



The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF)

Horn of Africa



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

Strategic Objective 2 (SO2)
output indicators as of June 2024





S02: Strengthening the resilience of communities, and in particular, the most vulnerable, including, refugees and other displaced people

Key EUTF S02 output indicators as of June 2024



12,767,935
Basic social services delivered (EUTF 2.2)

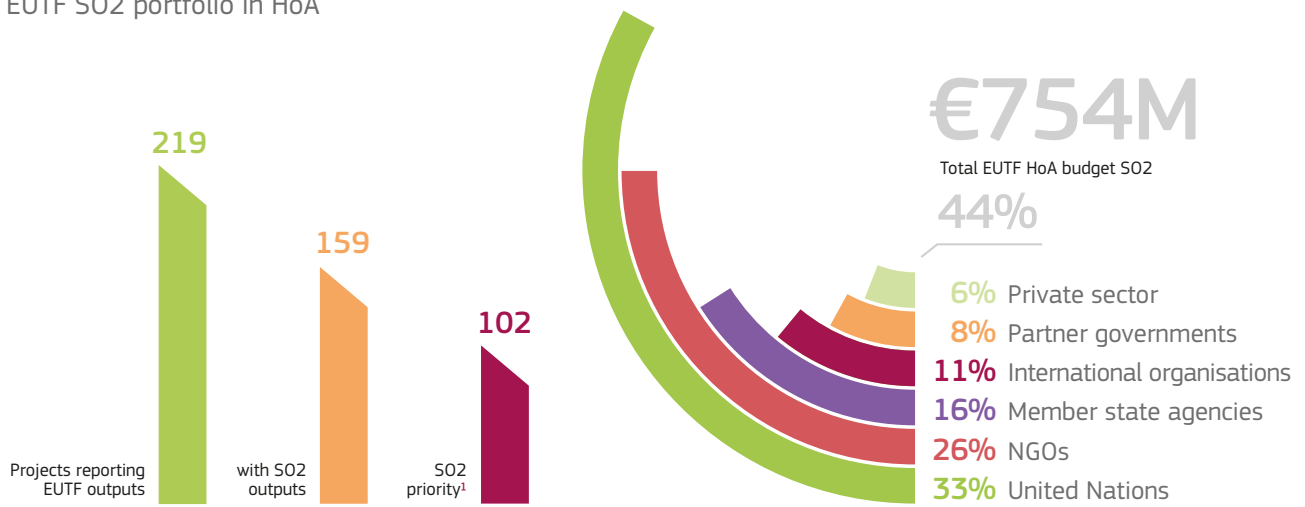


2,989,082
Nutrition assistance beneficiaries (EUTF 2.3)



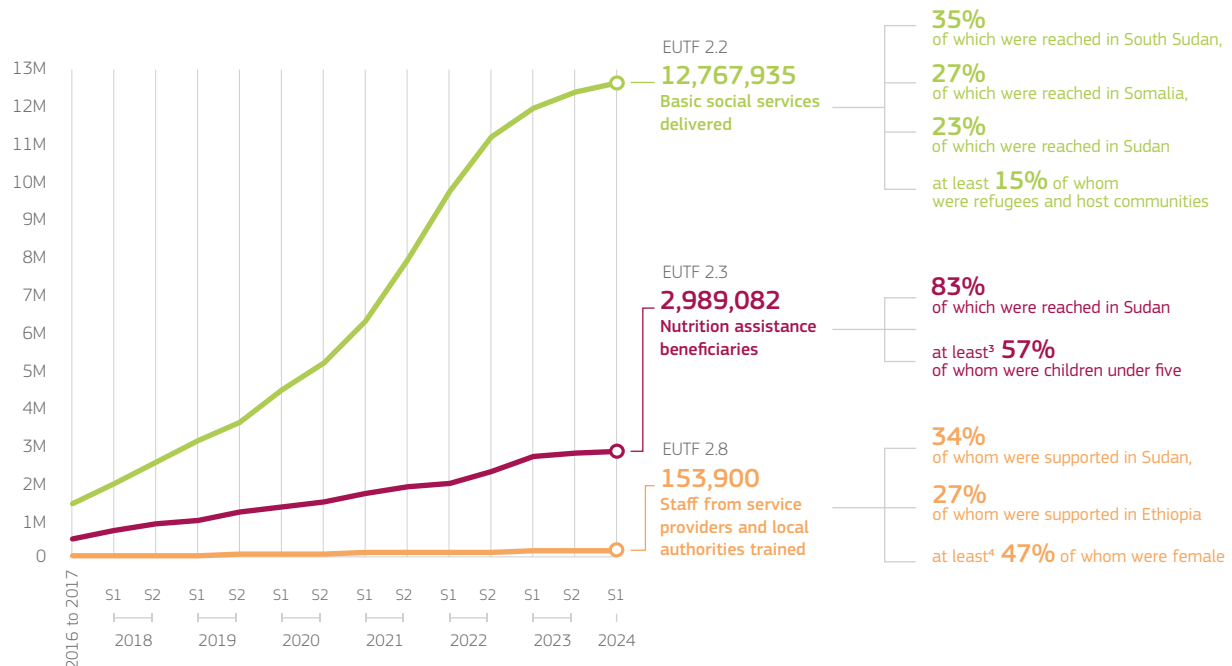
153,900
Staff trained to strengthen service delivery (EUTF 2.8)

EUTF S02 portfolio in HoA



Key S02 trends

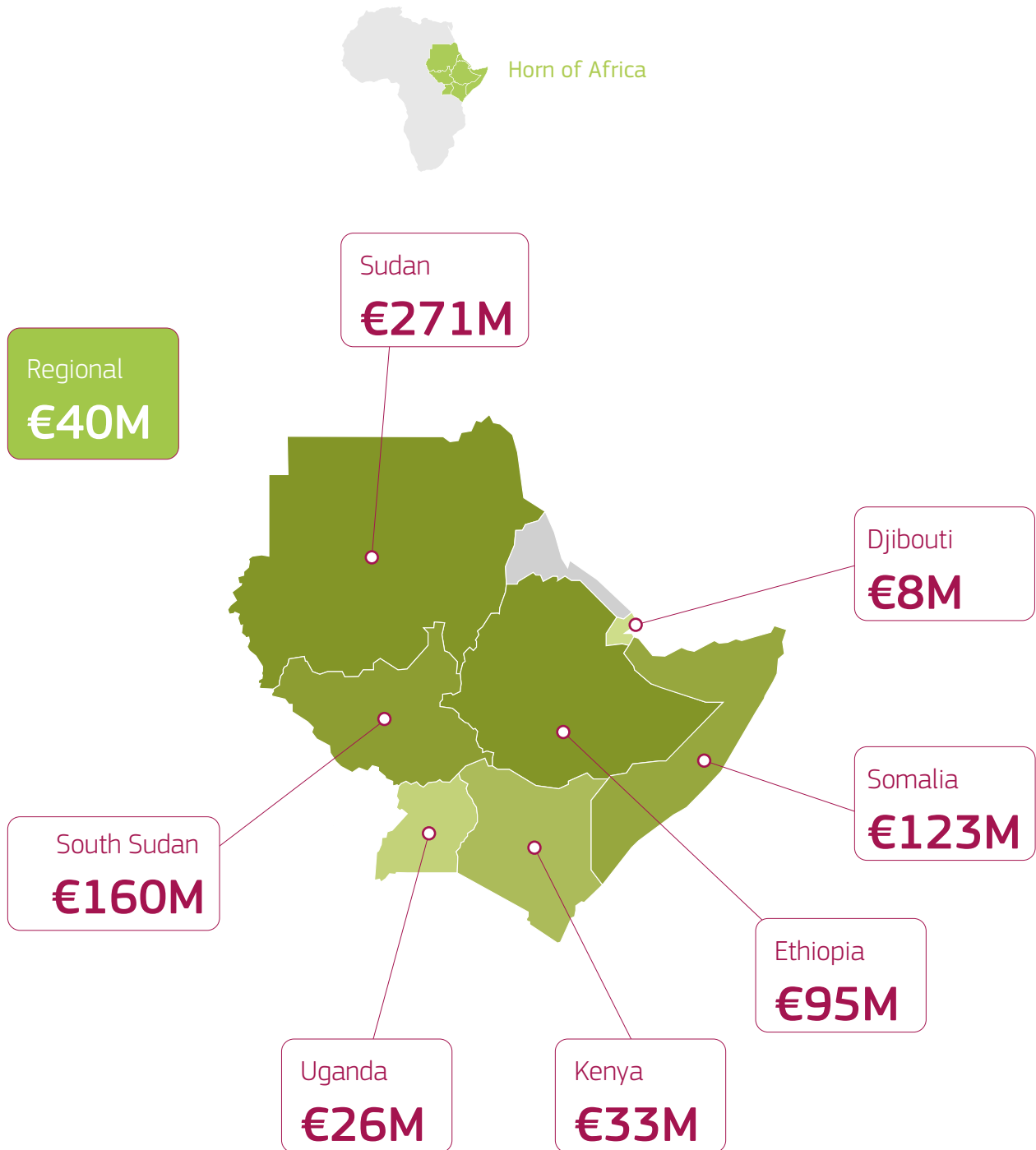
Cumulative EUTF S02 outputs





S02: Strengthening the resilience of communities, and in particular, the most vulnerable, including, refugees and other displaced people

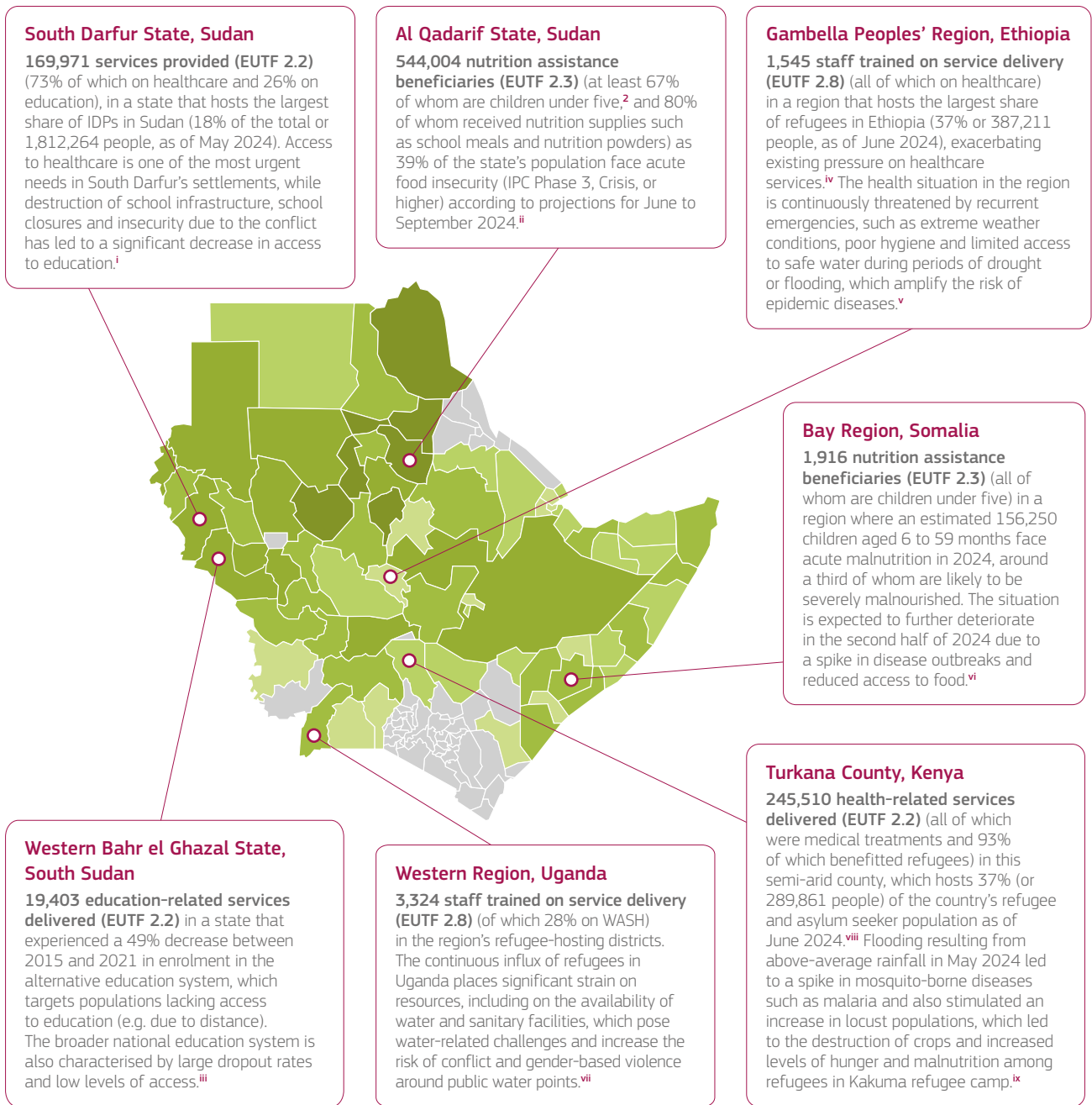
S02 funding by country





S02: Strengthening the resilience of communities, and in particular, the most vulnerable, including, refugees and other displaced people

Implementation areas and key S02 outputs as of June 2024



Number of S02 priority projects per region¹

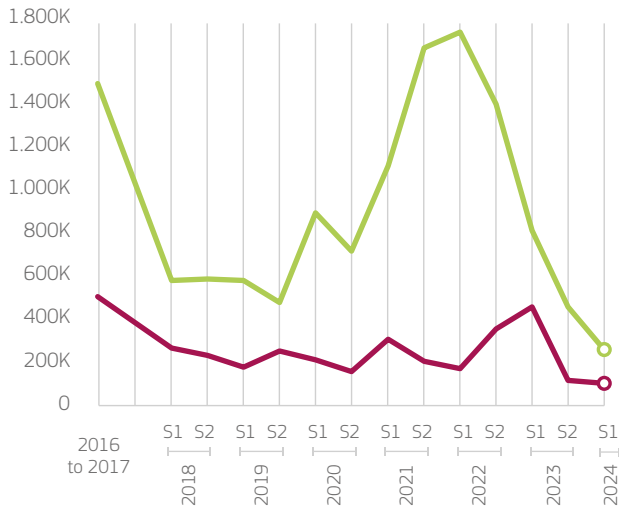




SO2: Strengthening the resilience of communities, and in particular, the most vulnerable, including, refugees and other displaced people

Key SO2 outputs

Non-cumulative EUTF SO2 outputs



| <p>Large early output: 12% of all basic services were delivered in 2016-2017</p> <p>HPF II (South Sudan) provided medical treatments and consultations to 1,409,013 people (47% of whom were children under five years) in South Sudan between 2016 and 2017.</p> <p>Lower semester outputs reported between S1 2018 (564,018) and S2 2019 (453,733)</p> <p>HPF II (which accounts for 14% of all basic services delivered in the HoA to date) ended in S2 2018, while other contributing projects under the RDPP ET (Ethiopia) and Resilience Darfur SD (Sudan) programmes slowed down their provision of basic services before ending in 2020.</p> <p>Larger outputs reported from S1 2020 (897,173) to S2 2022 (1,436,955),¹ including a peak in S1 2022 (1,797,369),² followed by a drop from S1 2023 (812,297)³ to the lowest biannual output in S1 2024 (223,107)</p> <p>The Covid-19 Emergency Response WHO (Somalia), HPF III (South Sudan), Resilience Darfur IMC (Sudan) and Education in Emergency UNICEF (South Sudan) projects collectively account for 53% of the services delivered to date. The latter two projects ended in S2 2021, while the end of Covid-19 Emergency Response WHO and HPF III in 2023 contributed to a significant drop between S1 2023 and S1 2024.</p> | <p>Large early output: 16% of all nutrition assistance beneficiaries were reached in 2016-2017</p> <p>Improving Nutrition WFP (Sudan) provided nutrition support and treatment for malnutrition to 400,948 people⁴ (mainly children) in Sudan in 2017. The project has continued to provide this support in Sudan, and accounts for 76% of all nutrition assistance provided to date in the HoA.</p> <p>Steady outputs between S1 2018 (227,835) and S1 2022 (127,562),⁵ with some minor dips and a peak in S1 2021 (269,570)</p> <p>Improving Nutrition WFP reported some of its lowest biannual results in S1 2019, S2 2020 and S1 2022. BRICK Concern (5%), the second largest contributor to historical results, began providing nutrition assistance in S1 2021, in combination with significant outputs reported by other key contributing projects including Education in Emergency WFP and SSRD IRC (both in South Sudan).</p> <p>Largest biannual output reported in S1 2023 (433,488)⁶ before dropping to the lowest semester output in S1 2024 (54,250)</p> <p>Improving Nutrition WFP reported its largest biannual outputs in S2 2022 and S1 2023, reaching 32% of all its beneficiaries in Sudan in the two semesters. With the slowdown of activities before the project's completion in December 2024, overall outputs decreased but the project was still responsible for 95% of the S1 2024 output.</p> | <p>Steady increase from 2016-2017 (5,723) to S2 2019 (19,694)</p> <p>Several programmes across the region – such as RESET II, RDPP ET and RESET Plus (Ethiopia), EQUIP and Nutrition Eastern Sudan (Sudan) – trained staff from 2016 to S2 2019 to strengthen service delivery. These five programmes accounted for 78% of all staff trained in the HoA up to S2 2019.</p> <p>Steady outputs between S1 2020 (13,410) and S2 2021 (11,878),⁷ followed by a dip in S1 2022 (6,102)⁸ and an increase in S2 2022 (14,934)⁹</p> <p>Significant contributors – such as the EQUIP and Resilience East SD (Sudan), Education in Emergency (South Sudan) and RDPP ET (Ethiopia) programmes ended in S2 2021 and S1 2022, while Improving Nutrition WFP (Sudan) and CRRF KE Self-Reliance (Kenya) scaled up their capacity building activities and reported their largest biannual outputs to date in S2 2022.</p> <p>A dip in S1 2023 (7,226)¹⁰ followed by an increase in S2 2023 (11,075),¹¹ before reporting the lowest output in S1 2024 (2,183)</p> <p>Improving Nutrition WFP (Sudan) and CRRF KE Self-Reliance (Kenya) slowed down their activities in 2023, while Outreach SS UNICEF (South Sudan) began reporting in S2 2023, with its S2 2023 result accounting for 5% of all staff trained to date in the HoA. In S1 2024, Outreach SS UNICEF reported no outputs, with CRRF KE Self-Reliance and EQUIP 2 SOFRECO responsible for 68% of the semester's output.</p> |
|---|---|--|



S02: Strengthening the resilience of communities, and in particular, the most vulnerable, including, refugees and other displaced people

Abbreviations and acronyms

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| BRICK | Building resilient communities in West Kordofan |
| EQUIP | Education Quality Improvement Programme |
| CRRF | Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework |
| CRRF KE Self-Reliance | Enhancing self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Kenya. |
| Education in Emergency | Education in Emergency Programme in Four Former States in South Sudan |
| ET | Ethiopia |
| EUTF | European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa |
| HoA | Horn of Africa |
| HPF | Health Pooled Fund |
| IDP | Internal displaced person |
| IMC | International Mercy Corps |
| IRC | International Rescue Committee |
| KE | Kenya |
| KM | Kilometres |
| M | Million |
| Nutrition Eastern Sudan | Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan |
| NGO | Non-governmental organisation |
| Outreach SS | Outreach – Support to students in hard to reach areas in South Sudan |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| RDPP | Regional Development and Protection Programme |
| RESET | Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia |
| Resilience Darfur | Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Kulbus and Jebel Moon West Darfur |
| Resilience East | Strengthening resilience of refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan |
| SNNP | Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region |
| SD | Sudan |
| SO | Strategic Objective |
| SS | South Sudan |
| SSRD | South Sudan Rural Development |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

Footnotes

- Projects with S02 priority have a larger budget allocation to S02 than to any other Strategic Objective, per the MLS portfolio analysis.
- The displacement status of beneficiaries to whom 77% of reported services were delivered (EUTF 2.2) is unspecified.
- 27% of beneficiaries are children of unspecified age (0 – 17 years) and the remaining 16% are either over 18 years old or of unspecified age.
- 46% of beneficiaries are male and 8% are of unspecified gender.
- The colours on the map represent the number of S02 priority projects in each region, while the key outputs selected highlight notable results achieved by EUTF projects. However, the number of SO priority projects does not always correlate with the most significant collective outputs (because a single project could be responsible for an extremely large output, for example).
- 24% of beneficiaries are children of unspecified age (0 – 17 years) and the remaining 8% are of unspecified age.
- Multiple corrections were made to COVID-19 Emergency Response WHO (Somalia) data during S1 2024 data collection, as it was discovered that not all historical data for the project had been reported to the MLS, resulting in an extensive joint review of all activities and output data with the implementing partner. This process affected the historical data for EUTF indicators 2.1 bis, 2.2, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 6.1 and 6.3. This accounts for the differences between the outputs reported in this infographic and those reported in the previous infographic for EUTF indicator 2.2 in S1 2022 (for which 696,191 beneficiaries were reported in the previous infographic), S2 2022 (821,111 beneficiaries in the previous infographic) and S1 2023 (458,243 beneficiaries in the previous infographic).
- See footnote 1.
- See footnote 1.
- The 2017 output reported here differs from the 401,426 reported in the previous infographic, which is attributable to data corrections for Improving Nutrition WFP.
- The S1 2022 output reported here differs from the 127,755 beneficiaries reported in the previous infographic, which is attributable to data corrections for Improving Nutrition WFP.
- The S1 2023 output reported here differs from the 433,728 beneficiaries reported in the previous infographic, which is attributable to data corrections for Improving Nutrition WFP.
- Differences between the outputs reported in this infographic and the previous infographic for EUTF indicator 2.8 in S2 2021 (for which 11,484 beneficiaries were reported in the previous infographic), S1 2022 (6,022 beneficiaries in the previous infographic) and S2 2022 (15,001 beneficiaries in the previous infographic) can be attributed to the retroactive inclusion of data for COVID-19 Emergency Response WHO, as explained in footnote 1.
- See footnote 7.
- See footnote 7.
- The S1 2023 output reported here differs from the 8,083 beneficiaries reported in the previous infographic, which is attributable to data corrections for EQUIP 2 SC, EQUIP 2 SOFRECO and COVID-19 Emergency Response WHO.
- The S2 2023 output reported here differs from the 11,320 beneficiaries reported in the previous infographic, which is attributable to data corrections for EQUIP 2 SOFRECO.

Sources

- REACH, 'Cross-border Assessment: ILO, 'Socio-economic assessment: The humanitarian situation in Sudan's South Darfur and access to aid by returnees and refugees in South Sudan's Boro Medina', October 2024 at https://repository.impact-initiatives.org/document/impact/a1869484/REACH_REG2407_South-Darfur-Raja-Cross-Border-Assessment-October2024.pdf
- IPC, 'Sudan: Acute food insecurity snapshot: April 2024 - February 2025', 27 June 2024 at https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Sudan_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Snapshot_Jun2024_Feb2025.pdf
- UNESCO, 'Education sector analysis: South Sudan', 2023 at <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000387120>.
- UNHCR, 'Ethiopia. Refugees and asylum-seekers, June 2024', 15 July 2024 at <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/109918>
- ECHO, 'Ethiopia – Floods (DG ECHO Partners, local authorities)', 19 August 2024 at <https://erccportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ECHO-Products/Echo-Flash#/daily-flash-archive/S139>; OCHA, 'Ethiopia. Gambella Region flood update', 24 October 2022 at <https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/ethiopia-gambella-region-flood-update-21-october-2022>
- IPC, 'Somalia: Acute malnutrition situation for October 2023 - February 2024 and projection for March - June 2024', 15 February 2024 at <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156836/?iso3=SOM>; 'Somalia: Acute malnutrition situation June to September 2024 and projection October to December 2024, 23 September 2024 at <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1157950/?iso3=SOM>
- UNICEF, 'UNICEF and other humanitarian actors respond to water challenges in Kiryandongo refugee settlement', 27 November 2024 at <https://www.unicef.org/uganda/stories/unicef-and-other-humanitarian-actors-respond-water-challenges-kiryandongo-refugee>; UNHCR, 'Uganda's open-door policy for refugees strained by arrivals from Sudan, DRC, and South Sudan', 17 May 2024 at <https://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing-notes/ugandas-open-door-policy-refugees-strained-arrivals-sudan-drc-and-south-sudan#:~:text=For%20decades%2C%20Uganda%20has%20been,provided%20they%20can%20support%20themselves>.
- UNHCR, 'Kenya. Registered refugees and asylum-seekers as of June 2024', July 2024 at <https://www.unhcr.org/ke/what-we-do/reports-and-publications/kenya-operation-statistics>
- Refugees International, 'Localizing climate adaptation planning in Kenya's refugee-hosting counties', 1 November 2024 at <https://www.refugeesinternational.org/reports-briefs/localizing-climate-adaptation-planning-in-kenyas-refugee-hosting-counties/>



European Commission

The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa

Address: Rue de la Loi 41, B-1049 Brussels

Phone: +32 (0) 2 299 11 11

E-mail: intpa-eutf-africa@ec.europa.eu

Website: <https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu>



**Funded by
the European Union**

Funding and non-responsibility disclaimer:

This material was produced with the financial support of the European Union through the European Emergency Trust Fund for Africa. Its contents are the sole responsibility of Altai Consulting and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

Copyright notice:

© European Union, 2023

Graphic design: Pomilio Blumm srl

Cover photo: © Istock photo

Licensed to the European Union under conditions