



EUTF Monitoring and Learning System HoA

S1 2022 REPORT
COVERING UNTIL 30 JUNE 2022

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Cover photo: A sunflower field planted with support from FAO (through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project) in Turkana West, Kenya, to promote sunflowers as a value chain for refugees and host communities in and around Kalobeyei Settlement.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
ACLED	Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project
ALP	Alternative Learning Programme
AS	Al-Shabaab
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 (IOM)
EAC	East African Community
ER	Eritrea
ET	Ethiopia
ETM	Emergency Transit Mechanism
EU	European Union
EUTF	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HoA	Horn of Africa
ICJ	International Court of Justice
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGA	Income-Generating Activity
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
K	Thousand
KE	Kenya
M	Million
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLS	Monitoring and Learning System
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
P/CVE	Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
PHC	Primary Health Care
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RCP	Regional Consultative Process
SD	Sudan
SDC	Savings and development committee
SFSP	Sudan Family Support Programme
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
SNA	Somali National Army
SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples
SO	Strategic Objective or Somalia
SO1	Greater economic and employment opportunities
SO2	Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people
SO3	Improving migration management
SO4	Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement land irregular migration
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPLA-IO	Sudan People Liberation Army - In Opposition
SS	South Sudan
TPLF	Tigray People's Liberation Front
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training

UG	Uganda
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
US	United States
USD	United States Dollar
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

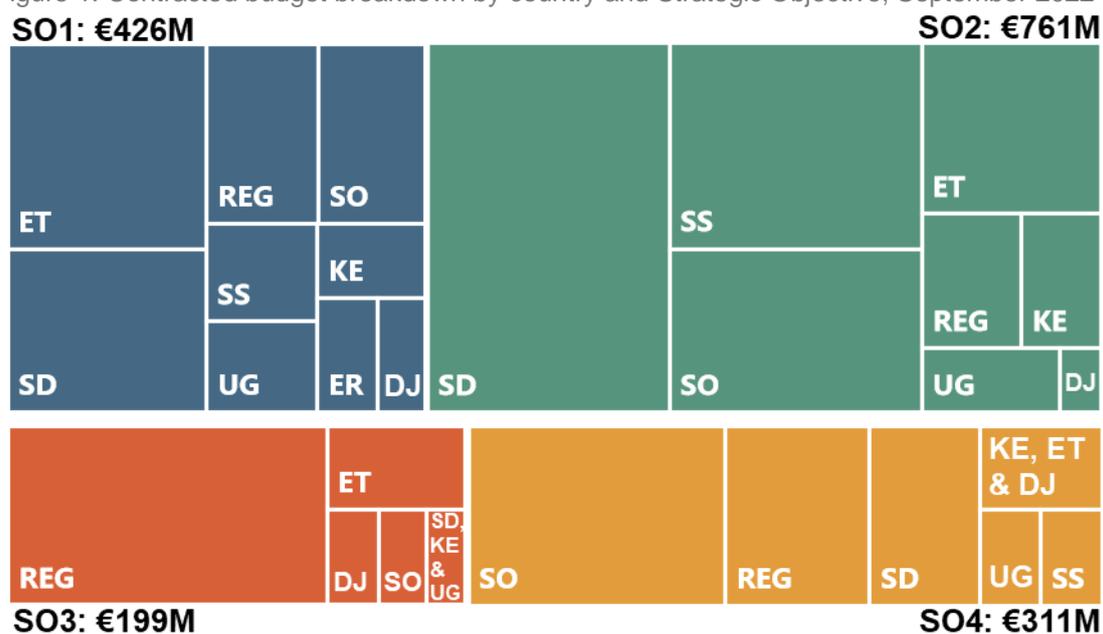
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the thirteenth report prepared by the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the EUTF Horn of Africa (HoA) window. It covers the cumulative outputs achieved through EUTF funding in the Horn of Africa region from the start of activities until the end of June 2022, with a specific focus on outputs generated in the first half of 2022 (S1 2022). The report includes outputs from country and regional programmes implemented in Burundi, Djibouti, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda, as well as regional programmes with activities in Tanzania.

As of September 2022, 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 93% (€1.7B), have been contracted to 231 operational projects in the region.¹ Of these, 11 projects worth €47M (million) are in inception and 90 projects worth €550M are completed. This leaves 130 projects, worth €1.1B, that are currently in implementation. The EUTF contracting period ended in 2021, and as such there were no new contracts in S1 2022. However, 68% of EUTF HoA funding covers projects that are still in inception or implementation.

The current report includes data on 196 projects (equivalent in funding to €1.5B), comprising 85 completed projects,² 110 projects in their implementation phase with data to report and one project whose progress is only described qualitatively, due to the nature of its activities.³ A full list of project names can be found in the annexes (section 1.1).

Figure 1: Contracted budget breakdown by country and Strategic Objective, September 2022^{4,5}



¹ This excludes 151 non-operational contracts accounting for €32M 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 The RESTORE 2 FAO (completed in May 2021), ROCK CIVIPOL (September 2021), PCFP Somalia (February 2022), Development of e-Government Strategy of South Sudan (April 2022) and JRoL Somaliland (June 2022) projects never reported data to the MLS.

³ This project is Conflict Resolution SS RJMEC.

⁴ Share of budget for projects contracted and relevant to the MLS. The four Strategic Objectives (SO) 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'. The total displayed in the visual does not reflect cross-cutting indicators, which represent €38M.

⁵ The budget numbers in this graph include COVID-19-related budgets, which are allocated to their respective SO.

Figure 2: Selected achievements of EUTF-funded programmes in S1 2022, June 2022¹



Strategic Objective 1: Greater economic and employment opportunities

In 2022, 12 million people are expected to be pushed into extreme poverty across East Africa, as economic growth in East Africa is projected to slow slightly from 4.8% in 2021 to 4.7% in 2022 with minor country variations in each country.² Global economic conditions, rising inflation and increasing risk of debt crises in parallel with sustained drought, internal conflict, and the war in Ukraine are all negatively impacting livelihoods and post-COVID-19 economic recovery in the HoA.³

EUTF-funded projects have been supporting economic and employment opportunities in the region since 2016. In S1 2022, the largest ever biannual result (20%) was reported on jobs created or supported, equivalent to 27,284 jobs (EUTF indicator 1.1). S1 2022 saw other sizeable contributions, including 20% of all beneficiaries receiving support to develop income-generating activities (IGAs) (EUTF indicator 1.3) and 18% of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) beneficiaries (EUTF indicator 1.4), with 128,992 and 24,215 beneficiaries reported in S1 2022 respectively. To date, 133,413 jobs, 629,764 IGA beneficiaries and 133,686 TVET beneficiaries have been reported. Many EUTF projects have focused their economic and employment interventions on refugees, youths and women. For example, 28,427 refugees reached to date account for 21% of all beneficiaries benefitting from TVET and skills development support (EUTF indicator 1.4). Similarly, refugees account for 17% (or 109,466) of people supported to develop IGAs to date (EUTF indicator 1.3), including 32,387 refugees in S1 2022 alone, largely (96%) thanks to projects in refugee-hosting areas in Uganda. Youths account for at least 34%⁴ (45,585) of the 133,686 people supported through TVET and skills development interventions across the EUTF HoA portfolio (EUTF indicator 1.4). Finally, women represent some three in five beneficiaries of IGA (60%, EUTF indicator 1.3) and TVET (58%, EUTF indicator 1.4) reported to date, with 379,000 and 78,158 women reported, respectively.

¹ The number of projects reporting outputs in S1 2022 does not include projects that are in implementation but did not report any data for the reporting period.

² African Development Bank, 'African Economic Outlook 2022', 25 May 2022.

³ Ibid.

⁴ 59% of the TVET and skill development beneficiaries are adults of unspecified age (above 18 years).

Strategic Objective 2: Strengthening the resilience of communities

Since late 2020 the HoA has been experiencing one of the most severe droughts in more than 40 years (in terms of the number of people affected), which persisted into the first half of 2022 with reports of some of the lowest rainfall registered in over 70 years. An estimated 18.6 million people are currently suffering from acute food insecurity (Integrated Food Security Phase 3+) in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia alone.¹ To address chronic high levels of food insecurity in the region, the EUTF has supported numerous food security-related interventions. To date, 4,432,731 people have benefitted from the delivery of food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), including 110,550 people assisted in S1 2022 – an output similar in size to that reported in S1 and S2 2021. In S1 2022, 80% of reported beneficiaries received agricultural support, while historically, most beneficiaries (84%) of food security-related assistance have benefitted from assistance related to livestock. EUTF-funded projects have complemented food security assistance with nutrition support since the beginning of Trust Fund activities, with 2,079,329 nutrition assistance beneficiaries reached to date (EUTF indicator 2.3). However, S1 2022 represents the second-lowest biannual output on nutrition support, with 129,544 beneficiaries (EUTF indicator 2.3), largely due to the conclusion or imminent end of key nutrition support projects such as Improving Nutrition WFP in Sudan and SSRC IRC in South Sudan.

At the same time, most health-related outputs remained relatively stable compared to previous reporting periods, with 651,963 health-related services delivered in S1 2022, many of which were delivered to children under five years old (26%) and to children between five and eighteen years old (18%, EUTF indicator 2.2). S1 2022 accounts for the highest biannual output ever regarding health-related awareness-raising campaigns (EUTF indicator 2.7), with 137,412 people reached this semester. EUTF-funded interventions have also supported water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), including 2,162,020 people supported to date (of whom 12% were reported in S1 2022, EUTF indicator 2.9) through more than 6,000 WASH-related infrastructures (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). On the education front, some of the lowest biannual outputs were reported with regard to staff trained in the education sector (636, EUTF indicator 2.8) and to education-related basic social services delivered (5,759, EUTF indicator 2.2), accounting for 3% and 1% of their respective overall outputs. The low education-related basic social services output (EUTF indicator 2.2) this semester is largely due to the completion of Education Emergency UNICEF in South Sudan, accounting for 68% of the historical output up to December 2021.

Strategic Objective 3: Improved migration management

In the first half of 2022, recorded arrivals to Djibouti and Yemen continued to increase despite tightened border measures, with a reported 63,948 migrants arriving in Djibouti and another 31,266 in Yemen between January and June.² Meanwhile, 26,067 people from the HoA were registered as refugees in Libya as of 30 April 2022.³ These migrants remain at risk as they travel along migration routes. As of 30 June 2022, 88,260 migrants in transit (80%), refugees and asylum seekers (19%), victims of trafficking (1%) and unaccompanied minors (less than 1%) have been assisted with short-term protection measures or direct assistance such as medical treatments or non-food items in the HoA (EUTF indicator 3.2). This includes 6,181 beneficiaries supported in S1 2022, which is similar in scale to the 6,256 assisted in S2 2021. Through EUTF funding, four programmes have also supported the voluntary return of 14,862 people (80% of whom are male), including 1,151 in S1 2022, many of whom (39%) were migrants in transit in Djibouti (EUTF indicator 3.4). 2,345 returning migrants (of whom 83% had returned to Sudan) were also supported with post-arrival assistance upon return in S1 2022, bringing the total under this indicator to 37,770 returning migrants (66% male and 34% female) to date (EUTF indicator 3.5). Beyond immediate assistance, EUTF funding also supports longer term reintegration efforts, from which 24,885 returning migrants have benefitted to date (EUTF indicator 3.5 bis), including 2,896 in S1 2022 (all through the EU-IOM Joint Initiative (JI), and 51% of whom were Ethiopian returnees). Since the start of the EUTF, 347,835 people have been reached by migration-

¹ UNOCHA, 'Horn of Africa Drought: Regional Humanitarian Overview & Call to Action', 4 July 2022.

² IOM, 'Migration along the Eastern corridor, Report 28 – as of June 2022', 28 July 2022.

³ UNHCR, 'Libya: Registration – Factsheet April 2022', May 2022.

related awareness campaigns (EUTF indicator 3.3), including 57,858 potential migrants sensitised in S1 2022, 88% of whom were reached by campaigns on safe and legal migration in Sudan. Finally, EUTF projects have strengthened 1,768 institutions and non-state actors on migration management to date, including 252 in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 3.6). 4,320 individuals (including from the mentioned institutions) were trained on migration management in S1 2022, more than half of whom on human trafficking and smuggling in Kenya (EUTF indicator 3.7), bringing the total to 29,342 individuals to date.

Strategic Objective 4: Improved governance and conflict prevention

The high incidence of violence recorded in 2021 persisted over the first half of 2022, with 3,379 events and 7,541 casualties reported by the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED) project between January and June, which is slightly higher than the 3,125 events and 7,179 casualties reported in S1 2021.¹ This upward trend was largely driven by the continuation of ongoing conflicts, including the crisis in Tigray in Ethiopia, attacks from Al-Shabaab in Somalia and intercommunal violence in South Sudan. 924,364 individuals have participated in peacebuilding and human rights activities through the EUTF in the HoA (EUTF indicator 4.3). In S1 2022, 73,632 people were reached with peacebuilding interventions, almost half of whom (49%) reached by CRRF DIRECT IRC through conflict prevention and resolution activities targeting refugees and host communities in Burundi. S1 2022 represents the highest proportion (72%) of displacement-affected communities participating in EUTF-funded peacebuilding activities in any semester to date. To strengthen the capacity of local stakeholders to support violence-affected populations, EUTF-funded projects have also provided 41,970 staff (58% male and 37% female)² from state and non-state actors with capacity building (EUTF indicator 4.2), mainly on conflict prevention (50%), followed by protection (10%) and P/CVE (Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism) (8%).³ 11% of the collective output (or 4,488 beneficiaries) was reported in S1 2022, mostly (34%) by the Stability & Services Gambella IRC project in Ethiopia.

COVID-19 response

In the more than two years since the first COVID-19 case was detected in the HoA, 1,387,536 cases and 26,420 deaths have been reported in the region.⁴ The region continues to grapple with negative socio-economic conditions caused by the pandemic amid multiple other shocks.⁵ As such, EUTF-funded projects continued to support the COVID-19 response in the HoA in S1 2022, with the largest ever biannual output reported on people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities (EUTF indicator 6.2), although this can be credited to the activities of a single project. Generally, the number of projects reporting COVID-19-related outputs and the size of most COVID-19-related indicator outputs have declined since the start of the pandemic in 2020.

73% of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities were reported in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 6.2), representing 353,932 of the 483,875 people reported to date. Virtually the entire S1 2022 output (99%) is attributable to the Sustainable Reintegration RRS/ARRA project's distribution of hygiene kits to returnees, refugees and those living in areas surrounding refugee camps in Ethiopia. Furthermore, 10,282 pandemic-related supplies (EUTF indicator 6.1) were distributed in S1 2022, mainly in Somalia and Sudan (86%). In parallel, EUTF-funded interventions complemented the COVID-19 response with resilience-related interventions. To date, access to COVID-19-related basic services have mainly benefitted Sudan (88%) as 4,674,710 cash transfers worth USD 5 have been distributed in response to the economic impacts of the pandemic. This includes 29,669 people who benefitted from this assistance in Q1 2022 alone, which accounts for all COVID-19-related outputs reported in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 2.9).

¹ ACLED, ACLED data. Retrieved on 17 October 2022 at <https://acleddata.com/dashboard/#/dashboard>.

² The gender of 5% of the beneficiaries is unknown.

³ The remaining have been reached on mainly justice (7%), gender (6%), security (5%) and other topics (14%).

⁴ This includes all countries with contracted EUTF projects, i.e. Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda. 35,768 cases and 841 deaths were also registered in Tanzania, but the reliability of the data up to early 2021 is limited.

⁵ FAO, 'Food crisis tightens its grip on 19 'hunger hotspots' as famine looms in the Horn of Africa', September 2022.

Table 1: EUTF common output indicators for all HoA projects, as of June 2022^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	S2 2021	S1 2022	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	49,799	20,711	17,310	9,225	9,085	27,284	133,413	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	1,934	4,150	470	79	1,236	483	8,353	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	123,768	89,491	111,104	68,858	107,550	128,992	629,764	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	31,134	19,503	18,797	16,937	23,100	24,215	133,686	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	30	6	26	11	22	27	122	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	7	25	30	11	33	120	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	549	1,127	2,107	496	1,545	1,332	7,156	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	2,678,195	1,018,918	1,650,193	1,012,702	845,891	673,377	7,879,275	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	876,213	351,525	289,648	269,570	162,829	129,544	2,079,329	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	873,298	1,522,000	1,697,557	114,600	114,725	110,550	4,432,731	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	119	55	91	16	44	51	376	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	48,903	8,151	5,248	1,784	34,117	241	98,443	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	491,044	637,440	9,758,510	409,605	832,592	381,403	12,510,595	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	19,352	34,431	29,090	14,498	11,612	5,981	114,964	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	3,977,300	1,032,514	1,265,727	3,507,469	1,989,035	386,155	12,158,200	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	49,019	16,996	6,275	3,533	6,256	6,181	88,260	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	68,160	166,289	28,606	20,877	6,045	57,858	347,835	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	7,051	2,083	1,921	930	1,726	1,151	14,862	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	27,759	3,189	1,053	1,523	1,901	2,345	37,770	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	7,583	5,421	4,796	1,926	2,263	2,896	24,885	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	200	229	446	410	231	252	1,768	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	6,487	8,482	2,707	3,513	3,833	4,320	29,342	
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	0	306	213	5	312	119	955	
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	19	72	40	4	3	138	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	53	17	3	2	0	3	78	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	27	366	1,770	78	50	2,293	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	13,563	14,212	4,330	2,376	3,003	4,488	41,970	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	29,457	84,644	158,186	25,768	552,677	73,632	924,364	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	196	168	181	63	154	72	833	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,643	507	357	773	496	423	4,199	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	233	110	138	364	65	99	1,009	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	209	150	249	82	339	195	1,224	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	37	30	21	8	8	14	118	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	935,668	5,858,835	597,457	10,383	7,402,343	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	106,682	14,401	8,860	353,932	483,875	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	527	1,686	79	43	2,335	

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 2022 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2022 values due to rounding.

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

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 includes Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda but has expanded its programme coverage to include decisions implemented in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Rwanda. Only regional programmes have reported outputs in Tanzania, as no Tanzania country projects have been contracted thus far. The S1 2022 and future reports will no longer feature a chapter on Eritrea as the only programme¹ implemented in the country ended in 2021.

This is the thirteenth 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 Horn of Africa region from the start of activities until the end of June 2022, with a specific focus on outputs generated in the first half of 2022 (S1 2022). Previous reports can be found [here](#).²

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the EU reoriented some of its funding in the EUTF portfolio, and some Implementing Partners (IPs) chose to adjust their ongoing activities. This response has been captured (through new indicators) since the [EUTF MLS S1 2020 report](#).³

1.2. THE EUTF HOA IN S1 2022

As of September 2022, 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 93%⁴ (€1.7B), have been contracted to 231 operational projects in the region.⁵ Of these, 11 projects worth €47M (million) are in inception and 90 projects worth €550M are completed. This leaves 130 projects, worth €1.1B, that are currently in implementation.

This report presents data or results from 196 projects, including 85 completed projects, 110 projects currently in implementation,⁶ and one project whose progress is only described qualitatively, covering a total contracted amount of €1.5B. As such, it covers 9 more projects and €78M more⁷ in funding than the yearly 2021 report. 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.

¹ This is the Road Rehabilitation programme with UNOPS.

² https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/results-monitoring-and-evaluation_en.

³ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/eutf_mls_hoa_s1_2020_-_final.pdf.

⁴ The EUTF contracting period ended in 2021 and therefore no new contracts are expected henceforth.

⁵ This excludes 151 non-operational contracts accounting for €32M 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.

⁶ 20 of the 130 projects currently in implementation are either too early in their implementation phase to be able to report outputs or their activities do not generate outputs that are relevant to the EUTF indicators.

⁷ This includes the budgets of contracts reporting to the MLS for the first time as well as budget amendments made to projects included in previous reports.

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) 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 indicators¹ that are shared by the three EUTF windows. The MLS team works with each 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 reporting 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 implementing partners, 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

2.1.1. OUTCOME ANALYSIS

In addition to output monitoring, the EUTF MLS started to include project- and programme-level outcome analysis in S2 2020 in the form of focus boxes for certain completed projects and programmes with usable outcome data. 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](#),³ 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.

Therefore, it was agreed that the MLS would not undertake a comprehensive quantitative aggregation of outcome indicators across projects. However, as part of the MLS's broader efforts to assess potential large-scale changes effected by the EUTF in its areas of implementation, in March 2022 the MLS teams

¹ The full list of 38 common output indicators can be found in annex.

² https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/eutf_mls_hoa_s1_2020_-_final.pdf.

³ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/eutf_mls_outcomes_vulgarisation.pdf.

conducted the abovementioned joint review of all outcome and impact indicators¹ reported on by completed projects, to assess whether partial aggregation could be feasible in some cases.

64 completed projects in the HoA window were assessed as part of this exercise. Collectively, these projects reported on 861 outcome indicators.² From this pool of indicators, the MLS team identified 45 common outcome indicator categories whereby three or more completed EUTF projects had reported on indicators similar enough to be potentially aggregable. The indicator category with the highest aggregation potential was 'Change in income for project beneficiaries' under Strategic Objective 1, which 25 projects had included in their logframes and/or evaluation reports.

However, although these categories encompass indicators that seek to measure the same outcome, the indicators themselves often assume drastically different definitions, criteria or parameters, thereby preventing aggregation. For example, the abovementioned 'Change in income for project beneficiaries' category includes the indicator 'Number of youths with an income increase of at least 10% by close of project' that was reported on by a project in Kenya while a similar project in Ethiopia elected to measure the same outcome in terms of '% increase in the average income among target beneficiaries' (with no information regarding the number of *persons* with an income increase, let alone an income increase of at least 10%). The values of these two indicators are therefore not aggregable.

Furthermore, limitations in the quality and availability of project indicator descriptions and data negatively affect their aggregation potential. In many cases, indicators measured at baseline were not measured again at endline (or vice versa), or the endline evaluation collected data for a similar but incomparable indicator to the one measured at baseline. Indeed, of the 861 eligible outcome indicators, only 487 had an endline value, without which further analysis is generally not possible.

As such, 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. These aggregable indicators were then analysed in the SO sections of the 2021 annual report, and these analyses will be continually revised in future annual reports (as a critical mass of additional completed projects are required before the aggregated data can be significantly updated). Project-specific outcome analyses continue to be included as focus boxes in their respective country sections in all reports.

In May 2022, the MLS began to pilot several methodologies that seek to offer a limited analysis of higher-level effects to which the EUTF has likely contributed on the ground. These pilot studies will be merged, refined and expanded over the next two years as a separate module of work.

2.2. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS IN THE S1 2022 REPORT

During the implementation of the methodological changes in 2020, 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 GIZ³ 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. (However, historical data for all projects was retroactively adapted to the methodological changes whenever possible, and therefore data provided within the same report *is* comparable, even across reporting periods.)

¹ Both impact and outcome indicators were included in this exercise, as projects may classify the same phenomenon as either impact or outcome depending on their theory of change, among other factors.

² An additional 149 indicators that were categorised as either outcome- or impact-level by the projects were discarded from the exercise as they were considered by the MLS team to in fact be direct outputs of the projects in question.

³ *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ).

- 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 2022, data was received for all projects for which it was expected, except in the following cases:

- Kenya:
 - KKCF IFC reports on a biannual reporting schedule that does not coincide with MLS data collection, and its S1 2022 outputs will therefore be reflected in the next report.
- Regional:
 - CRRF DIRECT DRC was unable to submit their data on time.
- Somalia:
 - SRoL UNOPS and SRoL UNMPTF JJP did not report data to the MLS this semester because their reporting periods do not align with the MLS data collection schedule, and their S1 2022 outputs will therefore be reflected in the next report.
- South Sudan:
 - Conflict Resolution RJMEC was unable to submit their data on time.
- Sudan:
 - Economic Transition ODI and Economic Transition EF: Neither component of the Economic Transition programme reported data to the MLS this semester because they had to pause most of their activities after the late 2021 military coup in Sudan.
 - EU OPM Sudan was suspended in S1 2022 following the military coup, and the EU and Landel Mills are jointly planning the reorientation of remaining funding and activities to achieve the project's objectives.
 - RDPP SD Landel Mills was suspended in S1 2022 following the military coup, and the EU and Landel Mills are jointly planning the reorientation of remaining funding and activities to achieve the project's objectives.
 - RDPP SD RVO did not reach any new beneficiaries in S1 2022 because it is awaiting confirmation of a no-cost extension to continue implementation.
 - Social Protection ILO was suspended in S1 2022 following the military coup, and the EU and ILO are jointly planning the reorientation of remaining funding and activities to achieve the project's objectives.
 - The activities financed by the STARS MDTF were paused after the military coup, and the Sudan Family Support Programme, to which the STARS MDTF contributes, did not reach new beneficiaries in S1 2022.
- Uganda:
 - SUPREME Justice PRI was unable to submit their data on time.

3. PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

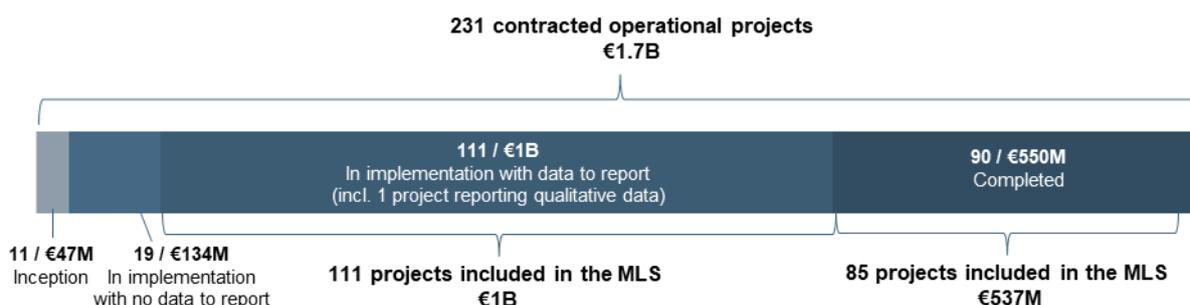
3.1. BUDGET AND NUMBER OF CONTRACTS BY STATUS

As of September 2022, the EUTF for Africa has committed €5.0B, including €1.8B across 94 decisions in the Horn of Africa window, of which a total of €1.7B have been contracted to 231 operational projects. As the EUTF contracting period ended in 2021, no new contracts are expected henceforth. However, 68% of EUTF HoA funding covers projects that are still in inception or implementation.

The 231 contracted operational projects include 11 projects in their inception phase, 19 projects in implementation but with no data to report to the MLS, either because they are too early in their implementation phase or because their activities do not generate outputs that are relevant to the EUTF indicators, 111 projects in implementation and with data or other qualitative information to report, and 90 completed projects.

The current report includes data or other information on 196 projects (equivalent in funding to €1.5B), comprising 85 completed projects,¹ 110 projects in implementation phase with quantitative data to report, and one project whose progress is only described qualitatively, due to the nature of its activities.²

Figure 3: Operational EUTF projects and budget^{3,4,5}



Nine projects (collectively worth €82M) started reporting data to the MLS for the first time in S1 2022.⁶ At the same time, the budgets of several completed projects already in the MLS decreased by a total amount of €4M, as they were adjusted to reflect the actual amount paid after the end of implementation. Thus, the funding covered by the EUTF MLS in the current report increased by €78M compared to S2 2021. The details of the nine newly included projects are listed in the table below.

¹ The RESTORE 2 FAO (completed in May 2021), ROCK Civipol (September 2021), PCFP Somalia (February 2022), Development of e-Government Strategy of South Sudan (April 2022) and JRoL Somaliland (June 2022) projects, never reported data to the MLS.

² This project is Conflict Resolution SS RJMEC.

³ 151 projects worth approximately €32M 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.

⁴ The sum of completed projects and projects implementing with data to report is superior to the number of projects included in the MLS because the RESTORE 2 FAO (completed in May 2021), ROCK CIVIPOL (September 2021), PCFP Somalia (February 2022), Development of e-Government Strategy of South Sudan (April 2022) and JRoL Somaliland (June 2022) projects, never reported data to the MLS.

⁵ Project budgets are valid as of September 2022; project statuses (and particularly whether they are in implementation or completed) are valid as of June 2022.

⁶ The difference of nine projects as opposed to ten is due to the fact that one project was erroneously excluded from the number reported in the yearly 2021 report, which should have been 187 instead of 186.

Table 2: Projects included in MLS reporting for the first time in S1 2022^{1,2}

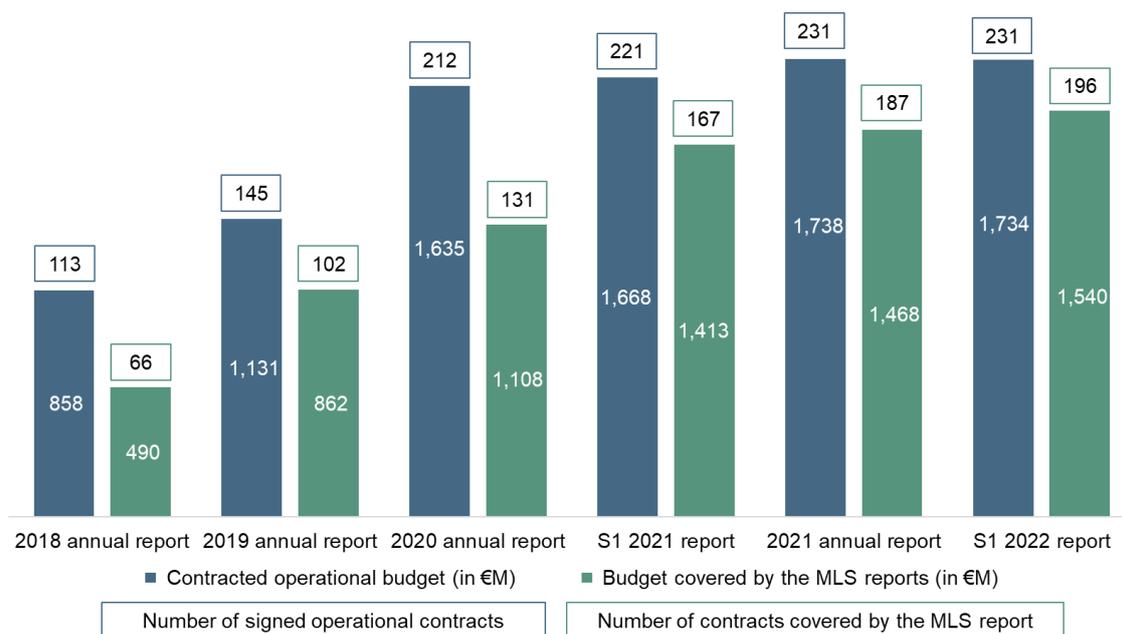
Country	Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Regional	Collaboration in cross-border areas of the Horn of Africa region	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-11	Cross-Border BORESHA III DRC	DRC	€4,800,000
	Delivering durable solutions to forced displacement in the IGAD region through the implementation of the global compact on refugees (GCR)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-80-01	GCR IGAD	IGAD	€2,800,000
Sudan	Integrating refugee children into the Sudanese education system (IRCSES)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-65-01	IRCSES UNICEF	UNICEF	€24,850,000
	Humanitarian development peace nexus	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-73-01	HealthPro AICS	AICS	€9,795,000
	Support to economic opportunities for youth and women	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-96-02	Youth & Women (WE-RISE) AICS	AICS	€12,728,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-96-03	Employment Promotion in Khartoum State (EPKS) GIZ	GIZ	€7,072,000
South Sudan	Outreach – Support to students in hard to reach areas in South Sudan (Outreach SS)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-75-03	Outreach SS UNICEF	UNICEF	€14,700,000
	Building Sustainable Peace and Reconciliation in South Sudan	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-61-04	Conflict Resolution Swisspeace	Swisspeace	€301,750
Uganda	Response to increased environmental degradation and promotion of alternative energy sources in refugee-hosting districts (RED)	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-83-02	RED UBF	UBF	€4,600,000

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.

¹ A list of full names of all projects in the report can be found in the Annexes to this report.

² Although RED UBF had reported to the MLS in S2 2021, it is included in the list because it is reporting data relevant to the EUTF common output indicators for the first time.

Figure 4: Evolution of projects and budgets covered by the MLS in the HoA, September 2022^{1,2}



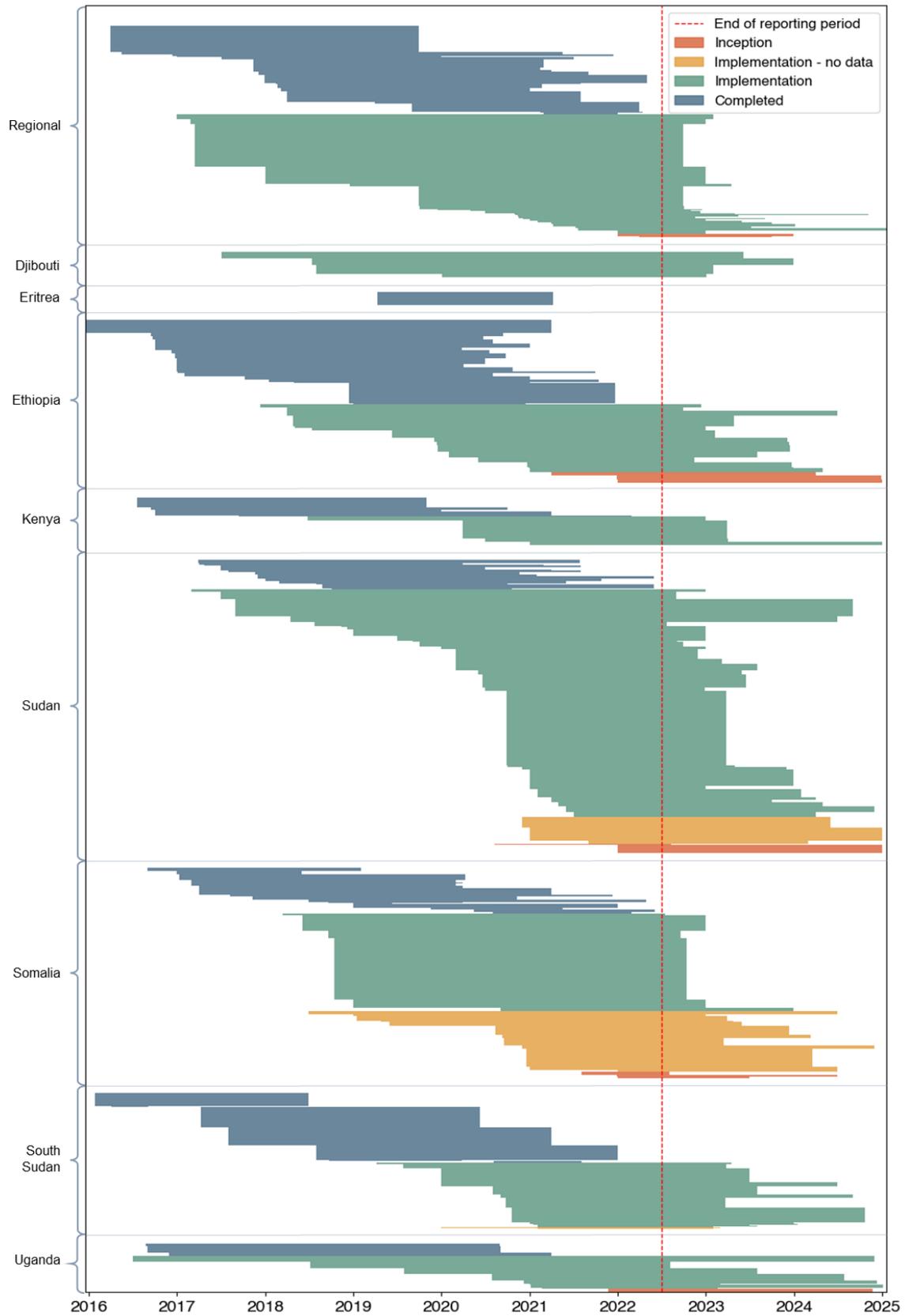
The below graph depicts the 231 contracted operational projects by budget, lifespan and status of implementation. 151 'non-operational' projects worth €32M are omitted, as well as administrative costs. Budgets refer solely to EUTF contributions. The length of the bars represents the lifespan of the project 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 2022 indicated in blue.³

¹ 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.

² When comparing the current chart to the one appearing in the 2021 annual report, a slight decrease appears in the contracted operational budget for the 2021 annual report because some completed project budgets have been retroactively adjusted downward since the last report, in order to reflect the actual amount paid after final accounting. In addition, the contracted operational budget in the 2021 annual report has been corrected to address an erroneous duplication of two project budgets in Somalia for a total discrepancy of €6.5M. Finally, the number of contracts covered by the MLS in the 2021 annual report has been corrected as one project was erroneously excluded in the previous report.

³ 'Inception' status refers to projects that are still conducting preparatory activities, such as recruiting staff, equipping offices, reviewing M&E indicators, conducting the baseline study, selecting beneficiaries, etc. Most projects still designated as being in inception started in Q4 2021 or in S1 2022 and are either still undertaking the aforementioned activities, which usually take 3-6 months, or were significantly delayed due to external factors (such as the conflict in Tigray or the military coup d'état in Sudan).

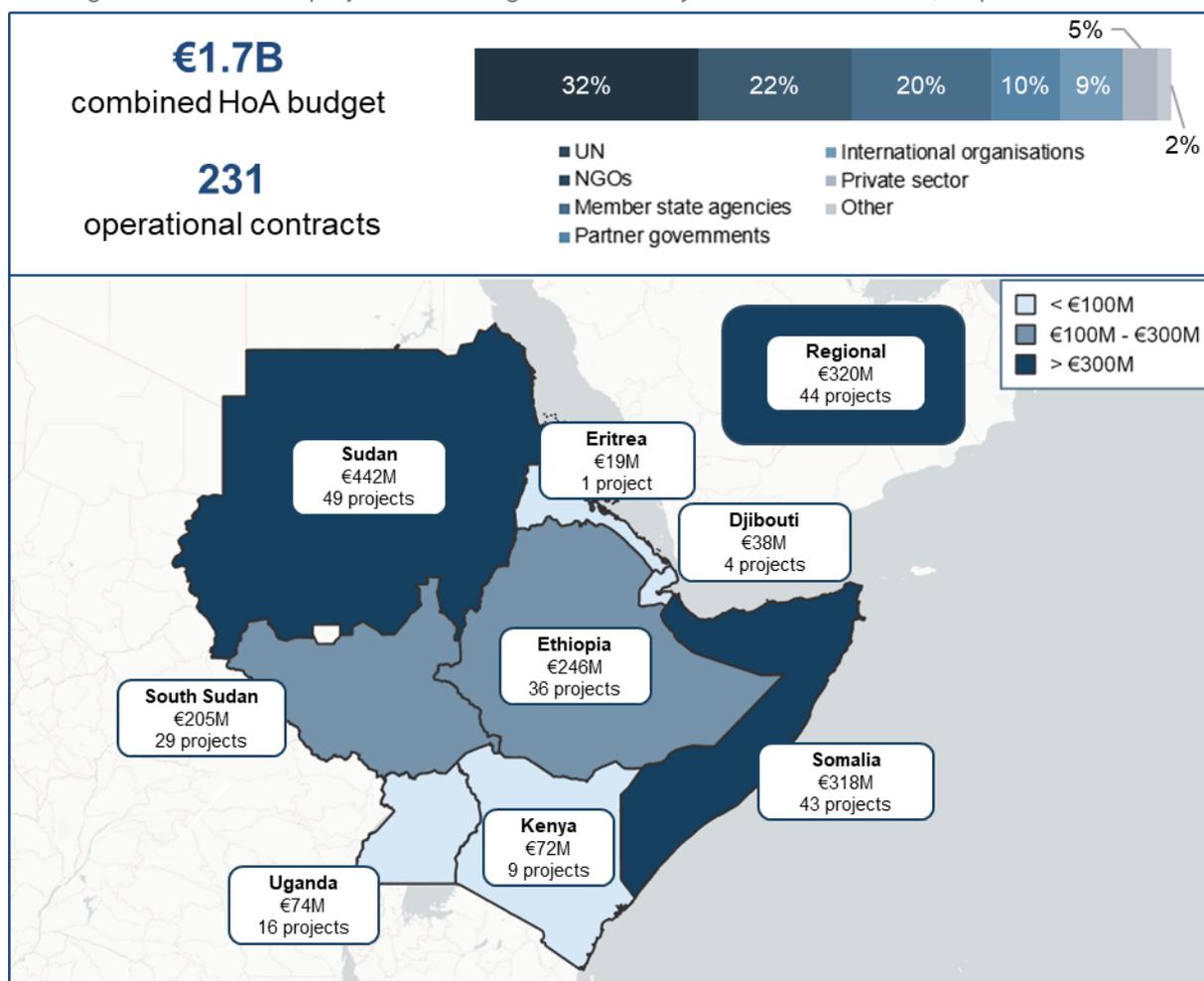
Figure 5: EUTF HoA contracted projects by budget and implementation status, September 2022



3.2. BUDGET DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTRY, IMPLEMENTING PARTNER AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

As of September 2022, Sudan still benefits from the largest amount of EUTF funding in the window, with a total of €442M (or 25% of the total) contracted to 49 projects.¹ Regional projects follow, with 44 contracted projects for a total value of €320M (18% of the total). Somalia comes third with 43 projects worth €318M (18% of the total).²

Figure 6: Number of projects and budgets covered by the MLS in the HoA, September 2022³



As of September 2022, a total of €246M, or 14% of the total, are contracted in Ethiopia, spread across 36 projects. For Sudan and Ethiopia, the slight decreases in funding since the end of March 2022 are due to the retroactive adjustment of some completed project budgets since the last report to reflect the actual amount paid after final accounting.

In all remaining countries, funding remains largely the same as in the last report. In South Sudan, €205M (12% of the total) are distributed across 29 contracts. €74M are contracted in Uganda and €72M in Kenya (each accounting for some 4% of the total portfolio), spread across sixteen and nine contracts,

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

² The decrease in funding for Somalia since March 2022 is attributable to the duplication of two project budgets for a total discrepancy of €6.5M in the previous report.

³ In addition to the operational contracted projects shown on the map, seven non-operational projects were contracted between March and September 2022.

respectively. With a less sizeable share, four projects have been contracted in Djibouti for a total of €38M (or 2% of EUTF funds). In Eritrea, the EUTF portfolio only contains one €19M project, which is now completed.

The EUTF HoA contracted budget is largely managed by United Nations (UN) agencies, funds and programmes (€548M). These are followed by non-governmental organisations (NGOs), which have received €375M. EU member state agencies represent 20% of the total contracted budget, amounting to €352M. International organisations manage 10% (or €173M) of the funding, while another 9% (€159M) is contracted to HoA partner governments¹ and 5% (€83M) to private sector service providers.²

Of the total contracted volume (€1.7B), an estimated €761M (or 44%) focuses on resilience-building activities (SO2) aimed at strengthening direct service delivery and access to basic services for vulnerable population groups. South Sudan and Sudan have the largest relative portions of funding allocated to SO2-related activities, with 78% and 62% respectively.

Some €426M are estimated to support the creation of economic and employment opportunities (SO1), making it the Strategic Objective with the second-largest amount of funding in the region, with 25% of the total budget. SO1 remains the priority Strategic Objective in Eritrea (100% of the total funding in the country), Ethiopia (46%), Djibouti (40%) and Uganda (38%).

Governance, security and conflict prevention activities (SO4) are funded by around 18% of the EUTF HoA budget (€311M). Somalia (40%), regional projects (22%) and Uganda (22%) have the most SO4 funding.

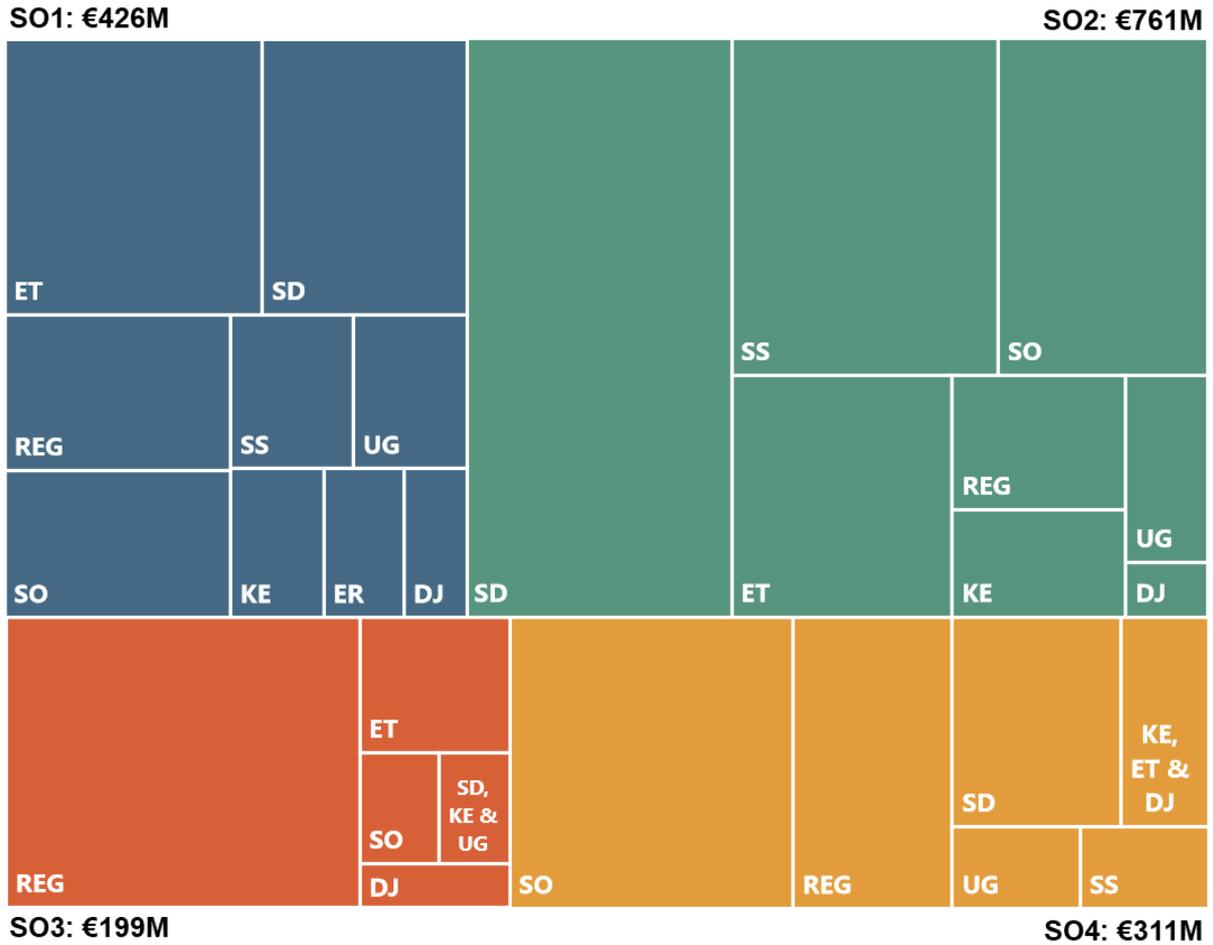
11% of the EUTF HoA contracted budget (€199M) supports activities directly related to migration management (SO3), most notably through regional interventions such as the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, the Free Movement programme and the ETM Rwanda. SO3 represents 43% of the funding for regional projects.

Finally, €38M (2% of the contracted EUTF funding) are spent on cross-cutting issues (CCI). CCI indicators measure outputs that contribute to better coordination, cooperation, information sharing and learning between actors working on subjects relevant to each of the four SOs, as well as the dissemination of research and studies.

¹ The Somalia State Building initiative managed by the Government of Somalia represents 58% of this amount (€93M).

² For many contracts, parts of the budgets are subcontracted by implementing partners (including member state agencies and United Nations agencies) to NGOs and civil society organisations (CSOs).

Figure 7: Budget breakdown by Strategic Objectives, September 2022^{1,2}



3.3. BUDGET ALLOCATED TO THE COVID-19 RESPONSE

Since 2020, the MLS team has been asking IPs to provide information on any reorientation of their activities for the COVID-19 response as part of the data collection process. The amounts described in this section are based on IP budget estimates for their COVID-19 response activities. As of June 2022, a combined €180M³ has been allocated to the COVID-19 response through 71 projects,⁴ representing 10% of the total EUTF budget in the HoA window.⁵ Five projects are fully devoted to the COVID-19 response, 35 have undertaken small adjustments of activities, and seventeen signed formal agreements with the EU to reallocate more significant funds. Another ten are projects that started after the pandemic and allocated funding to COVID-19-related activities within project design. The remaining four have engaged in other types of arrangements, such as top-ups or reallocations from contingency funds. When broken down by Strategic Objective, €128M are allocated to COVID-19-related support

¹ Share of budget for projects contracted and relevant to the MLS. The total displayed in the visual does not reflect cross-cutting indicators, which represent €38M.

² The budget numbers in this graph include COVID-19-related budgets, which are allocated to their respective SO.

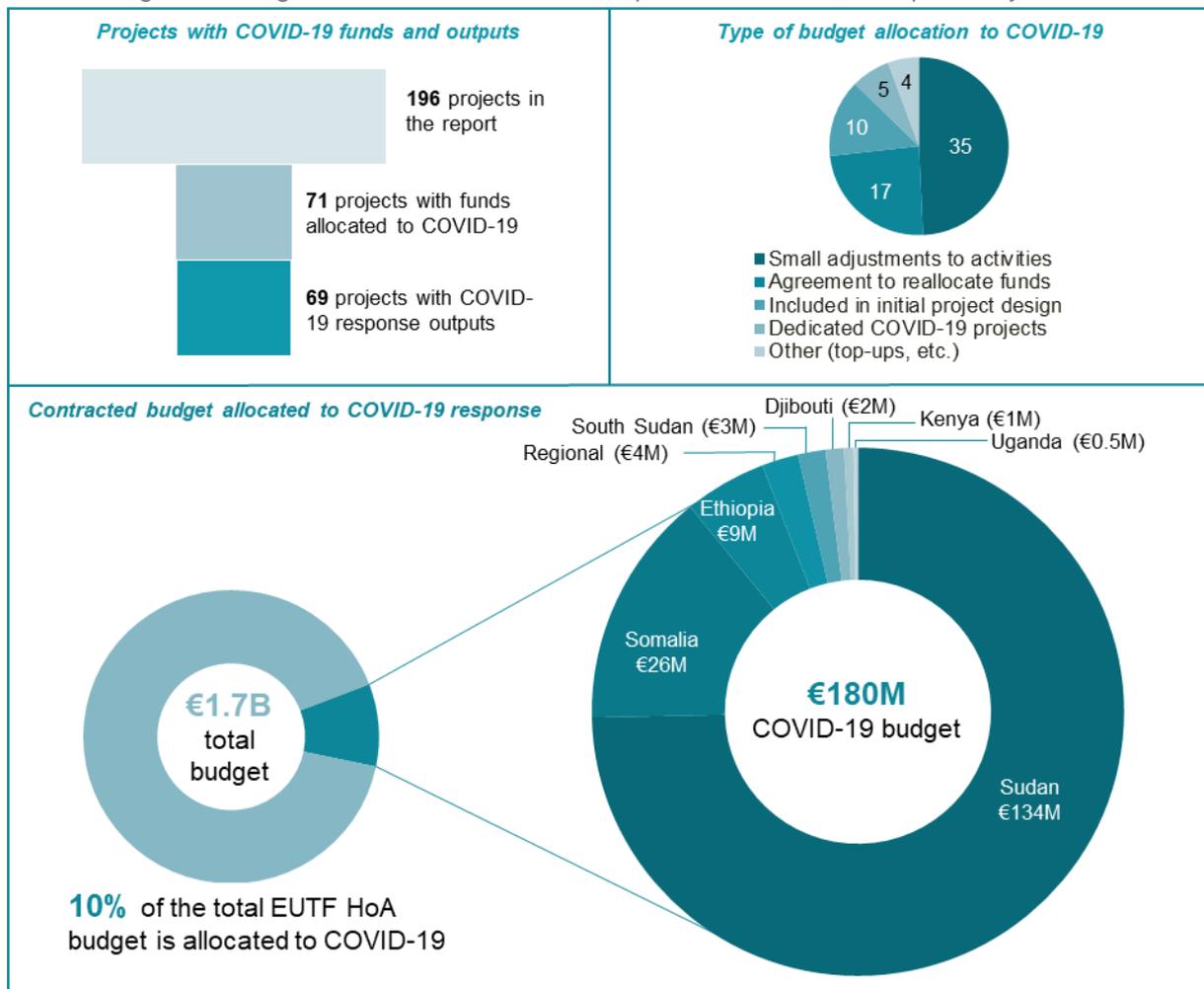
³ The total amount reported in S1 2022 is lower by €3M compared to the one reported in S2 2021 mainly due to the decommissioning of the Ethiopia Job Compact, which had previously reported a COVID-19-related budget worth €6M. In addition, implementing partners have reported some corrections in this report (both increases and decreases), and the COVID-19-related budgets of new projects have also been added to the analysis.

⁴ This number only includes dedicated COVID-19-oriented projects, projects that included COVID-19-related activities in their initial project design and budget, and projects that considered the amount of funding (re)allocated to COVID-19 significant enough to report to the MLS team. A few projects reoriented or added COVID-19 components to their activities, but did not deem the amount spent on this to be significant enough to be reported.

⁵ The budget figures mentioned in this section are included in the overall portfolio overview figures presented in the two previous sections.

for livelihoods (SO1) and €48M to resilience-building activities (SO2), while approximately €2M are directed towards migration management (SO3) and €1M to governance, security and conflict prevention (SO4), such as facilitating peace dialogues on conflict-related risks linked to COVID-19.^{1,2}

Figure 8: Budget allocation of COVID-19 response in the HoA, as reported by IPs^{3,4}



¹ An additional €88,000 of COVID-19 funding are allocated to cross-cutting issues (CCI).

² The discrepancy between the sum of SO allocations and the total COVID-19 budget is due to rounding.

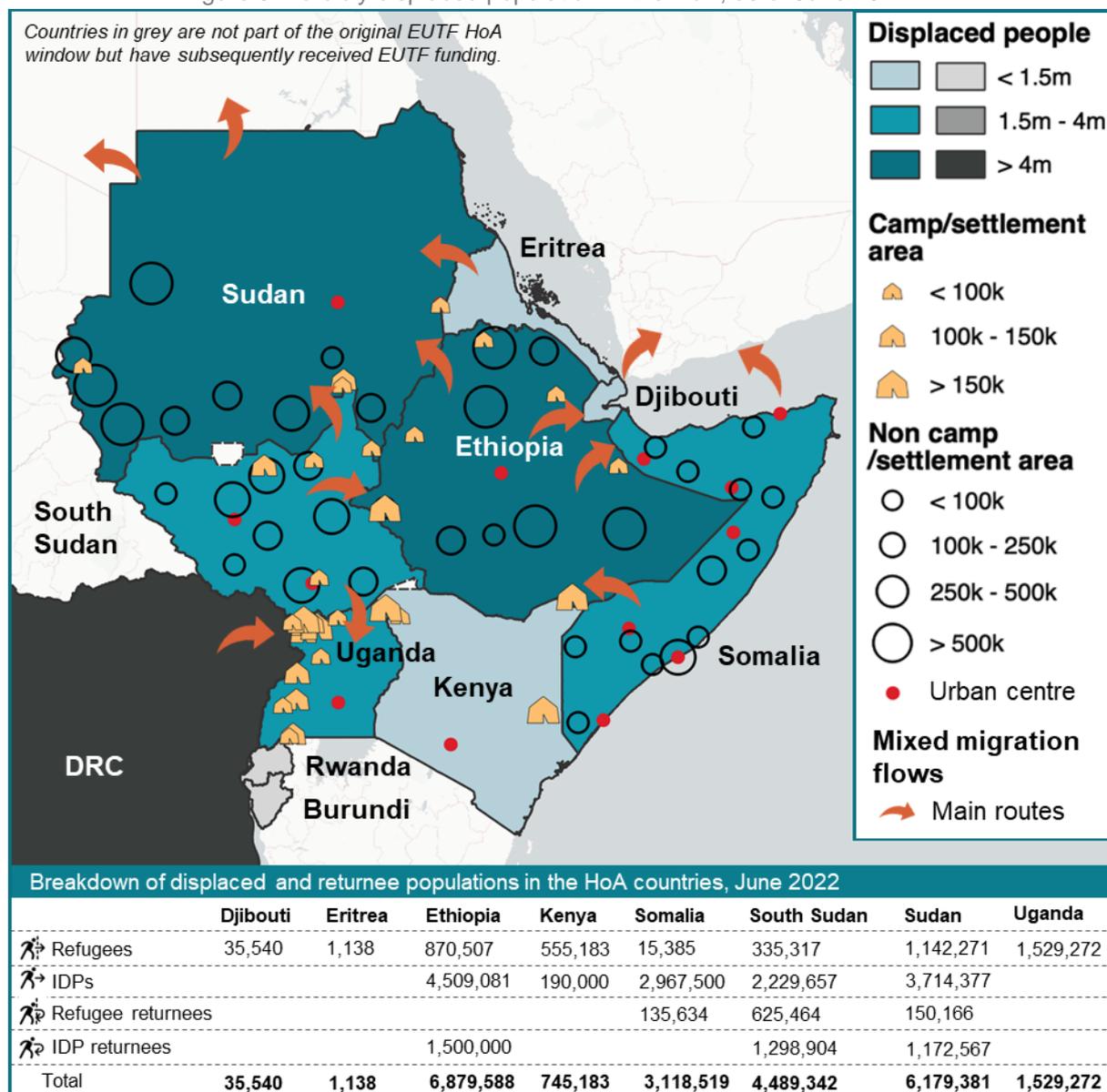
³ COVID-19 budgets are presented as reported by IPs during 2020 and 2021 data collection and rounded to the nearest €M.

⁴ For this analysis, the allocated funds considered are only for those projects that are already contracted and operational. Some projects in their inception phase may have additional funding allocated to COVID-19 response that has not been included here but will be reflected in future reports.

4. SITUATION AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

4.1. THE HOA REGION IN S1 2022

Figure 9: Forcibly displaced population in the HoA, as of June 2022^{1,2}



The HoA continues to be the source of Africa's largest displacement crisis, with the region hosting approximately 4.5 million refugees based on estimations from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)³ and 13.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM).⁴ During the first six months of 2022, the world hit a staggering milestone of more than 100 million people displaced worldwide (up from 89 million at the

¹ In the table showing the breakdown of displacement populations in HoA countries, the 'Refugees' category refers to the numbers of refugees hosted in each country.

² Sources are detailed in each country section.

³ UNHCR, 'Data portal'. Retrieved on 2 October 2022 at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations>.

⁴ IOM DTM, 'Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) – Data portal'. Retrieved on 2 October 2022 at <https://dtm.iom.int>.

end of 2021).¹ As new displacement situations emerge in different regions across the world, such as the war in Ukraine, humanitarian funding shortfalls resulting in cuts to food rations and other support² are intensifying amid protracted and exacerbated displacement crises in the HoA.³ 1.4 million new IDPs in the HoA were reported in the first six months of 2022 alone, largely comprising people displaced in Ethiopia and Somalia due to drought conditions.⁴

In the first six months of 2022, the overall humanitarian situation deteriorated considerably in the HoA amid the compounded effects of climate change (including flooding, drought, and food insecurity), conflict and insecurity, the ongoing impact of the regional desert locust infestation and of COVID-19, and global financial conditions that are increasing the cost of basic goods and services.⁵ Following four consecutive seasons with low rainfall, more people have been affected by drought in S1 2022 in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia than at any other time in the last 40 years,⁶ while other countries such as Sudan and South Sudan are facing major humanitarian crises and Djibouti and Uganda are observing rising needs due to similar (though reportedly less severe) drought conditions.⁷ In the hardest hit countries (Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia), 19.4 million people have been directly affected by the ongoing drought, 18.6 million people are in crisis, emergency or catastrophic food security situations (Integrated Food Security Phase 3 and above), 3.2 million children and lactating women are acutely malnourished, 11.6 million people live with daily household water insecurity and at least seven million livestock animals have died.⁸ An appeal to raise USD 1.8B was launched in May 2022 to respond to the drought through the end of the year, of which around USD 700M had been funded by June.⁹ The war in Ukraine has exacerbated inflation in the region and contributed to record high global wheat prices, as well as triggering a reorientation of financial and humanitarian support to the Ukraine emergency – all of which directly impacts basic commodity prices and food security in the HoA.¹⁰

Besides internal migration and displacement patterns, the HoA remains a place of outward migration with migrants travelling along the Eastern, Northern or Southern Routes, all of which remain some of the busiest and riskiest migration corridors.¹¹ Several HoA countries have entered into agreements with destination countries regarding the deportation or repatriation of irregular migrants. For example, a 2021 multimillion-pound deal between the United Kingdom (UK) and Rwandan governments sought to send irregular migrants from the UK to Rwanda while processing their asylum claims, and plans remain in place despite a block by the European Court of Human Rights of the first flight scheduled for 14 June 2022. At the same time, more than 35,000 Ethiopian migrants were deported from Saudi Arabia between April and May 2022 in keeping with a March 2022 agreement between Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia to repatriate more than 100,000 migrants in the subsequent months.¹² Saudi Arabia remains a popular intended destination for migrants from the HoA travelling along the Eastern Route, while the Northern Route (through Libya) remains a key route for migrants intending to move towards Europe.¹³ Both Saudi Arabia and the UK saw increases in arrivals in S1 2022 compared to previous years, during which migrants were often prevented from crossing borders due to the COVID-19 pandemic (see *Improved migration management* section). Between April and June 2022, upwards of 250 East African migrants were also intercepted moving towards South Africa in the wake of stringent immigration laws imposed by South Africa and further tightened in February 2022.¹⁴

¹ UNHCR, 'Global trends – Global forced displacement', June 2022.

² UNOCHA, 'Horn of Africa drought – Humanitarian update 10 June 2022', 10 June 2022; Regional Protection Working Group, 'Protection implications of the drought in the Horn of Africa', September 2022.

³ Regional Protection Working Group, 'Protection implications of the drought in the Horn of Africa', September 2022.

⁴ UNOCHA, 'Horn of Africa drought – Regional humanitarian overview & call to action', 4 July 2022.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Regional Protection Working Group, 'Protection implications of the drought in the Horn of Africa', September 2022.

⁷ UNOCHA, 'Horn of Africa drought – Humanitarian update 10 June 2022', 10 June 2022.

⁸ UNOCHA, 'Horn of Africa drought – Regional humanitarian overview & call to action', 4 July 2022.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Regional Protection Working Group, 'Protection implications of the drought in the Horn of Africa', September 2022.

¹¹ IOM, 'Migration along the Eastern corridor, Report 28 – as of June 2022', 28 July 2022.

¹² Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 2 2022', July 2022

¹³ IOM, 'Migration along the Eastern corridor, Report 28 – as of June 2022', 28 July 2022.

¹⁴ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 1 2022', April 2022.

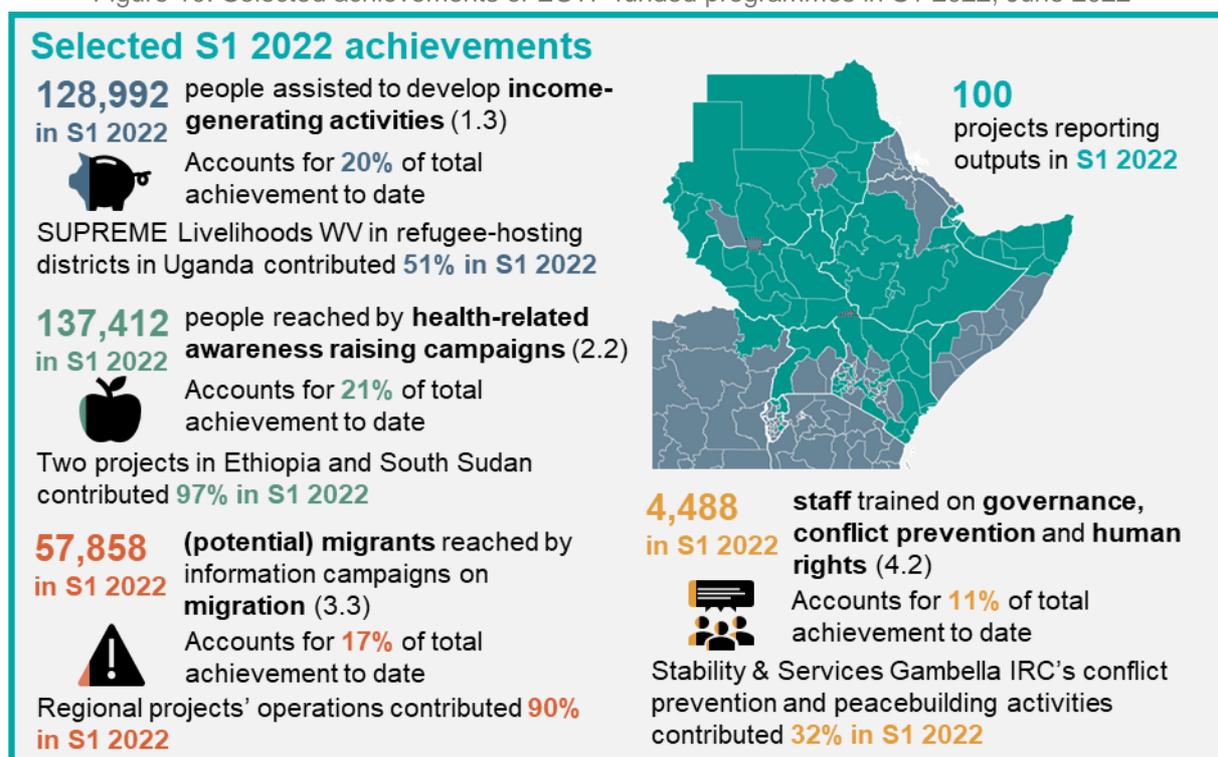
At the regional level, East African Community (EAC) member states met to establish the Regional Consultative Process (RCP) on Migration during a conference in Kigali in February 2022. This process aims to act as a 'regional information-sharing and policy dialogue mechanism' on migration issues specific to EAC partners, and thereby marks a step towards stronger stakeholder and resource mobilisation on migration issues in the region. With the RCP, EAC partners aim to move discussions beyond immigration and labour migration issues and encourage a more holistic approach to migration cooperation in the face of increased movements, forced displacement and deteriorating socioeconomic outcomes in the HoA.¹ The EAC RCP follows in the footsteps of, and builds on, past international declarations such as the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the Global Compact for Migration.²

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 Strategic Objectives: economy and employment, resilience (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 2022, June 2022



The table below shows the aggregated values reported by HoA projects for 36³ of the 38 EUTF common output indicators as of 30 June 2022.

¹ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 2 2022', July 2022.

² IOM, 'EAC partner states meet to establish regional consultative process on migration', 30 March 2022.

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 2022^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	S2 2021	S1 2022	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	49,799	20,711	17,310	9,225	9,085	27,284	133,413	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	1,934	4,150	470	79	1,236	483	8,353	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	123,768	89,491	111,104	68,858	107,550	128,992	629,764	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	31,134	19,503	18,797	16,937	23,100	24,215	133,686	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	30	6	26	11	22	27	122	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	7	25	30	11	33	120	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	549	1,127	2,107	496	1,545	1,332	7,156	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	2,678,195	1,018,918	1,650,193	1,012,702	845,891	673,377	7,879,275	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	876,213	351,525	289,648	269,570	162,829	129,544	2,079,329	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	873,298	1,522,000	1,697,557	114,600	114,725	110,550	4,432,731	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	119	55	91	16	44	51	376	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	48,903	8,151	5,248	1,784	34,117	241	98,443	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	491,044	637,440	9,758,510	409,605	832,592	381,403	12,510,595	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	19,352	34,431	29,090	14,498	11,612	5,981	114,964	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	3,977,300	1,032,514	1,265,727	3,507,469	1,989,035	386,155	12,158,200	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	49,019	16,996	6,275	3,533	6,256	6,181	88,260	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	68,160	166,289	28,606	20,877	6,045	57,858	347,835	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	7,051	2,083	1,921	930	1,726	1,151	14,862	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	27,759	3,189	1,053	1,523	1,901	2,345	37,770	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	7,583	5,421	4,796	1,926	2,263	2,896	24,885	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	200	229	446	410	231	252	1,768	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	6,487	8,482	2,707	3,513	3,833	4,320	29,342	
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	0	306	213	5	312	119	955	
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	19	72	40	4	3	138	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	53	17	3	2	0	3	78	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	27	366	1,770	78	50	2,293	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	13,563	14,212	4,330	2,376	3,003	4,488	41,970	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	29,457	84,644	158,186	25,768	552,677	73,632	924,364	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	196	168	181	63	154	72	833	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,643	507	357	773	496	423	4,199	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	233	110	138	364	65	99	1,009	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	209	150	249	82	339	195	1,224	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	37	30	21	8	8	14	118	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	935,668	5,858,835	597,457	10,383	7,402,343	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	106,682	14,401	8,860	353,932	483,875	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	527	1,686	79	43	2,335	

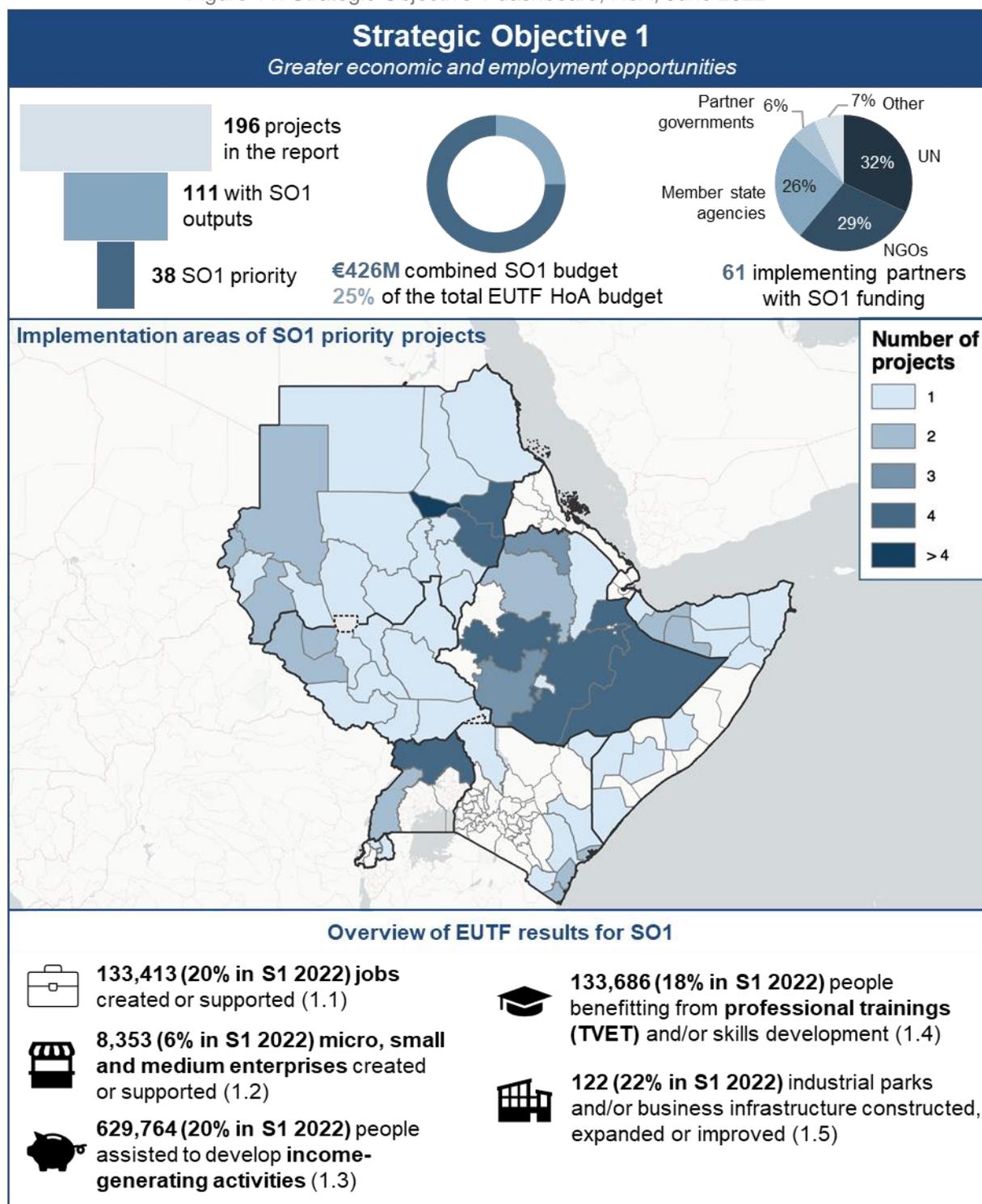
¹ Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of methodological changes (more information on this process can be found in the S1 2020 report). However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, 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 2022 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2022 values due to rounding.

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

4.2.2. GREATER ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Figure 11: Strategic Objective 1 dashboard, HoA, June 2022^{1,2,3}



¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2022, 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 27 projects are represented on the map in this visual. The map only includes projects that implement activities (and provide data) 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.

Africa's path to economic recovery from the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic has faced multiple setbacks, including droughts, internal conflicts, new waves of COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine. The continent's economic growth in 2022 is projected at 4.1%, down from around 7% in 2021,¹ which is largely attributed to slowed global economic growth, rising global inflation, and the increasing risk of debt crises in the region. In East Africa, average economic growth is projected to decelerate slightly to 4.7% in 2022 from 4.8% in 2021, before recovering in 2023 (5.5%), although with variations across countries. For instance, Kenya's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is projected to grow by 5.5% in 2022, down from 7.5% in 2021,² whereas Uganda's expected growth of 4.6% by mid-2022 represents an increase from 3% at the same time last year.³ Ethiopia's growth is forecasted to slow down to 4.8% in 2022 from the 5.6% reported in 2021.⁴ These growth projections remain uncertain due to continual climate and environmental shocks such as severe droughts, persistent conflicts within the region (perhaps most notably in Ethiopia, Somalia and South Sudan) and the unpredictable future impact of the war in Ukraine.

Rising inflationary pressure due to increased energy and commodity prices represent a significant challenge for HoA countries, most of which depend on energy and food commodity imports.⁵ In Ethiopia, for instance, the cost of local food baskets increased by more than 33% between January and June 2022 alone, while in Somalia, the prices of staple foods in drought-hit areas exceeded prices during the 2017 drought and 2011 famine.⁶ The soaring food and commodity prices have exacerbated food insecurity for many vulnerable households, especially those in urban areas and disaster-affected rural areas. Moreover, increasing inflation in the region and deteriorating global financial conditions have exacerbated public debt crises in HoA countries as governments face multiple shocks. For instance, Kenya's debt increased to 70% of its GDP in 2022, from 59% in 2019, while Uganda's debt stood at 53% of the country's GDP, from 38% in 2019.^{7,8} With the end of the G20's debt service suspension initiative in December 2021,⁹ weakening domestic currencies against the dollar, and multiple shocks recorded in most HoA countries, the cost of debt servicing is expected to increase significantly, which may either cause debt distress or exacerbate it where it already exists (for example in Somalia and South Sudan). These dynamics are likely to hamper economic recovery from the pandemic and exacerbate livelihood challenges faced by populations in the region. As a result, the African Development Bank predicted that 12 million people in East Africa would be pushed into extreme poverty in 2022.¹⁰

A total of €426M (or 25%) of contracted EUTF funding have been directed towards interventions aimed at creating economic and employment opportunities. The slight reduction compared to the SO1 budget reported in S2 2021 (€427M) is attributed to adjustments made on budgets for completed projects to reflect the actual amount spent.¹¹ Ethiopia still benefits from the largest share of the HoA portfolio's SO1 budget, with €113M, accounting for almost half (or 46%) of the country's overall EUTF funding. Sudan is the second largest beneficiary (€90M), followed by regional projects (€56M), Somalia (€53M), South Sudan (€30M), Uganda (€28M) and Kenya (€22M). Lastly, while Eritrea¹² and Djibouti have the smallest shares of funding allocated to economic and employment opportunities (€19M and €15M), this represents 100% and 40% of their country EUTF budgets, respectively.

¹ African Development Bank, 'African Economic Outlook 2022', 25 May 2022.

² World Bank, 'Kenya's Growth Expected to Slow in 2022 Due to Ongoing Drought, Ukraine Crisis', 23 June 2022.

³ World Bank, 'Uganda Overview: The Ugandan economy grew at 4.6% during FY22, faster than had been anticipated due to an uptick in activity after the economy reopened in January 2022', 5 October 2022.

⁴ African Development Bank, 'Ethiopia Economic Outlook 2022', 4 November 2022.

⁵ IMF, 'Sub-Saharan Africa Regional Economic Outlook: A New Shock and Little Room to Maneuver', April 2022.

⁶ Food Security Cluster, 'Horn of Africa Drought: Regional Humanitarian Overview & Call to Action (Revised 21 September 2022)', 22 September 2022.

⁷ The East African, 'Despite pandemic recovery, Kenya's debt set to rise again', 17 June 2022.

⁸ IMF, 'Sub-Saharan Africa Regional Economic Outlook: A New Shock and Little Room to Maneuver', April 2022.

⁹ Group of Twenty (G20) is an intergovernmental forum comprising of nineteen worlds' most developed and emerging economies and the European Union.

¹⁰ African Development Bank, 'East Africa Economic Outlook 2022', 4 November 2022.

¹¹ Financial data in the S2 2021 and S1 2022 reports is valid as of March 2022 and September 2022, respectively.

¹² As of S1 2022, Eritrea has no ongoing project.

133,413 jobs were created or supported by EUTF-funded interventions by the end of June 2022 (EUTF indicator 1.1), including 9,640 in Q1 2022 and 17,644 in Q2 2022. The S1 2022 output represents the largest biannual result ever reported under this indicator. It can largely be attributed to the Outreach SS UNICEF project (reporting to the MLS for the first time), which supported a total of 14,323 jobs by providing incentive payments to volunteer and professional teachers in hard-to-reach areas in South Sudan. In Ethiopia, the CRRF ET Job Creation MC project trained and paid salaries to 4,746 future Ru/SACCO (Rural Saving and Credit Cooperative) field agents and created 255 other jobs through the creation of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) – all in Fafan Zone, Somali Region. Furthermore, 1,521 people were employed in MSMEs supported by the EU-IOM JI, while RISE GIZ supported 1,044 jobs in Uganda. South Sudan accounts for 57% of the S1 2022 output (equivalent to 15,620 jobs), followed by Ethiopia (27%), Sudan (7%), Uganda (6%), Somalia (2%), Kenya and Rwanda (less than 1% each).

EUTF-funded interventions have supported 629,764 people (60% female and 40% male) to develop IGAs to date (EUTF indicator 1.3), including 128,992 beneficiaries reached in S1 2022 alone. This represents a 26% increase on the cumulative output achieved at the end of 2021, which can in large part be credited to the SUPREME Livelihoods WV project in Uganda. It reached 65,804 members of savings and development clusters (SDCs) and village agents with trainings on topics such as agro-processing and financial literacy, and awarded them with grants to develop sustainable micro-enterprises, accounting for more than half (51%) of the collective S1 2022 output. Improving Nutrition WFP trained 14,000 people and provided them with tools to improve post-harvest production in Kassala and Al Qadarif Regions in Sudan, while Access to Markets Darfur WFP trained 18,960 smallholder farmers on post-harvest loss reduction techniques in Central, South and West Darfur Regions in Sudan. The remaining 30,228 people were supported by various projects across the region, including the SSRD projects in South Sudan (6,104), RISE in Uganda (4,013) and South Sudan Women Empowerment (3,915), among others. Uganda accounts for more than half (55%) of the S1 2022 output, which can mostly be attributed to SUPREME Livelihoods WV, followed by Sudan (29%), South Sudan (10%), Ethiopia (3%) and Kenya (3%).¹

Economic integration of refugees and asylum seekers

EUTF-funded interventions related to TVET and skills development aim to equip refugees with tools for socioeconomic integration into their hosting communities or for future return to their countries of origin. As of June 2022, 28,427 refugees (59% female and 41% male) have benefitted from TVET and skills development support, including 5,536 refugees reached in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 1.4), accounting for 21% of all beneficiaries supported to date. 39% (or 2,141) of the collective S1 2022 output is attributable to RISE project led by ACF (*Action Contre la Faim*, or Action Against Hunger in English), which reached refugees with various interventions in northern Uganda, including trainings on agricultural production, financial literacy, and life skills, as well as internship placements. It is followed by CRRF projects in Ethiopia, Djibouti, Kenya and Rwanda, which collectively provided TVET and skills development trainings to 1,577 refugees. SUPREME projects such as SUPREME SPACE IRRI and SUPREME Livelihoods WV provided life skills training and mentorship to 989 youths and women from refugee communities in northern Uganda. The rest of the S1 2022 outputs were reported by RED Save the Children (which provided artisan training and apprenticeship to 521 refugee youths and women in Uganda), and RDPP² projects in Uganda and Sudan (307 beneficiaries).³

109,466 (or 17%) of the 629,764 people supported to develop IGAs through EUTF funding to date are refugees (EUTF indicator 1.3), 32,387 of whom were reached in S1 2022 alone. Uganda accounts for nearly all (95%) of the S1 2022 output, largely thanks to SUPREME Livelihoods WV, which reached 29,580 refugees (village agents and members of savings and development clusters) with interventions

¹ The remaining <1% of the S1 2022 results were achieved in Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda and Somalia.

² In Uganda, RDDP is referred to as SPRS-NU.

³ One beneficiary was supported by the EPKS GIZ project in Sudan.

such as enabled rural innovation,¹ financial literacy training and financial support to green enterprises. The RISE ACF project trained 1,214 refugees on business management and Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) methodology, and provided them with business coaching, mentorship and start-up kits in Uganda. Kenya distantly follows with 520 refugees supported thanks to CRRF KE Self-Reliance, which assisted 450 refugees to set up community-based saving and loan schemes, and CRRF KE ABLI-G (70 beneficiaries). The remaining S1 2022 outputs were reported in Sudan (247), Ethiopia (233), the DRC (210), Rwanda (86) and Burundi (22).

Finally, a total of 8,721 (or 7%) of the 133,413 jobs created or supported through EUTF funding to date have benefitted refugees, including 1,781 jobs created in S1 2022 alone (EUTF indicator 1.1). The S1 2022 output represents a 600% increase on the output reported in S2 2021, during which only 255 created or supported jobs benefitted refugees. The significant increase can largely be credited to CRRF ET Job Creation MC, which supported training and salary payments to 1,335 refugees as future Ru/SACCO field agents in Fafan Zone, Somalia Region in Ethiopia. It is followed by Uganda, thanks to RISE ACF and SUPREME Livelihoods WV, which collectively trained and facilitated internships and job placements to 165 refugees. In Rwanda, 152 refugees were self-employed in various sectors thanks to TVET support by CRRF DIRECT Maison Shalom. The remaining outputs were reported in Sudan (84 jobs) and Kenya (46 jobs).

Youth employment

UNFPA estimates that 75% of the collective population of East and Southern African countries is below the age of 24 years old as of 2022, which is significantly higher than the global average of 49%. Moreover, the projected annual rate of regional population growth (2.5%, compared the global average of 1%) until 2025² suggests that the youth population will continue to grow significantly in the region. The growing young population in the HoA provides an opportunity for countries to benefit from the demographic dividend (that is, the high potential for economic growth that can result when working-age members of the population outnumber those who are not of working age). However, to take advantage of this potential, governments must ensure that youths are equipped with the relevant skills demanded by growth-enhancing sectors.³ To that end, HoA member states (under the Regional Ministerial Forum on Migration for East and Horn of Africa) formed a Skills Development, Youth Employment and Job Creation Technical Working Group in the first half of 2022. The working group will share good practices and propose short- and long-term strategies for youth employment and job creation, including around skilling, skills recognition, and safe and gender-sensitive labour migration.⁴ The move is expected to improve skills matching and recognition of qualifications within the region, which will enhance labour market integration for migrant workers in their countries of destination and support the reintegration of returning migrants.

In an effort to respond to the challenges facing the youth population in the HoA, many EUTF projects with an SO1 focus explicitly or even exclusively target youths with IGA, TVET and/or skills development interventions. A study by the REF on TVET, mobility and conflict dynamics in the HoA reported that participating in EUTF-funded TVET-related interventions positively impacted beneficiaries' prospects of finding employment and labour market integration. When combined with life skills and other 'soft' training, TVET-related interventions not only provide beneficiaries with economic benefits but also increase young people's involvement in community activities and improve their self-perception.⁵ EUTF-funded TVET and skills development interventions have reached at least 45,585 youths (54% male and

¹ Whereby beneficiaries are trained on innovative solutions related to agricultural production and marketing of their products.

² UNFPA, 'World Population Dashboard: Total populations in millions 2022'. Retrieved on 10 November 2022 at <https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population-dashboard>.

³ ILO, 'Global Employment Trends for Youth 2022: Africa', 2022.

⁴ IOM, 'Skills, Youth Employment, and Jobs creation' Technical Working Group brings together, experts and policy makers in Ethiopia from East & Horn of Africa', 26 September 2022.

⁵ Research and Evidence Facility, 'How does technical and vocational education and training (TVET) influence dynamics or mobility and conflict? Lessons from the Horn of Africa', March 2022.

46% female)¹ to date (EUTF indicator 1.4), 5,631 of whom were supported in S1 2022. CRRF projects in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Rwanda collectively reached 1,426 youths with TVET and skill development trainings, accounting for a quarter of the S1 2022 output. These are followed by the RDPP UNIDO project, which trained 820 youths on vocational skills in Khartoum Region in Sudan. In Ethiopia, RESET Plus Save the Children connected 776 youths to apprenticeships, while LISEC Job Creation provided TVET and skills development training and apprenticeships to 569 youths. In addition, RED Save the Children provided internship training and mentorship to 527 youths in Uganda. Of the youths supported to date, 61% have benefitted from TVET and/or skills development trainings, 31% have been provided with dual education (TVET and internship), 7% received internship or apprenticeship support, and the remaining 1% received entrepreneurship training.

Furthermore, at least 15%² (20,125) of the 133,413 jobs created or supported through EUTF funding to date have benefitted youths, including 2,496 jobs in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 1.1). The S1 2022 output represents the largest biannual result reported since S1 2020, when 3,382 jobs were created or supported to the benefit of youths. The three largest contributors to the S1 2022 output were all Ethiopian projects, which furthermore account for 72% of all jobs created or supported for youths to date. RESET Plus Save the Children supported internships and job placements for 821 youths in Siti and Wag Himra Zones, and EnJOY supported 607 members of MSMEs in Sidama and Oromia Regions. Meanwhile, CRRF ET Job Creation MC supported salary payments to 284 youths working as future Ru/SACCO field agents and provided MSME support to another 120 youths in Fafan Zone, Somali Region. In Uganda, SUPREME Livelihood WV facilitated internship and job opportunities in the private sector for 458 youths.

Youths also account for at least 7% (or 43,950), and likely many more,³ of the 629,764 people supported to develop IGAs to date (EUTF indicator 1.3), although only 2,910 of these were reached in S1 2022. A 40% decrease in S1 2022 outputs compared to S2 2021 (4,841) is likely due to the ending of several projects targeting youths with IGA interventions, such as Cross Border UNDP Peace at the regional level, RDDP ET Plan in Ethiopia and Youth KE SAIDC in Kenya. Ethiopia accounts for 61% (or 1,760) of the S1 2022 output, partly thanks to projects such as the regional Cross-Border VSFG project, which trained 771 youths on IGAs in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region, and the RESET Plus Innovation Fund, which trained and facilitated access to loans to 610 youths among other interventions in Bale, Borena and Wolayita Zones. This is followed by Uganda with 27% of the S1 2022 output (or 777 IGA beneficiaries) thanks to projects such as RISE ACF (which trained 581 youths on business management and provided them with business coaching, mentorship and start-up kits) and RED Save the Children (which trained 116 youths on environmentally friendly entrepreneurship), Kenya with 6% (185 beneficiaries), and Rwanda, Somalia and South Sudan, accounting for 2% each.

Outcome analysis 1: Enhancement of livelihoods in coastal Kenya by supporting organic and 'fair trade' certification of smallholders (Youth KE SAIDC) – Final assessment report

Youth KE SAIDC		Main target groups	
	Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for the youth		Young people
	From September 2017 to May 2022		Smallholders and farmers
	Budget: €1.9M		Female farmers
	IP: SAIDC through Ten Senses Africa Cashew and Farm Africa		
	Objective: Contribute to increased peace, stability and inclusive economic opportunities for youth in marginalised areas in Kenya		
<p>The completion of Youth SAIDC in February 2022 marked the end of the EUTF-funded Youth programme, which began in 2016⁴ and aimed to improve conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for young people in marginalised areas in Kenya. As part of the intervention, Youth</p>			

¹ 59% of the TVET and skill development beneficiaries are adults of unspecified age (above 18 years).

² 5% of jobs created or supported benefit non-youths, and 80% benefit people of unspecified age.

³ The age of 89% of IGA beneficiaries is unspecified.

⁴ Together with the GIZ, KRCS and RUSI components.

SAIDC aimed to empower smallholder farmers by enhancing access to market opportunities within the cashew and sesame value chains in Lamu, Kilifi and Kwale Counties, for example by training farmers on good farming practices, creating linkages between farmer communities and processing facilities, and supporting farmers in achieving organic and fair trade certifications in selected value chains (primarily the cashew nuts sector). The action focused on marginalised groups, in particular women and youth, through further training on livelihood diversification.

Youth SAIDC's final impact assessment provides pre- and post-project intervention data through quantitative and qualitative research. It adopted a quantitative impact assessment approach that included surveying 375 respondents at baseline and 253 respondents at endline.¹ Findings are substantiated with qualitative data obtained through six focus group discussions, 29 interviews with farmers, and seven key informant interviews.

On the project's **specific objective of empowering smallholder farmers**:

- **Household income from organic cashew and sesame production increased by a reported 28%** (from 15,718 KES/year in 2015 to 20,154 KES/year in 2020). Youth SAIDC thereby exceeded its target of a 25% increase in average household income by 2020 among 15,000 smallholder farmers in Lamu, Kilifi and Kwale Counties. The evaluators were unable to confirm cashew purchasing prices² among respondents as data collection started at around the same time that beneficiary farmers began selling cashews harvested from new trees provided by the project, but noted that the increase was likely attributed to higher sales from better cultivation practices supported by the intervention, resulting in higher yields from existing trees.

With regard to other expected intervention results, some progress was evidenced on:

- **Result 1 – Economic and employment opportunities strengthened:** A considerable increase in the total number of kilogrammes of harvested cashews per beneficiary was reported, from 158 kilogrammes per season at baseline to 1,132 kilogrammes per season at endline. These improvements were reportedly the result of increased productivity and a renewed interest in the cashew sector by existing cashew farmers. In addition, more than 98% of respondents indicated that they were either already certified organic or fair trade or were currently undergoing a process to become so, which can be credited at least in part to the project's support to organic farming practices.
- **Result 3³ – Increase social, political, and economic empowerment:** Although some difficulties with uncooperative farmers (who were unwilling to participate in collective actions and therefore impacted the overall performance in some areas) were reported by focus group discussion participants, almost 70% of the surveyed farmers perceived improved trust and solidarity in their communities following project implementation and farmer trainings emphasising transparency, building trust and tracking records. However, some challenges persisted, for which the project evaluators recommended further collective actions (such as producers groups/cooperatives or marketing cooperatives) be implemented in future programmes.

Overall, the evaluation findings suggest that the project contributed to economic, social and environmental stability by developing purchasing schemes that ensure stable socioeconomic conditions for local communities and decrease the vulnerability and dependency of farmers on third

¹ Compared to 16,000 people reached throughout the project, the quota sample was set to 410 respondents.

² The evaluators of the final assessment report assessed that they could not validate the average purchasing price at the time of data collection (January 2022), as purchasing of cashew resulting from the project only started on the 28th of January 2022. Therefore, not all farmers had a chance to benefit from higher prices and new marketing opportunities. On that note, the evaluators ongoingly obtained updates from Ten Senses Africa Cashew during report writing on other key items such as on seedlings distributed, as surveyed in the assessment.

³ The endline evaluators noted that any indicators under result 2 (on new economic opportunities created) could not be evaluated thoroughly as the cashew nut production factory was not operational or some could not be validated during data collection.

parties. In cooperation with SAIDC, Ten Senses Africa (TSA) Cashew – a fair trade processing company – was involved in the intervention as an IP from the beginning of the project, and assisted in building the farmers' capacity to achieve fair trade and organic certification. As TSA is already closely involved with the project and its beneficiaries, it is likely to remain interested in supporting the intervention in return for a regular supply of high-quality cashews. Therefore, the sustainability of the project was evaluated as being high.

Gender and employment

Unemployment is a serious issue for people of all genders in Africa, but the rate of unemployment for women (12.6%) is higher than for men (9.3%),¹ which can be attributed to unequal access to education and training opportunities, unequal gender roles and underlying social norms, among other issues. After agriculture, which is the primary economic sector for both men and women in the HoA, women are mainly employed in the food processing, retail trade and service sectors due to their low entry requirements in terms of skills and capital.² Unfortunately, these sectors remain among the worst hit by the recent shocks. Despite legislation such as the African Continental Trade Area's Protocol on Women and Youth in Trade, which seeks to reduce the costs associated with cross-border trade in order to increase the share of women and youth engaging in trade, women entrepreneurs and women-owned businesses are still underrepresented and likely miss out on opportunities offered by the African Continental Trade Area.³

EUTF-funded TVET and skills development interventions benefitted 14,712 women (versus 9,358 men) in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 1.4), bringing the total number of women supported to date to 78,158 (or 58% of all TVET beneficiaries). Some of the contributors to the S1 2022 output include the South Sudan Women Empowerment Cordaid and Dorcas projects, which collectively provided entrepreneurship training, mentorship and coaching to 3,550 women and girls in South Sudan. In Uganda, the EUTF-funded RISE projects implemented TVET and skills development interventions benefitting 3,083 women and girls. The SSRD projects collectively provided 2,021 women and girls with vocational skills training in South Sudan, while the CRRF projects in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Rwanda collectively reached 1,770 women and girls with various types of support, including TVET and life skills trainings. More than half of the female TVET beneficiaries (55%) to date were trained for employment in the agricultural sector, followed by textile and clothing (3%), handicraft (1%), and services (including education, health, etc., 1%).⁴

A total of 379,000 women have been supported to develop IGAs to date (EUTF indicator 1.3), or 60% of all IGA beneficiaries reported to date. 75,121 of these female beneficiaries were reached in S1 2022, accounting for 58% of the S1 2022 output. More than half (51%) of the S1 2022 result is attributable to SUPREME Livelihoods WV in Uganda, distantly followed by Access to Markets Darfur WFP (16%) and Improving Nutrition WFP (7%) in Sudan, South Sudan Women Empowerment (5%) and the SSRD projects (5%) in South Sudan, HealthPro Goal (3%) in Sudan and the CRRF projects in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Rwanda (3%).⁵

Finally, 39,725 jobs created or supported through EUTF funding by the end of June 2022 have benefitted women (accounting for 30% of all job creation beneficiaries to date), including 9,219 jobs in S1 2022 (accounting for 34% of the reported beneficiaries in S1 2022). The comparatively low proportion of female beneficiaries is attributable to several factors. The IMPACT MM project, which ended in S1 2020, could not report gender-disaggregated data for its 28,252 job creation beneficiaries, which accounted for 21% of the total result reported under this indicator to date. The gender imbalance

¹ The Global Economy, 'Female unemployment - Country rankings'. Retrieved on 28 October 2022 at https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/rankings/Female_unemployment/Africa/.

² World Economic Forum, 'Gender Inequality: To unlock African women's potential, we must end gendered patterns of labour', 23 April 2021.

³ UNCTAD, 'Economic Development in Africa 2022', 2022.

⁴ The economic sector of TVET trainings benefitting 40% of female beneficiaries was either unspecified or categorised as 'Other'.

⁵ The remaining 10% of the outputs are spread across various projects in the region.

for job creation (as contrasted with the favourable ratio for women reported under other SO1 indicators) could also be attributed to the fact that cash-for-work activities and high-intensity labour jobs often benefit men more than women, due to the nature of the activities involved.

Focus box 1: EUTF RISE's IGA and skills development transforms the lives of adolescent girls and young women in Imvepi Refugee Settlement, Terego District in Uganda¹

Esther Tumaru is a South Sudanese refugee, living in Imvepi Refugee Settlement in Terego District, northern Uganda. She is currently benefitting from IGA trainings and support provided by the EUTF-funded and ACF-led RISE project. The IGA component of the project aims to increase income generation opportunities and promote self-reliance by providing flexible demand- and market-oriented trainings and resources necessary to run profitable IGAs.

Thanks to the financial literacy and business management trainings and a cash grant of 920,000 Ugandan shillings (€244) provided by the project, Esther has been able to expand her small tailoring business into a bigger enterprise. She used part of the grant to purchase new sewing machines and spent the remainder on other vital business items. From just one machine before the project's support, Esther's business has steadily expanded to comprise twelve operational sewing machines.

Photo 1: Esther conducting a training session at her centre



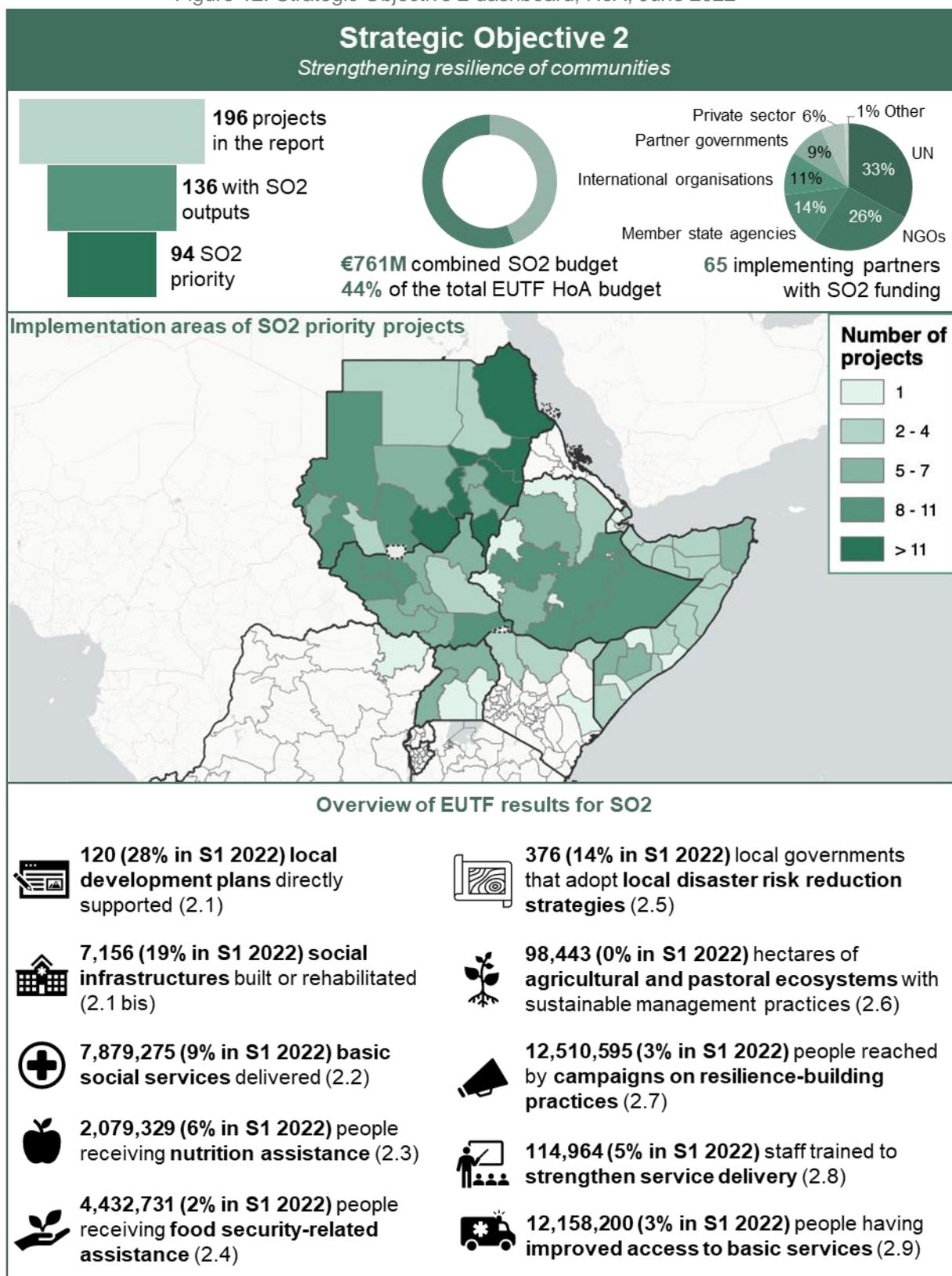
Apart from sewing and knitting different fabrics for sale, Esther uses her business premises to provide tailoring trainings to adolescent girls and young women from refugee (70%) and host households (30%). Her efforts to transform the community through skills development trainings have been recognised by various organisations, which enrol their beneficiaries for training at her centre for a fee. So far, organisations such as Kuliika Uganda, SNV and AVSI have collectively enrolled nearly 80 trainees for skilling in tailoring.

Esther plans to use the proceeds from her business to open a tailoring training school in the future. 'I use the proceeds from my business to pay for school fees for my three children, invest in farming to feed my family and save 71,000 Uganda shillings (€19) monthly with the plan of opening up a fully-fledged tailoring school with its own premises in future,' she says.

¹ Photo credit: ACF.

4.2.3. STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES

Figure 12: Strategic Objective 2 dashboard, HoA, June 2022^{1,2,3}



The Horn of Africa is currently facing a severe and sustained drought following four successive below-average rainfall seasons since late 2020, high temperatures and widespread loss of pasture and vegetation. Rainfall throughout the second quarter of 2022 was the lowest in the region in over 70 years, with those most severely impacted being pastoralists and farmers who remain unable to recover financially from successive losses of resources. Moreover, food prices have drastically increased as a result of the war in Ukraine, as almost all the wheat sold in the region is imported from Ukraine and Russia. Between January 2021 and July 2022, more than 1.1 million HoA inhabitants left their homes in search of food, pasture, water and alternative livelihoods.⁴ These large-scale movements increase the risk of inter-communal conflict and exacerbate pressure on already limited basic services. Since January 2021, over 805,100 people in Somalia have been displaced by drought conditions. Some have migrated to neighbouring towns or settled in existing IDP camps, while others have crossed borders or travelled through dangerous areas controlled by armed groups and planted with explosives to seek humanitarian support.⁵ It is unlikely that intra- and extra-regional movements (and involuntary immobility for those too constrained to move) will decrease in the coming season.⁶ Perhaps the only positive consequence of the drought is that it has created unfavourable conditions for the desert locust to breed. Coupled with the success of strong locust prevention campaigns, this has led to what the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) calls a 'recession', which means that despite their continued presence they no longer pose a threat to the region.⁷

The EUTF has so far contracted €761M⁸ to projects aiming to build resilience among vulnerable and displacement-affected communities (Strategic Objective 2). SO2 thus continues to receive the largest amount of funding of all SOs in the window, with Sudan as the main recipient (€273M), followed by South Sudan (€159M), Somalia (€125M), Ethiopia (€94M), regional projects (€41M), Kenya (€33M), Uganda (€27M) and Djibouti (€8M). Most SO2 interventions focus on the direct delivery of, or improving access to, basic social services, especially in the health and education sectors, as well as on food security and nutrition assistance. This is complemented by capacity building of service providers and awareness raising on resilience-building practices.

Food security and nutrition

By June 2022, the estimated number of people suffering from acute food insecurity (Integrated Food Security Phase 3+) due to the ongoing drought amounted to a concerning 18.6 million.⁹ Over the first quarter of the year, the number of severely wasted children admitted for treatment in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia rose by 37% compared to the same period in 2021.¹⁰ Deaths from malnutrition as a result of the drought are also increasing: in the first semester of 2022, at least 448 deaths were reported at local malnutrition treatment centres in Somalia, and nearly half of all children in Somalia were acutely malnourished.¹¹ In April 2022, the United Nations issued a warning projecting that 350,000 children could starve to death in Somalia if urgent action was not taken.¹²

In S1 2022, 110,550 people received food security-related assistance in the Horn of Africa, for a total of 4,432,731 beneficiaries reached to date (EUTF indicator 2.4). This semester's output is similar to the

¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2022, 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.

⁴ UNOCHA, 'Horn of Africa Drought: Regional Humanitarian Overview & Call to Action', 4 July 2022.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly Mixed Migration Update East and Southern Africa - Quarter 2 2022', 20 July 2022.

⁷ FAO, 'FAO Desert Locust campaign: East Africa upsurge suppressed, Kenya free from Desert Locust', 15 June 2022.

⁸ The decrease of around €5M compared to last reporting period is due to adjustments in the budgets of completed projects to reflect the actual paid amount rather than the contracted one, and a budget correction.

⁹ UNOCHA, 'Horn of Africa Drought: Regional Humanitarian Overview & Call to Action', 4 July 2022.

¹⁰ UNICEF, 'Horn of Africa Drought Crisis - Regional call to action', July 2022.

¹¹ Center for Strategic and International Studies, 'Concurrent Crises in the Horn of Africa', 7 July 2022.

¹² Ibid.

ones registered in S1 and S2 2021, representing only a 4% decrease compared to each of the two previous semesters). Although historically (up to the end of 2021) the majority (84%) of EUTF food security support has been directed towards livestock, in S1 2022, 80% of the assistance was invested in agriculture. This includes the provision of farming inputs and/or tools (29%), training on agricultural practices (27%), land rehabilitation (15%) and irrigation or water access (9%). Accordingly, most beneficiaries were farmers (48%), of whom 45% were host community members and 24% were refugees.¹ Another 12% were pastoralists, and 1% were agropastoralists² predominantly from host communities. Sudan, which had only contributed 4% of the total output up to S1 2022, was the leading beneficiary country this semester, accounting for 34% of the semester's result. Significant progress was also observed in Uganda, which only represented 3% of the output reported up to January 2022, and achieved 25% of the S1 2022 result.³ In Sudan, this semester's evolution was attributed to three projects: Access to Markets Darfur WFP, which provided equipment and tools to 18,960 smallholder farmers in Central, South and West Darfur, Wadi El Ku UNEP which improved access to water for 9,563 people in North Darfur, and BRICK Concern, which supported 9,175 people with different activities including start-up kits to community animal health workers and farming inputs to farmers with kitchen gardens and farmer field school members. In Uganda, the increase was mainly contributed by the SUPREME Livelihoods WV project, which provided demonstration plots to 7,182 farmers and introduced another 16,217 to farmer-managed natural regeneration, a sustainable agricultural production approach. This project also contributed to this semester's gender distribution (55% women, 37% men),⁴ as it was the biggest contributor to the overall S1 2022 output (21%) and 69% of its beneficiaries were women. Other projects supporting a majority of women with food security-related assistance (at least 70% female beneficiaries) include the CRRF KE ABLI-G, CRRF Urban Development Koboko, and SSRD FAO projects.

While food security implies food availability, accessibility, and efficient utilisation, it does not account for access to a healthy diet providing all nutrients required for an active life. Therefore, projects have complemented food security assistance with nutrition support since the beginning of the EUTF. By June 2022, a total of 2,079,329 people had received nutrition assistance in the Horn of Africa, including 129,544 individuals in S1 2022. This is the second-lowest biannual output reported to date, and is equivalent to half the result achieved during the same reporting period in 2021. The main reasons for this decrease are threefold: first, the SSRC IRC project in South Sudan reached 96% fewer beneficiaries this semester because it did not conduct the mass screening, deworming and vitamin A treatments that it had in S1 2021. Second, in Sudan, BRICK Concern's output decreased by 57% because nutrition and health activities were the main focus of the first year of implementation, and slowed progressively over the second and third years. Third, also in Sudan, Improving Nutrition WFP's beneficiary count fell by 54%, mostly because Red Sea State was no longer targeted after a project amendment in Q4 2021. In keeping with trends observed up to the end of 2021, children under five (75%)⁵ were the main beneficiaries and the provision of nutrition supplies (56%)⁶ was the primary means of support reported under this indicator in S1 2022. Nutrition assistance was delivered in three countries this semester: Sudan (79%), Kenya (18%) and South Sudan (3%). In Sudan, Improving Nutrition WFP provided micro-nutrient powders, food-based prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), MAM treatment and take-home rations to 75,226 children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) in Al Qadarif and Kassala. The BRICK programme offered severe acute malnutrition and MAM treatment services and malnutrition community screenings to 27,266 children in West Kordofan. In Kenya's Turkana County, the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project assisted 22,904 people, 95% of whom were refugees,⁷ with nutritious foods to prevent malnutrition, training on nutrient-dense foods, hot

¹ Less than 1% of farmers were returnees and IDPs, and the migration status of 31% was unspecified.

² The profile of the remaining 40% was unspecified.

³ 15% of the S1 2022 output was reported in Ethiopia, 13% in South Sudan, 8% in Kenya and 5% in Somalia.

⁴ The gender of 8% of beneficiaries is unspecified.

⁵ 13% were children (0-17 years old), and the age of 12% was unspecified.

⁶ 28% received malnutrition treatment, 14% receiving malnutrition screening, 1% received dietary training, and 1% received nutrition-sensitive agricultural training.

⁷ The migration status of 5% was unspecified.

lunches and support for making informed food choices through price information systems, such as Dalili.¹ In South Sudan, the main contributor was HPF III, thanks to which 2,825 children with malnutrition were cured according to Sphere standards.²

Outcome analysis 2: Mitigate the effect of El Niño in North Darfur State (El Niño COOPI) – Final evaluation

El Niño COOPI		Main target	
 Mitigate the effect of El Niño in North Darfur State  From December 2017 to May 2022  Budget: €2.8M	 IP: COOPI  Objective: Strengthen the local population's resilience to natural disasters through improved availability of water and natural resources and increased income opportunities.	 Farmers and pastoralists with low income, malnourished women-headed households	
<p>After four and a half years of implementation, El Niño COOPI is the last of three El Niño projects to come to an end (the WHH component ended in S1 2021 and the ADRA component in S2 2021), marking the closing of the El Niño programme in Sudan.</p> <p>To mitigate the impact of implementation delays caused by the economic crisis, COVID-19 and the October 2021 coup, and to effectively utilise the additional budget available after the exchange rate unification announced by the government in March 2021, the project received two no-cost extensions of a total of eighteen months. Thus, despite having been significantly impacted by ongoing hyperinflation and security issues since the 2019 revolution, the project reached its targets on all indicators.</p> <p>The specific objective of strengthening sustainable and alternative livelihoods of local communities, displaced populations and potential migrants was measured through three outcome-level indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic food insecurity: The final report indicates that an average of 18%³ of beneficiary households across the two localities of Um Baru and Kornoi were chronically food insecure by the end of the project, compared to 51% at baseline. This result thus surpasses the project target of less than 30%. • Increased productivity: In both localities, on average 67% of beneficiary households reported having increased their productivity (agriculture, livestock, income) at endline. • Improved access to water: At the end of the project, the three targeted communities had improved access to water throughout the dry season, which corresponds to a target fulfilment of 100%. <p>Additional data found throughout the final evaluation report offers more details on the project's outcomes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved water consumption and health: By the endline, the three dams (Orshi, Kerfu and Meski) that had been rehabilitated and constructed by the project had become the main water source in Um Baru and Kornoi localities, especially during the dry season. Before the project intervention, the majority (about 60%) of households in Um Baru consumed 96 litres of water each day. In Kornoi, the daily water consumption of more than 80% of households was as low as 48 litres. After the project's support to the dams, 89% of households 			

¹ The Dalili smartphone application provides up-to-date information on food prices and fosters competition among shops. Refugee families use Dalili to find savings on their favourite foods that provide a sense of home away from home. WFP Innovation Accelerator, 'Dalili'. Retrieved on 28 October 2022 at <https://innovation.wfp.org/project/dalili>.

² The Sphere Minimum Standards for food security and nutrition are a practical expression of the right to adequate food in humanitarian contexts. The fourteen standards are classified under seven categories: Assessments, Management of malnutrition, Micro-nutrient deficiencies, Infant and young child feeding, Food security, Food assistance, and Livelihoods. Sphere, 'The Sphere Handbook – Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response,' 2018.

³ According to the final narrative report, 78.5% beneficiary households in Um Baru and 86.3% in Kornoi had gone 'beyond the threshold of chronic food insecurity'.

interviewed for the end evaluation reported that their daily water consumption had increased to more than 216 litres. After the installation and rehabilitation of the dams, about 50% of respondents reported an improvement in the health of their entire community thanks to a reduction in the incidence of water-borne diseases.

- **Reduced walking distance to fetch water:** At baseline, 60% of households in Um Baru had to travel between one and five kilometres to fetch water. This percentage decreased to about 28% at endline, with another 50% reporting only having to walk one kilometre or less. In Kornoï, around 58% of households had to walk more than five kilometres to fetch water before project implementation. At endline, only 5% had to walk so far, and the majority (approximately 80%) lived between one and five kilometres from a water source. Focus group discussions revealed that the additional time and energy saved is invested in income-generating projects, childcare, raising livestock, etc.
- **Adoption of improved seeds and storage in seed banks:** Before the project, households in the area depended on traditional seeds from markets or previous crops for their plantations. After the intervention, most farmers had adopted improved, more resistant seeds provided by the project in their agricultural activities. These were central to the increased and more diverse crop production achieved by the end of the project, and incidentally minimised pollution as farmers who received improved seeds did not use chemical fertilisers on their farms. In addition, 85% and 97% of respondents in Um Baru and Kornoï respectively reported storing their seeds in seed banks at the end of the project, thereby exceeding the target set at 40%.
- **Increased dairy production and reduction in malnutrition:** After the project's distribution of goats, the majority of respondents (82% in Um Baru and 99% in Kornoï) reported an increase in their dairy production, and that this directly contributed to malnutrition reduction among mothers and children.
- **Increased income:** 63% and 86% of respondents in Um Baru and Kornoï respectively reported that their income had increased after joining a project-supported VSLA. The project thereby exceeded its target of 50% targeted households joining a VSLA and increasing their income as a result. In addition, respondents' average annual income increased after project implementation, especially from agriculture (the average income in both localities almost doubled), livestock (increased by 27%), and trading from VSLA and savings and loan funds (increased by 63%).
- **Competition and conflicts over water resources:** On a less positive note, 29% of respondents mentioned that shortages of water in the dam during the dry season had led to competition and conflicts between local communities and herders.

To measure **impact**, the project used the index of moderate and chronic food insecurity in North Darfur. The results indicated that **the percentages of moderately and severely food insecure people had decreased by ten and three points, respectively.**

Education

As of July 2022, 15 million children were out of school in the Horn of Africa, and 3.3 million were at risk of dropping out.¹ The drought exacerbates child protection risks as many families are forced to adopt negative coping mechanisms for survival, such as not sending their girls to school, or sending children to work.² Consequently, an increase of more than 50% in child marriage and female genital mutilation has been observed in many drought-affected regions in Q2 2022 compared to the same period in 2021.³

¹ UNICEF, 'Horn of Africa Drought Crisis - Regional call to action', July 2022.

² UNOCHA, 'Horn of Africa Drought: Regional Humanitarian Overview & Call to Action', 4 July 2022.

³ UNICEF, 'Horn of Africa Drought Crisis - Regional call to action', July 2022.

EUTF-funded projects have delivered 983,511 education-related basic social services in the Horn of Africa to date (EUTF indicator 2.2). Of these, 5,759 were reported in S1 2022, which represents a 96% decrease compared with S1 2021, and the lowest biannual output ever observed for this indicator. One of the main reasons for this drop is the completion of the Education Emergency UNICEF project in South Sudan in December 2021, which accounted for 68% of all education-related outputs reported against EUTF indicator 2.2 up to that point. In addition, EQUIP I-LEARN UNICEF, the last component of the flagship EQUIP programme in Sudan, ended in May 2022, while the four other EQUIP projects were completed in 2020 and 2021. The project had contributed 25% of the S1 2021 result and since then its outputs against EUTF indicator 2.2 have progressively decreased. However, the EUTF has contracted programming to avoid a sudden discontinuity of support to the education sectors in both countries following the end of these large-scale interventions. The Outreach SS UNICEF project, which aims to provide quality teaching and learning to primary and secondary school children in hard-to-reach areas, was contracted in South Sudan and its data was included in the MLS for the first time this semester, albeit not against EUTF indicator 2.2 yet. In Sudan, EQUIP was followed by a second phase, EQUIP 2, which started reporting data to the MLS in S2 2021.

In S1 2022, education service outputs reported against EUTF indicator 2.2 were spread across four countries: Sudan (73%), Djibouti (14%), Ethiopia (12%) and Uganda (1%). 73% of the semester's result was reported by the EQUIP and EQUIP 2 programmes, with 60% contributed by EQUIP I-LEARN UNICEF and 13% by EQUIP 2 Save the Children. These projects provided learning materials to 4,203 school and alternative learning programme (ALP) students in different parts of the country (Blue Nile and White Nile, and South Kordofan, respectively). Another 14% of the S1 2022 output was achieved by CRRF DJ UNHCR, which distributed books to 797 refugee children. 12% consisted in school materials (such as pens, pencils, backpacks and notebooks) and dignity kits provided to 700 girls in Benishangul-Gumuz, Ethiopia, by the CRRF Urban Development IRC project.¹

Similarly, the data suggests a slowing down of capacity building provided to staff in the education sector in S1 2022 compared to S1 2021. Only 636 people were trained this semester, compared with 1,465 reported at the same time last year. As with EUTF indicator 2.2, this constitutes the lowest biannual education output ever reported against EUTF indicator 2.8. As with the provision of education-related services, the end of the EQUIP and Education Emergency UNICEF programmes, which together accounted for the entire S2 2021 output, largely explains the drop in the number of staff trained this semester. In S1 2022, the EQUIP 2 Save the Children project contributed almost two-thirds (62%) of the total output by training 396 teachers and headmasters on different subjects, including child protection, psychosocial support, and school management. In parallel, the closing EQUIP I-LEARN UNICEF project trained 125 ALP facilitators, thus achieving 20% of this semester's progress. The final 18% was reported by the CRRF Urban Development Koboko project in Uganda, which trained 65 vocational skills instructors to enhance the delivery of non-formal education courses, and organised debate events to train 50 patrons and matrons (teachers with additional, non-teaching responsibilities) in promoting talent development, inclusion and peaceful coexistence among learners in schools.

Health and WASH

The HoA is in the midst of one of the most significant water crises in decades.² As of the end of S1 2022, 11.6 million people are living with daily household water insecurity,³ including 4.4 million in Ethiopia, 3.9 million in Somalia, and 3.3 million in Kenya. As families are forced to ration their water use, the risk of water-borne diseases and skin and eye infections is increasing, including in health facilities and schools. In Ethiopia and Kenya, a rise in the number of pregnant women contracting (sometimes fatal) infections has been reported following deliveries both at home and at health facilities

¹ The CRRF Urban Development Koboko and Sustainable Reintegration RRS/ARRA projects also contributed to 1% of the S1 2022.

² WaterAid, 'Water crisis in the Horn has devastating impact on women and girls', 1 August 2022.

³ UNOCHA, 'Horn of Africa Drought: Regional Humanitarian Overview & Call to Action', 4 July 2022.

due to the limited availability of water. In addition, women and girls are more exposed to gender-based violence and dehydration as they have to walk longer distances to access water.¹

To date, EUTF-funded projects have improved 2,162,020 people's access to WASH, including 250,931 in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 2.9). Most of the beneficiaries reported up to June 2022 have been supported through the rehabilitation, equipment or construction of more than 6,000 WASH-related infrastructures² (accounting for 94% of the total output for this indicator).³ In S1 2022, progress was mostly achieved thanks to two newly reporting projects: Cross-Border BORESHA III DRC (contributing 70% of the S1 2022 WASH-related outputs reported against EUTF indicator 2.9) provided 176,904 people with access to water infrastructures and latrines⁴ in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, while Outreach SS UNICEF (10%) facilitated access for 24,669 schoolchildren to seven water points in South Sudan.

In parallel to improving WASH conditions in local communities, the EUTF also financed the implementation of numerous interventions aimed at supporting the health sector. In S1 2022, EUTF-funded projects delivered 651,963 health-related services in the Horn of Africa, for a total of 6,332,117 services reported to date (EUTF indicator 2.2). The S1 2022 output is very similar to the one reported in the previous semester (644,557). In keeping with historical trends, the majority (26%) of this semester's beneficiaries of health care treatments were children under five years old, followed by children over five and adolescents (18%).⁵ Nearly half of the services reported were delivered to host community members (25%) and refugees (24%).⁶ South Sudan and Sudan continue to be the main beneficiary countries of health service outputs, representing 41% and 26% of the S1 2022 result, respectively. In South Sudan, all outputs were reported by HPF III, which delivered 264,403 health-related basic social services in S1 2022, including outpatient consultations, diarrhoea treatments, pentavalent vaccinations, assisted deliveries, and modern family planning services. The progress reported in Sudan is mainly attributable to the Resilience East SD AICS project and the BRICK programme.⁷ The former served 59,164 refugees in primary health care (PHC) clinics and supported another 9,506 with sexual and reproductive health services. The latter delivered a combined total of 93,513 services, most of which were PHC services reported by the Concern component of the programme, and medical supplies for primary and secondary health care treatments distributed by the UNICEF project.

Djibouti, where health-related outputs had never previously been reported against EUTF indicator 2.2, contributed a further 21% of this semester's output. This is entirely attributable to the *Solutions pérennes* IOM project, which supported health facilities that assisted 135,282 people across the country.

The remaining services were delivered in Kenya (accounting for 7% of the S1 2022 output), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (6%), and Ethiopia (less than 1%).

Focus box 2: Protection and recovery in Um Rakooba refugee camp, Resilience East SD AICS

Resilience East SD AICS has been providing primary health care as well as sexual and reproductive health services to refugees in Kassala and Al Qadarif States of Sudan since 2021. The project has established centres that offer health care and psychosocial support to women with protection needs.

¹ UNOCHA, 'Horn of Africa Drought: Regional Humanitarian Overview & Call to Action', 4 July 2022.

² The infrastructures themselves are counted under EUTF indicator 2.1 bis.

³ 1% have been supported through training, and 3% through other kinds of support.

⁴ See footnote 2.

⁵ 1% were adults (18 years and above), and the age of 52% was unspecified.

⁶ 3% were migrants in transit, less than 1% were IDPs, returnees and vulnerable people, and the migration status of 48% was unspecified.

⁷ PROTECT Danish Red Cross and HealthPro GOAL reported less than 1% of the S1 2022 health-related outputs reported against EUTF indicator 2.2 in Sudan.

Some of the women have fled the ongoing conflict in the Tigray region of neighbouring Ethiopia. This is the case of 21-year-old M., who approached the AICS team in June 2021 after having spent a day in Um Rakooba refugee camp in Al Qadarif State. In the privacy of one of the facilities that was rehabilitated by the project, she shared her story of recent rape and her fear of being hurt again. She promptly accepted the team's offer to accompany her to the camp's protection desk, and was rapidly admitted to the health centre, where she started her recovery process with the support of professional staff and voluntary-based women groups.

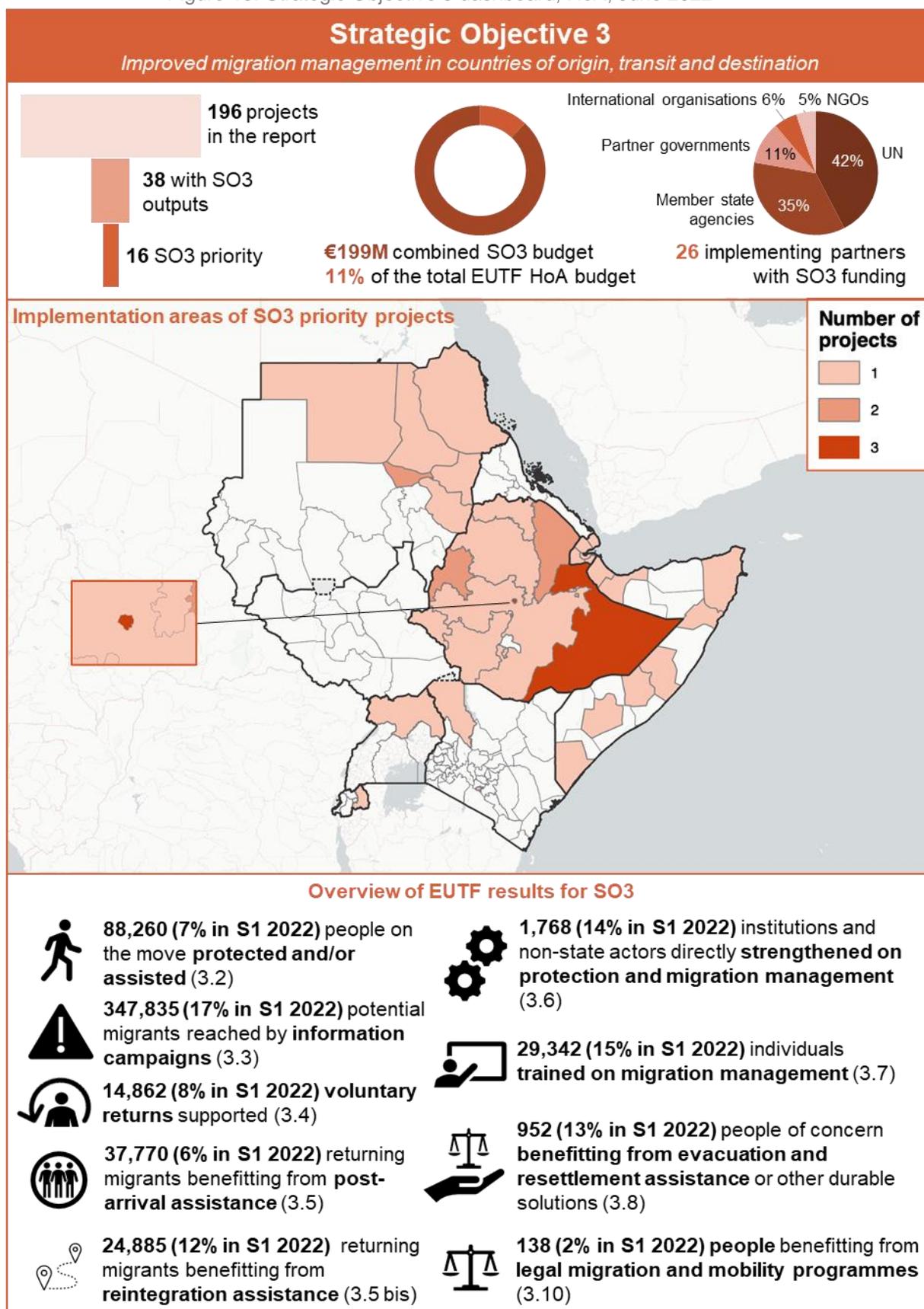
After two months, she reflected on her progress: 'I have regained confidence in myself and in others. I still have terrible flashbacks about what happened, but I am no longer alone and above all I see a future ahead of me.'

In addition to the delivery of health-related basic services, EUTF-funded projects reached 137,412 people with health-related awareness-raising campaigns, out of 652,127 reached to date. This represents the highest biannual output ever reported against EUTF indicator 2.7 on health-related topics. Most of the beneficiaries were located in Ethiopia (52% of the semester's output) and South Sudan (45%), and were supported by one project in each country.¹ In Ethiopia, Stability & Services Gambella IRC sensitised 70,952 people on health topics and available services. In South Sudan, HPF III reached 62,518 community members in eight counties through family health sessions.

¹ 3% were located in Sudan.

4.2.4. IMPROVED MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

Figure 13: Strategic Objective 3 dashboard, HoA, June 2022^{1,2,3,4}



Migration remains a significant phenomenon within the HoA as well as from the region along the Eastern Route (towards the Gulf countries), the Southern Route (towards South Africa), and the Northern Route (towards the central Mediterranean and North Africa). These migration corridors remain busy and risky as hundreds of thousands of migrants traverse them irregularly and often rely on smugglers to facilitate their movements.⁵ In S1 2022 alone, 63,948 mostly Ethiopian and male migrants entered Djibouti with the intention of migrating further to Saudi Arabia and Yemen and comparably fewer with the intention of staying in the country, representing a 48% increase compared to S1 2021. Another 31,266 migrants arrived in Yemen from the HoA in S1 2022,⁶ a significant increase compared to the 9,989 reported in the first semester of 2021.⁷ However, a downward trend was observed between April and June 2022 (11,614 arrivals) compared to January to March (19,652 arrivals) as a possible consequence of unfavourable weather conditions, high tides and continued tightened security measures along the borders of Djibouti and Yemen.⁸ With regard to movements within the HoA, the conflict in Tigray brings the number of internally displaced persons to 4.5 million people in Ethiopia,⁹ while drought conditions across Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia have displaced more than 1.1 million people in Ethiopia and Somalia up to June 2022.¹⁰

€199M of contracted EUTF funds are dedicated to migration management-related objectives (SO3) in the HoA, mostly to regional projects (70%). EUTF funding continues to assist people on the move and in need of protection, and to support the implementation of durable solutions and dignified return and reintegration. At the governance level, the EUTF supports the development of comprehensive policies and strategies on migration management and the institutions responsible for implementing them.

In mid-2022, 21 country reports (including nine in the HoA) as well as a transversal report were completed by the MLS on the state of migration governance in EUTF countries. The study was commissioned by the EUTF in May 2021 and aimed to support the design of future programming by identifying each country's priority needs on the governance of migration, mobility and displacement of people, existing governance frameworks and their level of implementation, and support currently available from the different donors and IPs. The migration governance study covered ten key thematic areas on migration, as listed below.

Figure 14: Thematic areas covered in the state of migration governance in EUTF countries study



¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2022, 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 8 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.

⁴ The EU accounts for the remaining 1% in the 'implementation partners' pie chart.

⁵ IOM, 'Migration along the Eastern corridor, Report 28 – as of June 2022', 28 July 2022.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Sum of monthly numbers reported by IOM DTM, 'Flow monitoring points – non-Yemeni migrant arrivals and Yemeni returnees', between January and June 2021.

⁸ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 2 2022', July 2022.

⁹ UNHCR, 'Monthly statistical reports - Refugees, asylum-seekers, refugee returnees and IDPs – as of 30 June 2022', 24 July 2022.

¹⁰ UNOCHA, 'Horn of Africa drought – Regional humanitarian overview & call to action', 4 July 2022.

Protection and evacuation

Migrants are continuously at risk of human rights violations, with gender-based violence, detention and exploitation reported in key countries of transit and destination such as Libya, Saudi Arabia and Yemen.¹ Key migration routes originating from or passing through the HoA are also some of the riskiest in the world. On 15 June alone, more than four hundred people, including Sudanese refugees and migrants, were rescued in three separate incidents in attempts to cross the Mediterranean Sea into Europe.²

Since the start of the EUTF, 347,835 people have been reached with campaigns (EUTF indicator 3.3) on safe and legal migration (36%), risks of irregular migration (30%), a combination of the two topics (34%) and reintegration and post-arrival information (less than 1%). In S1 2022, 57,858 potential migrants were reached by campaigns, mainly on safe and legal migration, in Sudan (accounting for 88% of the semester's output, or 50,859 people), followed by Djibouti (10%, or 5,616 people, mostly on the risks of irregular migration), and Ethiopia and Somalia (less than 1% each).

To date, EUTF projects have assisted 88,260 migrants in transit (80%), refugees and asylum seekers (19%), victims of trafficking (1%) and unaccompanied minors (less than 1%) (63% male and 34% female,³ EUTF indicator 3.2). In S1 2022, 6,181 migrants in transit (96%) and refugees or asylum seekers (4%) benefitted from short-term protection measures or direct assistance, including medical treatment (82%), multiple forms of assistance (14%), refugee status determination (3%) and non-food items (1%). All medical treatments in S1 2022 were attributed to the *Solutions pérennes* IOM project in Djibouti, which assisted 5,080 migrants. The remaining outputs included PROTECT Danish Red Cross (implemented in partnership with SRCS) providing 849 migrants in transit in Sudan with non-food items and protection services, ETM Rwanda assisting 155 asylum seekers evacuated from Libya to Rwanda through refugee status determination and Self-Reliance of South Sudanese refugees in the DRC relocating 97 refugees and asylum seekers in the DRC.

As of 30 April 2022,⁴ 26,067 refugees from the HoA (73% Sudanese, 17% Eritreans, 5% Ethiopians, 4% Somalis and 1% South Sudanese) were registered in Libya, which is a slight increase from the 24,087 people registered by UNHCR as of 30 September 2021.⁵ With EUTF funding, the ETM Rwanda project evacuated a total of 119 asylum seekers (58% male and 42% female) of Somali, Sudanese, South Sudanese, and Eritrean origin from Libya to UNHCR's Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) facility in Rwanda in S1 2022, including eighteen minors and one new-born (EUTF indicator 3.8). Most of these evacuees had resided in urban areas of Tripoli in Libya, while some had been detained in poor conditions in Libyan detention centres before evacuation to Rwanda to await eventual return to their country of origin, resettlement, or integration in Rwanda.⁶ In total, EUTF funding has supported 955 evacuees through the ETM Rwanda. Although EUTF funding came to an end in March 2022, UNHCR continues to evacuate people from Libya to the ETM in Gashora, Rwanda, with funding from other sources.⁷

Focus box 3: EUTF evacuation and resettlement: Fleeing home, escaping death, and finding each other again – A story of siblings (ETM Rwanda)^{8,9}

The UNHCR ETM Centre was established in Rwanda in 2019 in collaboration with the Rwandan Government and the African Union to provide urgent and life-saving assistance to refugees and asylum seekers who are either detained in Libya's detention centres or facing other harsh

¹ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 2 2022', July 2022.

² Ibid.

³ The gender of 3% of beneficiaries is unspecified.

⁴ UNHCR's last two registrations of refugees in Libya took place on 30 April 2022 and 30 September 2021.

⁵ UNHCR, 'Libya: Registration – Factsheet September 2021', October 2021; UNHCR, 'Libya: Registration – Factsheet April 2022', May 2022.

⁶ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 1 2022', April 2022.

⁷ UNHCR, 'UNHCR Update – Libya – June 2022', 7 June 2022.

⁸ For more information on the ETM, the EUTF MLS has published a case study that can be found [here](#).

⁹ For privacy purposes, the names of the two brothers have been anonymised.

conditions throughout the country. Upon evacuation from Libya, people in need of international protection receive temporary support such as food, shelter, and health care as well as useful trainings while undergoing a resettlement process. The EUTF-funded ETM Rwanda project supported 955 of these evacuees between its inception in September 2019 and its conclusion in March 2022.

Sudanese brothers A. and Z. were among those individuals evacuated by UNHCR to the ETM in Rwanda with EUTF funding. Having spent most of their childhood growing up in Zamzam Camp for internally displaced people in Sudan, A., Z. and their two elder brothers were forced to flee the camp for safety and economic reasons in 2018. This led the brothers to migrate to Libya. Here, all four brothers faced arrest and detention and were forced into mining, before Z. and the two elder brothers attempted to cross the Mediterranean Sea by boat into Europe. The journey saw the brothers separated as the boat capsized.

Still in Libya and subject to detention and torture, A. requested support from UNHCR and was evacuated to the ETM in Rwanda in December 2020. In Rwanda, A. learned that Z. had survived the attempted crossing of the Mediterranean, and requested family reunification. This led to the registration of Z. with UNHCR in Libya, through joint efforts by UNHCR Rwanda and UNHCR Libya. In March 2022, Z., aged 14 years old, was evacuated and reunited with his brother at the ETM Rwanda, and both are currently awaiting resettlement in Canada. A. noted: 'Now we have dreams and see a bright future, we are both going to be resettled in Canada and will soon depart. I also gained skills such as computer literacy and other competencies which will help me in the future (...) when I was waiting to be reunited with my brother.'

Return and reintegration

Since the inception of the Trust Fund, EUTF-funded interventions have also supported return, post-arrival assistance and reintegration of migrants. The deteriorating humanitarian situation in Yemen is continuing to trigger increased returns to East Africa from Yemen, with at least 2,767 returns reported between January and May 2022, and more than 600 Ethiopian migrants – including 60 unaccompanied migrant children – relocated from Yemen through IOM's Voluntary Humanitarian Return programme in May 2022.¹ An estimated 43,000 migrants are stranded and in need of support in Yemen as of June 2022 due to challenges associated with COVID-19 movement restrictions, protracted violent conflict and threat of detention.² Furthermore, an agreement between Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia to deport 100,000 Ethiopian migrants was signed on 30 March 2022, and more than 35,000 Ethiopians were deported between 1 April and 30 May.³

With EUTF funding, four regional and country-level programmes have supported the voluntary return of 14,862 people (80% male and 20% female), including at least 1% aged under eighteen (EUTF indicator 3.4) since the start of 2016. In S1 2022, 1,151 people were assisted with voluntary returns in Djibouti (39%), Sudan (5%), Somalia (4%), Ethiopia (2%) and Kenya (less than 1%),⁴ all with EU-IOM JI's pre-return services. EUTF-funded projects also provided post-arrival services to 2,345 returning migrants upon arrival in S1 2022, bringing the total to 37,770 returning migrants (66% male and 34% female) supported to date (EUTF indicator 3.5). In S1 2022, 83% of post-arrival assistance was provided in Sudan, followed by Ethiopia (9%) and Somalia (8%). More than half (59%) of the assistance provided in S1 2022 was attributed to the PROTECT Danish Red Cross project, which assisted 1,378 Sudanese returnees intercepted in Libya or Egypt and deported back to Sudan with food and non-food items in

¹ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 1 2022', April 2022; Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 2 2022', July 2022.

² IOM, 'Migration along the Eastern corridor, Report 28 – as of June 2022', 28 July 2022.

³ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 2 2022', July 2022.

⁴ The country of destination for 51% of voluntary returns, reported by the EU-IOM JI, is unspecified.

Northern State. The EU-IOM JI assisted the other 967 returnees in Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia with reintegration counselling or through vulnerability assessments.

EUTF funding also supports the reintegration of returning migrants in their country of origin. By June 2022, 24,885 returning migrants had benefitted from reintegration assistance (78% male and 22% female), including 2,896 in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 3.5 bis). As most other projects supporting reintegration have come to an end, all reintegration assistance provided in S1 2022 is attributable to the EU-IOM JI. In S1 2022 alone, the EU-IOM JI assisted 1,523 returnees with economic support, 788 with psychosocial support and 585 with social support, in Ethiopia (51%), Sudan (41%), Somalia (7%), and South Sudan and Kenya (less than 1% each).

Institutional and staff capacity building

Countries and regional institutions undertook several efforts to promote collective approaches to migration management and responses in the HoA in the first half of 2022. For example, the aforementioned establishment of the Regional Consultative Process on Migration in February 2022 marked a step towards mobilising stakeholders and resources on migration issues in the region.¹ These initiatives are all the more relevant given the ongoing migration dynamics in the region. In addition to the trends mentioned above, more than 500 East African migrants were reportedly intercepted, detained or deported along the southern migration corridor in the first three months of 2022, including at least 338 suspected trafficking victims found detained in four separate places around Nairobi, Kenya, in January 2022 alone.²

National and regional migration management processes and mechanisms rely on adequate operational and institutional capacity. EUTF programmes have built the capacity of, or provided operational support to, 1,768 institutions and non-state actors in the region to date, including 252 in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 3.6). As in 2021, Ethiopia received most of the EUTF's institutional support in S1 2022 (accounting for 75% of the output), followed by Kenya (13%), Somalia (3%) Uganda and Djibouti (2% each), South Sudan and Sudan (1% each) and Tanzania (less than 1%).³ The main contributor to the S1 2022 result was the EU-IOM JI, which trained 150 national and local institutional and non-state actors on return and reintegration and on the implementation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).⁴

To strengthen staff capacities on migration management, EUTF programmes have trained 29,342 individuals on general migration management (39%), legal migration (20%), human trafficking and smuggling (14%) and other migration and protection matters (27%) in the HoA to date (EUTF indicator 3.7), including 4,320 individuals in S1 2022. More than half of the outputs reported in the first half of 2022 were attributed to the Disrupting Criminal Networks project implemented by CIVIPOL, which trained 2,539 staff from financial intelligence units and private sector actors on human trafficking and smuggling, primarily in Kenya (94%) and to a much smaller extent Uganda (5%).⁵ The project mainly targets financial intelligence units and private sector actors to disrupt trafficking and smuggling networks through increased anti-money laundering and financial investigation capacity in the HoA. Another 954 individuals were trained on general migration management through the regional BMM II programme across the region, while several regional and country-level projects trained 771 individuals on legal migration, including 575 people who benefitted from the EU-IOM JI's trainings for national and local officials and non-state actors in Ethiopia.⁶

¹ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 1 2022', April 2022.

² Ibid.

³ The remaining 1% are unspecified.

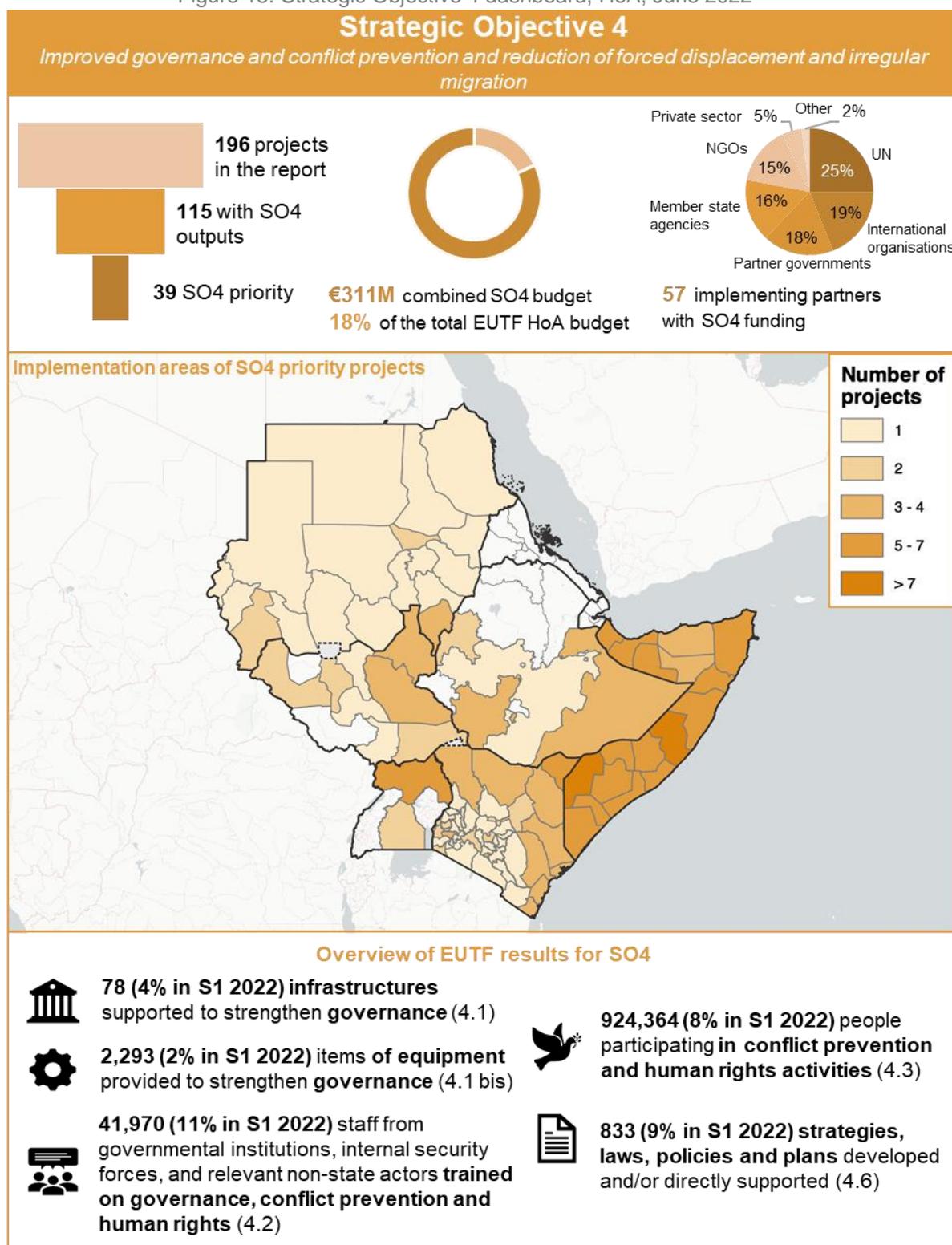
⁴ The remaining were reached through Disrupting Criminal Networks (20%), Sustainable Reintegration RRS/ARRA (11%), CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance (6%), GCR IGAD (3%), CRRF ET UNHCR (1%) and less than 1% by CRRF KE Self-Reliance.

⁵ The remaining 1% of individuals were trained in other countries across the HoA.

⁶ In S1 2022, another 56 people were trained on other topics such as protection including GBV.

4.2.5. IMPROVING GOVERNANCE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

Figure 15: Strategic Objective 4 dashboard, HoA, June 2022^{1,2,3}



¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2022, 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 are not included.

According to ACLED, the high levels of violence reported in the HoA in 2021 have persisted over the first half of 2022. ACLED reported a total of 3,379 events and 7,541 casualties in S1 2022, which is slightly higher than the numbers reported in S1 2021 (3,125 events and 7,179 casualties). This follows a sizeable increase in violence in the region in 2021 compared to 2020, with fatalities resulting from violent events rising by 51% from 2020 to 2021.¹

As in 2021, Ethiopia has experienced more conflict events and casualties than other countries in the region in 2022 thus far, with 3,065 fatalities reported. Following talks between the Government of Ethiopia and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), both parties declared a humanitarian truce and ceasefire in March 2022, which led to a significant cooling of the conflict in Tigray (from 1,483 casualties in S1 2021 to 222 in S1 2022). While this sparked hopes of a resolution of the Tigray conflict, Oromia Region saw a sharp increase in violence in the first half of 2022 (almost 2,000 fatalities). The Oromo Liberation Army, an Oromo ethnonationalist movement, reportedly launched attacks against several towns, targeting civilians hailing from other tribes. Ethnic tensions and insurgencies also flared up in other regions, including Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella and Amhara.

The ACLED data also highlights significant, though stable, levels of violence in Somalia and South Sudan, with 1,905 and 1,151 fatalities recorded in S1 2022, respectively. After eighteen months of election delays, former president Hassan Sheikh Mohamud was re-elected in Somalia. Tensions related to the organisation of the elections and constant attacks from the Al-Shabaab insurgency threatened the Somali population throughout the first half of the year. In May 2022, President Biden decided to redeploy U.S. troops to combat the terrorist group Al-Shabaab.

In South Sudan, clashes between government forces, rebel forces and other politically affiliated armed forces as well as intercommunal violence destabilised the country. In March 2022, the Sudan People Liberation Army-In Opposition (SPLA-IO), the main opposition party, withdrew from the peace process's monitoring body, claiming that their troops were attacked by government forces. Talks between President Salva Kiir and opposition leader Riek Machar led to the integration of opposition officers into a unified command of the army, solving this dispute at least temporarily.

To contribute to peace and political stability in the region, the EUTF has contracted a diverse range of projects related to peacebuilding, security and institutional support (Strategic Objective 4), which are collectively worth €311M or 18% of the contracted EUTF budget so far. Somalia, regional projects and Uganda have the largest portions of funding allocated to SO4-related activities relative to their overall budget, with 40%, 22% and 22%, respectively.

Conflict prevention and peacebuilding

As of 30 June 2022, 924,364 individuals have participated in peacebuilding and human rights activities funded by the EUTF in the HoA (EUTF indicator 4.3). 8% of this output (73,632 people) was achieved in S1 2022 alone, the second highest biannual contribution recorded for this EUTF indicator to date. However, this also represents a significant decrease compared to S2 2021, when 60% of the total output was reported. This large decrease is mainly explained by the fact that the Kenya-EU Partnership NCTC project reported only 7,903 beneficiaries in S1 2022 after having supported 458,121 Kenyans via their awareness-raising campaigns on radicalisation and extremism in S2 2021. The latter represented the largest biannual contribution by a project to this output since the launch of the EUTF.

In S1 2022, the CRRF DIRECT IRC project was the main contributor to this indicator, with 36,210 beneficiaries, nearly all of whom (more than 99%) attended information dissemination sessions on conflict prevention and resolution in Ruyigi and Muyinga Provinces in Burundi. These sessions aimed to equip refugees and host community members with skills to prevent or mitigate conflict. Smaller yet significant contributions were also made by the SUPREME projects run by KRC, PRI and LWF. Collectively, these projects supported 12,763 refugees and host community members (17% of the S1

¹ ACLED, ACLED data. Retrieved on 17 October 2022 at <https://acleddata.com/dashboard/#/dashboard>.

2022 output) in Uganda’s Northern Region, with training sessions on human rights, reporting and referral mechanisms; awareness-raising meetings on gender-based violence (GBV), conflicts, women and children’s rights; peace dialogues; mediation sessions and debates on peace, human rights and justice. In large part thanks to the contribution of these projects, 70% of the participants of EUTF-funded peacebuilding activities in S1 2022 were from displacement-affected communities (DACs).

To date, most EUTF beneficiaries reported under EUTF indicator 4.3 have participated in actions focused on P/CVE (56% of the output), followed by conflict prevention (34%), gender (6%), human rights and protection (2%), natural resource management (1%) and others (less than 1%). EUTF projects have mainly relied on awareness-raising activities (85% of reported beneficiaries to date), followed by community dialogues (14% of beneficiaries), with cross-community activities, civil mediation activities and other sorts of activities accounting for less than 1% each.

Outcome analysis 3: Regional Approaches for Sustainable Conflict Management and Integration II (RASMI II) – PACT project – Final evaluation

Cross-Border PACT RASMI II		Main target groups
 <p>Regional Approaches for Sustainable Conflict Management and Integration II</p> <p>Objective: Preventing and mitigating the impact of local conflicts in the Mendera Triangle through the promotion of peacebuilding, conflict management, and conflict resolution capacity at the community and cross-border levels.</p>	<p> Budget: €1M</p> <p> From February 2021 to April 2022</p> <p> IP: PACT</p>	<p> At-risk youth</p> <p> Conflict-prone communities</p> <p> Women groups</p>
<p>According to its final outcome data, the second phase of the Cross-Border PACT RASMI project achieved positive results in all components of the intervention. Drawing best practices from the project, which built on the achievements of a three-year first phase, may help to improve the design of future peace interventions in border areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Local actors’ capacities to address conflict: During the implementation of the project, a total of 16 conflict incidents were reported. Following capacity-building exercises focused on conflict management, PACT-supported local peace partners, jointly and without financial or logistical support from the project, took actions that either resolved or mitigated the potential escalation of five of these conflict incidents. As such, the project narrowly missed its target of six conflict incidents addressed by its peace partners of their own volition. PACT’s final report asserts that, prior to the implementation of the project, community members and elders rarely played an active or substantive leadership role in preventing or mitigating conflict.</p> <p>Coordination between peace actors: All interviewed local peace partners (including youth leaders, women leaders, traditional leaders, religious leaders, peace committees and local governments) indicated that their collaboration with other peace actors had improved as a result of the project. These different partners identified a shared interest in addressing local insecurity, and therefore shared information, coordinated their actions and pursued dialogue. RASMI II’s final report highlights that women groups, who are traditionally excluded from peacebuilding actions, could now be actively involved, and supported by other local actors. This can be attributed to the project’s advocacy efforts to include women groups in the dissemination and implementation of peace agreements as well as to the organisation of Women For Change forums.</p> <p>Peace agreements: The project successfully reached its target of four peace agreements declared between conflict-prone communities. PACT credits this success to the project’s system-based approach of analysing conflict at the local level and designing tailored</p> 		

responses to specific local conflict drivers and patterns, as well as to PACT's working experience with local actors.

RASMI II's endline data indicates that the project's approach to conflict in border areas has proven effective and could be built on in the future. To implement this approach in future programmes, the report recommends providing more flexibility to IPs so that they can amend the project design over the course of implementation. For instance, an extended contingency budget could allow the IP to promptly intervene in skirmishes before they escalate. The report also indicates the need to continuously adapt capacity-building exercises to the demand, particularly for those interventions that target youths.

Capacity building

The EUTF portfolio has provided a total of 41,970 staff from state and non-state actors with capacity building on peace-, security- and governance-related skills (EUTF indicator 4.2, 58% male and 37% female), including 4,488 beneficiaries (11% of the total output) in S1 2022.¹ These efforts complement the above-described activities, which aim to promote the participation of conflict-affected populations in peacebuilding and governance. Out of 57 IPs with SO4 funding, 45 have reported data against EUTF indicator 4.2, reflecting the extent to which training for state and non-state actors has been included in the design of EUTF-funded peace and governance projects.

In S1 2022, the Stability & Services Gambella IRC project made the most significant contribution to this output, training 1,518 local civil servants, security forces and community representatives in Gambella Region, Ethiopia, on peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity. This is followed by SSRD WV, with 829 beneficiaries in Lakes, Warrap and Western Bahr El Ghazal States in South Sudan. These included local administration staff trained on conflict resolution, members of women-led community-based organisations and members of women groups trained on community-based peacebuilding, as well as women who were supported to obtain positions in local governments.

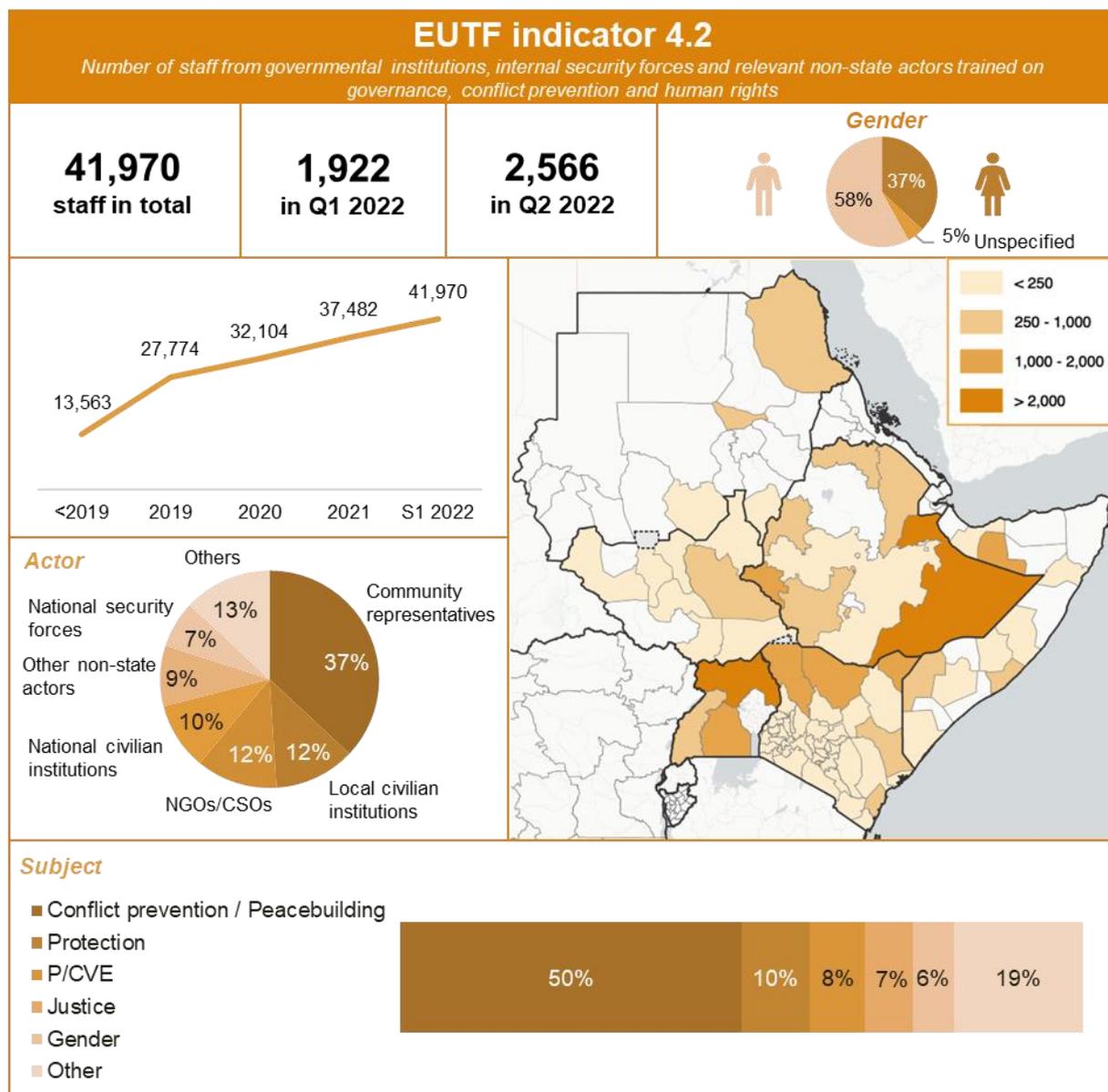
Ethiopia's Gambella Region received more training support under EUTF indicator 4.2 than any other area in S1 2022 thanks to the abovementioned IRC project. Northern Region in Uganda follows, thanks to the combined actions of the IRC-, KRC-, IRRI- and LWF-led SUPREME projects, which reached a total of 912 staff from local state and non-state actors in S1 2022, mostly on protection (28% of the S1 2022 output reported by the programme), justice (26%) and human rights (26%). It is important to note that Gambella Region (Ethiopia) and Northern Region (Uganda) both host large populations of refugees. In both instances, EUTF-funded projects supporting DACs have included protection, justice, human rights and peace training for local actors in their design. The same can be said for the smaller contributions made by the RE-INTEG II, CRRF KE Enhancing Self-Reliance and the (now completed) RDPP programmes which have supported DACs in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia and provided training to local stakeholders on DAC-related issues to better integrate these communities.

To date, conflict prevention has been the main focus of these training activities, with 20,807 beneficiaries, or 50% of the output to date, followed by protection (10%), P/CVE (8%), justice (7%), gender (6%), security (5%), human rights (4%), improved governance (3%) and other topics (7%). Community representatives, who account for 37% of the beneficiaries to date, have been supported by interventions covering each of these topics. They notably represent 69% of the beneficiaries of the governance-focused capacity-building exercises, 51% of those supported with training on conflict prevention and 36% of those who received training sessions on human rights. Local civilian institutions and NGOs/CSOs both represent 12% of the output to date. Interventions targeting NGOs/CSOs have mainly focused on conflict prevention, gender and human rights, while local civilian institutions account for 45% of the beneficiaries trained on protection and 18% of those trained on improved governance.

¹ The gender of 5% of the beneficiaries is unknown.

Finally, national civilian institutions account for 10% of the output reported against EUTF indicator 4.2, while other non-state actors represent 9% and national security forces make up 7%.¹

Figure 16: Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2), as of June 2022²

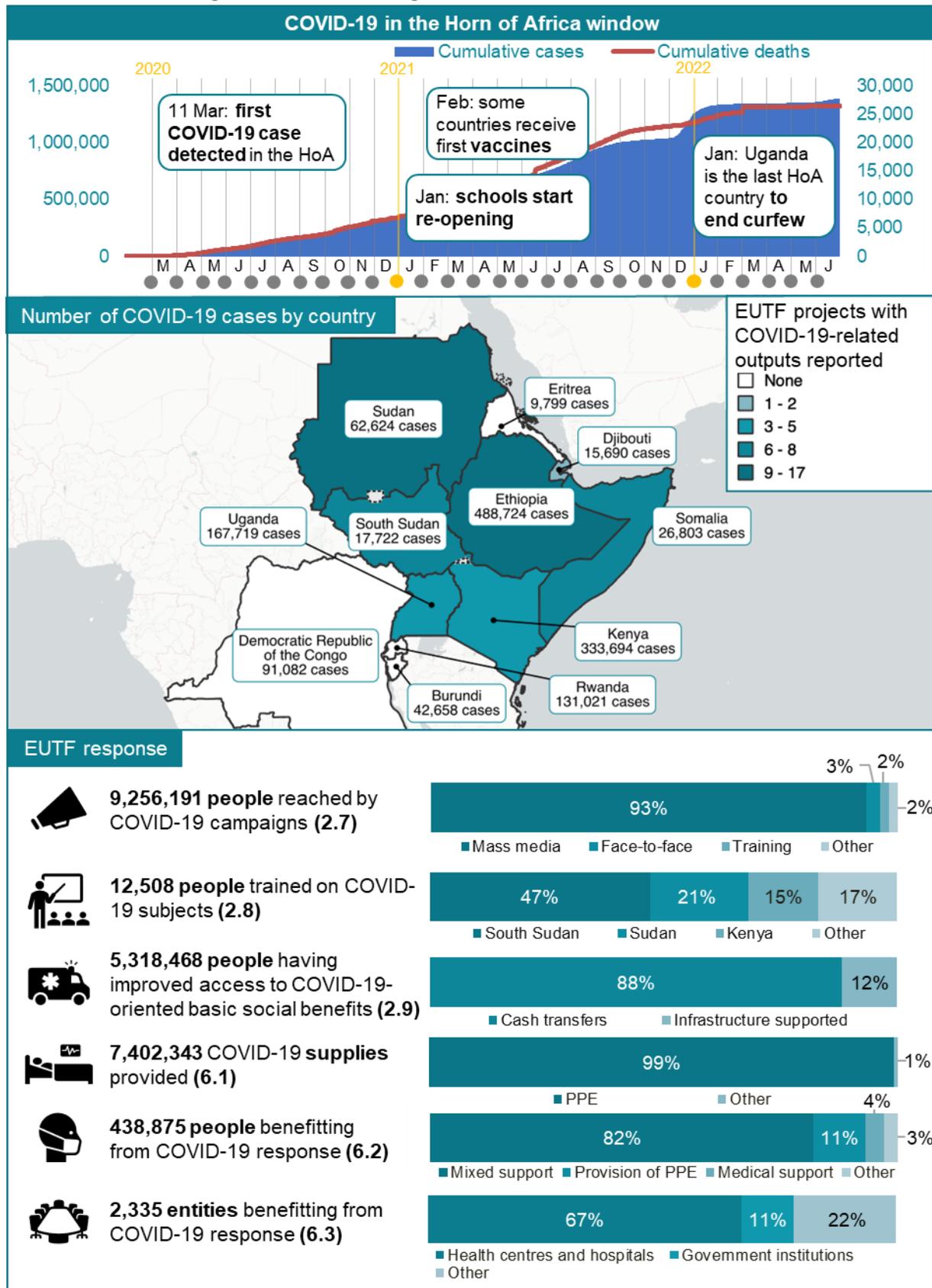


¹ The remaining 13% include national civilian institutions, justice officials, journalists, female GBV focal points, regional institutions, traditional leaders, youth ambassadors and others.

² 33,784 beneficiaries are represented on the map. 8,186 beneficiaries do not appear on the map as the location of support is unknown.

4.3. COVID-19 IN THE HOA AND THE EUTF RESPONSE

Figure 17: COVID-19 regional dashboard, HoA, June 2022^{1,2}



Since the first COVID-19 case was detected in the HoA, 1,387,536 cases and 26,420 deaths have been reported across the region³ and 64,217,246⁴ people were fully vaccinated as reported up to June 2022.⁵ Despite the fact that the number of infections is estimated to be 97 times higher than official reports across Africa (the global average is estimated at sixteen times higher), the continent's youthful population and relatively low number of people with other chronic health issues seem to have led to milder COVID-19 infections.⁶ However, populations across the HoA continue to grapple with the pandemic's socioeconomic consequences, as the region's recovery remains hindered by sustained negative economic impacts coupled with multiple other climate- and human-related shocks.⁷

At the onset of the pandemic, EUTF-funded projects immediately responded to mitigate the negative impact of COVID-19. As described in *section 3.3*, the EUTF HoA portfolio includes five projects fully dedicated to COVID-19 response and another 66 projects that either reallocated existing funds to the response or integrated COVID-19 activities into the project design (if it was a new project). As countries across the HoA experience fewer direct health-related consequences on account of the pandemic, most EUTF-funded projects have slowed their COVID-19 interventions considerably during the S1 2022 implementation period. At the height of the pandemic in 2020, 51 different projects reported COVID-19 outputs, which decreased to 34 different projects in 2021. By contrast, only fourteen projects reported COVID-19-related outputs in the first six months of implementation in S1 2022. Despite this, the largest biannual output was reported with regard to people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities (EUTF indicator 6.2), whereby S1 2022 beneficiaries account for 73% of the total output, though virtually all (99%) are attributable to a single project (Sustainable Reintegration RRS/ARRA in Ethiopia). Other S1 2022 interventions account for less than 2% of the collective output reported against COVID-19-related indicators.

Direct COVID-19 support

As stated, 73% of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities were reported in S1 2022, with 353,932 of the 483,875 beneficiaries reported to date reached this semester (EUTF indicator 6.2). Nearly all S1 2022 beneficiaries (99%) are attributable to the Sustainable Reintegration RRS/ARRA project in Ethiopia, which distributed hygiene kits to 351,655 returnees, refugees and host community members, of whom 51% were men and 49% were women, in Q2 2022. All other outputs in S1 2022 were reported by the EU-IOM JI, which provided 2,135 migrants in transit in Djibouti and 142 returnees in Ethiopia and Somalia with mixed COVID-19 support, including hotlines, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and non-food items. Overall, 82% of all reported beneficiaries have received mixed COVID-19 support (such as hygiene kits, assorted protective gear and non-food items), 11% have received PPE, 4% have received medical support and 3% have received other types of support (mostly shelter assistance for quarantine and psychosocial support). Given the sizeable contribution reported by Sustainable Reintegration RRS/ARRA this semester, Ethiopia accounts for most of the reported beneficiaries to date (83%), followed by Somalia (5%), South Sudan (4%), Djibouti (3%), Kenya and Sudan (2% each) and Uganda (less than 1%).

2% (43) of the 2,335 entities (such as health facilities, government institutions and NGOs/CSOs) provided with COVID-19 support to date were reached in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 6.3). Outputs reported to date have mainly benefitted health centres and hospitals (67%) as well as governmental institutions (11%) and NGOs/CSOs (5%).⁸ Supported entities have been reported across Sudan

¹ Regional projects with COVID-19-related outputs are not represented on the map.

² Bloomberg, 'Uganda ends curfew after nearly two years, reopening economy', 24 January 2022.

³ This includes all countries with contracted EUTF projects, i.e. Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda. 35,768 cases and 841 deaths were also registered in Tanzania, but the reliability of the data up to early 2021 is limited.

⁴ This includes all countries with contracted EUTF projects, though no vaccination data is available for Eritrea.

⁵ Our World in Data, 'Statistics and Research – Coronavirus Pandemic (COVID-19)'. Retrieved on 28 October 2022 at <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus>.

⁶ WHO, 'Over two-thirds of Africans exposed to virus which causes COVID-19: WHO study', 7 April 2022.

⁷ FAO, 'Food crisis tightens its grip on 19 'hunger hotspots' as famine looms in the Horn of Africa – New report', September 2022.

⁸ The remaining 17% has benefitted other entities such as schools and training centres.

(accounting for 69% the total output), Kenya (9%), Uganda (8%), Ethiopia (7%), South Sudan (5%), Somalia (2%) and Djibouti (less than 1%). Outputs in S1 2022 included 21 clinics, health posts and hospitals supported with hygiene kits by Sustainable Reintegration RRS/ARRA in Ethiopia, 20 community institutions and healthcare service units with equipment to scale-up COVID-19 surveillance and reporting activities in Marsabit County, Kenya, and two federal and state-level ministries in Sudan reinforced with surveillance systems by COVID-19 Response Sudan.

Finally, 10,383 items of pandemic-related supplies (EUTF indicator 6.1) were distributed by the EU-IOM JI (86%) in Somalia and Sudan, Cross-Border VSFG (14%) in Kenya and Sustainable Reintegration RRS/ARRA (less than 1%) in Ethiopia in the first half of 2022. The S1 2022 result constitutes less than 1% of the 7,402,343 items of PPE (99%) and other COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies distributed to date. 84% of the supplies provided to date were reported by the COVID Supplies WFP project in Sudan, with the remaining 16% being attributable to various projects in Ethiopia (10%), Kenya (4%), Somalia (2%), and Djibouti, Sudan, and Uganda (less than 1% each).

Resilience-related COVID-19 support

In parallel to these outputs, most resilience-related COVID-19 activities slowed down considerably in 2021 and S1 2022 compared to 2020. For example, the number of COVID-19-related basic services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2) and the number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns (EUTF indicator 2.7) in S1 2022 each represented less than 1% of COVID-19-related results reported since the start of 2020. To date, 634,318 COVID-19-related basic services have been delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), representing 8% of all basic social services delivered by the EUTF HoA portfolio, including 2,260 COVID-19-related basic social services reported in S1 2022. In addition, 9,256,191 people have been reached through sensitisation campaigns on COVID-19, including 4,922 people in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 2.7). 40 different projects across the EUTF HoA portfolio have implemented sensitisation campaigns on COVID-19, and these account for almost three in four (74%) people reached by all resilience-related campaigns implemented with EUTF funding in the HoA.

Almost half (44%) of all people with improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers) have benefitted from improved access to COVID-19-related benefits, which account for 5,318,468 of the 12,158,600 beneficiaries reported to date (EUTF indicator 2.9). Access to COVID-19-related basic services have mainly benefitted people in Sudan (88%), thanks to the STARS MDTF, which supported the Sudan Family Support Programme (SFSP), created as an economic response to COVID-19, and has provided cash transfers of USD 5 to 4,674,710 people to that end, followed distantly by Ethiopia (5%), Somalia (4%), Kenya (3%) and South Sudan (less than 1%). Of these, 29,669 people benefitted from improved access to COVID-19-related basic social benefits (services and transfers) in the first half of 2022, constituting 1% of COVID-19-related results since the start of the pandemic. Most notably, Outreach SS UNICEF improved access to water infrastructures and WASH supplies for 24,669 school children (70% male and 30% female) in South Sudan, while Cross-Border VSFG constructed handwashing stands benefitting another 5,000 community members in Marsabit County, Kenya.

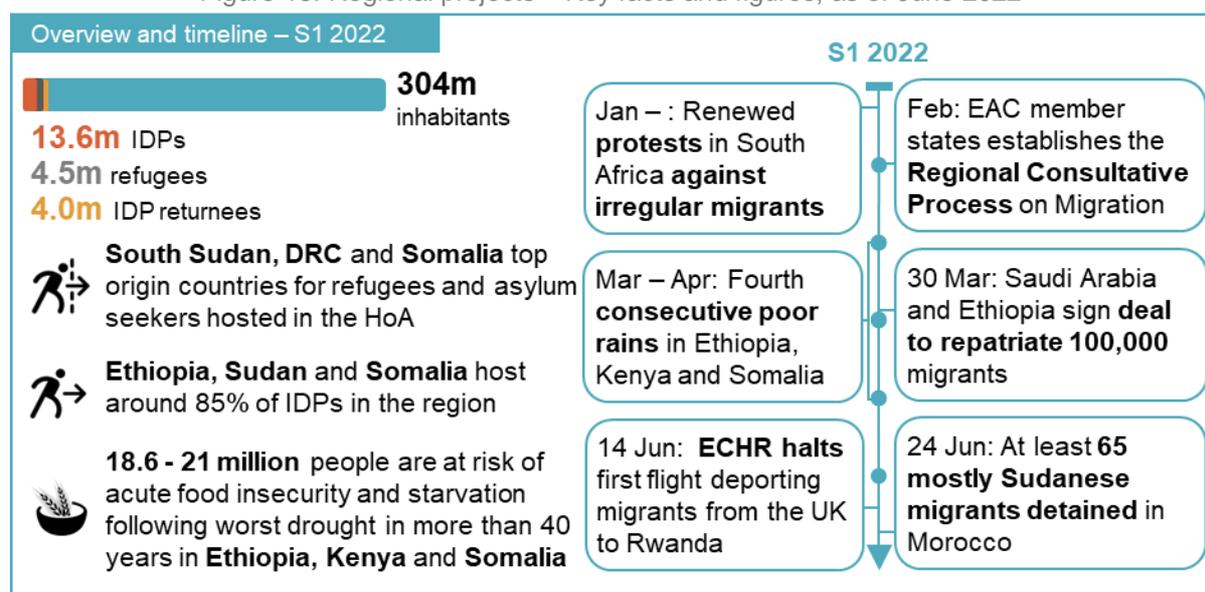
Finally, 207 staff members benefitted from capacity building to strengthen service delivery on COVID-19 in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 2.8), bringing the total number of staff supported on COVID-19-related capacity building to 12,508. During the first six months of 2022, Sustainable Reintegration RRS/ARRA trained 78 male and 7 female Ethiopian staff on streamlining and applying infection prevention and control protocols in quarantine/isolation centres, receptions centres and refugee camps. Another 80 community members of COVID-19 and infectious disease rapid response teams (50% refugees and 50% IDPs) in Sudan were trained on case management and infection prevention and control through COVID-19 Response Sudan. Lastly, COVID-19 Emergency Response WHO trained 30 health workers on sample collection, packaging, and shipping and twelve laboratory technicians to test for other pathogens in Somalia.

5. ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY

5.1. REGIONAL PROJECTS

5.1.1 REGIONAL PROJECTS IN S1 2022

Figure 18: Regional projects – Key facts and figures, as of June 2022¹



With around 4.5 million refugees and asylum seekers, 13.6 million IDPs and four million IDP returnees settled in the HoA as of the end of June 2022,² the region continues to be characterised by complex migration patterns and transboundary stabilisation and development challenges. Migrants from the HoA remain at risk as they traverse dangerous migration routes; for example, 300 migrants were found dead and 2,900 were intercepted³ in the Mediterranean Sea in the first three months of 2022 alone. Moreover, 23 migrants and refugees were killed and at least 65 mostly Darfuri Sudanese migrants were detained by Moroccan authorities as around 2,000 migrants and refugees attempted to cross from Morocco over a fence into the Spanish enclave of Melilla on 24 June 2022. (Darfuri Sudanese have been fleeing from renewed intercommunal conflict and displacement, exacerbated by resource scarcity and food insecurity, since 2020.)⁴ In parallel, several deals were enforced to return migrants to the HoA in S1 2022, including the aforementioned agreements between the UK and Rwanda and between Saudi Arabia and Ethiopia (see *Situation in the HoA region in S1 2022* section).

Within the region, ongoing conflicts, poverty and food insecurity have led to high levels of vulnerability and a low capacity to cope with climate shocks such as the ongoing drought. The HoA, described by FAO as ‘a region on the brink of catastrophe’, continues to experience severe levels of food insecurity, and the forecast for late 2022 remains bleak with inadequate rains expected across the region.⁵ For these reasons, the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group estimates that between 23 and 26 million

¹ GEOGLAM, ‘Crop monitor special report: Unprecedented 4th consecutive poor rainfall season for the Horn of Africa’, 23 May 2022; Mixed Migration Centre, ‘Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 1 2022’, April 2022; Mixed Migration Centre, ‘Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 2 2022’, July 2022; UNHCR, ‘Regional Bureau for East, Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes; Refugees, asylum seekers, refugee returnees and IDPs’, 30 June 2022.

² IOM DTM, ‘Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) – Data portal’, Retrieved on 2 October 2022 at <https://dtm.iom.int/>; UNHCR, ‘Data portal’, Retrieved on 2 October 2022 at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations>.

³ Nationalities of the migrants intercepted in the Mediterranean are not available.

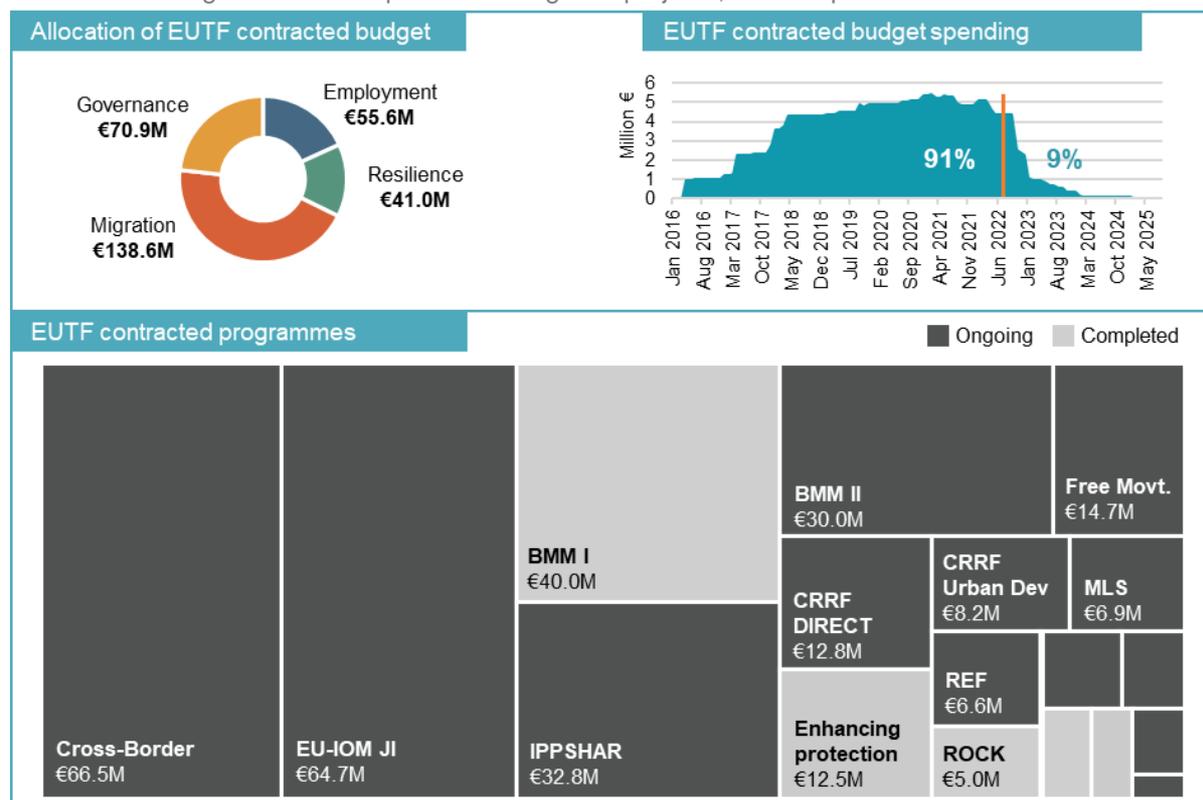
⁴ Mixed Migration Centre, ‘Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 2 2022’, July 2022

⁵ FAO, ‘Food crisis tightens its grip on 19 ‘hunger hotspots’ as famine looms in the Horn of Africa’, 21 September 2022.

people could face acute food insecurity at the start of 2023, up from 18.6 – 21 million people in mid-2022.¹ Moreover, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) estimates that around 70 million people across the region are currently exposed to some level of drought risk, meaning that they are living in areas that are likely to incur damages or economic losses from the drought, either during the drought itself or afterwards.²

5.1.2 THE EUTF AND REGIONAL PROJECTS

Figure 19: EUTF portfolio – Regional projects, as of September 2022^{3,4,5,6}



The EUTF's regional portfolio aims to support regional approaches and solutions to address development challenges as well as regional migration, security and governance issues in the HoA. Regional contracts account for the second-largest portion of the EUTF's portfolio in the HoA, with €320M contracted to eighteen programmes covering 44 regional projects (including two in inception, 24 in implementation, and eighteen completed⁷ projects). The majority (43%) of regional funding is allocated to migration management (SO3, €139M), followed by governance, security and conflict prevention (SO4, €71M), employment (SO1, €56M) and resilience (SO2, €41M).⁸ The transboundary nature of EUTF-funded regional projects enables the implementation of a comprehensive range of interventions, including both activities with direct beneficiaries (e.g. employment opportunities,

¹ ECHO, 'Horn of Africa (Ethiopia/Kenya/Somalia) – Extreme drought, risk of famine: ECHO Daily flash', 5 August 2022.

² ECHO, 'GDO Analytical report: Drought in East Africa – August 2022', 17 August 2022.

³ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2022, 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 total country budget are due to rounding.

⁴ The programmes not labelled in the 'EUTF contracted programmes' chart are: Disrupting Criminal Networks (€4.9M), Erasmus+ (€3.9M), IGAD Resilience (€3.5M, completed), Self-reliance of South Sudanese refugees in the DRC (€3M, completed), GRC IGAD (€2.8M), and TCF Regional (HOA) (€1M).

⁵ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

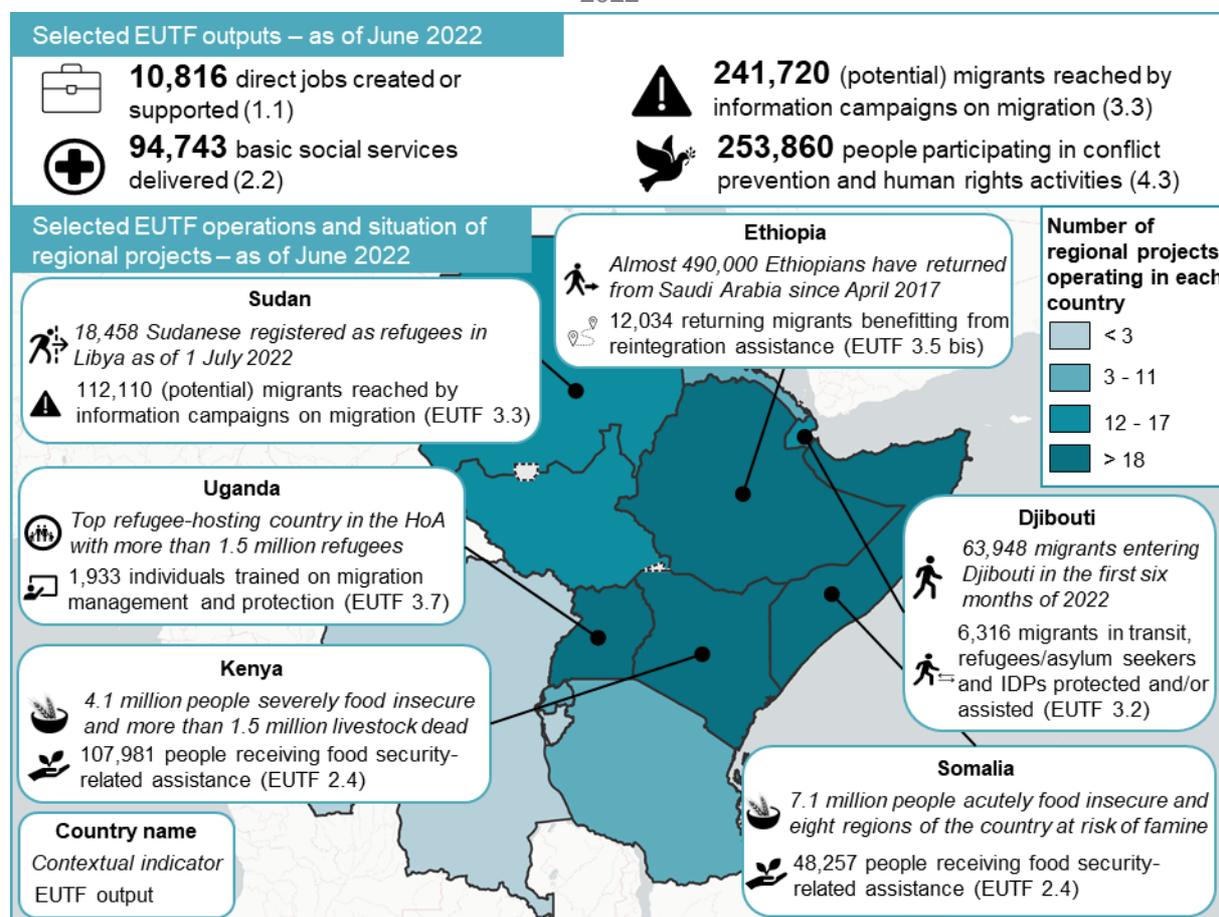
⁶ The total contracted funding amount of regional projects has decreased by less than €1M compared to the last report because some completed project budgets have been retroactively adjusted downward since the last report, in order to reflect the actual amount paid after final accounting.

⁷ 'Completed' projects refer to projects whose contracts have ended.

⁸ The remaining 4% (€13M) is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

resilience building, peacebuilding and migration-related support) and activities aimed at building local, national and institutional capacities to improve service delivery, at strengthening migration management and conflict prevention, and at supporting regional integration and policymaking.

Figure 20: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in the HoA– Regional projects, as of June 2022¹



Economic opportunities

In S1 2022 regional projects have continued to implement economic activities such as job creation interventions and TVET and skills development initiatives, with the aim of improving livelihoods and socio-economic development as well as addressing drivers of forced displacement and humanitarian crises. To that end, 10,816 jobs have been created by regional projects to date (EUTF indicator 1.1), with S1 2022 representing the second-largest biannual output reported with 2,019 (19% of results) jobs created or supported through the regional portfolio. Most S1 2022 results are attributable to the EU-IOM JI employing 1,521 people in MSMEs as part of the project's reintegration assistance in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and South Sudan. Three other projects supported job creation, including Cross-Border BORESHA III DRC through cash for work and rangeland rehabilitation activities for 307 individuals in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, and CRRF DIRECT Maison Shalom by supporting the employment of 184 people in different trades in Rwanda.²

In S1 2022, regional projects benefitted 1,031 people with professional trainings (TVET) or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4), corresponding to 16% of the 6,528 people supported in Ethiopia

¹ IOM, 'Migration along the Eastern corridor, Report 28 – as of June 2022', 28 July 2022; Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 2 2022', July 2022; UNOCHA, 'Horn of Africa Drought: Regional Humanitarian Overview & Call to Action', 4 July 2022; UNHCR, 'Monthly statistical reports – Refugees, asylum-seekers, refugee returnees and IDPs – as of 30 June 2022', 24 July 2022.

² The remaining seven people were reached through the CRRF Urban Development IRC project in Ethiopia.

(58%), Kenya (21%), Rwanda (12%), Somalia (5%) and Rwanda and Uganda (2% each) by the regional portfolio to date. In S1 2022, 68% of TVET and skills development outputs were attributed to the CRRF DIRECT programme's interventions aiming to increase economic inclusion of refugees and host communities in Rwanda. In Rwanda, the CRRF DIRECT GIZ project benefitted 589 host community members (51%) and refugees (49%) with skills development or TVET support, while CRRF DIRECT Maison Shalom trained 100 young people (aged 15 to 34 years) in trades such as food preparation and handicraft. Cross-Border BORESHA III DRC supported another 238 TVET trainees in Kenya and Somalia, while Cross-Border VSFG reached 104 youths with mentorship and entrepreneurship trainings through the project's business incubatory services in Ethiopia.

Resilience and basic social services

In the first half of 2022, the EUTF's regional portfolio reported some of the largest biannual outputs on resilience-related interventions, including with regard to the delivery of, and improving access to, basic social services. Notably, S1 2022 accounts for the largest biannual output of basic social services delivered by regional projects to date, representing 44,855 (or 47%) of the 94,743 basic social services delivered thus far (EUTF indicator 2.2). Regional service delivery interventions have mainly benefitted the DRC (61%), Ethiopia (21%) and Kenya (11%) to date.¹ The spike in S1 2022 was largely attributed to projects targeting countries outside the EUTF's country-level portfolios, such as the DRC (85%) and Burundi (6%).² The Self-Reliance of South Sudanese refugees in the DRC project benefitted 38,294 refugees (93%) and host communities (7%) through the payment of medical expenses in an effort to promote protection and access to adequate services for South Sudanese refugees in Haut-Uélé Province. CRRF DIRECT IRC in Burundi delivered another 2,225 protection services benefitting host community (60%) and refugee (40%) children and 320 female GBV refugee survivors with response services such as temporary accommodation, psychosocial care, and support to socioeconomic reintegration.

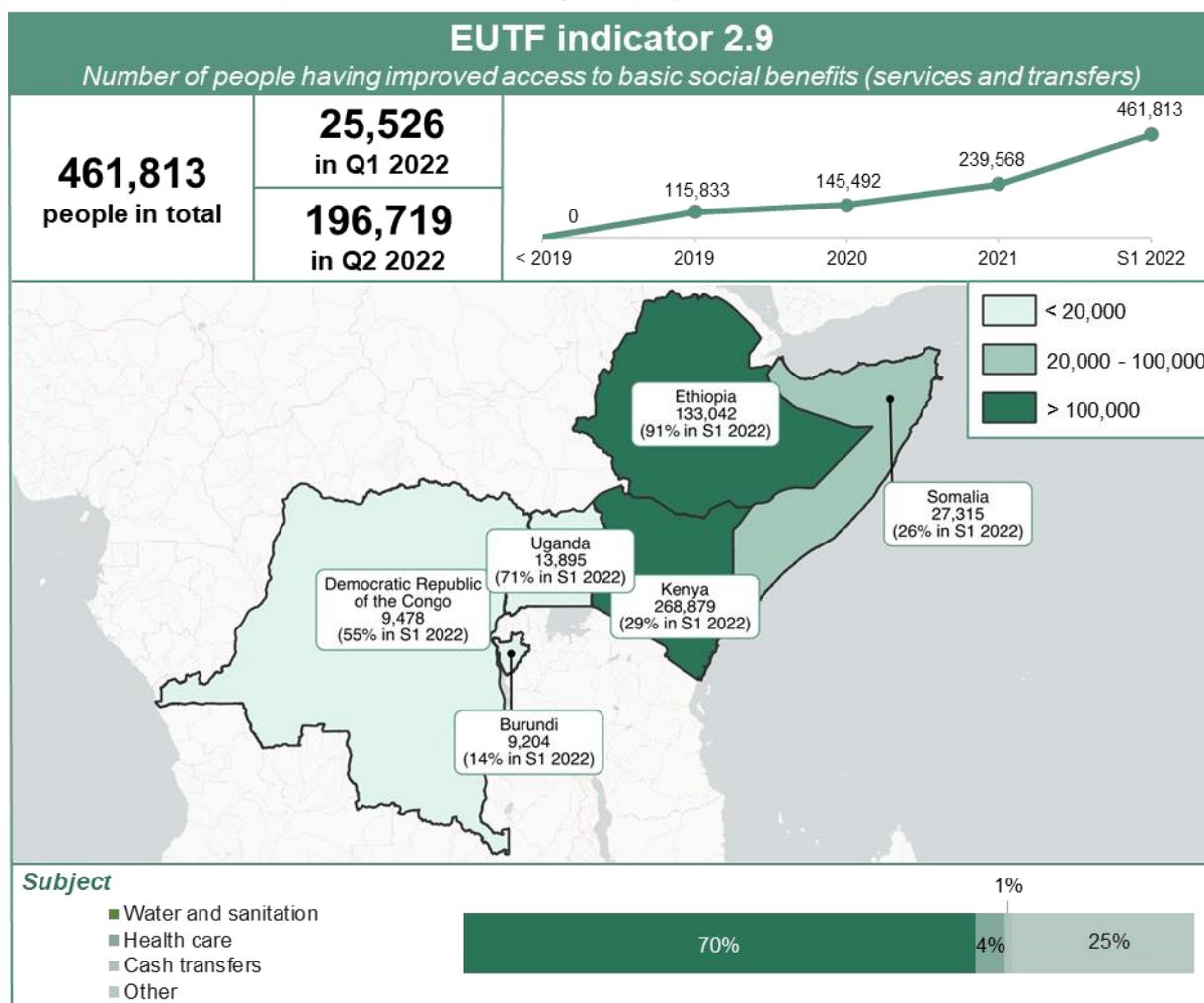
In parallel, 48% of all those having improved access to basic social services and transfers were reached in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 2.9), or 222,245 people in Ethiopia (55%), Kenya (35%), Uganda (4%), Somalia (3%), the DRC (2%) and Burundi (1%). This brings the total number of beneficiaries to date to 461,813. In S1 2022, Cross-Border BORESHA III DRC contributed to 80% of the result, largely through the rehabilitation or expansion of water infrastructures benefitting 176,904 people, as the project had identified water as a key issue in cross-border conflicts and as an impediment to resilience in the Mandera Triangle (a cross-border area between Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia), which is further exacerbated by the ongoing drought in these countries. Cross-Border BORESHA DRC III also delivered unconditional cash transfers to 90 people in the Mandera Triangle. Cross-Border VSFG reported 12% of the semester's result, mainly by constructing or rehabilitating water infrastructures benefitting 26,659 people in Kenya and Ethiopia.³

¹ The remaining 5% benefitted Burundi, Somalia, and Uganda, while another 2% are unspecified.

² The remaining benefitted Ethiopia and Kenya (3% each), and Somalia and Uganda (less than 2% each).

³ The remaining 8% were reached through Self-reliance of South Sudanese refugees in DRC, CRRF Urban Development Koboko (2% each), and CRRF Urban Development IRC, CRRF Urban Development ACAV, and CRRF DIRECT Oxfam (1% each).

Figure 21: Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers) (EUTF indicator 2.9), regional projects, as of June 2022



Following the largest biannual output reported in S2 2021, the second-largest output on strengthening service delivery was reported in S1 2022. Regional projects provided capacity building to 1,606 staff from local authorities and basic service providers (EUTF indicator 2.8), corresponding to 23% of 7,073 staff supported to date. S1 2022 results are attributable to the CRRF DIRECT programme (71%) in Burundi and Uganda, the CRRF Urban Development programme (23%) in Ethiopia and Uganda, and the Cross-Border programme (6%) in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. The key contributing project was CRRF DIRECT IRC, which trained 901 Child Protection Committee members (59% male, 41% female) on refugee law and on protection needs of refugee children in Bujumbura Mairie Province, Burundi.

Food security

The EUTF regional portfolio assisted 15,489 people with food security-related interventions (EUTF indicator 2.4) through Cross-Border VSFG (56%), Cross-Border BORESHA III DRC (40%), CRRF DIRECT CARE (3%) and CRRF Urban Development Koboko (1%) in S1 2022. This semester's output accounts for 6% of the 239,777 people assisted to date. As previously highlighted, Cross-Border VSFG and Cross-Border BORESHA III DRC were the main contributors this semester, the former project having assisted 8,715 household members with animal treatments in cross-border areas of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region in Ethiopia to address root causes of irregular migration and displacement driven by resource scarcity in the region. Cross-Border BORESHA III DRC assisted 5,924 people through livestock vaccination and deworming activities in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, 290 farmers with weather-based insurance in Mandera County, Kenya, and 50 people through livestock-related trainings in Somali Region, Ethiopia.

58,544 people were reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 2.7), of 647,120 reached to date. 70% of S1 2022 beneficiaries were reached by campaigns on environmental restoration and natural resource management, including 34,493 people (72% refugees, 28% host community members) reached by CRRF DIRECT CARE by commemorating international days on resource use and management and a further 513 people sensitised by the same project on restoration interventions within the River Mpanga ecosystem, all in Kamwenge and Kikuube Districts in Western Region, Uganda. CRRF DIRECT Oxfam reached another 5,824 community members, local leaders, and key stakeholders with various awareness-raising interventions on environmental issues, conservation, natural resource management and sustainable land use management and afforestation. An additional 27% of beneficiaries were reached by water and sanitation campaigns, which are all attributable to CRRF Urban Development IRC's mass awareness and face-to-face campaigns covering 15,532 people in Benshangul-Gumuz Region, Ethiopia.¹

National and local-level capacity building

In response to continued migration flows in the HoA, 220 national civilian institutions, other institutions and non-state actors were strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 3.6), corresponding to 13% of the 1,630 institutions and actors supported to date. These outputs have remained relatively stable throughout the implementation of the EUTF regional portfolio to date and have mainly benefitted Ethiopia (52%), followed by Somalia (13%) and Kenya (10%)². In S1 2022, the EU-IOM JI trained 150 institutional, national, and local actors on return and reintegration, while CIVIPOL's Disrupting Criminal Networks trained 49 national actors, including national law enforcement agencies, financial institutions and judicial authorities on human trafficking and smuggling across the HoA. Finally, CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance reached another fourteen local institutions from Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda on urban displacement topics, while seven government institutions from the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) member states benefitted from capacity building on frameworks related to forced displacement through the GCR IGAD project.

As movement restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic wound down, the largest semester output of staff trained on migration management and protection since the start of the pandemic was reported in the first six months of 2022 (EUTF indicator 3.7). Specifically, 4,289 people were trained on human trafficking and smuggling (59%) and legal migration (18%)³, mainly in Kenya (62%), followed by Ethiopia (17%), Uganda (7%), Somalia (3%), and Djibouti, South Sudan, and Sudan (2% each).⁴ This corresponds to 16% of the 26,139 staff trained to date through regional projects. In S1 2022, the high proportion of outputs reported in Kenya is largely attributed to Disrupting Criminal Networks CIVIPOL, which trained 2,382 Kenyan private sector and financial service actors and another 157 individuals from across the HoA on human trafficking and smuggling. As described in the *Improved migration management* section, these interventions seek to promote anti-money laundering and increase the financial investigation capacity within the region. Across the HoA, BMM II was responsible for another 954 people trained on migration management, while the EU-IOM JI's interventions in Ethiopia built the capacity of 575 relevant staff on return and reintegration. Free Movement ILO trained and sensitised another 101 parliamentarians and experts (69% male, 31% female) from IGAD's Secretariat and member states on labour migration, including on ILO labour migration guidelines and statistics, migrant worker rights, and labour migration policy development processes to strengthen safe and regular labour migration in and outside the region. Finally, CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance trained 99 community representatives, local government representatives and administrators, and refugee-led organisations on the role of secondary cities in the HoA in migration and refugee issues, and GCR

¹ The remaining 3% focused on GBV campaigns and less than 1% on protection, COVID-19, disaster risk reduction, and education.

² The remaining has benefitted Sudan (8%), Uganda (5%), Ethiopia (4%), Eritrea and Tanzania (1% each) and 4% are unspecified.

³ The remaining 23% of trainings are mainly unspecified and less than 1% were on protection including GBV.

⁴ The remaining 5% are mainly unspecified and less than 1% in Tanzania.

IGAD trained 21 government officials on how to enhance synergies between national and regional actors on forced displacement.

Capacity-building efforts have also sought to strengthen peacebuilding processes amid tensions and security concerns in the HoA. Since 2019, where the largest biannual outputs in staff from government institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights were trained in S2 2019, a downward trend has been seen in staff trained, culminating in the lowest biannual output reported in S1 2022, where 134 staff were trained (EUTF indicator 4.2). This is largely because key contributing projects to the 10,681 staff trained to date, such as BMM I (which contributed to 17% of the total output), Cross-Border PACT RASMI (16%), Cross-Border BORESHA DRC (12%) and Cross-Border PACT SEEK (8%) had previously come to an end. In S1 2022, most beneficiaries were reached by IPPSHAR, which trained 63 staff on integrated border management in Kenya, on social media and technology as a recruitment tool for terrorist groups in Uganda, and on capacity-building activities for IGAD's Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism in Djibouti. Cross-Border PACT SEEK II trained 43 male and seven female non-state staff on cross-border conflict and early warning and rapid response mechanisms. Finally, 16% of the 10,681 staff trained to date are attributable to the ongoing Cross-Border VSFG project, which in S1 2022 trained a further 21 male Kenyan community leaders on existing customary law with the aim of strengthening customary institutions and systems for natural resource management.

Regional projects also reported the second-largest biannual output on people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 4.3). Of the 253,860 people engaged mainly in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (accounting for 97% of the total output)¹ to date, 44,009 participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding (97%) and natural resource management and other activities (3%) in Burundi (82%), Kenya and Uganda (6% each), Ethiopia (4%) and Somalia (2%). The result in Burundi was entirely contributed by CRRF DIRECT IRC's engagement of 36,210 refugees in camps and surrounding communities in Muyinga and Ruyigi Provinces on activities aimed at preventing and resolving conflict and promoting social cohesion among communities. Cross-Border PACT RASMI II and Cross-Border PACT SEEK II, and to a much smaller extent Cross-Border BORESHA III DRC collectively reached another 5,143 police officers, youths and other individuals through intracommunity dialogues and conflict-sensitive trainings on conflict prevention and peacebuilding in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. CRRF DIRECT Oxfam also reached 2,005 refugees and host communities on environmental protection, resource-based conflict management and peaceful co-existence in Western Uganda. Lastly, 651 host community members were reached in Western Uganda through CRRF DIRECT CARE's awareness-raising activities on environmental laws and natural resources conservation.

Focus box 4: Women change agents taking leadership in the recovery and return of stolen livestock (Cross-Border PACT SEEK II), southwest Ethiopia and northwest Kenya cross-border areas²

Over four years of implementation, the Cross-Border PACT SEEK and SEEK II projects (implemented by PACT and Strategies for Northern Development) have aimed to address multiple causes of conflict and promote peacebuilding and collaboration in the cross-border areas of southwest Ethiopia and northwest Kenya by adopting a conflict systems-based approach.³

The SEEK II project works with community-level change agents (boundary partners) to promote peacebuilding by conducting conflict prevention management and resolution trainings, encouraging networking between cross-border communities, and equipping them with tools to enable timely detection, prevention, and management of conflicts. Moreover, women are engaged to take a more dominant and active role in peacebuilding in their affected cross-border areas. The

¹ Under the EUTF's regional portfolio, another 2% were reached on human rights and protection, and 1% on other topics including natural resource management and gender.

² SEEK II Quarterly report – 1st January 2022 to 31st March 2022.

³ The project covers four active cross-border conflict systems denominating key areas of cross-border conflicts, namely 1: Nyangatom-Turkana, 2: Dassenech-Turkana, 3: Dassenech-Gabra, and 4: Hamar-Gabra.

project supports women leaders to collaborate with other peace actors, actively mentor youth and provide them with guidance to address violent extremism and encourage dialogue among elders and chiefs.

Together with other peace and security actors and local administrators, women leaders play a leadership role in sharing early warning information on conflicts and lead efforts to track and return stolen livestock to avoid the escalation of cross-border conflicts. In March 2022, Dassenach women leaders and other change agents returned thirteen calves and fifteen donkeys stolen by Dassenach raiders from Turkana County. These efforts seek to mitigate the impact of years-long inter-communal conflicts between Dassenach and Turkanas from Ethiopia and Kenya, respectively, which have been exacerbated by cattle raiding, revenge killings and contested resources in the Lake Turkana area.

During the handover of stolen livestock, a woman leader from Dassenach Woreda in Ethiopia, noted: 'Since we started our work in peace, the youth herders from both sides have accepted the recovery and return of raided or stray livestock. This has led to a reduction in cases of inter-ethnic violence between the two communities in recent months.' A *kebele* chief in Ethiopia further attested: 'They (community change agent networks) have continued to lead resource-sharing dialogues and are actively working on tracking and recovering stolen livestock with women increasingly becoming formidable partners in peacebuilding.'

National and regional integration and policymaking

The EUTF regional portfolio presents a unique opportunity to address challenges related to regional stability and to strengthen integration by supporting the development of national, regional and international policies, protocols, strategies and systems comprehensively and regionally. To date, 159 strategies, laws, policies and plans have been developed or directly supported (EUTF indicator 4.6). In S1 2022, 27 new policies or strategies were developed, most of which sought to address human trafficking and migrant smuggling (22), followed by conflict prevention and peacebuilding (3) and other types of migration (2).

In S1 2022, thirteen international policies were agreed upon through international seminars held by the Disrupting Criminal Networks project implemented by CIVIPOL, all of which were formal agreements targeting human trafficking and smuggling. BMM II supported another nine national policies, strategies and SOPs on human trafficking. The S1 2022 results also included three regional policies and strategies, two of which are attributable to the new GCR IGAD project, which supported the drafting of one results framework for the Nairobi Process¹ and one regional strategy on forced displacement in South Sudan and Sudan. The third regional policy was developed by IPPSHAR on conflict prevention and peacebuilding in support of the African Union's Master Roadmap on Silencing the Guns. Lastly, CRRF DIRECT CARE developed two local plans on conflict and GBV in support of the local governments in Kamwenge and Kikuube Districts in Western Region, Uganda.

¹ IGAD's Nairobi Process provides a platform for maintaining regular political and policy dialogue on issues related to the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), such as maintaining an asylum space and protection and providing assistance and durable solutions by combining efforts in countries of asylum and origin.

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 Horn of Africa.

Table 4: EUTF common output indicators for regional projects, as of June 2022^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	S2 2021	S1 2022	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	958	1,523	4,342	1,256	717	2,019	10,816	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	180	1,537	3	11	15	44	1,790	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	4,323	13,075	8,477	4,775	3,614	2,110	36,374	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	0	1,090	334	1,335	2,738	1,031	6,528	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	0	7	5	20	32	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	1	553	818	228	355	150	2,105	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	0	14,833	19,338	12,505	3,212	44,855	94,743	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	37,333	61,254	58,519	31,867	35,316	15,489	239,777	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	0	0	0	1	7	1	9	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	0	178	0	128	1,941	107	2,353	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	34,857	39,300	426,935	49,412	38,072	58,544	647,120	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	193	1,440	407	871	2,556	1,606	7,073	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	0	115,833	29,659	30,592	63,484	222,245	461,813	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	6,460	11,670	1,447	661	400	252	20,890	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	30,212	122,620	24,721	11,047	1,156	51,964	241,720	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	3,096	2,083	1,921	930	1,011	1,151	10,192	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	3,728	3,122	995	1,018	1,260	967	11,090	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	3,937	4,436	4,718	1,904	2,244	2,896	20,135	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	163	188	418	410	231	220	1,630	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	5,764	7,087	1,981	3,283	3,735	4,289	26,139	
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	0	306	213	5	312	119	955	
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	19	72	40	4	3	138	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	53	14	0	0	0	0	67	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,714	5,574	1,794	950	515	134	10,681	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	1,120	23,579	150,754	8,557	25,841	44,009	253,860	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	41	26	23	19	23	27	159	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	48	26	37	13	11	18	153	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	8	6	25	6	7	6	58	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	93	49	132	24	53	109	460	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	21	12	9	8	8	14	72	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	59,049	25,400	15,209	10,363	110,021	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	26,692	13,598	7,212	2,277	49,779	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	145	30	7	20	202	

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 2022 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2022 values due to rounding.

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

5.2. ETHIOPIA

5.2.1. ETHIOPIA IN S1 2022

Figure 22: Ethiopia – Key facts and figures, as of June 2022¹



Following an escalation of the ongoing conflict in Tigray Region throughout 2021, the first half of 2022 saw a stabilisation of the crisis. In late December 2021, the TPLF announced that it would withdraw from all areas outside Tigray, with the expectation that this would allow for the resumption of humanitarian access and aid to the region. Following this declaration, although the first few weeks of 2022 saw a continuation of serious conflict-related incidents (including an airstrike on an IDP camp in Tigray Region in January that reportedly killed 56 people), by March the Government of Ethiopia had declared an indefinite humanitarian truce, which the TPLF quickly reciprocated.

However, in the following months aid actors continued to struggle to deliver assistance to Tigray's population, and electricity and fuel remained scarce. Frustrations over the continued blockade and rising tensions led to the breakdown of the ceasefire shortly after the end of the reporting period. Moreover, pockets of insecurity and conflict persisted across other parts of the country in the first half of 2022, including the reported killing of approximately 400 ethnic Amhara civilians by an armed group in Gimbi District, Oromia Region.

The S1 2022 reporting period also saw the commencement of electricity production at the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam in February, prompting the Government of Egypt to appeal to the UN Security Council on the grounds that no legally binding agreement had been reached between Ethiopia, Egypt and Sudan regarding the operation of the dam – a prerequisite stipulated in the Declaration of Principles agreement signed by the three countries in 2015.

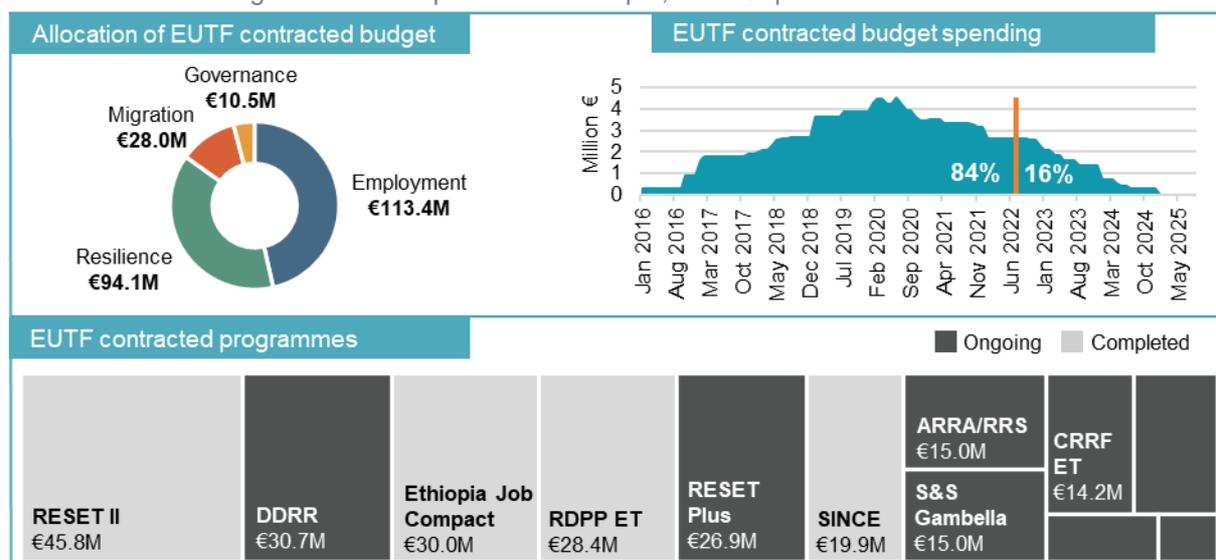
Finally, migration-related developments in the first half of 2022 include the signature of an agreement between Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia in March to repatriate more than 100,000 Ethiopian migrants over the following months. 35,000 of these migrants were returned in the second quarter of 2022, with the remaining 65,000 expected to follow over the course of the second half of the year and beyond.²

¹ United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects 2022, population estimate as of 1 July 2021; UNHCR, 'UNHCR Ethiopia Quarterly Factsheet (April-June 2022)', August 2022; Ethiopia Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022; FEWS NET, Ethiopia Food Security Alert, 27 May 2022.

² Mixed Migration Centre, 'MMC East and Southern Africa QUARTER 2 2022', July 2022.

5.2.2. THE EUTF IN ETHIOPIA

Figure 23: EUTF portfolio in Ethiopia, as of September 2022^{1,2,3,4}



The EUTF's strategy in Ethiopia aligns largely with SO1 (improving economic and employment opportunities), to which just under half (€113M, or 46%) of the total EUTF contracted budget in Ethiopia (€246M) is allocated, and SO2 (strengthening resilience, including to environmental shocks and natural disasters), which accounts for 38%. Support to displacement-affected communities (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 5% of the Ethiopia budget respectively), although these themes are less prominent in the Ethiopia portfolio. In total, there are 36 projects in the Ethiopia portfolio, of which three are still in inception, fifteen are in implementation and eighteen are completed.⁵ (It should be noted here that the Urban Development IRC project, which exclusively intervenes in Assosa, Benishangul-Gumuz Region, is a regional contract and is therefore analysed in the Regional projects section.)

Ethiopia accounts for some of the oldest projects in the EUTF HoA portfolio, and as such, many of the country's flagship EUTF programmes came to an end in 2020, including RESET II, most of RDPP and SINCE.⁶ Since then, the Ethiopia portfolio has unsurprisingly reported significantly smaller outputs, as they are collectively delivered by smaller interventions such as the 'Decentralised Disaster Risk Reduction' programme (DDRR), the CRRF ET programme, LISEC and the two 'stability' programmes in Gambella and Tigray.⁷ It is also worth noting here that one of the largest 'programmes' in the Ethiopia portfolio in terms of funding, the Ethiopia Job Compact, was a budget support contract. As such, it did not report against the common EUTF output indicators and thus never contributed to the MLS data.

¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2022, 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 The programmes not labelled in the 'EUTF contracted programmes' chart are: LISEC (€13.5M), Stability & Development Tigray Trócaire (€5.9M), and *Alianza Shire* (€3.1M).

³ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute spending across years of implementation.

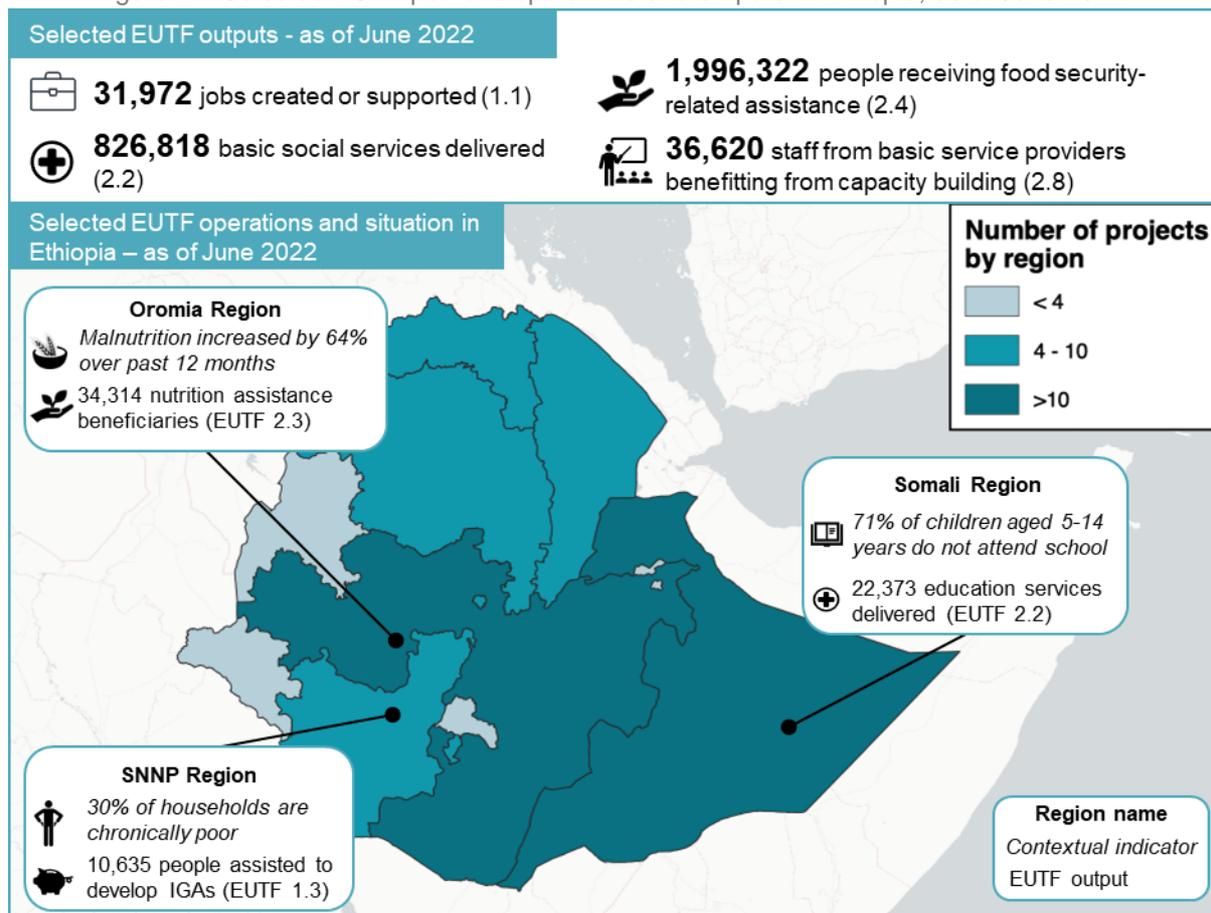
⁴ The total contracted funding amount of Ethiopia has decreased by about €1.5M compared to the last report because some completed project budgets have been retroactively adjusted downward since the last report, in order to reflect the actual amount paid after final accounting.

⁵ 'Completed' projects refer to projects whose contracts have ended.

⁶ The SINCE contract ended in March 2021, but actual project implementation ended in December 2020.

⁷ Following multiple setbacks due to the ongoing conflict, the Stability & Development Tigray Trócaire project has begun implementation but does not yet have relevant outputs to report to the MLS.

Figure 24: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Ethiopia, as of June 2022¹



Forced displacement

With 870,507 refugees and asylum seekers registered as of 30 June 2022² (up from 823,959 refugees and asylum seekers registered at the end of 2021³), Ethiopia hosts among the largest refugee populations in Africa. The country plays an important role as a model for progressive refugee policies and as one of the fifteen pilot countries for the roll-out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). However, despite significant positive momentum in 2019 (as described in previous reports), translating these progressive policies into action largely stalled in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and again in 2021 due to the crisis in Tigray, general elections and government reshuffling. In 2022, crises such as the conflict in Tigray and the return of deportees from Saudi Arabia have continued to eclipse refugee policy on the government’s agenda, and as such there were no significant developments to report on this front during the first half of the year.

The ongoing crisis in Tigray continues to generate high levels of primary and secondary displacement, and accounts for by far the largest numbers of internally displaced persons across the country. At the end of S1 2022, an estimated 2.6 million people had been internally displaced by the crisis across northern Ethiopia (including Afar and Amhara Regions).⁴ As described above, despite the mutual declaration of a humanitarian truce in March, humanitarian access to Tigray remained restricted throughout the reporting period. Escalating needs and limited assistance have

¹ Save the Children, 'Child malnutrition rates soar in eastern Ethiopia as once-in-a-lifetime drought strikes', 16 June 2022; UNICEF and Ethiopia Central Statistics Agency, 'Child Poverty and Access to Basic Services – Qualitative Research Brief: Somali Region', December 2020; World Bank, 'Ethiopia Poverty Assessment: Harnessing continued growth for accelerated poverty reduction', 2020.

² UNHCR, 'UNHCR Ethiopia Quarterly Factsheet (April-June 2022)', August 2022.

³ UNHCR, 'Ethiopia Factsheet December 2021'.

⁴ UNHCR, 'Ethiopia's Tigray Refugee Crisis Explained', 6 July 2022.

led an estimated 89% of Tigrayan households to be considered food insecure at the end of the reporting period, and just under half (47%) were severely food insecure.¹

The EUTF has supported refugees and host communities in Ethiopia through a range of interventions, from the RDPP programme (which largely concluded in S2 2020, although the last project ended in S2 2021) to CRRF-supporting interventions such as the ‘Strengthened socioeconomic development and better employment opportunities for refugees and host communities in the Jigjiga area’ (CRRF ET Job Creation MC) project, implemented by Mercy Corps, and the ‘Capacity building and technical assistance to CRRF structures and Ethiopian government institutions’ (CRRF ET UNHCR) project, jointly implemented by UNHCR and ReDSS. The ‘Promoting stability and strengthening basic service delivery for host communities, refugees and other displaced population in Gambella Regional State of Ethiopia’ (Stability & Services Gambella IRC) project aims to complement these efforts by improving access to services and livelihoods for host communities, refugees and IDPs in Gambella Region.

Outputs benefitting refugees and host communities have been steadily declining since the peak implementation period of the RDPP programme between Q4 2018 and Q3 2020 (notwithstanding the significant exception of the Stability & Services Gambella IRC project’s indirect support to just over half a million [515,615] refugees and host community members by providing equipment, medical supplies and drugs to health facilities [EUTF indicator 2.9] in the last quarter of 2021). In some respects, S1 2022 represents a continuation of this trend with, for example, the smallest ever number of basic services delivered to refugees, in the form of 77 instances of legal aid provided by the CRRF ET Job Creation MC project led by Mercy Corps (compared to 16,174 services reported in the previous reporting period, mainly by the since completed RDPP ET Plan project). On the other hand, the *largest* ever refugee beneficiary output was reported this semester under EUTF indicator 1.1, with 1,335 jobs created for refugees (and a further 3,666 jobs created for host community members) by CRRF ET Job Creation MC, which trained and paid salaries to future Ru/SACCO (Rural Saving and Credit Cooperative) field agents and supported other beneficiaries to start their own microfinance enterprise.² Similarly, the Stability & Services Gambella IRC project supported 653 young refugees (and 590 host community members) through the formation of peace clubs, the organisation of sporting events aimed at ‘strengthening unity’, and community-based socio-therapy, representing the largest ever peacebuilding intervention targeting refugees in Ethiopia (EUTF indicator 4.3).

The CRRF ET UNHCR project also continued to provide refugee policy support to local authorities in Jigjiga in S1 2022 by providing capacity building to three relevant institutions (by training six representatives of those institutions) on development and durable solutions related to area-based comprehensive refugee responses in displacement-affected areas, including on topics such as data and information sharing using the data collection platform KoboToolbox, community-based approaches and project management for development. Other institutions and staff also benefited from these trainings, but had previously been reported to the MLS and were therefore excluded from the S1 2022 output to avoid double counting.

Finally, the *Alianza Shire* project reported outputs to the MLS for the first time since the conflict in Tigray forced the project to relocate to Dollo Ado in Somali Region. In S1 2022, the project sensitised 2,359 beneficiaries (1,274 refugees and 1,085 host community members) on the correct use and maintenance of Solar Home Systems (which have been procured but not yet distributed) (EUTF indicator 2.7), and established two Photovoltaic Electricity Committees composed of refugees and host community members for the eventual oversight and maintenance of the project’s energy infrastructure interventions (EUTF indicator 5.1).

¹ WFP, ‘Tigray Emergency Food Security Assessment: Tigray crisis response’, August 2022.

² The host community beneficiaries benefited from the same activities, although 79 were also supported to start their own waste management business.

Economy and employment

The impact of successive economic setbacks experienced by Ethiopia in 2021 and 2022 (caused primarily by the COVID-19 pandemic and the crisis in Tigray and compounded by the global economic consequences of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine) is expected to continue in 2022. GDP growth is projected at just 4.8% (following years of annual growth at 10% or more) and inflation is predicted to rise to 32.6%. However, growth is expected to rise and inflation to fall in 2023, thanks to the projected recovery of industry, investment and tourism, as well as the planned liberalisation of the telecoms sectors. Nevertheless, the continued crisis in Tigray and Ethiopia's debt vulnerabilities remain elevated risk factors for the country's economy.¹

Just under half of EUTF funding is allocated to improving economic and employment opportunities (SO1). However, many key job creation and livelihood interventions (such as SINCE² and most RESET II and RDPP projects) ended in 2020. Furthermore, a sizeable proportion of SO1 funding in Ethiopia is attributable to the Ethiopia Job Compact, which was suspended in November 2020 and subsequently terminated in December 2021, and in any case never reported to the MLS due to its nature as a budget support operation. As such, only relatively small employment outputs were reported between the end of 2020 and the end of 2021. However, S1 2022 marks a return to larger achievements under this Strategic Objective. This is almost entirely thanks to dedicated job creation interventions (unlike the flagship RESET II and RDPP programmes responsible for a large proportion of the historical outputs, which were broader, multisectoral resilience programmes), including:

- CRRF ET Job Creation MC, which takes a market systems approach to improving economic opportunities for, and socioeconomic integration among, refugees and host communities in Jigjiga area (Somali Region); and
- RESET Plus Save the Children, which aims to empower youths to transition to successful and decent employment in Amhara and Somali Regions.

For example, EUTF-funded projects have created or supported 31,972 jobs in Ethiopia to date (EUTF indicator 1.1). Of these, S1 2022 accounts for 21% (or 6,570 jobs), which is the largest semester output to date and more than the combined output of S2 2020, S1 2021 and S2 2021. Jobs created in S1 2022 were mainly contributed by the CRRF ET Job Creation MC project (as described in the 'Forced displacement' section above), accounting for 76% of the semester output. Smaller outputs were reported by RESET Plus Save the Children with 821 youths supported to obtain a job following apprenticeships (often in industrial and semi-industrial sectors) in Wag Himra Zone (Amhara Region) and Siti Zone (Somali Region), by EnJOY with 607 jobs created by supporting youths to establish MSMEs (mainly in the agricultural sector) in Oromia and Sidama Regions, by RESET Plus Innovation Fund with 120 women recruited and trained to perform veterinary services, and by Sustainable Reintegration RRS/ARRA, which supported 21 returnees to obtain long-term employment³ in the transportation, logistics, construction and food processing sectors. As many interventions seek to actively compensate for disparities experienced by women in the labour market, the gender distribution of people benefitting from job creation in Ethiopia is generally balanced in favour of women, who account for 57% of all job creation beneficiaries in Ethiopia and 61% of S1 2022 beneficiaries. For the same reason, youths account for at least⁴ 45% of all job creation beneficiaries, although they only represent 29% of those reported in S1 2022.

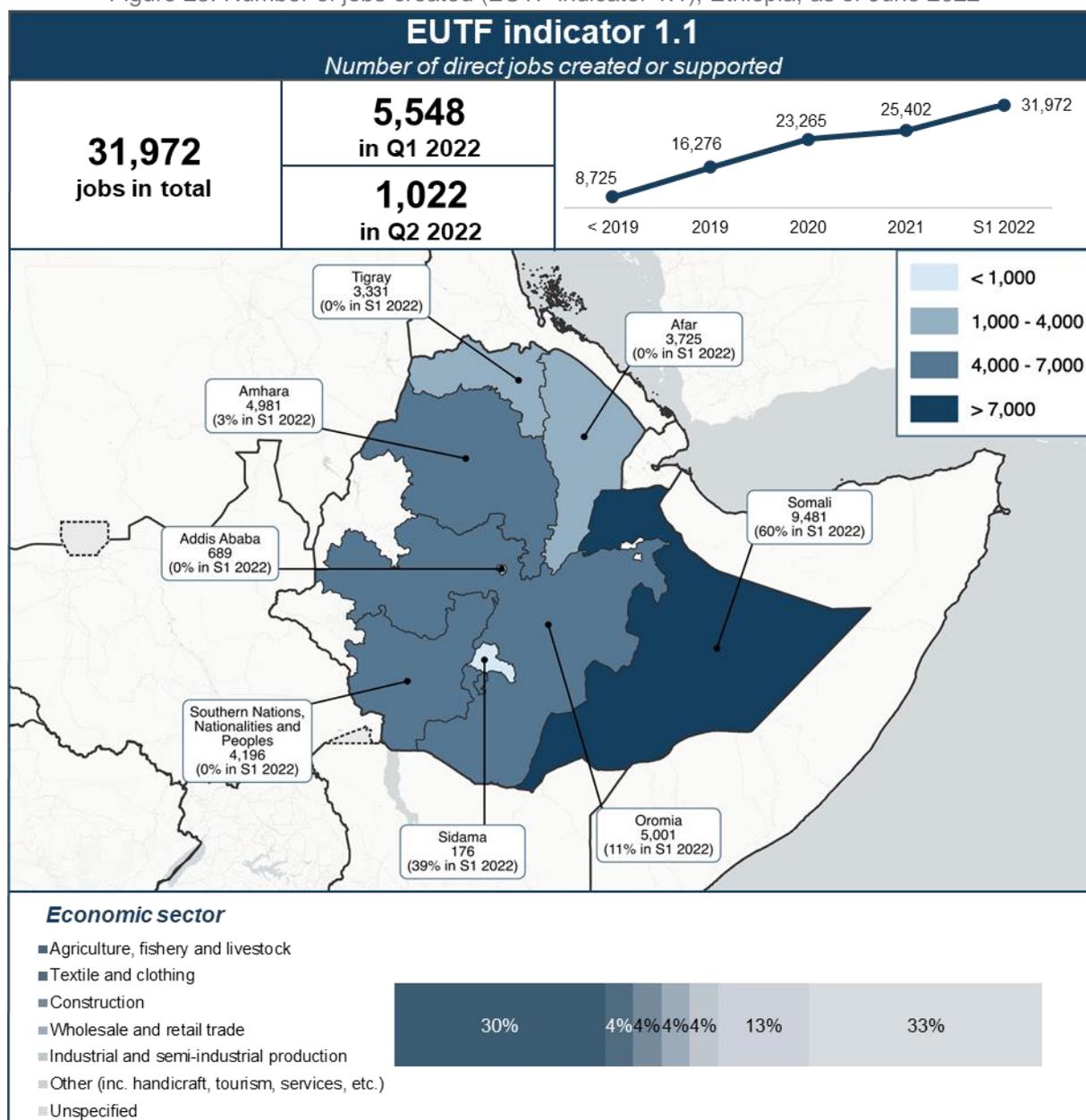
¹ African Development Bank Group, 'Ethiopia Economic Outlook 2022', 2022.

² The SINCE contracted ended in March 2021, but actual project implementation ended in December 2020.

³ 'Long-term employment' is defined here as being at least six months in duration.

⁴ The age of 37% of beneficiaries reported under EUTF indicator 1.1 is unspecified.

Figure 25: Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1), Ethiopia, as of June 2022¹



Similarly, 24,217 people have been supported with TVET and/or skills development to date (EUTF indicator 1.4), of which 3,858 (or 16%) were reported in S1 2022, representing the largest semester output reported under this indicator since S2 2019. Outputs reported against EUTF indicator 1.4 rapidly declined after Q1 2020, when SINCE’s TVET interventions (responsible for 29% of all TVET beneficiaries in Ethiopia to date) largely came to an end. The resumption of significant TVET outputs in S1 2022 can be largely attributed to CRRF ET Job Creation MC (1,856 beneficiaries), which provided TVET training or non-TVET skills training to refugees and host community members and also trained trainers² on soft skills and counselling services, to LISEC Job Creation (835 beneficiaries), which supported beneficiaries with various relevant interventions (including TVET training, access to apprenticeships, and financial literacy and skills training) and also provided a training of trainers to TVET trainers, and to RESET Plus Save the Children (791 beneficiaries), which connected youths to apprenticeships and provided skills training to local brokers and employment service agents. Smaller

¹ This map excludes 392 jobs for which the region is unspecified, including 240 reported by RESET Plus Innovation Fund and 152 reported by Sustainable Reintegration RRS/ARRA.

² Beneficiaries of TVET trainer trainings are also counted under EUTF indicator 1.4, with a specific marker.

outputs were also reported by EnJOY (with 258 TVET trainers provided with advance skills training), LISEC UNIDO (with 81 beneficiaries provided with on-the-job training in the leather sector) and Sustainable Reintegration RRS/ARRA (with 37 trainers trained to deliver TVET/entrepreneurship training to support the economic reintegration of the project's returnee beneficiaries).

Finally, more modest outputs were reported under EUTF indicator 1.3 in S1 2022: 2,848 (or 6%) of the 48,255 people benefitting from support to develop IGAs to date, which is fewer than were reported in S1 2021 and S2 2021. S1 2022 outputs include 1,634 people supported by the RESET Plus Innovation Fund mainly through IGA training activities and access to loans, with smaller outputs reported by CRRF ET Job Creation MC (449 IGA beneficiaries), DRR EDRMC (386), RESET Plus Save the Children (281) and EnJOY (98). Of these smaller outputs, it is worth highlighting the DRR EDRMC intervention, as it is part of the 'Decentralisation of Disaster Risk Management in Ethiopia' programme, which – aside from EnJOY – is mainly focused on policy and strategy around resilience rather than programming with direct beneficiaries. However, as part of a livelihood recovery initiative implemented in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP) Region, the project supported 386 beneficiaries with livelihood support related to the production and fattening of oxen and shoats.

Resilience

Nearly 40% of all EUTF funding in Ethiopia is dedicated to strengthening community resilience, largely through improved access to basic services, food security interventions and disaster risk reduction. However, as many resilience-oriented programmes (most notably RESET II) ended in 2020, resilience-related outputs were significantly smaller in S1 2022 than in previous semesters (including S1 and S2 2021, which at the time represented by far the smallest outputs reported to date). However, outputs may start to increase again as Stability & Services Gambella IRC enters its peak implementation period and Stability & Services Gambella IRC II, Stability & Development Tigray Trócaire and RESET Plus Amref II begin reporting outputs as early as S2 2022.

For example, 3,090 basic services were delivered by EUTF-funded projects in Ethiopia in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 2.2), representing just 0.4% of the 826,818 services delivered to date. Most of these services (2,769) were provided by Stability & Services Gambella IRC, which provided sexual and reproductive health (SRH) consultations to both male and female host community members in Agnuak District, Gambella Region.

Similarly, just 6,269 food security assistance beneficiaries were reported in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 2.4), or 0.3% of the 1,996,322 food security assistance beneficiaries reported to date – although this is slightly higher than the lowest ever output reported in S2 2021. Prior to 2021, tens and often hundreds of thousands of food security assistance beneficiaries were reported each semester. The S1 2022 output is entirely attributable to the RESET Plus Innovation Fund, which implemented a range of food security interventions this semester, from the provision of tools and seeds to trainings on conservation and improved animal feed production.

723 staff from local authorities and basic service providers also benefitted from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8) in S1 2022, representing just 2% of the 36,620 staff trained to date. Of the staff supported in S1 2022, 40% (286) were health facility staff or local health authorities trained by Stability & Services Gambella IRC, and 35% (252) were woreda disaster risk management staff trained by the Decentralised Disaster Risk Management in Ethiopia programme in Amhara, Sidama, SNNP and Somali Regions.¹

On the other hand, 23 social infrastructures were built or rehabilitated by EUTF-funded projects in Ethiopia (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis), representing 3% of the 806 infrastructures reported to date. Although this is a relatively small output compared to the early years of implementation of the Ethiopia portfolio, it represents a sizeable increase compared to the twelve infrastructures reported in S1 2021 and the

¹ LISEC Job Creation, Sustainable Reintegration RRS/ARRA, RESET Plus Innovation Fund and RESET Plus Save the Children account for the remaining 25% of the output.

three reported in S2 2021. Furthermore, unlike the two previous semesters, where constructed and rehabilitated infrastructures were only reported by a single project, in S1 2022 three projects contributed to the overall output. These include ten water points constructed by DRR EDRMC, six Pastoral Field Schools equipped and electrified and two solar-powered irrigation pumps installed by the RESET Plus Innovation Fund, and five quarantine centres built by Sustainable Reintegration RRS/ARRA.

5.2.3. 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 5: EUTF common output indicators for Ethiopia, as of June 2022^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	S2 2021	S1 2022	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	8,725	7,551	6,989	1,181	956	6,570	31,972	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	403	519	248	6	253	137	1,566	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	18,832	12,812	5,855	3,813	4,095	2,848	48,255	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	6,314	7,050	4,394	1,479	1,122	3,858	24,217	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	10	2	26	0	17	24	79	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	324	213	231	12	3	23	806	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	466,239	241,017	84,604	4,518	27,350	3,090	826,818	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	63,862	63,600	5,528	0	0	0	132,990	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	654,020	1,235,410	88,951	7,056	4,615	6,269	1,996,322	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	91	55	22	15	12	3	198	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	7,163	5,196	1,849	5	159	2	14,374	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	262,988	263,402	4,853,906	46,677	114,540	74,067	5,615,580	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	12,881	15,486	3,850	2,081	1,600	723	36,620	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	1,841,011	508,446	569,020	0	515,615	41,575	3,475,666	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	353	2,080	0	0	0	0	2,433	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	34,495	36,489	3,885	104	1,162	858	76,993	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	0	67	58	94	14	0	233	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	10	632	39	22	19	0	722	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	2	31	27	0	0	31	91	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	407	1,193	720	230	35	6	2,591	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	23	6	0	0	0	29	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	912	1,199	90	66	50	1,452	3,769	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	286	692	0	0	190	1,243	2,411	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	26	15	42	10	12	13	118	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	30	56	66	59	89	31	331	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	49	41	32	8	9	23	162	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	52	40	39	14	36	12	193	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	651,879	21,282	16,410	20	689,592	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	46,596	803	1,620	351,655	400,674	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	96	0	26	21	143	

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.

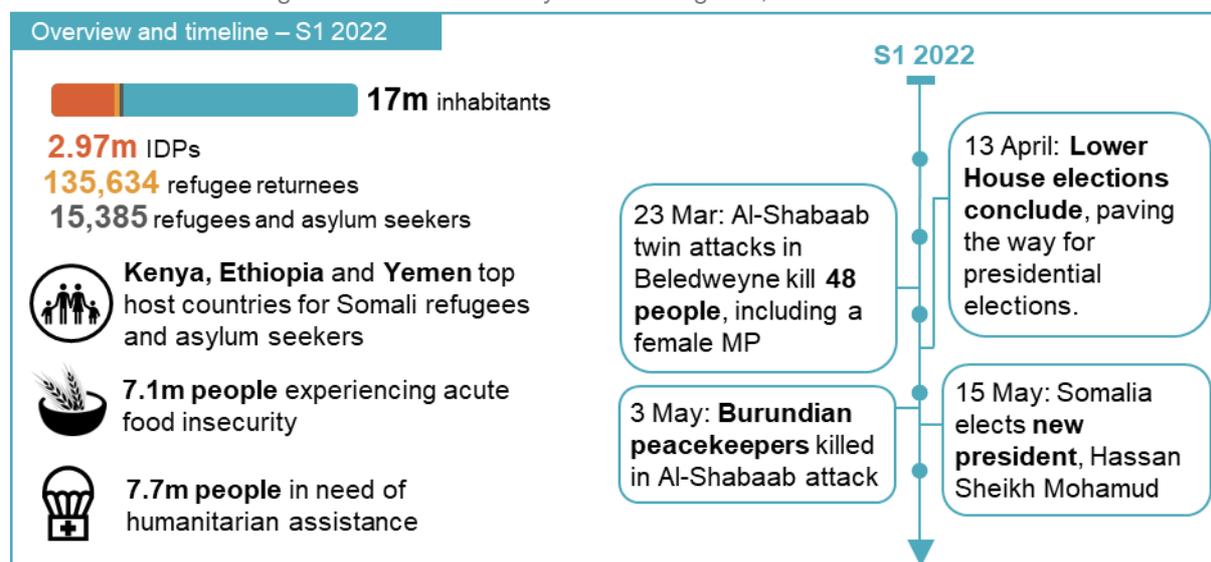
² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2022 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2022 values due to rounding.

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

5.3. SOMALIA

5.3.1. SOMALIA IN S1 2022

Figure 26: Somalia – Key facts and figures, as of June 2022¹



The first half of 2022 saw the conclusion of Somalia’s longest ever electoral cycle, culminating in the election of a new president in mid-May, eighteen months behind schedule. The new president, Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, was declared the winner in the third round of voting by the bicameral Federal Parliament of Somalia. The election of lawmakers, speakers and deputies of both the upper and lower houses of Parliament had also experienced various setbacks and delays due to political wrangling, before finally concluding in April, paving the way for the presidential election.

The delayed elections were a significant destabilising factor in Somalia, leading to an increase in violence and overall insecurity as Al-Shabaab (AS) sought to exploit the political crisis. In January, at least eight people were killed when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device was detonated near the airport in Mogadishu, with AS claiming responsibility for the attack. In one of the group’s deadliest attacks targeting the election process, 48 people were killed in Beledweyne in March – including a female member of parliament – and more than 100 others were wounded. This was followed in early May by another deadly assault on a Burundian African Union (AU) base in Middle Shabelle, which left at least 30 peacekeepers and three civilians dead.² However, in a potential early sign of a more united front following the conclusion of the elections, the Somali National Army (SNA) and local forces repulsed an AS offensive on Bahdo town in Galmudug in mid-June, leaving 70 extremist fighters dead.³

This is Hassan Sheikh Mohamud’s second term as the President of Somalia, having served his first five-year stint from 2012 to 2017. In addition to facing an escalation in militant violence, his new administration takes office amid Somalia’s worst drought crisis in four decades, soaring inflation, and rising fuel and food prices that are an indirect consequence of the current war in Ukraine.⁴

As of June 2022, Somalia’s ongoing drought has left more than 7 million people (over 40 percent of Somalia’s population) acutely food insecure, caused acute water shortages affecting 4.2 million people,

¹ United Nations Population Division, ‘World Population Prospects: 2022 Revision’; UNHCR, ‘Somalia Operational Update’, June 2022; UNICEF, ‘Somalia Humanitarian Situation Report’, June 2022.

² Action on Armed Violence, ‘Explosive Violence in Somalia’, May 2022.

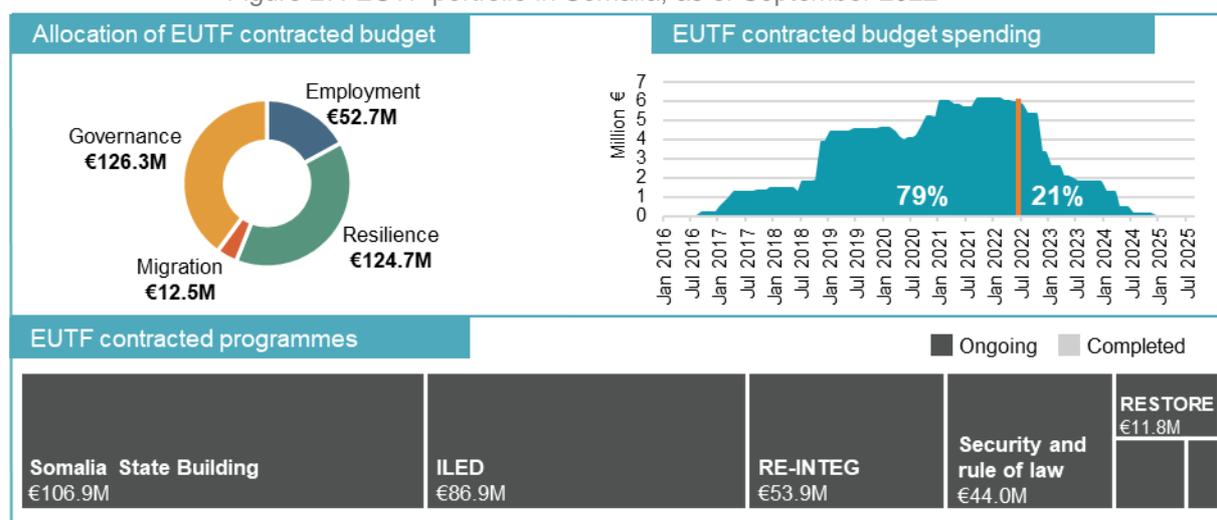
³ Reuters, ‘Somalia Security Forces, Residents Kill 70 Militants in Attack, Says Official’, June 2022.

⁴ According to FAO, for example, Somalia relies on both Ukraine and Russia for around 90% of its wheat imports. FAO, ‘The Importance of Ukraine and the Russian Federation for Global Agricultural Markets and the Risks Associated with the War in Ukraine’, June 2022.

and displaced over 805,000 people.^{1,2} The low rainfall experienced during the March-May rainy season was not enough to alleviate the suffering resulting from three consecutive failed rainy seasons. Indeed, for the first time in five years, over 213,000 people are facing catastrophic levels of food insecurity (Phase 5). The number of children receiving treatment for severe acute malnutrition tripled in the first half of 2022, during which time at least 200 children succumbed to the condition and related medical complications.³ As parts of the country face higher risks of localised famine due to crop and livestock production failure, humanitarian partners are increasingly transitioning from drought response to famine prevention in a bid to avoid the conditions that caused the 2011 famine, which killed over 260,000 people in Somalia alone.

5.3.2. THE EUTF IN SOMALIA

Figure 27: EUTF portfolio in Somalia, as of September 2022^{4,5,6,7}



18% of the EUTF budget in the Horn of Africa has been contracted to 43 projects in Somalia (including three in inception, 22 in implementation, and eighteen completed⁸ projects), for a total of €318M. 40% of the country's funding is allocated to governance, security, and conflict prevention activities (SO4). These consist mostly of institutional support and capacity-building activities (notably through the Somalia State Building project) as well as conflict mitigation efforts and support to the security sector (mainly through the Security and Rule of Law interventions). A further 39% of EUTF funding in Somalia focuses on strengthening resilience (SO2) – especially through activities relating to health, education, housing, legal assistance and protection – with the aim of responding to urgent basic needs and fundamental gaps in service delivery. RE-INTEG, for which only one component is still implementing in this reporting period, is a flagship SO2 programme in Somalia. It accounts for most of the EUTF's support to improving economic and employment opportunities (SO1) in Somalia, an objective to which 17% of the EUTF's Somalia budget is dedicated. The remaining 4% of the EUTF Somalia budget is allocated to activities related to migration management (SO3).⁹

¹ UNOCHA, 'Somalia Drought Response and Famine Prevention Situation Report', June 2022.

² UNICEF, 'Somalia Humanitarian Situation Report', June 2022.

³ Save the Children, 'Somalia: Severe Malnutrition Among Children Soars 300% Since January', July 2022.

⁴ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2022, 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 The programmes not labelled in the 'EUTF contracted programmes' chart are: RESTORE 2 (€9.9M) and Promoting a culture of tolerance (€4.7M).

⁶ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute spending across years of implementation.

⁷ The total contracted funding amount of Somalia has decreased by €6.5M compared to the last report because some completed project budgets have been retroactively adjusted downward since the last report, in order to reflect the actual amount paid after final accounting. In addition, two projects had been erroneously duplicated in the 2021 annual for a total discrepancy of €6.5M.

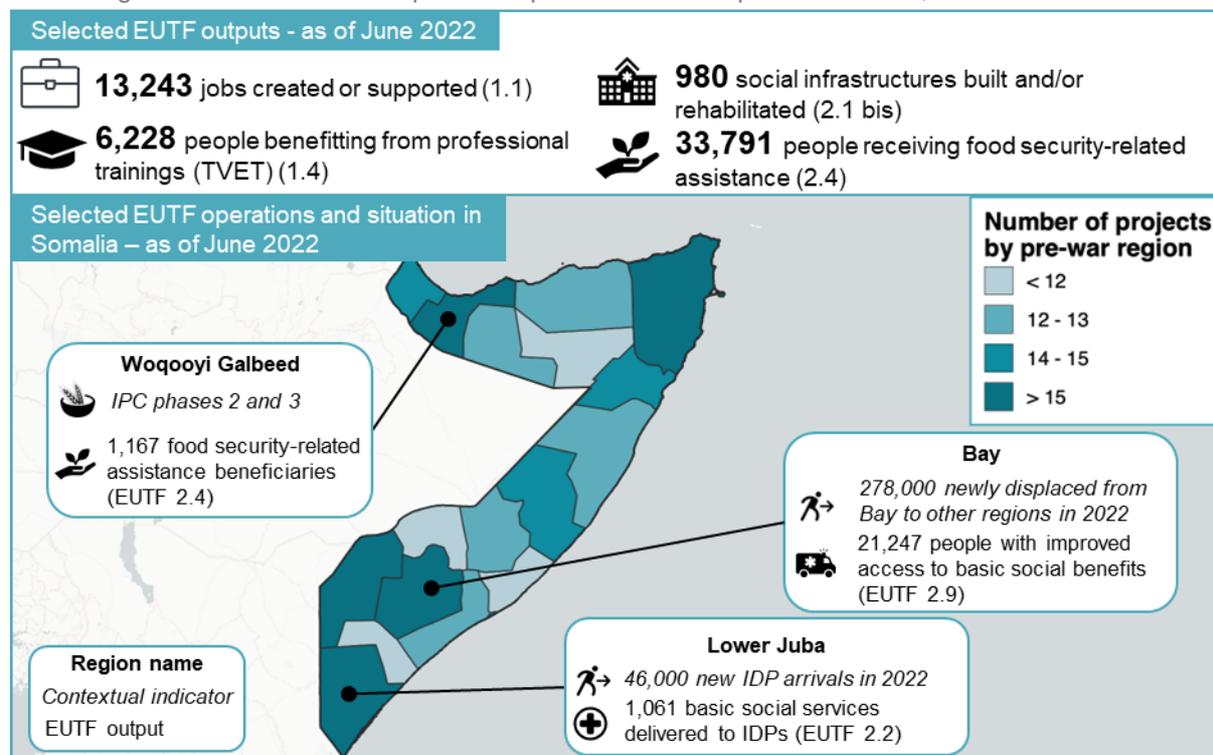
⁸ 'Completed' projects refer to projects whose contracts have ended.

⁹ The remaining 1% (€1.9M) is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

In S1 2022, EUTF-funded projects in Somalia only reported outputs against eight EUTF indicators, compared to thirteen in S2 2021. S1 2022 outputs for five of these eight indicators were significantly lower than in S2 2021, including three that reported their lowest ever biannual outputs. For example, only 235 jobs were created or supported in S1 2022, which is sixteen times fewer jobs than were reported in S2 2021, and the lowest biannual output ever reported against EUTF indicator 1.1 in Somalia. This is attributable to several factors. First, two projects (Security & RoL UNOPS and SRoL UNMPTF JJP) that were responsible for 49% of last semester's outputs did not report any data this semester because their reporting periods do not align with that of the MLS, and therefore data for the first half of 2022 will be collected retroactively for the annual 2022 MLS report. In addition, three projects (COVID-19 Emergency Response WHO, RESTORE 2 DFN and RESTORE 2 WV) reported outputs that were around three times smaller than in S2 2021. The decrease in outputs reported by the COVID-19 Emergency Response WHO project is the reflection of the stabilisation of the COVID-19 pandemic and diminishing urgency of response needs, while the slowdown observed for RESTORE 2 DFN is attributable to it ending in April 2022. Meanwhile, RESTORE 2 WV was supposed to end in December 2021 but was granted a no-cost extension to conduct a few activities with the funds that had not been spent by the initially planned end date.

Moreover, no outputs were reported against SO4-related EUTF indicators this semester, even though most of the EUTF portfolio in Somalia focuses on governance, security, and conflict prevention. However, this is largely due to the limited type of reporting that feasible among projects implementing SO4-oriented interventions. There are eight SO4 priority projects in Somalia, three of which ended in 2020 and 2021. Of the five that are still in implementation, one is a budget support contract and thus reports very minimal outputs to the MLS (Somalia State Building), another is the SRoL UNMPTF (JJP infrast.), which reports qualitatively, and the last two are the Security & RoL UNOPS and SRoL UNMPTF JJP mentioned above, which did not report any S1 2022 data because their reporting schedule is not aligned with that of the MLS.

Figure 28: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Somalia, as of June 2022¹



¹ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, 'Acute Food Insecurity Projection Update March 2022 and April', June 2022; UNHCR, 'Somalia Internal displacement - Displacements Monitored by UNHCR Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN)'. Retrieved on 3 November 2022 at <https://data.unhcr.org/en/dataviz/1?sv=1&geo=192>.

Resilience

In the first half of 2022, Somalia continued to face challenges related to the prevailing drought, which has displaced more than a million people (with women, children and the elderly being the most affected).¹ Moreover, the 2022 Gu rainy season ended in May, earlier than anticipated, with below average to very low rainfall recorded, and almost no rainfall in June. This represents the fourth consecutive failed rainy season since late 2020. A fifth failed rainy season is expected to displace many more families, and famine remains a threat.

Climate-related shocks and ongoing instability in Somalia is driving people into extreme poverty, aggravating food insecurity, causing mass displacement, and deteriorating resilience. An estimated 7.7 million people in the country need humanitarian assistance in 2022, out of a total population of 17 million.² According to the Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment published in 2022, the top four most reported needs are healthcare, food or cash for food, shelter and housing, and livelihood support.³

In response to some of these needs, the EUTF continues to fund food security interventions in Somalia, with a total of 33,791 beneficiaries reported to date and 3,902 in S1 2022 alone (EUTF indicator 2.4). The S1 2022 output is roughly in keeping with results reported in other semesters, falling between the relatively small output reported in S1 2021 (1,141) and the significantly larger output reported in S2 2021 (9,848). Despite ending in April 2022, the RESTORE 2 DFN project was solely responsible for the S1 2022 result, having already accounted for 72% of the total output reported against EUTF indicator 2.4 up to the end of 2021. The majority (83%) of S1 2022 beneficiaries received livestock veterinary services from community animal health workers while the rest received agriculture-related support, including access to quality seeds through community seed banks constructed by the project (10%) and access to irrigation infrastructure (7%). While the gender distribution of the last two semesters' beneficiaries of food security-related assistance was skewed towards men (68% in S1 2021 and 59% in S2 2021), this semester's ratio was almost equal (51% men, 49% women).

Focus box 5: RESTORE 2 DFN's facilitation of access to seeds in Eldahir village, Bari Region

Engineer Mohamed Ali Ismail grew up in the Eldahir village in Somalia's Bari Region. His childhood wish is to feed his family and neighbouring communities by farming basic food crops.

During his studies in civil engineering, Engineer took several agriculture-related courses, and upon his return to Eldahir, he started growing cash and food crops. To support his farming activities, the RESTORE 2 DFN project provided him with eight types of seeds, including cow peas, hot and sweet peppers, onions, melon and watermelon, as well as training him on climate-smart agricultural techniques. Before benefitting from the project's support, Engineer's crops failed repeatedly before harvest time due to insufficient skill. With RESTORE 2 DFN's assistance and the encouragement of friends, family and other farmers, Engineer was able to feed his family of eleven and sell the surplus crops at the market to generate additional income.

EUTF projects also invest in the improvement of infrastructure to facilitate or improve access to basic social services. In S1 2022, 107 such infrastructures were either constructed or rehabilitated, for a total of 980 to date (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). The S1 2022 result is among the three largest biannual outputs reported to date, and is entirely attributable to the RESTORE 2 programme: the World Vision component rehabilitated 53 livelihood assets and established or upgraded sixteen water structures for household, agriculture and livestock consumption, and the DFN project constructed or rehabilitated 38 water infrastructures.

In addition to constructing and rehabilitating basic social infrastructure, EUTF-funded projects in Somalia also help to improve basic service delivery by building the capacity of service providers. Thus,

¹ UNHCR, 'Somalia: Operational Update', August 2022.

² UNHCR, 'International Protection Considerations with Regard to People Fleeing Somalia', September 2022.

³ REACH, 'Somalia 2021 Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA) Bulletin Key Findings', March 2022.

a total of 4,944 staff from various organisations have been trained to date, including 92 in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 2.8). The reason for the relatively low output in S1 2022 is that six out of the nine projects that have reported data against EUTF indicator 2.8 up to now ended in 2020 and 2021. Furthermore, of the three other projects, one (RESTORE 2 DFN) ended in April 2022, which is likely the reason why it only trained ten government staff members in vulnerability assessments, community planning and related subjects to strengthen their capacity on resilience and community contingency. This semester's output was achieved by two projects. The COVID-19 Emergency Response WHO project trained 30 health workers on sample collection, packaging and shipment of infectious substances, as well as twelve laboratory technicians to test for other (non-COVID-19) priority pathogens, and RESTORE 2 WV trained 40 water committee members on the operation and maintenance of water points.

Outcome analysis 4: RESTORE 2 Building Resilience – DFN (RESTORE 2 DFN) – Final evaluation¹

RESTORE 2 DFN		Main targets	
 RESTORE 2 Building Resilience – DFN	 IP: Development Fund of Norway	 Agropastoralist households	
 From July 2018 to April 2022	 Objective: Strengthen the resilience of communities in Somaliland and Puntland by reducing household vulnerabilities caused by climate-related shocks and disasters	 Local and national governments	
 Budget: €4.0M		 Water management and village committees	

RESTORE 2 DFN is the second of the three RESTORE 2 projects to end. Projects under the RESTORE 2 programme have sought to increase community resilience to climate-related shocks. The RESTORE 2 DFN project implemented interventions related to agropastoral production, construction and rehabilitation of water sources, IGAs, and community climate risk assessments and planning in Somaliland (Awdal, Sanaag, Sool, Togdheer and Waqooyi Galbeed Regions) and Puntland (Bari and Nugaal Regions). The end-term evaluation carried out in May 2022 found that **the project had a positive impact on the resilience of vulnerable agropastoral households** in its areas of implementation.

- **Strengthened capacity of communities to prepare for and manage climate-related shocks and disasters:** The community adaptive villages (CAV) model used by the project was found to be effective in increasing communities' understanding and involvement in reducing household vulnerabilities. For instance, the CAVs adopted a participatory and all-inclusive approach¹ to identifying and prioritising climate risks and developing adaptation plans. In addition, the trainings offered to local authorities were thought to have increased their collective capacity to conduct community needs assessments and address the findings. As a result, more than half of the surveyed households (51%) were prepared for climate-related shocks (including 12% who reported themselves to be fully prepared) at endline, although the remaining 49% were still prone to shocks.² More than half of those who reported feeling prepared attributed this stance to diversified income sources and access to water sources, partly thanks to the project's construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructures and IGA interventions.³
- **Improved agricultural production:** 96% of the households interviewed during the endline evaluation had adopted improved livestock management practices (against a target of 56%), compared to 18% at the start of the project. In addition, the proportion of households adopting improved fishing practices increased from 21% at baseline to 74% at endline, surpassing the target of 41%. The project's agropastoral diversification interventions, such

¹ 'All-inclusive' here refers to the fact that relevant governments agencies, women, youth and other stakeholders were all involved in the operationalisation of the approach.

² Baseline data was unavailable.

³ The 49% prone to climate shocks link it to their high dependency on disaster-prone income sources.

as the construction of and support to stocking systems (of grains, seeds and water) and the delivery of trainings on climate-smart agriculture, appropriate seed preservation techniques and improved fishery practices, could have contributed to the high proportion of households adopting agropastoral production techniques.

- **Diversified and/or increased household income:** The project's income-related interventions focused on vulnerable agropastoralist households by supporting them with cash-for-work activities targeting the rehabilitation of livelihood assets (such as feeder roads and water sources), as well as by establishing and supporting self-help groups that provide saving and credit services to their members. The project bolstered the self-help groups by creating linkages with financial institutions and by providing them with training on various topics such as entrepreneurship and financial literacy. As a result, self-help group members were able to save and borrow money to establish and run businesses related to animal fattening, vegetable production and petty trade. The average monthly household income over the year prior to the endline survey was USD 120. Although no baseline income data was available, focus group discussion (FGD) participants confirmed that their monthly income had increased, and the project was successful in providing vulnerable households with skills and resources to start IGA activities and diversify their incomes.

The results described above were reportedly constrained by various challenges. First, the locust invasion in 2019 and successive droughts between 2020 and 2022 may have increased the targeted communities' collective vulnerability to food insecurity. Second, although the CAV model proved to be effective in addressing climate change adaptation and planning, the number of plans that received support (and especially funding) from the regional and national governments remained very low. Furthermore, self-help group members were reluctant to take loans from the formal microcredit enterprises that they had been linked up with by the project (preferring instead to borrow from within the groups themselves), on account of the stringent conditions applied by these institutions, the lack of collateral or access to other mechanisms (such as financial guarantors) to guarantee the loan, and the risk of asset confiscation if they delayed their repayments. Overall, the endline evaluation recommends the implementation of a second phase of the project that builds on the experiences and lessons learned from the current intervention and that will help these communities to protect and consolidate the gains achieved between 2018 and 2022.

Economy and employment

The economy in Somalia is recovering from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, with growth projected at 3% in 2022 and 3.6% in 2023. Some of the contributing factors to this growth include increased private consumption and the recovery of the livestock export trade.¹ However, dedicated policy interventions are required to sustain growth and ensure that the economy returns to its pre-COVID-19 size, including efforts around job creation, ensuring that the most vulnerable are supported in terms of livelihood and food security, and making sure that policy reforms address private sector engagement.² The majority of Somalia's population does not participate in the formal trade and banking sectors, and private investment remains extremely limited. International private sectors are showing interest in investing in the hydrocarbons sector and in Somalia's port infrastructure, but investment efforts have largely been stymied by political disputes aggravated by a lack of government coordination at central and state levels.³

The EUTF portfolio in Somalia aims to provide economic relief and pave the way to economic recovery through various activities related to employment and livelihood creation. EUTF projects in Somalia have created or supported a total of 13,242 jobs (70% male and 29% female),⁴ including 235 in S1 2022

¹ Africa Development Bank Group, 'Somalia Economic Outlook', 2022.

² World Bank, 'Somalia's economy is rebounding from the 'triple shock'', September 2021.

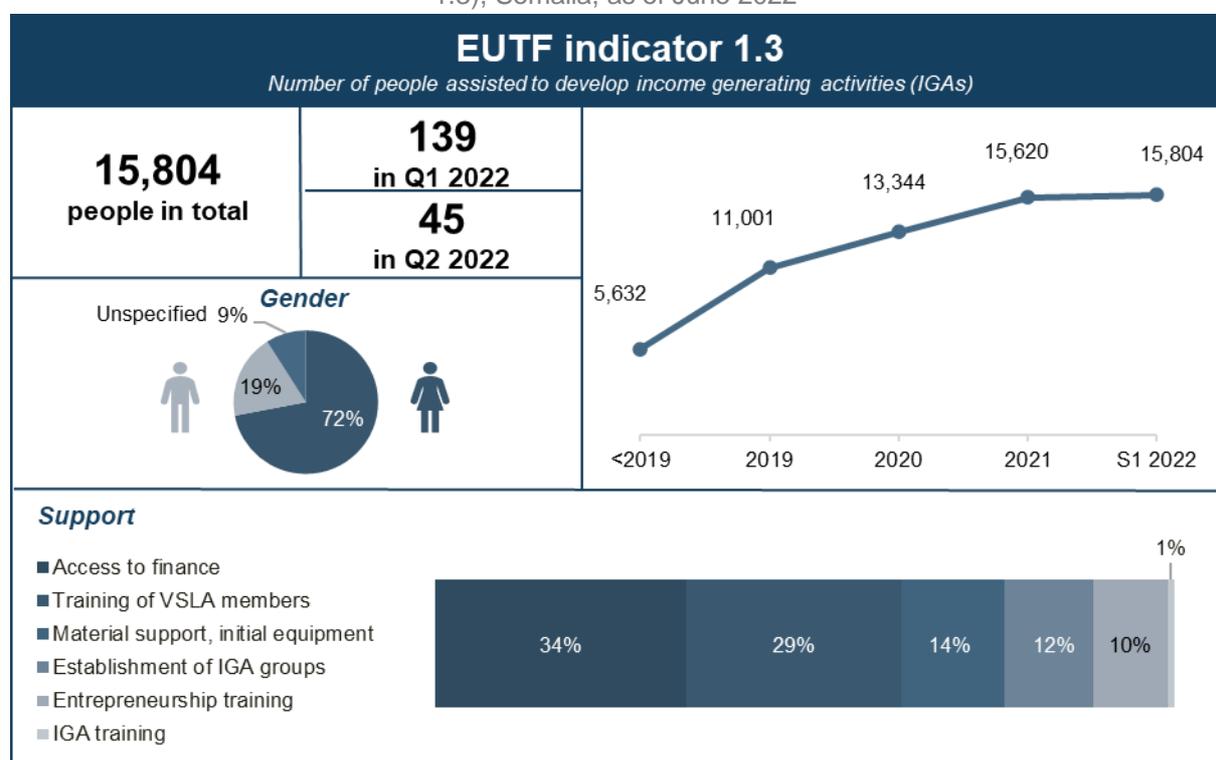
³ Heritage, 'Somalia Economy: Population, GDP, Inflation, Business, Trade, FDI, Corruption', 2022.

⁴ The gender of the remaining 1% beneficiaries is unspecified.

(EUTF indicator 1.1). This constitutes the lowest biannual output ever reported against this indicator in Somalia, which can mainly be explained by the fact that the majority of the jobs supported up to the end of 2021 had been reported by Security & RoL UNOPS, which did not report data to the MLS in S1 2022 due to conflicting reporting schedules (but will do so retroactively), and by projects that ended in 2020 and 2021 (mostly RE-INTEG projects). In S1 2022, RESTORE 2 WV was thus the only contributor to EUTF indicator 1.1. The 235 beneficiaries (54% male, 46% female) of cash for work support were spread across Nugaal (31%), Woqooyi Gaibeed (28%), Sool (21%), Awdal (13%) and Bari (7%).

For the same reasons, outputs related to assisting the development of income-generating activities were also the lowest ever reported this semester, with only 184 beneficiaries reported, or 1% of the 15,804 reported to date (EUTF indicator 1.3). Seven of the projects that had reported data against EUTF indicator 1.3 up to the end of 2021 are now completed, leaving the two RESTORE 2 projects as the only implementing contributors to IGA support, of which only RESTORE 2 DFN reported data in S1 2022. The project trained 150 people, including 42 youths, in business management and production for commercialisation. The remaining 34 beneficiaries were cooperative members trained in improved fishery practices.

Figure 29: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (IGAs) (EUTF indicator 1.3), Somalia, as of June 2022



Finally, only 274 people benefitted from TVET and skills development in S1 2022, for a total of 6,228 people reported to date (EUTF indicator 1.4). The only semester in which fewer outputs were reported for this indicator was S1 2020, when TVET activities were significantly impaired by the COVID-19-related closures of training centres. As in the last four semesters, the S1 2022 progress is entirely attributable to the RESTORE 2 programme, although the combined result of the two components decreased by 76% compared to S2 2021. This is likely due to the DFN project coming to an end in April 2022, and the World Vision component being granted a no-cost extension to conduct the last activities that could be accommodated with the available savings remaining after the initial end date of December 2021. The majority of individuals reported this semester benefitted from trainings in livestock management practices (51%) and climate smart agriculture techniques (38%).¹

¹ The remaining 11% were youths benefitting from TVET in unspecified subjects.

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 2022^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	S2 2021	S1 2022	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	4,118	2,944	1,714	449	3,782	235	13,243	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	211	16	110	0	25	0	362	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	5,632	5,369	2,343	1,294	982	184	15,804	
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	1,297	1,063	1,377	697	1,520	274	6,228	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	20	4	0	0	0	0	24	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	4	14	12	0	12	56	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	136	142	436	125	34	107	980	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	93,947	68,604	29,402	6,092	8,791	0	206,836	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	203	2,956	90	930	0	0	4,179	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	2,225	6,287	10,388	1,141	9,848	3,902	33,791	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	28	0	61	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	13	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	79,783	50,011	284,511	1,294	0	0	415,599	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1,885	1,264	895	235	573	92	4,944	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	249,539	118,970	207,736	0	0	0	576,245	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	36,970	0	0	0	0	0	36,970	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	3,453	1,434	0	0	0	0	4,887	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	3,955	0	0	0	0	0	3,955	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from post-arrival assistance	24,031	0	0	0	0	0	24,031	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	3,636	353	39	0	0	0	4,028	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	28	0	0	0	0	0	28	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	201	0	0	0	0	0	201	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	0	2	3	2	0	0	7	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	4	0	0	0	0	6	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,872	2,243	224	0	95	0	4,434	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	2,381	1,289	681	181	50	0	4,582	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	63	85	84	8	4	0	244	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	55	23	19	8	33	0	138	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	41	18	21	6	6	6	98	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	16	13	2	0	0	0	31	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	72,007	0	0	0	72,007	
6.3 Number of entities benefiting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	

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.

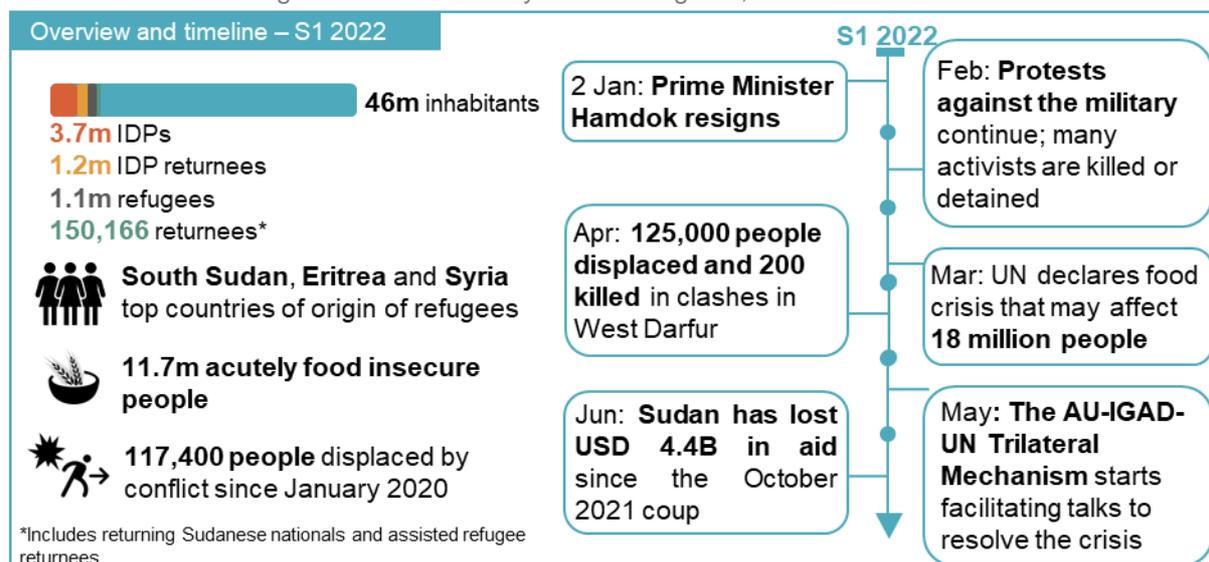
² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2022 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2022 values due to rounding.

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

5.4. SUDAN

5.4.1. SUDAN IN S1 2022

Figure 30: Sudan – Key facts and figures, as of June 2022¹



The year 2022 in Sudan opened with the resignation of Prime Minister Hamdok as the large-scale public demonstration movement dubbed the ‘Marches of the Millions’ spread across Sudan and faced violent suppression by security forces in the form of tear gas, live ammunition and hundreds of detentions.² Meanwhile, intercommunal conflicts continued to plague different regions of the country, especially West Darfur, where severe violence displaced 125,000 people and claimed the lives of at least 200 individuals in April.³ Although the national state of emergency was lifted in May and Sudanese authorities started releasing demonstrators, more killings were reported in June as popular resistance to the military junta escalated.⁴ The political turmoil left a vacuum in which banditry and insecurity increased, especially in Darfur and Kordofan where hundreds were killed and thousands displaced by armed groups and intercommunal clashes. Despite little appetite for compromise, between Sudanese stakeholders, facilitated by the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan, the African Union, and IGAD Trilateral Mechanism, commenced in May. In parallel, however, the reporting period saw food insecurity trends intensify substantially, due to surging fuel and food prices exacerbated by Sudan’s dependence on wheat imports from Russia and Ukraine, as well as by lower-than-average harvests resulting from changing climatic conditions.⁵ Furthermore, the Sudanese Pound continued its downward spiral against international currencies, with the annual inflation rate reaching 148% in June.⁶

¹ UNFPA, ‘World Population Dashboard – Sudan’. Retrieved on 27 September 2022 at <https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/SD>; UNHCR, ‘Sudan Population Dashboard – Overview of Refugees and Asylum-seekers in Sudan as of 30 June 2022’, 19 July 2022; IOM DTM, ‘Mobility Tracking Sudan Round Four’, 13 July 2022; UNOCHA, ‘Sudan Humanitarian Update No. 06’, June 2022. Dabanga, ‘Sudan timeline January-March 2022: Political turmoil, lawlessness as attempts to revive democratic transition collapse’, 19 May 2022; Dabanga, ‘Sudan timeline April - June 2022: Popular resistance to junta escalates, banditry and intercommunal strife in Darfur and across Sudan as 15 million face hunger’, 31 July 2022; Dabanga, ‘OCHA: 125,000 people are still displaced after West Darfur violence’, 10 June 2022; Dabanga, ‘UN agencies: Food crisis looming for 18 million in Sudan’, 23 March 2022; WFP, ‘Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) – Sudan, Summary report Q1 2022’, June 2022.

² Dabanga, ‘Sudan timeline January-March 2022: Political turmoil, lawlessness as attempts to revive democratic transition collapse’, 19 May 2022.

³ Dabanga, ‘OCHA: 125,000 people are still displaced after West Darfur violence’, 10 June 2022.

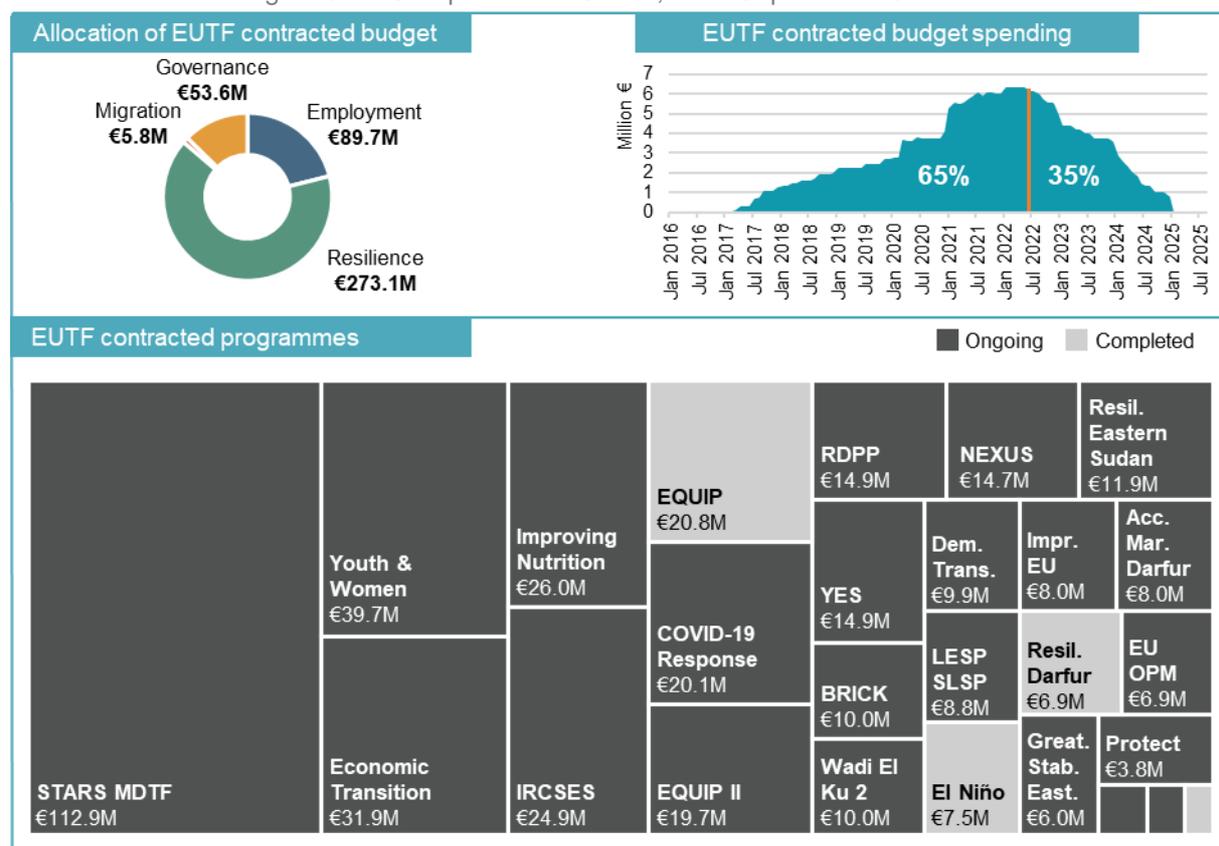
⁴ Dabanga, ‘Sudan timeline April - June 2022: Popular resistance to junta escalates, banditry and intercommunal strife in Darfur and across Sudan as 15 million face hunger’, 31 July 2022.

⁵ Refugee Consultation Forum, ‘Sudan 2022 Country Refugee Response Plan - Mid -Year Report’, 20 September 2022.

⁶ WFP, ‘WFP Market Monitor – Sudan: July 2022’, 14 August 2022.

5.4.2. THE EUTF IN SUDAN

Figure 31: EUTF portfolio in Sudan, as of September 2022^{1,2,3,4}



Since 2020, Sudan has accounted for the largest portion of contracted EUTF funding in the HoA, with €442M as of June 2022. This amount is distributed across a total of 49 projects, including two in inception, 32 in implementation, and fifteen that are completed.⁵ As the Sudanese government has not signed the 2005 and 2010 revisions of the Cotonou Agreement,⁶ most EU funding accruing to Sudan is channelled through the EUTF.⁷ Sudan is also the country with the largest proportion (35%) of contracted budget still to be spent.⁸ 62% of funding in Sudan is allocated to resilience building (SO2), followed by improving economic and employment opportunities (SO1, 20%) and governance, security and conflict prevention (SO4, 12%), with a further 1% allocated to strengthening migration management (SO3).⁹ To implement its strategic focus on SO2 in Sudan, the EUTF invests in a broad array of themes: food security and nutrition (addressed through WFP’s Improving Nutrition and Access to Markets, amongst others), education (mainly through IRCSSES and the two phases of the EQUIP programme), health (including through the COVID-19 Response and NEXUS programmes), and livelihoods (such as the

¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2022, 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 The programmes not labelled in the ‘EUTF contracted programmes’ chart are: Social Protection System in Sudan ILO (€1.8M), Technical Cooperation Facility for Sudan (€1.3M), and S3M (€1.0M, completed).

³ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

⁴ The total contracted funding amount of Sudan has decreased by less than €1M compared to the last report because some completed project budgets have been retroactively adjusted downward since the last report, in order to reflect the actual amount paid after final accounting.

⁵ ‘Completed’ projects refer to projects whose contracts have ended.

⁶ The European Commission has proposed to ask for an extension of the Agreement to 31 December 2022. European Parliament, ‘Legislative train - Signature and conclusion of the new agreement between the EU and the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP-EU post-Cotonou)/2021-06’, June 2022.

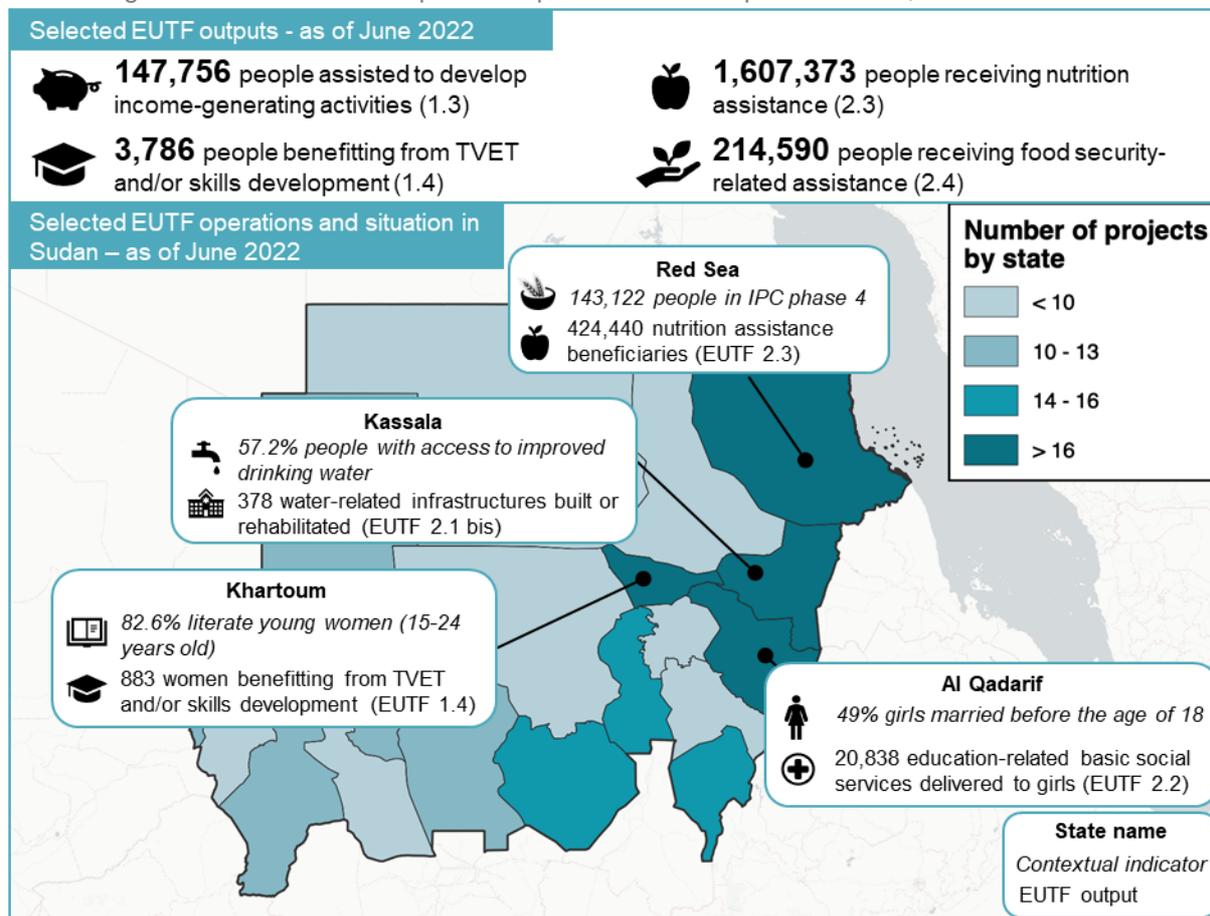
⁷ Funding for civil society-, democracy- and human rights-related programmes is additional to EUTF funding.

⁸ This is an estimate based on the assumption that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

⁹ The remaining 5% (€20M) is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

BRICK programme). SO1 interventions often target women and youths, as demonstrated by the Youth & Women and YES programmes. In recent years, the EUTF's Sudan portfolio has sought to back the political and economic transition, but this support has been negatively impacted by the coup d'état that took place in October 2021.

Figure 32: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Sudan, as of June 2022¹



Food security and nutrition

Between April and May, an estimated 9.6 million persons were highly food insecure (classified as being in IPC Phases 3 and 4), and the number is expected to rise to 11.7 million between June and September 2022.² Malnutrition has affected South Sudanese refugee communities in particular in S1 2022,³ and more generally contributed to increased morbidity and mortality risks among children under five years old.⁴ Around four million children under five and pregnant and nursing women are estimated to be acutely malnourished, and in eleven out of Sudan's eighteen states, the prevalence of global acute malnutrition is equal to or above WHO's emergency threshold of 15% of children with acute malnutrition.⁵

In S1 2022, 37,698 people received food security-related assistance in Sudan, for a total of 214,590 beneficiaries to date (EUTF indicator 2.4). This semester's output is more than twice as large as the one reported last semester (S2 2021), and represents the largest biannual output ever reported under this indicator in Sudan. In S1 2022, beneficiaries were spread across the four Darfuri states (76%)

¹ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, 'Sudan: Acute Food Insecurity Situation April - May 2022', June 2022; UNOCHA, 'OCHA Sudan: Gedaref State Profile', September 2022; UNOCHA, 'OCHA Sudan: Kassala State Profile', September 2022; UNOCHA, 'OCHA Sudan: Khartoum State Profile', September 2022.

² Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, 'Sudan: Acute Food Insecurity Situation April - May 2022', June 2022.

³ Refugee Consultation Forum, 'Sudan 2022 Country Refugee Response Plan - Mid-Year Report', 20 September 2022.

⁴ UNOCHA, 'Sudan: Periodic Monitoring Report (January - June 2022)', 15 August 2022.

⁵ Ibid.

and West Kordofan (24%), with a slightly higher proportion of women reached compared to men (53% and 47%, respectively). Most of the beneficiaries received agriculture-related support in the form of farming inputs and tools (61%), irrigation or water access (25%), and training on agricultural practices (9%). Another 5% received disease surveillance services from community animal health workers, or benefitted from the distribution of ploughs and carts. Three projects contributed to the S1 2022 achievement: 50% of the outputs were attributable to Access to Markets Darfur WFP, 26% were reported by Wadi El Ku UNEP, and the remaining 24% were contributed by BRICK Concern.

Focus box 6: Women farmer groups supported by Wadi El Ku UNEP in North Darfur¹

Darfurian women in the El Fasher area constitute around 65% of the local population and play a critical role in domestic and on-farm work. Nevertheless, they are still largely excluded from owning land, have limited access to information, loans and credit, and are rarely able to participate in decision-making in the public sphere. In addition, conflicts caused by environmental degradation and climate change in North Darfur further marginalise women, as they are forced to travel longer distances to fetch water, thus becoming more vulnerable to physical violence. Conflicts also push some women to join armed forces or become the primary household earners.

To support women to access micro-finance and start income-generating activities that exploit market chain gaps, the Wadi El Ku UNEP project established five women farmer groups, each comprising ten women from different villages in North Darfur. It provided them with assets and services, such as access to land, ploughs, and climate-resilient agricultural packages containing on-farm extension support throughout the season. To get the most value out of their products, the women decided to wait until April 2022 to sell them. 'We have acquired new agricultural skills and practices throughout the season, and we are committed to training other women during the next season', they added. They also emphasised that their farm became an example and a learning platform for the rest of the farmers nearby.

Photo 2: A women's group in Bahr-Umdurman whose income and nutrition have improved thanks to Wadi El Ku UNEP's provision of training and technical inputs



While EUTF-funded projects reached an unprecedented number of people with food security-related assistance, their provision of nutrition-related support benefitted 102,492 people, or 25% fewer people than in S2 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.3). The number of people receiving malnutrition treatments remained approximately the same between S2 2021 and S1 2022 and the number of beneficiaries of nutrition supplies fell by just 9%, but malnutrition screenings (all provided by BRICK Concern in both S2 2021 and S1 2022) decreased by 61%. This is because the project focused on nutrition and health activities during the first year of implementation, and its outputs reported against EUTF indicator 2.3 thus progressively declined over the second and third years as its focus shifted to food security and income-generating activities. 89% of this semester's beneficiaries consisted of children under five years old, and 11% were PLWs located in Kassala (40%), Al Qadarif (33%) and West Kordofan (27%). The same three projects that contributed to the S2 2021 output were responsible for this semester's results: Improving Nutrition WFP (73%), BRICK Concern (20%) and BRICK UNICEF (7%).

¹ Photo credit: UNEP Sudan.

Education

The education sector in Sudan is struggling to recover from the COVID-19-related school closures, and even more so in 2022 as overall development funding has decreased compared to previous years. As of June 2022, 3.2 million conflict-affected or otherwise vulnerable children in Sudan needed humanitarian support to continue or return to education.¹ Some positive results for refugee student communities were observed, including a 95.6% success rate of South Sudanese refugee children sitting the primary school national exams to complete the 2021-2022 school year in White Nile.² However, education enrolment rates remained low: in the 2021-2022 academic year, only 26% of primary school-aged South Sudanese refugee children were enrolled in school. For secondary school-aged children, enrolment was as low as 3%.³

The S1 2022 data indicates a drop in all education-related outputs in Sudan compared to S2 2021. The number of education-related basic social services delivered (4,203) was the lowest ever reported in a semester and represents a 96% decrease compared to S2 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.2). This can partly be explained by the fact that only two projects reported education-related outputs under EUTF indicator 2.2 in S1 2022: one of them was EQUIP I-LEARN UNICEF, which ended in May 2022 and thus reported 47% fewer outputs this semester compared to the last. As this project came to a close, so did the entire EQUIP programme; however, its second phase, EQUIP 2, is ongoing and consists of three projects. The Save the Children component of the EQUIP 2 programme is the other project that contributed to this semester's provision of education-related basic social services, although on a lesser scale than in S2 2021. Last semester, 96% of the project's output consisted in an initial and substantial distribution of school equipment and supplies, covering the majority of targeted schools.

The majority of beneficiaries receiving education-related services, both this semester and historically, are host community members (98%) and IDPs (2%). However, the gender distribution shifted this semester in favour of girls, who represented 47% of beneficiaries up to the end of 2021, and 57% this semester. The Expertise France component of the programme designed an initial version of a national in-service teacher training plan, which considers the specificities of the seven states of intervention and will be used by Sudanese ministries to ensure the sustainability of in-service training, and also supported the harmonisation and endorsement of the national teacher qualification framework (EUTF indicator 4.6). The project also launched the first phase of a cascade training aimed at enhancing the professional and disciplinary skills of both in-service and pre-service master trainers, who will then conduct trainings of trainers during the second phase of the project. To that end, the project organised several two-week workshops on science, English, history and Arabic for participants coming from all eighteen states of Sudan. The trainees will be counted once they complete the full training session.

The third EQUIP 2 project (EQUIP 2 SOFRECO) did not report data against any EUTF indicators in S1 2022, as it relies on daily interactions with representatives from the Ministry of Education and was therefore deeply affected by the coup. Despite this setback, EQUIP 2 SOFRECO ensured continued cooperation between educational partners by organising the National EQUIP Partners Exchange meeting, an occasion for all EQUIP 2 partners to share their visions for and opinions about the status of the education sector in Sudan. Since the project was no longer authorised to involve the ministries in the implementation of the programme's activities, it managed to establish a dialogue with teacher training centres at national and state levels instead.

Meanwhile, the IRCSES project reported data for the first time by providing incentives to 154 teachers to ensure the continuity of education services for refugee children in South Darfur and South Kordofan (EUTF indicator 1.1).

¹ UNOCHA, 'Sudan: Periodic Monitoring Report (January - June 2022)', 15 August 2022.

² Refugee Consultation Forum, 'Sudan 2022 Country Refugee Response Plan - Mid -Year Report', 20 September 2022.

³ Ibid.

EQUIP ISTEP BC		Main targets	
 In-Service Teacher Development Project	 IP: British Council	 School-aged children, especially:	 Migrants
 From February 2018 to October 2021	 Objective: Improve equitable access to quality primary education of children in Sudan	 IDPs	 Refugees
 Budget: €3.6M		 Girls	

EQUIP ISTEP BC is the fourth out of five EQUIP projects to come to an end; the last component, implemented by UNICEF, ended in May 2022 and its final report is pending at the time of drafting this report. EQUIP BC focused on in-service teacher development for basic schoolteachers of the new science, maths and English curriculum in seven states of Sudan: Blue Nile, Al Qadarif, Kassala, Khartoum, Red Sea, South Kordofan and White Nile.

Although baseline, current and target values will be reported at consortium level, EQUIP ISTEP BC also reported on its own outcomes, notably through two key performance indicators:

- Lessons reaching acceptable standard:** The final evaluation indicates that **90% of observed lessons reached an acceptable standard (scoring 50% or above) by the end of the project, compared to 40% at baseline.** The result thus exceeds the target, which had initially been set at 60%. Most of the progress had already been achieved two years into project implementation, as the percentage at midline had already increased to 88%.
- Teachers receiving individual feedback:** **At endline, 50% of teachers were receiving individual feedback from inspectors, against 39% at baseline.** The project thus precisely met the target it had set for this specific indicator. However, when the three subjects (English, maths and science) were considered separately, the target was exceeded for English, and not met for maths and science, although the report emphasises that the frequency of inspector visits was significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, political unrest and other disruptions.

The final evaluation report provides further data to describe these findings, including:

- Standards of lessons in mixed compared to single sex schools:** **79% of lessons observed at mixed schools met acceptable standards compared to 92% at single sex schools,** likely due to the tendency of mixed schools to be located in remote areas with low population density.
- Lesson observation scores by subject areas:** **The largest improvements were observed in the quality of English lessons,** although endline scores for English lessons (approximately 65%) remained below the scores for maths (80%) and science (78%). This is because at baseline the mean scores for English lessons were lower (approximately 35%) than for the two other subjects (52% for maths and 53% for science), either due to English observers being more stringent, or to the quality of teaching of English being poorer because of teachers' lack of fluency in English.
- Teacher observation by an inspector in the last year:** **At endline, only 67% of teachers reported having been observed by an inspector in the last year. This is well below the baseline value of 86%.** However, **of the teachers observed by an inspector in the previous year, it is likely that a far greater proportion were receiving individualised feedback than at baseline.** Based on these observations, the final evaluation concludes that inspector behaviour has changed over the course of the project lifetime, from giving generalised feedback to all teachers during school visits to providing individual advice to teachers whose lessons they have observed.

In sum, the project contributed to a wider range of subjects and specific skills being taught well. Teaching became more inclusive, and **this had a positive impact beyond the classrooms as it catalysed more inclusive behaviours within schools and communities.**

In addition, the findings indicate that training in **English may have been more impactful than in science and maths.** This is unsurprising given the British Council's long experience of improving English teaching and the strong cadre of English teaching facilitators that it had already developed in Sudan prior to the start of this project.

In terms of gender, the results for female and male teachers were very similar in most cases. **Still, pre- and post-test assessment data reveals that female teachers may have benefitted more than male teachers from the training sessions:** female teachers demonstrated significantly greater improvement in English language, English pedagogy and mathematics assessment results than their male peers. In science, female teachers had significantly higher scores in the pre-test and showed a similar level of improvement to their male peers in the post-test.

Health

With one of the highest COVID-19 case fatality ratios in the world (7.8%) and a vaccination coverage of only 11%, Sudan continued to be severely affected by the pandemic in the first semester of 2022. Furthermore, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO), multiple outbreaks of emerging infectious diseases that were reported in 2021 carried on into 2022, including hepatitis E virus, dengue fever, malaria and measles.¹ According to UNOCHA, intercommunal conflict-induced displacement, especially in Darfur, remains one of the main health needs in Sudan: a primary health care centre or a mobile facility is needed for every 10,000 displaced people.² However, the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview estimates that about 81% of the population does not have access to a functional health centre within a two-hour walk from their home.³

In S1 2022, 166,713 health-related basic social services were delivered in Sudan, or 8% of the 1,991,200 services delivered to date (EUTF indicator 2.2). Refugees in Kassala, Al Qadarif and West Kordofan comprised the majority (44%) of beneficiaries, followed by host community members in West Kordofan, North Darfur, Northern and Khartoum States (26%), and 2% were IDPs and migrants in transit located across West Kordofan, North Darfur, Khartoum, Red Sea, Northern and River Nile States.⁴ The BRICK programme contributed 56% of this semester's total output, followed by the Resilience East SD AICS project (41%). These interventions offered a combined total of 105,627 primary health care (PHC) services, which represent the majority (63%) of the health-related outputs reported under EUTF indicator 2.2 in Sudan in S1 2022. Other activities included the provision of primary and secondary health services (15% of the S1 2022 result) and vaccination services (13%), as well as sexual and reproductive health services (6%).⁵ In addition, HealthPro GOAL and PROTECT Danish Red Cross together stood for 3% of this semester's result: the former offered subsidies for medication to IDPs and host communities in North Darfur, and the latter facilitated the provision of health care services by Ministry of Health medical teams and of health insurance to migrants in transit and host communities across Khartoum, Northern State, Red Sea and River Nile.

In parallel, EUTF-funded projects trained 682 staff members working in the health sector in Sudan, adding up to a total of 3,505 people trained to date (EUTF indicator 2.8). While this constitutes a 21% decline compared to last semester, it is still among the three largest biannual health-related outputs reported against this indicator in Sudan. 70% of the S1 2022 beneficiaries were service providers such as community health extension workers, doctors and medical students, midwives and health and

¹ WHO, 'WHO EMRO Weekly Epidemiological Monitor: Volume 15; Issue no 12', 20 March 2022.

² UNOCHA, 'Sudan: Periodic Monitoring Report (January - June 2022)', 15 August 2022.

³ UNOCHA, 'Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022', December 2021.

⁴ The migration status of 28% of beneficiaries was unspecified.

⁵ The facilitation of access to HIV/AIDS voluntary counselling and testing also represented less than 1% of the health-related basic services reported in S1 2022.

nutrition staff, while 28% were volunteers and 2% were NGO staff. Over half of this semester's output was reported by Resilience East SD AICS, which mainly provided on-the-job training to frontline health workers as well as training to community volunteers on screening and prevention services for migrants, refugees and IDPs. The HealthPro programme contributed another 24% of the S1 2022 achievement: the AICS component facilitated trainings on reproductive health, emergency obstetric care and other health-related subjects for 127 people, and the GOAL project trained 37 health staff to improve PHC provision and NGO staff in health prevention approaches. An additional 21% of the semester output was reported by BRICK Concern, which trained 141 people on a range of subjects, including mid-upper arm circumference screening, community management of acute malnutrition and integrated management of new-born and childhood illness. The last 4% was attributed to the Youth & Women WE-RISE AICS project (jointly implemented by AICS and UN Women), which offered trainings to 27 people on the clinical management of rape survivors.

Economy

In the eight months following the October 2021 coup, Sudan recorded a loss of USD 4.4B in aid from the international community.¹ During this critical state of play, EUTF-funded projects managed to continue supporting the creation of employment opportunities for people in Sudan. In fact, their cumulative efforts produced the largest biannual outputs ever reported against two different employment-related EUTF indicators.

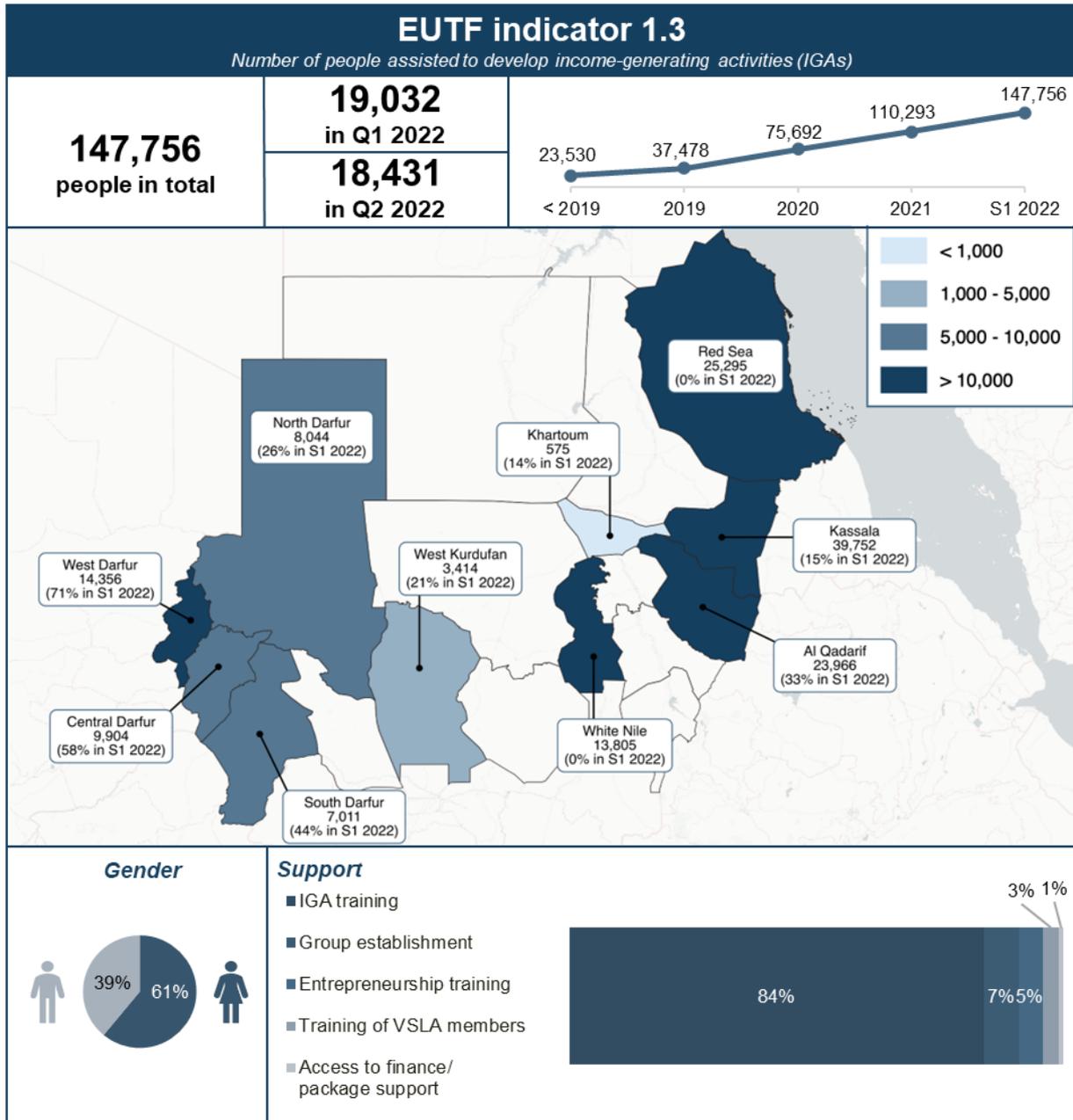
Firstly, they assisted 37,463 people to develop income-generating activities, thus representing 25% of the 147,756 beneficiaries reported to date (EUTF indicator 1.3). This semester's IGA beneficiaries, 57% of whom were women, received support in the fields of agriculture (92%) and financial capacity building, business development, entrepreneurship and/or VSLAs (8%).² A large majority (87%)³ of the S1 2022 result was achieved by the two WFP-implemented flagship projects: Access to Markets Darfur, which trained 18,960 smallholder farmers on post-harvest loss reduction techniques (64% of whom were women), and Improving Nutrition, which trained and/or provided non-food tools to 14,000 people (40% of whom were women).

¹ WFP, 'WFP Market Monitor – Sudan: July 2022', 14 August 2022.

² Less than 1% also worked in the industrial and semi-industrial production activities, as well as the services fields.

³ Another 7% was achieved by HealthPro GOAL, 4% by IMPROVE-EU GIZ, 2% by BRICK Concern and less than 1% by EPKS GIZ and RDPP UNIDO.

Figure 33: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (IGAs) (EUTF indicator 1.3), Sudan, as of June 2022



Secondly, EUTF projects supported 1,872 people with TVET and/or skills development in S1 2022 (including 44% hosts, 26% IDPs and 12% refugees),¹ corresponding to half of the 3,786 beneficiaries reported to date (EUTF indicator 1.4). In addition, 76% of the people supported with TVET in S1 2022 received competency-based training by RDPP UNIDO in the fields of services (64%), construction (21%), and industrial and semi-industrial production activities (15%). Another 14% was attributed to two GIZ projects, including 8% of training for trainers (provided by YES) and 6% labour market-oriented training (delivered by EPKS). The last 4% were young people receiving skills training through apprenticeship organised by BRICK Concern.

¹ The migration of the remaining 18% is unspecified.

Governance

Following the political events of 25 October 2021, the EU ceased all engagements with the government, and together with the Troika (Norway, the United Kingdom, and the United States), released a statement in January 2022 declaring that they 'will not support a Prime Minister or government appointed without the involvement of a broad range of civilian stakeholders'.¹

As a consequence, progress on most governance-related EUTF-funded workstreams was hindered during the reporting period, and it remains unlikely that re-engagement with the government will be possible in the near future. The Sudan Family Support Programme, supported by the Sudan Transition And Recovery Support multi-donor trust fund (STARS MDTF), was paused after the coup and did not reach new beneficiaries in S1 2022. Moving forward, the STARS MDTF will fund the Sudan Emergency Safety Nets project, which aims to provide cash transfers and food to two million food insecure beneficiaries in eleven states in Sudan, based on an agreement signed between the World Bank and WFP in July 2022.

Similarly, both components of the Economic Transition programme, as well as the EU OPM and Social Protection System ILO projects, had to suspend most of their interventions; some revised their activity plans to prepare for re-engagement if and when the opportunity arises. The only governance-related project that was able to report outputs in S1 2022 was the Sudan Democratic Transition HRO project, which also continued to produce all results reported under EUTF indicator 4.2 in Sudan: it trained 211 CSO, government, security, military and judicial staff members on human rights-related subjects, including monitoring violations and abuses. Other notable S1 2022 outputs include the launch of five human rights-related forums and networks (EUTF indicator 5.1) and the development of a national SOP for the prevention of and response to GBV in Sudan (EUTF indicator 4.6).

¹ European Union External Action, 'Sudan: Statement by the European Union and the Troika', 4 January 2022.

5.4.3. 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 7: EUTF common output indicators for Sudan, as of June 2022^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	S2 2021	S1 2022	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	3,181	3,580	2,299	3,862	2,477	1,225	16,623	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	56	104	5	18	5	44	232	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	23,530	13,949	38,213	21,449	13,153	37,463	147,756	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	214	416	303	225	756	1,872	3,786	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	71	87	548	62	1,113	975	2,856	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	202,146	537,803	379,453	577,288	403,561	173,153	2,273,405	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	724,357	167,046	263,583	213,636	136,259	102,492	1,607,373	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	53,354	47,127	29,443	28,815	18,153	37,698	214,590	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	0	0	0	0	5	30	35	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	7,121	1,289	3,371	1,594	492	122	13,989	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	59,874	217,553	590,614	151,029	499,113	132,286	1,650,469	
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	6,873	5,523	2,196	38,655	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	427,396	136,939	87,780	3,446,515	1,387,076	50,180	5,535,886	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	5,236	2,214	2,613	897	1,714	849	13,523	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	0	0	0	411	627	1,378	2,416	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	4	2	1	0	0	0	7	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	115	2	5	0	0	0	122	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	0	360	1,770	0	0	2,130	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	0	347	59	65	203	211	885	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	74	0	0	0	278	26	378	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	1	22	10	6	10	16	65	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	90	167	5	181	21	63	527	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	12	15	22	17	15	51	132	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	14	15	34	9	15	6	93	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	7,526	1,227	12,750	0	21,503	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	2,102	0	0	0	2,102	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	168	1,423	4	2	1,597	

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.

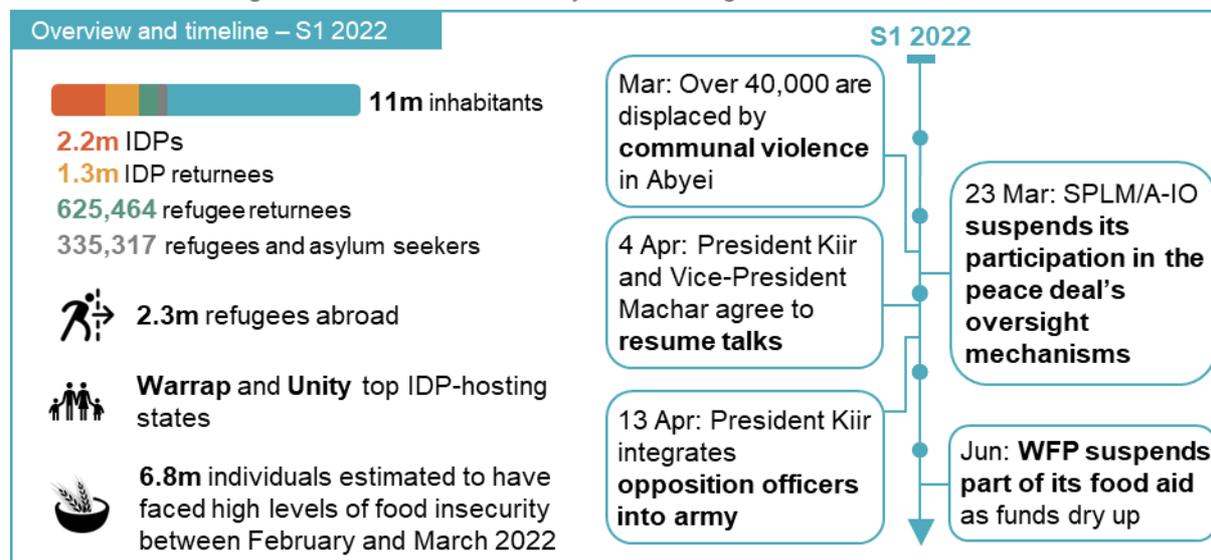
² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2022 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2022 values due to rounding.

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 2022

Figure 34: South Sudan – Key facts and figures, as of June 2022¹



The first semester of 2022 in South Sudan was marked by continued insecurity, challenges in the implementation of the 2018 peace agreement and a prolonged food crisis. 2021 had seen the reconstitution of the national legislative assembly and State assemblies in accordance with the peace deal, as well as the beginning of the constitution-making process, but progress on the security arrangements as well as on the organisation of the national elections, which are outlined in the peace agreement, had been slower. In December 2021, the interim Chair of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, Charles Tai Gituai, warned of the growing frustrations of citizens over the lack of significant progress.

From January to March 2022, the government's forces regularly clashed with the SPLA-IO forces, led by the First Vice President Riek Machar, in Upper Nile and Unity States. Several clashes between the SPLA-IO and the breakaway Kitwang faction, which was integrated into the peace agreement in January, were also reported in early 2022. On 23 March 2022, the SPLA-IO declared that they were withdrawing from the peace process's monitoring mechanism.²

In April 2022, President Salva Kiir and opposition leader Machar resumed talks and declared a ceasefire. Kiir also announced the integration of opposition officers into the command of the army. Under a Sudanese-brokered security deal, Kiir's forces received 60% of key leadership posts in national security institutions, while the SPLA-IO and South Sudan Opposition Alliance took the remaining 40%. Opposition parties and international partners welcomed this move, although the unification of the armies remained incomplete at the end of the reporting period and could continue to be a source of tension in the future.

¹ IOM DTM, 'South Sudan - Mobility Tracking Round 12: Baseline locations', July 2022; UNHCR, 'UNHCR Data Portal – Situation in South Sudan'. Retrieved on 20 October 2022 at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/southsudan>; UNOCHA, 'Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022 – South Sudan', 2022; FAO, 'South Sudan: IPC Food Security & Nutrition Snapshot - Acute Food Insecurity: February - July 2022', 2022.

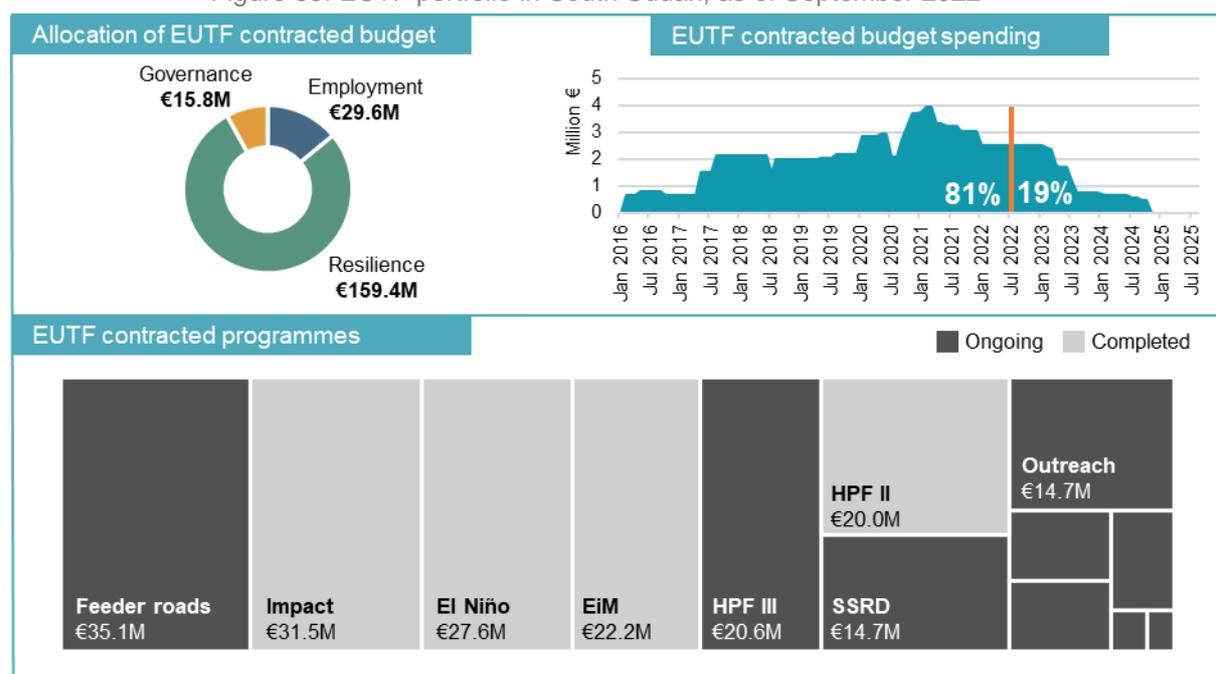
² The Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC) and the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (CTSAMVM) are the two peacekeeping organisations monitoring the implementation of the 2018 peace agreement, including the adherence of the Parties to the agreed timelines and implementation schedule.

In addition to the politically motivated violence that characterised the first few months of the year, some parts of the country continued to be affected by intercommunal clashes. These were most frequently reported in Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei and Unity States and the disputed Abyei area, where cattle raids, attacks by armed youth and ethnic armed groups left dozens dead and thousands displaced. According to IOM DTM data, 21% of South Sudan’s 2.2m IDPs are displaced due to intercommunal clashes.^{1,2}

Food security also remains a significant challenge in South Sudan. FAO estimated that about 6.8 million people faced high levels of food insecurity between February and March 2022, and projected that nearly a million additional people (7.7 million in total) would do so during the lean season, between April and July 2022.³ According to FAO, the above-described conflicts and clashes constitute one of the key contributing factors to the food crisis in South Sudan. Frequent clashes have displaced populations, led to significant losses of assets and disrupted livelihoods. The economic crisis, and particularly the depreciation of the South Sudanese pound, have also restricted the population’s ability to access food in the markets. Food availability and livelihoods have also often been disrupted by natural disasters. For instance, UNOCHA estimates that around 684,000 people have been affected by floods since May 2021.⁴

5.5.2. THE EUTF IN SOUTH SUDAN

Figure 35: EUTF portfolio in South Sudan, as of September 2022^{5,6,7}



EUTF funding in South Sudan has remained the same since September 2021. As of September 2022, South Sudan has received €205M (12% of the EUTF budget in the HoA), which is contracted to 29

¹ IOM DTM, 'IOM DTM SSD Mobility Tracking Round 11 Baseline Report', June 2022.

² 47% of persons displaced at the time of assessment had fled due to conflict involving national-level actors, while 26% were displaced due to natural disasters (mainly flooding).

³ FAO, 'South Sudan: IPC Food Security & Nutrition Snapshot - Acute Food Insecurity: February - July 2022', 2022.

⁴ UNOCHA, 'South Sudan Humanitarian Snapshot – February 2022', February 2022.

⁵ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2022, 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.

⁶ The programmes not labelled in the 'EUTF contracted programmes' chart are: the Jobs Creation programme (€4.8M), the Women Empowerment programme (€4.8M), the Building Sustainable Peace and Reconciliation programme (€4.2M), the Technical Cooperation Facility (€1M) and the Economic Stabilisation programme (€0.7M, completed).

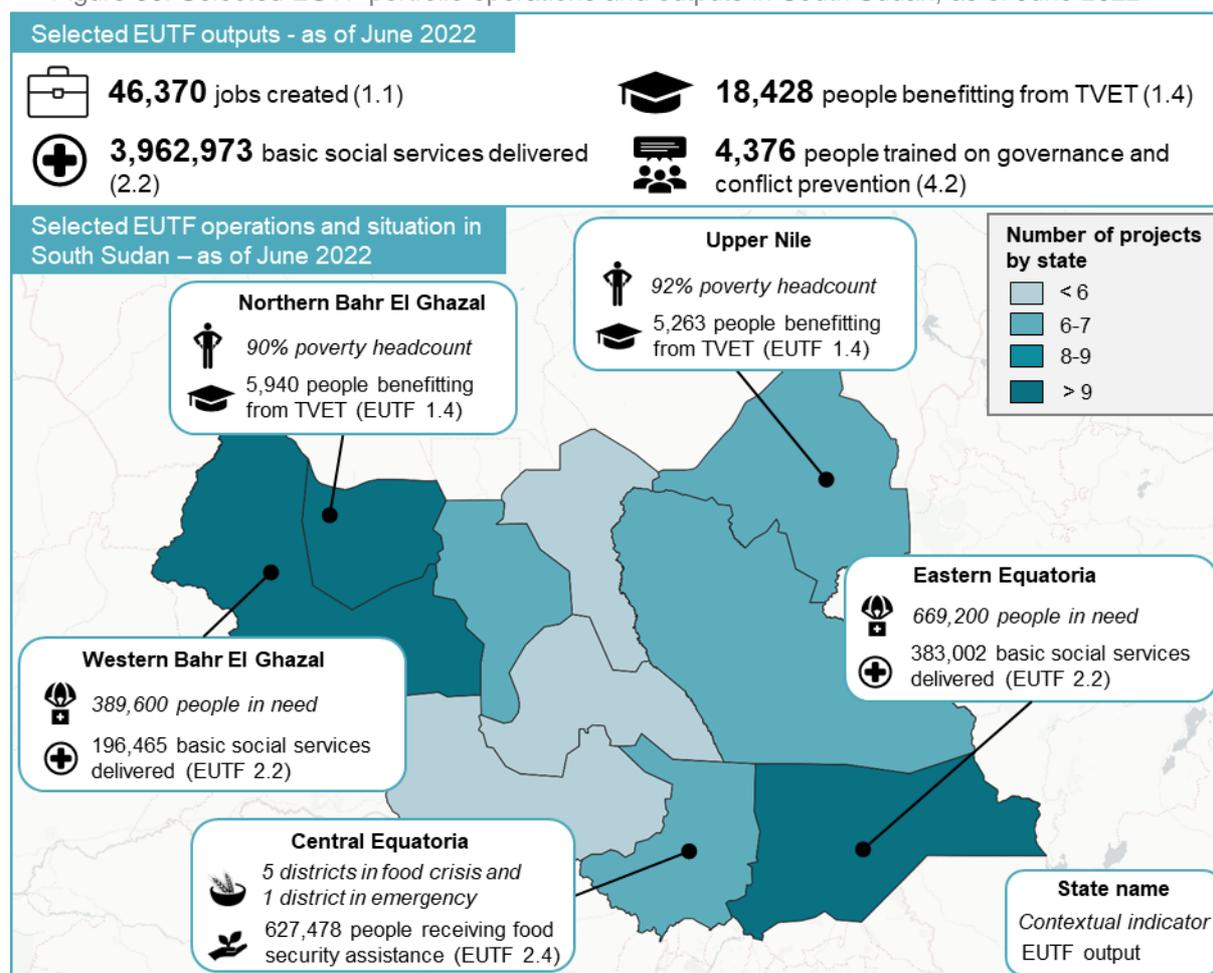
⁷ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

projects. This amount is distributed across a total of 29 projects, including eighteen in implementation, and eleven that are completed.¹

78% of EUTF funding in South Sudan is dedicated to the EUTF's SO2 (strengthening local communities' resilience) while 14% has been allocated to SO1 (improving economic and employment opportunities). This reflects the EUTF's objectives to alleviate the humanitarian and economic crisis in the country. Accordingly, the EUTF has invested in activities aimed at maintaining basic service provision across the country and supporting resilience and income generation among vulnerable populations.

Peace interventions also account for 8% of EUTF funding contracted to projects in South Sudan. This proportion has progressively increased since the beginning of EUTF activities, notably via the double nexus South Sudan Rural Development (SSRD) and Women Empowerment programmes, which combine peace- and development-focused actions.

Figure 36: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in South Sudan, as of June 2022^{2,3,4}



Income generation in rural areas

A significant share of the South Sudan population is composed of smallholder farmers, who rely on subsistence agriculture with little or no equipment, access to markets or training. Despite only representing 15% of the GDP, agriculture is the main source of livelihood for more than eight out of ten households (83%).⁵ As mentioned above, farmer and pastoralist households are subject to frequent shocks, including desert locusts, floods and violent clashes. The UN estimates that the overall cereal

¹ 'Completed' projects refer to projects whose contracts have ended.

² UNOCHA, 'Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022 – South Sudan', February 2022.

³ FAO, 'South Sudan: IPC Food Security & Nutrition Snapshot - Acute Food Insecurity: February - July 2022', 2022.

⁴ WB, 'Impact of Conflict and Shocks on Poverty – South Sudan Poverty Assessment', 2018.

⁵ Ibid.

production for the country will be in deficit by 541,000 tonnes in 2022, which is almost 16% larger than the deficit estimated for 2021.¹

The EUTF portfolio in South Sudan includes multiple actions aimed at promoting revenue generation in rural areas. The objective of such activities is not only to tackle the abovementioned challenges, but also to exploit opportunities for development in the agricultural sector. 50% of the arable land in the country is considered 'prime' agricultural land, and yet only 4% of it is continuously or periodically cultivated.²

The EUTF has supported a total of 76,895 individuals (47% male and 53% female) to develop income-generating activities, including 12,350 (or 16% of the total output) in the first half of 2022 (EUTF indicator 1.3). In S1 2022, the main contributions were reported by the SSRD WV and Women Empowerment Cordaid projects, with 36% and 24% of the output respectively. WV trained 2,910 farmers on climate-smart agricultural techniques to better tailor their agricultural production to the market demand and 1,572 members of saving groups in rural areas to implement saving schemes and carry out IGAs. Cordaid assisted 3,000 people (7% male and 93% female) to select viable income-generating activities and provided them with financial literacy training and grants. Other significant contributions to EUTF indicator 1.3 were made by SS Jobs Creation ITC (11% of the S1 2022 output), SSRD FAO (9%), Feeder Roads WFP (8%), Women Empowerment Dorcas (7%), SSRD IRC (5%) and Conflict Resolution NCA (less than 1%).

Given the above-described prevalence of agricultural livelihoods in South Sudan, 71% of the beneficiaries supported by EUTF-funded projects to develop IGAs in the first of 2022 were supported to work in the agricultural sector. Another 7% included farmers who received start-up kits in order to start new IGAs to diversify their livelihoods beyond agricultural activities.³ As described above, agricultural livelihoods are subject to recurring man-made and natural shocks in South Sudan, and livelihood diversification strategies can help agricultural workers to better cope with these impacts.

Training exercises were the most commonly reported form of IGA support in South Sudan in S1 2022, including training on skills required for specific IGAs (30% of the S1 2022 output), on VSLAs (18%), and on business development (7%) or entrepreneurship (6%). A minority of EUTF beneficiaries received material support (8%) or multiple forms of support (7%).⁴ In accordance with this focus on training, the number of people who received EUTF-funded professional trainings and skills development increased by 60% in S1 2022, which brings the total number of beneficiaries since the beginning of the EUTF to 18,428 (12% male and 88% female, EUTF indicator 1.4). As with IGA support activities, the Women Empowerment Cordaid, SSRD FAO and Women Empowerment Dorcas projects were the main contributors to this indicator in S1 2022, representing 40%, 38% and 15% of the output respectively.⁵

EUTF indicator 1.4 outputs also contribute to the abovementioned objective to promote agricultural livelihoods. 84% of TVET beneficiaries reported in the first semester of 2022 were trained to work in the agricultural sector, while the subject of training for the remaining 16% is unknown.

All projects reporting TVET beneficiaries in S1 2022 supported at least twice as many women as men. Overall, 85% of trainees were female, while 15% were male. The Cordaid and Dorcas-led Women Empowerment projects focused on providing their beneficiaries (94% of whom were women in S1 2022) with the skills required to run a business, including entrepreneurship, financial literacy and customer care skills.

At the end of 2020, only 67 people had benefitted from professional training from EUTF projects. This is because most projects reporting against EUTF indicator 1.4 only started implementing activities in

¹ UNOCHA, 'Humanitarian Snapshot – South Sudan – June 2022', June 2022.

² African Development Bank, 'Infrastructure Action Plan in South Sudan: A Program for Sustained Strong Economic Growth', 2013.

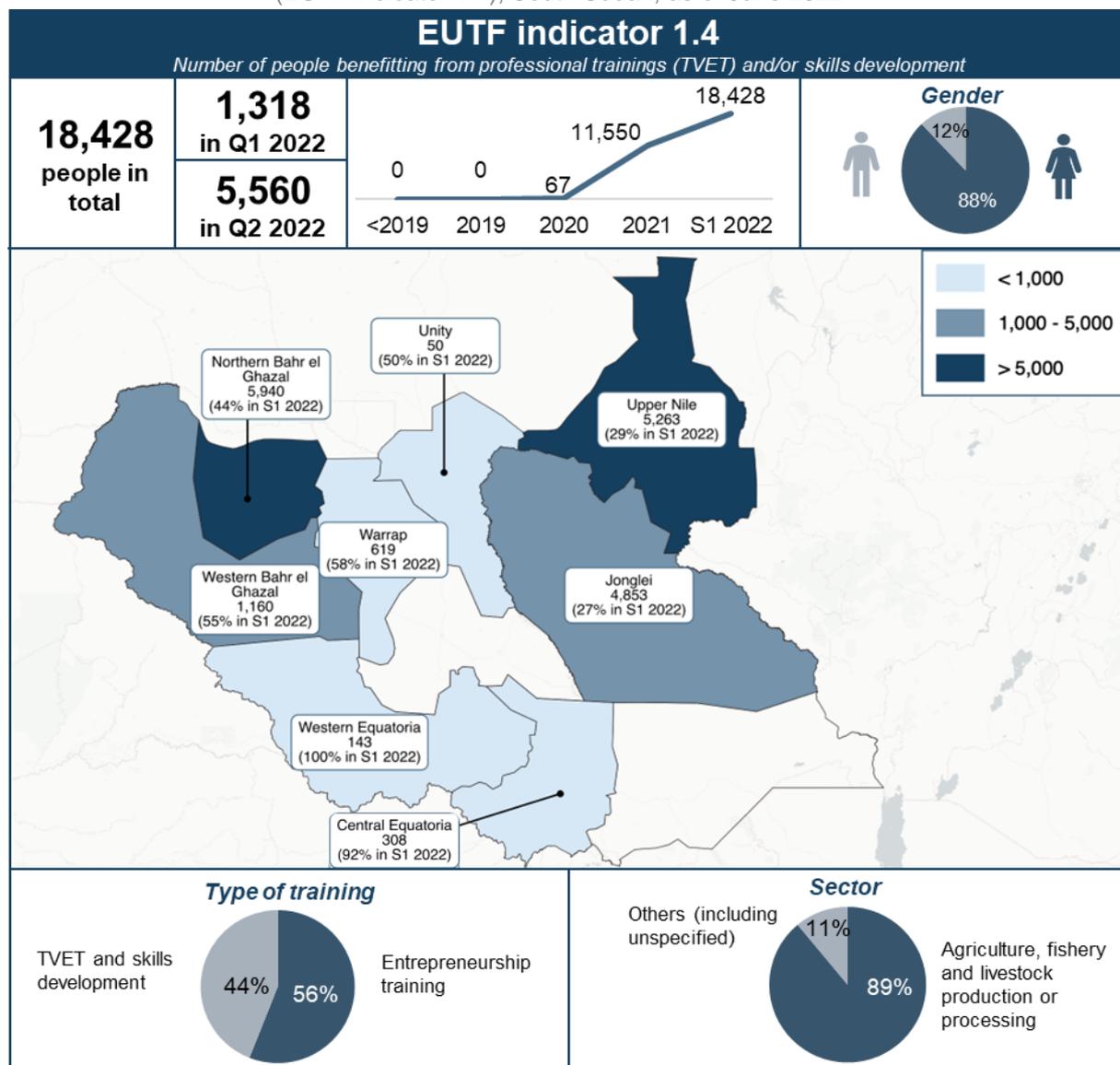
³ The sectors of support for the remaining beneficiaries reached in S1 2022 (22% of the output) are unspecified.

⁴ Other forms of support were received by 24% of beneficiaries reached in S1 2022.

⁵ SS Jobs Creation ITC also reached 6% of beneficiaries reported in S1 2022.

2021. This includes SS Jobs Creation ITC and the DCA-, Dorcas- and Cordaid-run Women Empowerment initiatives, as well as the FAO- and WV-led SSRD projects.

Figure 37: Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4), South Sudan, as of June 2022¹



Women's rights

As described in the introduction to this section, South Sudan remains subject to frequent insecurity, caused by numerous clashes involving government forces, opposition troops, ethnic militia and armed youth groups. ACLED reported similar levels of violence in S1 2022 as in S1 2021 and S2 2021, with a total of 349 violent events and 1,151 fatalities recorded throughout the first semester of 2022. Violence against civilians was the most frequently reported type of violence in S1 2022, mostly due to attacks from 'identity militias'.²

Insecurity is one of the driving forces behind gender inequities in South Sudan, with the UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) reporting that 65% of South Sudanese women and girls have

¹ 18,336 beneficiaries are represented on the map. 92 beneficiaries do not appear on the map as the location of support is unknown.

² ACLED defines 'identity militias' as armed and violent groups organised around a collective, common feature including community, ethnicity, region, religion or, in exceptional cases, livelihood.

been victims of gender-based violence.¹ The country also ranks last on a global index compiled by researchers, which combines metrics related to family law and property rights, early marriage for girls, patrilocal marriage, polygamy, bride price, preference for sons, violence against women and social attitudes around gender-based violence.² Furthermore, in a recent report, the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan noted that gender-based violence is often used as a tactic to terrorise or displace rival communities.³

The EUTF portfolio has thus increasingly included activities aimed at promoting women's rights and countering GBV in South Sudan. The Women Empowerment and SSRD programmes both include a range of actions aimed at improving conditions for women in the country. Both initiatives combine community sensitisation on women's rights and sexual violence with economic and social empowerment of women through microfinancing instruments (such as VSLAs) to tackle gender issues.

As of 30 June 2022, 60,558 South Sudanese individuals (45% male and 55% female) have participated in peacebuilding and human rights activities implemented by EUTF projects (EUTF indicator 4.3). 12% of this output was achieved in the first half of 2022. The main contributors to this indicator in S1 2022 include the ZOA-led Women Empowerment project and the WV-run SSRD initiative, with 3,659 (49% of the output achieved in S1 2022) and 1,853 beneficiaries (25%) respectively. ZOA reached 99% of their beneficiaries via 'Theatre for Development' events, focusing on the cultural barriers to the empowerment of women and girls in Akobo County. Likewise, SSRD WV supported 1,570 individuals with sensitisation campaigns on women's rights and behavioural changes, representing 87% of the beneficiaries they reported in S1 2022. The remaining 13% of beneficiaries supported by the project included youth peace club members participating in peace actions in Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Lakes States. Other key contributions were made by Women Empowerment Dorcas (14% of the S1 2022 output), SSRD FAO (7%) and Conflict Resolution NCA (4%).⁴

The activities implemented by ZOA and WV in S1 2022 reflect a focus on women's rights that emerged in the South Sudan portfolio in early 2021 and has remained dominant since then. To date, 87% of participants in peacebuilding and human rights activities conducted by EUTF projects in South Sudan took part in gender-focused actions. This focus on women's rights is the primary objective of the Women Empowerment programme, which started reporting data in Q2 2021, and is also the basis of many actions conducted by SSRD WV. These gender-focused activities mostly included awareness-raising campaigns, accounting for 93% of reported participants in gender actions. The remaining 7% participated in community dialogues on gender-based violence and women's rights organised by DCA, Cordaid and Dorcas.

In addition to activities aimed at the general population, EUTF projects in South Sudan have also trained a total of 4,376 staff (25% male and 55% female⁵) from formal and informal peace structures on peace, human rights and governance issues (EUTF indicator 4.2). 1,364 of these (or 31% of the output) were reached in the first semester of 2022. Conflict prevention has been the main subject of focus for these activities, accounting for 42% of trainees reported to date, although gender remains a key issue, representing 32%. In S1 2022, the ZOA, Dorcas and LAW Women Empowerment projects and SSRD WV reached 407 staff on gender matters, through workshops for traditional leaders, capacity building for state and local structures. It worth highlighting that the Women Empowerment projects contract and support local CSOs dedicated to women's rights to implement these activities.

Community representatives and traditional leaders, who hold significant informal power in South Sudan, have been the main target of these gender-focused actions. Together, they represent 34% of beneficiaries reported to date. CSOs and NGOs focusing on women rights account for 28% of the

¹ UNICEF, 'Gender-based Violence – December 2019', 2019.

² Donna Lee Bowen, Perpetua Lynne Nielsen and Valerie M. Hudson, 'The First Political Order: How Sex Shapes Governance and National Security Worldwide', 2020.

³ Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan, 'Conflict-related sexual violence against women and girls in South Sudan', April 2022.

⁴ 1% of the beneficiaries reported in S1 2022 were supported by Conflict Resolution Swisspeace.

⁵ The gender of 20% of the beneficiaries is unknown.

trainees, which reflects a collective strategy to build their capacity to promote gender equity values in South Sudanese society. Other target institutions include national civilian institutions (accounting for 15% of trainees reported to date), regional institutions (6%), national security forces (6%) and local civilian institutions (6%).¹

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 2022^{2,3,4}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	S2 2021	S1 2022	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	28,252	0	293	1,227	983	15,615	46,370	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	2	1,870	73	16	580	73	2,614	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	6,484	14,289	18,489	7,998	17,284	12,350	76,895	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	0	0	67	4,355	7,128	6,878	18,428	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	0	0	0	7	0	1	8	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	8	9	0	0	17	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	3	120	31	35	25	47	261	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	1,779,966	101,283	1,009,456	409,867	397,936	264,465	3,962,973	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	0	100,505	20,447	54,028	22,142	4,148	201,270	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	59,045	159,885	1,453,233	27,848	15,059	14,161	1,729,231	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	0	0	8	0	20	17	45	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	330	48,324	247,082	91,544	87,525	73,379	548,183	
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	2,649	819	248	12,404	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	1,412,600	60,787	31,407	29,553	16,103	24,669	1,575,119	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	180	0	0	0	0	180	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	80	1,025	621	624	663	1,364	4,376	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	325	2,230	5,438	4,446	40,634	7,485	60,558	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	56	8	10	9	101	9	192	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	16	35	54	62	42	10	219	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	11	17	20	304	4	3	359	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	13	28	13	13	6	0	73	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	15	16	12	0	0	0	43	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	31,549	5,631,378	552,690	0	6,215,617	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	20,889	0	0	0	20,889	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	6	79	38	0	123	

¹ The remaining 5% is composed of other relevant non-state actors, justice officials and GBV focal points.

² 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.

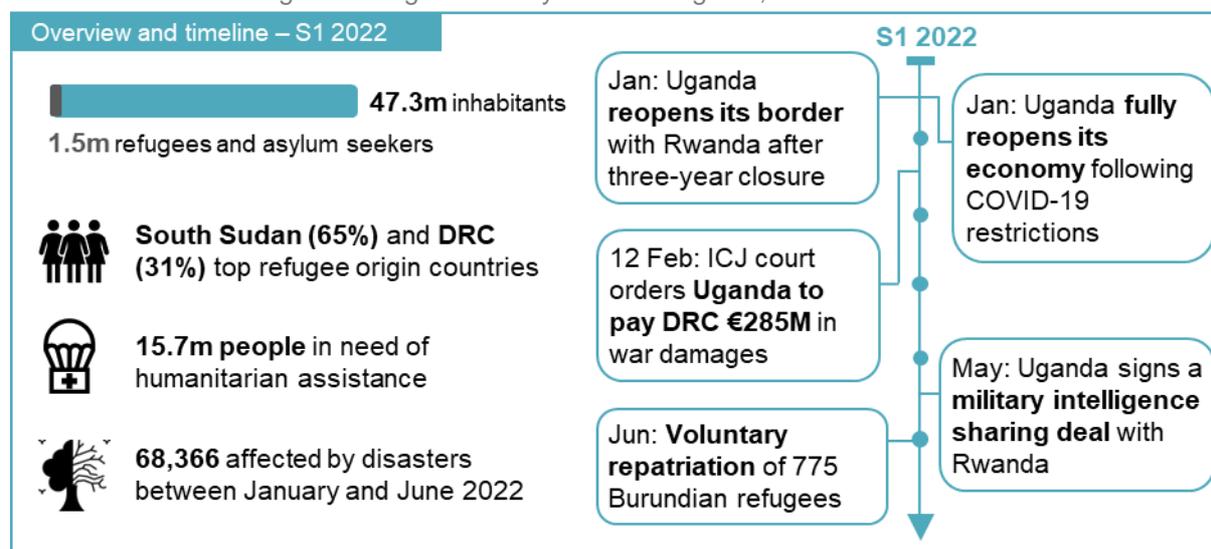
³ The sum of Q1 and Q2 2022 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2022 values due to rounding.

⁴ The trendlines present the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

5.6. UGANDA

5.6.1. UGANDA IN S1 2022

Figure 38: Uganda – Key facts and figures, as of June 2022¹



The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Uganda increased from 15.2 million in June 2021 to 15.7 million as of June 2022. This is attributed to intensified conflict between government forces and the M23² rebels in the neighbouring DRC's North Kivu and Ituri provinces, which has led to over 50,000 refugees crossing over to Uganda between January and June 2022 alone. In April 2022, UNHCR declared the situation a Level 2 emergency and launched an appeal with the Office of the Prime Minister for USD 47.8 million to address critical needs among refugees from DRC.³ Moreover, political fragility and natural disasters such as floods and droughts in South Sudan in the first half of 2022 have led to larger numbers of South Sudanese refugees seeking asylum in Uganda.^{4,5} On the other hand, the ongoing voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees continued in the first half of 2022, with 775 individuals (219 households) repatriated in June 2022 alone. In total, the government of Uganda and UNHCR have facilitated the voluntary return of 8,522 refugees to Burundi between December 2020 and June 2022.⁶ It is worth highlighting that the EU Delegations to Burundi and Uganda are coordinating on the way forward to support UNHCR with further voluntary repatriations.

Uganda fully reopened its economy in January 2022 after a series of lockdowns and a curfew that was first enacted in March 2020. Sectors such as education, transport and hospitality, which had previously been operating under restrictions, are back to normalcy, although with strict requirements such as vaccinations and masking.⁷ The lifting of restrictions, and consequent recovery of key activities (such as the services industry, wholesale and retail trades, real estate and education), appears to have contributed to observable improvements to Uganda's economic growth, which reached 4.6% over the first half of 2022, compared to 3.5% during the same period last year.^{8,9} However, this increased growth

¹ IOM, 'Uganda– Info Sheet: Multi-Hazard Response/DRR Platform (June 2022)', 18 July 2022; UNHCR, 'Uganda - Refugee Statistics June 2022', 30 June 2022; UNICEF, 'Uganda Humanitarian Situation Report No. 3, (Mid-Year) January – June 2022', 18 July 2022; World Population Review, 'Uganda Population 2022 (Live)'. Retrieved on 12 October 2022 at <https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/uganda-population>.

² *Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23)*.

³ UNHCR, 'UNHCR and partners seek urgent funds to help thousands of refugees fleeing to Uganda', 29 April 2022.

⁴ The East African, 'Influx of DRC refugees into Uganda poses health crisis as Covid spikes', 27 June 2022.

⁵ UNICEF, 'Uganda Humanitarian Situation Report No. 3, (Mid-Year) January – June 2022', 18 July 2022.

⁶ UNHCR, 'Uganda: UNHCR Operational Update 1 - 30 June 2022', 18 August 2022.

⁷ Economist Intelligence, 'Uganda fully reopens economy despite looming Omicron threat', 6 January 2022.

⁸ Bank of Uganda, 'State of the economy report', June 2022.

⁹ World Bank, 'Uganda Overview: The Ugandan economy grew at 4.6% during FY22, faster than had been anticipated due to an uptick in activity after the economy reopened in January 2022', 5 October 2022.

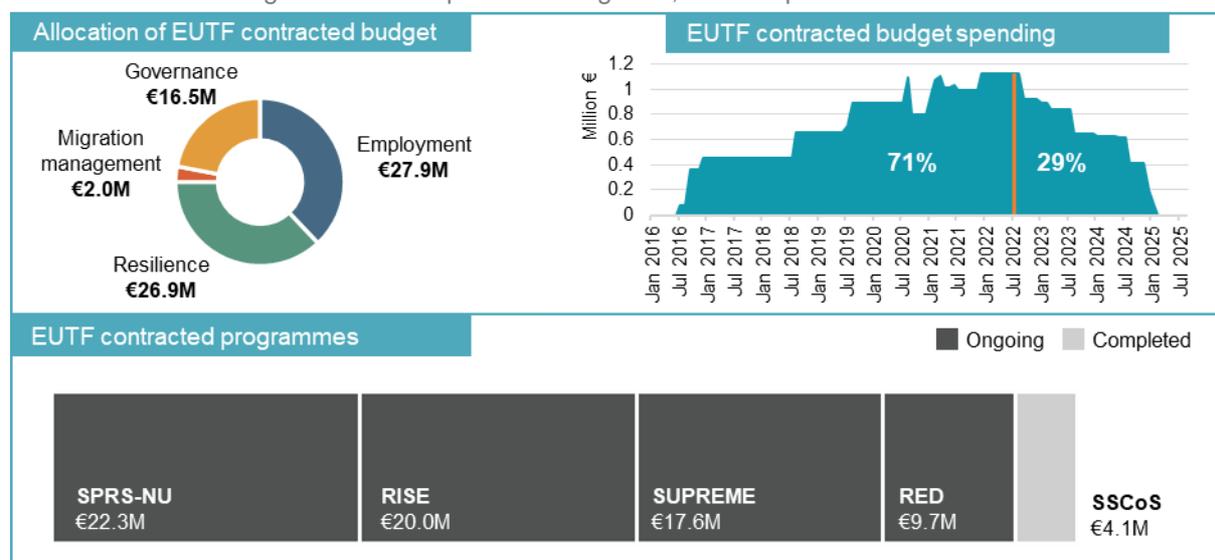
is threatened by the global economic slowdown, itself exacerbated by the Ukraine-Russia conflict. As a result, the country continues to experience high commodity and fuel prices and slowed growth in real consumption, despite the uptick in economic activities. For instance, the inflation rate¹ increased from 2.7% in January to 6.8% in June 2022.²

On the political front, Uganda has renewed ties with Rwanda, despite years of trade and political hostilities amid accusations of spying and political meddling.³ In January 2022, Uganda formally reopened its border with Rwanda, after remaining closed for three years. This was followed by the signing of a pact between the two countries on defence and military cooperation in mid-May. The military deal provides for the countries to share military intelligence and strengthen their collaborative efforts to combat security threats in the region, among other issues.

Moreover, in February 2022, the International Court of Justice⁴ (ICJ) ordered Uganda to pay the DRC €285M in reparations over the devastating armed conflict that occurred between 1998 and 2003 and resulted in more than 180,000 deaths, injuries, sexual violence and destruction of property. Uganda backed rebel forces against the DRC government during the war, in a bid to control the mineral-rich Ituri province. However, the sum is considerably less than the €9.6B originally demanded by the DRC, as judges could not prove that Uganda was responsible for more than 15,000 of the hundreds of thousand deaths that occurred during the war.⁵ The payment will be made in annual instalments over a five-year period.

5.6.2. THE EUTF IN UGANDA

Figure 39: EUTF portfolio in Uganda, as of September 2022^{6,7,8}



As mentioned in previous reports, the EUTF strategy for Uganda focuses mostly on improving economic and employment opportunities to promote self-reliance among refugees and host communities (SO1),

¹ As measured by the consumer price index.

² Bank of Uganda, 'State of the economy report', June 2022.

³ AfricaNews, 'Uganda, Rwanda border reopens after three-year closure', 31 January 2022; Monitor, 'Mid-year review 2022', 3 July 2022.

⁴ The International Court of Justice (ICJ).

⁵ AllAfrica, 'Uganda: UN Court Orders Uganda to Pay DR Congo €285 Million in War Damages', 12 February 2022.

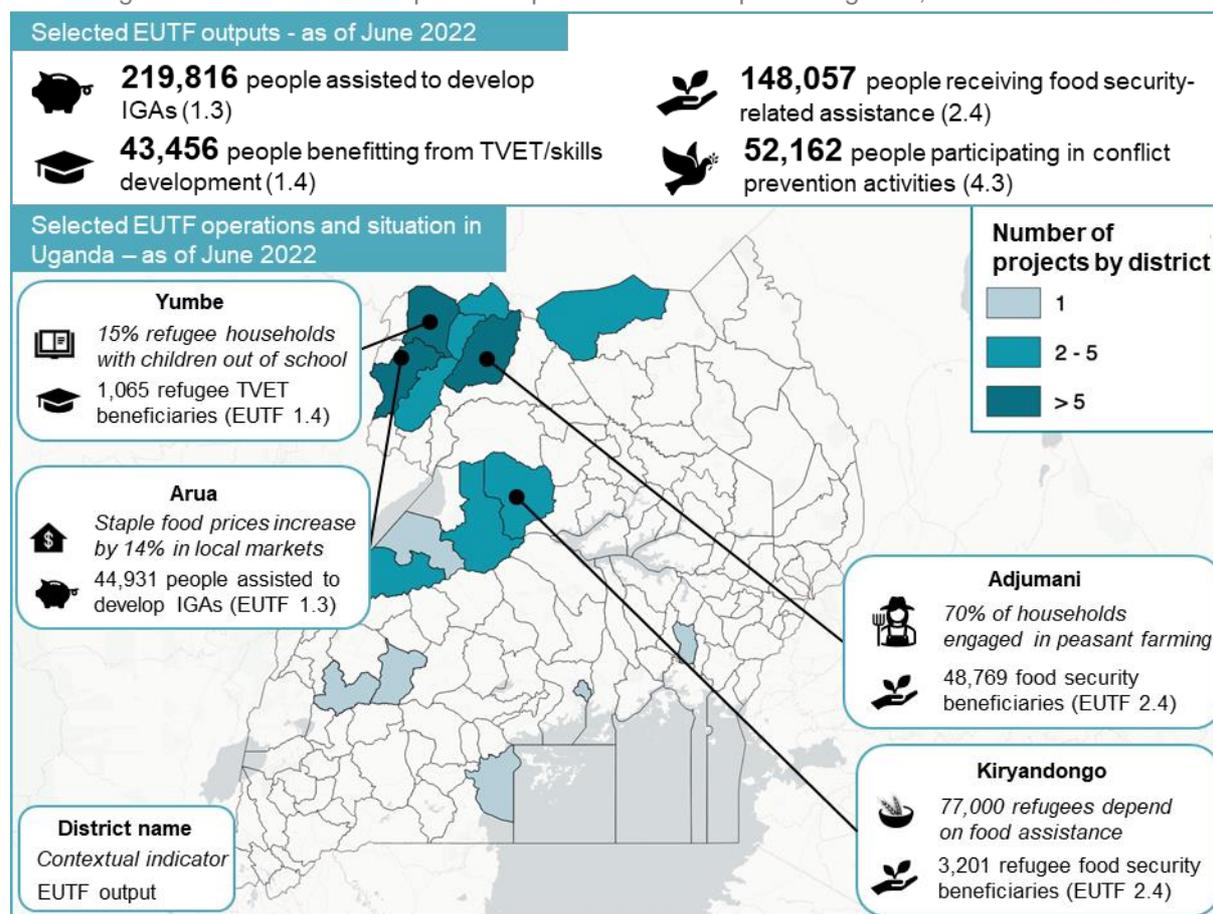
⁶ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2022, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

⁷ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

⁸ The total contracted funding amount of Uganda has decreased by less than €1M compared to the last report because some completed project budgets have been retroactively adjusted downward since the last report, in order to reflect the actual amount paid after final accounting.

strengthening resilience, including environmental shocks and natural disasters (SO2), and improving security and governance (SO4). The total contracted budget in Uganda has not changed since the last report and still stands at €74M as of September 2022. This amount is distributed across a total of sixteen projects, including one in inception, eleven in implementation, and four that are completed.¹ Of the €74M contracted in Uganda, 38% (€28M) is allocated to SO1, followed closely by 37% (€27M) to SO2, 22% (€17M) to SO4, and 3% (€2M) to SO3.²

Figure 40: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Uganda, as of June 2022³



Economy and employment

Low skills remain a significant employment challenge among Uganda's youth, with contributing factors including the rapidly growing young population (21% of the population was between the age of 15 and 24 years old at the end of June 2022) and an inadequate supply of good-quality technical institutions providing demand-driven skills. A labour market assessment by the EUTF-funded SPRS-NU Enabel project in January 2022 reported that refugee-hosting districts in northern Uganda benefit from access to just one to four technical institutions each.⁴ This lack of tertiary institutions (especially TVET) is a significant impediment to Uganda's skilling strategy, which seeks to build the capacities of the young population and provide them with the relevant skills needed to enter the job market or establish their

¹ 'Completed' projects refer to projects whose contracts have ended.

² The remaining <1% (€0.3M) is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

³ FEWSNET, 'Uganda Food security Outlook', June 2022; REACH, 'Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Bidibidi Settlement - Settlement Factsheet, Yumbe District, Uganda', August 2018; SPRS-NU Enabel, 'Labour Market Scan Northern Uganda Final Report', May 2022.

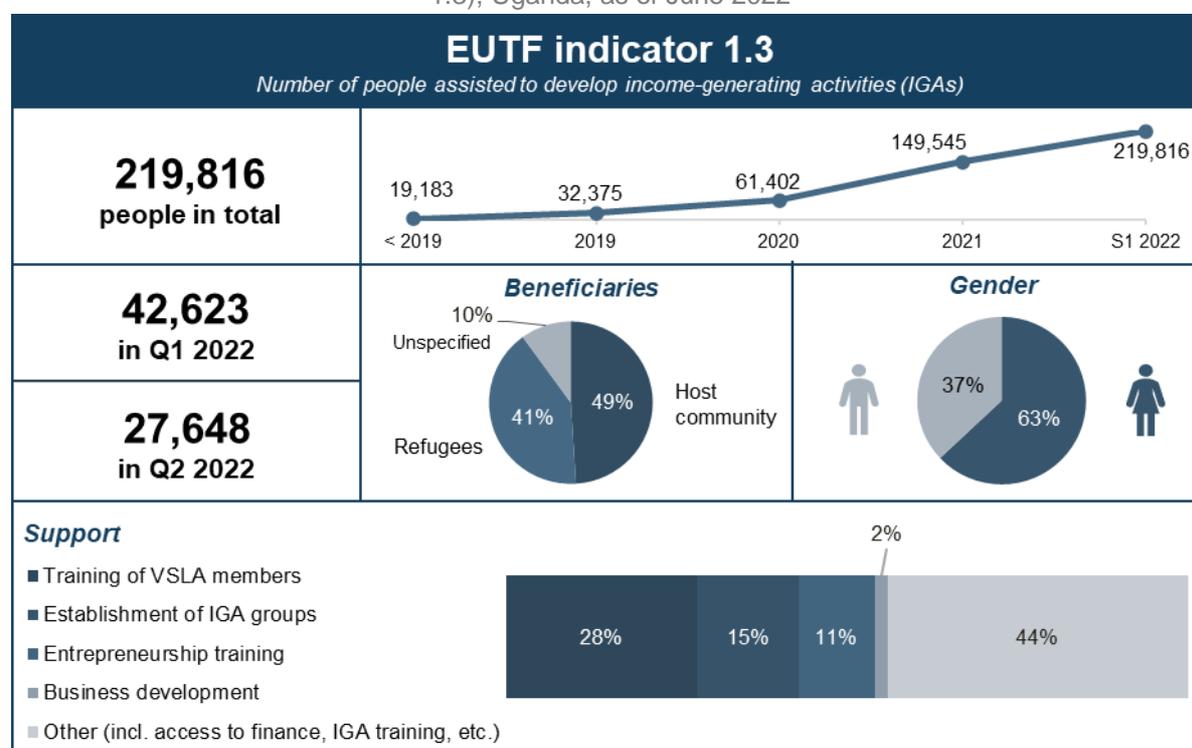
⁴ SPRS-NU Enabel, 'Labour Market Scan Northern Uganda Final Report', May 2022.

own businesses. As of June 2022, almost half (47%) of youths aged 18-30 years were not in education, employment or training.¹

In Uganda, EUTF-funded projects target refugees with TVET and skills development trainings, with the aim of promoting their integration into their host communities while in parallel providing similar support to those host communities. 43,456 people (59% male and 41% female) have benefitted from TVET and skills development interventions to date, including 8,977 reached in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 1.4). 67% of the output reported in S1 2022 is attributable to RISE ACF, which reached 6,029 beneficiaries with various interventions, including trainings on agricultural production, financial literacy, and life skills, as well as internship placements in Arua, Adjumani, Terego and Yumbe Districts. This is distantly followed by SUPREME IRRI, which trained 1,091 women and girls affected by GBV on transformational leadership and life skills. The remaining S1 2022 outputs were reported by RED Save the Children, which trained 767 people to be local artisans working with sustainable and renewable energy, and provided them with apprenticeships, RISE GIZ (482 beneficiaries), SUPREME Livelihoods WV (458) and SPRS-NU Enabel (150).

EUTF funding has also supported 219,816 people in Uganda to develop IGAs (EUTF indicator 1.3), of whom 32% (or 70,271) were reached in S1 2022 alone, which is the highest biannual output ever achieved for this indicator. The significant increase in outputs in S1 2022 compared to S2 2021 (when 63,207 people were supported) is largely attributed to SUPREME Livelihoods WV. The project trained 65,804 members of savings and development clusters and village agents in Arua, Madi Okollo, Moyo and Obongi Districts on financial literacy, enabling rural innovation and VSLA methodology, accounting for 94% of the collective S1 2022 output. The RISE ACF project trained 2,536 people on business management and VSLA methodology, and also provided them with business coaching and start-up kits in Adjumani, Arua and Yumbe Districts. The remaining S1 2022 output is attributable to RISE GIZ (1,477 beneficiaries), RED Save the Children (which trained 374 women and youth on environmentally friendly enterprises as alternative IGAs) and SUPREME Justice LWF (80 beneficiaries).

Figure 41: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (IGAs) (EUTF indicator 1.3), Uganda, as of June 2022



¹ The Uganda Parliamentary Forum on Youth Affairs, 'The National State of the Youth Report 2022', 19 July 2022.

Finally, a total of 8,991 jobs (62% for women and 38% for men) have been created or supported in Uganda to date, including 1,562 jobs in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 1.1). In S1 2022, 482 jobs resulted from successful TVET support provided by SUPREME Livelihoods WV (458) and RISE ACF (24), both of which engaged private sector employees in matching youths to internship or employment opportunities in Arua, Madi Okollo, Obongi, Terego and Yumbe Districts. In addition, 1,044 jobs were supported by the RISE GIZ project, while the remaining 60 jobs refer to people supported by the RISE ACF project to implement successful IGAs. Of the jobs created or supported to date, 50% have benefitted refugees and 39% have benefitted host community members.¹

Resilience

The World Bank estimates that about half of the Ugandan population was moderately food insecure in mid-2022 due to environmental and climatic shocks as well as increasing food prices. The hike in prices of food and other commodities will negatively impact poor households by constraining their purchasing power and limiting their access to food items.² The first seasonal harvests are expected to be delayed and below average due to poor rainfall over the March-May long rainy season, while in most parts of the greater northern Uganda region and Teso subregion, above-average temperatures from mid-May onwards have stressed crop development and decreased production outcomes.^{3,4} Moreover, irregular rainfall, flooding and landslides reported during the start of the agricultural season led to significant crop damage in some parts of eastern and western Uganda. For instance, floods and other natural disasters such as landslides affected 68,366 people between January and June 2022, 5,315 of whom were internally displaced.⁵ As such, the majority of poor households in rural and urban areas are likely facing Stressed (Integrated Food Security Classification phase 2) and Crisis (Integrated Food Security Classification phase 3) outcomes.⁶

So far, a total of 148,057 people have benefitted from food security-related assistance, 27,550 of whom were reached in S1 2022 alone (EUTF indicator 2.4). 85% of the S1 2022 output is attributable to SUPREME Livelihoods WV, which set up demonstration plots and trained 23,399 farmers on sustainable agricultural production in Arua, Moyo, Madi Okollo and Obongi Districts. The remaining 15% were reported by RISE ACF, which delivered optimised land use model training, provided farm inputs and distributed animals and equipment to 4,151 people in Adjumani, Arua, Terego and Yumbe Districts. 67% of all food security beneficiaries reported to date have been provided with farm inputs and tools, 21% have been trained on agricultural practices, and 12% have benefitted from land rehabilitation.

Furthermore, EUTF projects have reached 60,176 people with information on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7), 18,435 of whom were reached in S1 2022 alone. 51% of the collective S1 2022 output is attributable to the RISE ACF project, which reached 9,392 people with awareness-raising sessions on nutritional behaviour change and good nutrition in Adjumani, Arua, Terego and Yumbe Districts. This is closely followed by SUPREME JLOS IRC, which sensitised 8,243 persons of concern on various legal topics in Lamwo and Yumbe Districts. Lastly, RED Save the Children reached 626 people with awareness raising on renewable and sustainable energy and climate change policies, while RED UBF trained 174 people on conservation, protection, and restoration of natural ecosystems in Yumbe and Terego Districts (in the first outputs ever reported by this project to the MLS).⁷

¹ The status of the remaining 11% is unspecified.

² World Bank, 'Uganda Overview: The Ugandan economy grew at 4.6% during FY22, faster than had been anticipated due to an uptick in activity after the economy reopened in January 2022', 5 October 2022.

³ IOM, 'Uganda– Info Sheet: Multi-Hazard Response/DRR Platform (June 2022)', 18 July 2022.

⁴ FEWSNET, 'Uganda Food security Outlook', June 2022.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Although RED UBF reported to the MLS in S2 2021, the outputs were not relevant to the EUTF common output indicators.

Focus box 7: Response to Increased Environmental Degradation in Refugee Hosting Districts (RED programme)

Increasing pressure on natural resources as a result of the rapidly growing population of both Ugandans and refugees is accelerating the rate of environmental degradation in Uganda, especially in refugee-hosting districts. In response, the EUTF has contracted €9.7M under the RED programme (comprised of the RED Save the Children and RED UBF projects) to support environmental protection and restoration interventions in refugee-hosting districts between 2021 and 2025. RED Save the Children, which aims to address environmental degradation and related challenges in the context of the refugee response, is active in Adjumani, Madi Okollo, Kiryandongo, Terego and Yumbe Districts. Meanwhile, the RED UBF project targets the restoration and conservation of degraded ecosystems in Arua, Kamwenge, Kikuube, Kyegegwa, Terego and Yumbe Districts.

In November 2021, RED Save the Children conducted an energy market systems assessment in its districts of implementation. Among other findings, the assessment reported that firewood is the main source of cooking energy for households in the five districts (used by 84% of the households interviewed) followed by charcoal (16%),¹ and this is believed to exert immense pressure on the natural forests within these areas. For instance, 75% of the survey respondents believed that firewood shortages were more severe during the study period compared to two years prior to the study,² with similar results (74%) recorded regarding charcoal shortages.³ The report also highlighted that the firewood and charcoal markets are effectively unregulated, despite the existence of ordinances restricting commercial charcoal burning.⁴

Thus far, RED Save the Children has developed a social behaviour change and communication strategy (EUTF indicator 5.3) with a focus on creating long-term positive attitudes towards environmentally friendly practices and the use of alternative energy sources among communities, local governments and other relevant stakeholders.⁵ The two projects have collectively reached 2,525 people (including 174 reached by RED UBF in S1 2022 in its first reporting to the MLS, EUTF indicator 2.7) with sensitisation campaigns and trainings on the use of renewable and sustainable energy, natural ecosystem conservation, environmental conservation, protection and restoration, and climate change response. In addition, RED UBF has identified sites in Central Forest Reserves, wetlands and woodlands for restoration.

Finally, a total of 117,908 basic services have been delivered by EUTF projects in Uganda to date (EUTF indicator 2.2), out of which just 794 in S1 2022 – an output that is only slightly inferior to the comparatively small output also delivered in S2 2021 (1,103). This is because SPRS-NU ADA, which was the only contributor to this indicator before 2021, ended in S1 2021, while the SO4-focused SUPREME projects are still in the early stages of implementation with regard to activities that are mappable to this indicator. The S1 2022 output is largely attributable to SUPREME JLOS IRC, which provided 528 people in conflict with the law, GBV survivors and child or youth victims of violence with legal aid services (including legal representation) in Lamwo and Yumbe Districts. The remaining outputs were reported by SUPREME JLOS KRC project, which provided legal aid services (including litigation and case documentation) and psychosocial counselling to 266 people in Arua, Lamwo and Yumbe Districts.

¹ Briquettes and other sources account for less than 1%.

² 15% reported no change and 11% reported increased availability.

³ Against no change (15%) and increased availability (12%).

⁴ RED Save the Children, 'RED Inclusive Market Systems Report', 12 April 2022.

⁵ RED Save the Children, 'RED Social Behavior Change and Communication Strategy', September 2021.

Outcome analysis 6: Support Programme to Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU ADA) – Endline evaluation

SPRS-NU ADA		Main targets	
 Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda – WASH component  IP: ADA  Budget: €4.7M	 From November 2016 to March 2021  Objective: Ensure sustainable access to safe water and improved environmental sanitation conditions in the targeted communities.	 Host community households  Refugee households  Water and sanitation user committees	
<p>The SPRS-NU ADA project is the WASH component of the RDDP UG programme (SPRS-NU), which aims to reduce the risks of violent conflicts between refugees and host communities in refugee-hosting districts of northern Uganda. The programme intends to achieve this by improving the food security and livelihood conditions in the targeted districts, as well as by increasing their access to basic services. The project’s final evaluation was carried out using desk reviews, key informant interviews, focus group discussions and field visits to the constructed WASH infrastructure. Findings from the evaluation show that the project improved WASH conditions and livelihoods within target communities and reduced the prevalence of water-related diseases in Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo, Madi Okollo and Terego Districts in northern Uganda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to clean/safe water: The final report indicates that 77% of refugee households were using piped water, as compared to 10% at baseline. Moreover, the average daily consumption of clean water increased from 5 litres a day at baseline to 18 litres a day at endline, which slightly exceeds the minimum recommended SPHERE standard of 15 litres daily. The increased consumption could be attributed to the fact that seven of the eight water schemes constructed by the project had sufficient water during the project cycle. Unfortunately, the project was unable to apply the 70:30 principle (ratio of refugee to host households) in all implementation areas due to the sparse settlements among host community households, making the piping of water to them very costly. As such, the achievement for host community households was smaller, with just 46% using piped water at endline.¹ • Prevalence of water-borne diseases: The majority of the surveyed households (85% of refugees and 83% of host community members) attributed the declining trend in the prevalence of waterborne diseases to improved access to piped water. However, 51% of interviewed households confirmed having a member treated for WASH-related illnesses a month prior to the endline survey, suggesting significant room for improvement in this area. • Improved livelihoods: Increased access to safe water was associated with direct positive economic impacts in the project’s implementation areas. First, increased access to safe water reduced the costs associated with acquiring water, such as long queues at water points, relatively high expenditure on purchases of water and treatment of waterborne diseases, etc. Secondly, the intervention supported productive IGA activities (such as brick making) that were previously unfeasibly or less profitable due to the lack of access to piped water, allowing beneficiaries to generate additional income. 37% of refugees and 42% of host households reported using piped water for productive activities. However, the IGAs in question were relatively small-scale, and thus only 15% of the refugee households and 17% of the host community households involved in relevant IGA activities reported that they were actually earning income from these activities at endline. • Reduction in conflicts: Although no quantitative data was tracked for this metric, focus group discussions and key informant interviews suggest that the incidence of conflict 			

¹ The baseline data for hosts is not available.

between refugees and host communities, especially at the water points, had significantly decreased at endline as compared to before project implementation. Furthermore, 48% of the surveyed respondents believed that the project contributed towards reduction in gender-based violence, and especially in physical violence against children, girls and women.

Security, P/CVE and governance

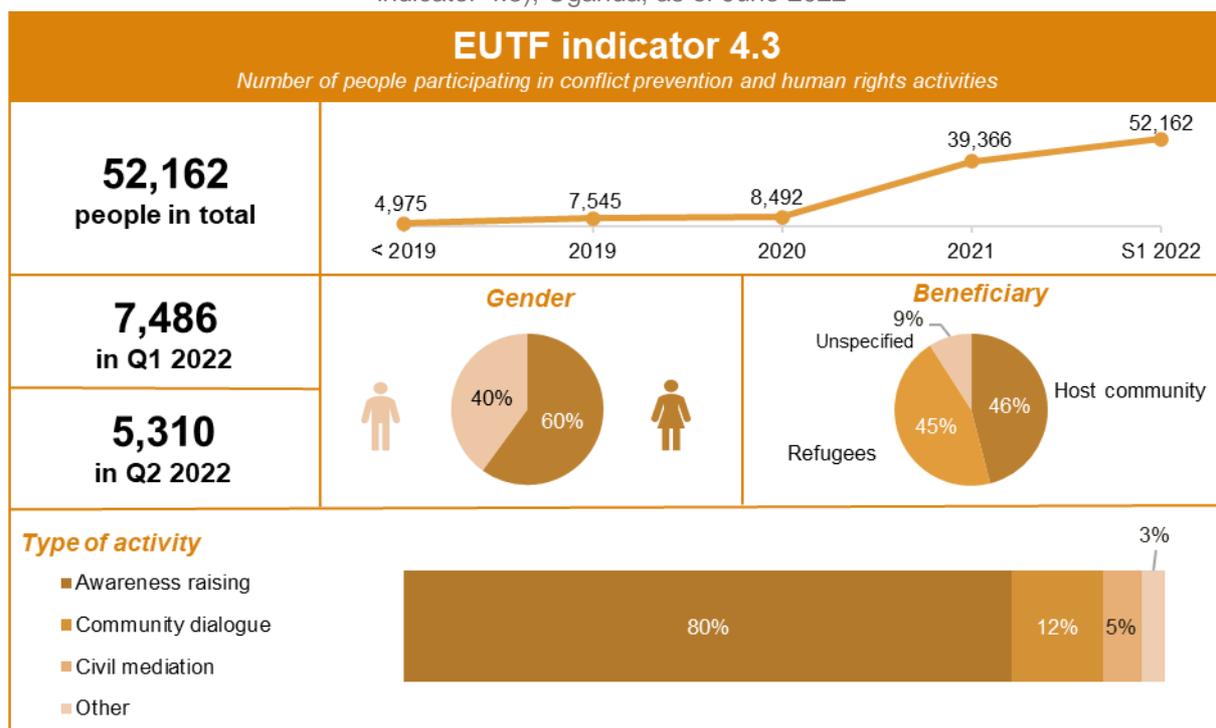
Despite numerous reforms enacted by the judicial system in Uganda, justice remains elusive for the marginalised, poor and most vulnerable households. Judicial opinion surveys have generally found a negative perception among the population of access to justice – one that associates winning court cases in Uganda with higher economic status.¹ As a result, many cases, including those related to GBV, are not reported to the relevant authorities. For instance, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics estimates that about four in ten women who experience GBV do not report the incident to relevant authorities or seek professional help.² In response to these dynamics, EUTF-funded projects in Uganda such as SUPREME and RED projects (and the now ended SCoS IOM) exclusively target refugee-hosting districts and urban areas with interventions aimed at promoting peaceful coexistence between refugees and the host population under the rule of law, access to justice, conflict prevention (including resource-based conflicts) and violent extremism.

To date, 52,162 people have been reached with awareness-raising campaigns and events on conflict prevention and peacebuilding, including 12,796 in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 4.3). The significant decrease in outputs in S1 2022 compared to S2 2021 (27,162 beneficiaries) may be attributed to the fact that most of the projects with conflict prevention or peacebuilding interventions had already reached most of their beneficiaries in the previous semester, and thus reported smaller outputs or did not report any outputs this semester. The S1 2022 outputs can be attributed to SUPREME projects, which, in part, seek to promote peaceful and safe co-existence under the rule of law within the country's refugee-hosting districts. 5,704 out of the 12,796 people reported in S1 2022 are attributed to SUPREME Livelihoods WV, which trained savings and development committee members on conflict sensitivity in Arua and Madi Okollo Districts. This is followed by SUPREME Justice LWF, which trained 4,321 people on human rights, reporting and referral mechanisms in Adjumani, Lamwo and Moyo Districts. Lastly, the SUPREME JLOS KRC project reached 2,738 people with various interventions such as peace dialogue events, mediation sessions, and trainings on human rights, while 33 youths participated in Haki (peace, justice and rights) youth club activities supported by the SUPREME JLOS SPACE IRR project.

¹ LAPSNET, 'Perceptions on the Administration of Justice in Uganda', 1 February 2022.

² Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 'National Survey on Violence in Uganda: Violence Against Women and Girls', November 2021.

Figure 42: Number of people participating in peacebuilding and human rights activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), Uganda, as of June 2022



As of the end of June 2022, 12,350 staff from local authorities and other relevant local actors have been trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2), 912 of whom were reached in S1 2022. The S1 2022 result is entirely attributable to the SUPREME projects – such as SUPREME SPACE IRRI, which trained 307 formal community justice actors, community peace, justice and rights champions and ‘legal buddies’ on topics such as counselling, case management and court procedures in Lamwo, Madi Okollo and Obongi Districts. The trained legal buddies accompany refugees and host community members appearing before the court and assist them in navigating the related legal processes. SUPREME Justice LWF trained 294 community structure members and formal justice officials on community-based protection, juvenile-friendly judicial systems, and case management in Adjumani, Lamwo and Moyo Districts. The rest of the S1 2022 outputs were reported by SUPREME JLOS IRC (246 beneficiaries) and SUPREME JLOS KRC (65). To date, 75% of all trainees are community representatives, followed by staff from local civilian institutions (6%), justice officials (5%), national security officials (2%) and other non-state actors (such as traditional leaders, youth ambassadors, etc.) (12%).

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 2022^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	S2 2021	S1 2022	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	3,141	2,484	1,108	583	114	1,562	8,991	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	369	63	32	0	31	134	629	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	19,183	13,192	29,027	24,937	63,207	70,271	219,816	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	2,851	3,913	11,049	7,827	8,839	8,977	43,456	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	3	2	0	6	1	12	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	10	5	5	5	0	1	26	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	0	0	115,999	12	1,103	794	117,908	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	29,487	7,054	0	0	0	0	36,541	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	21,629	8,057	52,512	10,881	27,428	27,550	148,057	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	0	0	15	29	1	7	52	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	318	2,322	18,748	9,818	10,535	18,435	60,176	
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	687	313	500	10,434	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	5,419	67,465	191,744	728	1,925	1,957	269,238	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	7,541	2,423	357	358	759	912	12,350	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	4,975	2,570	947	3,712	27,162	12,796	52,162	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	8	9	8	10	0	1	36	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,381	198	133	356	262	257	2,587	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	60	9	12	8	12	2	103	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	12	1	26	13	226	63	341	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	0	0	398	0	398	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	0	0	28	0	28	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	0	153	4	0	157	

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.

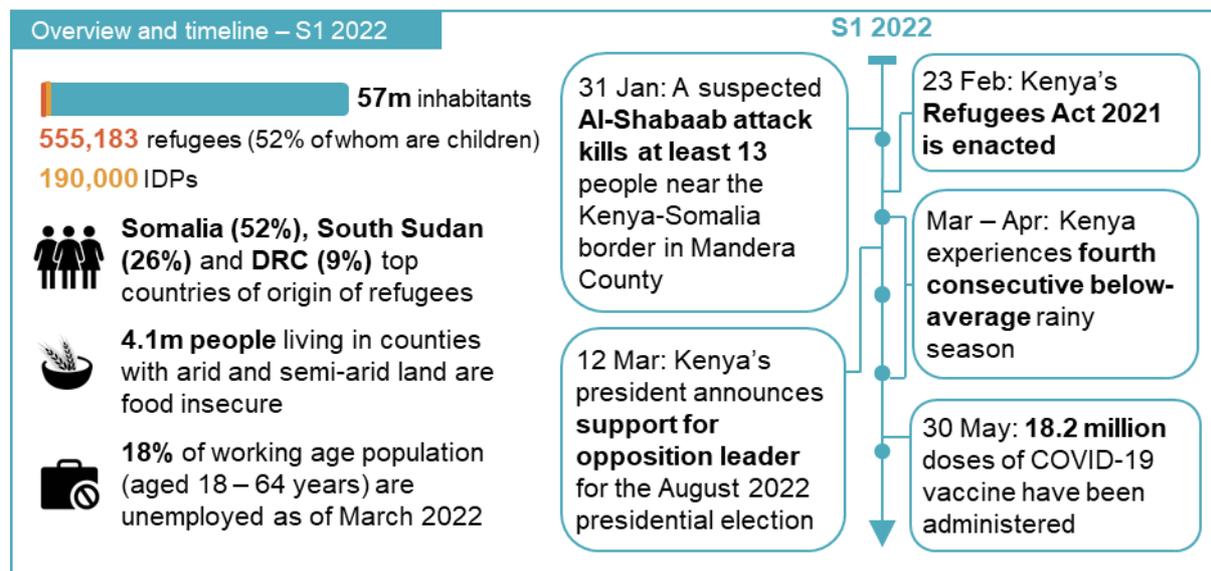
² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2022 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2022 values due to rounding.

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 2022

Figure 43: Kenya – Key facts and figures, as of June 2022¹



In the past few years, food availability and income in Kenya have deteriorated amid climate shocks, including crop infestations and ongoing drought, as well as economic shocks including the COVID-19 pandemic and compounded effects from the war in Ukraine.² These trends continued in the first half of 2022, which was characterised by worsening food security and livelihood outcomes in both rural and urban Kenya.

Persistent drought conditions are driving pastoralist communities to traverse longer distances for water and pasture for their livestock, which may lead to a higher likelihood of intercommunal tensions and conflict. Several incidents of resource-based conflict were reported in the first six months of 2022, including deaths and displacement following resource-based conflicts in border areas between Wajir, Isiolo and Marsabit Counties and at the Garissa-Isiolo border.³ With regard to other conflict-related events, ACLED data has also demonstrated a slight but steady increase in reported events in Kenya from 2018 up to June 2022 corresponding with Kenya's upcoming presidential election in August 2022, similar to an increase associated with the 2017 election.⁴

Rising food insecurity is also affecting the nearly 465,000 refugees and asylum seekers situated in the arid and semi-arid counties in Kenya⁵, comprising 233,805 refugees in Dadaab camps (Garissa County), 185,782 refugees in Kakuma camp and 45,122 in Kalobeyei settlement (Turkana County). Another 90,474 refugees can be found in urban areas of Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru and Eldoret among others, for a total of 555,183 refugees in Kenya.⁶ Refugees are also some of the hardest hit, in

¹ iDMC, 'Countries – Kenya – as of December 2021', December 2021; UNHCR, 'Kenya infographics', 30 June 2022; UNHCR, 'Kenya statistics package: Refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya', 30 June 2022; Worldometer, 'World population – Eastern Africa – Kenya population'. Retrieved on 10 October 2022 at <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/kenya-population/>. FEWS NET, 'Kenya – Food security outlook – June 2022 to January 2023', June 2022; The Citizen, 'Uhuru Kenyatta endorses Raila Odinga for Presidency', 12 March 2022; VOA News, 'Roadside bomb hits bus, kills 13 on Kenya-Somalia border', 31 January 2022; World Bank, 'Kenya economic update edition no. 25', June 2022.

² World Bank, 'Kenya's growth expected to slow in 2022 due to ongoing drought, Ukraine crisis', 7 June 2022; Reuters, 'Kenya faces hunger crisis as drought wipes out livestock', 4 October 2022.

³ FEWS NET, 'East Africa Kenya – Food security outlook update', August 2022; FEWS NET, 'Kenya – Food security outlook – June 2022 to January 2023', June 2022.

⁴ ACLED, 'Armed conflict location & event database'. Retrieved on 30 June 2022 at <https://acleddata.com/>.

⁵ IFRC, 'Kenya – Hunger crisis 2021 – 2022 – 18 July 2021 to 31 July 2023', 21 May 2022.

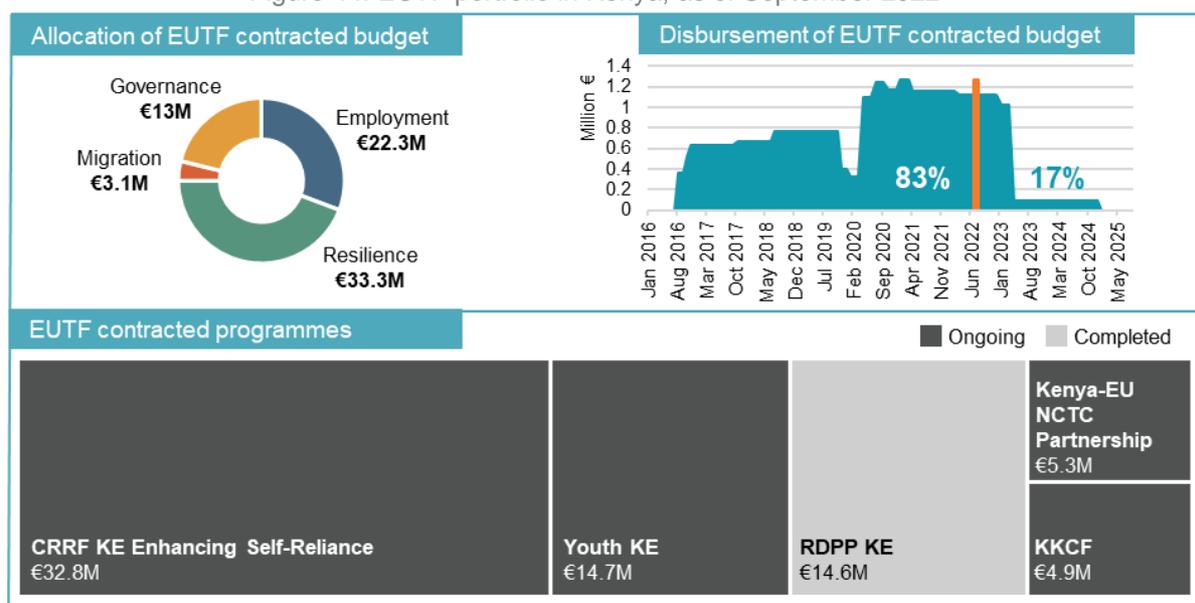
⁶ UNHCR, 'Kenya statistics package', 30 June 2022.

socioeconomic terms, from the COVID-19 pandemic and food insecurity. Simultaneously, funding for humanitarian assistance has decreased (such as 50%-60% decreases in the World Food Programme's food ration support as of April 2022).¹

On the political front of the refugee response, Kenya, following the Presidential assent in November 2021, transitioned to its Refugees Act on 23 February 2022, which promises significant policy changes on economic inclusion and integration as well as on refugee status determination. To this end, the government initiated works on a 'Marshall Plan for Refugee Management' in the first half of 2022 to support the roll-out of the CRRF in Kenya.²

5.7.2 THE EUTF IN KENYA

Figure 44: EUTF portfolio in Kenya, as of September 2022^{3,4}



Kenya receives the third-smallest portion (€72M) of EUTF contracted funding in the HoA, distributed across a total of nine projects, including four in implementation and five that are completed.⁵ Much of this is dedicated to strengthening resilience (SO2, 46%), followed by improving economic and employment opportunities (SO1, 31%), conflict prevention (SO4, 18%) and lastly, migration management (SO3, 4%).⁶ A significant proportion of the Kenya portfolio is dedicated to development-oriented responses to forced displacement, with the aim of supporting Kenya's commitment to the Global Compact on Refugees and the CRRF from 2016 onwards, along with more recent policy changes such as the Refugees Act. To that end, resilience-related interventions (SO2) largely aim at contributing to the self-reliance of refugees and host communities. This includes the CRRF Enhancing Self-Reliance programme, which implements activities in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement (Turkana County) and in the Dadaab camps (Garissa County) through two different projects: the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project (implemented by FAO, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, and WFP) and the CRRF KE ABLI-G project (implemented by DRC). Moreover, the EUTF is supporting UNHCR (through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project) to implement the Garissa Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan

¹ UNHCR, 'WFP and UNHCR joint news release: Spiralling costs, surging conflict, and soaring climate disasters create a desperate future for millions of refugees across Eastern Africa', 13 April 2022.

² Refugees International, 'What does Kenya's new refugee act mean for economic inclusion', 4 May 2022.

³ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2022, 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.

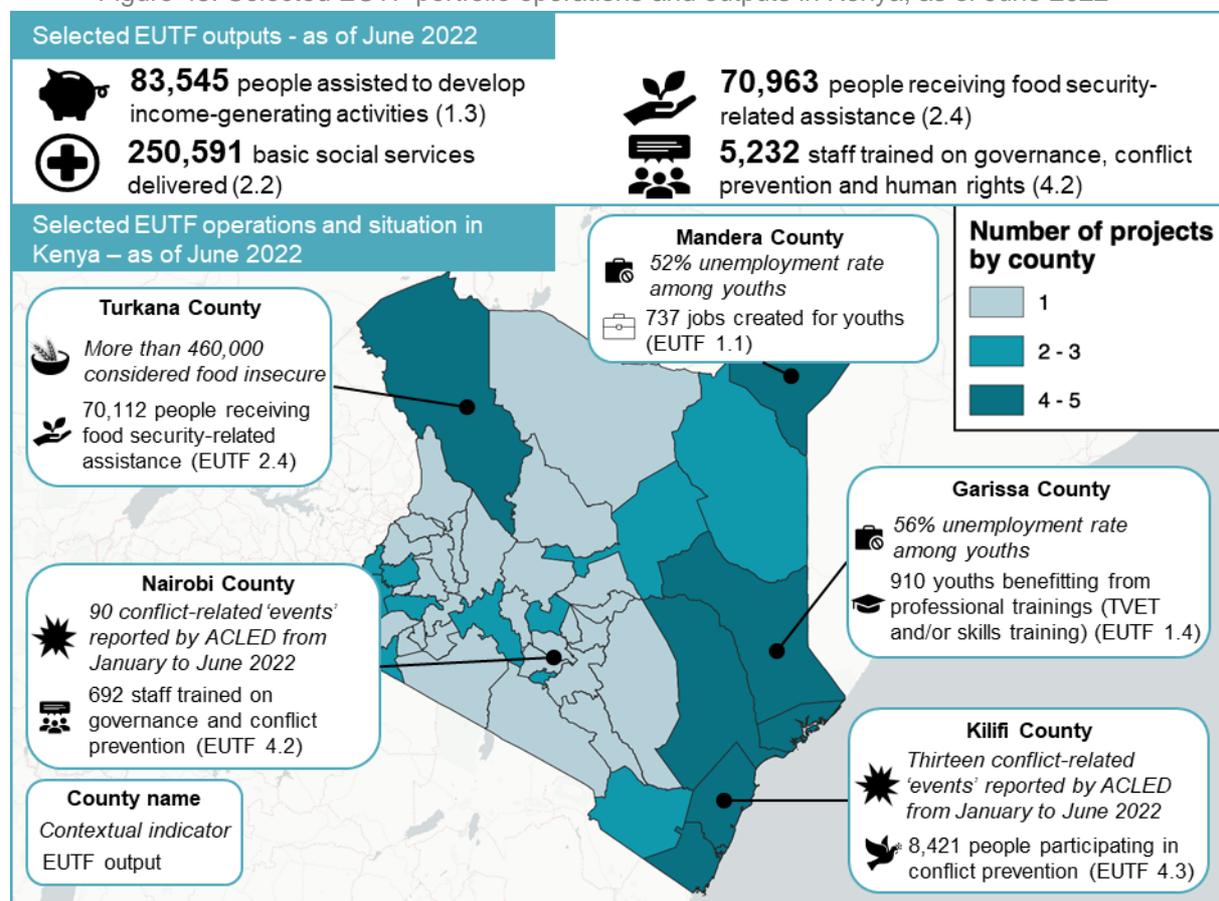
⁴ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

⁵ 'Completed' projects refer to projects whose contracts have ended.

⁶ The remaining 1% (<€500K) is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

(operationalisation of the CRRF) in Dadaab, Garissa County. The Kakuma Kalobeyi Challenge Fund (KKCF), implemented by IFC, also targets refugee-hosting areas, mostly through economic opportunities (SO1) in Turkana County. Other economic and employment interventions include TVET and income-generating support in marginalised areas through the now completed Youth programme and the Kenya-EU partnership NCTC. These two programmes also target peacebuilding efforts aimed at countering radicalisation and conflict in Kenya (SO4).

Figure 45: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Kenya, as of June 2022^{1,2}



Resilience and forced displacement

In the midst of the country's worst drought in more than 40 years, Kenya experienced its fourth consecutive below-average rainy season (with 60% less rainfall than average³) in March to May 2022. From February 2022 to May 2022 alone, the Kenya Food Security Steering Group estimated that the number of food insecure people in arid and semi-arid areas – including the country's refugee-hosting areas – had risen from 3.1 million to 4.1 million people.⁴ Kenya's National Drought Management Authority reported around 2.43 million livestock are likely to have died up to the end of May 2022.⁵ At the same time, almost 950,000 children under five years old and 135,000 pregnant and lactating women are acutely malnourished and require treatment across the arid and semi-arid counties and urban areas of Kisumu, Mombasa and Nairobi.⁶ In urban areas, Urban Food Insecurity assessment surveys from

¹ ACLED, 'Armed conflict location & event database'. Retrieved on 30 June 2022 at <https://acleddata.com/>; IPC, 'Kenya – ASAL: IPC Acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition analysis July – December 2022', 28 September 2022; Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, '2019 Kenya population and housing census', 2019.

² ACLED analysis includes 'events' registered in Kenya such as battles, explosions / remote violence, protests, riots and violence against civilians.

³ IFRC, 'Kenya – Hunger crisis 2021 – 2022 – 18 July 2021 to 31 July 2023', 21 May 2022.

⁴ FEWS NET, 'Kenya – Food security outlook – June 2022 to January 2023', June 2022.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

December 2021 in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu reported that at least 20 percent of poor households are facing crisis levels of food insecurity according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), driven by stagnant wages and reduced or lost income.¹

Kenya's refugee-hosting areas are situated in the arid and semi-arid lands of Turkana and Garissa Counties, both of which are on the frontlines of the ongoing drought and its significant impact on locale livelihoods. Both counties are facing IPC Phase 4 (Critical) levels of acute malnutrition² and IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) levels of acute food insecurity³ with June 2022 projections expecting an increase of both counties to IPC Phase 4 (Emergency).⁴

In response to these dynamics, key resilience-related interventions implemented by EUTF projects in S1 2022 have mainly benefitted refugees and host communities in refugee-hosting areas of Kakuma and Kalobeyei, Turkana County, and Dadaab, Garissa County – all under the CRRF Enhancing Self-Reliance programme, with the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project (implemented by FAO, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, and WFP) implementing activities aimed at improving self-reliance among refugee and host communities in Turkana and Garissa County, and the CRRF KE ABLI-G (Area-Based Livelihood Initiative) project, implemented by DRC, also implementing self-reliance activities in the Dadaab camps in Garissa County.

Since the start of the EUTF, interventions delivering basic social services in Kenya have largely benefitted refugees and asylum seekers, accounting for 93% (233,755 services) of the 250,591 basic social services delivered to date (EUTF indicator 2.2). Correspondingly, refugees and asylum seekers received 99% of all basic social services delivered in S1 2022. The CRRF KE Self-Reliance project reported the largest biannual output under this indicator since the end of 2018 by delivering basic social services to 49,791 refugees and asylum seekers and 756 host community members, all of which were attributed to UNHCR. These services mostly comprised the registration of 43,481 refugees and asylum seekers (51% male and 49% female) and 756 host community members in Kenya's National Health Insurance Fund in Turkana County. A further 5,390 services were delivered to refugees and asylum seekers in the form of refugee ID cards provided through the Refugee Affairs Secretariat via UNHCR, and 920 GBV services were delivered to refugee survivors in Turkana and Dadaab Counties.

The CRRF KE Self-Reliance project also implemented several interventions to improve refugee management. The UNHCR component of the project works to strengthen the refugee status determination process in Kenya. In S1 2022, UNHCR (through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project) supported Kenya's Refugee Appeals Board to expand activities in Turkana County (EUTF indicator 3.6). To strengthen service delivery on refugee management within local government, UN-Habitat trained 62 technical staff from Garissa and Turkana Counties on spatial planning in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 2.8), bringing the total number of staff supported to date to 3,256. UN-Habitat's interventions seek to promote the inclusion of refugee issues in County Integrated Development Plans and Urban Development Initiatives in the context of county government planning, following a 2018 survey where UN-Habitat identified participatory spatial planning as a means to mitigate conflicts driven by resource competition and land use disagreements in refugee-hosting areas.

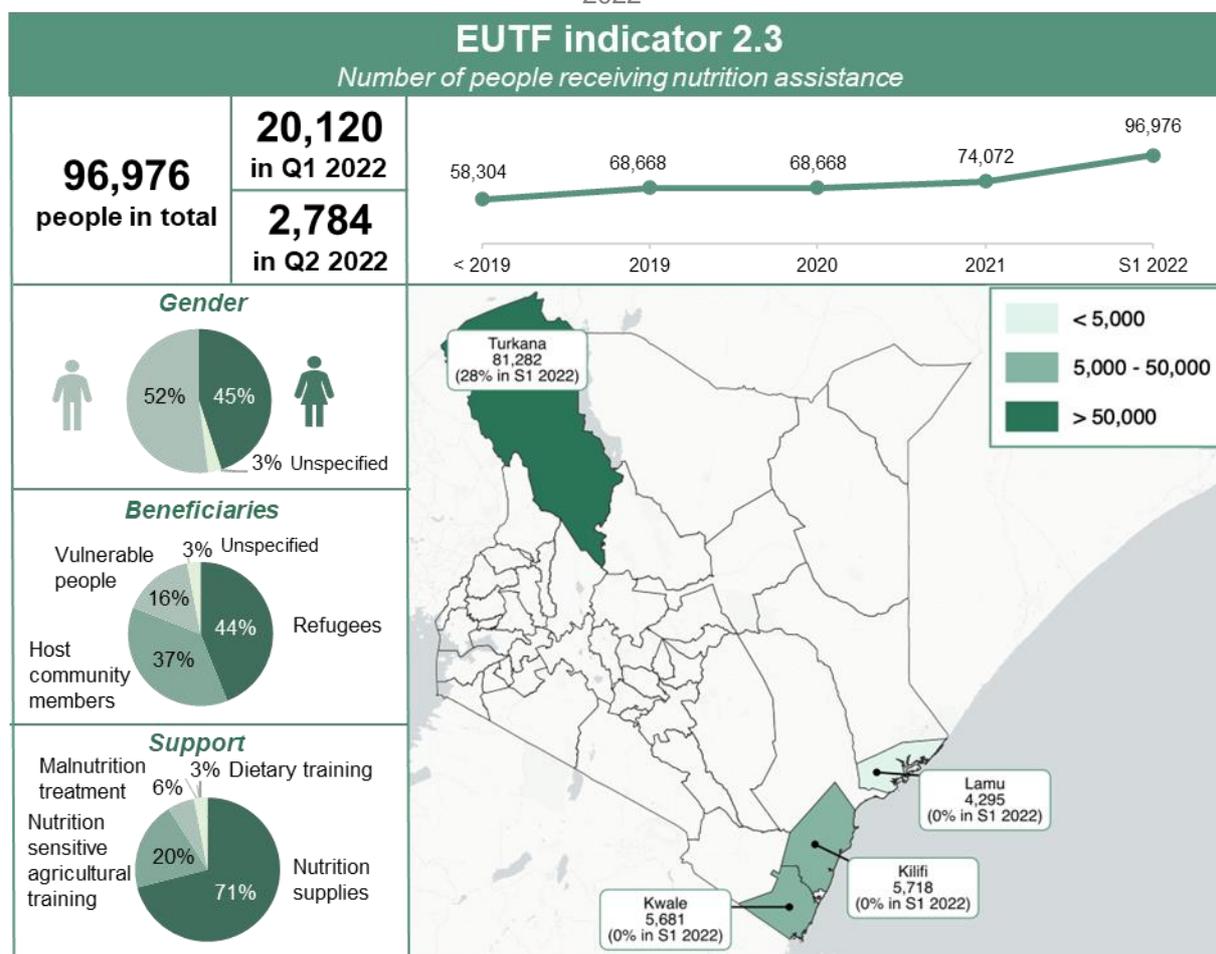
¹ FEWS NET, 'Kenya – Food security outlook – June 2022 to January 2023', June 2022; FEWS NET, 'East Africa Kenya – Food security outlook update', August 2022.

² IPC, 'Kenya – Projection update of the March to June 2022 Analysis', 10 June 2022.

³ IPC, 'IPC country analysis – Kenya – June 2022'. Retrieved on 11 October 2022 at <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1155687/?iso3=KEN>.

⁴ FEWS NET, 'Kenya – Food security outlook – June 2022 to January 2023', June 2022.

Figure 46: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3), Kenya, as of June 2022



In response to drought conditions and other resilience-related shocks, the CRRF Enhancing Self-Reliance programme (through both the CRRF KE Self-Reliance and CRRF KE ABLI-G projects) also supported nutrition and food security initiatives in hard-hit counties during the first half of 2022. In S1 2022, 22,904 people (95% of whom were refugees and asylum seekers) received nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3), bringing the total number of nutrition beneficiaries to date to 96,976 (44% refugees, 37% host community members and 16% vulnerable populations).¹ The emphasis on refugees in S1 2022 is largely attributable to WFP's food assistance interventions, which reached 21,808 people, including 16,361 refugee children, with school meals and 5,447 refugee children and pregnant women with fortified or specialised nutritious food for prevention of malnutrition.² Furthermore, food security-related assistance from EUTF projects benefitted 5,481 people (53% host community members, 47% refugees) in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 2.4), of the 70,963 people supported to date in Kenya. In S1 2022, the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project (through FAO and WFP) reached 5,346 refugees and host community members with farming tools, livestock inputs, trainings (on the production of high value crops, agricultural enterprises, water management and maintenance of agricultural infrastructure) and irrigation support for farming land and gardens. Another 135 refugees and host communities were reached by the CRRF KE ABLI-G project, some of whom were trained on permagarden techniques while others received livestock as well as training and supplies for poultry production in Dadaab, Garissa County.

¹ The status of the remaining 3% is unspecified.

² The remaining 1,096 people were reached through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project, including 25 refugees and 25 host community members reached by FAO, and 1,046 unspecified people reached by WFP.

Focus box 8: Fodder production as an enterprise for refugees and host communities to mitigate food insecurity (CRRF KE Self-Reliance project)¹

FAO (through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project) seeks to target food insecurity in Turkana County. To promote self-reliance among refugees and host communities, FAO is implementing the organisation's Pastoralist Field Schools. The approach aims to introduce beneficiaries to technological innovations that build on existing knowledge among pastoralist communities, and to promote informed decision-making about livelihood practices and use of resource strategies.

Through the Pastoralist Field Schools, farmers are provided with equipment to improve hay production and promote expansion and access to a broader market within Turkana County. Groups are supported with awareness raising on the ecological and climatic requirements of their pastoral areas, training on agricultural practices related to fodder production, livestock feed formulations using local resources, harvesting, value addition and pricing, distribution, and business management.

The project has improved fodder production practices for more than 10,000 pastoralists and improved more than 300 acres of land for pasture cultivation. In 2021-2022, the pasture-producing groups harvested pasture seeds worth USD 30,000 and hay worth USD 80,000. As a result of organised grazing areas for livestock, the need for farmers to cross borders and insecure areas has been reduced, and an estimated 100,000 animals are protected annually from the ongoing drought. FAO also collaborates with the government to ensure that nutrition-sensitive agricultural strategies are effectively transferred to the county government in Turkana.

Photo 3: Pasture farm in Lokoro, Nakalale Ward, Turkana Sub-County, Kenya



Employment

Global financial conditions have increased commodity prices in Kenya, particular for fuel and staple foods (such as between 30-40 percent increases for maize and beans²) at local markets, while inflation was estimated at 7.1 percent in May 2022 compared to the previous year.³ While constraining agricultural productions and purchasing power, high fuel and production costs limit opportunities in casual, skilled and unskilled labour in rural and urban areas further constraining post COVID-19 recovery.⁴

In the face of deteriorating economic conditions, EUTF-funded projects continue to support employment opportunities and economic empowerment in marginalised areas in Kenya. Economic activities in the first half of 2022 also almost exclusively benefitted host communities and refugees in Kenya's refugee-hosting areas. As the Youth programme (which targeted youths with economic activities in marginalised areas) came to an end in early 2022, all income-generating and TVET activities were attributed to the CRRF Enhancing Self-Reliance programme in Turkana and Garissa Counties. The programme assisted 3,766 people (84% host community members, 14% refugees and asylum seekers and 2% vulnerable people or potential migrants) to develop income-generating activities this semester (EUTF indicator 1.3), bringing the total to 83,545 people assisted to date. Interventions in S1 2022 were mainly attributed to WFP (through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project), which trained 2,951 host community market actors in the retail, fishing, processing, and farming sectors on income-generating activities in

¹ Photo credit: CRRF KE Self-Reliance (FAO).

² World Bank, 'Kenya's growth expected to slow in 2022 due to ongoing drought, Ukraine crisis', 7 June 2022.

³ Ibid.

⁴ FEWS NET, 'Kenya – Food security outlook – June 2022 to January 2023', June 2022; FEWS NET, 'East Africa Kenya – Food security outlook update', August 2022.

Turkana County. The FAO component of the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project also assisted 450 refugees (89% women) and 220 host community members (82% women) to set up community-based savings and loan schemes to promote agricultural businesses in Turkana County. In Dadaab, Garissa County, DRC (as part of the CRRF KE ABLI-G project) trained 145 young people, including 70 refugees, 64 vulnerable people, and eleven host community members on entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and life skills. The CRRF KE ABLI-G project was also responsible for all TVET trainings delivered in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 1.4), reaching 629 people (50% refugees and 27% host community members)¹ in Dadaab, Garissa County. To date, 28,374 people have benefitted from TVET trainings in Kenya.

Conflict prevention and peacebuilding

Key EUTF programmes implementing peacebuilding and conflict prevention activities are coming to an end in Kenya. In early 2022, the Youth programme officially ended with the conclusion of the Youth SAIDC project in February, while the Kenya-EU partnership NCTC project is expected to end in December 2022. The Youth programme aimed at addressing drivers of radicalisation and conflict, while the NCTC project continues to support the implementation of Kenya's National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism (originally launched in 2016).

To date, 5,232 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors have been trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights in Kenya (EUTF indicator 4.2), of which 415 people (8%) were reached in the first half of 2022 through Kenya-EU partnership NCTC (73%) and CRRF KE ABLI-G (27%). Across Kenya, the Kenya-EU partnership NCTC project trained 305 people (74% male and 26% female) on P/CVE in S1 2022, by organising an annual conference on P/CVE for 103 stakeholders (including relevant experts and staff from media actors, national security forces and NGOs/CSOs) and by training 72 disengagement specialists on NCTC's disengagement curriculum. In refugee-hosting areas in Dadaab, Garissa County, CRRF KE ABLI-G trained 110 community leaders and change makers on conflict management and conflict-sensitive programming to enhance their ability to manage conflict.

Furthermore, 550,413 people have participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities (EUTF indicator 4.3) in Kenya to date, including 8,073 supported by Kenya-EU partnership NCTC and CRRF KE ABLI-G in S1 2022 (accounting for 1% of the collective output to date).

Finally, 128 items of equipment have been provided to strengthen governance in Kenya to date, all of which were supplied by CRRF KE Self-Reliance (EUTF indicator 4.1 bis) and 39% of which were delivered – in the form of 50 pieces of office equipment, including computers and bicycles – to sub-counties in Turkana County to strengthen coordination structures in S1 2022.

¹ The status of the remaining 23% (or 145 people) is unspecified.

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 2022^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	S2 2021	S1 2022	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	1,420	2,623	561	668	55	59	5,384	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	713	41	0	27	325	51	1,158	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	45,785	16,805	8,411	3,685	5,093	3,766	83,545	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	20,336	5,718	452	686	553	629	28,374	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	0	0	0	4	2	0	6	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	4	0	8	29	14	14	69	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	135,897	54,944	3,447	2,200	3,556	50,547	250,591	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	58,304	10,364	0	976	4,428	22,904	96,976	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	45,693	3,980	4,512	6,992	4,306	5,481	70,963	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	34,619	1,487	1	28	31,525	3	67,662	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	52,894	9,858	3,112,524	59,831	82,807	9,992	3,327,906	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	918	250	1,552	1,103	162	453	4,438	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	41,335	1,210	144,439	82	4,832	45,529	237,427	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	0	0	0	63	16	79	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	0	0	0	78	50	128	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,443	1,220	1,168	313	673	415	5,232	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	20,297	54,284	367	8,871	458,522	8,073	550,413	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	1	0	2	0	1	1	5	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	23	2	43	94	38	44	244	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	52	1	3	14	11	2	83	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	9	3	2	8	4	0	26	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	97,278	179,548	0	0	276,826	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	6,362	0	0	0	6,362	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	104	0	0	0	104	

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.

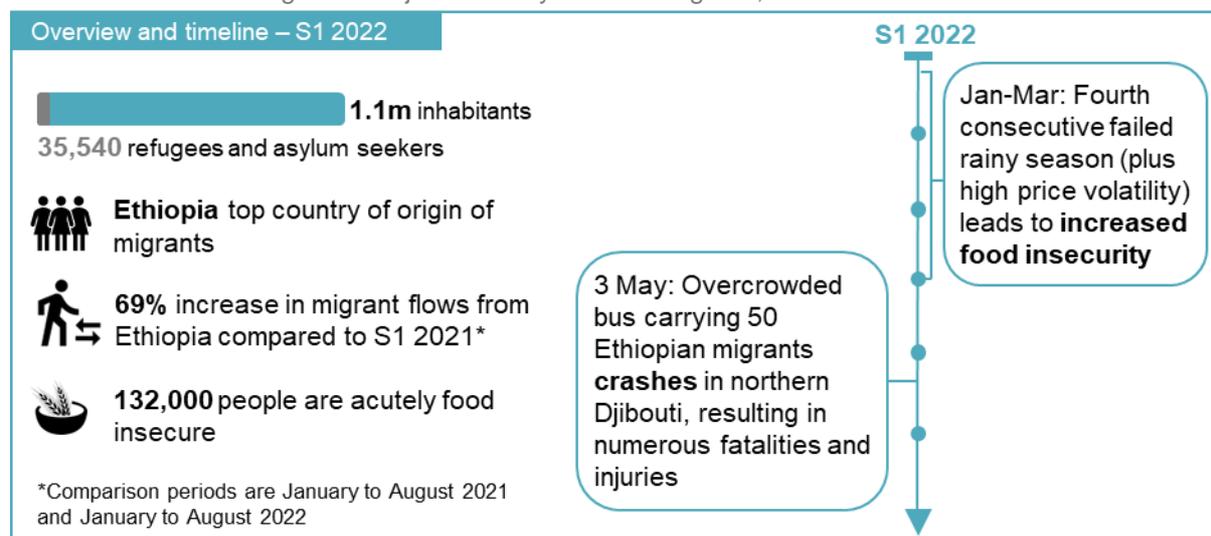
² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2022 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2022 values due to rounding.

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

5.8. DJIBOUTI

5.8.1. DJIBOUTI IN S1 2022

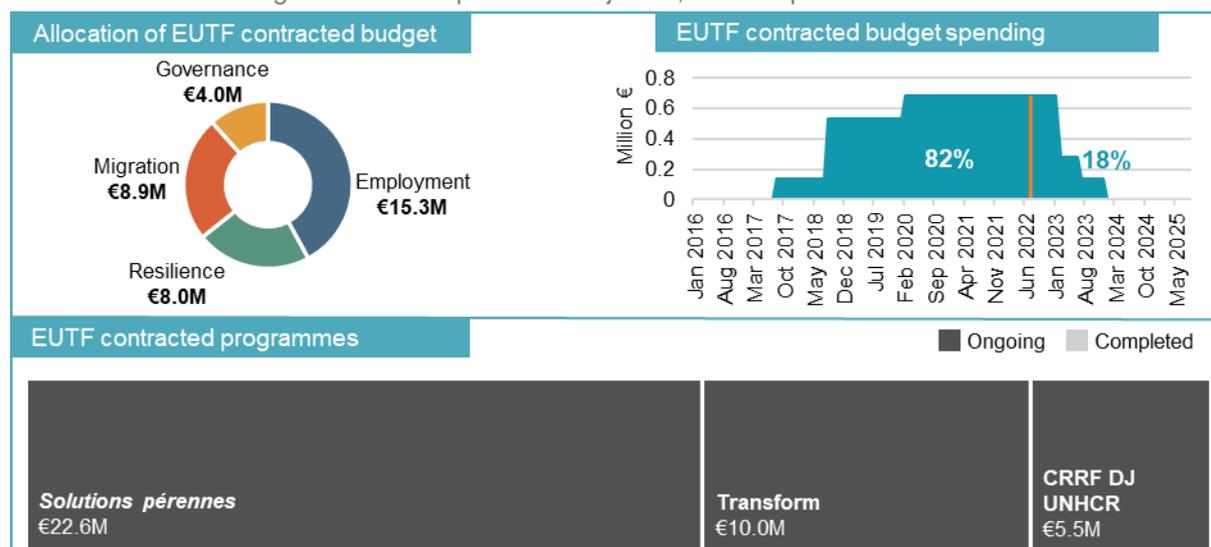
Figure 47: Djibouti – Key facts and figures, as of June 2022¹



Djibouti is one of the smallest countries in Africa in both area and population, and its economy relies heavily on the geopolitically strategic location of its highly sophisticated port complex. It is also an important country of transit along a key regional migration route from Ethiopia and Somalia to Yemen and onwards to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. In S1 2022, ongoing drought and the continued global impact of the war in Ukraine (one of the world's largest exporters of grain) triggered price increases that have seriously exacerbated food insecurity among Djibouti's poorest households.

5.8.2. THE EUTF IN DJIBOUTI

Figure 48: EUTF portfolio in Djibouti, as of September 2022^{2,3}



¹ United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects 2022 (population estimate as of 1 July 2022); UNHCR, 'UNHCR Djibouti Factsheet', June 2022; IOM, 'Migration Trends Dashboard – Djibouti', August 2022; IPC, 'Djibouti: Acute Food Insecurity Situation March-June 2022 and Projection for July-December 2022', 5 May 2022.

² EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2022, 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.

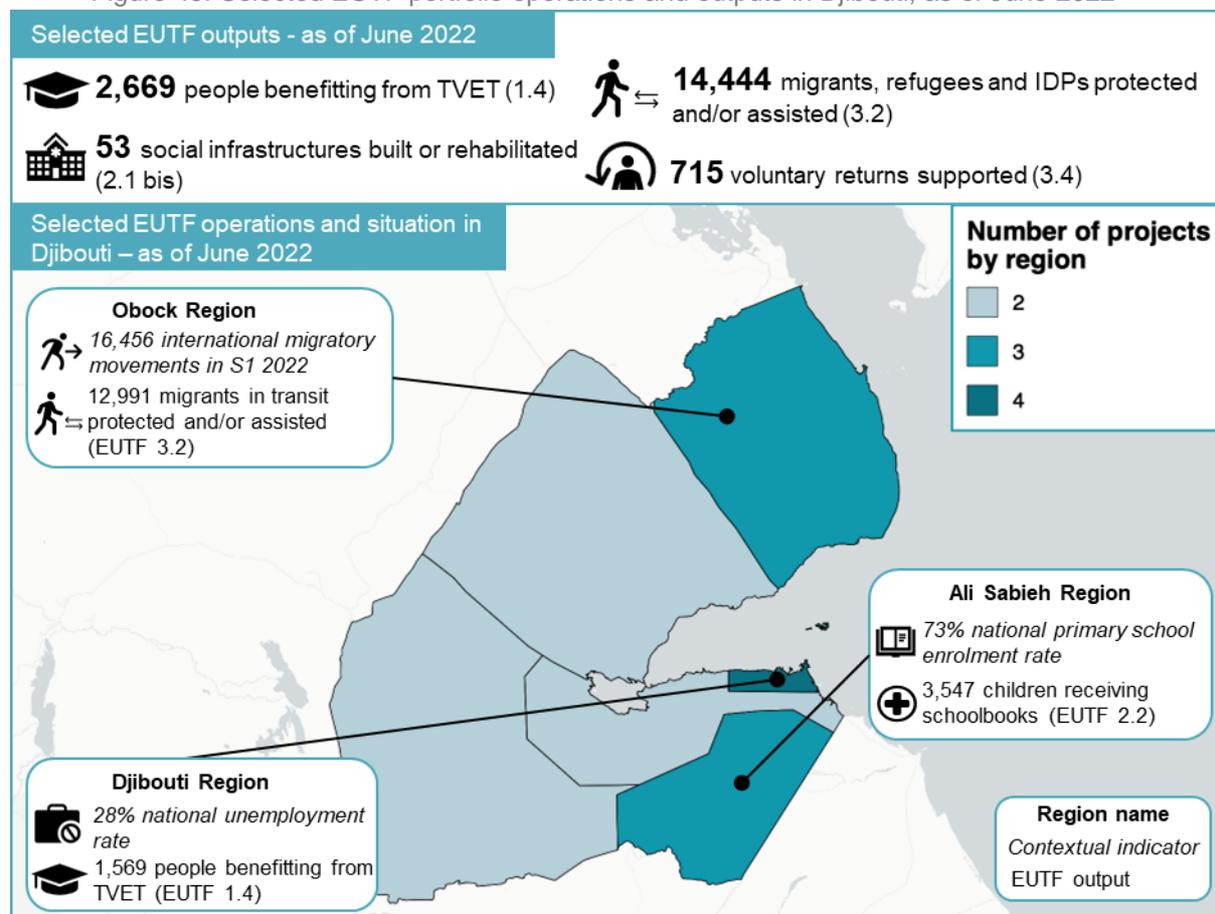
³ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute spending across years of implementation.

Djibouti accounts for the second-smallest portion of contracted EUTF funding in the HoA, with €38M spread over four contracts that are all still in implementation.¹ In Djibouti, most funds (40%) are allocated to SO1 (improving economic and employment opportunities), followed distantly by SO3 (improving migration management, 23%), SO2 (strengthening resilience, 21%) and SO4 (improved governance, security and conflict prevention, 11%), with the remaining 5% allocated to cross-cutting issues.²

The EUTF's strategic focus on employment is largely a reflection of the fact that although Djibouti's port represents an exceptional economic opportunity for the country, ensuring that this opportunity leads to poverty reduction requires concerted efforts to reconcile the capacity and skills of the local population with the demands of labour markets related to the port. The Transform AFD project, for instance, seeks 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 and the CRRF DJ UNHCR project aim to support education, health and economic commitments to refugees, migrants and host communities made by the Djiboutian government through the CRRF. The IOM component of the *Solutions pérennes* programme received a second top-up of €2M in December 2021.

Figure 49: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Djibouti, as of June 2022^{3,4}



¹ 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.

² The remaining 5% allocated to crosscutting issues correspond to €1.9M.

³ ILO, 'ILOSTAT database', 2021 (via World Bank data). Retrieved on 14 October 2022 at <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>; UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2021 (via World Bank data). Retrieved on 14 October 2022 at <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>; aggregation of figures reported in IOM DTM's 'Migration Trends Dashboard – Djibouti' between January and June 2022.

⁴ A substantial proportion of output data reported by *Solutions pérennes* IOM is not disaggregated by region and is thus underrepresented on the map.

Migration and forced displacement

Migrants crossing the Gulf of Aden from Djibouti are vulnerable to numerous protection risks as they often rely on smugglers operating boats in unsafe conditions, and serious incidents are common, as illustrated by three separate events in 2021 that collectively resulted in nearly 150 fatalities (which are described in the MLS 2021 annual report). The overland portion of the journey carries similar risks: in May 2022 an overcrowded bus coordinated by smugglers and carrying 50 Ethiopian migrants at double capacity crashed in northern Djibouti, resulting in numerous¹ fatalities and injuries.²

Some migrants also find themselves stranded in Djibouti, often because they lack the resources to continue their onward journey to the Arabian Peninsula or their return journey to their country of origin (often due to unsustainable living conditions in their country of destination in the GCC region). New arrivals returning from Yemen usually arrive by boat along the shores of the Obock region, are overwhelmingly male and are all of Ethiopian origin. Many of these stranded migrants are currently staying in informal settlements along Djibouti's migration corridor, where there is limited access to basic services. There were 544 migrants (23% female) stranded in Djibouti at the end of June 2022³, although this number represents an ongoing decrease from the 1,646 that were stranded in the country a year earlier and the 615 stranded at the end of 2021.

The *Solutions pérennes* IOM project has assisted tens of thousands of migrants in transit to date, and reported its largest ever service delivery output (EUTF 2.2) in S1 2022 with 17,957 services provided to migrant beneficiaries (72% male, 28% female) by health facilities supported by the project, accounting for 78% of its total service delivery output for migrants to date. (The project provided a further 79 services to female migrants in the form of distributed food and non-food items.) Furthermore, the project assisted 5,080 migrants (98% male, 2% female) with family identification and reunification (EUTF indicator 3.2), which is also the largest semester output reported under this indicator to date and accounts for 35% of the total result. The project also rehabilitated 15 infrastructures in S1 2022, including 12 health facilities along Djibouti's principal migration route as well as in the Migrant Resource Centre in Obock (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). Finally, the project sensitised 5,036 migrants (89% male, 11% female) on risks related to irregular migration (EUTF indicator 3.3), representing 23% of the total output.

Djibouti also hosts 35,540 refugees as of 30 June 2022,⁴ which represents a slight increase compared to the end of 2021 (34,703).⁵ Most refugees in Djibouti are either Somali (40%) or Ethiopian (38%), followed by Yemenis (18%) and Eritreans (3%). The CRRF DJ UNHCR project has historically accounted for most of the EUTF's efforts to support refugees in Djibouti, but in S1 2022 the *Solutions pérennes* projects accounted for the largest refugee beneficiary outputs. *Solution pérennes* IOM assisted 5,432 refugees (72% male, 28% female) through health facilities supported by the project (the same activity that also benefitted migrants as described above), out of 9,337 refugees reported under EUTF indicator 2.2 to date. Meanwhile, *Solutions pérennes* WFP sensitised 9,200 refugees (49% male, 51% female) on their eligibility to participate in the national social protection system and how to use it, as well as on health and nutrition topics, accounting for 77% of the 11,929 refugees reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights to date (EUTF indicator 2.7). For its part, CRRF DJ UNHCR provided 197 refugees with professional training (EUTF indicator 1.4), of whom 66% were youths, 43% were women and 22% (all men) had a disability. The S1 2022 result accounts for 22% of the total TVET output for refugees in Djibouti. The CRRF DJ UNHCR project also delivered schoolbooks to an additional 797 refugee children (including six with a disability), on top of the 3,108 children who benefitted from both this and from previously reported distributions (EUTF indicator 2.2).

¹ The official number is as yet unknown.

² IOM, 'When Tragedy Strikes: A migration Journey Ends Deadly for Ethiopians in Djibouti', 23 May 2022.

³ IOM DTM Djibouti, Migration Trends Dashboard, June 2022.

⁴ UNHCR, 'UNHCR Djibouti Factsheet', June 2022.

⁵ UNHCR, 'UNHCR Djibouti Factsheet', December 2021.

Economy and employment

Djibouti's economy is rapidly regaining strength following the initial negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as movement restrictions are lifted, global trade recovers and demand for Djibouti's geopolitically strategic port services is revived. Although initially high growth projections for 2022 have been softened by regional instability and the continued crisis in northern Ethiopia, the overall economic outlook in Djibouti for the next two years is positive, with the World Bank predicting that ongoing infrastructure projects will contribute to a reduction of the national incidence of poverty by more than two percentage points by 2024 (from 14.7% to 12.4%).¹ However, as Djibouti relies heavily on food and energy imports, it is vulnerable to global trends in commodity prices, as currently demonstrated by the contribution of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine to high levels of food insecurity in the country.

2,669 people have benefitted from TVET or skills development thanks to EUTF-funded projects in Djibouti to date (EUTF indicator 1.4), of whom 696 were reported in S1 2022 by *Solutions pérennes* WFP (350), CRRF DJ UNHCR (197) and Transform AFD (149). All 1,419 Transform AFD beneficiaries reported to date (accounting for 53% of the total output) have been trained on transportation and logistics to meet the labour demands of the port sector in Djibouti city, while all 900 CRRF DJ UNHCR beneficiaries (39% male, 61% female) are refugees in the three refugee-hosting regions in Djibouti (Ali Sabieh, Djibouti and Obock), most of whom have received professional training in the agricultural sector. *Solution pérennes* WFP reported against this indicator for the first time in S1 2022, having provided skills training certification to 350 host community members (43% male, 57% female). In total, 72% of reported TVET beneficiaries are male (including all AFD Transform beneficiaries).

Although 1,319 beneficiaries of IGA support have also been reported in Djibouti to date, no outputs were reported under this indicator in S1 2022.

¹ World Bank, Djibouti's Economic Update – April 2022, 14 April 2022.

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 2022^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	S2 2021	S1 2022	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	5	5	5	0	0	0	15	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	0	0	289	908	122	0	1,319	
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	122	253	821	333	444	696	2,669	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	0	7	30	0	1	15	53	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	0	434	8,493	220	382	136,472	146,001	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	0	6,671	224,190	0	0	14,700	245,561	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	0	166	0	0	66	163	395	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	0	22,864	3,942	0	0	0	26,806	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	0	1,032	2,215	1,975	4,142	5,080	14,444	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	0	5,746	0	9,726	3,727	5,036	24,235	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	0	0	0	0	715	0	715	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	21	0	0	0	9	30	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	0	181	17	0	45	0	243	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	0	3	2	1	3	5	14	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	0	3	3	1	1	6	14	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	0	1	1	1	0	5	8	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	16,380	0	0	0	16,380	
6.2 Number of people directly benefiting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	4,041	0	0	0	4,041	
6.3 Number of entities benefiting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	

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 2022 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2022 values due to rounding.

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

6. CONCLUSIONS

The Horn of Africa region continued to experience political, environmental, humanitarian and security challenges throughout the first half of 2022, including one of the worst droughts in more than 40 years (in terms of the number of people affected), continued conflict in Ethiopia, South Sudan, Somalia and Sudan, a regional desert locust infestation persisting into January and February, inflation due to micro- and macro-economic conditions and the continued impact of COVID-19. As a result of these challenges, the HoA continues to be the source of Africa's largest displacement crisis, with the region hosting around 4.5 million refugees based on estimations from UNHCR¹ and 13.6 million IDPs according to IOM.² Refugee-hosting countries in the region continue to host some of the largest caseloads worldwide, despite being among the least developed countries in the world.

Although the number of COVID-19 cases was under-reported in Africa (in part thanks to the continent's youthful population and comparatively smaller numbers of people with underlying risk factors), the numbers of cases and deaths in the HoA remain high, at 1,387,536 and 26,420 respectively (according to official reports). Furthermore, only 64,217,246 people (or approximately 22% of the HoA population) have been fully vaccinated in the region, and vaccine supplies remain unpredictable.³

THE EUTF PORTFOLIO IN S1 2022

No new operational projects were signed between March and September 2022 as the EUTF contracting period closed at the end of 2021. As described in the 2021 annual report, the EUTF's operational⁴ portfolio includes 231 operational projects, worth €1.7B.

Nine projects collectively worth €82M started reporting data to the MLS for the first time in S1 2022. These include projects contracted to intervene under all of the EUTF's four Strategic Objectives, including a contract designed to promote employment in and around Khartoum in Sudan (SO1), a project in support of a decentralised health system in IDP camps in Darfur (SO2), a UNICEF initiative aiming to support education in South Sudan's remote rural areas (SO2), an IGAD-led project designed to support political dialogue on durable solutions for refugees and IDPs in the region (SO3), and a project dedicated to supporting local conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms in South Sudan (SO4).

Funding allocation across the four Strategic Objectives has remained unchanged since the last reporting period. Resilience-building activities aimed at strengthening direct service delivery and access to basic services (SO2) continue to receive the largest share of funding (44% of the total contracted budget), followed by support to the creation of economic and employment opportunities (SO1, 25%), governance, security and conflict prevention activities (SO4, 18%) and migration management activities (SO3, 11%). The remaining 2% of contracted EUTF funding is dedicated to cross-cutting issues (CCI). Finally, €180M of mainly SO2 and SO1 funding is allocated to the COVID-19 response through 71 projects, of which five are fully dedicated to the COVID-19 response. It is worth highlighting that 68% of EUTF HoA funding covers projects that are still in inception or implementation.

¹ UNHCR, 'Data portal'. Retrieved on 2 October 2022 at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations>.

² IOM DTM, 'Displacement Tracking Matric (DTM) – Data portal'. Retrieved on 2 October 2022 at <https://dtm.iom.int>.

³ Our World in Data, 'Statistics and Research – Coronavirus Pandemic (COVID-19)'. Retrieved on 28 October 2022 at <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus>. Data on Eritrea is unavailable.

⁴ 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.

THE MLS

This report is the outcome of the thirteenth round of data collection conducted by the MLS team for the EUTF's Horn of Africa window. This is the fifth 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. For example, in 2021 the MLS team conducted a study on the state of migration governance in 21 countries, including nine in the HoA. At the time of reporting, the team has also just completed piloting a new module for documenting large-scale changes that the EUTF may have contributed to in its areas of implementation.

This report includes data from 196 projects, which represents an increase of 65 from the 2020 annual report and an increase of nine from the 2021 annual report.

S1 2022 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Despite continued instability in most HoA countries throughout the first semester of 2022, substantial outputs were reported against all Strategic Objectives throughout the year. Key achievements include 27,284 jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1), 128,992 beneficiaries of income-generating activity support (EUTF indicator 1.3), 129,544 people benefiting from nutritional support (EUTF indicator 2.3) and food security assistance provided to 110,550 individuals (EUTF indicator 2.4), 4,320 individuals trained on migration management (EUTF indicator 3.7) and capacity building or operational support to 252 institutions and non-state actors (EUTF indicator 3.6). The EUTF also conducted peacebuilding events reaching 73,632 individuals (EUTF indicator 4.3) and implemented capacity-building exercises on conflict resolution and management for 4,488 staff from state and non-state actors (EUTF indicator 4.2) in S1 2022. Finally, to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Horn of Africa region, 353,932 people, or 73% of the output reported to date, directly benefitted from COVID-19 emergency response activities in S1 2022 (EUTF indicator 6.2).

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