

HUMANITARIAN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (HIP) HORN OF AFRICA¹

The full implementation of this version of the HIP is conditional upon the necessary appropriations being made available from the 2019 general budget of the European Union

AMOUNT: EUR 163 000 000

The present Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) was prepared on the basis of the financing decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2019/01000 (Worldwide Decision) and the related General Guidelines for Operational Priorities on Humanitarian Aid (Operational Priorities). The purpose of the HIP and its annex is to serve as a communication tool for DG ECHO's² partners and to assist them in the preparation of their proposals. The provisions of the Worldwide Decision and the General Conditions of the Agreement with the European Commission shall take precedence over the provisions in this document.

0. MAJOR CHANGES SINCE THE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THE HIP

Second modification as of 6/06/2019

Following two consecutive failed rainy seasons, countries in the Horn of Africa (Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda) are again facing drought. The 2019 long-rains season (spring), among the top three driest on record, failed.

Most of the affected population lives in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, where cumulative scarcity of rainfall has depleted rangeland conditions and crop production, and irrigation capacity.

The result will be late planting and failed or much-reduced harvests and a rapid decline in pastoral conditions, further compounding the depleted 2018-19 short-rains harvest, leading to an increase in the numbers of food insecure, in atypical migration patterns and in elevated risk of conflict over scarce pasture and water resources.

This comes just one year after the end of the major 2016-17 drought – a time interval which has not allowed household recovery or regeneration of pastures and livestock herds. Food prices have already risen across the entire region, reducing access of poor households to basic food supplies.

The U.N. humanitarian chief³ appealed for urgently needed funding to prevent wide-scale hunger in the Horn of Africa after another failed rainy season.

¹ Horn of Africa for this HIP covers: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda.

² Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO).

³ Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mark Lowcock. « UN emergency fund allocates \$45 million to stave off famine risk in the Horn of Africa ». Source : press release CERF 5 June 2019.

In Somalia, the current crop season, which represents 75% of total agricultural production, is considered lost. Anticipated widespread crop failure and accelerated decline in livestock productivity are rapidly pushing communities in many parts of Somalia into Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity. The Federal Government of Somalia as well as 4 of the 6 Federal Member States have called upon the international community for immediate upgrading of life-saving response.

The total number of people facing acute food insecurity (IPC3/Crisis or worse) already exceeds that of January 2017, when famine early warnings were issued, triggering a large scale emergency response to avert famine. A rapid deterioration is predicted, which would lead to about 2.2 million people facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC3/Crisis or worse) by July. The lack of clean water is at critical level with sources drying up and river levels low. It is heightening the risk of outbreaks from water-borne diseases, exacerbating existing health fragilities. Combining emergency food assistance with access to water and to health and nutrition services is essential to prevent individuals slipping back into malnutrition.

In Ethiopia, Afar, Somali, Eastern and Southern Oromia, Eastern Tigray / Amhara and SNNPR Regions received below normal rains and are exposed to drought that comes on top of an unprecedented internal conflict displacement crisis. Out of 3.2 million displaced people in Ethiopia, approximately 2.5 million are residing in areas prone to droughts. Lowland pastoralist areas (Somali region, eastern and southern Oromia and SNNPR regions) that were already hit by the 2017 drought are also currently affected by a major measles outbreak, with a heightened risk of a cholera outbreak. A rough estimate of 3.3 to 4 million people are assessed to be in severe acute food insecurity.

In Kenya, the Government has raised a drought alert for 15 arid and semi-arid counties, while five counties have already reached the alarm stage. The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) has just announced that more than 2 million people are expected to be severely food insecure (IPC 3 / Crisis) by the end of July in 9 counties, a sharp increase from 0.8 million in April 2019.

Eastern Uganda (Karamoja, Teso and eastern part of Acholi regions) is enduring its most intense drought in recent history, with the worst combination of drought indicators among all countries currently affected in the Horn of Africa⁴.

The government of Uganda has officially requested emergency food assistance in Karamoja, one of the most impacted regions of Uganda.

Latest projections⁵ indicate a severe deterioration in the number of people severely food insecure and in need of urgent support in the coming months, a critical situation that will last until at least the end of 2019. 11.1 million people are currently food insecure in the concerned countries and this figure is likely to increase drastically. In comparison, at the peak of the 2016-2017 drought, over 14 million people were severely food insecure and in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. Without the provision of sufficient and timely humanitarian aid, the current figures will certainly be higher than during the last drought.

⁴ JRC Global Drought Observatory Analytical Report issued last 15/04/2019.

⁵ Fewsnet (Famine Early Warning system Network), Integrated Phase Classification – June to September 2019

Current projections also indicate a worsening regional nutrition outlook, with over 4 million children expected to require support for acute malnutrition, in addition to some 3 million pregnant and breastfeeding women.

A key recommendation from evaluations of previous drought responses was to ensure “Early Warning / Early Action”, leading directly into timely and comprehensive early response. The current humanitarian set-up and in particular the extended use of cash as well as the pre-crisis presence of partners on the ground allow for a rapid and efficient scaling up of the humanitarian response.

In order to respond to the drought situation in Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, the European Commission has mobilised an additional amount of EUR 50 million to address emergency lifesaving needs for the populations affected by the unfolding crisis in the hardest hit areas.

These funds will contribute to the rapid scale up of the humanitarian response to the severe drought, preventing the crisis from becoming a catastrophe, by providing emergency support, and protecting assets and livelihoods.

This support would take the form of multipurpose cash transfers and/or emergency food assistance to address immediate food security needs, the treatment of severe acute malnutrition of under 5 children and provision of basic health services, rehabilitation / supply of water sources for both human and livestock consumption, and livelihoods protection. Protection issues will be mainstreamed across the board.

First modification as of 18/03/2019

The humanitarian crisis in South Sudan is deteriorating due to the combined effects of unprecedented levels of food insecurity (6.87 million people in IPC III-V), mainly caused by years of conflict, and an upsurge of the hostilities in Yei River State since the beginning of 2019. The latter has triggered new displacements both internally and to neighbouring countries. The countries that host the South Sudanese refugees, such as Ethiopia, are faced with multiple humanitarian crises (natural and man-made) that have recently further deteriorated. Inter-ethnic conflict and violence continues to lead to large-scale displacement – Out of a total of 2.9 million IDP in Ethiopia, 2.35 million are displaced as result of the violence.

Whilst host countries have so far followed an open-door policy, the pressure on resources and basic service is increasingly putting this in jeopardy. The situation is particularly critical in Ethiopia where 420,000 refugees from South Sudan are currently hosted, a continued influx from Eritrea occurs and the presence of other caseloads makes the country the 3rd largest refugee hosting country in Africa with close to 1 million refugees. As refugees continue to enter Ethiopia, namely from South Sudan and Eritrea, and fully rely on assistance, humanitarian actors struggle to provide adequate assistance to existing refugee populations.

Echoing similar tensions and conflict in other parts of the country, inter-ethnic violence has flared up in the last months in Gambella region, where most South Sudanese refugees are living. There is increasing pressure on refugees whose presence is perceived as creating an ethnic imbalance and not benefitting the host population. Also, violence among refugee groups has deteriorated the conditions in the camps. A scale-up of

protection services is deemed essential to mitigate tensions and protect the most vulnerable.

Because of low funding mobilisation to address the acute needs of refugees, nutrition and food assistance pipeline shortages (both cash and in-kind) are imminent or already materialising which results in ration cuts. Basic needs such as adequate shelter and associated wash facilities are strongly lacking, putting at risk the most vulnerable. With delays in registration and limited food rations, malnutrition rates are above emergency threshold in several camps. New and recent arrivals furthermore require basic and transitional assistance in terms of shelter and WASH as well as psycho-social support, GBV prevention and response

In order to respond to these humanitarian needs in Ethiopia, the European Commission has mobilised an additional amount of EUR 5 million to respond to basic needs in areas hosting South Sudanese refugees (Gambella region). Emergency food assistance, prevention and treatment of malnutrition (including support to the UN nutrition and food pipeline, shelter package (shelter and family latrines) will be prioritized, as well as a scale-up of protection actions. The use of the cash modality will be favored whenever possible.

The additional funds would be used to address acute gaps in the refugee settings through approaches, which would also benefit the local population to diffuse tensions and would put a particular attention on protecting those most at risk.

DG ECHO will support partners with a substantial humanitarian operational presence in the areas of intervention, proven technical expertise in the sectors identified above and a sufficient organisational capacity to scale-up effective operations rapidly

1. CONTEXT

The Horn of Africa (HoA) is characterised by a plurality of crises, both protracted and acute, affecting a significant and increasing number of people and resulting in widespread food and nutrition insecurity and large-scale forced displacement. Drivers include armed conflicts, intercommunal violence, natural disasters (drought, floods, increasing desertification and land degradation) and recurrent epidemics as well as diseases affecting livestock. Many crisis-affected people lack livelihood opportunities and often live in extreme poverty, whilst access to basic social services is often inadequate or absent.

The heavy rainfall of the 2018 spring rainy season broke the cycle of prolonged drought that had been affecting the whole region since the end of 2016. It has supported crop development and the regeneration of pasture and water resources. However, agro-pastoralist and especially pastoralist communities will require several good seasons to rebuild their livelihoods that have been destroyed by the sequence of droughts. In addition, flooding also led to fatalities, massive displacement, and damage to infrastructure and cropland, compounding the already fragile humanitarian situation. Almost 2 million people have been affected by the flooding and more than 810 000 are displaced.

Across the region, the security situation remains problematic. Conflicts in the HoA are dynamic, destroy lives and livelihoods, and are a major driver of massive **displacement**. The region now hosts over 2.8 million refugees, mainly from Somalia and South Sudan,

but also from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Eritrea, Sudan, Burundi, Ethiopia and Yemen. Uganda (1.4 million), Ethiopia (0.92 million), and Kenya (0.47 million) host the largest refugee caseloads in Africa. Nevertheless, the majority of displacement remains **internal** to the countries: Over 6 million people are internally displaced in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia.

DG ECHO's Integrated Analysis Framework for 2018-19 identified extreme humanitarian needs and a very high vulnerability of the affected population in Ethiopia and Somalia; high humanitarian needs and very high vulnerability in Uganda, Kenya and Djibouti. Overall, over 20 million people (-affected by climate events, refugees and IDPs) are in immediate need of humanitarian assistance in the region.

The armed conflict in **Somalia** is still on-going, primarily between the AMISOM⁶-supported Government and multiple regional security forces, and Al Shabaab, with increasing reports of Islamic State presence. This is overlain by regular inter-clan fighting. The fighting causes mass displacement, both internally and across borders, civilian casualties and destruction of property and livelihoods. IHL⁷ violations are widespread. Hundreds of thousands people have been affected and displaced because of the cyclone and floods that hit the country in April – May 2018, in addition to the 2.6 million⁸ already displaced because of conflict and drought, located mostly around the urban hubs of Baidoa and Mogadishu. Moreover, Somalia hosts some 31 473 refugees and asylum seekers mainly from Ethiopia and Yemen⁹.

Ethiopia is facing three major types of humanitarian crisis:

- It is prone to climatic shocks such as drought and floods. While the situation in the drought affected regions in the South and South-East has improved thanks to the abundant rains in 2018, food insecurity and climate induced displacement persists, affecting around 600 000 people.
- Initially largely resource-based, inter-communal tensions have become increasingly ethnically motivated and politicised leading since September 2017 to widespread violence and massive displacement¹⁰. By August 2018, there were over 2.1 million IDPs due to violence and conflict.
- In addition, Ethiopia currently hosts over 920 000 refugees, with additional influxes expected to continue especially from South Sudan and Eritrea. The risk of epidemics, namely cholera, is extremely high.

Kenya faces recurrent conflict caused by competition for constrained resources, as well as insecurity, especially near the border with Somalia and Ethiopia. Kenya continues to host more than 471 000 refugees, mostly from Somalia and South Sudan, but also DRC and Ethiopia. A slow but steady influx is ongoing from South Sudan due to the conflict and high food insecurity there. The Government's 2016 announcement of its intention to close Dadaab camp initially led to an increase of returns of Somali refugees, but the pace reduced in 2017 and 2018 due to the drought and the sustained conflict in Somalia.

⁶ African Union Mission in Somalia.

⁷ International Humanitarian Law.

⁸ Source: OCHA 31 July 2018

⁹ Source: UNHCR, July 2018.

¹⁰ Notably along the border of Somali and Oromiya regions, and in West Guji (Oromiya) and Gedeo (SNNPR).

Djibouti continues to host over 27 000 refugees. It experiences a limited inflow of refugees/asylum seekers and a more significant one of migrants, mostly from Ethiopia transiting to the Gulf States and vice versa. However, some are choosing to stay in the country, increasing the pressure on local authorities.

Uganda recognises the rights of refugees to work, establish businesses and to move within the country¹¹. With 1.4¹² million refugees mostly from South Sudan and DRC, Uganda is the largest recipient refugee country in Africa. This situation, combined with under-funding, over-stretching of natural resources and sustained risk of epidemics threatens Uganda's exemplary approach.

Because of climate change, population pressure and degraded environments, natural disasters, such as drought and flooding, are increasingly becoming the norm, leading to the continuous erosion of livelihoods. Therefore, initiatives are highly relevant to better link humanitarian and development strategies, to mitigate drought impact, protect assets, promote resilience and, eventually, build social protection mechanisms.

2. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

1) People in need of humanitarian assistance:

Displaced populations

- **Refugees**¹³

In the HoA protracted refugee caseloads co-exist with “new crisis” caseloads, usually in the same camps or settlements, requiring a response adapted to the different needs of the respective caseloads, using a clear targeting approach towards the most vulnerable. The majority of newly arrived refugees are women, children and unaccompanied minors, raising major protection concerns. In most countries of the region, there is little prospect that refugees will be able to return to their place of origin any time soon.

Djibouti is hosting over 27 000 refugees and asylum seekers, the majority of Somali and Ethiopian origin. Approximately 22 000 live in three camps, situated in highly food insecure areas, with very limited access to any form of livelihoods. The remaining 5 000 are in urban areas, where limited infrastructure and services are over-stretched.

Ethiopia is the second largest refugee hosting country in Africa with an official refugee population of more than 920 000 individuals, composed of mainly South Sudanese (48%), Somalis (28%), Eritreans (18%), and Sudanese (5%) living in 25 refugee camps in peripheral regions of the country. Due to the ongoing conflict and food insecurity in South Sudan, 17 500 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Ethiopia since the beginning of 2018. In the same time period, 13 000 Eritreans have sought refuge in Ethiopia. At this stage, it is difficult to estimate the impact of the recent peace agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea on the refugee flows and the Ethiopian asylum policy vis-à-vis Eritreans. While the Government of Ethiopia has pledged to relax its strict encampment policy for refugees in the context of the Comprehensive Refugee Response

¹¹ Refugees' rights are enshrined within the 2006 Refugee Act and the 2010 Refugee Regulations, which reflect international standards of refugee protection.

¹² A verification exercise is currently ongoing, the number of refugees may be reviewed once finalized.

¹³ All figures concerning refugees come from UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees).

Framework (CRRF), the more recent arrivals, namely South Sudanese and Eritreans, will continue to be confined to camps, relying entirely on humanitarian assistance.

The official number of refugees hosted in **Kenya** currently stands at approximately 471 000 individuals primarily from Somalia and South Sudan, located mainly in Dadaab and Kakuma camps (including Kalobeyei settlement), as well as in urban centres (mainly Nairobi). The Kenyan government suppression of the *prima facie* recognition for Somali nationals halted registration of new arrivals, creating a limbo situation and serious protection concerns for those residing in the camp without having been registered. Between December 2014 and July 2018 over 82 000¹⁴ people returned to Somalia, but concerns remain about the safety and sustainability of such return.

Somalia hosts some 31 473 refugees and asylum seekers mainly from Ethiopia and Yemen.

Uganda has received a massive and sustained influx of refugees from South Sudan since July 2016 and, since December 2017, from the DRC. Uganda remains Africa's largest refugee hosting country with over 1.4 million refugees (of whom over 1 065 094 refugees have fled South Sudan, over 288 000 DRC and over 42 000 Burundi).

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

In **Ethiopia**, approximately 2 700 000¹⁵ people are reported to be internally displaced by mid-2018, most of them in the last 12 months (2.1 million because of internal conflict, the others because of climatic shocks). The main causes of displacement are inter-ethnic/-communal violence and conflicts (78%) as well as natural disasters such as drought or flooding (22%). While the Government of Ethiopia is currently pushing for the early return of the Gedeos and Gujis IDPs, concerns related to the safety and security of such return remain as further violence and related displacement are increasingly possible in the near future.

In **Kenya**, it is estimated that insecurity, coupled with recurrent natural disasters, have displaced approximately 620 000 people within the country.¹⁶ Local conflicts, exacerbated by drought and floods, contribute to the displacement of pastoralists from their traditional and primary source of livelihood.

In **Somalia**, approximately 2.6 million people are reported displaced by drought and conflict with additional hundreds of thousands because of 2018 cyclone and floods. Moreover, forced evictions of IDPs and urban poor continue to be a major problem in Somalia's urban areas mainly in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Galkayo and Kismayo with more than 200 000 Somalis (one in 60 of the population) forcibly evicted from their homes in January-July 2018, more than twice the number in the same period last year.

▪ **Returnees**

Return movements have mainly taken place in the context of the **Somali** crisis; since December 2014 over 82 000¹⁷ Somali refugees have returned from Kenya. In July 2018,

¹⁴ UNHCR Statistics package 31 July 2018.

¹⁵ International Organisation for Migration, Displacement Tracking Matrix round 11, Ethiopia May/June 2018 and IOM SNNPR overview.

¹⁶ OCHA Flash update #6 – Floods report – June 2018.

¹⁷ UNHCR statistics package 31 July 2018.

the return process resumed after having been stopped for almost 6 months due to insecurity and flooding in the areas of return. In addition, there has been a gradual flow of Somalis returning from Yemen with 37 314¹⁸ Somali returnees since 2014 out of the 256 000¹⁹ who live in Yemen. However, in view of the deteriorating security situation in Somalia, combined with the ongoing effects of the drought and floods, conditions are not considered conducive for sustainable return (safety, security, access to housing, livelihoods and basic services).

In **Ethiopia**, efforts to reconcile communities and to return IDPs to their place of origin are ongoing, but questions of their voluntary nature, and adherence to international guiding principles arise. Moreover, in November 2017, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) started to systematically deport irregular Ethiopian migrants living or arriving in Saudi Arabia. As of August 2018, 190 000 irregular migrants are estimated to have returned to Ethiopia. 81% of the returns are involuntary which involves detention in Saudi Arabia that can last from 1 week to 3-4 months. Based on last year's estimation by the Ethiopian authorities, it is estimated that another 260 000 Ethiopians could be forcibly returned from KSA by the end of the year.

Populations affected by food insecurity and under-nutrition

The HoA is characterised by high levels of food insecurity, mainly triggered by the recurrence of natural and man-made disasters. After 2015/2016, years marked by drought and floods caused by El Niño, 2017/2018 saw devastating drought affecting all countries of the region, especially Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya. This was followed by extensive flooding, leaving hundreds of thousands temporarily displaced, with increasing vulnerability. This is compounded by the presence and intensity of conflicts in the region, leaving millions of people food insecure as a result of displacement and disruption of livelihoods.

In **Djibouti**, food and nutrition insecurity persists in all rural pastoral and some urban areas. Up to 50 000 people, primarily poor pastoral households in the southeast who have not yet re-established their herds following three years of poor rainfall, are experiencing Crisis (IPC phase 3²⁰) or worse levels of acute food insecurity, while 27 000 refugees continue to rely on external food assistance.

In **Ethiopia**, following successive droughts, food insecurity and under-nutrition are widespread, with the South and South-East regions currently most affected. 7.88²¹ million people were estimated to be in need of emergency food assistance, in addition to the almost 4 million covered by the Government's PSNP²². Moreover, the food security and nutrition status of the 2.7 million people internally displaced is also worrying, in particular for the conflict-affected IDPs. It was estimated that 3.5 million children under the age of 5, and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) are in need of treatment for moderate acute malnutrition and that an additional 350 000 children would be suffering from life-threatening severe acute malnutrition. The abundant rains have improved the situation, but food insecurity persists due to the destruction of agro-pastoralist livelihoods and the loss of livestock through the drought and recent floods. Moreover, the political

¹⁸ UNHCR Report – 31 May 2018.

¹⁹ UNHCR Report – 7 August 2018.

²⁰ FAO-managed Food Security and Nutrition Analysis / Famine Early Warning Systems Network.

²¹ Source : revised HRD – Humanitarian Requirements Document.

²² Productive Safety Net Programme.

turmoil in Somali region in August 2018 has paralysed the government structures and heavily disrupted humanitarian interventions, in particular food and nutrition assistance. In addition, most of the 920 000 refugees rely on external food assistance.

In **Kenya**, recurrent food and nutrition crises continue to cause high levels of vulnerability. After four consecutive failed rainy seasons, agricultural and pastoral communities have lost the ability to cope as their resources are depleted. The 2018 floods, that affected part of the already drought affected counties, further worsened the situation. Despite the presence of a legislative and policy framework, a decentralised process and a reliable meteorological service, communities living in areas exposed to natural and man-made hazards are invariably not alerted of rapid on-set events in a timely manner. By mid-2018, 3.4 million²³ people are facing food insecurity, mainly in the ASALs²⁴. Across Turkana and in some areas of neighbouring counties, acute malnutrition levels remain above the critical threshold of 15%²⁵. The estimated number of under-5 children and Pregnant and Lactating Women requiring treatment for acute undernutrition is 369 000 and 37 000 respectively. In the counties with critical levels of under-nutrition, the severe form caseload is estimated at 30 000. Internal displacements have also taken place in these same areas reinforcing peoples' vulnerabilities. This is in addition to approximately 400 000 refugees dependent on food assistance.

In **Somalia**, while large-scale famine has been averted due to timely and scaled-up response in 2017/18, the number of people in need of humanitarian food assistance remains high with 2.5 million people in crisis (IPC3) and emergency (IPC4)²⁶. Somalia is an extremely fragile country and people's ability to cope with any additional shock is highly constrained. About 1.2²⁷ million children under-5 are acutely malnourished (GAM²⁸) including 232 000 suffering from severe SAM²⁹. Somalia continues to have one of the worst Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and micronutrient indicators in the world.

Despite **Uganda's** policy favouring refugees' self-reliance, most refugees depend on food assistance; the risk of deterioration of their nutrition status is high. 1.6 million people³⁰ (mostly refugees) are in IPC phase 3, mainly linked to the prevailing food insecurity in the countries the refugees come from, poor rainfall, crop pests and a rise of basic food prices in local markets.

2) Description of the most acute humanitarian needs

Protection: in several countries in the region, communities are facing serious threats to their physical safety and other life-threatening protection risks because of armed conflicts. The scale of the crisis is clearly exposing individuals to marginalisation, life threatening protection risks, and leading to rising displacement. The protection risks

²³ Source : Government of Kenya, July 2017.

²⁴ Arid and Semi-Arid Lands; the most-affected counties are Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana and Wajir.

²⁵ Survey done between June and July 2018 show GAM rates of above 15% in Samburu (16%), Turkana Central (18%), Turkana South (20%), Turkana North (16%), Turkana West (19%) and North Horr (24%).

²⁶ FAO-managed Food Security and Nutrition Analysis / Famine Early Warning Systems Network.

²⁷ UNICEF Somalia Nutrition Situation – August 2018.

²⁸ Global Acute Malnutrition.

²⁹ Severe Acute Malnutrition.

³⁰ "Global Report on Food Crises 2018, issued by the Food Security Information Network (FSIN) in 2017.

caused or exacerbated by the direct correlation between natural disasters and conflict needs to be closely analysed. The affected populations are increasingly turning to negative coping mechanisms, including early marriage, child labour, transactional sex and forced onward movement, including across borders, due to extreme food insecurity as well as limited or lack of access to humanitarian assistance. Moreover they are becoming more vulnerable and increasingly exposed to physical threats, family separation, further marginalisation, gender based violence including sexual abuse and exploitation, and attacks as they search for food, water and access to medical care.

While pledges made by Governments in the framework of CRRF do show great opportunities to enhance the protection of refugees in Countries of Asylum, they have not yet materialised in concrete terms. Therefore, the totality of the refugee caseload in the region remains also in high need of international protection.

Food Security & Livelihoods: the number of people with acute food insecurity needs remains very high in the region due to recurrent shocks affecting already vulnerable populations. Repeated drought events in the last three years and the 2018 floods, have further undermined the capacity of the affected population to recover due to livelihoods losses and displacement, exposing them to high food needs. Populations affected by conflict, including displaced population, have seen their livelihoods disrupted and sources of food depleted. This, combined with insufficient coverage of predictable safety net mechanisms, has resulted in 18.2 million people in need of food assistance in the region. Current food assistance responses remain insufficient due to inadequate coverage and reduced rations. There is a need to ensure timely and effective food assistance is provided particularly to the severely food insecure. In addition, protecting livelihoods, when possible, would enhance coping strategies, which would improve household capacities to cover their food needs. Creating synergies with self-reliance strategies will further reduce humanitarian food needs, and ultimately contribute to decrease the need of humanitarian support.

Nutrition: Under-nutrition rates remain above critical thresholds in vast areas of the region, in particular in the ASALs of Kenya, Somali region in Ethiopia and vast areas of Somalia with IDPs being the most affected. Factors of under nutrition are various, complex, and interconnected (i.e. high levels of food insecurity, lack of access to nutritious foods and underperforming health services), and further aggravated by episodes of displacements. Throughout the region, the burden of under nutrition is as high as 5 million children under 5 and Pregnant and lactating women (PLW), including an estimated 640 000 children under 5 affected by severe acute malnutrition, and in urgent need of treatment.

Health: Health systems are generally quite weak and under-resourced. Surge models are highly encouraged as they aim at building the capacity of health structures and help adapt to a new crisis in a timely manner. Moreover, the region is prone to many recurrent epidemic outbreaks (cholera, polio, yellow fever, viral haemorrhagic fevers, measles, meningitis, kala azar, etc.). In many parts of the region, very low vaccination coverage, high under-nutrition rates, mass population movements, overcrowded IDP/refugee camps, and poor WASH conditions, sharply increase the risk of transmission of diseases and mortality. The overall infant mortality and maternal mortality rates remain high, especially in disaster-affected areas. There is also a critical need to fill gaps in secondary health care as part of life saving actions, to ensure the quality of drugs, medical equipment and nutrition products. Lastly, there is a growing reluctance among countries in the region to recognise the prevalence of certain diseases such as cholera, resulting in a

failure to declare large-scale outbreaks or epidemics, thus prolonging the outbreak, the risk of exposure by communities and the risk of expansion across borders (pandemic).

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH): Regular and reliable access to safe water for drinking, hygiene and livestock is a major challenge across the region, particularly in the ASALs, and in IDP and refugee camps and settlements. The lack of clean water and inadequate hygiene and sanitation practices are identified as underlying causes of high mortality, under-nutrition and expansion of outbreaks. In addition, access to water can be a source of conflict between communities. There is a need to improve access to safe water and to upgrade the management and sustainability of WASH facilities/services, notably promoting self-reliance. Preparedness and response to water borne or diarrheal diseases, as well as effective barriers to transmission routes, should be strengthened.

Shelter and Non-Food-Items (NFIs): For refugee/IDP camps or settlements, the provision of shelters and NFIs is essential from the onset of a response and especially for newly displaced population but also in certain cases for population affected by natural disasters.

Education in Emergencies (EiE): Indicators related to education remain extremely poor. Drought, economic shocks and conflict have disrupted the education of millions of children in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda. An increase in school drop-outs and child labour has been observed across the region. The quality of education across the region remains very low, with a number of barriers both on the supply and demand side, which include, inter alia, a high percentage of teachers being non-qualified, a lack of learning and teaching material, lack of learning spaces, high pupil to teacher ratios, insecurity and unsafe schools. Schools throughout the region are failing to teach children basic literacy and numeracy skills; it is estimated that only 25% of East African children have acquired these skills by the time they leave primary school³¹. Adolescent boys and girls are often excluded from the provision of education, especially in crisis contexts and are exposed to protection risks of various type. Gender based discriminations also significantly hamper girls' access to education and retention, especially transition to the secondary level. In refugee settings, a large part of children remain out of school or without appropriate learning environments.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Resilience: Populations across the HoA are exposed to recurring conflicts, epidemics and natural hazards, undermining their ability to recover between different crises. Regional capacity to manage risks is lacking, as demonstrated by the 2016-17 drought. Inadequate Disaster Risk Management institutionalisation continues to undermine the capacity of countries, communities and individuals to be prepared, and to manage disasters and the underlying risk drivers.

Safety and security: Insecurity across the region results in reduced access to people in need, putting them and humanitarian workers at risk. The volatile and deteriorating operational environment for humanitarian actors calls for enhanced and coordinated safety and security awareness, as well as strictly neutral, impartial and independent access and action. These remain pre-conditions in order to operate in countries or regions classified as high risk.

³¹ [Are our children learning? Literacy and numeracy across East Africa](http://www.twaweza.org/go/uwezo-ea-2013) <http://www.twaweza.org/go/uwezo-ea-2013>

Coordination and advocacy: Given the protracted and complex nature of emergencies, the recurrent drought affecting the HoA and shrinking humanitarian space, enhanced humanitarian coordination and advocacy on principled actions need to be ensured and strengthened. Systematic and timely needs assessments, and data collection, analysis, presentation and dissemination, are also required. Advocacy and communication could help increase the level of understanding about the issues at stake in the region, help bridge the gap between emergency relief and rehabilitation and encourage more donors to address the crises.

Logistics: Humanitarian needs are dispersed across the region, often in areas very difficult to access due to geographical remoteness, insecurity and lack of infrastructure such as intact airstrips. Support to logistics may be crucial to implement projects.

3. HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

1) National / local response and involvement

In 2011, IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority on Development) launched the Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) to "end drought emergencies in the Horn of Africa" by building sustainable livelihoods. 2017 marked the completion of the first 5-year phase of the overall 15-year strategy; while significant achievements were made over the first five years, much remains to be done. The second 5-year phase will share knowledge from the first phase, with continued investment in drought Early Warning Systems, leading to Early Action, and an increased focus of development programmes in the most drought-vulnerable areas – which in turn often coincide with areas of highest IDP and refugee concentrations. The current major IDDRSI funders include the Africa Development Bank, World Bank and the EU.

Uganda, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Kenya have all committed to the CRRF, while IGAD's Nairobi Declaration and Plan of Action, represents its regional application for the Somali refugee situation. The aims of the CRRF are to bring together different humanitarian and development actors, including host governments, to contribute to a more holistic and predictable response to refugee situations; to support host populations and local authorities; and to facilitate a transition to local integration and durable solutions.

In **Djibouti**, the overall local response is limited and needs significant external support to address all identified humanitarian needs. The *Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et aux Sinistrés* (ONARS) coordinates the provision of emergency assistance to people affected by displacement and natural disasters.

In **Ethiopia**, the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) has the lead role in the coordination and implementation of crisis response and relief food distribution. The Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) provides social protection through cash and food transfers for around 8 million chronically vulnerable people for the first 6 months of the year. It also includes a contingency budget that allows scaling up the targeted caseload in times of acute crises (shock-related). On the refugee side, the Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) is in charge of all refugee affairs. The Ethiopian government maintains an official open door policy for refugees, dependent on financing from the international community, but is increasingly wary of the demographic and political impact of the presence of large refugee populations.

In **Kenya**, the new Refugee Act was not approved in 2017 and therefore the legislative framework for refugees remains restrictive, not allowing any form of integration (a strict

policy of encampment with no freedom of movement, no access to land and denial of the right to work). However, after having joined the CRRF initiative and in line with its commitment to the Nairobi Plan of Action, the Government of Kenya has been working on a new policy framework, expected to be approved in 2018. The Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS) is the formally recognised Government of Kenya entity for the management of refugee affairs.

In **Somalia**, capacities remain very limited at all levels. Humanitarian aid is under the authority of the fledgling but under-resourced Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, which has established the National Humanitarian Coordination Centre (NHCC). The capacity of the Somali Disaster Management Agency (SODMA) of the federal government hardly extends beyond the capital Mogadishu. The disaster management agencies of Somaliland (NERAD) and Puntland (HADMA) have limited though growing capacity. However, the interaction between these entities and the state level relevant ministries remains ill-defined. National NGO capacity is fragmented and limited in capacity, although the Red Crescent Society is present in most regions. Support from the diaspora in the form of remittances and direct support to basic services is vital but requires stronger coordination to maximise its positive impact on the delivery of basic services.

In **Uganda**, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) together with UNHCR coordinates the response to refugee response. Although OPM has increased its field presence, the scale of the refugee crisis has overwhelmed national and local capacity (documentation, basic services provision, etc.) and requires significant external support. Uganda has been at the forefront of the application of the CRRF. Various sector plans (e.g. Education, WASH, Health, Jobs and livelihoods) have been or are currently being developed with the Line ministries in the lead, paving the way for better alignment and division of labour amongst the humanitarian and development actors with the overall refugee response. As far as epidemics are concerned, the Government of Uganda has the strongest surveillance and response system in the region, although again over-stretched by the increasing influx and mobility of refugees. The national NGOs have limited capacity and the Red Cross Society is slowly rebuilding its network with strong support from the Red Cross/Crescent movement.

2) International Humanitarian Response

In the region, the different UN Appeals in 2018 amount to over USD 5.1 billion; this comprises the total appeals for Ethiopia, Somalia, and Uganda, the Kenya component of the South Sudan Regional Response Plan, and the UNHCR budgets for Ethiopia and for the Somali refugees in Kenya.

The 2018 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan in response to the crisis in neighbouring countries (CAR, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda) is budgeted at USD 1.5 billion, but only funded at 15%³². The Ethiopia component is currently funded at 11%; the Kenya component at 13%; and the Uganda component at 16%.

³² UNHCR Database.

In **Djibouti**, there is a limited presence of humanitarian actors and donors. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the period 2018-2022 amounts to USD 164.7 million, out of which USD 34.3 million (21%) has been raised³³.

International response in **Ethiopia** is organised in the framework of a Government-led process, the annual Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP). The HDRP includes all relief activities targeting the Ethiopian population, but does not cover the refugees, who are considered under a separate programme coordinated by UNHCR. The HDRP is budgeted at USD 1.65 billion, which is currently 38% funded. The separate refugee response plan is budgeted at USD 618 million, and is currently 19% funded³⁴.

Refugee response in **Kenya** is included in the Regional Response Plan for the South Sudanese Refugees, with a separate budget for the Somali caseload; UNHCR's overall appeal for the combined refugee situation in Kenya is USD 291 million, and is 19% funded³⁵.

In **Somalia**, the UN works as an integrated mission in Somalia, which calls for a clear distinction between the instruments for political stabilisation and independent humanitarian aid. Coordination among the main traditional donors, including the EC, EU Members States and the US, works well but more advocacy is required to convince non-traditional and/or Islamic donors of the advantages and efficiency gains of integration into the traditional humanitarian coordination structures. The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2018 is over USD 1.5 billion with some 37% financed³⁶ including humanitarian funding provided outside the HRP.

In **Uganda**, an Integrated Refugee Response Plan (IRRP) has been established. The plan amounts to USD 947.33 million, distributed as follows: USD 695 million for the South Sudanese caseload; USD 205.5 million for the Congolese caseload; USD 46.9 million for the Burundian caseload. The Uganda IRRP 2018 is only 8% funded (8% for South Sudan and 6% for the DRC). The refugee response is led by OPM / UNHCR with sector coordination supported by the relevant UN agencies.

3) Constraints and DG ECHO response capacity

Access and humanitarian space: insecurity and administrative requirements put in place by authorities, as well as context-specific difficulties such as remoteness and ethnic/clan issues, can affect DG ECHO's capacity to undertake proper assessments of needs and monitoring of operations, and partners' capacity to deliver aid in a timely, effective and accountable manner.

Across the whole region, **security** remains a major constraint for humanitarian operations. An increase in attacks directly targeting aid workers is an extremely worrying trend, as is the level of pressure and obstruction from various parties that constrain the independence, impartiality and operating space for relief organisations. The situation is particularly acute in South Central Somalia, in the Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia border

³³ Source UNDAF document 2018.

³⁴ As end of July 2018.

³⁵ UNHCR Kenya funding update 31 July 2018.

³⁶ <https://fts.unocha.org> as of 29 August 2018.

regions and nearby refugee camps. Overall, the security situation remains highly volatile with many possible aggravating developments.

Preserving humanitarian space implies compliance with the four humanitarian principles: humanity, independence, neutrality and impartiality. The delivery of aid programmes must be based on independently assessed and verified needs. Humanitarian access to people affected by crises, and humanitarian assistance by people in need is a continuous negotiation with all parties to a conflict. The dissemination of IHL by specialised agencies is key to improving humanitarian access for other humanitarian organisations.

The risk of **instrumentalisation** of humanitarian aid remains high, leading to a loss of access to those who rely most on humanitarian assistance for their survival. It also puts humanitarian workers' lives at risk and can lead to misperception regarding the independence and neutrality of the humanitarian action. A clear distinction between humanitarian assistance and the wider policy objectives of stabilisation, counter-radicalisation and prevention of migration to Europe needs to be ensured.

Partners:

In order to provide assistance to the people most in need, especially in areas with difficult access, DG ECHO may allow as a last resort option the implementation of life-saving actions in **remote management modalities**. Partners will have to strictly comply with the guidelines laid out in the DG ECHO Remote Management Guidance note³⁷.

To reduce the risk of **aid diversion**, DG ECHO partners must ensure that all activities are properly monitored and supported by strong accountability mechanisms. DG ECHO partners are reminded that they should immediately inform DG ECHO of any irregularities, in particular nepotism, aid misappropriation and theft, likely to hamper or delay the implementation of the action and resulting in financial loss.

Absorption capacity: DG ECHO has an extensive partner network in most of the countries of the Horn of Africa.

Cost effectiveness and efficiency

Partners should undertake a comparative cost effectiveness analysis of alternative modalities and technologies where relevant.

The high level of insecurity in the region has a direct impact on the costs of the operations. This needs to be taken into account. Likewise, self-reliance policies that aim at including the local/host communities in the refugee and IDP response, may have an impact on the overall operational costs and should also be taken into account.

4) Envisaged DG ECHO response and expected results of humanitarian aid interventions.

Given the combination of man-made and natural disasters, sudden-onset and protracted, and the significant number of people affected by forced displacement and/or food insecurity, it is crucial to prioritise the response to the most acute needs and most vulnerable populations whilst continuing the on-going efforts to link with development actors towards long-term solutions to recurrent issues. A fine balance will have to be

³⁷ http://dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/actions_implementation/remote_management/start

found between pure emergency response and the resilience and self-reliance efforts needed to decrease the dependence of the population on humanitarian assistance and, in the long run, to design an exit strategy.

A **multi-sectoral** approach will be encouraged in project implementation in order to ensure an effective response to the multiple needs of the most vulnerable, with protection as a central element, in line with the IASC³⁸ statement on Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action

In order to enhance efficiency, accountability and scalability, the increasing uptake of **cash transfers** to meet basic needs (for directly-affected plus host populations) should be pursued as the preferred modality whenever feasible, taking into account local and contextual specificities. The **use of biometrics** for continued registration and verification at distribution sites and other e-tools for monitoring should be expanded in the region. Large-scale multi-donor cash transfer programs present an opportunity to develop transitional emergency safety nets.

- Emergency preparedness and response, including crisis modifier

DG ECHO will continue to prioritise the response to new humanitarian needs, which can also be the result of the deterioration of an existing crisis ("a crisis within the crisis"). DRR and emergency preparedness should be scaled-up and mainstreamed with a clear risk analysis. Mechanisms to improve the effectiveness and timeliness of the response include Early Warning Systems (EWS); capacity building of communities and linking with local and national DRR institutions; Emergency Response Mechanisms (ERM) as standalone programs; Crisis modifiers (CM) embedded into the actions.

- Response in the framework of protracted displacement situations

Across the HoA, forced displacement situations are protracted in nature but also frequently aggravated by new shocks. Needs-based targeting is therefore key to ensure the most vulnerable are prioritised in each stage of their displacement, especially new arrivals. For protracted refugees and IDPs, specific response modalities that seek to increase self-reliance, should be embedded into the response, whilst ensuring strong coordination with other ongoing initiatives (e.g. Humanitarian-Development Nexus, CRRF and EUTF³⁹). In all cases, interventions should take into consideration the host populations. This also includes supporting advocacy efforts, by the UN for example, with host governments to adopt best practices from neighbouring countries.

Returns of IDPs and refugees to their respective countries/areas of origin or choice must remain voluntary, informed and should take place in safety and dignity and in areas of choice, where conducive conditions for sustainability of return are met. Support to returns must be coordinated and follow the same assistance strategies in the country of return in order not to create further disparity. No support will be provided to processes that have characteristics of forced return.

- Resilience building and targeted DRR

In 2019, stand-alone resilience and targeted DRR actions will be supported under the dedicated Disaster Preparedness Budget Line (DPBL). Furthermore, efforts for

³⁸ Inter-Agency Standing Committee.

³⁹ European Union Trust Fund for Africa.

contributing to resilience will continue to be embedded into humanitarian interventions in line with the 2012 and 2017 Commission Communications on Resilience⁴⁰.

- General considerations for all interventions

All humanitarian interventions funded by DG ECHO must take into consideration, together with other protection concerns, any risk of gender-based violence and develop and implement appropriate strategies to prevent such risks. Moreover, in line with its life-saving mandate, DG ECHO encourages the establishment of quality, comprehensive and safe GBV response services since the onset of emergencies, in line with DG ECHO's 2013 Gender policy.⁴¹

4. NEXUS, COORDINATION AND TRANSITION

1) Other DG ECHO interventions

The Emergency Toolbox HIP may be drawn upon the prevention of, and response to, outbreaks of Epidemics. Also, under this HIP the Small-Scale Response, Acute Large Emergency Response Tool (**ALERT**) and Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) instruments may provide funding options.

2) Other concomitant EU interventions (e.g. the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace/IcSP, EUTF)

In all the countries of the region, the **European Development Fund (EDF)** is the main EU instrument to provide external development assistance. The 11th EDF covers the period 2014 to 2020 with substantial resources programmed for food security and resilience.

In November 2014, the EU, the countries of the Horn of Africa and transit countries launched a regional cooperation framework for dialogue on migration to enhance cooperation, focusing in the first phase on human trafficking and smuggling known as the EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative or "Khartoum Process".

The "**EU Emergency Trust Fund** for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa" (EUTF for Africa) aims at financing activities in twenty-three African countries crossed by major migration routes. It responds to four objectives: (1) Create greater economic and employment opportunities; (2) Strengthen resilience of communities, and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people (DG ECHO involvement is focusing on this objective); (3) Improve migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination; and (4) Improve governance and conflict prevention and reduce displacement and irregular migration. DG ECHO has contributed to the EUTF with an allocation of EUR 10 million per year over five years earmarked to pillar 2 "resilience". It is expected that this contribution will create opportunities to make linkages between short-term humanitarian

⁴⁰ http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/resilience/com_2012_586_resilience_en.pdf and https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/join_2017_21_f1_communication_from_commission_to_inst_en_v7_p1_916039.pdf

⁴¹ http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/gender_age_marker_toolkit.pdf;
http://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/humanitarian-aid/gender-sensitive-aid_en

interventions and long-term development interventions including in the field of forced displacement.

As part of the EUTF, development-related actions within the **Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP)** for the Horn of Africa have been designed to focus on the developmental needs of populations in protracted displacement, in particular by creating education and livelihood opportunities for IDPs, refugees and host communities in a sustainable manner. In addition, the RDPP should contribute to enhancing the protection capacity of the regions involved, and improve reception conditions for refugees and IDPs, by supporting activities that fall outside the scope of humanitarian assistance, whilst ensuring complementarities. RDPP projects are currently being implemented in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. With the increased support of the EUTF towards the implementation of the CRRF in all pilot countries of the region, it remains important to strengthen coordination in order to better shape comprehensive EU response across the region.

In **Ethiopia**, A new program called RESET + (EUR 22.5 million) has been programmed, aiming at addressing the root causes of vulnerability through four pillars (ground water mapping, population & resilience, innovation fund, transition from rural to urban livelihoods). The RDPP in Ethiopia (EUR 30 million) focuses on integrated basic service delivery for Eritrean and Somali refugees (in and out of camps) and their host communities. It focuses also on improving livelihoods and employment opportunities, enhancing protection and strengthening capacities of local authorities and multi-stakeholder coordination platforms to cooperate in developing an integrated approach for refugees and host communities.

In **Kenya**, The RDPP project under the EUTF (EUR 15 million) supports the Kalobeyei settlement and surrounding host communities with improved health facilities, food and nutrition security, education, protection, greater economic resilience and increased social cohesion and reduced conflict over resources. EUR 5 million of the EUTF will go towards "Piloting Private Sector Solutions for Refugees and Host Communities in North-West Kenya", as a contribution to the International Finance Corporation's Challenge Fund for Kakuma and Kalobeyei. Additional EUTF support to the roll-out of the CRRF is also planned for late 2018 and is expected to focus on extending the existing commitment to Kalobeyei settlement, piloting support to refugees and local communities in Dadaab and its surrounding area, with a focus on livelihoods and economic development, within an urban development perspective and providing capacity building support to the Government of Kenya – both at national and county levels - for the roll out of its CRRF policy.

In **Somalia**, the main relevant interaction between humanitarian and development assistance is via the resilience building programmes with a strong link to the post drought recovery, which should be possible from 2019. In addition, since 2016, the REINTEG programme (EUR 50 million from the EUTF) has covered different aspects related to stabilisation, recovery and resilience building. Under the new EUTF Inclusive Local and Economic Development (ILED) programme, the EU will be supporting the transition from the emergency cash transfer response to a shock responsive and predictable safety net in Somalia.

The strategy for **Uganda** is based on the humanitarian engagements made in the framework of the humanitarian-development NEXUS process and translated in the EU Nexus action plan. All interventions must be aligned to CRRF sectoral response plans for

refugee and host communities as clear contributions to the rollout and achievement of the expected outcomes of the CRRF road map. EU development contribution of EUR 44.3 million to the refugee influx is ongoing while an additional programme for EUR 22 million is under discussion. Finally, the DINU programme starting in 2018 promotes the economic and social integration of current refugee communities living in the northern region.

The regional Cross border project under the EUTF (EUR 63.9 million) aims at preventing and mitigating the impact of local conflict in three borderland areas in the Horn. Additionally, it promotes economic development and greater resilience. This includes investments in conflict management and resolution capacities; the enhancement and diversification of livelihoods, including livestock, agriculture and fisheries; the strengthening of basic service delivery; natural resource management; and the promotion of cross-border trade and private sector development.

In addition, there are three (complementary) **missions** under the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) in Somalia: (1) EU Naval Force (EU NAVFOR) Somalia – Operation Atlanta, fighting piracy off the Somali coast; (2) EUCAP for maritime security capacity development; and (3) EU military training mission in Somalia (EUTM Somalia).

3) Other donors availability

The World Bank's regional DRDIP (Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project) focuses on host communities, with the following breakdown: \$100 million for Ethiopia, \$100 million for Kenya, \$20 million for Djibouti, \$50 million for Uganda, \$8 million for IGAD. In addition, under the WB's IDA18 sub-window for refugees and host communities, two projects have been approved for Uganda (\$586 million), and one for Ethiopia (\$202 million), with further projects under preparation.

In **Kenya**, USAID/OFDA, DFID, SDC, SIDA, CIDA, Norway, Australia and Japan are present; whilst humanitarian funding has generally decreased for the ASALs in the past years, it increased again to support the drought response. On the refugee side, the other key donors remain the US (BPRM, FFP) and DFID. The EUTF is supporting the Kalobeyei settlement, whilst DG ECHO still remains involved as the current situation still requires emergency assistance. The WB loan of US\$ 100 million will support host communities in the three counties surrounding Dadaab and Kakuma camps: Garissa, Wajir and Turkana, with a focus on Economic and social infrastructure and services, Environmental and natural resource management, and Livelihoods

In **Ethiopia**, the main humanitarian donors include DFID, USAID and EU as well as Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Japan, and Canada. Many contribute directly to the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (managed by OCHA) or provide bilateral funding, mostly to NGOs of their own countries and UN agencies.

In **Somalia**, most traditional donors are present and active: US (USAID/ OFDA, FFP, BPRM), DFID, Switzerland, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Ireland, Finland, Belgium, Sweden, Italy, Norway, Australia, Japan, China, Canada and EU, with the WB and African Development Bank, both of which have recently been contributing to humanitarian funds. Common priorities are emergency / humanitarian action, but also durable solutions for protracted crises, such as internal displacement, refugees and transition from the emergency cash transfer response to a shock responsive and

predictable safety net. In addition, other donors are active, such as Turkey, Qatar, UAE and the Organisation for Islamic Cooperation (OIC) but with limited coordination.

In **Uganda**, the presence of humanitarian donors has been limited, with USAID, PRM (US State Department), DFID and the European Commission being the main players. The main development donors include the EU, DFID, USAID and from 2018 the World Bank. The CRRF pilot in Uganda is supporting the Government to develop sector plans that include refugees in the relevant districts. This is a required step to allow more development investment into the refugee response.

4) Exit scenarios

In a context strongly marked by recurrent, deteriorating and protracted crises, working towards long-term solutions is instrumental to reduce dependence on humanitarian aid while at the same time being able to respond quickly to new emergencies or deterioration of on-going crises.

Building the **resilience**⁴² of vulnerable individuals, households and communities in the Horn of Africa to future shocks remains of paramount importance to tackle the key risks and address the underlying causes of vulnerability with other donors and development stakeholders, including other EU services.

Tackling the **self-reliance** of, and working towards comprehensive solutions for, forcibly displaced people, both refugees and IDPs, requires a more active engagement of development actors in protracted situations.

Sound cooperation requires the right use of the appropriate instruments and tools, a constant search for complementarities and better knowledge as well as respect of respective mandates to avoid the blurring of lines and instrumentalisation of aid.

⁴² Resilience is the ability of an individual, a household, a community, a country or a region to withstand, to adapt, and to quickly recover from stresses and shocks (EU COM, “The EU approach to resilience: learning from food security crises”, October 2012).