



# The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF)

Horn of Africa



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

Strategic Objective 4 (SO4)  
output indicators as of June 2024





# S04: Improved governance, conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration

Key EUTF S04 output indicators as of June 2024



**70,730**  
People trained on governance and conflict prevention (EUTF 4.2)

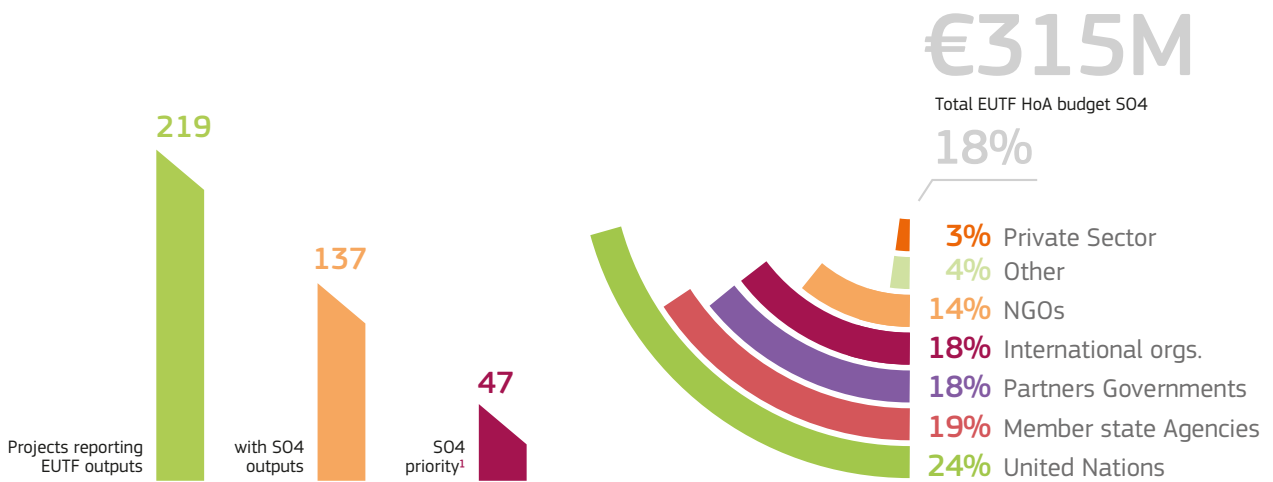


**1,379,807**  
People participating in conflict prevention activities (EUTF 4.3)



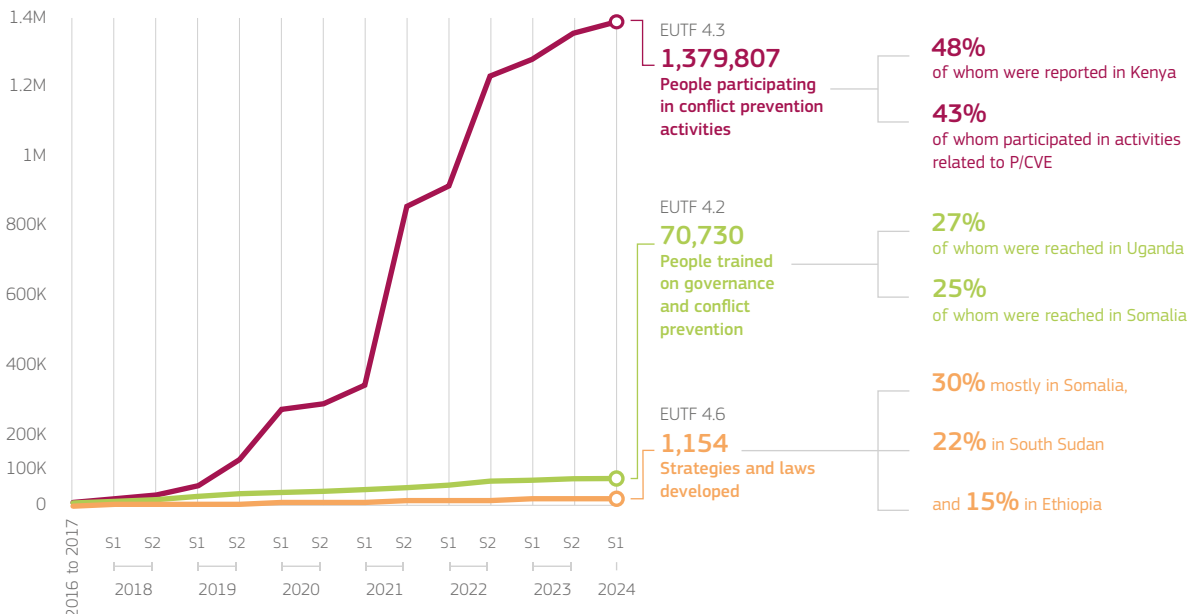
**1,154**  
Strategies and laws developed (EUTF 4.6)

## EUTF S04 portfolio in HoA



## Key S04 trends

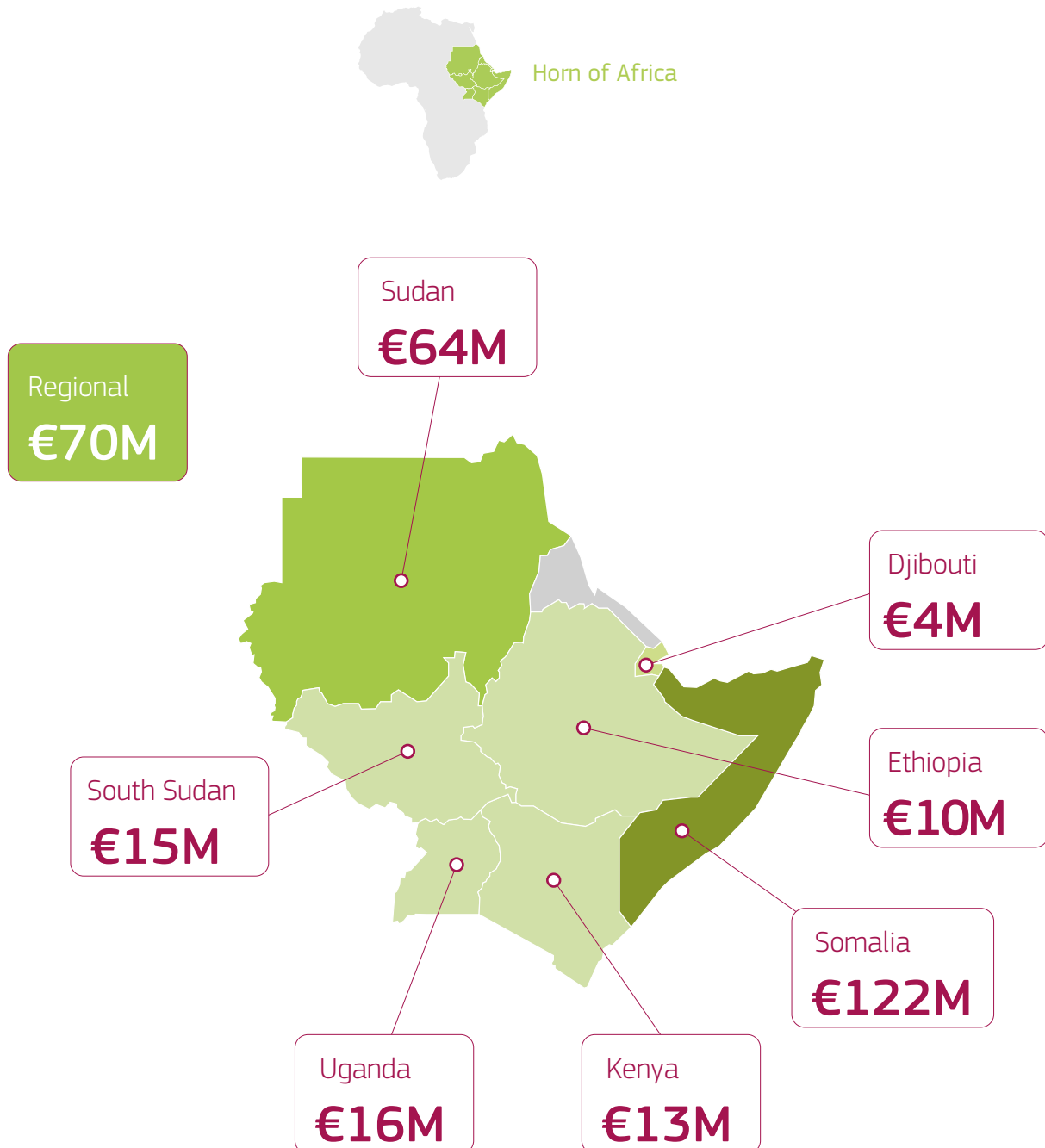
Cumulative EUTF S04 outputs





## S04: Improved governance, conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration

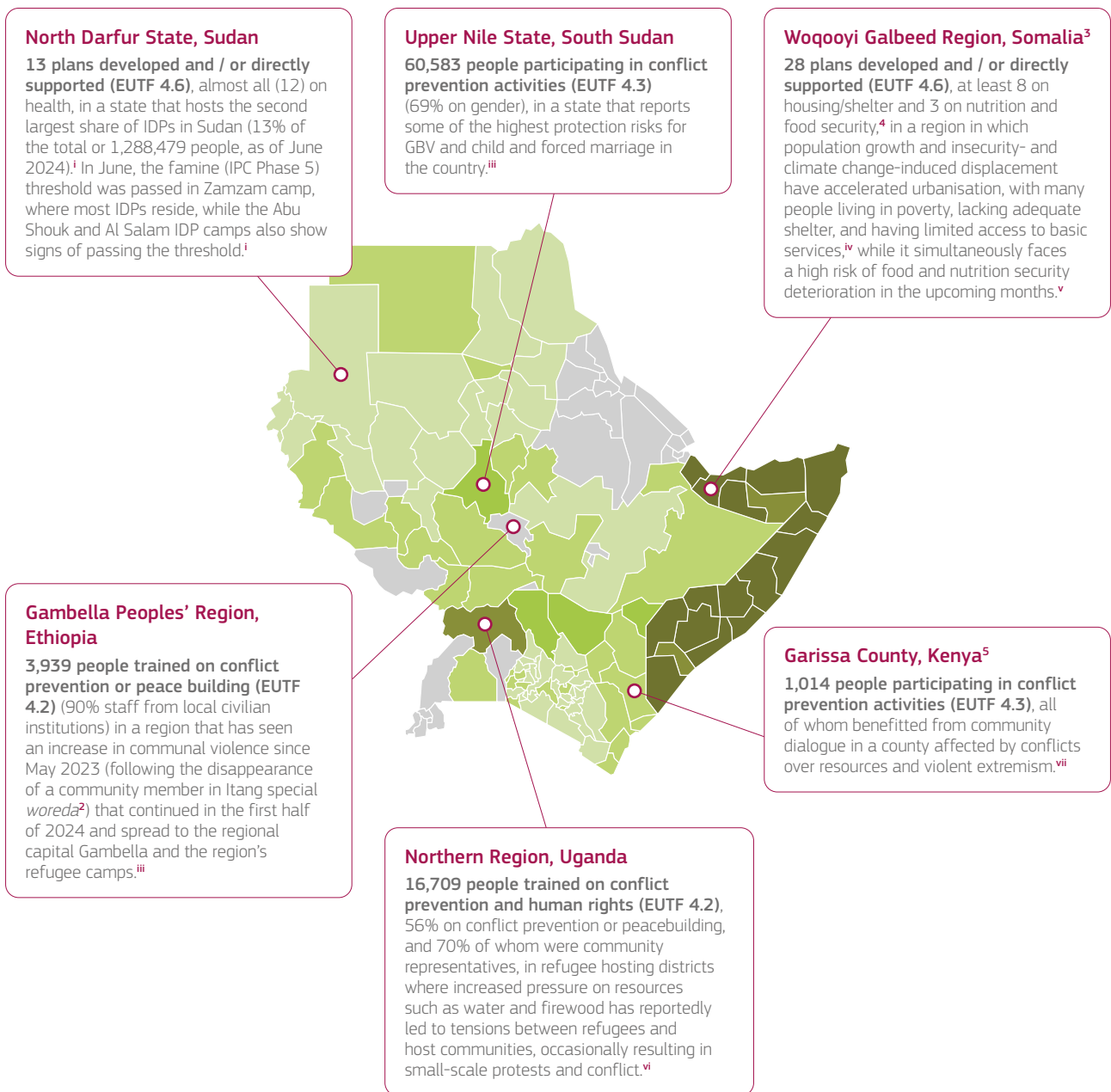
S04 funding by country





# S04: Improved governance, conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration

Implementation areas and key S04 outputs as of June 2024



Number of S04 priority projects per region<sup>2</sup>

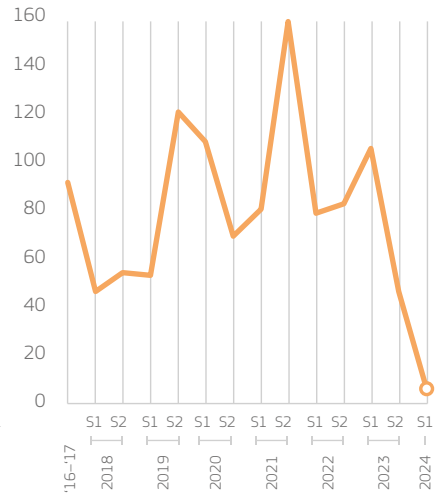
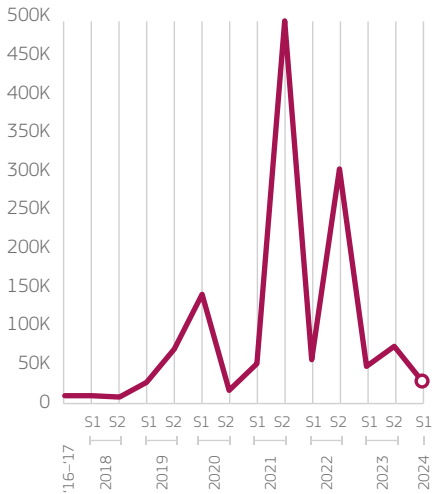
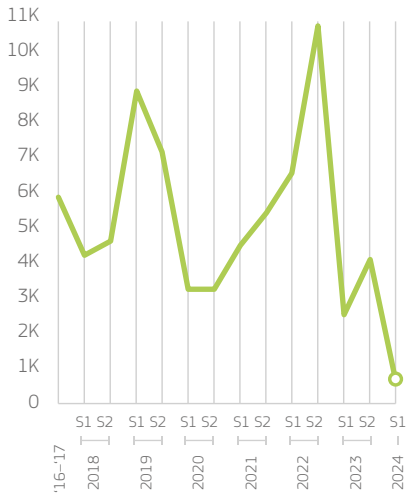




# S04: Improved governance, conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration

## Key S04 outputs

Non-cumulative EUTF S04 outputs



<p><b>Increase in S1 2019 (8,812)</b></p> <p>The <b>Security and Rule of Law</b> programme (Somalia), <b>SPRS-NU DRC</b> project (Uganda) and <b>Cross-Border</b> programme (regional), which contributed to 16%, 13% and 10% of all reported results to date respectively, implemented key conflict prevention activities for civilian institutions, security forces and other actors in S1 2019.</p> <p><b>Large drop in 2020 (S1: 3,173 and S2: 3,159)</b></p> <p>Some of the smallest semester outputs were reported in 2020, as projects reached fewer people with governance and conflict prevention trainings during the COVID-19 pandemic, one of the key contributing projects (<b>SPRS-NU DRC</b>) slowed down activities before ending in September 2020, and several other projects reporting outputs to this indicator ended in late 2019.</p> <p><b>Steady increase from S2 2020 to S2 2022 (10,693) followed by a significant drop from S1 2023 (2,437) to S1 2024 (578)</b></p> <p>The <b>SUPREME</b> programme (Uganda), which contributed 11% of the total outputs reported to date, began implementation in 2021 and reached over 7,000 individuals in 2021 and 2022. After the end of the <b>Kenya-EU partnership NCTC</b> project in S2 2023 and the <b>Women Empowerment</b> programme (South Sudan) in the first half of 2024 (contributing 5% and 11% of the total outputs to date respectively), the lowest biannual output was reported in S1 2024.</p>	<p><b>Significant increase between S1 2019 (28,773) and S1 2020 (145,178) followed by a large drop in S2 2020 (17,833)</b></p> <p>The first phase of the regional <b>Cross-Border</b> programme, together with <b>Self-reliance of South Sudanese refugees in the DRC</b> (regional), collectively reached 138,466<sup>6</sup> people in Q2 2020 alone. The associated projects reported much smaller numbers of participants the following semester, leading to a sharp drop in outputs.</p> <p><b>Largest semester output reported to date in S2 2021 (508,051)</b></p> <p><b>Kenya-EU partnership NCTC's</b> mass awareness radio and online campaigns on conflict prevention and peacebuilding reached more than 400,000 Kenyans across the country in S2 2021 alone. The <b>Women Empowerment</b> programme (South Sudan) also reached 37,975 people in S2 2021, contributing 12% of the total output to date.</p> <p><b>Renewed increase in S2 2022 (310,659) followed by a drop in S1 2023 (49,656), a slight increase in S2 2023 (76,114) and a drop again in S1 2024 (30,162)</b></p> <p><b>Kenya-EU partnership NCTC</b> reported the second-largest project output ever in S2 2022 before ending in December 2023, contributing 41% of the total output to date. In S1 2024, the largest contributor (56%) was the <b>Conflict Resolution NCA</b> project (South Sudan), contributing 4% of all reported results to date.</p>	<p><b>Increase in S2 2019 (127)</b></p> <p>Throughout the EUTF HoA, most strategies and laws have been reported in Somalia. <b>RESTORE 2 WV</b> (Somalia), responsible for 9% of all laws and strategies supported to date, began implementation in 2019 and, along with five other projects, contributed to 7 new strategies or plans developed on legal assistance and other topics in Somalia in S2 2019.</p> <p><b>Largest semester output reported to date in S2 2021 (166)</b></p> <p>The <b>Women Empowerment DORCAS</b> and <b>SSRD FAO</b> projects (South Sudan) collectively contributed 62% of reported results for the semester by supporting key strategies, laws and policies to strengthen natural resource management and women's rights.</p> <p><b>Substantial outputs reported from S1 2022 (83) to S1 2023 (111) followed by a drop from S2 2023 (49) to S1 2024 (7)</b></p> <p><b>LESP SLSP IFAD</b> (Sudan), <b>Greater Stability East SD FAO</b> (Sudan) and <b>SUPREME SPACE IIRI</b> (Uganda) made the largest contributions to the increased output in S1 2023 by collectively supporting 67 laws, strategies and SOPs related to managing animal disease outbreaks, food security and nutrition, and refugee advocacy (respectively). After the ending of the <b>Greater Stability East SD FAO</b> in September 2023 and <b>LESP SLSP IFAD</b> in April 2024, the lowest biannual output was reported in S1 2024. <b>RED UBF</b> (Uganda) was the main contributor (one guideline and two conservation agreements) to the S1 2024 output.</p>





## S04: Improved governance, conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration

### Abbreviations and acronyms

<b>Conflict Resolution NCA</b>	Grass root level peace building and reconciliation activities support, Norwegian Church Aid
<b>DRC</b>	Danish Refugee Council
<b>(the) DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUTF</b>	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa
<b>EWS</b>	Early Warning Systems
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>HoA</b>	Horn of Africa
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-based violence
<b>IDPs</b>	Internally displaced persons
<b>LESP SLSP IFAD</b>	Livestock epidemio-surveillance project to support livelihoods of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists
<b>NCTC</b>	National Counter Terrorism Centre (Kenya)
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-governmental organisations
<b>P/CVE</b>	Preventing and countering violent extremism
<b>RED UBF</b>	Restoring and Conserving degraded fragile ecosystems for improved Community Livelihoods among the Refugee and Host Communities of West Nile Region and the mid-Albertine Rift, Uganda Biodiversity Fund
<b>RESTORE</b>	Building Resilience in Northern Somalia
<b>SD</b>	Sudan
<b>S04</b>	Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration
<b>SPRS-NU</b>	Support Programme for Refugee Settlements in the Northern Uganda
<b>SSRD</b>	South Sudan Rural Development
<b>SUPREME</b>	Security, Protection, and Economic Empowerment
<b>UBF</b>	Uganda Bio-Diversity Trust Fund
<b>WV</b>	World Vision

### Footnotes

1. Projects with S04 priority have a larger budget allocation to S04 than to any other Strategic Objective, per the MLS portfolio analysis.
2. The colours on the map represent the number of S04 priority projects in each region, while the key outputs selected highlight notable results achieved by EUTF projects. However, the number of S0 priority projects does not always correlate with the most significant collective outputs (because a single project could be responsible for an extremely large output, for example).
3. Woredas that are not part of a zone are called special woredas and function as autonomous entities.
4. Geographical data disaggregation has not been possible for many Somalia projects, and as a result regional output data provided for Somalia is significantly underrepresented.
5. For 60% the subject was unspecified and 1% fell under the category 'other'.
6. Geographical data disaggregation has not been possible for some Kenya projects, and as a result regional output data provided for Kenya is significantly underrepresented.

### Sources

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