
- Wadi El Ku UNEP[7] did not undertake any activities relevant to the MLS in S1 2024, before ending in May 2024.

- **South Sudan:**
  - Feeder Road UNOPS[8] did not report any outputs in S1 2024 as 39km of feeder roads were under construction for the period and will only be counted once completed.
  - Feeder Roads WFP[9] did not report any outputs in S1 2024 as there were no outputs for the reporting period and ongoing constructions are expected to be completed in Q3 and Q4 2024.

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[1] EU support for basic schoolteachers' qualification in Sudan project.
[2] EU quality learning for access and retention project.
[3] Employment promotion in Khartoum state project.
[4] Livestock epidemic-surveillance project to support livelihoods of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists project.
[5] Integration and mainstreaming of refugee children into the Sudanese education system UNICEF project.
[6] Administration agreement concerning the Sudan transition and recovery support (STARS) multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) project.
[7] Wadi El Ku catchment management project UNEP (Phase 2).
[8] Feeder roads construction to strengthen the livelihoods and resilience of rural communities: to improve the connectivity for vulnerable communities UNOPS project.
[9] Feeder roads construction to strengthen the livelihoods and resilience of rural communities: to improve food security of the target vulnerable populations WFP project.

3.   PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

3.1.   BUDGET AND NUMBER OF CONTRACTS BY STATUS

As of August 2024, the EUTF for Africa has committed €5.0B, including €1.8B across 94 decisions in the HoA window, of which a total of €1.73B have been contracted to 231 operational projects. As mentioned in the previous reports, the EUTF contracting period ended in 2021 and no new contracts are expected henceforth. Of the €1.73B funding to operational projects, 38% is allocated to projects that are still implementing activities.

The 231 contracted operational projects include eight[1] projects in implementation but with no data to report to the MLS (either because it is still too early in their implementation phase or because the implementation of their activities has been significantly delayed due to external factors), 48 projects in implementation and with data or qualitative information to report to the MLS, and 175 completed projects.

To date, 219 projects[2,3] (amounting to €1.68B in funding) have reported data to the MLS up to this report, consisting of 171 completed projects (of which 25 were completed in S1 2024) and 48 projects in implementation.

Figure 4: Operational EUTF projects and budget[4,5,6,7]
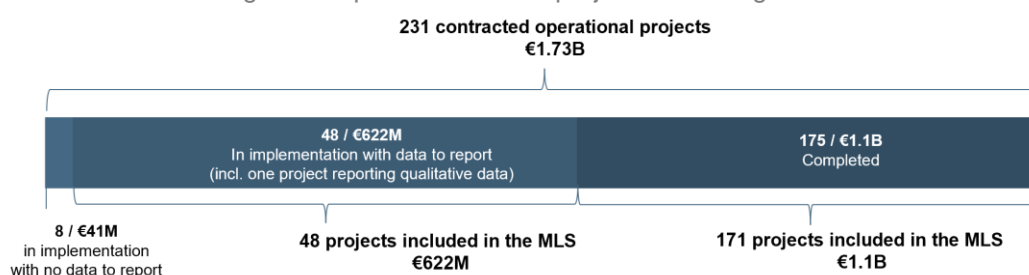
In S1 2024, one project worth just under €5M reported data to the MLS for the first time.[8] At the same time, the budgets of several completed projects already in the MLS decreased by a total of €632K in S1 2024, as they were adjusted to reflect the actual amount spent during implementation. Thus, the funding covered by the EUTF MLS in the current report increased by €4.3M compared to S2 2023. Below are the details of the project reporting for the first time.

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[1] Of these, five (JCP UNODC UNMPTF – Kismayo Prison [UN multi-partner trust fund: Support to the justice, corrections, security local governance programmes project]; JJP UNDP UNMPTF – Bossasso Court, RE-INTEG Heliwa Housing IOM, RESTORE TSO, and RESTORE TSO II) are Somalia projects that mostly construct basic social infrastructures, and therefore will only report outputs towards their completion, when the constructions are completed. The remaining three (Economic Transition EF, Economic Transition MF, and PROTECT IOM) aim to back the political and economic transition in Sudan and have been significantly delayed by the 2021 military coup d'état and the conflict starting in April 2023.
[2] This number also includes projects that only reported qualitative data to the MLS in the past (including one project [the Somalia State Building Contract] that provided qualitative information for this report).
[3] Four projects consisting of RESTORE 2 FAO (completed in May 2021), ROCK Civipol (September 2021), SRBC Contribution to MPF WB (completed in June 2024) and Development of e-Government Strategy of South Sudan (April 2022) never reported data to the MLS and therefore are not included in the total.
[4] 178 projects worth approximately €41M and considered 'non-operational' are excluded from the overall analysis in this report. These are mostly evaluations and audits, air services, mappings and plans, reports, communications and events.
[5] The sum of completed projects and projects implementing with data to report is higher than the number of projects included in the MLS because the four completed projects cited in footnote 3 never reported data to the MLS.
[6] Project budgets are valid as of August 2024; project statuses (and particularly whether they are in implementation or completed) are valid as of June 2024.
[7] Possible discrepancies between the budgets in this visual and the budgets indicated in the text of this report are due to rounding.
[8] The project Sudan Democratic Transition SESCS began implementation in late 2021 but activities were delayed until S1 2024 due to the 2021 military coup d'état and the Sudan conflict which started in April 2023. In late S2 2023, the projects activities were re-oriented.

Table 2: Projects included in MLS reporting for the first time in S1 2024[1]

Country	Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Sudan	Strengthening Electoral Stakeholder Capacity in Sudan (SESCS)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-97-02	Sudan Democratic Transition SESCS	EISA	€4,950,000

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

Figure 5: Evolution of projects and budgets covered by the MLS in the HoA, August 2024[2,3]
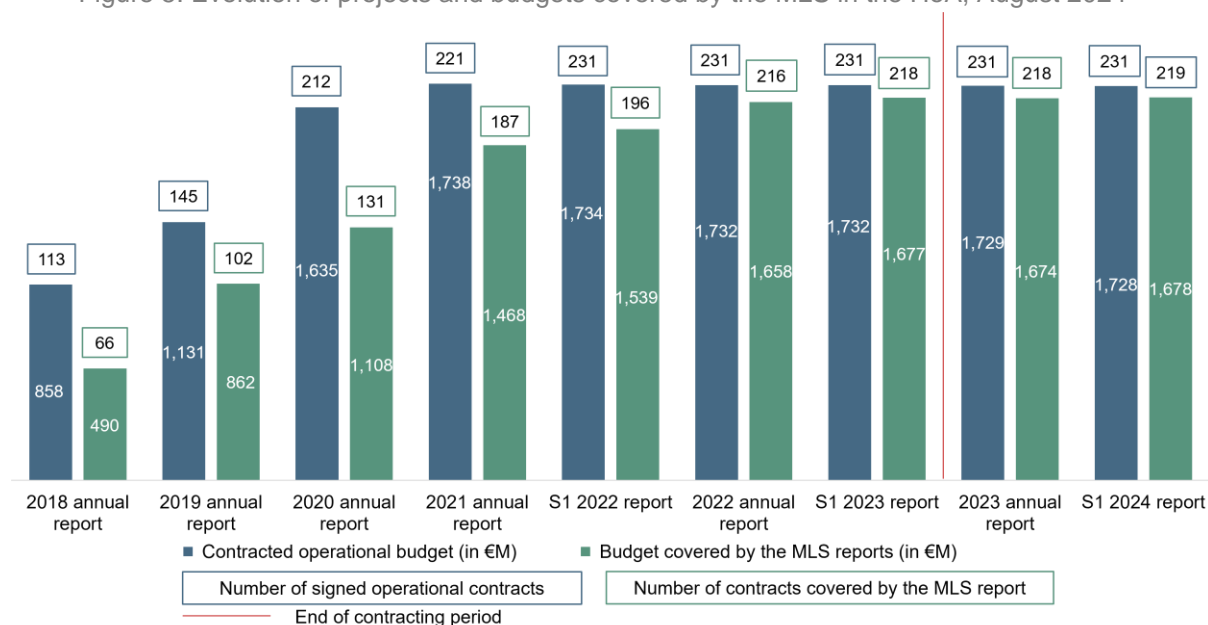
The graph on the following page (Figure 6) shows the budget, lifespan and status of implementation for the 231 operational projects in the HoA window. A total of 178 'non-operational' projects worth €41M, as well as administrative costs, are omitted. The budgets refer solely to EUTF contributions. The length of the bars represents the lifespan of the project, and the height represents the EUTF budget per project. The colour of the bars indicates the status of the project, with projects completed before 1 July 2024 indicated in blue.

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[1] A list of full names of all projects in the report can be found in the Annexes to this report.
[2] Possible discrepancies between the budgets in this graph and the budget changes indicated in the text of this report are due to rounding. Possible discrepancies between figures presented in this graph and the corresponding graph in previous reports are due to budget amendments.
[3] The contracted operational budget has slightly decreased since the 2021 annual report because some completed project budgets have been retroactively adjusted downward, in order to reflect the actual amount paid after final accounting.

Figure 6: EUTF HoA contracted projects by budget and implementation status, August 2024
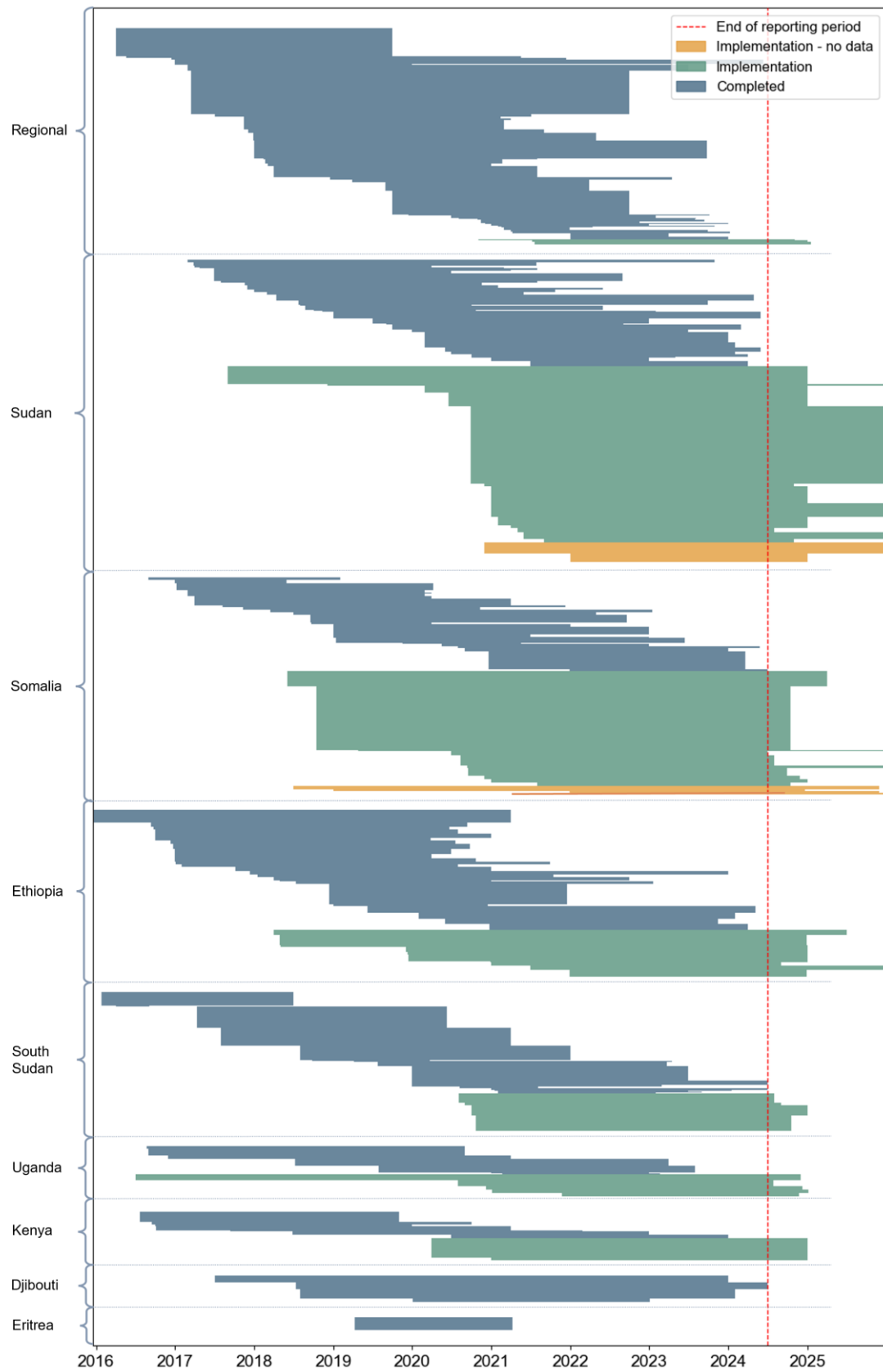
3.2. BUDGET DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTRY, IMPLEMENTING PARTNER AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

EUTF funding in all HoA countries remains largely the same as in the reports that followed the end of contracting in 2021. As of August 2024, Sudan still benefits from the largest amount of EUTF funding in the window, with a total of €442M (or 26% of the total) contracted to 49 projects,[1] although some were paused due to the 2021 military coup d'état and the outbreak of conflict in mid-April 2023 and are now in the process of restarting or reorienting activities. Somalia is second with 44 projects worth €319M (18% of the total), closely followed by regional projects with 43 contracted projects amounting to €317M (also 18% of the total).

Figure 7: Number of operational projects and budgets in the HoA, August 2024
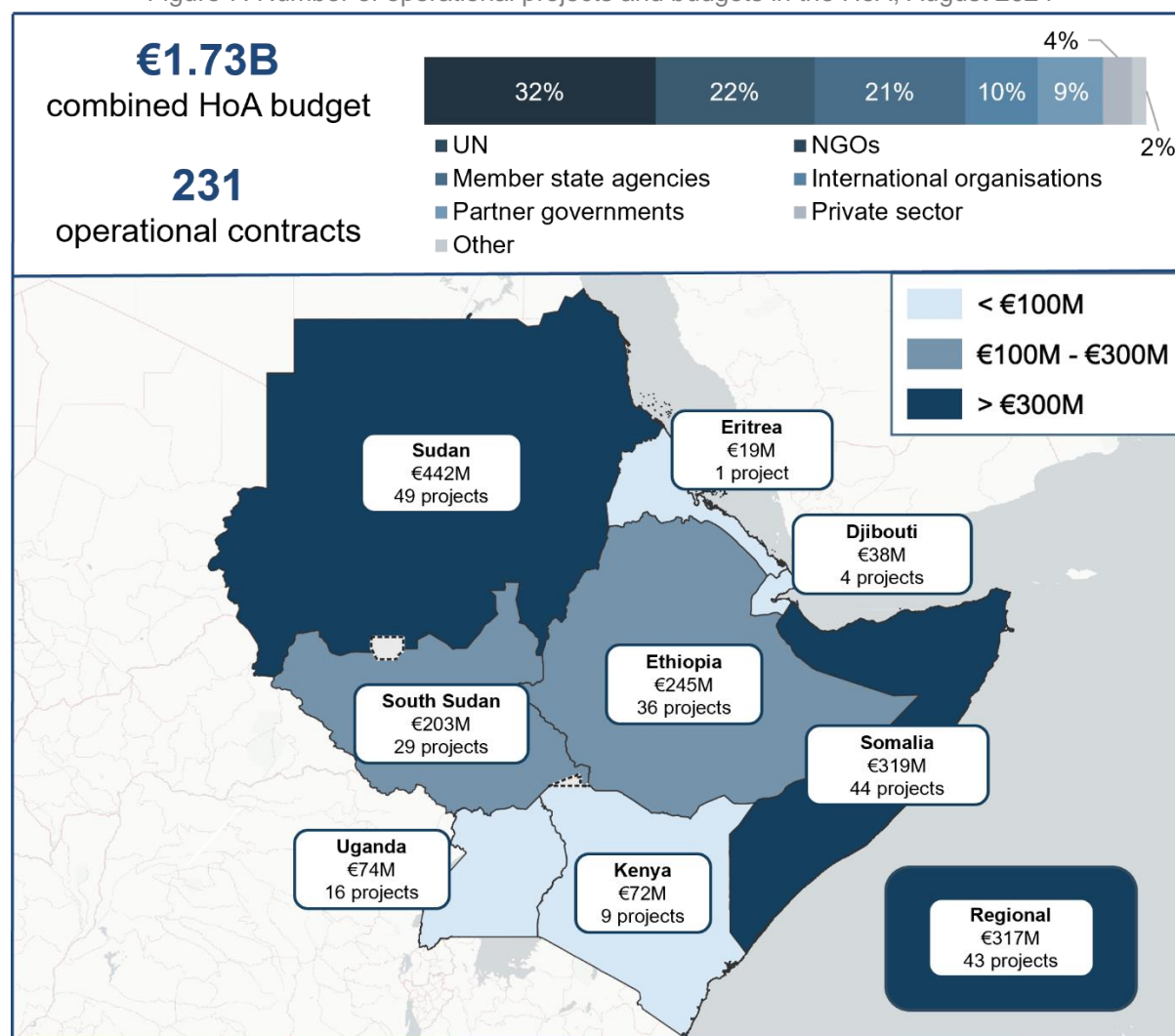
As of August 2024, Ethiopia's operational budget accounts for a total of €245M, representing 14% of the total budget allocated across 36 projects, while in South Sudan, €203M (12% of the total) are distributed across 29 contracts. Uganda and Kenya each account for around 4% of the total portfolio, with €74M in Uganda across sixteen contracts and €72M in Kenya spread over nine contracts. Additionally, 2% (€38M) of the total funding is contracted to four projects in Djibouti. Finally, the Eritrea portfolio, which consisted of a single completed project, accounts for the remaining 1% (€19M).

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[1] The following analysis only includes contracts considered to be 'operational'.

Of the total operational contracted budget (€1.73B), €553M (or 32%) is allocated to projects implemented by United Nations (UN) agencies, funds and programmes. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are the second-largest implementing partner with €373M (22% of the funding), although this is likely an underrepresentation, as a portion of the funds managed by UN and EU member state agencies are often subcontracted to NGOs and civil society organisations (CSOs). EU member state agencies account for €361M (or 21%) of EUTF funding, while international organisations manage 10% (or €173M). Another €159M (or 9% of the funding) are implemented by HoA partner governments[1] and 4% (€78M) by private sector actors.

The largest share of the EUTF's contracted operational budget (€754M or 44% of €1.73B) focuses on resilience building activities (SO2) aimed at strengthening the population's resilience to shocks, including by improving direct service delivery and access to basic services for vulnerable groups. South Sudan and Sudan have 79% and 61% of their budgets dedicated to SO2-related interventions, respectively. Creation of economic and employment opportunities (SO1) is the second-largest strategic objective in the region in terms of funding, with €419M (24% of the total contracted operational budget). Ethiopia (46%) has the highest share of its budget dedicated to SO1 interventions[2] followed by Djibouti and Uganda (each 40%).

Governance, security and conflict prevention activities (SO4) represent a further 18% of the EUTF HoA budget (€315M). The country portfolios with the highest proportion of SO4 funding relative to their overall budget are Somalia (38%), regional projects (22%) and Uganda (22%). Another 12% of the EUTF HoA contracted budget (€201M) supports activities directly related to migration management (SO3), most notably through regional interventions such as the EU-IOM Joint Initiative and the Free Movement programme.[3] Finally, €39M (2% of contracted EUTF funding) are allocated to cross-cutting issues, which comprises activities aimed at improving coordination, information sharing, research and learning between actors working on subjects relevant to the four SOs.

Figure 8: Budget breakdown by Strategic Objectives, August 2024[4]

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4. SITUATION AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

4.1. THE HoA REGION IN S1 2024

Figure 9: Forcibly displaced population in the HoA, as of June 2024[1,2]

Breakdown of displaced and returnee populations in the HoA countries, June 2024								
	Djibouti	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Uganda
Refugees	31,509	1,138	1,064,587	777,354	39,475	474,295	909,325	1,702,278
IDPs			4,385,789	40,000	4,123,499	2,027,331	10,540,215	
Refugee returnees					95,181	1,466,948	150,166	
IDP returnees			2,548,685			2,335,604	1,181,419	
Total	31,509	1,138	7,999,061	817,354	4,258,155	6,304,178	12,781,125	1,702,278

The HoA region continues to host the largest displacement crisis within Africa, with Sudan alone accounting for the largest internally displaced population worldwide.[3] As of June 2024, the region hosted approximately 21.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs)[4] and 5 million refugees and asylum seekers, according to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International

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[1] In the table showing the breakdown of displaced populations in HoA countries, the 'Refugees' category refers to the number of refugees hosted in each country.
[2] Sources are detailed in each country section.
[3] IOM, 'One year of conflict in Sudan: Visualizing the world's largest displacement crisis', April 2024.
[4] IOM DTM, 'Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) – Data portal'. Retrieved on 7 October 2024 at https://dtm.iom.int; CCCM Cluster Somalia, 'Somalia CCCM IDP Site Master List Q2 2024', 22 July 2024.

Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).[1] With recent conflict- and climate-related events exacerbating existing vulnerabilities, the number of IDPs in the region has increased significantly from the 8.6 million reported in 2020. Meanwhile, the refugee and asylum seeker population hosted in the HoA comprises around 13% of the global refugee and asylum seeker population (40 million),[2] while the HoA makes up only around 4% of the global population.

After a long and devastating multi-year drought that lasted from 2020 to mid-2023, the region is currently facing the extreme effects of the El Niño phenomenon.[3] Excessive rainfall during the March-May rainy season triggered severe flooding, causing damage and further mass displacements across the region. As of 30 May 2024, almost 1.2 million people were affected, including 445,422 people who had been displaced and 373 who lost their lives. 590,000 of those affected were in Ethiopia, while Kenya experienced the highest number of displacements (293,200 people).[4] As a result of these extreme weather conditions as well as regional and national instability, 62 million people in the HoA were facing elevated acute food insecurity (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification [IPC] Phase 3 [Crisis]) as of July 2024. Populations in Sudan, Ethiopia and South Sudan are experiencing the most severe levels of hunger in the region.[5]

The HoA is also characterised by a complex and uncertain political landscape, involving persistent conflicts and diplomatic shifts that undermine the stability and development of the region. In the first half of 2024 this included the ongoing conflict in Sudan, the counterinsurgency against al-Shabaab in Somalia, political protests in Kenya and pockets of localised conflicts, including inter- and intra-communal violence in South Sudan. Moreover, tensions between the Governments of Somalia and Ethiopia intensified over the January 2024 signing of a memorandum of understanding between Ethiopia and Somaliland stating that Somaliland would lease part of their coastline to Ethiopia in exchange for possible recognition of Somaliland's independence from Somalia.

These types of events have a significant impact on regional geopolitics and stability. For example, the conflict in Sudan, which started in April 2023, had triggered the displacement of two million people to neighbouring countries as of July 2024, mostly to South Sudan (722,313 people, 78% of whom are South Sudanese returnees), Chad (612,286) and Egypt (500,000).

These dynamics also highlight the fragility of the countries in the region. In 2024, half of the eight countries in the HoA ranked among the top 20 most fragile countries globally, according to the Fragile States Index, with Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan respectively occupying the top three positions.[6, 7] Additionally, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia also rank among the top 20 countries in the world with the lowest levels of peace, according to the Global Peace Index.[8]

Relevant political developments include Somalia becoming part of the East African Community (EAC) in March 2024. Somalia's membership aims to strengthen collaboration and connectivity with other member states, improve transportation links and support regional trade, all of which should boost the country's economic development.[9] In addition, the Africa Facility to Support Inclusive Transitions hosted an inaugural Regional Dialogue Series on Deepening Democracy, Good Governance and Inclusive Political Transitions in the HoA in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in June 2024. The event was attended by civil society, government officials and intergovernmental organisations.[10] The Africa Facility to Support Inclusive Transitions, a joint initiative of the African Union and United Nations Development Programme,

[1] UNHCR, 'Data portal'. Retrieved on 7 October 2024 at https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations.
[2] UNHCR, 'Refugee data finder'. Retrieved on 13 November 2024 at https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download.
[3] UNHCR, 'East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes Region. January – March 2024', 3 June 2024.
[4] OCHA, 'Eastern Africa: Heavy rains and flooding. Flash update #4', 30 May 2024.
[5] WFP, 'Food security and nutrition situation in Eastern Africa - July 2024 update', 16 August 2024.
[6] Ethiopia ranks twelfth.
[7] Fund for Peace, 'Fragile States Index'. Retrieved on 9 October 2024 at https://fragilestatesindex.org/.
[8] Institute for Economics & Peace, 'Global Peace Index 2024', June 2024.
[9] EAC, 'Somalia finally joins EAC as the bloc's 8th Partner State', 4 March 2024.
[10] African Union, 'Building a new era for democracy, good governance and inclusive transitions in the Horn of Africa', 1 July 2024.

UNDP, aims to provide integrated programmatic support to African countries facing complicated political transitions.[1]

4.2. THE EUTF RESPONSE – OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

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

4.2.1. OVERVIEW OF EUTF INDICATOR OUTPUTS

Figure 10: Selected achievements of EUTF-funded programmes in S1 2024, June 2024[2]

Selected S1 2024 achievements

29,767 in S1 2024 people assisted to develop **income-generating activities** (1.3)

Accounts for **4%** of total achievement to date

SUPREME Livelihoods WV in Uganda contributed **63%** of the **S1 2024 output**

213,855 in S1 2024 health-related **basic social services** delivered (2.2)

Accounts for **2%** of total achievement to date

HealthPro AICS in Sudan contributed **66%** of the **S1 2024 output**

6,315 in S1 2024 **returning migrants** benefitting from **post-arrival assistance** (3.5)

Accounts for **5%** of total achievement to date

PROTECT Danish Red Cross in Sudan contributed **100%** of the **S1 2024 output**

41 projects reported data to the MLS in **S1 2024**

30,162 in S1 2024 people participating in **conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities** (4.3)

Accounts for **2%** of total achievement to date

Conflict Resolution NCA community peacebuilding activities in South Sudan contributed **56%** of the **S1 2024 output**

The table on the following page shows the aggregated values reported by HoA projects for 36[3] of the 38 EUTF common output indicators as of 30 June 2024.

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[1] UNDP, 'Inclusive transitions. Africa Facility to Support Inclusive Transition (AFSIT). Strengthening governance and deepening development', 2023.
[2] The number of projects reporting data to the MLS in S1 2024 includes projects that ended during the reporting period and are therefore considered completed in this report.
[3] EUTF indicator 3.1 (Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members) and EUTF indicator 3.11 (Number of awareness raising events on migration) have no reported contribution to date in the HoA window.

Table 3: EUTF common output indicators for all HoA projects, as of June 2024[1,2,3,4]

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	S1 2024	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	49,969	20,524	19,229	14,843	32,524	12,589	2,471	152,149	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	1,934	4,150	491	1,872	7,822	7,507	314	24,091	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	123,872	86,143	105,144	138,125	164,556	100,274	29,767	747,881	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	31,073	21,946	11,215	27,250	29,154	22,507	876	144,021	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	31	6	26	33	39	68	24	228	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	7	25	35	60	14	0	155	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	549	1,116	2,102	2,111	1,929	514	1,529	9,849	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	2,678,280	1,020,377	1,603,726	2,765,009	3,234,324	1,243,113	223,107	12,767,935	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	910,512	349,733	288,775	432,280	449,804	503,728	54,250	2,989,082	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	838,355	1,522,260	1,699,301	215,762	588,227	791,286	9,172	5,664,362	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	119	55	91	60	93	61	0	479	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	48,903	8,151	5,248	35,901	34,327	3,677	174	136,381	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	491,032	638,795	9,756,576	2,519,081	5,158,814	680,219	93,479	19,337,996	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	18,806	34,203	30,606	28,764	21,036	18,302	2,183	153,900	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	3,977,560	1,041,751	1,662,097	6,499,959	3,686,175	947,425	129,924	17,944,891	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	11,704	14,916	11,458	9,789	8,128	135,487	3,256	194,738	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	542,988	167,345	28,606	28,409	58,954	5,452	23	831,777	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	3,709	1,946	1,748	2,458	691	1,004	0	11,556	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	32,842	3,333	1,003	3,516	28,299	45,501	6,315	120,809	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	45,547	3,730	2,825	2,780	3,528	3,634	29	62,073	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	200	351	442	370	210	71	2	1,646	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	6,485	8,482	2,707	7,641	7,029	560	54	32,958	
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	0	306	213	317	119	0	0	955	
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	22	40	94	269	0	0	425	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	53	17	5	6	15	11	0	107	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	60	398	2,935	964	79	2,400	6,838	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	14,485	15,910	6,331	9,764	17,186	6,476	578	70,730	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	29,457	100,784	163,012	561,231	369,390	125,770	30,162	1,379,807	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	196	183	187	251	170	160	7	1,154	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,644	508	321	1,089	883	237	15	4,697	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	231	106	143	405	158	361	12	1,417	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	258	146	258	441	260	94	3	1,459	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	37	30	21	14	16	12	0	130	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	1,148,660	7,309,513	1,124,032	7,030	0	9,589,235	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	114,999	42,413	356,363	0	0	513,775	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	761	2,236	46	4	26	3,073	

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

[2] The sum of Q1 and Q2 2024 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2024 values due to rounding.

[3] The trendlines present the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

[4] Some projects undertook revisions of their data during the S1 2024 data collection period, which, along with smaller corrections, contribute to some discrepancies between the totals reported up to S2 2023 in the 2023 annual report and the S1 2024 report. Most notably, an extensive review of one project in Somalia (COVID-19 Response WHO) led to changes EUTF indicators 2.1 bis, 2.2, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 6.1 and 6.3 as it was discovered that not all historical data for the project had been reported to the MLS. Communication with the IP led to a clarification that a few activities had been misunderstood, resulting in a wider and extensive review together with the implementing partner. To that end, a new reporting template was created and data was added retroactively in collaboration with the IP. Due to considerable changes to historical data, some time was needed to confirm the data points and disaggregations.

4.2.2. GREATER ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Figure 11: Strategic Objective 1 dashboard, HoA, June 2024[1,2,3]

Strategic Objective 1
Greater economic and employment opportunities

219 projects in the report

128 with SO1 outputs

43 SO1 priority

€419M combined SO1 budget
24% of the total EUTF HoA budget

Partner governments 6%
Member state agencies 24%
NGOs 30%
UN 34%
Other 6%

56 implementing partners with SO1 funding

Implementation areas of SO1 priority projects

Number of projects
1
2
3
4

Overview of EUTF results for SO1

152,149 (2% in S1 2024) jobs created or supported (1.1)

24,091 (1% in S1 2024) micro, small and medium enterprises created or supported (1.2)

747,881 (4% in S1 2024) people assisted to develop **income-generating activities** (1.3)

144,021 (1% in S1 2024) people benefitting from **professional trainings (TVET)** and/or skills development (1.4)

228 (11% in S1 2024) industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved (1.5)

Despite the significant economic potential of its young and rapidly growing population, Africa faces significant challenges that negatively impact social, economic and environmental stability across the continent. These include tightened global financial conditions, disrupted supply chains, geopolitical

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[1] EUTF funding data is valid as of August 2024, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €M.
[2] Projects with SO1 priority have a larger budget allocation to SO1 than to any other Strategic Objective, per the MLS portfolio analysis.
[3] 33 projects are represented on the map in this visual. The map only includes projects that implement activities at the first administrative level (e.g. province, county or region). Projects that are implemented only at the national level or that do not provide geographically disaggregated data to the MLS are not included.

tensions, subdued global demand for African commodities such as agricultural foods as well as fuel exports, residual effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the accelerating impact of climate change.[1]

Despite a moderate decline in global food prices in 2024, local food and energy prices in Africa remain under pressure due to the January-April El Niño event, which negatively impacted current harvests and will likely continue to affect food production in Africa in the short term. Food prices are expected to be the primary driver of short-term inflation, with other risks including a weakening of domestic currencies against a stronger US dollar and high interest rates.[2] For instance, in June 2024, the South Sudanese Pound had lost nearly 70% of its value compared to twelve months earlier. Africa is projected to show resilience in the face of these challenges, with real gross domestic product (GDP) growth expected to reach 3.7% in 2024 and 4.3% in 2025, led primarily by Eastern Africa. This makes Africa the second-fastest growing region after Asia, with its growth rate exceeding the 2024 global average of 3.2%.[3]

In this context, EUTF funding continues to assist individuals in developing income-generating activities (IGAs), fostering job creation, and enhancing livelihood opportunities through interventions such as support to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), material support and equipment for IGAs, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and other types of skills development and cash for work activities. The SO1 portfolio (greater economic and employment opportunities) accounts for the second highest amount of contracted funding (€419M) following the SO2 portfolio (strengthening resilience), with the largest portion of SO1 funding devoted to Ethiopia (27%).

Economic empowerment, income generation and employment

EUTF-funded interventions on job creation and livelihood improvements have benefitted 152,149 individuals to date, including 2,471 in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 1.1). Over half of the S1 2024 output (66%) was delivered in Ethiopia, largely through the CRRF ET Job Creation MC project,[4] which created 1,461 jobs (89%) by connecting beneficiaries to private sector roles and self-employment grants in Fafan District, Somali Region. Kenya follows, contributing 655 jobs through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project, which provided wage incentives to schoolteachers and healthcare workers in Turkana County.

Beyond job creation, EUTF has supported small business development, with 24,091 MSMEs created or supported as of June 2024 (EUTF indicator 1.2). In S1 2024 alone, 314 MSMEs were created, with Sudan accounting for 38% of this output. In Sudan, RDPP SD RVO supported 90 MSMEs by providing financial services and creating cooperatives and livelihood groups in Kassala and Al Qadarif States.

EUTF-funded interventions have also promoted efforts to assist individuals with IGAs. As of June 2024, 747,881 individuals have been supported in developing IGAs, including 29,767 in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 1.3). In S1 2024, Uganda accounted for 18,864 beneficiaries (63%), mainly through the SUPREME Livelihoods WV project which provided grants to 18,784 individuals (78% host community, 22% refugees) in Northern Uganda, enabling the establishment of sustainable micro-enterprises to promote income diversification. In Sudan, 9,589 individuals (32%) were supported in the first six months of 2024, notably through the IMPROVE-EU GIZ[5] project, which accounted for 62% of the output delivered by providing IGA trainings in new farming techniques to improve agricultural production as well as on value chain development to enhance market access. The project, WE-RISE AICS,[6] also trained 3,476 individuals (36% of the Sudan output) in financial management, business skills, leadership and cooperative group establishment in Al Qadarif, Kassala and Red Sea States.

Lastly, the EUTF also funds projects that support the construction, expansion or improvement of business and trade-facilitating infrastructures. As of June 2024, 228 industrial parks and/or business

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[1] Afreximbank, 'African trade and economic outlook 2024 - A resilient Africa: Delivering growth in a turbulent world,' 2024.
[2] African Development Bank, 'African economic outlook', 30 May 2024.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Strengthened socio-economic development and better employment opportunities for refugees and host communities in Jigjiga area project.
[5] Integrated measures to promote rural-urban value addition and employment project.
[6] WE-RISE! Women's empowerment for resilience, inclusion, sustainability and environment project.

infrastructures have been constructed, expanded or improved (EUTF indicator 1.5), including 24 in S1 2024. Of the 24 structures reported in the first half of 2024, the ILED RAAISE FAO project[1] rehabilitated sixteen livestock productive infrastructures in Somalia, while the ILED ISED NIS project[2] facilitated the construction of three markets for the sale of fish, livestock and multipurpose uses in Bari and Shabeellaha Administrative Regions. In Ethiopia, the LISEC UNIDO project[3] equipped five slaughterhouses with the required tools and equipment for the production of raw hides and skins, promoting livelihood diversification in Oromia Region.

Economic integration of refugees and asylum seekers

As of June 2024, the HoA region hosts five million refugees and asylum seekers who face significant economic challenges, including legal restrictions that prevent access to livelihood opportunities, language barriers and limited mutual recognition of academic and professional qualifications between countries in the region. Despite commitments made by HoA governments at the 2019 Global Refugee Forum, practical and administrative barriers continue to hinder refugee integration in the areas in which they have settled. Only a quarter of refugees in the region can access wage-earning employment or open bank accounts with UNHCR or government-issued IDs, while just one-third have rights to land access for agriculture, SIM card registration, or the ability to start a business. Moreover, many employers are reluctant to hire refugees even when policies permit it.[4]

However, governments across the region made progress in this area in the first half of 2024. For instance, Djibouti conducted a general population and housing census in April 2024 that included refugees for the first time, as part of the expanded Global Refugee Forum commitments it made in December 2023. Similarly, Uganda included refugees in both the 2023/2024 National Household Survey and the National Population and Housing Census for the first time in May 2024. Additionally, refugees have been integrated into the third Ugandan National Development Plan and will be prioritised in the upcoming National Development Plan (2025 – 2030), which addresses health, education, water, livelihoods and sustainable energy for both refugees and host communities.[5] These developments should facilitate the mainstreaming of refugees into government planning processes.

EUTF-funded interventions aim to equip refugees with tools for socioeconomic integration, primarily through interventions targeting IGAs, TVET and skills development. Refugees account for at least 11% (or 85,593) of all IGA beneficiaries supported to date (EUTF indicator 1.3), including 4,424 refugees supported in S1 2024. Uganda accounts for the vast majority of this result (93%), entirely thanks to the aforementioned SUPREME Livelihoods WV project, which has provided 4,060 refugees in Northern Uganda with grants to support the development of sustainable micro-enterprises to enhance income diversification. Rwanda follows, entirely thanks to the CRRF Direct Maison Shalom project,[6] which has trained 305 refugees in the creation and management of profitable micro-businesses and projects, some of whom also received training in advanced agricultural techniques.

12,349 (or 8%) of the 152,149 jobs created to date have benefitted refugees, including 1,126 created in S1 2024 alone (EUTF indicator 1.1). Ethiopia accounts for 654 of the jobs created in the first half of the year, all thanks to the CRRF ET Job Creation MC project facilitating the employment of young refugees in the private sector in Fafan Zone, Somali Region. This is followed by Kenya, where the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project provided wage incentives to 441 refugee teachers and healthcare workers in Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei refugee settlement.

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[1] Resilient fisheries and livestock value chain for inclusive and sustainable growth in Somalia project.
[2] Infrastructures for socio-economic development (ISED) – Nordic international support foundation project.
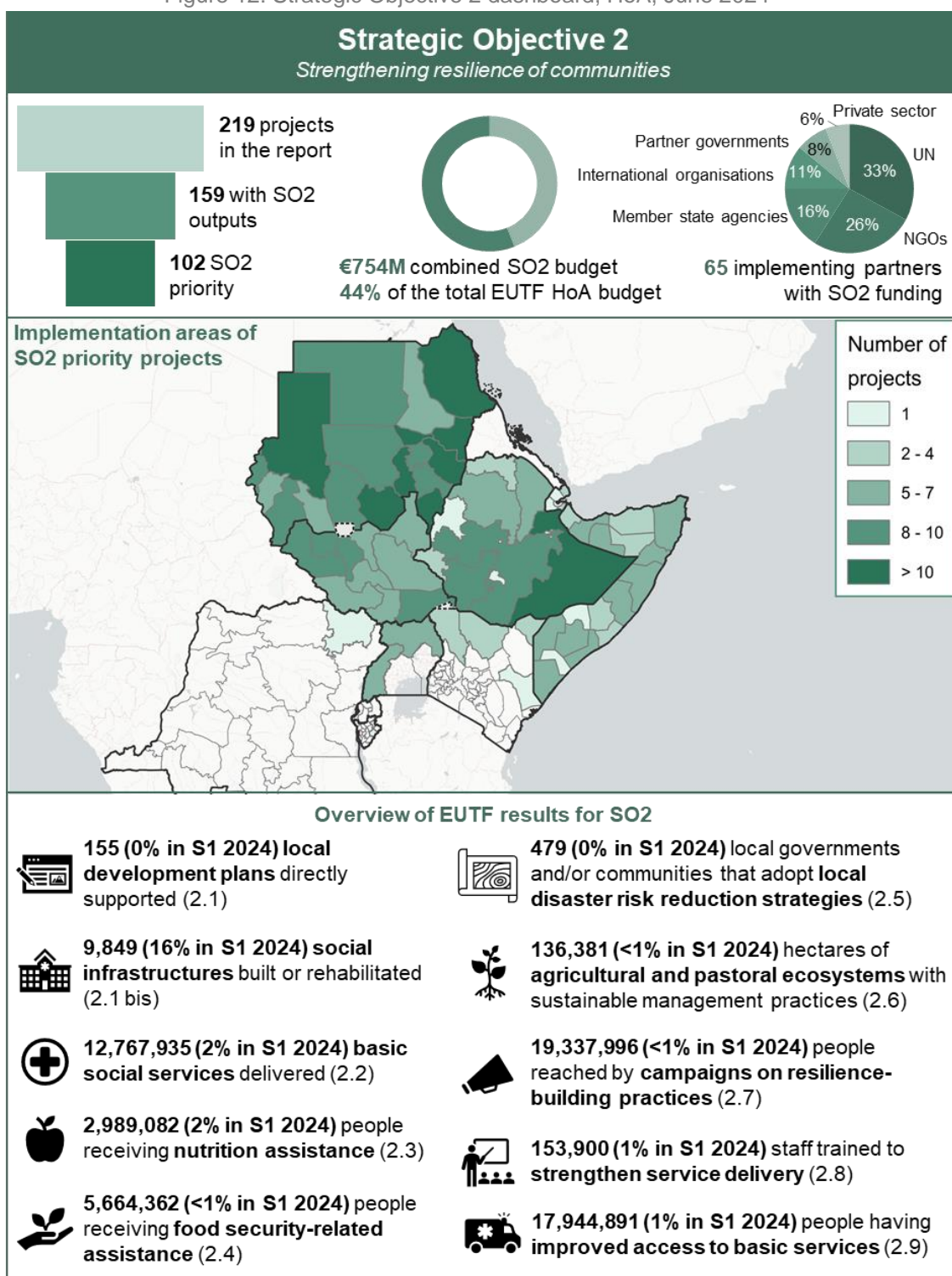[3] Leather initiative for sustainable employment in Ethiopia project.
[4] Joint Data Centre on Forced Displacement, 'Host communities and refugees in the EHAGL', March 2024.
[5] Ibid.
[6] *Sécurité et bien-être accrus des réfugiés du camp de Mahama et de leur communauté d'accueil, complémentarité socio-économique renforcée entre ces groupes project.*

4.2.3. STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES

Figure 12: Strategic Objective 2 dashboard, HoA, June 2024[1,2,3]

Strategic Objective 2
Strengthening resilience of communities

219 projects in the report

159 with SO2 outputs

102 SO2 priority

€754M combined SO2 budget
44% of the total EUTF HoA budget

Private sector 6%
Partner governments 8%
International organisations 11%
Member state agencies 16%
UN 33%
NGOs 26%

65 implementing partners with SO2 funding

Implementation areas of SO2 priority projects

Number of projects
- 1
- 2 - 4
- 5 - 7
- 8 - 10
- > 10

Overview of EUTF results for SO2

155 (0% in S1 2024) local development plans directly supported (2.1)

9,849 (16% in S1 2024) social infrastructures built or rehabilitated (2.1 bis)

12,767,935 (2% in S1 2024) basic social services delivered (2.2)

2,989,082 (2% in S1 2024) people receiving **nutrition assistance** (2.3)

5,664,362 (<1% in S1 2024) people receiving **food security-related assistance** (2.4)

479 (0% in S1 2024) local governments and/or communities that adopt **local disaster risk reduction strategies** (2.5)

136,381 (<1% in S1 2024) hectares of **agricultural and pastoral ecosystems** with sustainable management practices (2.6)

19,337,996 (<1% in S1 2024) people reached by **campaigns on resilience-building practices** (2.7)

153,900 (1% in S1 2024) staff trained to **strengthen service delivery** (2.8)

17,944,891 (1% in S1 2024) people having **improved access to basic services** (2.9)

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[1] EUTF funding data is valid as of August 2024, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

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

[3] 94 projects are represented on the map in this visual. The map only includes projects that implement activities at the first administrative level (e.g. province, county or region). Projects that are implemented only at the national level or that do not provide geographically disaggregated data to the MLS are not included.

After a three-year drought resulting from five consecutive below-average rainy seasons, several countries in the HoA experienced above-average rainfall in 2023, which continued in the first half of 2024. These conditions led to flash floods, riverine floods and landslides in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda, causing mass displacement,[1] damage to properties, livestock and croplands, and reduced access to land in certain areas.[2] As of May 2024, more than 560,000 people in Ethiopia were affected by the extreme weather conditions, as well as 306,520 in Kenya, 268,000 in Somalia and 52,190 in Uganda.[3] From June to September 2024, wetter than normal conditions were expected to continue in Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Eritrea, Djibouti, and Somalia. Although there is a continued risk of flooding, the rain is also expected to support water replenishment and benefit rangelands and pasture regeneration.[4]

Despite a moderate decline in global food prices during the first six months of 2024 following favourable production, prices remained high across Eastern Africa with an average annual inflation rate of 19.1% as of June 2024. South Sudan recorded the highest food inflation rate (96.1%), followed by Ethiopia (22.7%).[5]

The EUTF has contracted €754M to projects aiming to build the resilience of populations, including the most vulnerable and displacement-affected communities (DACs), corresponding to the Fund's second strategic objective (SO2). SO2 continues to represent the largest amount of funding of all SOs in the HoA window, with Sudan being the main recipient (€271M), followed by South Sudan (€160M), Somalia (€123M), Ethiopia (€95M), regional projects (€40M), Kenya (€33M), Uganda (€26M) and Djibouti (€8M). Most SO2 interventions focus on directly delivering or improving access to basic social services (including by building the capacities of service providers), mainly in the education and health sectors, as well as on food security and nutrition. This is complemented by awareness raising on resilience-building practices, support to local development plans and other types of interventions.

Health and WASH

The aforementioned flooding has led to the contamination of water sources, poor sanitation and further reduced access to safe drinking water. This has increased the risk of vector- and water-borne diseases in the region, with spikes in cholera cases reported in Ethiopia (around 15,000 cases) and Somalia (12,000).[6]

Several EUTF-funded programmes aim to support the healthcare sector. As of June 2024, they have delivered 11,046,753 health-related services to households in the HoA, including 213,855 in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 2.2). Almost all (99%) health-related services delivered this semester were medical treatments[7] and the leading beneficiary country was Sudan (67%), distantly followed by Kenya (21%) and Ethiopia (12%). The main contributor was HEALTHPRO AICS,[8] which provided 140,757 people with primary health care services in North and South Darfur States and 41 women with emergency obstetric care services in North Darfur State. Another important contributor to the semester's output is the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project. The project registered 45,449 refugees and host community members to become part of Kenya's National Health Insurance Fund to access health services in and around Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei refugee settlement in Turkana County, Kenya. In addition, RESET Plus AMREF II provided 12,820 people with sexual and reproductive health [SRH], general

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[1] OCHA, 'Eastern Africa: Heavy rains and flooding. Flash update #4', 30 May 2024.
[2] WFP, 'Food security and nutrition situation in Eastern Africa - July 2024 Update', 16 August 2024.
[3] OCHA, 'Eastern Africa: Heavy rains and flooding. Flash update #4', 30 May 2024.
[4] WFP, 'Food security and nutrition situation in Eastern Africa - July 2024 Update', 16 August 2024.
[5] Ibid.
[6] OCHA, 'Eastern Africa: Heavy rains and flooding. Flash update #4', 30 May 2024.
[7] The remaining 1% was psychosocial support.
[8] Humanitarian development peace nexus: Strengthening a decentralized health system for protracted displaced population in North and South Darfur AICS project.

health, nutrition or family planning services in Afar, Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regions, Ethiopia.

In parallel, EUTF-financed projects improved access to health facilities for 3,674,273 people, including 58,944 in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 2.9). To date, Ethiopia (72%) has been the country with the largest number of people with improved access to health facilities and all of this semester's outputs were reported in Ethiopia. RESET Plus AMREF II accounted for 93% of the result improving access to SRH and family planning services for 35,062 people and to youth-friendly health services and family planning and reproductive health products for 20,032 people by enhancing outreach capacity in Afar, Amhara, Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regions.

EUTF-funded projects have also reached 1,065,176 people with health-related sensitisation campaigns, including 68,279 people in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 2.7). Historically, South Sudan (39%) and Ethiopia (38%) have been the main beneficiary countries of these types of interventions. This semester, 94% of the collective output was reported in Ethiopia thanks to Stability & Services Gambella IRC I and II, which together sensitised a total of 64,368 host community members on available health services and other related topics. In addition, PROTECT Danish Red Cross reached 3,911 IDPs, host community members and migrants with health campaigns in Northern and Red Sea States in Sudan.

Besides supporting health services, the EUTF has also funded the implementation of projects that aim to improve access to WASH facilities. To date, EUTF-funded projects have built or rehabilitated 8,002 WASH structures, including 1,303 in S1 2024, accounting for the largest biannual output reported to date (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). So far, the main beneficiary country has been Sudan (49%), followed by the DRC (16%) and Somalia (11%), while the majority of the reported facilities consist of hygiene and sanitation facilities (67%), followed by water facilities (30%).[1] BRICK UNICEF is responsible for virtually all S1 2024 outputs building 1,299 latrines in West Kordofan State, Sudan. Through the construction of latrines, the project was also responsible for all of this semester's WASH beneficiaries (995),[2] with 2,800,937 beneficiaries reported to date by EUTF-funded projects (EUTF indicator 2.9).

Food security and nutrition

The HoA region is one of the most food insecure regions in the world.[3] As of July 2024, 62 million people in the region were estimated to be experiencing elevated acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), according to the World Food Programme. In addition, around 11.6 million children under the age of five were experiencing acute malnutrition, including 2.9 million severe cases.[4]

Projects funded by the EUTF collectively delivered food security-related assistance to 9,172 people in S1 2024, out of 5,664,362 people reached to date (EUTF indicator 2.4). So far, the main beneficiary countries have been Ethiopia (43%) and South Sudan (31%), but this semester most outputs were reported in Sudan and Ethiopia (39% each). In Ethiopia, Stability & Development Tigray Trócaire was responsible for the whole result and provided 2,758 farmers with poultry and 812 farmers with crop and vegetable seeds and farming tools in Tigray Region. RDPP SD RVO was responsible for 95% of the output reported in Sudan. It provided 3,260 people with packages for rainfed crops and 72 farmers with solar irrigation stations and trained 75 farmers in farmer field schools and fifteen women on processing dairy and livestock byproducts in Al Qadarif and Kassala States.

EUTF-funded projects also provide capacity building to staff from local authorities and basic service providers to strengthen food security. To date, 30,534 staff have benefitted from capacity building to strengthen food security (EUTF indicator 2.8). The CRRF KE Self-Reliance project was entirely responsible for the S1 2024 output, training 755 agricultural community extension workers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) in Turkana County, Kenya.

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[1] The remaining 3% is unspecified.
[2] To date, BRICK UNICEF has constructed 3,065 latrines in West Kordofan State, benefitting 6,134 people.
[3] WHO, 'Greater Horn of Africa (GHoA) - Food insecurity and health crisis: Public Health Situation Analysis (PHSA)', 9 July 2024.
[4] WFP, 'Food security and nutrition situation in Eastern Africa - July 2024 update', 16 August 2024.

Photo 1: Women supported through FAO's agriculture activities for refugees and host community members in Kalobeyei, Turkana County, Kenya[1]

While food security-related interventions focus on improving the availability, accessibility, and efficient utilisation of food, complementary nutrition interventions aim to promote positive nutrition and decrease malnutrition rates across the region. In S1 2024, EUTF-funded programmes provided 54,250 people with nutrition assistance, out of 2,989,082 people reached to date (EUTF indicator 2.3). The semester's assistance mainly consisted of malnutrition treatment (63%) and nutrition supplies (36%)[2], with the majority of beneficiaries being host community members (76%)[3] and female (63%)[4]. Nearly all (95%) of the S1 2024 output was reported by Improving Nutrition WFP in Al Qadarif and Kassala States in Sudan. This semester the project: treated 26,130 children under five and 7,607 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), reached 13,103 children under two and 3,952 PLWs with food-based prevention of MAM, and provided 800 children under five with micronutrient powders.

Outcome analysis 1: Social Transfers to Vulnerable Somali People Programme in eighteen districts across eleven regions in Somalia: ILED SAGAL CW project – Endline evaluation

ILED SAGAL CW		Main targets	
📇 Social Transfers to Vulnerable Somali (SAGAL)	🗓️ From **December 2020** to **March 2023**	👫	IDPs, returnees and host communities
🎯 **Objective:** to provide cash-based social transfers while concurrently building systems in collaboration with the government to enhance the delivery of social protection.	🪙 **Budget:** €27M 👥 **Lead IP:** Concern Worldwide	🏛️	Federal and State authorities

From December 2020 to March 2023, Concern Worldwide led the ILED SAGAL project in 18 districts across Somalia (Borama, Hargeisa, Berbera, Burco, Bosaso, Qardho, Garowe, Eyl, Galkacyo,

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[1] Photo credit: FAO (CRRF KE Self-Reliance project).
[2] The remaining 1% comprised nutrition-sensitive agricultural training.
[3] The remaining beneficiaries were refugees (26%) and vulnerable people or potential migrants (1%).
[4] The remaining beneficiaries were male (41%) or of unspecified gender (2%).

Cadaado, Dhusamareb, Cabudwaaq, Beledweyne, Jowhar, Afgoye, Kismayo, Dolow and Beled Xaawo). The project aimed to provide cash-based social transfers while simultaneously building social protection systems in collaboration with the government to enhance the delivery of these services.

ILED SAGAL CW comprised four distinct models of intervention, each representing a specific framework designed to target different groups and achieve particular outcomes. Individual endline evaluation surveys were conducted for each intervention model. Baseline data is available for the first three models but is limited for the fourth.

Model 1 aimed to increase **access to health and nutrition services** for mothers and children by targeting pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) in their third trimester of pregnancy through monthly cash transfers as well as training and sensitisation on preventing child malnutrition.

- The Model 1 endline survey showed that the median **income** of beneficiary households decreased from USD 120 at baseline to USD 100 at endline, while the median expenditure increased from USD 115 to USD 120. The decreased income is explained by the negative impact of extreme weather events on economic activities in parts of the implementation area and the increased expenditure by the 7.1% inflation rate at the end of 2023, mainly caused by escalating food prices. On the other hand, the average total debt decreased from USD 35 to USD 5. According to the final report, this could be attributed to the project's cash assistance, which reduced the need to acquire debt and may therefore have played an important role in stabilising beneficiaries' respective financial situations during an economically challenging period.

- With regard to **food security**, the percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score (FCS) increased from 52% at baseline to 56% at endline. In addition, the percentage of households with high dietary diversity increased from 38% at baseline to 45% at endline. These positive results were attributed to the project's efforts to enhance the health and nutrition status of mothers and their children through training and improved access to health services. The evaluation also assessed beneficiaries according to the Reduced Coping Strategy Index, which measures the use of coping mechanisms to deal with food insecurity, with a high score indicating a negative food security situation. At baseline, 13% of the households had a high Reduced Coping Strategy Index score, compared to 16% at endline. According to the endline evaluation, these results reflect the worsening economic and food security situation among the population.

Model 2 aimed to improve human capital among unemployed youths aged 15 to 21 years by **supporting education and skills development** and improving incomes and livelihoods through trainings, the facilitation of internships and monthly stipends.

- According to a tracer study conducted by Concern Worldwide, the project had a modest effect on **livelihoods**, with 25%[1] of the supported youths securing employment by the end of the intervention. Most (64%) of the employed youths were reportedly self-employed and 27% worked for private enterprises. The majority (91%) attributed their employment to the skills training provided by the project and 57% of the self-employed youth stated that the project grants contributed to the start-up of their business. However, the majority (75%) of the supported youths were still unemployed at the time of the tracer study. According to beneficiaries, this could be attributed to scarce job opportunities, job selection based on nepotism and incomplete toolkits provided by the project.[2]

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[1] 25% accounts for 537 people, with 2,147 youths trained in total.
[2] The project provided the youth with 'start-up toolkits' pertaining to the training they had attended (such as tailoring, carpentry, welding, plumbing, business administration, computer and IT skills, electrician, mobile repairing, mechanics, graphic design, beautification, cooking, hospitality, decoration) to support them in starting a business or gaining employment. Some of these toolkits were incomplete according to the endline evaluation. The evaluation does not reveal which (type of) items were missing.

- Outcomes around **food security** and resilience are mixed as well. The survey shows a decrease in acceptable FCS from 62% at baseline to 44% at endline, and the percentage of Model 2 individuals with a high dietary diversity score decreased from 60% to 40% at endline. Despite these significant decreases among some beneficiaries, the percentage of households that are always able to **meet basic needs** increased from 15% at baseline to 22% at endline. However, there is still a significant portion of beneficiaries (30%) who report rarely being able to meet their basic needs and, at the same time, the evaluation also shows an increase in the resilience to shocks among households from 45% at baseline to 64% at endline. Although the positive outcomes are attributed by the final evaluation to the project's activities, the reasons for this are unclear, as are possible reasons for the negative outcomes.

Model 3 aimed to alleviate the economic strain caused by COVID-19 on the **elderly** (people above 55) by providing monthly **cash assistance, hygiene sessions and information on COVID-19 and common illnesses.**

- Household **income** improved among Model 3 beneficiaries, from an average income of USD 100 at baseline to USD 125 at endline. Average expenditure also increased from USD 115 at baseline to USD 135 at endline.
- The Model 3 beneficiaries were assessed as more **food secure** at the end of the project, with the endline survey showing an increase in households with an acceptable FCS from 27% at baseline to 47% at endline. According to the final report, beneficiaries stated that the project's cash assistance had played an important role in improving their access to food and necessities.
- The project's efforts to increase knowledge among the elderly of good **WASH** practices led to slight increases in awareness of critical times for hand washing, from 72% at baseline to 77% at endline, and of ways to prevent WASH-related diseases, from 65% at baseline to 67% at endline. In addition, access to both soap and water increased from 52% at baseline to 70% at endline as a result of the project's cash assistance.
- The percentage of households stating never being able to **meet basic needs** decreased from 38% at baseline to 8% at endline. Furthermore, the evaluation shows an increased resilience to shocks among households, from 26% at baseline to 41% at endline.

Model 4 aimed to alleviate economic strain on people living with **disabilities** (PWDs) and to increase their **access to basic specialised services** by providing them with monthly cash transfers.

- Increases were observed for both the average **income** of Model 4 households (from USD 103 at baseline to USD 119 at endline) as well as their average food expenditure (from USD 97 at baseline to USD 117 at endline), indicating improved financial stability according to the evaluation.
- 43% of the supported households had an acceptable FCS at endline, but unfortunately no baseline data is available for comparison. Meanwhile, households used several coping strategies at endline. For example, 71% of the households stated that adults in the household reduced their food intake in order for the children to eat enough food and 80% of the households relied on borrowed food or assistance from relatives and friends. Again, there is no baseline data available for these indicators.
- Among the beneficiaries, the percentage of households stating that they are always able to **meet basic needs** increased from 18% at baseline to 25% at endline. The increase is explained by the cash transfers implemented by the project.

The findings indicate that the project achieved mixed results across the different components of the intervention. The positive results are mostly attributed by the final evaluations to project activities and

particularly to the cash assistance, while the negative results are mainly explained by external factors such as extreme weather events and inflation. However, the evaluations did not provide explanations for the significantly better outcomes observed among Model 3 and Model 4 beneficiaries, missing an opportunity to inform future replication and scaling efforts.

Energy

Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for 83% of the global electricity access deficit.[1] In the HoA region specifically, access varies widely across the region. For example, 80% of Kenya's population had access to electricity in 2020, compared to less than 10% of the population in South Sudan.[2]

In S1 2024, EUTF-funded projects achieved significant results with several energy-related activities that provided 37,150 people with improved access to energy-related benefits. This accounts for 38% of the total output (97,290 people) reported to date and the largest result since 2018 (EUTF indicator 2.9). *Alianza Shire* is solely responsible for this semester's output and benefitted 37,150 refugees with 207 solar streetlights in Kobe camp in Somali Region, Ethiopia. Through the same activity *Alianza Shire* also accounted for 93% of the 222 energy-related infrastructures built or rehabilitated in S1 2024, representing the largest biannual output to date (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). So far, EUTF-funded projects have built or rehabilitated 596 energy-related infrastructures. The remaining S1 2024 outputs were reported by RDPP SD RVO, which constructed ten solar irrigation stations in Al Qadarif and Kassala States, Sudan, and RED Save the Children, which developed five community-based energy hubs in Northern Uganda.
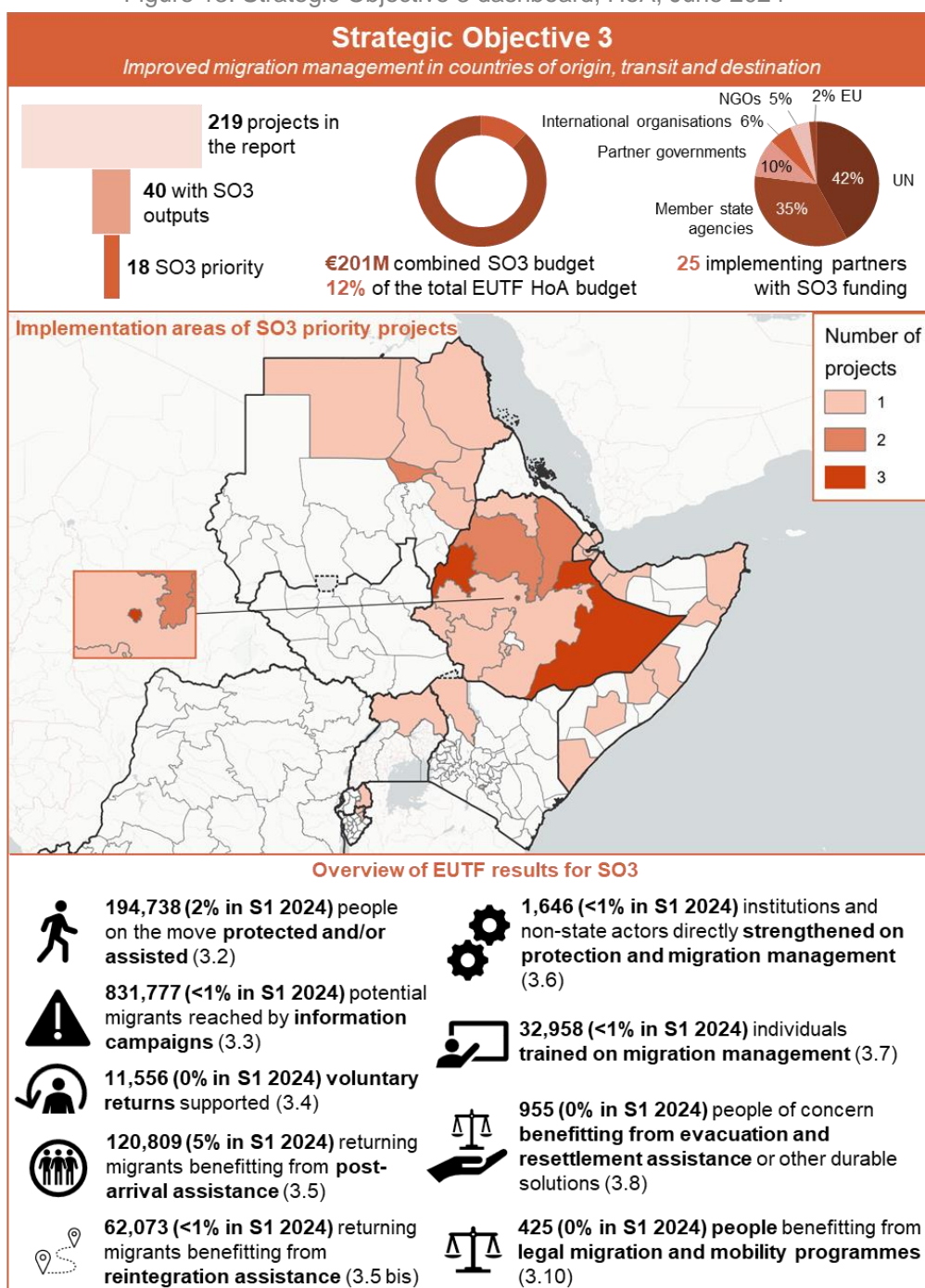
As of June 2024, EUTF-funded projects also reached 141,479 people with energy-related sensitisation campaigns, including 11,778 people in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 2.7). RED Save the Children was solely responsible for the semester's result and reached 11,778 people in Northern and Western Uganda with a range of activities, from awareness raising on renewable and sustainable energy technologies to dialogue meetings on women's participation in energy, environment conservation and climate change response.

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[1] International Energy Agency, International Renewable Energy Agency, United Nations Statistics Division, World Bank, and WHO, 'Tracking SDG 7: The energy progress report', 2024.
[2] International Energy Agency, 'Clean energy transition in the Greater Horn of Africa', October 2022.

4.2.4. IMPROVED MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

Figure 13: Strategic Objective 3 dashboard, HoA, June 2024[1,2,3]

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

219 projects in the report

40 with SO3 outputs

18 SO3 priority

€201M combined SO3 budget
12% of the total EUTF HoA budget

NGOs 5%   2% EU
International organisations 6%
Partner governments
Member state agencies
UN 42%
35%
10%

25 implementing partners with SO3 funding

Implementation areas of SO3 priority projects

Number of projects
1
2
3

Overview of EUTF results for SO3

194,738 (2% in S1 2024) people on the move **protected and/or assisted** (3.2)

831,777 (<1% in S1 2024) potential migrants reached by **information campaigns** (3.3)

11,556 (0% in S1 2024) voluntary returns supported (3.4)

120,809 (5% in S1 2024) returning migrants benefitting from **post-arrival assistance** (3.5)

62,073 (<1% in S1 2024) returning migrants benefitting from **reintegration assistance** (3.5 bis)

1,646 (<1% in S1 2024) institutions and non-state actors directly **strengthened on protection and migration management** (3.6)

32,958 (<1% in S1 2024) individuals **trained on migration management** (3.7)

955 (0% in S1 2024) people of concern **benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance** or other durable solutions (3.8)

425 (0% in S1 2024) people benefitting from **legal migration and mobility programmes** (3.10)

As previously mentioned, the HoA hosts the largest displacement crisis in Africa. Steadily increasing levels of external and internal displacement are largely a result of recurring conflict and insecurity in

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[1] EUTF funding data is valid as of August 2024, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

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

[3] 10 projects are represented on the map in this visual. The map only includes projects that report results at the first administrative level (e.g., province, county or region). Projects that are implemented only at the national level or that do not provide geographically disaggregated data to the MLS are not included.

countries such as the DRC and Somalia, new conflicts such as the 2020-22 civil war in Ethiopia's Tigray Region and the ongoing conflict in Sudan, as well as climate-related dynamics such as the three-year drought from 2020 to 2023 and the large-scale flash floods in the first half of 2024.[1]

The region also sees large movements of people across its borders into neighbouring countries (which represent 55% of international migratory movements from the region) and along the Eastern Route (42%), followed distantly by the Southern and Northern Routes (3% combined).[2] In the first half of 2024, migration along the Eastern Route increased from Ethiopia to Djibouti by 47% in April and May 2024 compared to the same two months in 2023. The 37,256 new arrivals in Djibouti reported by IOM's DTM during these two months were linked to increasing conflict and political violence mainly in Ethiopia's Amhara, Tigray and Oromia Regions.[3]

However, onward movements to Yemen decreased by 87% during the same two months compared to the same period in 2023 (from 24,877 arrivals to 3,164 arrivals), which can be attributed to a military campaign launched by Yemen and Saudi Arabia in mid-2023 to curb migration. This campaign, which was extended into 2024, is one of several government and institutional initiatives implemented in the first half of the year to curb the high level of migration along routes originating from the HoA. Other examples include new visa restrictions for Ethiopians seeking to enter the EU that were announced at the end of April, and a new migration agreements between the EU and Egypt aiming to collaborate on migration issues from North Africa. A decrease in East African migrants travelling along the Mediterranean route and arriving in Italy was also observed between Q1 and Q2 2024 (31,695 arrivals in Q2, marking a 23% decrease between quarters), which may reflect stricter measures, arrests and deportations from North Africa before migrants can arrive in Europe.[4]

Migration management (SO3) constitutes the smallest SO portfolio in the HoA, representing €201M (12%) of contracted EUTF funds. The regional portfolio comprises the majority of SO3-allocated funding (70%), while Ethiopia represents the largest country-level portfolio (accounting for 14% of all SO3 funding). EUTF projects with SO3 funding aim to provide institutional support to migration governance and management, as well as direct support to beneficiaries in the form of protection or assistance provided in transit, immediate post-arrival assistance and long-term reintegration support.

40 projects have contributed to the EUTF's collective SO3 results, although many key contributing projects (such as BMM[5] I and II, Disrupting Criminal Networks[6] implemented by CIVIPOL, and the EU-IOM JI[7]) ended in or prior to 2022. In S1 2024, only four remaining projects reported SO3-relevant data. Most notably, PROTECT Danish Red Cross, implemented together with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), assisted a considerable number of migrants in transit, refugees, IDPs and returning migrants before ending in March 2024. Following the outbreak of conflict in Sudan in April 2023, the project expanded its mandate by activating emergency responses and outreach teams to assist IDPs (instead of primarily assisting returnees and migrants in transit found in vulnerable situations travelling through the HoA).

Protection

In 2023, the highest annual number of people in the HoA to seek assistance at IOM's Migration Response Centres was recorded (registering 36,813 migrants).[8] In the first half of 2024, an additional 12,002 migrants were registered, identified and provided with short-term support in the centres situated along key migration corridors. Many of the arrivals registered in the centres were fleeing ongoing conflict

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[1] MMC, 'Mixed migration review 2023: Regional issues through regional perspectives', 2023.
[2] IOM DTM, 'Displacement tracking matrix – East and Horn of Africa', 29 August 2023.
[3] MMC, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 2 2024', 2024.
[4] MMC, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 1 2024', 2024; MMC, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 2 2024', 2024.
[5] Better Migration Management programme.
[6] Disrupting criminal trafficking and smuggling networks through increased anti-money laundering and financial investigation capacity in the greater Horn of Africa project.
[7] EU-IOM Joint Initiative for migrant protection and reintegration in the Horn of Africa programme.
[8] IOM DTM, 'Migration response centres – Annual overview 2023', 2024.

across Sudan and in several regions of Ethiopia (mainly Oromia and Amhara), with children constituting around 25% of those supported.[1] In the first six months of 2024, 1.6 million Sudanese people were newly displaced internally, many of whom had already experienced repeated displacements.[2] IDPs and others in Sudan suffer from limited access to basic services amid the country's deteriorating safety system and high risks of human rights violations.[3]

To date, 194,738 people on the move have been assisted or protected (EUTF indicator 3.2) in the HoA. Of these, 69% have been assisted since the outbreak of conflict in Sudan in April 2023, making Sudan the country with the highest number of beneficiaries to date (76% of the total output), distantly followed by Djibouti (17%) and Ethiopia (3%). Protection and assistance to large numbers of migrants, refugees and IDPs continued into the first half of 2024, as 3,256 people were assisted through PROTECT Danish Red Cross in Q1. Of these, 3,220 people (74% of whom were migrants in transit and at least 24% were IDPs[4]) received food and non-food items, assistance and protection services, and another 36 unaccompanied minors received age-appropriate support and referrals. Most of the people assisted in S1 2024 were reported in the IDP-populated states of River Nile (59%), Northern (35%), and Red Sea (6%). The three states alone host more than 1.4 million displaced people as of June 2024.[5]

Focus box 1: PROTECT Danish Red Cross, Final narrative report

Sudan has long hosted a large refugee population and served as a country of transit for migrants from the HoA and southern Africa travelling along the Northern Route towards northern Africa and Europe. From October 2020 to March 2024, **the PROTECT – Protection of persons of concern and vulnerable migrants along migratory routes in Sudan – project was implemented** by the Danish Red Cross in partnership with SRCS. The project's aim was to improve the protection of migrants in vulnerable situations who were intercepted and identified along the Northern migratory route in Sudan.

Initially focused on returnees and migrants in transit, the project expanded its mandate, following the onset of conflict in Sudan, activating emergency response and outreach teams, to assist IDPs. An **endline evaluation** was undertaken in three locations (Northern State, River Nile, and Red Sea) with remote support from a consultancy firm in Nairobi as well as from the DRC country office and headquarters. Due to the inaccessibility of Khartoum because of the conflict, the evaluation did not include that location.

Throughout its implementation, the project worked to deliver immediate lifesaving support in emergency contexts, improve access to health, assistance and protection services, as well as on advocacy to improve safety and dignity for migrants and host communities. Through the final report, **PROTECT by Danish Red Cross and SRCS reported key achievements on the number of people reached, engagement with stakeholders and capacities built of local communities**.

First, the project considerably exceeded its targets of reaching 12,000 migrants and 9,000 host community members, with more than 200,000 individuals reached in Northern, Khartoum, Red Sea and River Nile States, due to the emergency response and efficient internal activity and budget reviews led to respond to the growth of IDPs in Sudan.

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[1] IOM, 'Migration response centres'. Retrieved on 3 November 2024 at https://eastandhornofafrica.iom.int/migration-response-centres.
[2] UNHCR, 'Data and statistics – Mid-year trends 2024', 2024.
[3] UNHCR, 'Protection brief: Sudan', April 2024.
[4] Projects in the HoA sometimes operate in areas where there can be uncertainty about the beneficiary status of different populations due to the fluidity of dynamics on the ground.
[5] IOM DTM, 'Mobility update (3) Sudan', 25 June 2024.

Second, the project **engaged** key stakeholders including **local authorities and communities, migrants and partners in planning, implementation and decision-making**, which helped enhance service delivery to both migrants and host communities. For example, a memorandum of understanding was signed with health facilities and department for issuing health insurance through the Ministry of Health to improve access to health services, and engagement with authorities helped change negative perceptions and treatments of migrants. The latter included helping IDP children to access education by addressing barriers (such as lack of documentation) denying them of an education.

Lastly, PROTECT helped **build the capacities of local communities and migrants** by selecting and training volunteers to carry out activities on first aid, health and hygiene promotion, information sharing including on rights, self-protection, social cohesion activities, among others, and thereby, ensure a greater sense of ownership for community members as well as migrants. '***The project is very useful for me because we left our homes after the war in Khartoum, and we did not have any place to live or a place to receive assistance. (…) The project provided us with moral support as we were afraid and unstable due to the forced displacement that occurred. (…) Now, with the food it provides me, I can make some pastries and sell them to earn a source of income'*,** said one IDP supported in River Nile State.

Children's and young people's rights were also integrated into several components of the project. SRCS staff and stakeholders were trained on child protection services to increase their knowledge of child-specific needs, child-focused activities were implemented through community centres and child-friendly spaces, and unaccompanied children were assisted mainly in River Nile State. The project increased youth engagement by leveraging on a network of volunteers, many of whom were young people, to undertake community outreach sessions.

To date, migrants in transit account for more than half of the protection and assistance support provided to people on the move (54%), followed by IDPs (38%), refugees and asylum seekers (8%) and victims of trafficking and unaccompanied minors (less than 1% each). The majority (73%) have been reached with multiple forms of protection assistance (including blankets, hygiene kits, food assistance and other types of support), followed by medical treatment (8%) and legal support for refugee status determination (6%).

Return and reintegration

Although return efforts are often complicated by protracted conflict and insecurity in the region, large-scale return and reintegration initiatives continue to take place as conditions improve in some countries or areas of origin. For example, following the displacement of more than 400,000 Burundians fleeing political violence in 2015,[1] around 243,900 Burundians have been supported to return to Burundi as of mid-2024 in light of improved conditions in the country.[2] Similarly, since 2014, 139,155 Somali refugees have returned to areas of Somalia that are now under federal government control.[3]

At the start of 2024, Ethiopia's government announced the resumption of activities targeting the repatriation of 70,000 of the estimated 450,000 undocumented Ethiopians living in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.[4] From January to May, 27,000 Ethiopians were repatriated. In parallel, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia regularly conducts mass arrests of irregular migrants, including almost 15,000 migrants in a single week in April 2024, the majority of whom were Ethiopian nationals. Meanwhile, reports from the first half of 2024 indicate that Egyptian authorities have detained and deported Sudanese who fled the war in Sudan entering Egypt irregularly, holding men, women, and children in poor conditions while

[1] MMC, 'Mixed migration review 2023: Regional issues through regional perspectives', 2023.
[2] UNHCR, 'Burundi operations overview, February 2024', 11 March 2024.
[3] UNHCR, 'East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes Region, April – June 2024', 30 June 2024.
[4] MMC, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 1 2024', 2024.

awaiting deportation to Sudan. Many Sudanese lack formal identity documentation and have therefore turned to smugglers to escape the ongoing conflict, especially since Egypt imposed stricter entry regulations in mid-2023.[1]

Historically, EUTF projects in the HoA have provided significant support to returning migrants and refugees through post-arrival assistance to respond to the vulnerabilities they face in countries of transit or origin. To date, 120,809 returning migrants and refugees have benefitted from post-arrival assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5), more than half of whom (52%) were reported by the CRRF DIRECT Protection and Assistance project in Burundi,[2] which ended in December 2023. Burundi has also accounted for 52% of the support provided to date, followed by Somalia (24%) and Sudan (18%), with most returning migrants and refugees benefitting from a package of support items (60%), legal documentation (20%) and food (14%).

This support continued into S1 2024, during which 6,315 returning migrants and refugees benefitted from post-arrival assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5). Sudan accounted for all people supported through the continued assistance provided by PROTECT Danish Red Cross to returnees in the country. The project provided all 6,315 returning migrants (24% of whom were children under eighteen and 29% of whom were women) with food and non-food items in Northern State, Sudan.

The EUTF portfolio has also provided reintegration support to strengthen the reintegration of migrants and refugees returning to their countries of origin across the HoA. To date, 62,073 returning migrants have benefitted from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5 bis), mostly in Somalia (68%) and Ethiopia (17%). In S1 2024, 29 returnees received reintegration assistance in Ethiopia through the Sustainable Reintegration RRS project's TVET, financial literacy, life skills development and entrepreneurship trainings.

Institutional and staff capacity building

EUTF projects have also supported national and regional institutional capacity building by strengthening government institutions and non-state actors and training relevant staff on migration management-related topics. To date, the capacities of 1,646 institutions and non-state actors have been strengthened on migration management (EUTF indicator 3.6), almost half of which were reported in Ethiopia (48%). Most of the support to institutions and non-state actors have involved strengthening expertise on return and reintegration (42%), largely as a result of the EU-IOM JI's efforts to provide technical and capacity building support on return and reintegration to governments and other partners in the HoA. In the first half of 2024, UNHCR supported the Department for Refugee Services in Kenya through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project, while stakeholders were trained in standard operating procedures on return and reintegration through the Sustainable Reintegration RRS project in Ethiopia.
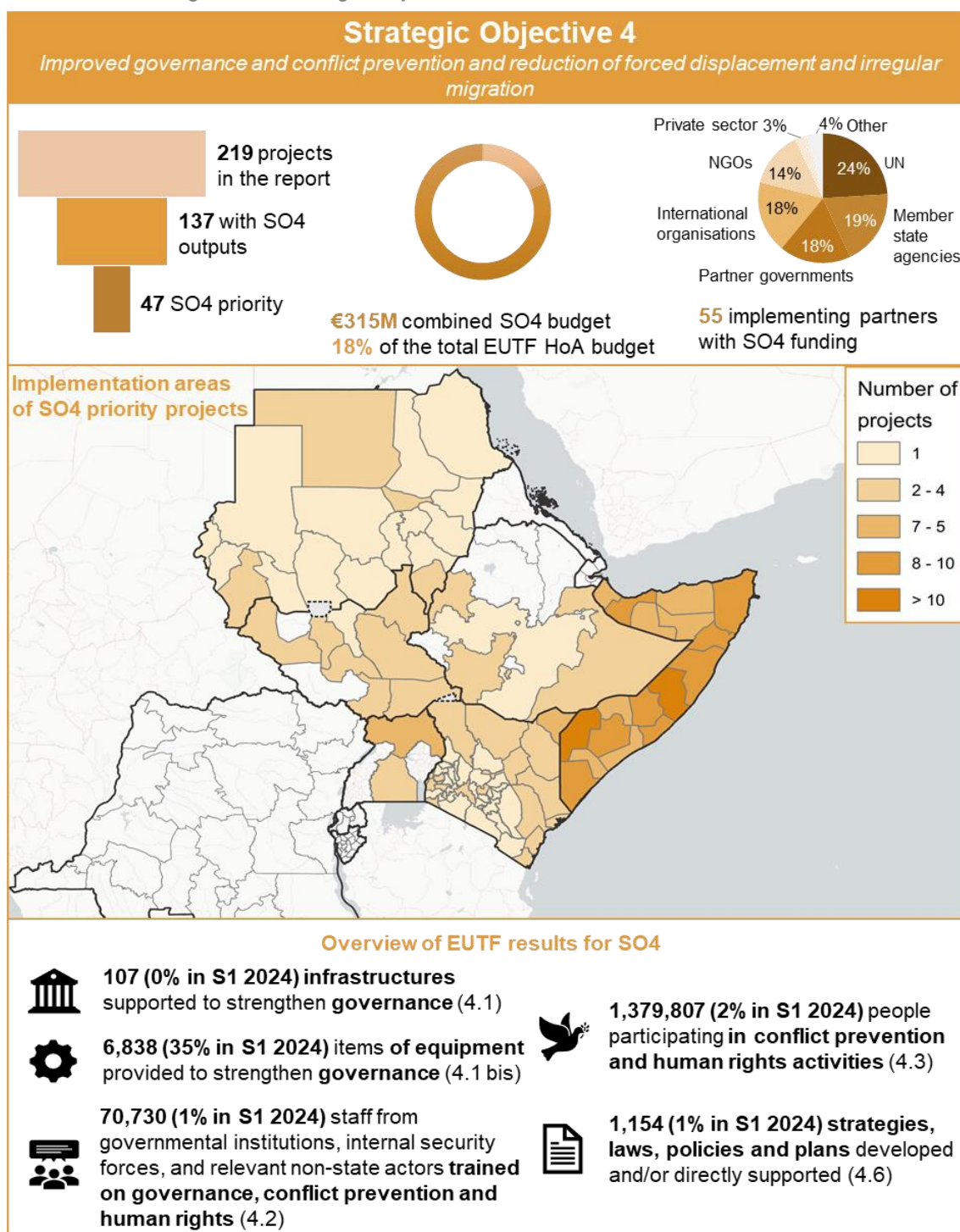
In the first half of 2024, 54 individuals were trained on migration management (EUTF indicator 3.7). Free Movement IGAD supported 43 experts from IGAD's member states to attend and contribute to a learning mission to the Economic Community of West African States, or ECOWAS, while UNHCR, through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project, trained eleven staff from the Department for Refugee Services to support and strengthen refugee status determination processes in Kenya. To date, 32,958 individuals have been trained on general migration management (35%), legal migration (21%), combating trafficking of persons and smuggling of migrants (13%), and other migration management-related topics.

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[1] MMC, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 2 2024', 2024.
[2] Protection and assistance for Burundian returnees project.

4.2.5. IMPROVING GOVERNANCE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

Figure 14: Strategic Objective 4 dashboard, HoA, June 2024[1,2,3]

Strategic Objective 4
Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration

219 projects in the report

137 with SO4 outputs

47 SO4 priority

€315M combined SO4 budget
18% of the total EUTF HoA budget

Private sector 3%   4% Other
NGOs 14%   24% UN
International organisations 18%   19% Member state agencies
18% Partner governments

55 implementing partners with SO4 funding

Implementation areas of SO4 priority projects

Number of projects
1
2 - 4
7 - 5
8 - 10
> 10

Overview of EUTF results for SO4

107 (0% in S1 2024) infrastructures supported to strengthen **governance** (4.1)

6,838 (35% in S1 2024) items **of equipment** provided to strengthen **governance** (4.1 bis)

70,730 (1% in S1 2024) staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces, and relevant non-state actors **trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights** (4.2)

1,379,807 (2% in S1 2024) people participating **in conflict prevention and human rights activities** (4.3)

1,154 (1% in S1 2024) **strategies, laws, policies and plans** developed and/or directly supported (4.6)

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[1] EUTF funding data is valid as of August 2024, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €M.
[2] Projects with SO4 priority have a larger budget allocation to SO4 than to any other Strategic Objective, per the MLS portfolio analysis.
[3] 24 projects are represented on the map in this visual. The map only includes projects that implement activities at the first administrative level (e.g. province, county or region). Projects that are implemented only at the national level or that do not provide geographically disaggregated data to the MLS are not included.

The HoA has long been affected by protracted civil wars, cross-border conflict, inter- and intra-communal violence and insurgencies. During the first six months of 2024, ACLED reported a total of 5,998 conflict-related events[1] and 14,961 associated fatalities in the HoA, representing a slight decrease compared to the 6,396 events and 18,687 fatalities reported for July to December 2023. The decline can mainly be explained by decreases in reported fatalities in Sudan (from 10,434 fatalities in S2 2023 to 5,592 fatalities in S1 2024) and Somalia (from 4,352 to 2,831), despite an increase reported in Ethiopia (from 2,927 to 5,456).[2]

Similarly to the previous semester, Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia collectively account for more than 90% of all reported fatalities in S1 2024. Since conflict broke out in Sudan in April 2023 between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the paramilitary group known as the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), the country has seen a significant increase in conflict-related casualties. Most fatalities in the first half of the year were registered in Khartoum State (1,408 fatalities), followed closely by North Darfur (1,239) and Al Jazirah (1,055) States. The increased number of fatalities observed in Ethiopia this semester was mostly reported in Amhara (3,084 fatalities) and Oromia (2,016) due to ongoing conflicts between the government and insurgent forces in these regions. Lastly, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) continued its offensive against al-Shabaab during the first half of 2024, during which time the group continued to launch deadly attacks. Most fatalities were reported in Mudug (616 fatalities) Lower Shabelle (550), Lower Juba (433) and Galguduud (431) Regions.[3]

18% (or €315M) of the EUTF operational budget is allocated to peacebuilding, governance and institutional support through projects that aim to contribute to peace and political stability in the HoA (SO4). The largest portions of funding allocated to SO4-related activities relative to their overall budget are contracted to Somalia (38%), Uganda (22%) and regional projects (22%).

Conflict prevention and peacebuilding

To date, 1,379,807 individuals have participated in peacebuilding and human rights activities funded by the EUTF in the HoA (EUTF indicator 4.3). The majority of beneficiaries (43%) reported under this indicator have participated in activities targeting preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE), followed by conflict prevention and peacebuilding (34%) and gender-related activities (14%). As of June 2024, the main beneficiary country was Kenya (48%), followed by South Sudan (18%) and Uganda (11%). However, the 30,162 beneficiaries reported in S1 2024 were mainly reported in South Sudan (58%), followed by Uganda (37%) and Ethiopia (6%). In S1 2024, EUTF projects mainly implemented awareness raising activities (61%), and cross-community groups or activities (21%).

The majority of this semester's outputs were reported by the project Conflict Resolution NCA, which reached 17,030 participants in Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei and Upper Nile States in South Sudan with a range of activities, including community radio programmes and talk shows on conflict drivers and reconciliation, sociocultural initiatives focused on healing and reconciliation, inter- and intra-community reconciliation meetings and leadership dialogues. Other significant outputs were reported by two projects in the SUPREME programme in Northern Uganda. Namely, SUPREME SPACE IRRI[4] reached 6,060 people through community sessions on peace, justice and rights, community peace building activities and conflict prevention and human rights activities and SUPREME JLOS KRC[5] reached 4,983 people through theatre sessions on peaceful coexistence, access to justice, human rights and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), awareness raising meetings on gender-based violence, conflicts,

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[1] ACLED defines 'events' as: battles, explosions/remote violence, violence against civilians, protests, riots and 'strategic developments' (including looting/property of destruction and non-violent transfer of territory).
[2] ACLED, 'ACLED Explorer'. Retrieved on 1 May 2024 at https://acleddata.com/explorer/.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Strengthening safety, protection, and peaceful co-existence for women and youth in Northern Uganda project.
[5] Advancing peaceful co-existence & respect for human rights among refugees & host communities in Northern Uganda project.

women and children's rights, mediation sessions, peace dialogue events and school debates on peace, human rights, gender and justice.

Figure 15: Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), as of June 2024[1]
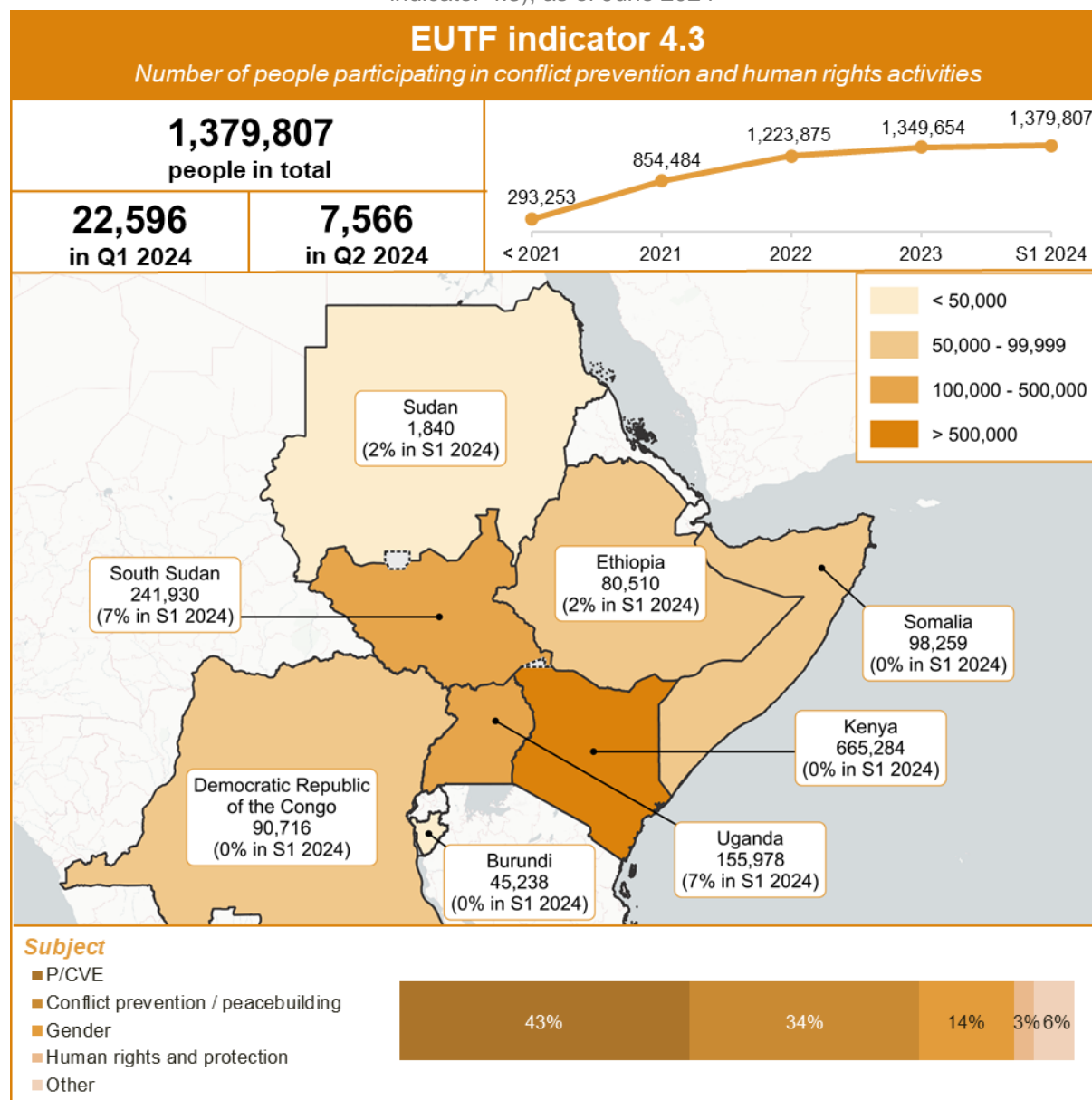
Institutional capacity building and infrastructure

As of June 2024, EUTF-funded projects had trained 70,730 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2). Most staff have been trained on conflict prevention and peacebuilding (37%), followed by gender (10%), justice (8%) and protection (7%). In S1 2024, only 578 staff were trained. Stability & Services Gambella IRC was responsible for more than half (57%) of the semester's output and reached 329 government officials in Gambella Region, Ethiopia, with peacebuilding workshops and conflict-sensitive capacity building training and supplies. SUPREME SPACE IRRI was responsible for

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[1] 1,379,755 beneficiaries are represented on the map. 52 beneficiaries are not represented on the map as the precise location of support is unknown.

a further 21% and trained 119 community leaders and interlocutors on legal and human rights principles in Northern Uganda.

In addition to capacity building, EUTF-funded projects provided 6,838 items of equipment to strengthen governance in the HoA (EUTF indicator 4.1 bis). The majority (65%) of the provided items have been reported in Somalia, followed by Sudan (31%). The 2,400 items provided in S1 2024 account for the highest biannual output to date and is entirely attributable to PCFP UNOPS – Security pillar, which provided 2,400 uniforms to the Somaliland Coast Guard. In parallel, EUTF-funded projects developed or directly supported eight strategies, laws, policies and plans in S1 2024, for a total of 1,154 supported to date (EUTF indicator 4.6). Four projects were responsible for the semester output, including RED UBF[1] (which developed two conservation agreements in Western Uganda and one guideline for planning and managing refugee settlements in an environmentally responsive manner), LISEC UNIDO (which developed and operationalised two hides and skins regulatory frameworks in Oromia Region, Ethiopia), Conflict Resolution NCA (which developed two community peace action plans developed in Upper Nile State, South Sudan) and ILED RAAISE FAO (which developed one guideline to regulate livestock products hygiene in Somalia).

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[1] Restoring and conserving degraded fragile ecosystems for improved community livelihoods among the refugee and host communities of West Nile Region and the mid-Albertine Rift project.

5. ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY

5.1. REGIONAL PROJECTS

5.1.1. REGIONAL PROJECTS IN S1 2024

Figure 15: Regional projects – Key facts and figures, as of June 2024[1]
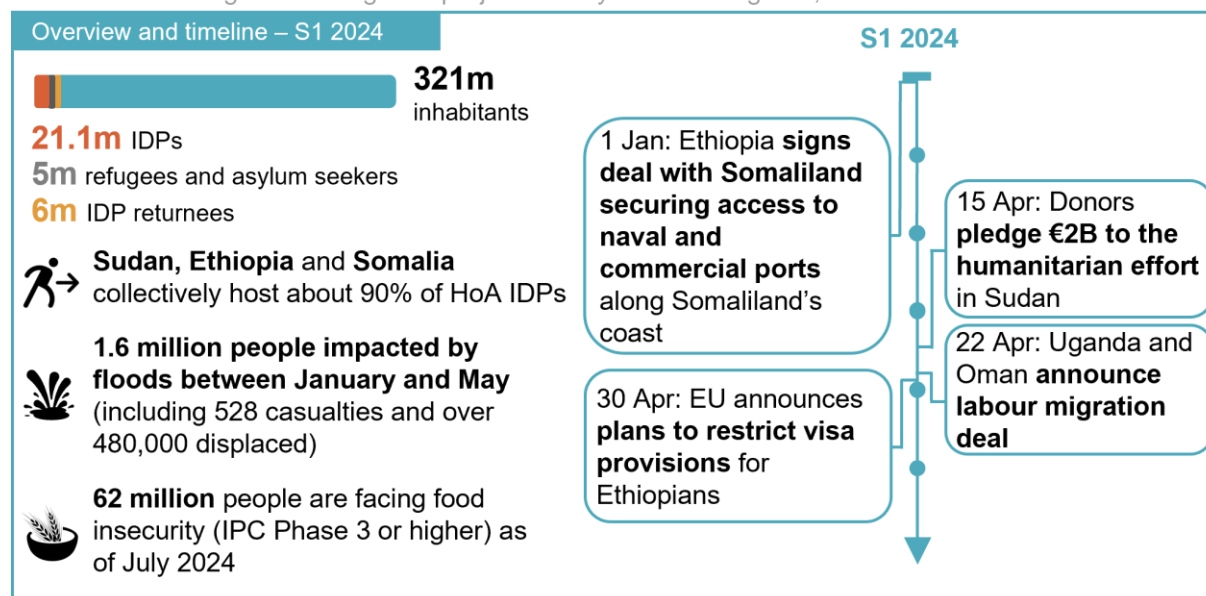
The HoA is still beset by challenges related to displacement, complex migratory movements, and conflict that are driven by political instability, economic hardship and environmental stressors such as drought and floods. Persistent armed conflicts and cross-border tensions continue to displace millions, exacerbating regional migration flows as people seek safety and economic opportunities. The region currently hosts more than 26 million forcibly displaced people affected by conflict and climate-related disasters, comprising over 5 million refugees and asylum seekers and 21.1 million IDPs. By the end of the year, the number of IDPs in the region is expected to increase by more than two million, highlighting the severe and ongoing impact of regional instability and environmental crises on displacement.[2]

The region continues to grapple with persistent and emerging conflicts, notably in Ethiopia, Somalia and South Sudan, displacing hundreds of thousands into neighbouring countries. Most recently, the Sudan conflict has triggered large-scale refugee movements into neighbouring countries including into the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Egypt, South Sudan, and Uganda exacerbating already complex humanitarian challenges across the HoA. Relevant developments and trends in core HoA countries are described in the respective country sections below, but it is worth highlighting the impact of the ongoing conflict in the DRC on stability in the region on relevant neighbouring countries. According to UN estimates, approximately 7.3 million people were displaced within the DRC as of June 2024,[3] as a result of the recent violence and cyclical conflict over the last three decades. Additionally, relations between

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[1] WHO, 'Drought and food insecurity in the Greater Horn of Africa', 30 July 2024; OCHA, 'Eastern Africa; Heavy rains and flooding flash update #4', 30 May 2024; UNHCR, 'Regional bureau for East Horn of Africa and Great Lakes; Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)', 30 June 2024; The Guardian, 'Ethiopia and Somaliland reach agreement over access to ports' 1 January 2024; Sudan War Monitor, 'Paris conference boosts Sudan aid funding to 50%', 16 April 2024; MMC, 'Eastern and Southern Africa | Egypt and Yemen - Quarter 2', 2024; WFP, 'Food security and nutrition situation in Eastern Africa - July 2024 update', 16 August 2024.
[2] UNHCR, 'Operational update – East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes Region (April – June 2024),' 29 August 2024.
[3] UNHCR, 'DRC: At a glance situation as of 30 June 2024', July 2024.

the DRC and neighbouring Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda remain fragile, exacerbating regional instability.[1]

5.1.2. THE EUTF AND REGIONAL PROJECTS

Figure 16: EUTF portfolio – Regional projects as of August 2024[2,3,4,5]
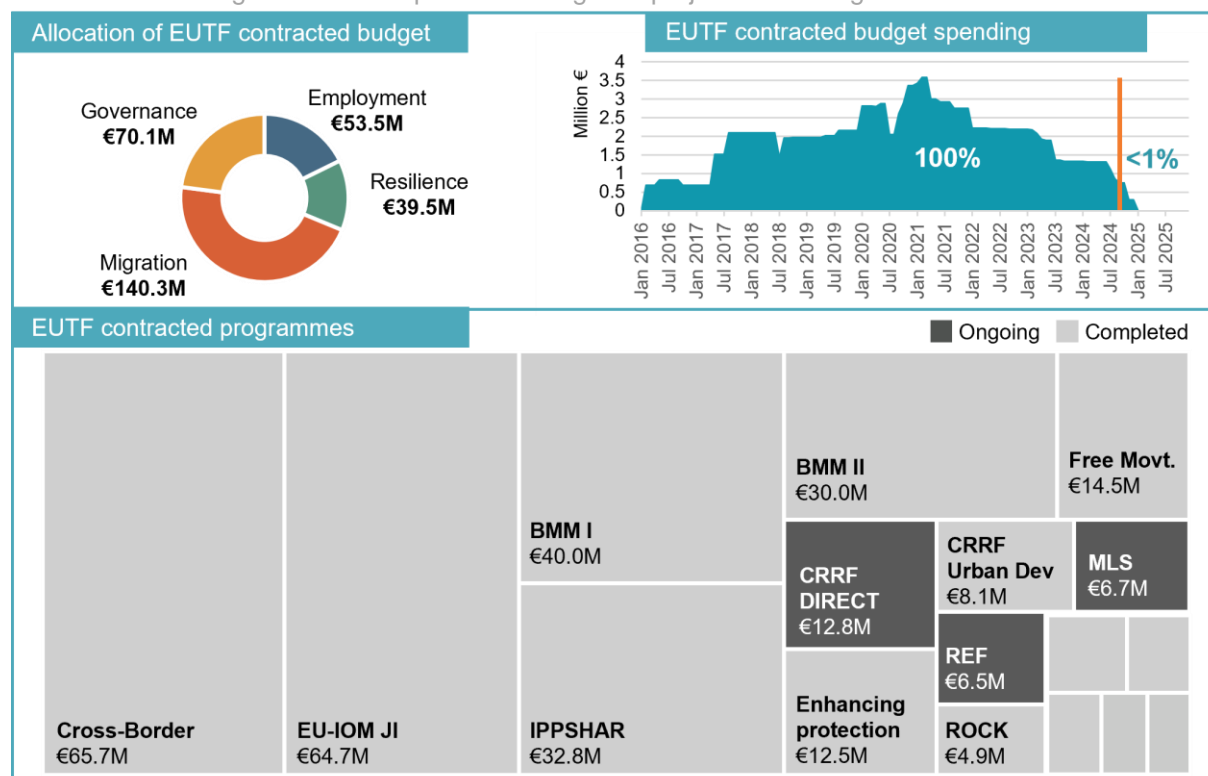
The EUTF's regional portfolio seeks to tackle issues of regional concern relating to conflict, displacement, food insecurity and lack of access to basic services through targeted interventions that aim to enhance regional stability, resilience and socioeconomic development. The regional portfolio represents 18% (€317M) of the EUTF portfolio in the HoA, making it the third-largest portfolio after Sudan (€442M) and Somalia (€319M). 17 programmes encompassing 43 projects are contracted to the regional portfolio, of which 37 have been completed and six are still in implementation. A large proportion (44%) of the regional projects is dedicated to migration management (SO3, €140M), followed by governance, security and conflict prevention with 22% of the regional budget (SO4, €70M). Another 17% is dedicated to promoting economic and employment opportunities (SO1, €53M) and 13% to strengthening resilience of local communities (SO2, €40M).[6]

The transboundary nature of EUTF-funded projects supports the implementation of interventions that aim to strengthen migration management by enhancing regional integration, governance, policymaking,

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conflict prevention and peacebuilding initiatives. Other interventions aim to improve employment opportunities and bolster the resilience of local communities. In some instances, regional contracts target direct beneficiaries outside the EUTF's core intervention areas of implementation to carry out country-specific initiatives (in Burundi, the DRC, and Rwanda) for beneficiaries that the EUTF's country portfolios would not otherwise support.

Figure 17: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in the HoA – Regional projects, as of June 2024[1]
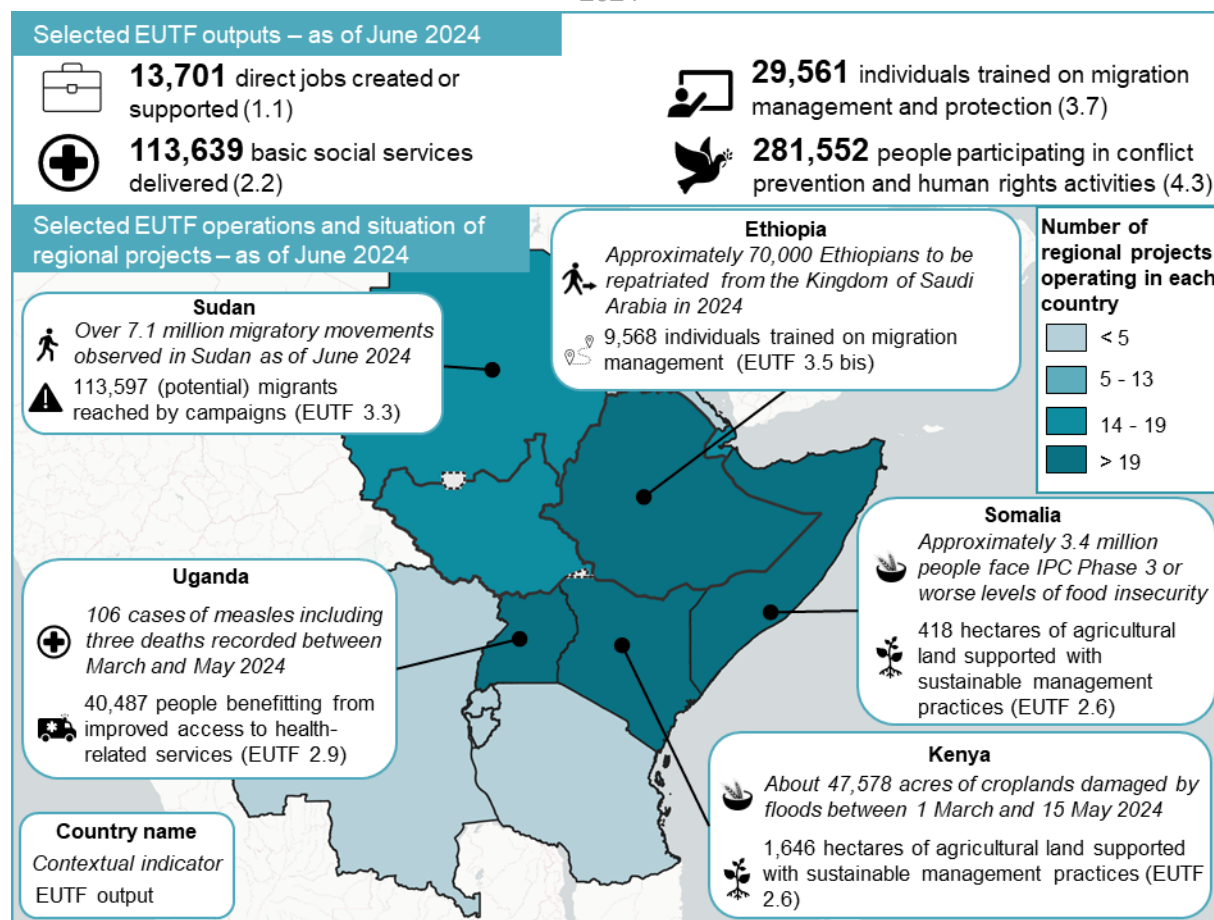
Economic opportunities

In the first half of 2024, EUTF-funded regional projects have continued to implement activities aimed at strengthening community resilience, improving livelihoods and fostering socioeconomic development. These efforts aim to address the root causes of forced displacement and alleviate humanitarian crises by supporting beneficiaries through professional and TVET activities, as well as by supporting IGAs. The CRRF DIRECT Maison Shalom project in Rwanda's Eastern Province accounts for the vast majority of relevant outputs reported in S1 2024.

To date, regional projects have facilitated the creation of 13,701 jobs (EUTF indicator 1.1), including for 30 individuals supported with skills training in culinary arts and tailoring by the CRRF DIRECT Maison Shalom project who subsequently obtained employment in private companies in S1 2024.

Regional projects also provided professional TVET and skills development training to 141 individuals in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 1.4), for a total of 7,247 individuals to date. Most notably, the CRRF DIRECT

Maison Shalom project supported 135 refugees and host community members with skills training on film and TV production as well as handicraft skills[1] to promote the economic inclusion of refugees and local communities.

Additionally, regional projects have supported 39,472 people (61% female and 39% male) to develop IGAs to date, including 421 individuals reached in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 1.3) Of these, the CRRF DIRECT Maison Shalom project trained 305 refugees and 116 host community members on entrepreneurship skills, micro-project management and IGA development.

National and local-level capacity building and regional integration

Several regional projects aim to provide trainings, operational support and other interventions targeted at improving migration management. The regional portfolio has trained a total of 29,561 individuals to date on general migration management (39%), legal migration (21%) and human trafficking and migrant smuggling (14%)[2] (EUTF indicator 3.7). In S1 2024, 43 IGAD member state experts from Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Djibouti and Uganda benefitted from training on migration management and border governance aimed at developing national migration policies that address specific migration-related challenges by the Free Movement IGAD project.

Additionally, 11,480 staff from government institutions and relevant non-state actors were trained in conflict prevention/peacebuilding (42%), improved governance (15%), protection (8%) and security (8%) to date (EUTF indicator 4.2).[3] In addition, 41 border immigration officers from Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, South Sudan, Djibouti and Uganda received specialised training in integrated border management through the Free Movement IGAD project.

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[1] The country of the remaining 6 beneficiaries is unspecified.
[2] 26% of the reported trainees received training on an unspecified or 'other' topic.
[3] 16% of the reported staff trained were trained on an unspecified topic, 4% on gender, 3% on 'other' topics, 3% on CVE/PVE, 2% on improved governance, and 1% on border management.

5.1.3 REGIONAL PROJECTS AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 4: EUTF common output indicators for regional projects, as of June 2024[1,2,3]

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	S1 2024	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	958	1,523	5,863	1,974	2,596	757	30	13,701	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	180	1,537	3	26	115	118	0	1,979	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	4,323	13,075	8,477	8,346	3,550	1,280	421	39,472	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	0	1,090	334	4,073	1,339	270	141	7,247	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	5	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	0	11	37	8	0	56	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	1	549	811	582	182	23	0	2,148	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	0	14,833	19,338	15,717	54,601	9,150	0	113,639	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	37,333	61,254	58,519	67,183	18,616	1,002	0	243,906	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	0	0	0	8	5	0	0	13	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	0	178	0	2,068	248	317	3	2,815	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	34,857	39,300	426,829	87,508	70,306	3,720	0	662,520	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	193	1,440	407	3,418	2,168	753	0	8,379	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	0	115,833	29,659	94,076	361,709	20,230	0	621,507	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	6,460	11,670	1,447	1,061	252	0	0	20,890	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	505,040	123,676	24,721	13,690	51,980	0	0	719,107	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	3,709	1,946	1,748	1,743	654	0	0	9,800	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	4,856	3,266	945	2,370	25,669	38,466	0	75,572	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	4,931	2,739	2,747	2,739	3,503	3,571	0	20,231	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	163	310	414	370	118	69	0	1,444	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	5,762	7,087	1,981	7,313	6,904	471	43	29,561	
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	0	306	213	317	119	0	0	955	
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	22	40	94	269	0	0	425	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	53	14	0	0	0	0	0	67	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,714	5,574	1,794	1,457	600	300	41	11,480	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	1,120	23,579	150,860	32,848	67,214	5,931	0	281,552	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	41	28	23	44	65	28	0	229	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	48	26	37	21	17	13	0	162	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	7	6	17	12	15	6	0	63	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	137	40	133	80	150	29	2	571	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	21	12	9	14	15	12	0	83	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	117,862	45,185	9,580	0	0	172,627	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	28,961	39,912	4,708	0	0	73,581	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	141	43	20	0	0	204	

[1] Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of methodological changes (more information on this process can be found in the S1 2020 report). However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.
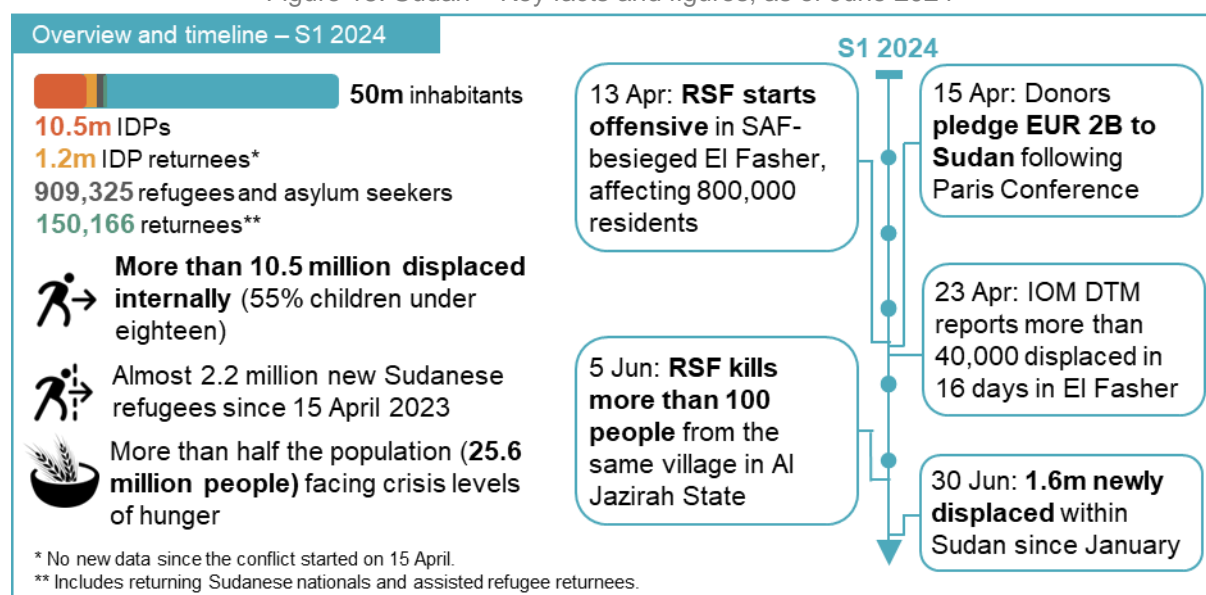[2] The sum of Q1 and Q2 2024 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2024 values due to rounding.
[3] The trendlines present the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

5.2. SUDAN

5.2.1. SUDAN IN S1 2024

Figure 18: Sudan – Key facts and figures, as of June 2024[1]

With the scale of mass displacement following the start of the conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces, the Sudanese military, and the Rapid Support Forces, a paramilitary group, Sudan is now source of the largest internal displacement crisis in the world. The country hosted more than 10.5 million IDPs as of June 2024, an estimated 7.7 million of whom were newly displaced since the war started on 15 April 2023. In parallel, almost 2.2 million have fled to neighbouring countries including Egypt and Chad, including many South Sudanese returning to South Sudan.[2] Although numbers are likely to be much higher, humanitarian partners estimate that more than 18,800 people have been killed, more than 33,000 have been injured,[3] and half of the country's population are in need of humanitarian assistance.[4]

Sudan has a long history of conflict and chronic displacement that includes armed conflict in the Darfur States in 2003-2004, armed conflict in Ag Geneina in West Darfur State from 2020, and intercommunal violence across Blue Nile State in 2021.[5] Following the ousting of former President Omar al-Bashir in April 2019, Sudan started a political and democratic transition[6] that was stalled by the October 2021 military coup d'état and later the countrywide conflict. Despite the SAF and the RSF seizing power together during the military coup, tensions between these groups arose in early 2023 over a proposed security reform and escalated into a full-scale, country-wide war as of 15 April 2023.[7]

In the first half of 2024, the conflict continued to escalate across Sudan, with atrocities notably occurring in El Fasher in North Darfur State.[8] El Fasher, where a tightening blockage by RSF has prevented the delivery of commercial and humanitarian supplies, faces increasingly limited access to food and

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[1] Worldometer, 'Sudan population live'. Retrieved on 2 November 2024 at https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/sudan-population/; All other sources are detailed in the below text.
[2] IOM DTM, 'Mobility update (3) Sudan', 25 June 2024.
[3] OCHA, 'The resident and humanitarian coordinator for Sudan, condemns attacks at a hospital and livestock market in Al Fasher, North Darfur', 29 July 2024.
[4] WHO, 'Public health situation analysis', 1 September 2024.
[5] IOM DTM, 'Mobility update (3) Sudan', 25 June 2024.
[6] International IDEA, 'The dilemma of political transition in Sudan', 4 August 2023.
[7] Al Jazeera, 'Sudan unrest: What are the Rapid Support Forces', 16 April 2023; International Crisis Group, 'A critical window to bolster Sudan's next government', 23 January 2023.
[8] Dabanga, 'Sudan timeline April-June 2024: Sudan war 'remains overlooked by international community', 19 July 2024.

medicine for its 800,000 residents.[1] Diplomatic efforts, negotiations between the SAF and RSF and ceasefire attempts appear to have stalled. During the conclusion of the Paris Conference on 15 April 2024, governments pledged €2B to address Sudan's humanitarian needs.[2]

5.2.2. THE EUTF IN SUDAN

Figure 19: EUTF portfolio in Sudan, as of August 2024[3,4,5,6]
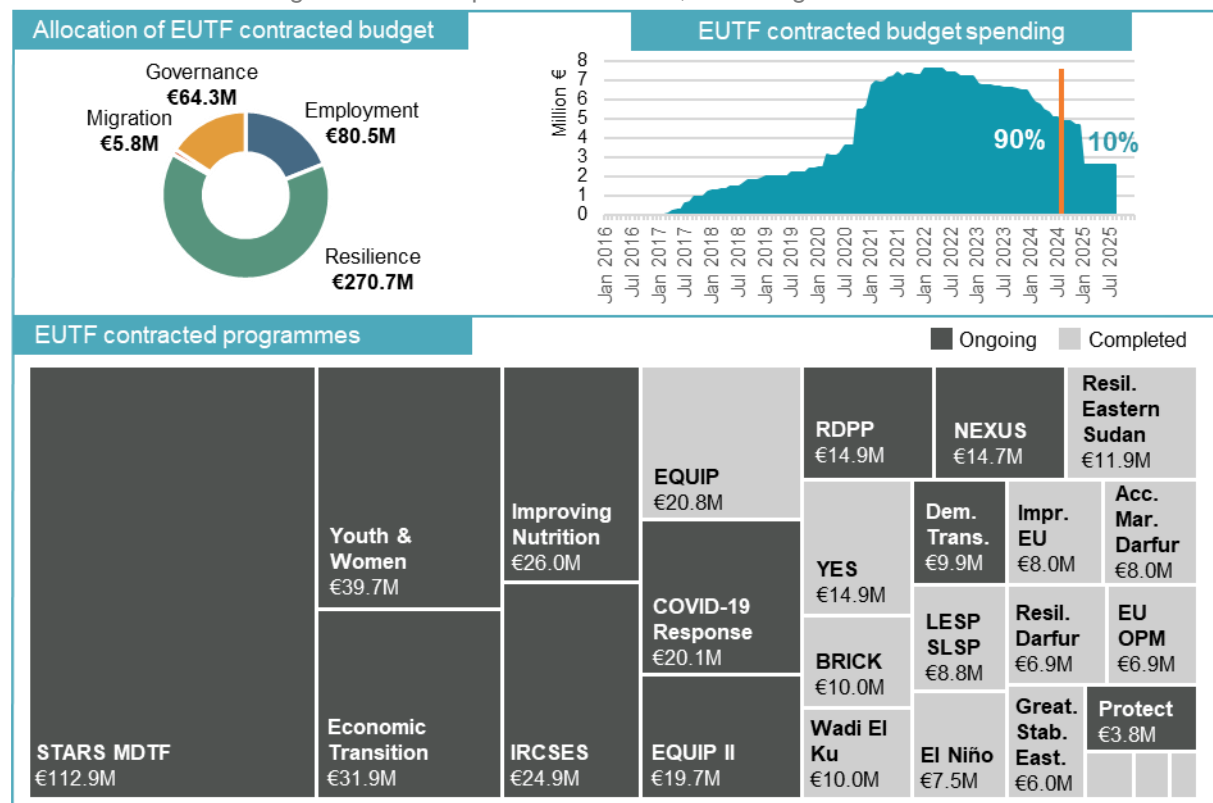
Since 2020, Sudan has constituted the largest portfolio of contracted EUTF funding in the HoA, with €442M allocated to the country. This amount is distributed across a total of 49 projects, including 16 in implementation and 33 that are completed.[7] As the Sudanese government did not sign the 2005 and 2010 revisions of the Cotonou Agreement, most EU funding to Sudan was channelled through the EUTF.[8] The Sudan country portfolio has the highest portion (10%) of contracted budget that remains unspent,[9] largely on account of delays faced by several projects due to the 2021 coup and 2023 conflict. Resilience-building interventions (SO2) comprise the majority of allocated funding (61%), followed by improving economic and employment opportunities (SO1, 18%), governance, security and conflict prevention (SO4, 15%) and strengthening migration management (SO3, 1%).[10]

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[1] FEWS NET, 'Extreme food insecurity outcomes spread, extending into pre-harvest period', 5 September 2024.
[2] Dabanga, 'Sudan timeline April-June 2024: Sudan war 'remains overlooked by international community', 19 July 2024.
[3] EUTF funding data is valid as of February 2024, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.
[4] The programmes not labelled in the 'EUTF contracted programmes' chart are: Social Protection System in Sudan ILO (€1.8M, completed), Technical Cooperation Facility for Sudan (€1.3M, completed), and S3M (€1.0M, completed).
[5] Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.
[6] An additional €21M allocated to cross-cutting issues are not represented in the EUTF contracted budget visual.
[7] 'Completed' projects refer to projects whose contracts have ended.
[8] However, civil society-, democracy- and human rights-related programmes are funded separately from the EUTF.
[9] This is an estimate based on the assumption that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.
[10] The remaining 5% (€21M) is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

EUTF interventions in Sudan focus on promoting food security and nutrition (through WFP's Improving Nutrition project, the Sudan Transition and Recovery Support multi-donor trust fund [STARS MDTF] and other interventions), education (mainly through IRCSES, the two phases of the EQUIP programme, and BRICK UNICEF) and health (including through the COVID-19 Response and NEXUS programmes). Meanwhile, economic and employment interventions (SO1) are currently mainly implemented through the Youth & Women programme. Since the start of the conflict, particular emphasis has also been placed on responding to the needs of the country's large, displaced population (mainly through the PROTECT programme).

The EUTF also sought to back Sudan's political and economic transition, but its efforts were stalled by the 2021 coup and the 2023 conflict. However, one of these projects, the Sudan Democratic Transition SESCS EISA project,[1] started reporting activities in S1 2024. It reached 45 representatives from CSOs as well IDPs and community members through dialogues to discourage hate speech and promote peaceful coexistence in River Nile State (EUTF indicator 4.3).

Figure 20: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Sudan, as of June 2024[2]
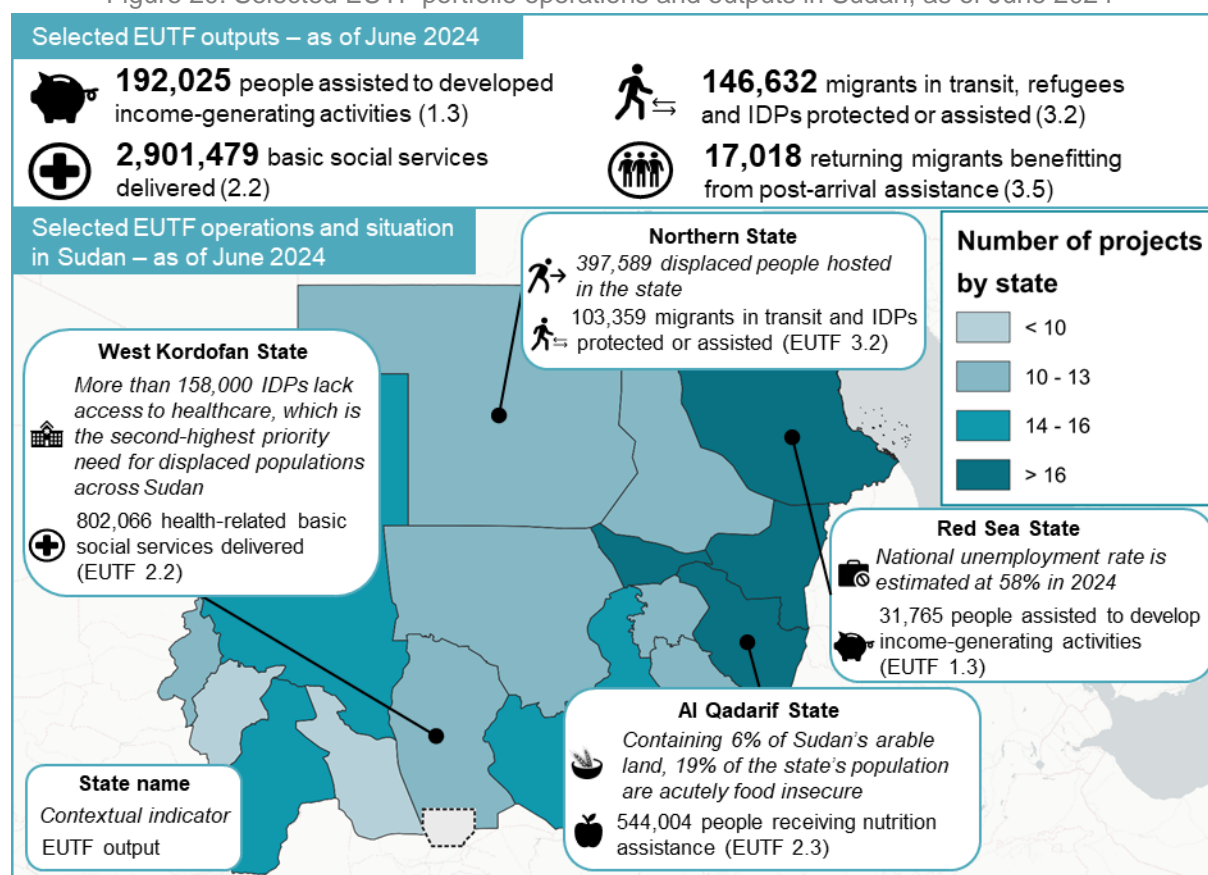
Improving food security for vulnerable households and communities

The number of people in need of humanitarian aid in Sudan has increased by more than nine million people since the start of the conflict up to mid-2024 (from 16 to 25 million people). [3] The impact of the conflict on food insecurity and malnutrition are enormous, with the worst levels of food insecurity ever

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[1] Strengthening electoral stakeholder capacity in Sudan project.
[2] IOM, 'Sudan crisis regional response – Situation update', 2 October 2024; IOM DTM, 'Mobility update (3) Sudan', 25 June 2024; IMF, 'Sudan: Datasets'. Retrieved on 6 November 2024 at https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/profile/SDN; Mercy Corps, 'Sudan crisis analysis: Remote sensing to anticipate agriculture conditions: Gedaref State', March 2024.
[3] International Rescue Committee, 'Crisis in Sudan: What is happening and how to help', 17 April 2024.

recorded by IPC in the country,[1] four million children acutely malnourished as of mid-2024,[2] and fourteen different areas (five localities and nine clusters hosting displaced populations) considered to be at risk of famine.[3] The conflict itself has also severely affected Sudan's agricultural production, which is a significant contributor to its economy, as the destruction of infrastructure and displacement of farmer communities has led some regions to experience a near-total crop failure.[4]

Historically, EUTF projects in Sudan have implemented significant food security and nutrition interventions to tackle these challenges. Through the EUTF, 2,467,550 people have received nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3) and 1,029,686 people have received food security assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) in Sudan, respectively comprising 83% and 18% of the total support provided in the HoA with regard to these types of assistance.

Although the conflict has complicated food security and nutrition efforts, projects in Sudan still provided considerable agricultural, food security and nutrition support in S1 2024. During these months, 51,592 nutrition assistance beneficiaries were reached (EUTF indicator 2.3), all through Improving Nutrition WFP, which aims to improve the nutritional and food security status of woman and children. The project has also accounted for 92% of all nutrition assistance beneficiaries to date in Sudan. In S1 2024, the project assisted 40,033 children under the age of five through nutrition interventions such as micronutrient powders and MAM treatments and another 11,559 pregnant and lactating women with MAM treatments.

In the same two states, RDPP SD RVO supported 3,422 farmers (EUTF indicator 2.4) in S1 2024 through different interventions, including trainings through farmer field schools, trainings on solar irrigation schemes for agricultural activities and the provision of seeds for rainfed crops. The project reoriented its activities in early 2024 following a pause due to the 2021 coup and is now implementing substantial agricultural interventions to strengthen food security. The Acacia – Arabic gum value chain in Sudan – Support also trained 198 people in good agricultural practices to improve farming activities in Al Qadarif, Blue Nile and Sennar States. In total, 3,620 people received food security-related assistance in S1 2024.

Historically, EUTF projects - including LESP SLSP IFAD (€4.5M), implemented from April 2018 to April 2024 - have also aimed to tackle governance challenges around food security in Sudan.

Focus box 2: LESP SLSP IFAD: Supporting livestock epidemio-surveillance as well as the livelihoods of rural smallholder and pastoralist communities

The LESP SLSP IFAD project aimed to support livestock trade and export by promoting appropriate animal disease surveillance and control in southeastern Sudan. Due to the complex situation in Sudan, the project did not conduct an endline survey but produced several evaluative documents and progress reports throughout its implementation.

In total, the project trained more than 2,000 staff from ministries and veterinary laboratories and other professionals on veterinary services and animal epidemio-surveillance (EUTF indicator 2.8), conducted COVID-19 campaigns for more than 100,000 livestock owners (EUTF indicator 2.7), and developed 87 different strategies, laws, policies and plans to strengthen technical and diagnostic capacities for coordinated trade-sensitive animal disease monitoring (EUTF indicator 4.6). The project's advocacy reportedly helped different ministry staff to understand the importance of Sudan's livestock sector to encourage more focus on the sector within planning and implementation.

Lessons learned from the LESP SLSP IFAD project have also fed into a new (non-EUTF) programme called the 'Livestock Emergency Program', which will aim to enhance resilience among vulnerable

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[1] IPC, 'Sudan: Acute food insecurity snapshot: April 2024 – February 2025', 27 June 2024.
[2] ACAPS, 'Sudan: Food security situation', 7 August 2024.
[3] IPC, 'Sudan: Acute food insecurity snapshot: April 2024 – February 2025', 27 June 2024.
[4] ACAPS, 'Sudan: Food security situation', 7 August 2024.

pastoral and agro-pastoral communities affected by the war. The project will maintain LESP SLSP IFAD's epidemio-surveillance system and support livestock exports, among other key agricultural and livestock activities.

The project redirected some of its interventions due to the war. Sudan's veterinary sector was severely disrupted, with key quarantine and veterinary vaccines production research labs no longer functioning, when fighting spread into western parts of Sudan. In eastern Sudan, three remaining quarantine facilities were still functional in 2024 and began to receive an influx of unvaccinated animals. To tackle the challenges associated with this new inflow, LESP SLSP IFAD worked with Sudan's Ministry of Animal Resources to redirect the work of the facilities in eastern Sudan to also undertake vaccinations. Through the project and other lines of funding to IFAD, almost 700,000 animals were vaccinated.

Improving economic opportunities and livelihoods

The conflict has also brought Sudan's economy to the brink of collapse on account of severe damage to multiple key economic sectors and exports (including gold, meat, peanuts and sesame), amid a highly unstable foreign exchange market. Logistical failures and the destruction of infrastructure, including of Sudan's bank payment system, have severely curtailed economic activity, leaving nearly half of the population unemployed.[1]

To date, EUTF projects in Sudan have assisted 192,025 people through IGAs (EUTF indicator 1.3). Of these, 9,589 people were assisted in S1 2024, 86% of whom were supported in the agricultural, fishery and livestock sectors. Before ending in February 2024, IMPROVE-EU GIZ assisted 5,978 people (54% of whom were women) in the agricultural sector, while Youth & Women WE-RISE AICS, which is implemented together with UN Women, benefitted 3,476 people with skills training, including on financial management and savings, mainly in Red Sea (67%) and Kassala (31%) States. Youth & Women WE-RISE AICS additionally supported fourteen MSMEs and formal enterprises that had relocated from Khartoum to different eastern states with their continued development and training (EUTF indicator 1.2) in S1 2024, with the aim of strengthening entrepreneurial capacity for productivity, income and gender inequality. A further 90 producer or community-based associations were created to support farmers and agricultural activities in Al Qadarif and Kassala States by RDPP SD RVO, and the farming activities of 16 agriculturally-oriented MSMEs were supported by the Acacia – Arabic gum value chain in Sudan – Support project. The S1 2024 result accounts for a considerable share (17%) of the 724 MSMEs supported to date in Sudan.

Improving access to basic services in the education, health and WASH sectors

The ongoing conflict has had a devastating impact on basic service providers and delivery in the health, education and WASH sectors. Around 80% of hospitals and 40% of health facilities in areas affected by conflict are not functional, leaving functional health facilities overwhelmed as fifteen million people across Sudan require urgent health assistance as of mid-2024.[2] To date, 2,901,479 basic social services have been delivered in Sudan (EUTF indicator 2.2), mostly health-related (85%).

EUTF projects in Sudan continued to implement key activities related to healthcare in the first half of 2024. In S1 2024, 142,934 health-related basic social services were delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), representing virtually all (100%)[3] basic social services delivered for the period. HealthPro AICS delivered 140,757 outpatient services and provided 41 women with obstetrics services, all in South Darfur (71%) and North Darfur (29%) States. PROTECT Danish Red Cross accounted for the

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[1] ACAPS, 'Sudan: Food security situation', 7 August 2024.
[2] WHO, 'Sudan conflict: Public health situation analysis', 1 September 2024.
[3] Less than 1% comprised 201 basic social services provided to host community members through the PROTECT Danish Red Cross project.

remainder, as the project provided 2,136 health services to IDPs (65%), host community members (26%) and migrants in transit (10%) through outreach teams in the IDP-hosting Northern (63%), River Nile (31%) and Red Sea (5%) states. Other health-related assistance provided in S1 2024 includes 45 community health workers and rapid response team members trained on case management and disease screening through the project, COVID-19 Response WHO[1] (EUTF indicator 2.8).

Education has been severely curtailed for more than five million children among Sudan's large, displaced population.[2] As of mid-2024, less than two of the nineteen million school-aged children in Sudan were in school.[3] The EQUIP programme, including through its second phase, and the BRICK programme, through its UNICEF component, have historically implemented activities aimed at strengthening Sudan's education system. In S1 2024, EQUIP 2 SOFRECO and BRICK UNICEF collectively strengthened the capacities of 807 education staff to strengthen the quality of education provided in Sudan (EUTF indicator 2.8). EQUIP 2 SOFRECO provided short capacity building trainings to 743 staff members from the National Teacher Training Centre and other institutions across eight states in Sudan. The project aims to strengthen Sudan's national education system through improved governance and coordination of federal- and state-level activities for centers for teacher training and other relevant institutions. To date, the capacities of 18,854 staff in the education sector have been strengthened.

Water infrastructure and supply have also been greatly affected by restrictions and disruptions across Sudan. Explosives have damaged critical infrastructure such as water treatment plants, thereby posing significant water and sanitation challenges.[4] Already one month into the conflict in May 2023, fifteen million people were in need of WASH assistance.[5] In the first half of 2024, BRICK UNICEF completed the construction of 1,299 latrines to improve hygiene and access to WASH facilities in West Kordofan (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). This represented 99% of all social infrastructures built or constructed in S1 2024, bringing the total number of social infrastructures supported to 4,523 in Sudan. To date, BRICK UNICEF has benefitted 41,134 community members in West Kordofan with improved access to water and sanitation facilities (EUTF indicator 2.9), including 995 people in S1 2024 [6] The project also reached 7,518 community members in West Kordofan through community sanitation and hygiene promotion activities (EUTF indicator 2.7).

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[1] Strengthening preparedness and response of the health system addressing the COVID-19 pandemic in Sudan project.
[2] IOM DTM, 'Mobility update (3) Sudan', 25 June 2024.
[3] UNICEF, 'A glimmer of hope comes to Red Sea State, Sudan', 16 September 2024.
[4] International Federation of Medical Students' Associations, 'Sudan's thirst for peace: Water, conflict, and a fight for survival', 25 March 2024.
[5] OCHA, 'Sudan: Revised humanitarian response plan 2023 (Revision issued on 17 May 2023)', 17 May 2023.
[6] The S1 2024 figure provided by BRICK UNICEF excludes community members already reached with WASH services, explaining the S1 2024 discrepancy between latrines constructed and people benefitting from these.

5.2.3. SUDAN AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 5: EUTF common output indicators for Sudan, as of June 2024[1,2,3,4]

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	S1 2024	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	3,181	3,580	2,299	6,338	5,356	1,793	0	22,547	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	56	104	5	23	74	342	120	724	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	23,572	11,549	28,302	34,864	39,802	44,348	9,589	192,025	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	172	416	303	981	3,135	1,341	0	6,348	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	7	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	71	87	548	1,177	1,064	260	1,316	4,523	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	202,146	536,809	373,871	1,012,928	379,235	253,354	143,135	2,901,479	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	723,796	165,734	262,710	349,776	413,942	500,000	51,592	2,467,550	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	53,354	47,127	29,443	45,019	254,354	596,770	3,620	1,029,686	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	0	0	0	5	53	21	0	79	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	7,121	1,289	3,371	2,086	32,439	50	0	46,356	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	59,874	218,538	590,614	656,268	2,048,410	333,704	12,542	3,919,950	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1,575	13,093	9,396	12,476	9,694	5,763	852	52,848	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	427,396	137,933	90,511	4,865,732	2,149,010	117,311	995	7,788,888	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	5,236	2,214	2,613	2,611	2,717	127,985	3,256	146,632	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	0	0	0	1,038	2,630	7,035	6,315	17,018	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	7	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	115	2	5	0	0	0	0	122	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	0	360	1,770	0	0	0	2,130	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	0	347	87	303	525	78	0	1,340	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	74	0	0	278	26	0	45	423	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	1	22	10	16	19	70	0	138	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	90	167	5	195	180	57	8	702	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	11	14	22	24	58	19	4	152	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	15	16	34	15	5	8	0	93	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	7,526	13,977	8,772	30	0	30,305	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	2,102	0	0	0	0	2,102	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	168	1,427	2	1	26	1,624	

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

[2] The sum of Q1 and Q2 2024 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2024 values due to rounding.

[3] The trendlines present the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

[4] During data collection for S1 2024, smaller data corrections were made to historical data for some Sudan projects. Most notably, HealthPro GOAL provided a correction of beneficiaries for EUTF indicator 2.9 to avoid double counting, while data corrections were made for Improving Nutrition WFP as community volunteers provided with food incentives had been wrongly mapped to EUTF indicator 2.3.

5.3. SOMALIA

5.3.1. SOMALIA IN S1 2024

Figure 21: Somalia – Key facts and figures, as of June 2024[1]
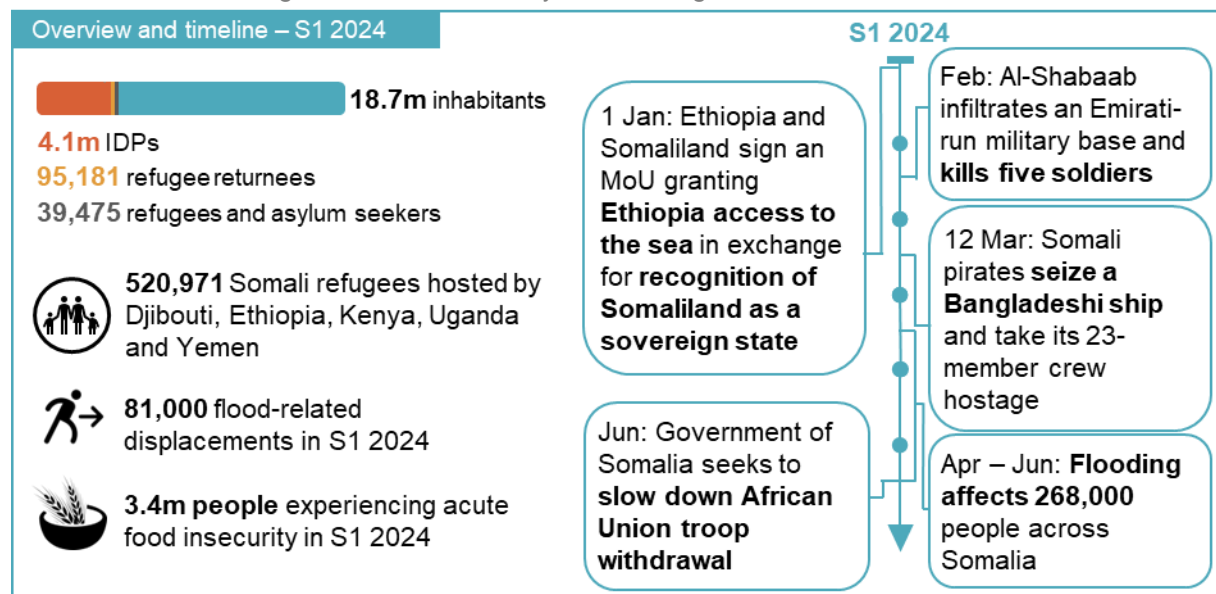
On 1 January 2024, Ethiopia and Somaliland signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) agreeing to the lease of part of Somaliland's coastline around the port city of Berbera to Ethiopia, thereby providing the latter with access to the sea. In exchange, Ethiopia would recognise Somaliland's independence from Somalia.[2] The MoU led to tensions between Somalia and Ethiopia, with the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) rejecting the deal and accusing Ethiopia of violating Somalia's territorial integrity and sovereignty.[3] Subsequently, the FGS announced that it would expel the Ethiopian ambassador and shut down Ethiopia's consulates in Hargeisa and Garowe, the respective capital cities of Somaliland and Puntland.[4] These tensions continued to escalate throughout the first half of 2024 and in June the Somali government threatened to expel Ethiopian troops stationed in the country as part of the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS)[5] unless Ethiopia repealed the port deal.[6]

Simultaneously, al-Shabaab continued to pose a threat to security in the country. Their activities in the first semester of 2024 included the infiltration of a military base run by the United Arab Emirates in Mogadishu on 10 February and the killing of at least five of its soldiers, as well as a ten-hour siege of a hotel in Mogadishu on 14 and 15 March.[7] Amid this continued instability, the FGS has reportedly

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[1] UNFPA, 'World Population Dashboard Somalia'. Retrieved on 1 October 2024 at https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/SO; CCCM Cluster Somalia, 'List of IDP sites in Somalia – Q2 2024', Operational Data Portal, 'Somalia'. Retrieved on 1 October 2024 at Country - Somalia (unhcr.org); Operational Data Portal, 'Refugees from Somalia'. Retrieved on 14 October 2024 at https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/horn; OCHA, 'Somalia: 2024 Gu (April to June) Season Floods Bi-Weekly Situation Report No. 3 - As of 30 May 2024', 3 June 2024; ACLED, 'The Complexities of the Somaliland-Ethiopia Sea Access Deal', 15 January 2024; International Crisis Group, 'Tracking Conflict Worldwide. Somalia'. Retrieved on 15 October 2024 at https://www.crisisgroup.org/crisiswatch/database; OCHA, 'Somalia: 2024 Gu (April to June) Season Floods Bi-Weekly Situation Report No. 3 - As of 30 May 2024', 3 June 2024; Al Jazeera, 'Pirates seize control of cargo ship near Somalia, say owners', 12 March 2024; Reuters, 'Exclusive: Somalia asks peacekeepers to slow withdrawal, fears Islamist resurgence', 20 June 2024.
[2] Al Jazeera, 'Somalia lashes out at Ethiopia-Somaliland port deal', 2 January 2024; ACLED, 'The Complexities of the Somaliland-Ethiopia Sea Access Deal', 15 January 2024.
[3] Harun Maruf, 'Somalia rejects Ethiopia sea access deal with Somaliland,' Voice of America, 2 January 2024.
[4] Al Jazeera, 'Somalia expels Ethiopian ambassador amid Somaliland port deal dispute', 4 April 2024.
[5] On 1 April 2022, ATMIS replaced the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), which was set up in 2007 to build lasting peace and stability in Somalia. ATMIS focuses on the transition of security responsibilities to the government of Somalia and the drawdown of peacekeeping operations from the country. See also UN Security Council Resolution 2628 (2022).
[6] Reuters, 'Somalia to expel Ethiopian troops unless Somaliland port deal scrapped, official says', 3 June 2024.
[7] International Crisis Group, 'Tracking Conflict Worldwide. Somalia'. Retrieved on 15 October 2024 at https://www.crisisgroup.org/crisiswatch/database.

requested a delay in the planned withdrawal of ATMIS troops from the country by the end of 2024, as this could lead to a security vacuum.[1]

Besides these political developments, Somalia experienced severe flooding from April to June 2024 as a consequence of above-average rainfall during the Gu rainy season. As of May 2024, around 268,000 people were affected by the floods, including damage to livelihood assets, and 81,000 people were displaced from their homes.[2]

5.3.2. THE EUTF IN SOMALIA

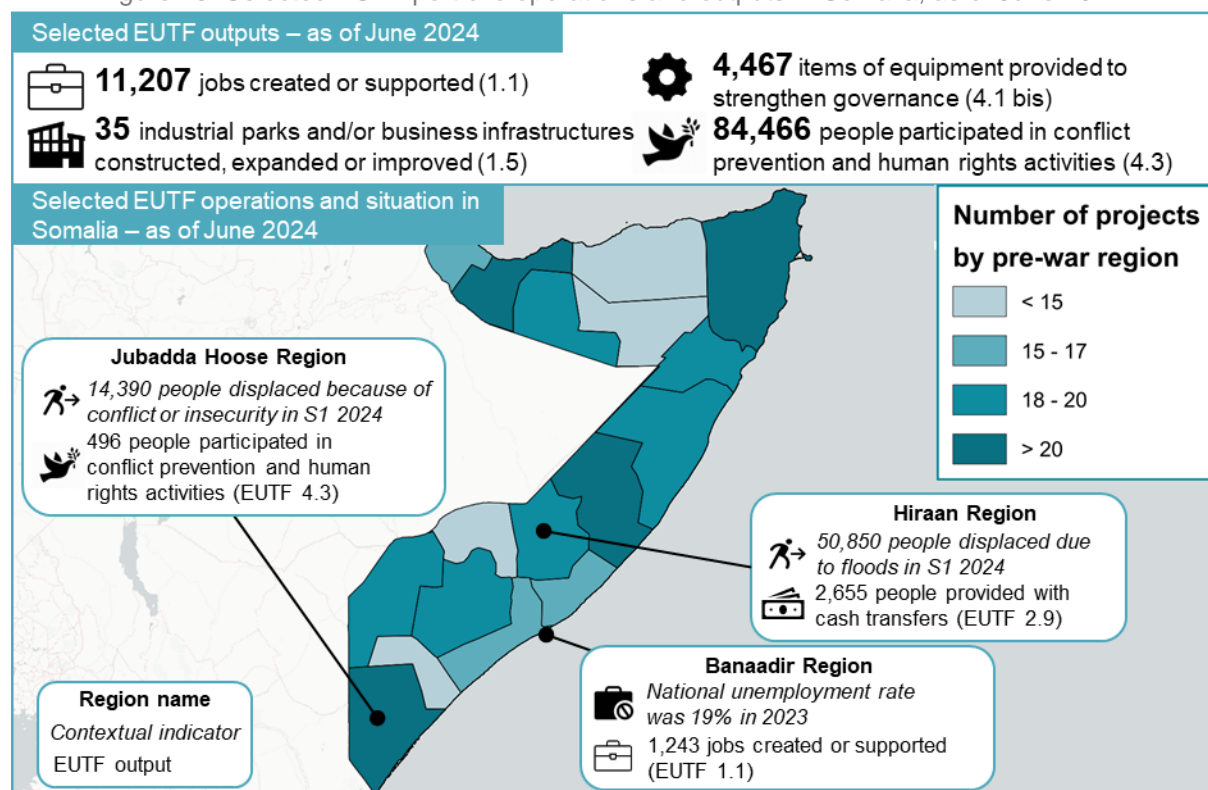Figure 22: EUTF portfolio in Somalia, as of August 2024[3,4,5,6]
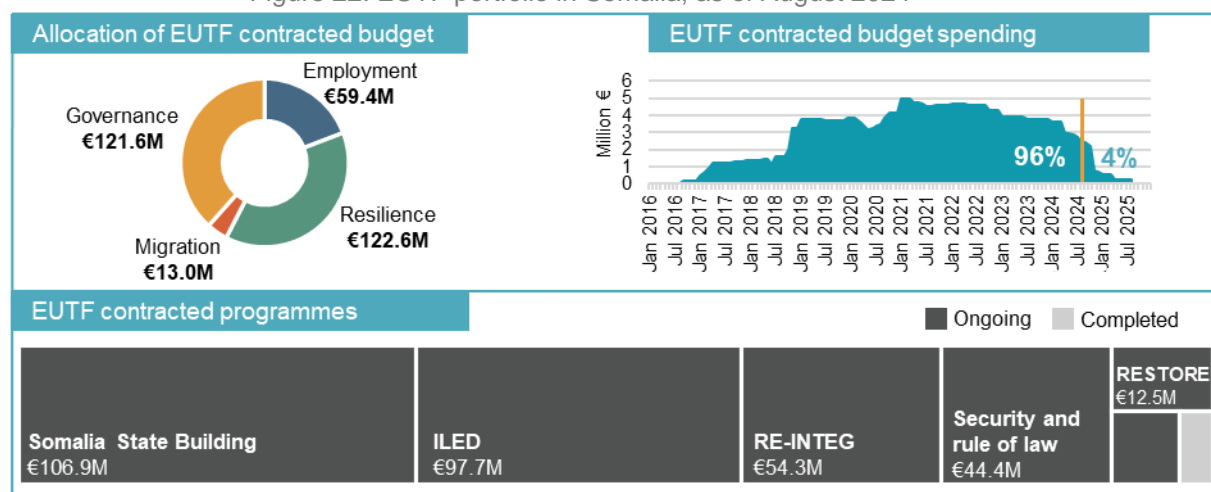
As of August 2024, the EUTF had contracted €319M of funding to 44 projects in Somalia, including fifteen in implementation and 29 that are completed.[7] The largest portions of the funding (38% each) are dedicated to strengthening resilience (SO2) and governance, security and conflict prevention activities (SO4). The SO2 funding mainly finances activities related to health, education, housing, legal assistance and protection implemented by the RE-INTEG programme[8] and the provision of regular unconditional cash assistance by the now completed ILED SAGAL CW project. The funding for SO4 mostly supports conflict mitigation efforts and support to the security sector (mainly through the Security and Rule of Law programme) as well as institutional support and capacity building activities (notably through the Somalia State and Resilience Building programme). Another 19% of EUTF funding in Somalia is dedicated to improving economic and employment opportunities (SO1), mostly through the ILED programme. The remaining 4% is allocated to activities related to migration management (SO3).[9]

The outputs reported across the Somalia portfolio this semester were low for several reasons. First, key projects ended just before or during the reporting period, or will soon end and had no relevant data to report for S1 2024. These include COVID-19 Emergency Response WHO, which ended in December 2023, as well as ILED Youth UNFPA[10] and ILED SAGAL CW, which both ended in S1 2024. Second,

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[1] Reuters, 'Exclusive: Somalia asks peacekeepers to slow withdrawal, fears Islamist resurgence', 20 June 2024.
[2] OCHA, 'Somalia: 2024 Gu (April to June) Season Floods Bi-Weekly Situation Report No. 3 - As of 30 May 2024', 3 June 2024.
[3] EUTF funding data is valid as of August 2024, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.
[4] Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.
[5] The programmes not labelled in the 'EUTF contracted programmes' chart are RESTORE 2 (€9.9M, completed), Air Ops Somalia (€8M, completed) and Promoting a culture of tolerance and dialogue (€4.9M).
[6] An additional €0.3M allocated to cross-cutting issues are not represented in the EUTF contracted budget visual.
[7] 'Completed' projects refer to projects whose contracts have ended.
[8] Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows programme.
[9] An additional 1% is allocated to cross-cutting issues.
[10] Accelerated socio-economic empowerment of the youth project.

ILED FIG AECF[1] is currently working on selecting a new cohort of microfinance institutions and therefore did not disburse any loans in S1 2024. Third, the Strength through Tolerance project,[2] which was responsible for a large part of the 2023 outputs in Somalia, reports on a yearly basis and their S1 2024 outputs are therefore not included in this report. Fourth, JPP UNOPS only supported previously reported beneficiaries in S1 2024 and therefore had no new beneficiaries to report for the semester. Lastly, reporting by ILED PSD IFC[3] is always delayed by a semester as their data verification and approval processes usually take place during the MLS data collection period, which means that their S1 2024 output data is not reflected in this report.

Figure 23: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Somalia, as of June 2024[4]

Selected EUTF outputs – as of June 2024

11,207 jobs created or supported (1.1)

35 industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved (1.5)

4,467 items of equipment provided to strengthen governance (4.1 bis)

84,466 people participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities (4.3)

Selected EUTF operations and situation in Somalia – as of June 2024

Number of projects by pre-war region
- < 15
- 15 - 17
- 18 - 20
- > 20

Jubadda Hoose Region
14,390 people displaced because of conflict or insecurity in S1 2024
496 people participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities (EUTF 4.3)

Hiraan Region
50,850 people displaced due to floods in S1 2024
2,655 people provided with cash transfers (EUTF 2.9)

Banaadir Region
National unemployment rate was 19% in 2023
1,243 jobs created or supported (EUTF 1.1)

Region name
Contextual indicator
EUTF output

Economy and employment

Somalia's real GDP growth is projected to increase by a progressively larger margin year on year, from 2.4% in 2022 to 3.1% in 2023, 3.7% in 2024 and 3.9% in 2025. This expected trend is facilitated by Somalia reaching the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative Completion Point in December 2023, which means that it meets the criteria for full debt relief from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Consequently, the country secured debt service savings of $4.5B and obtained access to critical additional financial resources to strengthen its economy.[5] Nevertheless, Somalia continues to face significant challenges that impede economic recovery. Extreme climate events such as droughts and floods, global economic shocks and security threats continue to pose risks to the country's economy.[6]

Through a wide range of activities related to livelihood creation and employment, EUTF-funded projects in Somalia seek to provide economic relief and pave the way to economic recovery. To date, EUTF-

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[1] Finance for inclusive growth in Somalia project.
[2] Strength through tolerance European Institute for Peace project.
[3] Private sector development programme in Somalia project.
[4] UNHCR, 'Internal displacements monitored by protection & return monitoring network (PRMN) June 2024', 23 July 2024; World Bank Group, 'Unemployment, total (% of total labour force) (modelled ILO estimate) – Somalia'. Retrieved on 22 October 2024 via https://data.worldbank.org/.
[5] The World Bank, 'Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative', 9 May 2024.
[6] The World Bank, 'Somalia Economic Update June 2024. Edition No. 9: Addressing climate change challenges for economic Growth', 20 June 2024.

funded projects have created or supported 11,207 jobs (EUTF indicator 1.1), most of which benefitted men (61%[1]). In S1 2024, the EUTF created or supported 30 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs, all through the ILED ISED project, which provided 208 people (including 23 women) with temporary construction jobs. Through the same intervention, the project concluded the construction of a fish market, a livestock market and a multipurpose market in S1 2024 and is therefore responsible for three of the nineteen industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved in S1 2024, out of 52 infrastructures reported to date (EUTF indicator 1.5). The S1 2024 result is the largest biannual output to date. The remaining sixteen business-related infrastructures were completed by ILED RAAISE FAO, which constructed twelve fodder storage and processing facilities, three meat markets and one live animal market. The project ended in July 2024 and aimed to enhance beneficiary income and livelihoods by creating jobs and inclusive economic opportunities and by rehabilitating infrastructure, with a specific focus on the livestock and fisheries sectors in Somalia. To date, most of the business-related infrastructures supported by EUTF-funded projects in Somalia are TVET centres (54%), while a further 42% are related to agriculture, fishery or livestock.[2]

<center>Focus box 3: Somalia State and Resilience Building Contract</center>

As Somalia seeks to overcome persistent conflicts, political tensions, deep-rooted grievances, and climate-induced shocks, the country continues to advance its state building agenda. In support of these efforts, the EUTF has funded **a budget support operation: the Somalia State and Resilience Building Contract (SRBC).**

The SRBC aimed to **reinforce trust in the FGS at three levels:**

1. **with the Federal Member States** by strengthening political and policy links through increased and improved intergovernmental fiscal transfers;
2. **with international creditors and partners** in view of building a strong reform track record for International Financial Institutions arrears clearance and the HIPC decision point;[3] and
3. **with the Somali population** by gradually increasing the role of the Somali authorities in the provision of basic services.

In addition to the budget support (€82M), the programme included a €10M provision for the clearance of Somalia's arrears to the IMF, and an allocation of €14M for complementary measures that include technical assistance to Somalia's Ministry of Finance, Office of the Auditor General[4] and the Financial Governance Committee.[5]

The first disbursement under the SRBC was released in 2018, comprising €18M and constituting about 8% of the budget of the FGS at the time. The final tranche of €20.5M released in 2023 amounted to around 3% of the budget, which illustrates how the government budget (and with it, the size of the state) has grown over the past few years. Moreover, in December 2023, and partly thanks to the arrears clearance provided by this programme, Somalia reached the HIPC Completion Point, resulting in the permanent write-off of most of its external debt. Reaching the

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[1] The remaining beneficiaries were female (33%) or of unspecified gender (6%).
[2] The remaining 6% is unspecified.
[3] The decision point is the moment when the Executive Boards of the IMF and World Bank decide on a country's eligibility for debt relief, and the international community commits to reducing debt to a level that is considered sustainable. The decision point allows countries to immediately begin receiving interim relief on its debt service falling due. The second step is the completion point. IMF, 'Debt Relief Under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative', 23 March 2021.
[4] TA Budget Support ASI (T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-59-03).
[5] The Financial Governance Committee (FGC) was established in early 2014 by mutual agreement between the FGS, donors and International Financial Institutions to provide a forum for dialogue and advice on strategic financial governance issues. The FGC provides advice on macro-critical financial governance issues. Amongst other products, the FGC issues an annual report on Financial Governance known as the Financial Governance Report. The FGC was supported through the Support to the Financial Governance Committee ASI (T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-59-01) contract.

HIPC Completion Point was the result of implementing an important reform agenda, which the SRBC contributed to via the above-described support.

In 2023, the final budget support disbursement was made under the SRBC, although the project was still active in S1 2024. A new programme is now ongoing (SRBC II) with NDICI funding. This new programme continues to target the same three long-term objectives.

Security

In addition to the ongoing security threat posed by al-Shabaab and the above-described tensions between Ethiopia and Somalia, another important security and governance-related challenge emerged during the first six months of 2024. A gradual resurgence of piracy has been observed off the coast of Somalia since the end of 2023, continuing into the first half of 2024 after a decade-long lull. Between November 2023 and June 2024, Somali pirates have been involved in at least 30 hijacking incidents.[1] These include the seizure of a Bangladeshi-flagged ship on 12 March, during which the 23-member crew was taken hostage[2] and freed a month later after a ransom was reportedly paid.[3]

EUTF-funded projects aim to strengthen the governance of Somalia's security sector through a variety of interventions. In S1 2024, EUTF-funded projects provided 2,400 items of equipment to strengthen governance, out of 4,467 items to date (EUTF indicator 4.1 bis). The S1 2024 result accounts for 54% of the overall output, representing the largest biannual output so far, although the supplied items were likely less costly than most of the other equipment provided in the past. PCFP UNOPS – Security is solely responsible for this semester's output, having handed over 2,400 police uniforms to the Somaliland Police Force. The project ended in May 2024 and aimed to enhance the efficiency and capacity of the Somali police and other security forces, in part by supporting their increased presence in urban and peri-urban areas of Somalia's main cities.

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[1] International Crisis Group, 'The roots of Somalia's slow piracy resurgence', 7 June 2024.
[2] Al Jazeera, 'Pirates seize control of cargo ship near Somalia, say owners', 12 March 2024.
[3] BBC, 'Somali pirates free Bangladesh-flagged vessel, MV Abdullah', 14 April 2024.

5.3.3. SOMALIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 6: EUTF common output indicators for Somalia, as of June 2024[1,2,3,4]

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	S1 2024	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	4,303	2,811	2,096	267	808	893	30	11,207	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	211	16	131	931	5,302	4,321	0	10,912	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	5,632	5,798	2,987	4,962	9,923	9,188	0	38,490	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	1,342	696	1,407	2,876	4,116	6,662	0	17,099	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	20	4	0	5	1	3	19	52	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	4	14	12	12	0	0	56	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	136	142	440	270	303	9	1	1,300	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	93,747	68,977	109,699	889,144	1,721,358	626,045	0	3,508,970	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	120	2,476	90	930	0	0	0	3,616	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	2,225	6,547	10,818	11,199	3,902	0	0	34,691	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	28	0	61	0	0	0	0	89	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	13	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	79,866	50,381	284,081	1,334,157	2,488,819	1,564	0	4,238,868	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1,385	1,036	2,453	3,542	724	149	0	9,289	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	249,739	127,213	485,156	970,517	783,390	111,090	0	2,727,106	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	3,453	1,434	0	0	0	0	0	4,887	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	27,986	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,986	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	40,606	353	39	0	0	0	0	40,998	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	0	2	5	6	11	11	0	35	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	37	32	1,087	906	3	2,400	4,467	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	2,794	3,942	2,198	3,953	3,255	408	0	16,549	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	2,381	17,429	4,219	35,198	16,361	8,878	0	84,466	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	63	98	90	40	10	19	1	321	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	56	24	25	42	16	37	0	200	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	41	15	37	14	17	2	0	126	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	16	17	11	19	8	1	0	71	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	226,186	848,683	1,078,610	0	0	2,153,479	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	240	465	3	1	0	709	

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

[2] The sum of Q1 and Q2 2024 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2024 values due to rounding.

[3] The trendlines present the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

[4] During data collection, it was discovered that not all data of Covid-19 Emergency Response WHO was included in the MLS. To that end, an extensive review was undertaken and data was added retroactively together with the implementing partner. This affected EUTF indicators 2.1 bis, 2.2, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 6.1 and 6.3, and explains the discrepancies between the numbers reported in this table and those reported in the S2 2023 report.

5.4. ETHIOPIA

5.4.1. ETHIOPIA IN S1 2024

Figure 24: Ethiopia – Key facts and figures, as of June 2024[1]
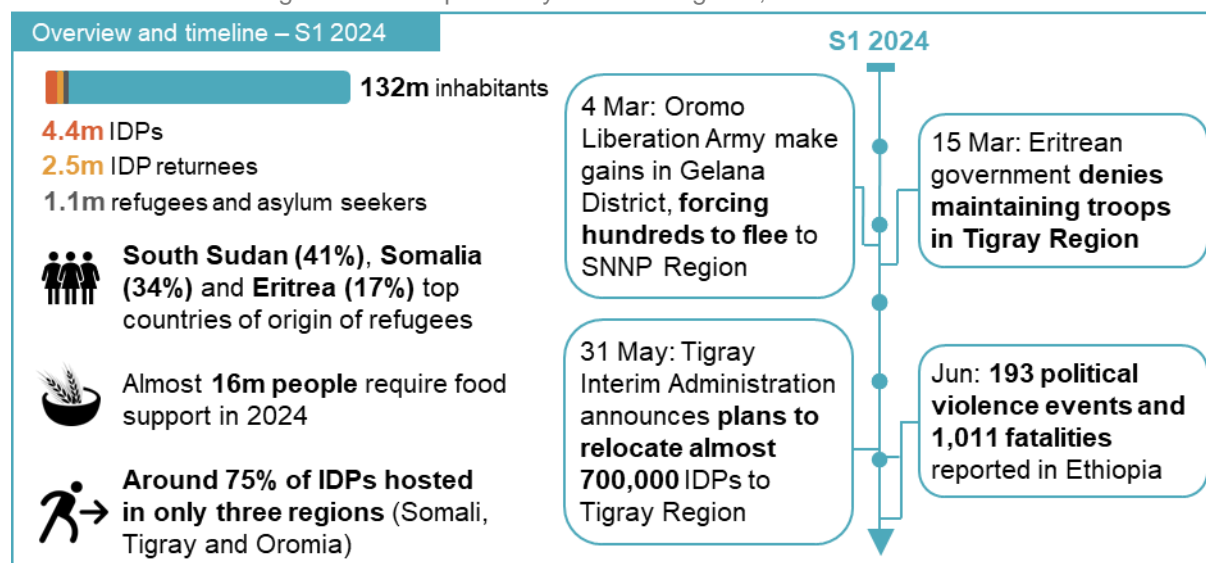
Humanitarian needs and high levels of internal displacement (4.4 million IDPs)[2] in Ethiopia are driven by a complex array of climate- and conflict-related factors. In the first half of 2024, violence and insecurity continued to impact various regions, particularly Amhara and Oromia. Armed conflict has been ongoing in Amhara Region between the Ethiopian National Defence Forces and the Fano militia since August 2023, while protracted conflict between the federal government and the Oromo Liberation Army persisted in 2024. In June alone, 114 political violence events and 682 fatalities were reported in Amhara Region that were primarily linked to the ongoing conflict, along with 58 events and 261 fatalities reported in Oromia Region.[3]

Despite the November 2022 peace agreement signed by the Tigray People's Liberation Front and the Government of Ethiopia to end the two-year conflict, the long-term effects of the crisis persisted into the first half of 2024.[4] Around 2.8 million people are still in need of agricultural assistance across Tigray Region,[5] which hosts almost 950,000 IDPs.[6] On 31 May, the Tigray Interim Administration, established in March 2023, announced a plan to return 690,000 displaced persons to their places of origin in Tigray Region, following discussions with the Ethiopian government on IDP relocation and returns.[7]

Ethiopia also hosts more than one million refugees and has recently experienced an influx due to the conflict in Sudan, with 94,135 Sudanese refugees (58% of whom were children) arriving in Ethiopia since April 2023 and adding to the almost 50,000 Sudanese that have already been in the country. Most of these refugees arrive through the Metema and Kurmuk entry points, where UNHCR and the Ethiopian Refugees and Returnees Service manage the inflow. Both border crossing points present significant

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[1] .ACLED, 'Ethiopia: EPO monthly update (June 2024) – The pursuit of peace in Amhara region', 5 July 2024; Crisis Group, 'Global overview – March 2024', 2024; UNHCR, 'Refugees and internally displaced persons – Ethiopia', 30 June 2024; WFP, 'Food and nutrition security update June 2024', 18 July 2024; Worldometer, 'Ethiopia population.' Retrieved on 8 November 2024 at https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/ethiopia-population/#:~:text=Ethiopia%202024%20population%20is%20estimated,of%20the%20total%20world%20population.
[2] UNHCR, 'Refugees and internally displaced persons – Ethiopia', 30 June 2024.
[3] ACLED, 'Ethiopia: EPO monthly update (June 2024) – The pursuit peace in Amhara region', 5 July 2024.
[4] AP News, 'Ethiopia says disputed western Tigray will be settled in a referendum and displaced people returned', 6 November 2023.
[5] Ethiopia Agriculture Task Force, 'Ethiopia: Tigray region monthly dashboard, January – June 2024', July 2024.
[6] iDMC, 'Ethiopia – Overview', 27 August 2024.
[7] OCHA, 'Ethiopia – Situation report', 10 June 2024.

risks, including abduction and other forms of violence, which are compounded by limited access to services. In parallel, 56,486 former Ethiopian refugees in Sudan have returned to Ethiopia following the end of the two-year conflict.[1]

5.4.2. THE EUTF IN ETHIOPIA

Figure 25: EUTF portfolio in Ethiopia, as of August 2024[2,3,4]
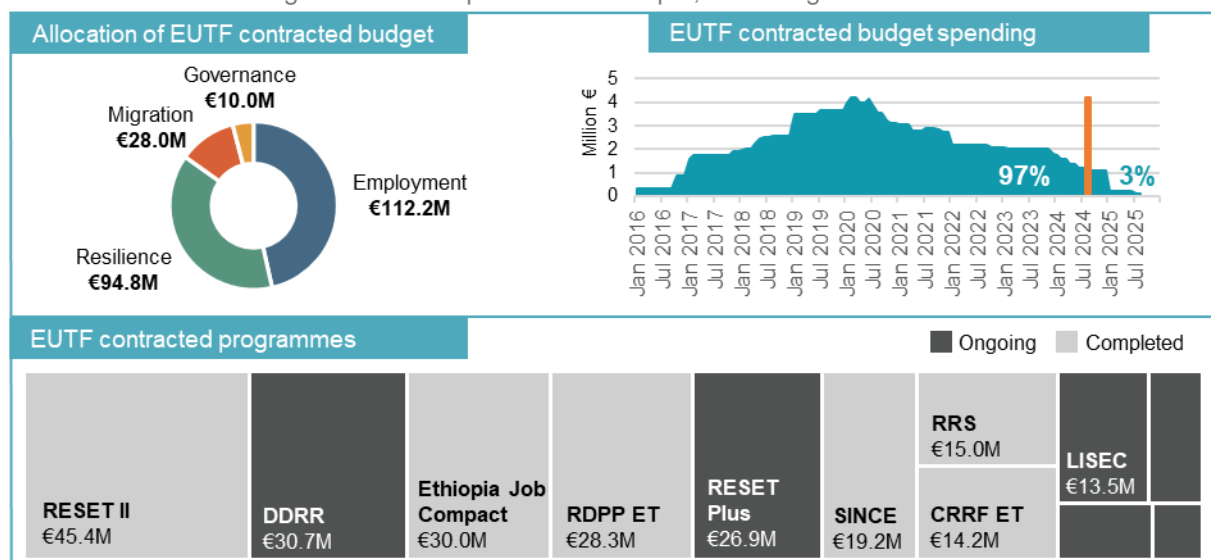
Ethiopia represents the fourth-largest portfolio in the HoA window, with a €245M total contracted budget. The EUTF's strategy in Ethiopia aligns primarily with SO1 (improving economic and employment opportunities), to which 46% (€112M) of the total EUTF budget in Ethiopia is allocated, and SO2 (strengthening resilience, including to environmental shocks and natural disasters), which accounts for 39%. Support to DACs (particularly refugees and host communities) is a key cross-cutting component of SO1 and SO2 interventions. Outputs related to migration (primarily facilitating returns and reintegration) and governance have also been reported (SO3 and SO4, representing 11% and 4% of the Ethiopia budget respectively), although these themes are less prominent in the Ethiopia portfolio. Of 36 projects in the Ethiopia portfolio, 11 are being implemented and 25 have already been completed.[5]

Some of the earliest large-scale projects in the EUTF HoA portfolio were implemented in Ethiopia and many of the country's flagship EUTF programmes came to an end in 2020, including RESET II,[6] most of RDPP and SINCE.[7,8] Since then, the Ethiopia portfolio has naturally reported comparably smaller outputs, with only ten projects reporting data to the MLS in S1 2024. Projects still reporting outputs for this period include the *Alianza Shire* project, the RESET Plus AMREF II project, the CRRF ET

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[1] UNHCR, 'New population movement from Sudan', 30 June 2024.
[2] EUTF funding data is valid as of August 2024, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.
[3] The programmes not labelled in the 'EUTF contracted programmes' chart are: Stability and Services IRC Gambella (€12.8M), Stability & Development Tigray Trócaire (€5.9M), and *Alianza Shire* (€3.1M).
[4] Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute spending across years of implementation.
[5] 'Completed' projects refer to projects whose contracts have ended as of S1 2024.
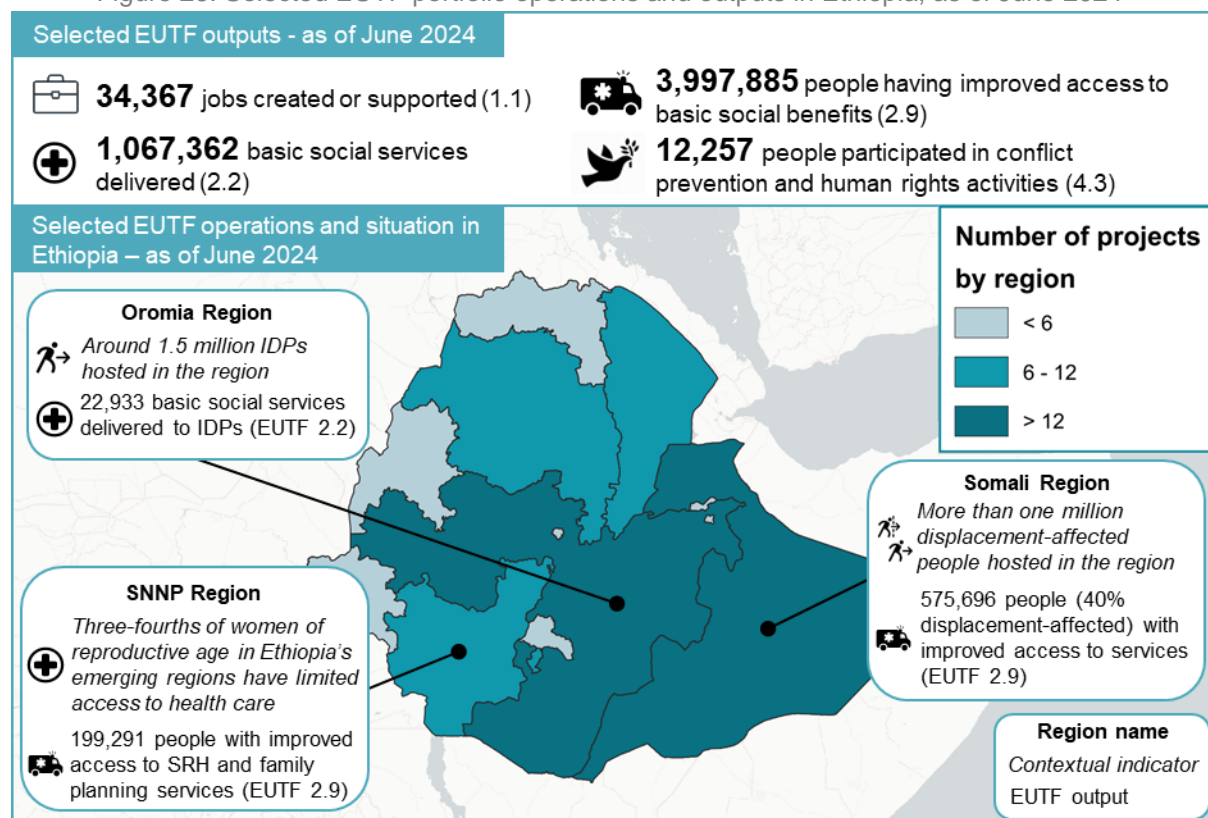[6] Resilience building and creation of economic opportunities in Ethiopia programme.
[7] Stemming irregular migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia project.
[8] The SINCE contract ended in March 2021, but actual project implementation ended in December 2020.

programme,[1] and the two 'stability' programmes in Gambella and Tigray. As of August 2024, only around 3% of the EUTF's budget in Ethiopia has yet to be spent.[2]

Figure 26: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Ethiopia, as of June 2024[3]

Selected EUTF outputs - as of June 2024

34,367 jobs created or supported (1.1)

1,067,362 basic social services delivered (2.2)

3,997,885 people having improved access to basic social benefits (2.9)

12,257 people participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities (4.3)

Selected EUTF operations and situation in Ethiopia – as of June 2024

Oromia Region
Around 1.5 million IDPs hosted in the region
22,933 basic social services delivered to IDPs (EUTF 2.2)

SNNP Region
Three-fourths of women of reproductive age in Ethiopia's emerging regions have limited access to health care
199,291 people with improved access to SRH and family planning services (EUTF 2.9)

Number of projects by region
< 6
6 - 12
> 12

Somali Region
More than one million displacement-affected people hosted in the region
575,696 people (40% displacement-affected) with improved access to services (EUTF 2.9)

Region name
Contextual indicator
EUTF output

Support to displacement-affected communities

Ethiopia hosts one of the ten largest refugee populations in the world,[4] surpassing the one-million mark over the course of the first half of 2024 (with 1,064,587 refugees and asylum seekers as of 30 June 2024[5] compared to 963,181 at the start of the year).[6] The country also hosts a large internally displaced population, reaching 4.4 million IDPs as of mid-2024.[7] The internally displaced population has fluctuated considerably since the conflict in Tigray Region (2020 – 2022) and, more recently, escalating internal conflicts involving militia groups in Amhara and Oromia Regions.[8] Widespread conflict, hostilities and climate shocks – including the three-year drought from 2020 to 2023 and flooding in 2024 – across Ethiopia severely affect refugees and IDPs hosted across the country. Life-saving needs and requirements remain high, prompting the Government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners to launch the 2024 Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan on 26 February, appealing for over USD 3B to assist 15.5 million people, including four million IDPs, with multi-sectoral support.[9]

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[1] Stimulating economic opportunities and job creation for refugees and host communities in Ethiopia in support of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Ethiopia programme.
[2] This calculation is based on project start and end dates and assumes that projects evenly distribute spending across years of implementation.
[3] Fetene S. M. and Haile, T. G., 'Three fourths of women of reproductive age in emerging regions of Ethiopia are facing problems in accessing health care', Scientific reports 13, 30 June 2023; OCHA, 'Ethiopia – Situation report', 1 March 2024; UNHCR, 'Refugees and internally displaced persons – Ethiopia', 30 June 2024.
[4] Concern Worldwide, 'Which countries are taking in the most refugees in 2024', 27 March 2024.
[5] UNHCR, 'Refugees and internally displaced persons – Ethiopia', 30 June 2024.
[6] UNHCR, 'Ethiopia: Refugees and asylum seekers (as of 31 December 2023)', 11 January 2024.
[7] UNHCR, 'Refugees and internally displaced persons – Ethiopia', 30 June 2024.
[8] Global Conflict Tracker, 'Conflict in Ethiopia', 19 December 2023.
[9] OCHA, 'Ethiopia – Situation report', 1 Mar 2024.

In the first half of 2024, EUTF projects supported displacement-affected communities in Ethiopia through a range of interventions targeting job creation, basic social services in the health and energy sectors, and social cohesion. To date, 34,367 jobs have been created or supported in Ethiopia (EUTF indicator 1.1), at least 24%[1] of which have benefitted displacement-affected communities. In S1 2024, 1,634 new jobs were supported by CRRF ET Job Creation MC (89%) and EnJOY[2] (11%), including 1,461 for displacement-affected communities (all through CRRF ET Job Creation MC), representing the largest semesterly output reported to date. CRRF ET Job Creation MC, which aims to enhance economic and employment opportunities to improve the self-reliance of refugees hosted in the Jigjiga area of Somali Region, supported the employment of 1,461 refugees (45%) and host community members (55%) through the provision of grants.

Several interventions were also implemented to improve livelihoods and access to basic services for displacement-affected communities in the first half of 2024, most of which aimed to strengthen the provision of health care and access to energy. During the reporting period, 25,472 basic services were delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), of 1,067,362 basic services delivered to date. All services delivered in S1 2024 concerned health care, and half of the health care-related services benefitted displacement-affected communities or migrants in transit. The Stability and Services Gambella IRC I and II projects collectively reached 10,302 host community members. Through the programme's second contract 8,235 people (of whom 59% were female) were supported to access SRH and rights, and through the first contract another 2,068 people were assisted with the same type of services. The Stability and Development Tigray Trócaire also supported 1,306 migrants in transit and 1,044 IDPs with psychosocial support and counselling services in the Tigray region. In addition, Stability and Services Gambella IRC I and II reached 56,150 and 8,218 people respectively through health-related awareness-raising campaigns aimed at increasing the uptake of health services in Gambella Region (EUTF indicator 2.8).

Through the EUTF portfolio in Ethiopia, 97,290 people have benefitted from improved access to energy (EUTF indicator 2.9), of whom a considerable portion (38%) were reported in S1 2024. During the reporting period, 37,150 refugees benefitted from improved access to energy thanks to the installation of 207 solar street light systems in Somali Region (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis) by the *Alianza Shire* project. The project aims to enhance access to energy and improve the self-reliance of refugees and host communities in Dollo Ado, Somali Region.

EUTF projects have also sought to improve stability and peacebuilding in Ethiopia by reaching 12,257 people with conflict prevention activities (75% for displacement-affected communities, [EUTF indicator 4.3]) and 8,181 through staff with governance and conflict prevention trainings (at least[3] 25% of whom for displacement-affected communities, [EUTF indicator 4.2]) to date. In S1 2024, 1,663 people participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), through the Stability and Services Gambella IRC I and II projects, which aim to promote stability and strengthen basic service delivery for displacement-affected communities in Gambella Region. Stability and Services Gambella IRC I supported 989 youths (32% refugees, 68% host community members) with activities aimed at improving social cohesion, including peace clubs, intercommunity sporting events and community-based socio-therapy. The Stability & Services Gambella IRC II project supported an additional 674 children and youths (48% refugees, 52% host community members) through peace clubs and cultural arts and dance events aimed at strengthening cohesion between community members. In parallel, the Stability and Services Gambella IRC I project also trained 176 government employees on conflict sensitivity capacity building and trainings, and 153 regional and zonal government officers through peacebuilding workshops (EUTF indicator 4.2).

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[1] The beneficiary status of around 3% is unspecified.
[2] Strengthening decentralized disaster risk reduction management in Ethiopia – Stimulating economic development and job opportunities in Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities and People (SNNP) Regions of Ethiopia project.
[3] The beneficiary status of 6,166 people is unspecified.

Improved resilience and livelihoods

Populations across Ethiopia face multiple challenges that intensify existing vulnerabilities. More than 90% of the population have been affected by persistent droughts, floods, locust infestations, conflict, or a combination of these shocks since 2018. In conjunction with structural weaknesses in Ethiopia's economic system, growth has slowed over the last few years, leading to a decline in living standards in 2023 for the first time in more than two decades. The impact of these trends affects multiple sectors, with approximately sixteen million people now reliant on food aid.[1]

Several EUTF projects in Ethiopia aim to improve resilience and strengthen livelihoods among vulnerable populations. In S1 2024, 225 people benefitted from TVET trainings (EUTF indicator 1.4), out of 38,822 to date. The S1 2024 result is attributed to EnJOY providing TVET trainings and counselling, mentoring and coaching to 196 youth to improve their self-employment and providing 29 TVET teachers[2] with advanced trainings, all to improve livelihoods in Oromia, Sidama and SNNP Regions. Furthermore, EnJOY and LISEC Job Creation[3] collectively created or supported 76 MSMEs in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 1.2), contributing to a total of 2,583 MSMEs to date in Ethiopia. LISEC Job Creation supported 42 MSMEs to launch their businesses through an incubation programme in Oromia, while ENJOY supported youth and women entrepreneurs to establish or promote 34 MSMEs. The other component of the LISEC programme, LISEC UNIDO, also equipped five slaughterhouses for use by multiple MSMEs in Oromia Region (EUTF indicator 1.5).

Finally, some EUTF projects have also aimed to support progress on access to SRH services as the unmet need for family planning stands at 22%.[4] While some of the S1 2024 outputs of these interventions are described in the section on displacement-affected communities, RESET Plus AMREF II was responsible for the remaining 12,820 basic social services out of the 25,472 delivered in the first half of the year (EUTF indicator 2.2). RESET Plus AMREF II aims to scale up family planning and build resilience among youth and women in areas of Ethiopia that are chronically affected by food insecurity due to drought and other climate-related factors. Through the project, 12,820 women (52%) and men (48%) received SRH, health, nutrition or family planning services through a health bazar, most of whom in SNNP Region (87%). The project also accounts for 57% of all people with improved access to basic services reported in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 2.9). It improved access to SRH and family planning services for 55,094 people through enhanced outreach capacity at remote health posts and the provision of family planning and other services at health facilities. Most of these beneficiaries were reported in SNNP Region (48%), followed by Oromia (23%), Afar (22%) and Amhara Regions (7%).

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[1] World Bank Group, 'The World Bank in Ethiopia – Context'. Retrieved on 9 November 2024 at https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/ethiopia/overview.
[2] TVET trainers and teachers are counted in the MLS when the training is longer and supports the person's ability to keep a job at the training institution when funding ends.
[3] Strengthening social cohesion by supporting local economies and social development initiatives especially for women and youth and enhancing industrial and labour relations in the Modjo Leather City project.
[4] UNFPA, 'UNFPA Ethiopia marks world contraception day 2023, advocating for 'the power of options' in family planning', 28 October 2023.

5.4.3. ETHIOPIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 7: EUTF common output indicators for Ethiopia, as of June 2024[1,2,3]

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	S1 2024	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	8,710	7,497	7,007	2,639	2,594	4,286	1,634	34,367	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	403	519	248	249	370	718	76	2,583	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	18,562	11,425	5,497	7,861	33,537	18,757	84	95,723	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	6,562	9,870	4,748	3,911	7,574	5,932	225	38,822	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	11	2	26	15	35	59	5	153	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	7	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	324	213	231	3	140	16	207	1,134	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	466,524	243,097	84,604	31,921	96,385	119,358	25,472	1,067,362	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	63,862	63,600	5,528	0	0	0	0	132,990	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	654,020	1,235,410	88,951	10,367	239,334	124,351	3,570	2,356,004	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	91	55	22	27	3	15	0	213	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	7,163	5,196	1,849	164	18	1,328	0	15,717	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	262,893	263,402	4,853,906	159,845	121,518	38,741	64,972	5,765,277	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	12,855	15,486	3,809	3,590	3,130	759	565	40,194	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	1,841,071	508,446	569,020	515,976	254,427	212,606	96,340	3,997,885	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	34,495	36,489	3,885	1,266	1,837	655	23	78,650	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	0	67	58	108	0	0	0	233	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	10	637	39	41	25	63	29	844	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	2	31	27	0	91	0	1	152	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	407	1,193	720	265	91	0	0	2,676	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	23	6	0	0	0	0	29	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	912	1,199	90	673	1,517	3,461	329	8,181	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	286	692	0	835	3,317	5,464	1,663	12,257	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	26	15	42	22	13	10	1	129	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	30	56	66	147	55	58	3	415	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	51	41	32	13	36	8	0	181	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	54	40	39	58	44	41	0	276	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	651,879	37,692	20	0	0	689,592	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	46,596	2,423	351,655	0	0	400,674	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	96	26	21	0	0	143	

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[1] Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of methodological changes (more information on this process can be found in the S1 2020 report). However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.
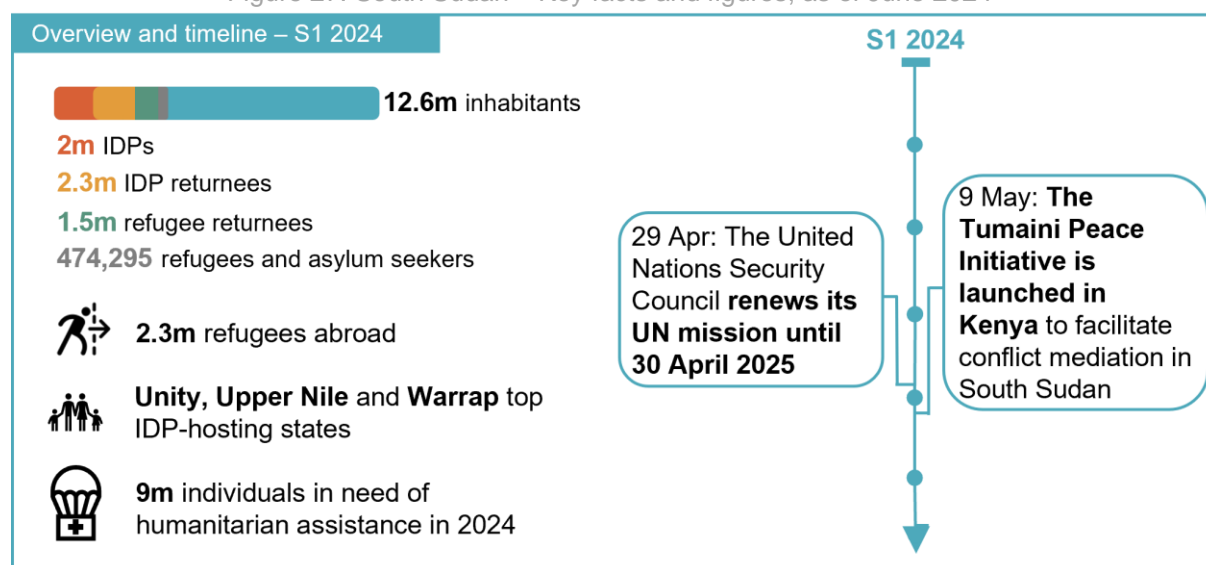[2] The sum of Q1 and Q2 2024 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2024 values due to rounding.
[3] The trendlines present the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

5.5. SOUTH SUDAN

5.5.1. SOUTH SUDAN IN S1 2024

Figure 27: South Sudan – Key facts and figures, as of June 2024[1]

The Republic of South Sudan continues to face political and economic instability thirteen years after gaining its independence in July 2011, despite signing the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in 2018.[2] The peace deal, signed by President Salva Kiir and the first Vice President Riek Machar, aims to establish a government of national unity, draft a new constitution, unify the armed forces, and prepare the country for its first-ever elections. However, with the expiration of the agreement approaching in February 2025 after multiple extensions, many of its key commitments remain unfulfilled.[3] This lack of progress has led the opposition to express concerns regarding the feasibility of the promised elections scheduled for 22 December 2024,[4] citing inadequate security, insufficient political will and the persistence of politically motivated violence in several communities.[5] Meanwhile, in June the National Elections Commission pledged to commence voter registration and verification across all states,[6] with President Kiir rejecting further extensions of the transitional period, reaffirming its end date of 22 February 2025.[7]

In an effort to address the ongoing crisis and continued violence across South Sudan, the Tumaini Peace Initiative was launched in Kenya on 9 May 2024, with backing from the presidents of Kenya, Malawi, Namibia and the Central African Republic. The initiative introduces nine protocols[8] focused on

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1 IOM, 'South Sudan – Event tracking dataset', June 2024; UNHCR, 'South Sudan - Refugees and asylum-seekers', 30 September 2024; UNHCR, 'South Sudan – Refugees, returnees and IDP population map', 31 July 2024; UNHCR, 'Regional overview of the South Sudanese refugee population', 31 August 2024; UNHCR, 'South Sudan - Overview of spontaneous refugee returns', June 2024; TRT Afrika, 'South Sudan voter registration 'to start in June', 9 April 2024; The East African, 'UN deploys more peacekeepers amid fresh South Sudan communal clashes', 30 April 2024; Crisis Group, 'High stakes for the South Sudan talks in Kenya', 11 September 2024; Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, 'Populations at risk', 1 September 2024.
2 United States Institute of Peace, 'Independence of South Sudan', n.d.
3 International Crisis Group, 'High stakes for the South Sudan talks in Kenya', 11 September 2024.
4 Sudan Tribune, 'South Sudan electoral body announces election date', 7 July 2024.
5 The East African, 'South Sudan promises elections amid protests of insecurity, unpreparedness', 14 April 2024.
6 TRT Afrika, 'South Sudan voter registration 'to start in June', 9 April 2024.
7 Security Council Report, 'UN mission in South Sudan; Vote on mandate renewal resolution', 13 March 2024; Institute for Security Studies, 'Can dialogue rescue South Sudan from a perpetual transition?', 18 April 2024.
8 The nine protocols cover 1) confidence-building measures, 2) communal violence and land issues, 3) justice sector reforms, transnational justice and accountability, 5) security sector reforms, 6) the permanent constitutional process, 7) economic recovery, 8) humanitarian access and support, and 9) responsibility sharing.

resolving ongoing conflicts and establishing stable institutions to protect South Sudan's population.[1]

The situation in South Sudan remains dire, exacerbated by political unrest, intercommunal violence and widespread displacement, all of which complicate the nation's efforts to stabilise and prepare for the upcoming elections. Since the outbreak of the Sudan conflict, 726,976 individuals from eighteen different countries (though most are South Sudanese returnees) have crossed into South Sudan, further straining resources and worsening the humanitarian, food insecurity and displacement crises.[2]

Between January and June 2024, 233 incidents of violence affecting humanitarian access were reported including 55 in June. These incidents involved 35 acts of violence against humanitarian assets and personnel, including nineteen direct attacks on aid workers, four linked to active hostilities, seven cases of operational interference and five instances of movement restrictions, primarily in Upper Nile and Unity States.[3] In response to this situation, the United Nations Security Council extended the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) mandate for one year on 29 April 2024 to prevent renewed civil war, support durable peace efforts, promote inclusive governance and facilitate peaceful electoral processes.[4]

5.5.2. THE EUTF IN SOUTH SUDAN

Figure 28: EUTF portfolio in South Sudan, as of June 2024
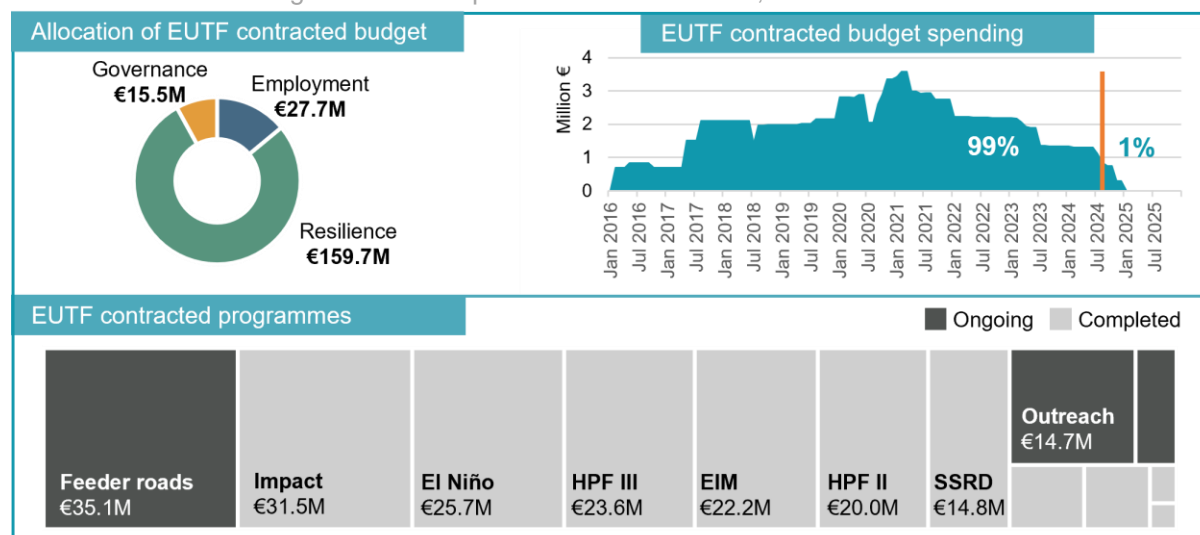
EUTF funding in South Sudan amounts to €203M (12% of the total EUTF HoA budget) as of June 2024 and is allocated across 29 projects. This includes 25 completed projects and four projects still in implementation. Given the humanitarian situation in the country, a large percentage (79%) of the EUTF portfolio targets the humanitarian crises arising from political unrest and insecurity with interventions focused on strengthening the resilience of local communities (SO2). EUTF interventions place particular importance on supporting smallholder farmers and agropastoralists through initiatives such as the South Sudan Rural Development (SSRD)[5] and South Sudan Outreach[6] interventions.

Other initiatives focused on enhancing the economic and employment opportunities (SO1) accounting for 14% of the total budget. For example, the Feeder Roads projects aim to increase connectivity and

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[1] Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary and Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs, 'South Sudan president commends progress in Tumaini Peace Initiative, civil society leaders pledge support', 28 August 2024.
[2] UNICEF, 'South Sudan humanitarian situation report No.6', 1 January – 30 June 2024.
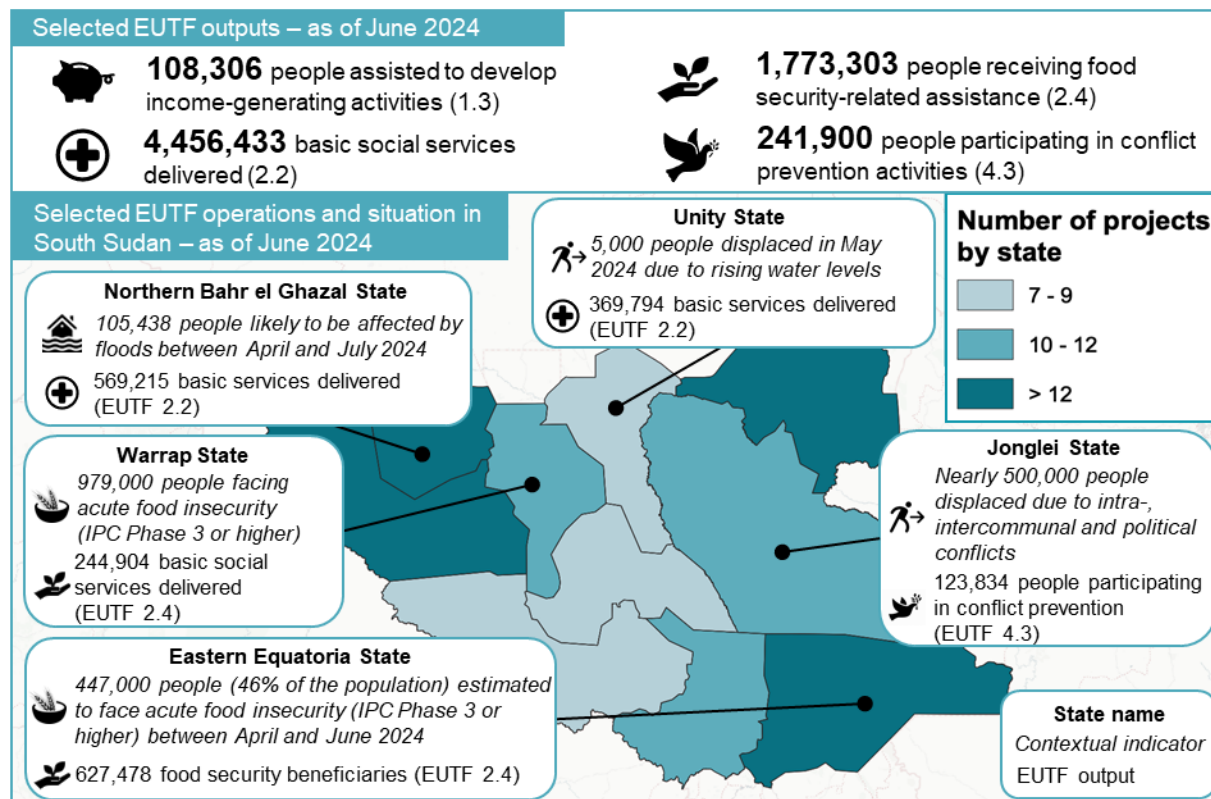[3] OCHA, 'South Sudan humanitarian access snapshot', June 2024.
[4] OCHA, 'Security council renews United Nations mission in South Sudan for one year, adopting resolution 2729 (2024) by vote of 13 in favour, 2 abstentions', 29 April 2024.
[5] South Sudan rural development: Strengthening smallholders' resilience programme.
[6] Outreach – Support to education in hard-to-reach areas in South Sudan programme.

economic opportunities in rural areas, while the Job Creation and Trade Development interventions seek to enhance the development of value chains and trade in the agricultural sector. The remaining interventions, which aim to improve governance and support peacebuilding mechanisms (SO4), account for 8% of the total budget, mainly through the Women Empowerment programme and the SSRD projects. These initiatives seek to advance women's rights, promote inclusion and enhance disaster risk and natural resource management.

Figure 29: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in South Sudan, as of June 2024[1]

Selected EUTF outputs – as of June 2024

- **108,306** people assisted to develop income-generating activities (1.3)
- **4,456,433** basic social services delivered (2.2)
- **1,773,303** people receiving food security-related assistance (2.4)
- **241,900** people participating in conflict prevention activities (4.3)

Selected EUTF operations and situation in South Sudan – as of June 2024

Unity State
5,000 people displaced in May 2024 due to rising water levels
369,794 basic services delivered (EUTF 2.2)

Number of projects by state
- 7 - 9
- 10 - 12
- > 12

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State
105,438 people likely to be affected by floods between April and July 2024
569,215 basic services delivered (EUTF 2.2)

Warrap State
979,000 people facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or higher)
244,904 basic social services delivered (EUTF 2.4)

Eastern Equatoria State
447,000 people (46% of the population) estimated to face acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or higher) between April and June 2024
627,478 food security beneficiaries (EUTF 2.4)

Jonglei State
Nearly 500,000 people displaced due to intra-, intercommunal and political conflicts
123,834 people participating in conflict prevention (EUTF 4.3)

State name
Contextual indicator
EUTF output

Improving food security, strengthening rural economies and income generation

The ongoing conflict in South Sudan continues to impact its economy, leaving millions facing severe hunger, which is further exacerbated by climate shocks. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) estimates that 7.1 million people are facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) as of June 2024, representing a 20% increase compared to the same period in 2023.[2] Insecurity and funding shortages have forced aid agencies to scale back essential services such as food, healthcare and sanitation for the most vulnerable populations. Hyperinflation and currency depreciation have compounded the crisis, forcing most households to spend nearly all their income on food.[3] South Sudan remains among the world's most food-insecure countries, with some regions at risk of famine during the upcoming rainy season from April and November. Between June and September, 41 of the country's 79 counties are projected to face emergency-level food insecurity (IPC Phase 4).

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[1] Food Security Cluster, 'South Sudan flood preparedness and response plan', June to December 2024; Safer World, '"Together, we can bring peace to our communities": Addressing conflict drivers in Jonglei State', August 2024; OCHA, 'South Sudan: Humanitarian snapshot', May 2024; IPC, 'South Sudan – Climate shocks, economic crisis, conflict, and Sudan's spillover are leading to persistent food insecurity in South Sudan', September 2023 – July 2024; IPC, 'South Sudan; Acute food insecurity situation for September – November 2024 and projections for December 2023 – March 2024 and for April – July 2024', July 2024.
[2] OCHA, 'South Sudan humanitarian snapshot', June 2024.
[3] CARE, 'Starvation threatens millions in South Sudan amid conflict in Sudan, funding cuts, and climate change', 6 June 2024.

Catastrophic conditions (IPC Phase 5) are anticipated for households in areas such as Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) and Jonglei.[1]

Efforts to bolster resilience and improve livelihoods continue through EUTF-funded projects that aim to promote revenue generation for smallholder farmers in rural areas. As of June 2024, 108,306 individuals have been assisted by EUTF projects in South Sudan to develop IGAs, including 489 individuals reported in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 1.3). The Jobs Creation ITC project accounted for 84% of the S1 2024 output. It reached 409 beneficiaries with IGA trainings on improved farming techniques (68%) and business/entrepreneurship skills including access to finance (32%) in Western and Central Equatoria States. The Conflict Resolution NCA project trained the remaining 80 beneficiaries (74% of whom are female) in agribusiness across Eastern Equatoria and Upper Nile States.

As of June 2024, 49,398 jobs have been created or supported in South Sudan, including 120 subsidised jobs in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 1.1), all through the Outreach UNICEF project. The project provided incentive payments to teachers in hard-to-reach-areas to strengthen the country's education system. Lastly, 15,049 individuals (89% of whom are female) have benefitted from professional TVET trainings to date through EUTF-funded projects (EUTF indicator 1.4), including 103 participants in S1 2024. The current semester output is credited to the Jobs Creation ITC project, which offers beneficiaries mentorship, incubation facilities for entrepreneurship, and a network of certified advisers on food safety.

Women's rights, peacebuilding, and security

In the first half of 2024, UNMISS recorded 913 victims of intercommunal and political violence, including 468 fatalities, 328 injuries, 70 abductions and 47 cases of sexual violence, with civilians in Warrap, Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria States most affected.[2] In response to the escalating violence against civilians and increasing violence in Eastern and Western Equatoria States, UNMISS deployed additional peacekeepers, initiated urgent patrols and established large-scale camps to protect civilians throughout the semester.[3] Amid ongoing conflicts, displaced individuals – and particularly women, children and marginalised groups – face increased risks of violence, exploitation and abuse, further worsening South Sudan's fragile humanitarian situation. GBV remains a pervasive issue, fuelled by economic hardship and limited livelihood opportunities, entrenched patriarchal norms, as well as political instability. Conflict exacerbates these risks, particularly for young girls who are frequently viewed as financial assets due to the high bride prices prevalent in the country.[4]

To that end, 241,900 individuals (45% female and 38% male)[5] have participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities to date (EUTF indicator 4.3), including 17,379 in S1 2024. 98% of the S1 2024 output (17,030 beneficiaries) was delivered by the Conflict Resolution NCA project through trainings to facilitate dialogues, intra- and intercommunity reconciliation meetings, and sociocultural initiatives on peacebuilding and reconciliation processes in Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile and Jonglei States. The Women Empowerment LAW project[6] supported the remaining 349 individuals, comprising community advocates and GBV survivors, with legal information, assistance and representation of victims of GBV and discrimination, outreach activities and information sessions on topics such as GBV, gender inequalities and access to justice.

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[1] FEWSNET, 'South Sudan: Food security outlook, June 2024 – January 2025: Forecasted severe flooding elevates the risk of famine (IPC Phase 5) in flood-prone areas', 9 July 2024.
[2] Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, 'South Sudan – Populations at risk', 1 September 2024.
[3] The East African, 'UN deploys more peacekeepers amid fresh South Sudan communal clashes', 30 April 2024; Global Conflict Tracker, 'Instability in South Sudan', 11 July 2024.
[4] Protection Cluster, 'South Sudan – Protection analysis update: Economical crisis and imminent threat of centennial flood increase protection risks in the country', June 2024.
[5] The gender of 17% of the beneficiaries are unknown.
[6] Reducing inequality and gender-based violence in South Sudan project.

Defend Her Rights		Main target groups
Defend Her Rights – Championing Women Empowerment in Jonglei in South Sudan	**IP:** ZOA DORCAS	Women and girls
From **January 2021** to **January 2024**	**Objective:** To contribute to the empowerment of women in South Sudan	Host community
Budget: €900k		Traditional and local peace organisations

The **Defend Her Rights project**, which was part of the Women Empowerment programme, aimed to **strengthen the implementation** and **promotion of women's rights legislation** through targeted interventions at community and sub-national government levels. By addressing gaps between existing policies and their enforcement, particularly in areas where law enforcement agencies face resource constraints and lack accountability, the project prioritised capacity-building initiatives to effectively safeguard women's rights. A key component of the project involved the empowerment of civil society in Jonglei State to advocate for laws on women's rights while enhancing the commitment of state and gender-focused entities to monitor and report on progress. This dual approach aimed to support both grassroots advocacy and institutional accountability.

The final project evaluation, conducted in the three counties of Jonglei State with a focus on four specific *payams*[1], employed a mixed-method approach. This included quantitative measures of outcomes, qualitative insights from women beneficiaries, key informant interviews, focus group discussions and an in-depth review of existing project documentation to validate findings and assess sustainability. The final project evaluation report showcased significant progress in transforming community perceptions around women's and girls' rights. Key achievements include shifts in attitudes towards women's and girls' rights to inheritance, increased financial decision-making and property ownership by women, stronger community support for women's and girls' rights to education, enhanced leadership and decision-making rights for women, and greater inclusion of women in community and public affairs.

- **Changed communities' perception towards women and girl's rights to inheritance.** The final evaluation report revealed a notable cultural shift towards gender equality, particularly within Nuer and Dinka communities, where women have traditionally been excluded from inheritance rights. The proportion of people who support equal inheritance rights increased dramatically, from 28% at baseline to 72% at endline.
- **Increased financial decision-making and property ownership by women.** The project significantly advanced women's empowerment in financial decision-making, with 68% of respondents at endline recognising and supporting women's autonomy in managing family finances, compared to 44% at baseline. However, this was almost entirely attributable to an increase in women's perceptions of their financial management and financial autonomy, which rose from 30% to 71%, while perceptions among men did not change. Encouraging male support for women's financial independence is therefore essential to bridging this gap and fostering a more inclusive approach to managing family finances.
- **Enhanced leadership and decision-making rights for women.** The projects interventions led significant improvements in community attitudes and perceptions towards gender equality in women's ability to hold leadership positions over men, with 84% of respondents expressing receptiveness towards female leadership, compared to 78% at baseline.

Greater inclusion of women in community and public affairs. There was a significant shift in attitudes towards women's involvement in public affairs, with support for women's empowerment

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[1] A *payam* is the second-lowest administrative division, below counties, in South Sudan.

and participation in both family and public spheres rising from 33% at baseline to 70% at endline, according to the endline evaluation. Several key interventions are thought to have contributed to these positive outcomes. The project reached 5,832 women with access to legal literacy activities (sensitisation campaigns on women's rights, participation in leadership role, access economic resources and ownership of properties such as land and cattle), and by establishing a foundation for understanding rights and seeking justice that supports legal empowerment. The project trained 180 leaders (100 of whom were men), comprising traditional/religious leaders and teachers referred to as 'gender champions', tasked with redefining men's role in supporting gender equality. The evaluation found these individuals to be pivotal in spreading awareness of women's rights and laws, effectively bridging the gap between the project and local communities, and fostering a culture of empowerment and advocacy Finally, the project successfully engaged 268 influential and traditional leaders who helped reshaped community norms, fostering a shift towards gender-inclusive practices.

EUTF-funded projects also aim to build the capacities of government staff and key non-state actors on conflict prevention, human rights and governance. Since the start of the EUTF, 8,371 staff (53% female and 37% male)[1] from formal and informal peace structures have been trained on conflict prevention, peace and governance-related issues (EUTF indicator 4.2). 29 of these staff were reached in S1 2024, of whom 25 community representatives across Central Equatoria, Upper Nile and Western Bahr el Ghazal States were trained by the Conflict Resolution NCA project on mediation, dialogue, problem-solving skills, trauma awareness and advocacy. In addition, four lawyers and legal officers were reached by the Women Empowerment LAW project with training on providing legal aid to GBV and discrimination victims and survivors in Upper Nile and Western Bahr el Ghazal States.

Figure 30: Number of people participating in peacebuilding and human rights activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), South Sudan, as of June 2024

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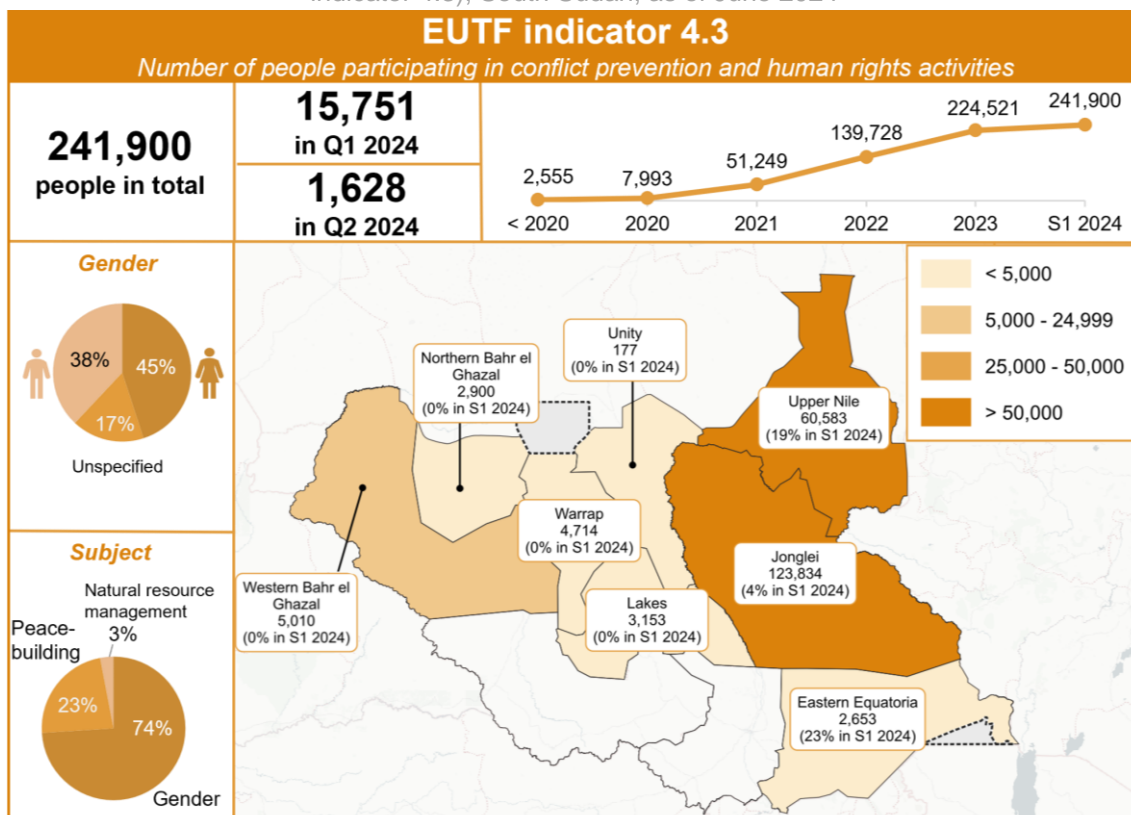
[1] The gender for 10% of beneficiaries is unknown.

5.5.3. SOUTH SUDAN AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 8: EUTF common output indicators for South Sudan, as of June 2024[1,2,3]

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	S1 2024	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	28,252	0	291	2,206	17,219	1,310	120	**49,398**	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	2	1,870	73	606	759	747	38	**4,095**	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	6,484	14,289	18,963	29,312	30,183	8,585	489	**108,306**	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	0	0	150	7,892	5,118	1,785	103	**15,049**	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	0	0	0	7	1	4	0	**12**	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	8	9	0	0	0	**17**	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	3	120	31	60	181	176	0	**571**	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	1,779,966	101,283	1,009,456	807,826	539,093	218,780	29	**4,456,433**	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	0	100,505	20,447	76,170	6,402	2,216	0	**205,739**	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	59,045	159,885	1,452,713	42,518	30,181	28,962	0	**1,773,303**	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	0	0	8	20	32	25	0	**85**	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	330	48,324	247,082	179,255	147,802	82,024	0	**704,816**	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1,068	1,489	6,132	3,468	1,610	9,312	0	**23,078**	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	1,412,600	60,787	31,407	45,656	61,694	447,346	0	**2,059,490**	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	**8**	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	**180**	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	**3**	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	80	1,025	621	1,230	4,057	1,329	29	**8,371**	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	325	2,230	5,438	43,257	88,478	84,793	17,379	**241,900**	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	56	8	10	114	38	11	2	**239**	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	16	35	54	104	34	24	0	**267**	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	11	17	20	308	8	2	0	**366**	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	13	28	13	19	6	4	0	**83**	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	15	16	12	0	0	0	0	**43**	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	31,549	6,184,068	0	0	0	**6,215,617**	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	20,889	0	0	0	0	**20,889**	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	6	117	0	0	0	**123**	

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[1] Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of methodological changes (more information on this process can be found in the S1 2020 report). However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.
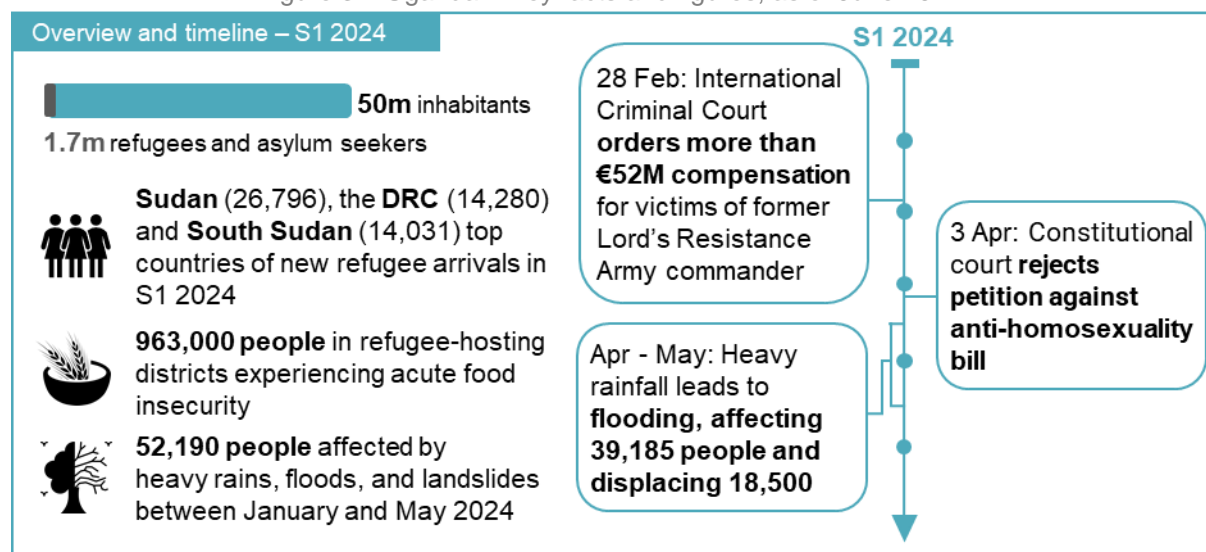[2] The sum of Q1 and Q2 2024 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2024 values due to rounding.
[3] The trendlines present the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

5.6. UGANDA

5.6.1. UGANDA IN S1 2024

Figure 31: Uganda – Key facts and figures, as of June 2024[1]

In the first half of 2024, Uganda continued to welcome refugees and asylum seekers from neighbouring countries under its open-door policy, which grants refugees the freedom to move, settle anywhere and access basic services on an equal basis with Ugandan nationals. Over the past year and a half, the number of refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda has increased from 1,501,581 in January 2023 to 1,702,278 as of June 2024. Most refugees and asylum seekers originate from South Sudan (55%) and the DRC (31%),[2] though a large proportion of those registered between January and June 2024 came from Sudan (38%).[3,4] This continuous influx places significant strain on protection and assistance services for refugees and their host communities, impacting Uganda's protection framework and refugee response model. Combined with growing funding gaps, this has led to lengthy delays in refugee registration, overcrowded schools, shortages of health staff and limited capacities to meet critical health needs. According to UNHCR, in the first half of 2024, reduced support and food shortages have caused some refugees to leave Uganda for neighbouring countries.[5]

Like other HoA countries, Uganda experienced above average rainfall during the first half of the year, resulting in flooding and landslides that affected 52,190 people as of May 2024.[6]

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[1] World Population Review, 'Uganda population 2023 (Live)'. Retrieved on 5 May 2024 at https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/uganda-population; UNHCR, 'Uganda - Population dashboard: Overview of refugees and asylum-seekers in Uganda as of 30 June 2024', 5 July 2024; UNHCR, 'Uganda fact sheet May - June 2024', 30 July 2024; IPC, 'Uganda: Acute food insecurity situation August 2023 - January 2024 and projection for February - June 2024' 27 November 2023, OCHA, 'Eastern Africa: Heavy rains and flooding flash update #4', 30 May 2024; Reuters, 'ICC orders record $56 million compensation for Uganda victims', 29 February 2024; ECHO, 'Daily flash. Uganda - Floods (DG ECHO, IFRC, NOAA-CPC)', 15 May 2024; Al Jazeera, 'Uganda's constitutional court rejects petition against anti-gay law', 3 April 2024.
[2] UNHCR, 'Uganda - Population dashboard: Overview of refugees and asylum-seekers in Uganda as of 30 June 2024', 5 July 2024.
[3] UNHCR, 'Uganda fact sheet May - June 2024', 30 July 2024.
[4] The remaining refugees and asylum seekers came mainly from the DRC (21%), South Sudan (20%), and Eritrea (17%).
[5] UNHCR, 'Uganda's open-door policy for refugees strained by arrivals from Sudan, DRC, and South Sudan', 17 May 2024.
[6] OCHA, 'Eastern Africa: Heavy rains and flooding Flash Update #4', 30 May 2024.

5.6.2 THE EUTF IN UGANDA

Figure 32: EUTF portfolio in Uganda, as of August 2024[1,2,3,4]
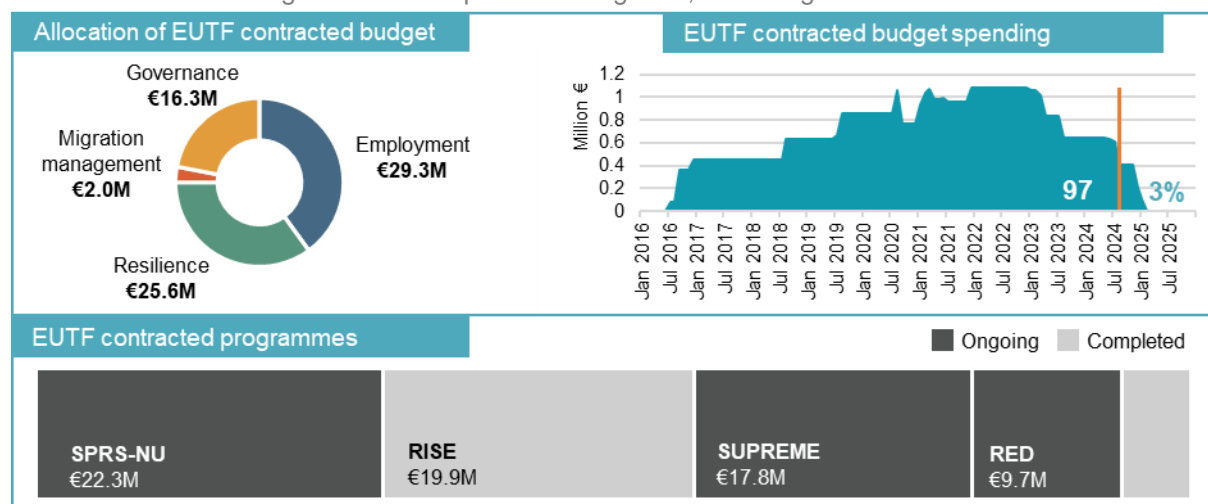
In Uganda, the EUTF strategy supports the implementation of the CRRF with interventions that aim to strengthen the resilience and self-reliance of communities, as well as to integrate refugees into mainstream service delivery. As of August 2024, the EUTF has contracted €74M of funding to Uganda across sixteen projects, five of which are still implementing activities and eleven of which have been completed.[5]

Around 40% (€29M) of EUTF funding is dedicated to SO1 (improved economic and employment opportunities). Through this funding, SPRS-NU Enabel[6] and the completed SUPREME Livelihoods WV,[7] RISE ACF and RISE GIZ projects[8] implemented activities such as IGA and livelihood support, TVET and skills development trainings, and job placements. An additional 35% (or €26M) of the contracted budget in Uganda is allocated to SO2 (strengthening local communities' resilience). SO2 interventions focus on food security, strengthening the delivery of basic services (such as health, education, legal representation, and psychosocial support) and addressing the negative impacts of environmental degradation on refugee-hosting districts. These activities are implemented by the RED,[9] SPRS-NU[10] and SUPREME programmes[11] and the completed RISE ACF and RISE CARE projects.

A further 22% (€16M) is allocated to SO4 (conflict prevention and peace building), with a focus on strengthening community access to justice, raising awareness on conflict prevention, and promoting social cohesion between refugees and host communities. Lastly, the remaining 3% (€2M) are dedicated to SO3 (migration management).[12]

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[1] EUTF funding data is valid as of August 2024, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.
[2] Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.
[3] The programme not labelled in the 'EUTF contracted programmes' chart is SSCoS (€4.1M).
[4] An additional €0.3M allocated to cross-cutting issues are not represented in the EUTF contracted budget visual.
[5] 'Completed' projects refer to projects whose contracts have ended.
[6] Support programme to the refugee settlements and host communities in Northern Uganda project.
[7] Strengthening protection and economic empowerment (SUPREME) in Uganda – Livelihood component project.
[8] Response to increased demand on government service and creation of economic opportunities in Uganda projects by ACF and GIZ.
[9] Response to increased environmental degradation and promotion of alternative energy sources in refugee hosting districts programme.
[10] Regional development and protection programme (RDPP): Support programme to the refugee settlements and host communities in Northern Uganda programme.
[11] Security, protection and economic empowerment in Uganda programme.
[12] <1% (€0.3M) of the EUTF portfolio in Uganda is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

Figure 33: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Uganda, as of June 2024[1]
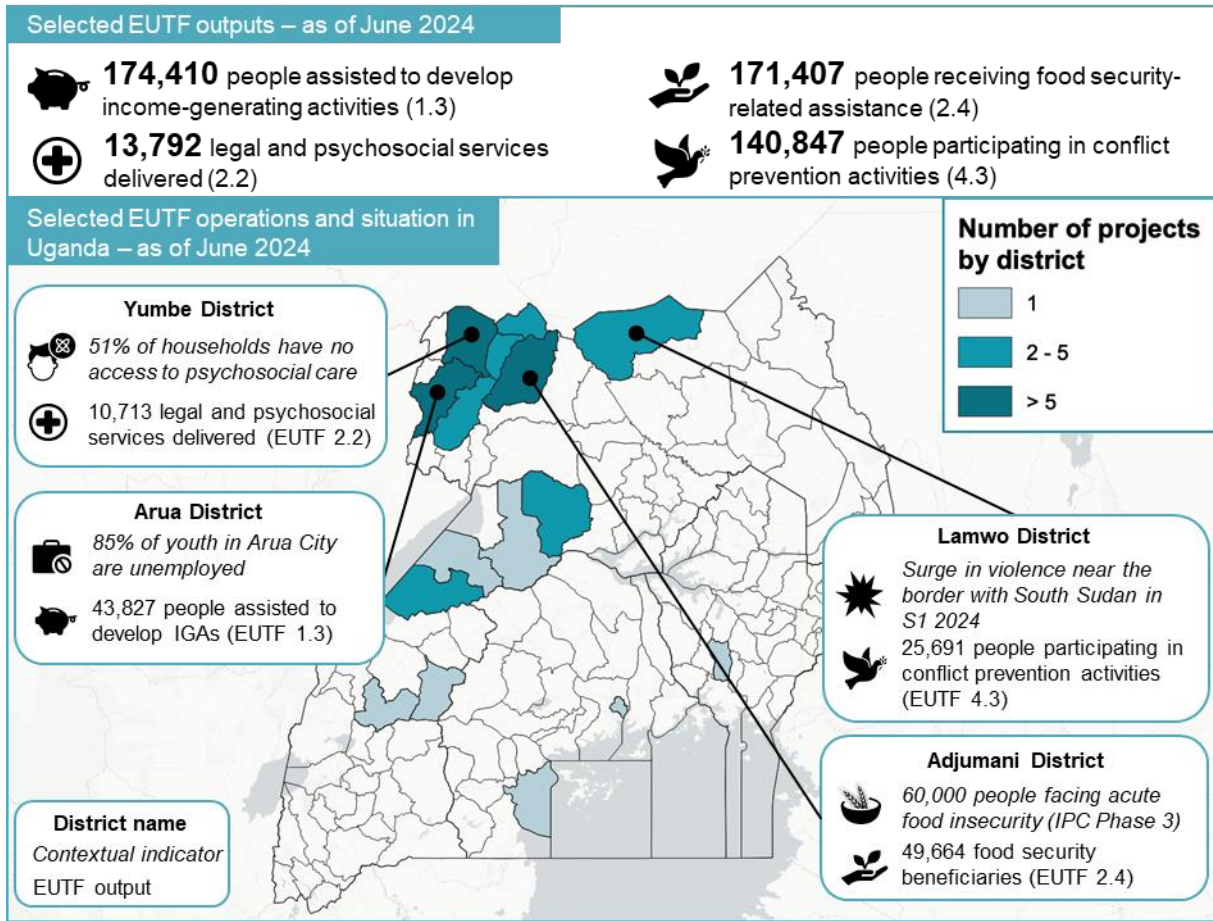
Access to justice and conflict prevention

The formal justice system in Uganda is out of reach for many people in the country, both financially and in terms of physical distance.[2] Access to justice is further limited by an inadequate judicial administration system that has resulted in a significant backlog of cases. Additionally, significant human right abuses have been reported in recent years, including arbitrary arrest and detention, enforced disappearance and extrajudicial killings.[3] While research on the relationship between refugees and host community members in Uganda suggests that new influxes of refugees do not necessarily lead to more negative attitudes from host community members towards migrants or migration policies,[4] increased pressure on resources such as water and firewood has reportedly led to tensions between the communities, occasionally resulting in small-scale protests and conflict.[5]

To date, EUTF-funded projects have delivered 14,692 basic services (EUTF indicator 2.2), most of which comprise legal assistance in the form of documentation (71%), distantly followed by legal counselling (19%) and psychosocial support (4%).[6] In S1 2024 4,032 basic services were delivered,

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[1] REACH Initiative, 'Multi-Sector needs assessment: Yumbe District Uganda (August 2018)', 18 September 2018; Mixed Migration Centre, '4Mi Cities: Data collection on urban mixed migration Arua city report, July 2022; The Patriot, 'RDC Oceng issues new security measures in Lamwo District following recent killings, 1 July 2024; IPC, 'Uganda: Acute Food Insecurity Situation August 2023 - January 2024 and Projection for February - June 2024' 27 November 2023;
[2] Hiil, 'Justice needs and satisfaction in Uganda', 2020; 2024.
[3] U.S. Department of State, 'Uganda: Country reports on human rights practices 2023', April 2024.
[4] Zhou, Y-Y, Grossman, G and Ge, S., 'Inclusive refugee-hosting can improve local development and prevent public backlash', 2023.
[5] Herbert, S. and Idris, I., 'Refugees in Uganda: (in)stability, conflict, and resilience', 2018; IRRI, 'Understanding conflict dynamics around refugee settlements in northern Uganda', August 2019.
[6] The remaining 6% consisted of social protection services (2%), COVID-19-related services (2%) and other (3%).

accounting for the second largest biannual output to date and 27% of the total output. The SUPREME programme, which targets the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) with interventions aimed at improving security, access to justice and protection, is the sole contributor to this semester's output. This is mostly attributable to SUPREME JLOS MoJCA[1] (72%), which provided 2,888 people with legal aid services in Yumbe District, Northern region. The remaining 28% of the output was reported by SUPREME JLOS KRC, which provided 770 people with investigation and documentation support for their cases, and 476 people with different types of support including legal services and psychosocial support, counselling as well as *pro bono* and legal aid services in Arua, Lamwo and Yumbe District, Northern Region. The majority of this semester's beneficiaries were refugees (49%[2]) and male (46%[3]).

Besides direct service delivery, EUTF-funded projects aim to improve access to basic services in Uganda through a variety of interventions. While to date, EUTF projects in Uganda have improved access to services across a range of sectors for 393,391 people (EUTF indicator 2.9), in S1 2024 the output consisted solely of activities that improved access to legal assistance thanks to SUPREME SPACE IRRI, which improved access to legal services for 340 refugees and 105 host community members in Madi Okollo District, Northern Region.

EUTF-funded projects also implement interventions that aim to strengthen capacities of formal and informal JLOS actors to deliver security, justice and protection services. To date, 18,326 staff from relevant government and non-state institutions as well as internal security forces have been trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights, including 179 staff in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 4.2). SUPREME SPACE IRRI and SUPREME JLOS KRC are together responsible for the semester's output. The IRRI component trained 89 'legal buddies' (people trained to accompany refugees and host community members appearing before a court to assist them in navigating the related legal processes) in Madi Okollo District, Northern Region on court procedures and legal principles and 30 community leaders and interlocutors on legal and human rights principles. Meanwhile, the KRC component trained 60 duty bearers and leaders on conflict sensitivity, SGBV, land rights and mediation in Lamwo District, Northern Region.

Projects funded by the EUTF also target community members with conflict prevention, peacebuilding and human rights activities aimed at promoting peaceful coexistence and social cohesion between refugees and host communities. EUTF-funded projects have reached 140,847 people with awareness raising campaigns on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and human rights to date, including 11,075 in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 4.3). Nearly all of this semester's output was reported by SUPREME projects. SUPREME SPACE IRRI, which was responsible for 55% of the output, organised community peacebuilding activities, community sessions on peace, justice and rights and conflict prevention, as well as human rights activities, reaching 6,060 people across Northern Region. In addition, SUPREME JLOS KRC reached 4,983 people with a range of activities in Arua, Lamwo and Yumbe Districts in Northern Region. These include puppet theatre sessions on peaceful coexistence, awareness raising meetings on GBV, conflict prevention and women and children's rights, mediation sessions, peace dialogue events and school debates on peace, human rights, gender and justice.

To address tensions between refugees and host community members over the collection of firewood for cooking, one EUTF project in Uganda also implemented activities to raise awareness on renewable and sustainable energy. In S1 2024, 11,778 people were reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7). RED Save the Children is solely responsible for the S1 2024 output and reached 9,191 people with awareness raising activities on renewable and sustainable energy and alternative technologies, 1,490 people with tools and guidelines for the implementation of community-based environment programming, 558 people with demonstrations on the usage of energy efficient stoves and 539 people with dialogue meetings on women's participation in energy access, environment conservation and climate change response. In total, 208,556 people

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[1] Increased access to justice, improved security and protection of refugees and host communities in northern Uganda project.
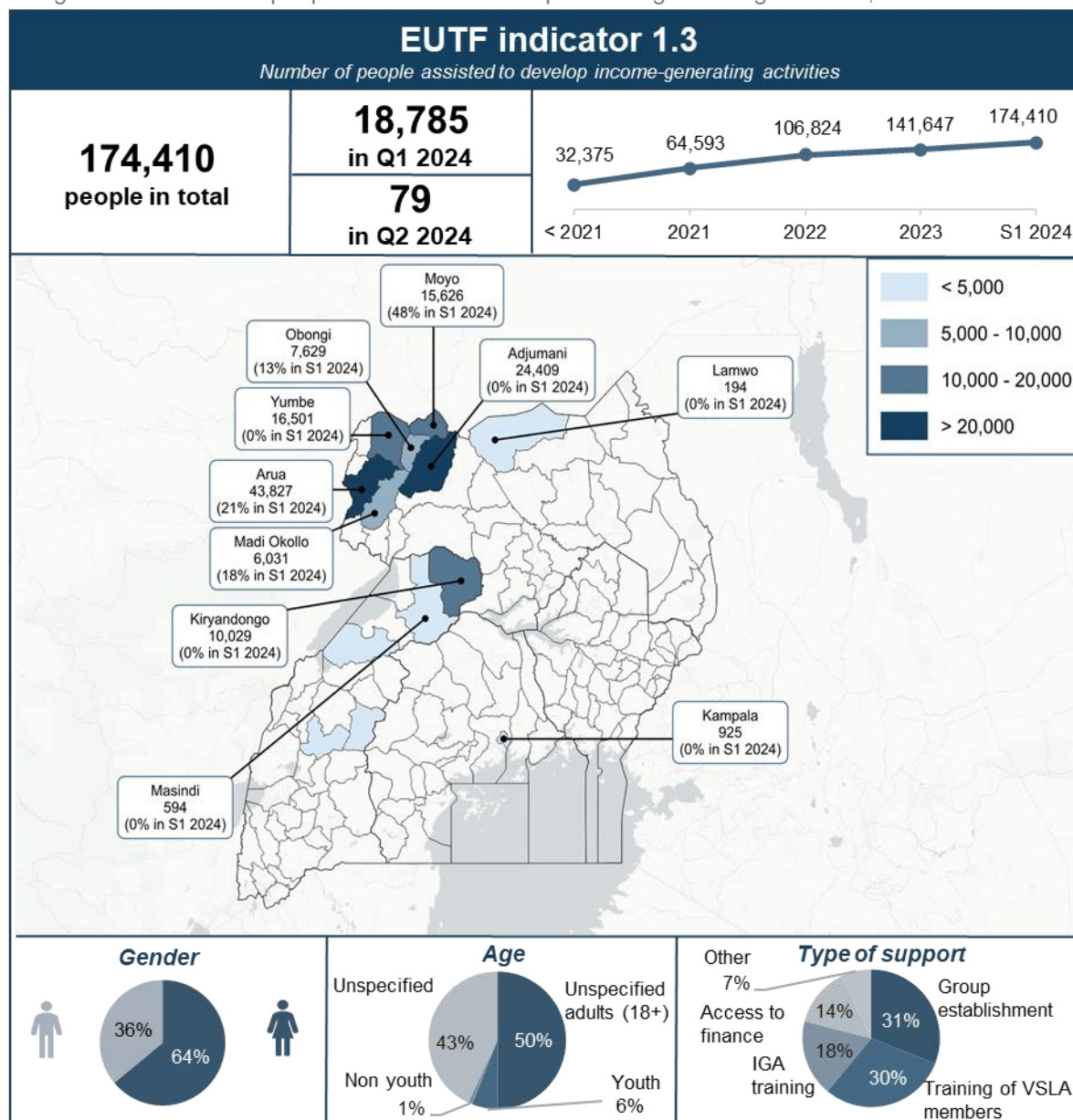[2] The remaining beneficiaries were host community members (32%) or unspecified (19%)
[3] The remaining beneficiaries were female (35%) or unspecified (19%).

have been reached with resilience-building campaigns to date in Uganda, the majority of whom were sensitising on energy (66%), followed by campaigns on nutrition (20%) and legal assistance (7%).[1]

Improved livelihoods

Uganda enjoys a positive economic outlook, with the national economy expected to grow by 6.0% in 2024. However, a significant share of the population lives below the poverty line,[2] with poverty levels among refugees around three times higher than those among host community members.[3] The majority of jobs in Uganda are in the agricultural sector, which is vulnerable to climate shocks and natural disasters, while adaptive capacity is low.[4]

Figure 34: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities, as of June 2024[5]

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

174,410 people in total

18,785 in Q1 2024
79 in Q2 2024

< 2021	2021	2022	2023	S1 2024
32,375	64,593	106,824	141,647	174,410

Legend:
< 5,000
5,000 - 10,000
10,000 - 20,000
> 20,000

Moyo 15,626 (48% in S1 2024)
Obongi 7,629 (13% in S1 2024)
Adjumani 24,409 (0% in S1 2024)
Lamwo 194 (0% in S1 2024)
Yumbe 16,501 (0% in S1 2024)
Arua 43,827 (21% in S1 2024)
Madi Okollo 6,031 (18% in S1 2024)
Kiryandongo 10,029 (0% in S1 2024)
Kampala 925 (0% in S1 2024)
Masindi 594 (0% in S1 2024)

Gender
36% / 64%

Age
Unspecified adults (18+) 50%
Unspecified 43%
Non youth 1%
Youth 6%

Type of support
Other 7%
Access to finance 14%
IGA training 18%
Group establishment 31%
Training of VSLA members 30%

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[1] The remaining beneficiaries were reached by campaigns on COVID-19 (5%) and WASH (1%).
[2] The World Bank, 'Macro poverty outlook. Country-by-country analysis and projections for the developing world', April 2024.
[3] The World Bank, 'Informing the refugee policy response in Uganda', 2019.
[4] The World Bank, 'Macro poverty outlook. Country-by-country analysis and projections for the developing world', April 2024.
[5] This map excludes 48,617 for which the state is unspecified.

To address the economic needs of refugees and their host communities, EUTF-funded projects have assisted 174,410 people to develop IGAs to date (EUTF indicator 1.3). Most of these beneficiaries were supported through the formation of groups centred on income generation (such as village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) or cooperative groups, 31%), followed by training of VSLA members (30%), IGA training (18%) and access to finance (14%).[1] In S1 2024, 18,864 people were assisted to develop IGAs. Most beneficiaries were host community members (78%[2]) and female (58%[3]). Nearly all of this semester's output can be attributed to SUPREME Livelihoods WV, which provided grants to 18,784 members of Savings and Development Clusters, enabling income diversification and micro-enterprise development for communities in Arua, Madi Okollo, Moyo and Obongi Districts in Northern Region.

Improved agricultural practices

EUTF-funded projects have focused most of their food-security related assistance on providing farmers with agricultural inputs and tools (62%), followed by training on agricultural practices (29%) and land rehabilitation (9%). As of June 2024, 171,407 people were provided with food security-related assistance, including 1,149 people in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 2.4). SUPREME Livelihoods WV was responsible for 61% of this semester's output by training 699 female refugee farmers via demonstration plots in Arua, Madi Okollo, Moyo and Obongi Districts in Northern Region. The project ended in July 2024 and aimed to improve the overall economic wellbeing of refugees and host communities in several districts across Northern Region. In addition, RED UBF trained 337 farmers on climate-smart agriculture, sustainable land management and agroforestry and 108 farmers on good post-harvest handling practices and value addition.

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[1] The remaining people were supported with business development (3%), package support (2%), entrepreneurship training (1%) and material support (1%).
[2] The remaining 22% were refugees.
[3] The remaining 42% were male.

5.6.3. UGANDA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 9: EUTF common output indicators for Uganda, as of June 2024[1,2,3]

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	S1 2024	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	3,141	2,484	1,108	697	2,415	3,535	2	13,382	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	369	63	32	31	893	1,136	80	2,604	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	19,183	13,192	32,218	42,231	34,823	13,899	18,864	174,410	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	2,851	3,913	2,999	5,501	5,312	5,786	143	26,505	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	3	2	1	5	1	0	12	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	10	5	5	5	21	18	5	69	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	0	0	0	1,115	2,438	7,107	4,032	14,692	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	29,487	7,054	0	0	0	0	0	36,541	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	21,629	8,057	54,346	28,919	27,232	30,075	1,149	171,407	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	0	0	15	30	1,616	1,979	171	3,812	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	318	2,322	18,748	20,353	43,611	111,426	11,778	208,556	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	832	1,244	6,858	1,019	785	240	11	10,989	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	5,419	67,465	307,743	2,653	5,282	4,384	445	393,391	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	0	0	0	8	76	0	84	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	7,541	2,423	357	1,117	5,914	795	179	18,326	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	4,975	2,570	2,260	28,030	71,367	20,571	11,075	140,847	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	8	9	8	10	16	16	3	70	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,381	198	91	465	501	7	3	2,646	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	58	9	10	10	11	324	7	429	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	14	1	25	235	30	1	1	307	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	0	360	0	0	0	360	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	28	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	0	157	0	0	0	157	

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

[2] The sum of Q1 and Q2 2024 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2024 values due to rounding.

[3] The trendlines present the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

5.7. KENYA

5.7.1 KENYA IN S1 2024

Figure 35: Kenya – Key facts and figures, as of June 2024[1]
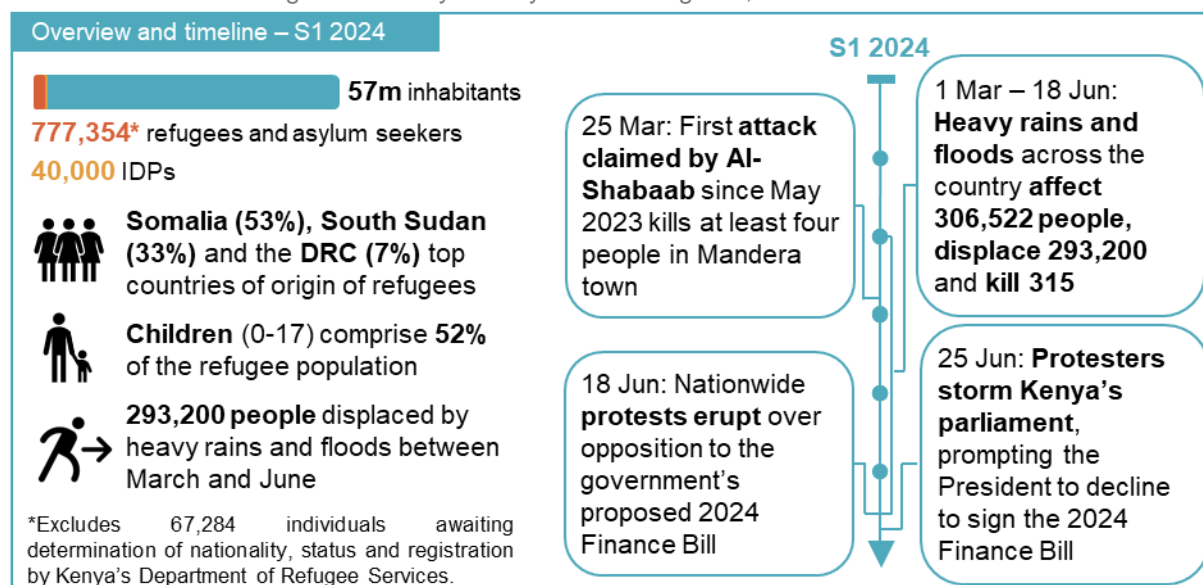
In Kenya, the first six months of 2024 were marked by countrywide political unrest as well as excessive rainfall, leading to large-scale displacement and heightened humanitarian needs. In recent years, Kenya's political landscape has increasingly been characterised by fragmentation due to intra-party and intra-coalition tensions, as well as public protests.[2] Following a year of demonstrations in 2023, with 840 protests reported by ACLED in the first nine months,[3] nationwide protests erupted again on 18 June 2024. The latest round of demonstrations initially responded to the government's efforts to raise taxes through the 2024 Finance Bill and later expanded to include demands for government action on inequality, corruption and elite politics. The movement reportedly gained widespread public support and was largely driven by young demonstrators identifying as 'Generation Z'. Despite President William Ruto's decision to decline to sign the 2024 Finance Bill (following an attack on parliament on 25 June that resulted in the death of at least thirteen demonstrators), protests continued into July 2024 due to broader discontent over corruption and cost of living challenges. The recurring large-scale protests highlight enduring structural challenges in Kenya.[4]

Following the end of the three-year long drought, the number of food insecure people decreased from more than five million at its peak in June 2023[5] to 1.5 million in January 2024.[6] However, these improvements were followed by heavy rains and floods across much of Kenya during the March-May 2024 rainy season. Between 1 March and 18 June, approximately 306,520 people were affected, 293,200 people were displaced, 315 people were killed, 188 people were injured and 38 people went

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[1] ACLED, 'Situation update: May 2024, Kenya: The resurgence of teacher protests and infighting within civilian and security situations', 24 May 2024; iDMC, 'Kenya', 31 December 2023; UNHCR, 'Kenya statistics package', 30 June 2024; Worldometer, 'World population – Eastern Africa – Kenya population'. Retrieved on 10 October at https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/kenya-population/. Other sources are detailed in the text below.
[2] UN Office of the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa, 'Joint regional analysis: Key trends in the Horn. February – May 2024.', 17 July 2024.
[3] ACLED, 'Situation update: Kenya – Police use excessive force in response to anti-government demonstrations', 26 September 2023.
[4] ACLED, 'Situation update: July 2024, Anti-tax demonstrations spread nationwide and highlight Kenya's structural challenges', 19 July 2024.
[5] IPC, 'Kenya: IPC food security & nutrition snapshot – Acute food insecurity', 1 September 2023.
[6] WHO, 'Situation report: 01 November - 31 December 2023. Greater Horn of Africa food insecurity and health grade 3 emergency', 20 February 2024.

missing.[1] An estimated 2-2.7 million people in Kenya will require humanitarian assistance for the last six months of 2024 and January 2025. Most of those in need live in flood-affected urban and rural areas as well as in pastoral and marginal agricultural areas,[2] including Garissa and Turkana Counties, where most of Kenya's 777,354 refugees are hosted.[3]

5.7.2 THE EUTF IN KENYA

Figure 36: EUTF portfolio in Kenya, as of August 2024[4,5]
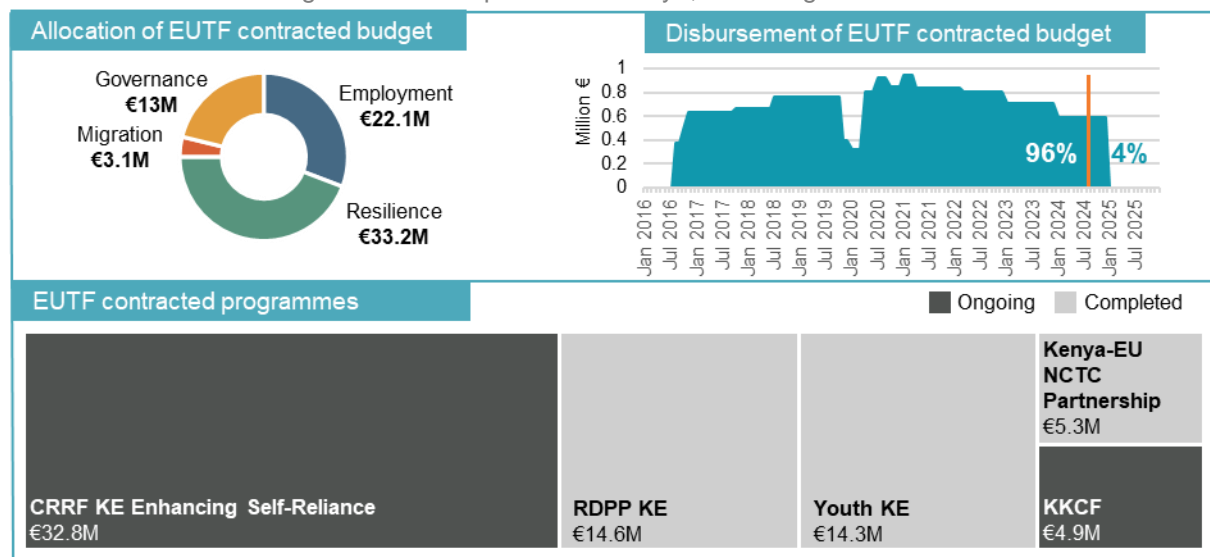
Kenya represents the third-smallest portfolio (€72M) of contracted EUTF funding in the HoA. Strengthening resilience (SO2, 46%) accounts for the largest portion of EUTF funding in Kenya, followed by economic and employment opportunities (SO1, 31%), conflict prevention (SO4, 18%) and migration management (SO3, 4%).[6]

Only two projects in Kenya remain in implementation as of mid-2024, while seven are completed.[7] Both remaining projects aim to promote self-reliance for the country's large refugee population. The CRRF KE Self-Reliance project (FAO, UN-Habitat, UNHCR and WFP) aims to improve food security and health infrastructure, strengthen local refugee management capacities, promote the integration of service and infrastructure delivery in refugee-hosting areas and support the roll-out of the CRRF in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement (Turkana County) and the Dadaab camps (Garissa County). Meanwhile, the IFC-implemented KKCF[8] project[9] seeks to strengthen economic opportunities (SO1) by supporting private companies and social enterprises, strengthening entrepreneurship and supporting policy dialogue in Turkana County.

Completed programmes and projects include the CRRF KE ABLI-G[10] project (which was part of the same programme as the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project and ended in December 2023). It was

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[1] OCHA, 'Kenya: Heavy rains and flooding update: Flash update #7', 19 June 2024.
[2] FEWS NET, 'Kenya food security outlook June 2024 – January 2025: Despite flooding, above-average long rains support ongoing drought recovery', 17 July 2024.
[3] UNHCR, 'Kenya statistics package', 30 June 2024
[4] EUTF funding data is valid as of August 2024, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.
[5] Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.
[6] The remaining 1% (<€500K) is allocated to cross-cutting issues.
[7] 'Completed' projects refer to projects whose contracts have ended.
[8] Kakuma-Kalobeyei Challenge Fund project.
[9] The project has additionally received a top-up of €1M through NDICI (Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe) funds.
[10] Area-based livelihoods initiative Garissa: Enhancing self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Garissa County project.

implemented by the Danish Refugee Council and aimed to promote income generation and entrepreneurship in the Dadaab camps. Meanwhile, the Youth programme[1] and Kenya-EU partnership NCTC[2] (both of which ended in 2022) aimed to support income generation (SO1) as well as peacebuilding and conflict prevention (SO4), with a particular focus on vulnerable groups including youth.

Figure 37: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Kenya, as of June 2024[3]
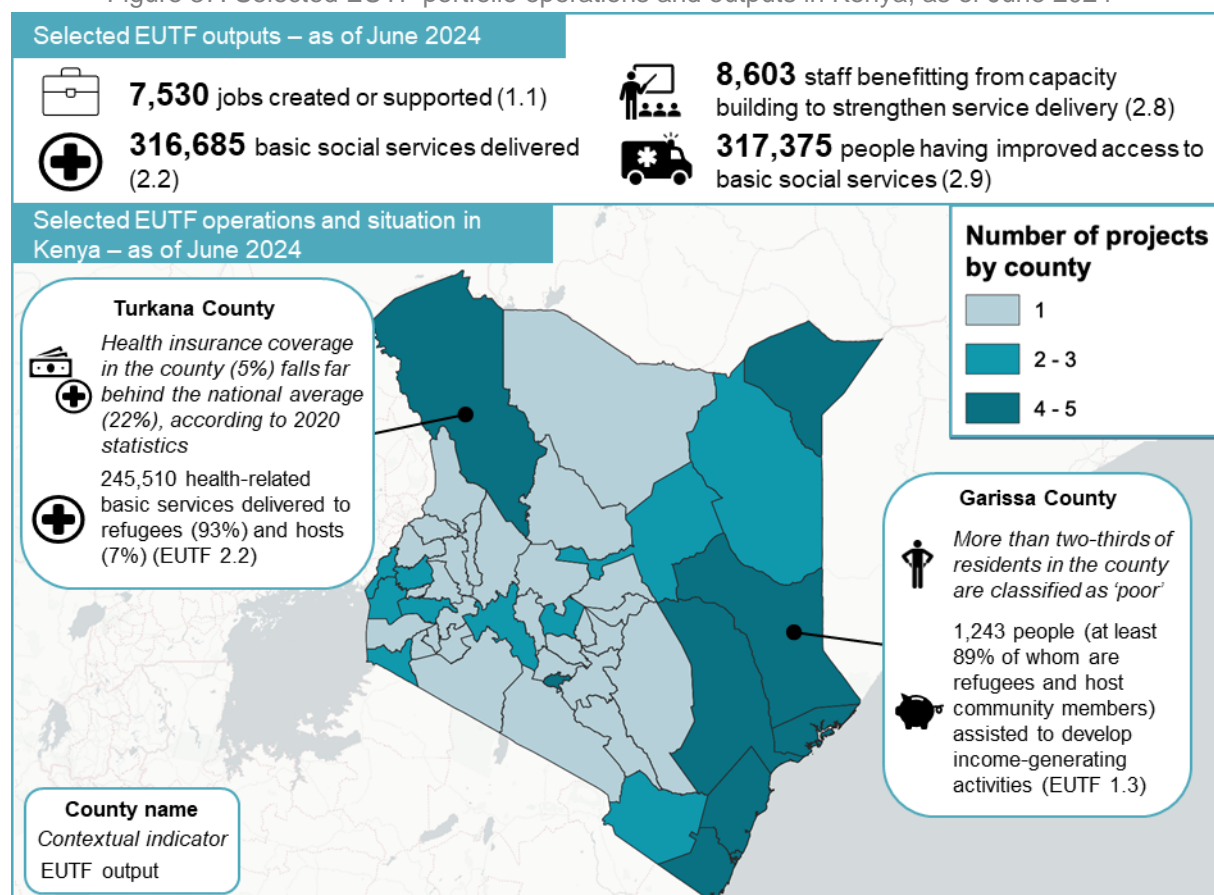
Access to basic services and strengthening of capacities on health and education in refugee-hosting areas

Most of Kenya's refugee and asylum seeker population are hosted in the Dadaab camps in Garissa County (383,048 people) and the Kakuma-Kalobeyei areas of Turkana County (289,861 people).[4] These sites are located in arid and semi-arid regions that are characterised by marginalisation and some of the highest poverty rates in the country (86% in Turkana and 74% in Dadaab). Refugee populations and surrounding host communities have limited access to basic services, infrastructure and services, including those related to health and education.[5] Humanitarian partners, including UNHCR, are implementing the enrolment of refugees and host communities into Kenya's National Health Insurance Fund. However, insurance coverage remains low, with only around 10% of people in refugee-hosting areas seeking surgical care having coverage.[6] Meanwhile, children account for 52% of the refugee

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[1] Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for the youth programme.
[2] Kenya-EU partnership for the implementation of the national strategy to counter violent extremism in Kenya project.
[3] Amref, 'News – Turkana County launches the health sector strategic plan 2018 – 2022', 11 June 2020; World Bank Group, 'Building evidence to enhance the welfare of refugees and host communities', 2024.
[4] UNHCR, 'Kenya statistics package: Refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya', 30 June 2024.
[5] World Bank Group, 'Building evidence to enhance the welfare of refugees and host communities', 2024.
[6] World Economic Forum, 'Health and healthcare systems: How access to sustainable health services is being accelerated for refugee communities in Kenya', 19 June 2023.

population, yet barriers to education persist. Although more than 80% of children of primary school age in the Kakuma-Kalobeyei area are enrolled in school, attendance rates are only around 28%.[1]

Since the inception of the EUTF in Kenya, the KKCF IFC,[2] CRRF KE Enhancing Self-Reliance and the completed RDPP UNHCR[3] programmes have implemented a nexus approach to improve self-reliance and support the integration of services, including those related to health and education, in refugee-hosting areas. To date, 316,685 basic services (EUTF indicator 2.2) have been delivered for the benefit of refugees (94%) and host community members (6%), most of which are related to health care (78%). One of the largest biannual outputs to date was reported in S1 2024, with 50,439 basic services delivered (accounting for 16% of the historical output). This significant output is entirely attributed to UNHCR's efforts, through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project, to ensure that refugees and host community members have access to basic services. UNHCR funded the enrolment of 45,449 refugees (96%) and host community members (4%) into Kenya's National Health Insurance Fund, all in Turkana County, with the aim of ensuring that refugees can access secondary and tertiary care on par with Kenyan citizens. In line with historical results, health care-related basic services represented 90% of the services delivered for the period.

Through the same project, UNHCR also provided financial incentives to 470 health care workers (34% of whom were women) in the Kakuma-Kalobeyei area in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 1.1). Throughout the first half of 2024, 655 jobs were created or supported in the refugee-hosting area of Turkana County, representing 9% of all jobs created or supported to date in Kenya. UNHCR was also responsible for the remaining jobs supported in S1 2024, as described below.

Namely, UNHCR also provided incentives to 185 teachers (32% of whom were women) employed in refugee-based schools (EUTF indicator 1.1), with the objective of enhancing teacher performance and the quality of education for students in refugee-hosting areas. Other efforts were also undertaken to improve access to education in refugee-hosting areas in the first half of 2024. Specifically, 32,144 students (98% of whom were refugees) benefitted from improved access to education facilities and materials (EUTF indicator 2.9) through UNHCR's rehabilitation of three education facilities in the Kalobeyei area in 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). These efforts, undertaken through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project, account for all people with improved access to basic services reported in S1 2024 and represents the second-largest biannual output to date (10% of the 317,375 reported thus far). These efforts aim to support the transition of refugees and host community members from primary to secondary school, in line with Kenya's national policy goal of achieving a 100% transition rate.[4]

Food security and nutrition in refugee-hosting areas

Historically, food security and nutrition interventions have also constituted a significant portion of the support provided through EUTF-funded interventions in Garissa and Turkana Counties. Both refugee-hosting regions have a history of marginalisation compared to other parts of the country, with high rates of food insecurity recently exacerbated by the three-year drought, followed by flooding in the first half of 2024.[5] In S1 2024, considerably fewer interventions involved direct food security and nutrition support compared to previous years. However, a significant number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers received training on food security and nutrition services (EUTF indicator 2.8). Specifically, 755 community-based extension workers in farming (67% of whom were women) were trained on good agricultural practices, agricultural structures and systems in the Kakuma-Kalobeyei area in S1 2024, representing 9% of the 8,603 staff trained to date in Kenya.

[1] World Bank Group, 'Building evidence to enhance the welfare of refugees and host communities', 2024.
[2] Kakuma Kalobeyei challenge fund IFC project.
[3] Regional development and protection programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei development programme.
[4] World Bank Group, 'Building evidence to enhance the welfare of refugees and host communities', 2024.
[5] OCHA, 'Kenya: Heavy rains and flooding update – Flash update #1', 11 April 2024.

Through the same project, WFP also reached 619 people through social and behaviour change communication campaigns on nutrition (EUTF indicator 2.7), while FAO reached another 584 people with community sensitisation and trainings on environmental management, both in Turkana County.

Photo 2: Kakuma poultry unit supported through FAO and the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project[1]

Promoting basic rights in refugee-hosting areas

Kenya hosts the fifth-largest refugee population in Africa, with numbers increasing by nearly 150,000 from June 2023 to June 2024. This surge, triggered by drought, flooding, chronic conflict and extremist violence in neighbouring countries, has placed additional pressure on resources, infrastructure and services in refugee-hosting areas.[2]

The Kenyan government has taken several steps towards fulfilling its commitments to refugee protection and self-reliance, including the enactment of the 2021 Refugees Act. This legislation aims to enhance the integration of refugees into the national economy and will be operationalised through a multi-year transition plan (the 'Shirika Plan'). The plan focused on supporting the socioeconomic inclusion of refugees through an integrated settlement approach and is set to be launched before the end of 2024.[3]

To strengthen capacities in managing forced displacement, UNHCR, through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project, continued to strengthen the Kenyan Department for Refugee Services by training eleven staff members on case management and registration in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 3.7). The project also undertook interventions to strengthen documentation for refugees, as UNHCR provided 4,568 refugees with ID cards through the Department of Refugee Services in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 2.2). In total, UNHCR has provided 30,268 refugees with ID cards through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project to date.

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[1] Photo credit: FAO (through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project).
[2] UNICEF, 'Kenya humanitarian situation report no. 6 (January to June 2023), 10 August 2023.
[3] Department of Refugee Services (Ministry of Interior and National Administration), 'Kenya – Shirika plan over and action plan', April 2023.

Women and girls also constitute 49% of Kenya's refugee population and continue to face societal and economic barriers, as well as risks related to sexual and gender-based violence on account of sociocultural norms, attitudes and beliefs.[1] To that end, EUTF-funded projects have also undertaken interventions that focus directly on improving refugee access to basic rights and protection. Specifically, 4,209 basic social services to date have involved social protection services on gender-based violence (EUTF indicator 2.2), of which 422 were delivered in S1 2024. UNHCR, through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project, was responsible for all social protection services delivered in S1 2024, which involved medical and psychosocial support to refugee survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in Kakuma-Kalobeyei. UNHCR also reached 2,624 refugees (79%) and host community members (21%) through awareness raising campaigns on sexual and gender-based violence and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in the first six months of 2024 (EUTF indicator 2.7).

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[1] Gender Security Project, 'Large-scale sexual violence: Kakuma refugee camp', 2020.

5.7.3 KENYA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 10: EUTF common output indicators for Kenya, as of June 2024[1,2,34]

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	S1 2024	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	1,420	2,623	561	722	1,536	14	655	7,530	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	713	41	0	4	309	125	0	1,192	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	46,117	16,815	8,411	9,519	12,501	4,212	0	97,575	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	20,024	5,708	452	1,239	1,273	396	0	29,092	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	4	0	6	13	12	12	0	47	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	135,897	54,944	3,447	5,756	57,531	8,671	50,439	316,685	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	93,247	10,364	0	5,404	29,460	1,512	2,658	142,645	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	10,749	3,980	4,512	10,557	14,608	10,126	833	55,365	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	34,619	1,487	1	31,552	6	3	0	67,668	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	52,894	9,858	3,111,126	81,694	221,074	99,636	3,827	3,580,110	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	898	250	1,552	1,185	2,757	1,206	755	8,603	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	41,335	1,210	144,439	4,914	67,481	25,852	32,144	317,375	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	0	0	63	25	58	11	157	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	0	0	78	50	0	0	128	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,443	1,220	1,168	986	1,318	105	0	6,240	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	20,297	54,284	236	420,786	122,627	133	0	618,362	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	1	0	2	1	2	4	0	10	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	23	2	43	115	80	41	1	305	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	52	1	3	23	4	0	0	83	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	9	3	2	14	7	4	0	39	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	97,278	179,548	27,050	7,000	0	310,876	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	12,410	0	0	0	0	12,410	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	109	0	0	2	0	111	

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

[2] The sum of Q1 and Q2 2024 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2024 values due to rounding.

[3] The trendlines present the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

[4] During the S1 2024 data collection, data corrections were made mainly for the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project affecting EUTF indicator 2.7 as some historical beneficiaries had been reported in an unspecified gender category as well as their respective gender categories.

5.8. DJIBOUTI

### 5.8.1. DJIBOUTI IN S1 2024

Figure 38: Djibouti – Key facts and figures, as of June 2024[1]
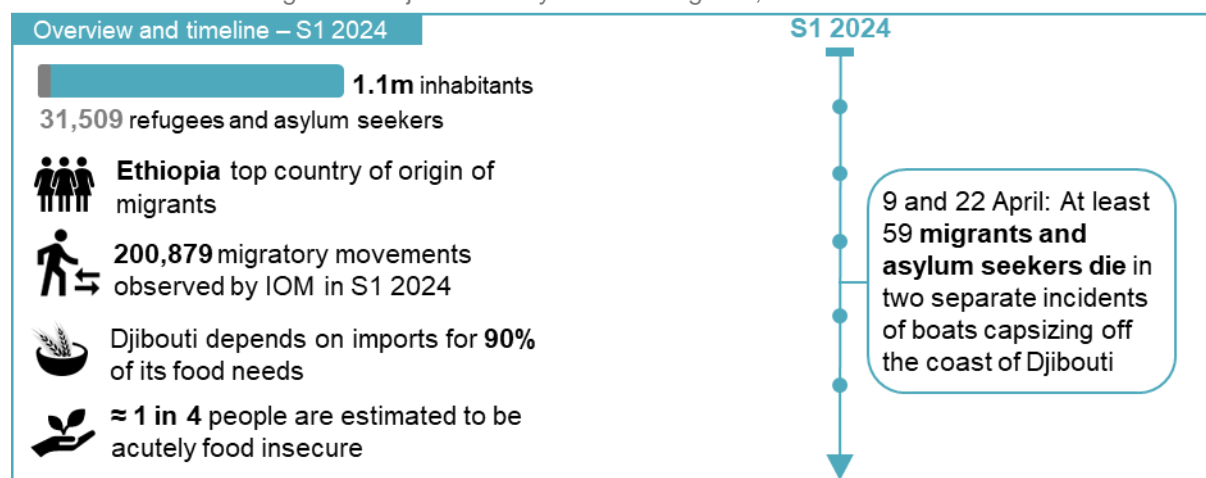
Djibouti is an important transit country along a key regional migration route from Ethiopia and Somalia to Yemen and onwards to the Gulf Cooperation Council countries. However, migrant deaths off Djibouti's coast are common, as smugglers often operate boats in unsafe conditions. In S1 2024, two boats capsized in April while crossing the Gulf of Aden, leaving at least 59 dead and 29 missing, presumed dead.[2] It is also common for migrants to find themselves stranded in Djibouti when financial difficulties, changes in border policy enforcement or other challenges prevent them for continuing their journey. By the end of June, IOM recorded 831 stranded migrants mainly in Dikhil Region.[3]

5.8.2. THE EUTF IN DJIBOUTI

Figure 39: EUTF portfolio in Djibouti, as of August 2024[4]
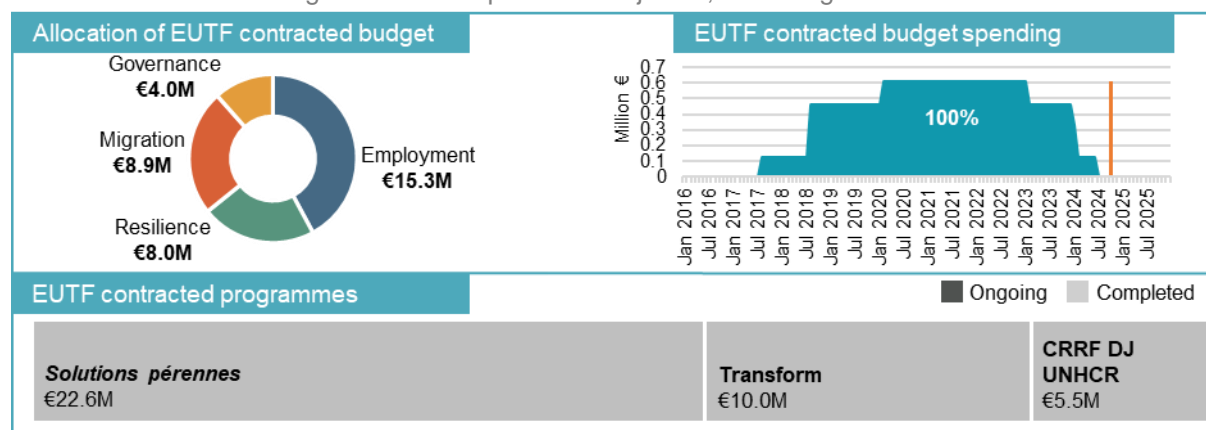
Djibouti accounts for the second smallest[5] portion of contracted EUTF funding in the HoA, with €38M spread over four contracts, all of which were completed by the end of the reporting period. In Djibouti,

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[1] IPC, 'Djibouti: Acute food insecurity situation April - June 2024 and projection for July - December 2024', 2024; *Institut National de la Statistique de Djibouti* (INSTAD), 2024; UNHCR Djibouti, 'Operational update', June 2024; aggregation of figures reported in IOM DTM's 'Migration trends dashboard – Djibouti' between January and June 2024.

[2] Reuters, 'UN says 38 dead, including children, as migrant boat sinks off Djibouti', 9 Apr 2024; Reuters, 'Twenty-one dead, 23 missing after boat capsizes off Djibouti coast, UN agency official says', 23 April 2024.

[3] IOM DTM, 'Flow monitoring – Djibouti', June 2024.

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

[5] Eritrea's funding allocation observed a significant decrease in S1 2021 following the de-commitment of the funds for two projects, making it the recipient of the smallest amount of EUTF funding in the HoA.

most funds (40%) are allocated to SO1 (improving economic and employment opportunities), followed by SO3 (improving migration management, 23%), SO2 (strengthening resilience, 21%) and SO4 (improved governance, security and conflict prevention, 11%).[1] The EUTF's strategic focus on employment largely reflects the significance of Djibouti's geopolitically strategic and sophisticated port complex as an exceptional economic opportunity for the country. However, translating this opportunity into poverty reduction requires aligning the skills and capacity of the local population with labour market demands in port-related sectors. For instance, the Transform AFD[2] project sought to address this gap by improving skills and employability among youths for employment in the port and transport sectors.

Djibouti has embraced the CRRF approach to the refugee response. Supporting this approach represents the second pillar of the EUTF's strategy in Djibouti. Together, the *Solutions pérennes* programme[3] and the CRRF DJ UNHCR[4] project have sought to support education, health and economic commitments to refugees, migrants and host communities made by the Djiboutian government through the CRRF. However, only the *Solutions pérennes* WFP project[5] reported outputs in S1 2024, and in its last six months of implementation it only supported Djiboutian beneficiaries. There are therefore no EUTF outputs relevant to migrants or refugees to report in Djibouti in S1 2024.

Figure 40: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Djibouti, as of June 2024[6,7]
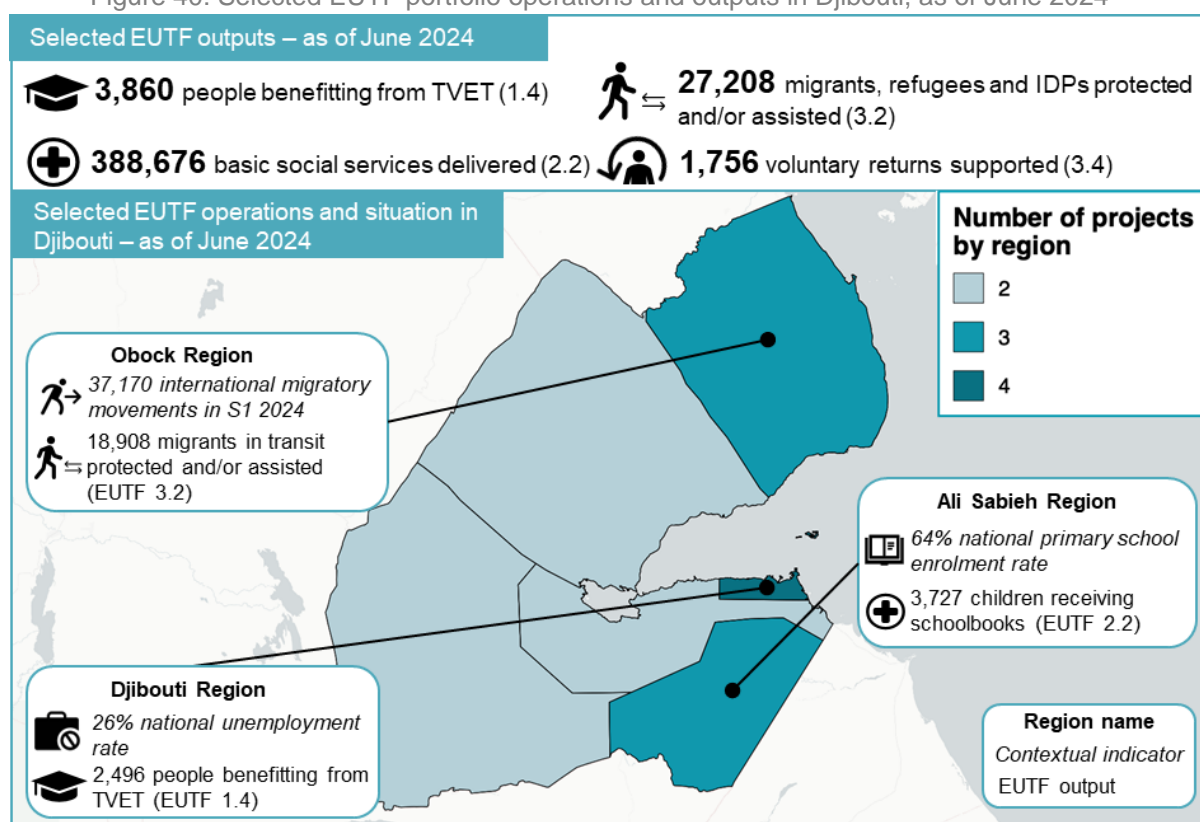
[1] The remaining 5% allocated to cross-cutting issues correspond to €1.9M.
[2] *Projet TRANSFORM - Professionnaliser les jeunes et les professionnels de la filière transport-logistique-portuaire.*
[3] *Solutions pérennes pour les populations hôtes, les réfugiés et les migrants les plus vulnérables à Djibouti programme.*
[4] *Autonomisation et épanouissement des réfugiés via l'éducation, l'accès aux services de protection sociale et les opportunités économiques project.*
[5] *Solutions pérennes pour les populations hôtes, les réfugiés et les migrants les plus vulnérables au Djibouti project.*
[6] ILO, 'ILOSTAT database – 2023'. (Via World Bank data). Retrieved on 29 April 2024 at https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/; UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2022. Retrieved on 29 April 2024 at http://data.uis.unesco.org/; aggregation of figures reported in IOM DTM's 'Migration trends dashboard – Djibouti' between January and June 2024.
[7] A substantial proportion of output data reported by *Solutions pérennes* IOM is not disaggregated by region and is thus underrepresented on the map.

Economy and employment

The high unemployment rate in Djibouti remains a significant challenge, partly due to ongoing difficulties in educating and training Djibouti's youth to meet the labour needs of the country's expanding economy, including that of the country's port and logistics sector. Addressing this last issue is the primary focus of the EUTF's economic and employment programming.

3,860 people have benefitted from TVET or skills development thanks to EUTF projects in Djibouti to date (EUTF indicator 1.4), of whom 264 (or 7%) were reported in S1 2024. The entire semester output can be attributed to *Solutions pérennes* WFP, which provided professional trainings to Djiboutian youths in sectors such as mechanical and electrical engineering, solar panel installation and maintenance, as well as carpentry. In addition, the project supported 320 Djiboutians to join and sustain for-profit cooperatives supported by WFP, constituting 17% of the 1,880 people assisted to develop income generating activities in Djibouti to date (EUTF indicator 1.3).

5.8.3. DJIBOUTI AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 11: EUTF common output indicators for Djibouti, as of June 2024[1,2,3]

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	S1 2024	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	15	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	0	0	289	1,030	236	5	320	1,880	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	122	253	821	777	1,287	336	264	3,860	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	0	0	30	1	26	0	0	57	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	0	434	3,310	602	383,683	647	0	388,676	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	0	6,671	224,190	0	17,274	9,404	360	257,899	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	0	166	0	66	168	120	0	520	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	0	22,864	4,162	436	3,182	8,606	0	39,249	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	0	1,032	7,398	6,117	5,159	7,502	0	27,208	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	0	5,746	0	13,453	5,137	4,797	0	29,133	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	0	0	0	715	37	1,004	0	1,756	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	21	0	0	9	31	0	61	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	0	181	17	45	0	0	0	243	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	0	3	2	4	7	2	0	18	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	0	3	2	2	8	0	1	16	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	0	1	1	1	11	6	0	20	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	16,380	0	0	0	0	16,380	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	4,041	0	0	0	0	4,041	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	

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[1] Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of methodological changes (more information on this process can be found in the S1 2020 report). However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.
[2] The sum of Q1 and Q2 2024 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2024 values due to rounding.
[3] The trendlines present the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

CONCLUSIONS

Throughout the first half of 2024, the HoA continued to experience political, environmental, humanitarian and security challenges. After a three-year drought, the region is now experiencing excessive rainfall, causing disastrous flooding and triggering mass displacement, with 482,320 people displaced during the first half of 2024. Moreover, multiple countries in the region face ongoing challenges related to protracted and renewed conflicts, including Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia and the DRC. Consequently, the HoA continues to be the source of Africa's largest displacement crisis, with Sudan alone accounting for the largest internally displaced population worldwide. As of June 2024, the region hosts around 21.1 million IDPs (according to IOM)[1] and 5 million refugees (according to UNHCR).[2]

THE MLS

This report is the outcome of the seventeenth round of data collection conducted by the MLS team for the EUTF's HoA window. This is the ninth semester report drafted by the MLS team, following the decision taken in 2020 to shift from a quarterly to a biannual reporting schedule. This new reporting timeline has allowed the team to dedicate more time to the learning component of the MLS. In 2021, the MLS team conducted a study on the state of migration governance in 21 countries, including nine in the HoA. In 2022, the team completed the pilot study for a new learning module that aims to document large-scale changes that the EUTF may have contributed to in its areas of implementation. In 2023, the team analysed EUTF project continuity and successes through extensive interviews with EU project managers, on the basis of which a series of successes 'two-pagers' was developed. In the first half of 2024, the team conducted five case studies analysing the contribution and effects of a range of EUTF projects and programming, each of which will feed into broader thematic narratives on the contribution of the EUTF to its strategic objectives that will be developed over the second half of the year.

This report includes data from 219 projects, which represents an increase of four from the 2022 annual report and an increase of one from the 2023 annual report.

THE EUTF PORTFOLIO IN S1 2024

The EUTF's operational[3] portfolio has remained unchanged since the closure of the contracting period at the end of 2021, consisting of 231 operational projects that are collectively worth €1.73B. One project (Sudan Democratic Transition SESCS) worth just under €5M reported data to the MLS for the first time in S1 2024.[4]

Funding allocation across the four Strategic Objectives has remained virtually unchanged for several reporting periods. The largest share of funding (44% of the total contracted budget) is dedicated to resilience-building activities aimed at strengthening direct service delivery and access to basic services (SO2), followed by support to the creation of economic and employment opportunities (SO1, 24%), governance, security and conflict prevention activities (SO4, 18%) and migration management activities (SO3, 12%). Cross-cutting issues continued to receive the smallest share of EUTF funding (the remaining 2%). At the end of June 2024, 38% of EUTF HoA funding was allocated to projects that were still in implementation.

S1 2024 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

As many key contributing projects have come to an end, outputs were lower in S1 2024 than in previous semesters. However, significant outputs were still reported throughout the first half of 2024. In S1 2024,

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[1] IOM DTM, 'Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) – Data portal'. Retrieved on 7 October 2024 at https://dtm.iom.int; CCCM Cluster Somalia, 'Somalia CCCM IDP Site Master List Q2 2024', 22 July 2024.
[2] UNHCR, 'Data portal'. Retrieved on 7 October 2024 at https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations.
[3] Operational projects are projects implementing activities directly contributing the EUTF's specific objectives in the region. The analysis does not include 'non-operational' contracts, such as evaluations and audits, air services, mappings and plans, reports, communications and events.
[4] The project began implementation in late 2021 but was unable to report data to the MLS until S1 2024.

key employment-related achievements under SO1 include 2,471 jobs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.1), 29,767 beneficiaries of support to IGAs (EUTF indicator 1.3) and 24 industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved (EUTF indicator 1.5). With regard to resilience-related interventions (SO2), S1 2024 results include 213,855 health-related services provided (EUTF indicator 2.2), 58,944 people benefitting from improved access to health services (EUTF indicator 2.9), 1,303 WASH-structures built or rehabilitated (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis), 54,250 people benefitting from nutrition support (EUTF indicator 2.3), 37,150 people benefitting from improved access to energy-related benefits (EUTF indicator 2.9) and 222 energy-related infrastructures built (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). Key migration management-related achievements under SO3 include 3,256 migrants assisted or protected (EUTF indicator 3.2) and 6,315 returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5). Lastly, through its conflict prevention and governance interventions (SO4), the EUTF supported peacebuilding activities reaching 30,162 individuals (EUTF indicator 4.3) and provided 2,400 items of equipment to strengthen governance in S1 2024 (EUTF indicator 4.1 bis).

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