The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF)

Horn of Africa

Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration

Strategic Objective 4 (SO4) output indicators as of June 2023
SO4: Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration

Key EUTF SO4 output indicators as of June 2023

- **65,369** People trained on governance and conflict prevention (EUTF 4.2)
- **1,261,522** People participating in conflict prevention activities (EUTF 4.3)
- **1,094** Strategies and laws developed (EUTF 4.6)

**EUTF SO4 portfolio in HoA**

**€316M**

Total EUTF HoA budget SO4

18%

- 3% Private Sector
- 4% Other
- 14% NGOs
- 18% Partner governments
- 18% International organisations
- 19% Member state agencies
- 24% United Nations

**Key SO4 trends**

Cumulative EUTF SO4 outputs

- 65,369 People trained on governance and conflict prevention (EUTF 4.2)
- 1,261,522 People participating in conflict prevention activities (EUTF 4.3)
- 1,094 Strategies and laws developed (EUTF 4.6)

- 29% were reached in Uganda
- 26% were reached in Somalia
- 53% were reported in Kenya
- 46% participated in activities related to P/CVE
- 30% developed in Somalia
- 23% developed in South Sudan
- 15% developed in Ethiopia
S04: Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration

S04 funding by country

- **Ethiopia**: €10M
- **Sudan**: €64M
- **Kenya**: €13M
- **Somalia**: €122M
- **Uganda**: €16M
- **South Sudan**: €16M
- **Djibouti**: €4M
- **Ethiopia**: €10M
- **Regional**: €71M

Horn of Africa States
SO4: Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration

Implementation areas and key SO4 outputs as of June 2023

**Upper Nile State, South Sudan**
- 45,026 people participating in conflict prevention activities (EUTF 4.3)
  - 93% on gender and GBV-related topics, in a state where rising cases of GBV have been partly attributed by state authorities to conflict affecting the area.¹

**Khartoum State, Sudan**
- 479 people trained on governance and conflict prevention (EUTF 4.2) in Khartoum, which has accounted for over 60% of reported violent incidents in Sudan since the crisis that erupted on 15 April 2023 between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF).²

**Northern Region, Uganda**
- 36 strategies and laws developed (EUTF 4.6) comprising thirteen plans for education, conflict prevention, and health along with sixteen for legal rights of women and youth refugee groups all of which are aimed at increasing inclusion of refugees in service delivery, social cohesion and addressing the impacts of environmental degradation due to population pressure in the region.³

**Mogadishu, Banaadir Region, Somalia**
- 1,017 people trained on governance and conflict prevention (EUTF 4.2) in a region heavily affected by the Federal Government of Somalia’s offensive against Al-Shabaab in early 2023.

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¹ Number of SO4 priority projects per region³

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Nile State, Sudan</td>
<td>5-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khartoum State, Sudan</td>
<td>3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Region, Uganda</td>
<td>&gt;7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mogadishu, Banaadir</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SO4: Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration

Key SO4 outputs
Non-cumulative EUTF SO4 outputs

Increase in S1 2019 (8,584)
The Security and Rule of Law programme (Somalia), SPRS-NU DRC project (Uganda) and Cross-Border programme (regional), which contributed to 19%, 15% and 12% of all reported results respectively, implemented key conflict prevention activities in S1 2019.

Large drop in 2020 (S1: 3,173 and S2: 3,159)
The two smallest semester outputs were reported in 2020, as projects reached fewer people with governance and conflict prevention trainings during the COVID-19 pandemic, and one of the key contributing projects, SPRS-NU DRC, slowed down activities as it came to an end in September 2020.

Increase from S2 2020 to S2 2022 (10,865) followed by a significant drop in S1 2023 (2,392)
SUPREME JLOS MoJCA (Uganda) began implementation towards the end of 2021 and reached over 4,000 individuals, mostly comprising justice and ministry officials and community police officers. However, the project was unable to report data in S1 2023, which is partly why the latest semester output was the lowest to date.

Significant increase in S1 2020 (145,072) followed by a large drop in S2 2020 (17,833)
The first phase of the regional Cross-Border programme, together with Self-reliance of South Sudanese refugees in the DRC (regional), collectively reached 138,360 people in Q3 2020 alone. The associated projects reported much smaller numbers of participants the following semester, leading to a sharp drop in outputs.

Largest semester output reported to date in S2 2021 (505,796)
Kenya-EU partnership NCTC’s mass awareness radio and online campaigns on conflict prevention and peacebuilding reached more than 400,000 Kenyans across the country in S2 2021 alone.

Renewed increase in S2 2022 (308,321) followed by a drop in S1 2023 (47,798)
Kenya-EU partnership NCTC reported the second-largest project output ever in S2 2022 before ending in December, resulting in a significant drop in outputs in S1 2023.

Increase in S2 2019 (127)
Throughout the EUTF, most strategies and laws have been reported in Somalia: RESTORE 2 WV (Somalia), responsible for 9% of all laws and strategies supported to date, began implementation in 2019 and, along with five other projects, contributed to 73 new strategies or plans developed on legal assistance and other topics in Somalia in S2 2019.

Largest semester output reported to date in S2 2021 (161)
The Women Empowerment DORCAS and SSRD FAO projects (South Sudan) collectively contributed 61% of reported results for the semester by supporting key strategies, laws and policies to strengthen natural resource management and women’s rights.

Steady increase from S1 2022 (83) to S1 2023 (117)
After a decline in 2022, LESP SLSP IFAD (Sudan), Greater Stability East SD FAO (Sudan) and SUPREME SPACE IRRI (Uganda) made the largest contributions to an increased output in S1 2023 by collectively supporting 67 laws, strategies and SOPs related to managing animal disease outbreaks, food security and nutrition, and refugee advocacy (respectively).
SO4: Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration

Abbreviations and acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Danish Refugee Council</td>
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<td>(the) DRC</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
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<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender-based violence</td>
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<td>JLOS</td>
<td>Justice, Law and Order Sector (Uganda)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LESP SLSP IFAD</td>
<td>Livestock epidemi-surveillance project to support livelihoods of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoJCA</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCTC</td>
<td>National Counter Terrorism Centre (Kenya)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P/CVE</td>
<td>Preventing and countering violent extremism</td>
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<tr>
<td>RESTORE</td>
<td>Building Resilience in Northern Somalia</td>
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<tr>
<td>SO4</td>
<td>Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration</td>
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<tr>
<td>SNNP</td>
<td>Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People’s Region (Ethiopia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPRS-NU</td>
<td>Support Programme for Refugee Settlements in the Northern Uganda</td>
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<tr>
<td>SSRD</td>
<td>South Sudan Rural Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>SUPREME</td>
<td>Security, Protection, and Economic Empowerment</td>
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<td>WV</td>
<td>World Vision</td>
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</table>

Footnotes

1. Projects with SO4 priority have a larger budget allocation to SO4 than to any other Strategic Objective, per the MLS portfolio analysis.

2. The colours on the map represent the number of SO4 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.

3. Geographical data disaggregation has not been possible for many Somalia projects, and as a result regional output data provided for Somalia is significantly underrepresented.

Sources


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