The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF)

Horn of Africa

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

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

Key EUTF SO2 output indicators as of June 2023

- **9,130,546** Basic social services delivered (EUTF 2.2)
- **5,162,499** Food security beneficiaries (EUTF 2.4)
- **137,067** Staff trained to strengthen service delivery (EUTF 2.8)

EUTF SO2 portfolio in HoA

Key SO2 trends
Cumulative EUTF SO2 outputs

- 9,130,546 Basic social services delivered (EUTF 2.2)
- 5,162,499 Food security beneficiaries (EUTF 2.4)
- 137,067 Staff trained (EUTF 2.8)

- 49% were delivered in South Sudan
- 30% were delivered in Sudan
- 44% were delivered to children
- 46% were supported in Ethiopia
- 34% were supported in South Sudan
- 40% supported were agro-pastoralists
- 37% were supported in Sudan
- 29% were supported in Ethiopia
SO2: Strengthening the resilience of communities and particularly the most vulnerable, including refugees and other displaced people

SO2 funding by country

- Sudan: €271M
- Kenya: €33M
- Uganda: €26M
- Somalia: €123M
- South Sudan: €161M
- Djibouti: €8M
- Ethiopia: €94M
- Regional: €40M
SO2: Strengthening the resilience of communities and particularly the most vulnerable, including refugees and other displaced people

Implementation areas and key SO2 outputs as of June 2023

**Horn of Africa**

- **West Darfur State, Sudan**
  - 937,222 healthcare services provided (EUTF 2.2) (at least 58% benefitting females) in a state severely affected by past and current war and facing serious health challenges, including an under-five mortality rate of 110 out of 1,000 live births (far higher than the national average of 68).³

- **Upper Nile State, South Sudan**
  - 283,226 food security beneficiaries (EUTF 2.4) (94% benefitting vulnerable household members) in a province where 56% of the population faces IPC Phase 3 (crisis) or higher levels of food insecurity.⁹ and where refugees fleeing conflict in Sudan are currently being hosted.

- **Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan**
  - 537,277 health care services provided (EUTF 2.2) (43% benefitting children under five years) in a state where healthcare access is hindered by conflicts and frequent flooding, and 70% of the population is currently in need of humanitarian assistance.⁹

- **Blue Nile State, Sudan**
  - 126,504 food security beneficiaries (EUTF 2.4) in a state that is expected to experience some of the worst food security outcomes in Sudan as a combined result of the conflict that escalated in mid-April 2023, food shortages, poor rainfall, inflation and currency depreciation.⁴

- **Oromia Region, Ethiopia**
  - 1,404,813 food security beneficiaries (EUTF 2.4) (52% male and 48% female) supported in Ethiopia’s most populated region, in which 90% of inhabitants live in rural areas and rely on agro-pastoralism.⁴

- **Turkana County, Kenya**
  - 200,061 healthcare services (EUTF 2.2) (93% refugees) in a semi-arid county where access to healthcare is limited and an estimated 87% of the one million inhabitants live in poverty.⁴ While healthcare appears to be relatively accessible for refugees (94% of refugees reported being able to access health services in 2021), food insecurity and WASH-related challenges have a negative impact on health indicators in the county.⁹

- **Northern Region, Uganda**
  - 120,060 food security beneficiaries (EUTF 2.4) (52% refugees) in Uganda’s refugee-hosting districts, where the majority of households face IPC Phase 2 (stressed) levels of food insecurity.⁹

### Number of SO2 priority projects per region³

- 0
- 1
- 2-4
- 5-7
- 8-11
- >11

---

³ Number of SO2 priority projects per region

---

While healthcare appears to be relatively accessible for refugees (94% of refugees reported being able to access health services in 2021), food insecurity and WASH-related challenges have a negative impact on health indicators in the county.
**SO2: Strengthening the resilience of communities and particularly the most vulnerable, including refugees and other displaced people**

**Key SO2 outputs**

*Non-cumulative EUTF SO2 outputs*

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

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

**Lowest semesterly output reported in S2 2019 (452,514)**

HPF II ended in S2 2018, while other contributing projects under the RDPP ET (Ethiopia) and Resilience Darfur SD (Sudan) programmes slowed down their provision of basic services before ending in 2020.

**Larger outputs reported from S1 2020 (897,048) to S2 2022 (835,762), followed by a drop in S1 2023 (468,050)**

The HPF III (South Sudan) and BRICK (Sudan) programmes collectively account for 30% of the services delivered to date, and reported 89% of their combined output between S1 2020 and S2 2022. Both programmes ended in S1 2023 and reported their lowest biannual outputs during that period.

**Steady increase through S1 2019 (422,331) and largest biannual outputs reported in S2 2019 (1,099,669) and S1 2020 (1,552,164)**

Cross-Border El Niño SS FAO (South Sudan) and RESET II DCA (Ethiopia) carried out massive livestock vaccination and treatment activities, accounting for 66% of the output reported prior to S2 2020.

**Large drop in S2 2020 (147,227), through to the lowest biannual output thus far reported in S2 2021 (98,221)**

The main contributors to food security-related activities – El Niño SS FAO (South Sudan), the RESET II programme (Ethiopia) and the regional Cross Border II DRC project came to an end between S2 2020 and S2 2021.

**Increase through S2 2022 (389,255)** followed by a renewed drop in S1 2023 (260,075)

Several projects reporting food security-related outputs ended in 2021 and 2022. Moreover, the DRR programme (Ethiopia) was unable to report outputs in S1 2023.

**Steady increase from 2016-2017 (5,854) to S2 2019 (19,694)**

Several programmes across the region – such as RESET II and RDPP ET (Ethiopia), EQUIP and Nutrition Eastern Sudan (Sudan) – trained staff from 2016 to S2 2019 to strengthen service delivery.

**Lowest semesterly output reported in S1 2022 (6,131)**

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

**Increase in S2 2022 (14,512)** before dropping again in S1 2023 (7,518)

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

Abbreviations and acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BRICK</td>
<td>Building resilient communities in West Kordofan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRRF</td>
<td>Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRRF KE Self Reliance</td>
<td>Enhancing self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCA</td>
<td>DanChurchAid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Danish Refugee Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRR (programme)</td>
<td>Strengthening Decentralized Disaster Risk Reduction Management in Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education in Emergency</td>
<td>Education in emergency Programme in Four Former States in South Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Nino SS</td>
<td>Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EQUIP</td>
<td>Education Quality Improvement Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ET</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUTF</td>
<td>European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HoA</td>
<td>Horn of Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPF</td>
<td>Health Pooled Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KE</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition Eastern Sudan</td>
<td>Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDPP</td>
<td>Regional Development and Protection Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESET</td>
<td>Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resilience Darfur</td>
<td>Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Kulbus and Jebel Moon West Darfur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resilience East</td>
<td>Strengthening resilience of refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO</td>
<td>Strategic Objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS</td>
<td>South Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnotes

1. Projects with SO2 priority have a larger budget allocation to SO2 than to any other Strategic Objective, per the MLS portfolio analysis.
2. The age of 53% of service delivery beneficiaries (EUTF 2.2) is unspecified.
3. The colours on the map represent the number of SO2 priority projects in each region. However, the key outputs selected highlight notable results achieved by EUTF projects, and do not always correlate with the number of projects present in a given area.
4. The S2 2022 output reported here differs from the 279,225 beneficiaries reported in the previous infographic, which is attributable to data reported retroactively, mainly by the DRR Oromia project (Ethiopia).
5. The S1 2022 output reported here differs from the 6,001 beneficiaries reported in the previous infographic, which is attributable to minor data corrections by RED UBF (Uganda) and the retroactive inclusion of the ILED RAAISE FAO (Somalia) project in the MLS.
6. The S2 2022 output reported here differs from the 12,948 beneficiaries reported in the previous infographic, which is similarly attributed to data corrections by RED UBF and retroactive inclusion of ILED RAAISE FAO, although the difference is mainly due to data reported retroactively by the RESET Plus Arref II project (Ethiopia).

Sources

