

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 2018 general budget of the European Union

AMOUNT: 199 500 000 EUR

The present Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) was prepared on the basis of the financing decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2018/01000 (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 ECHO's 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 PREVIOUS VERSION OF THE HIP

Third modification as of November 2018

Uganda is severely overstretched and has reached a breaking point as a result of incoming and sustained influx of refugees fleeing conflict in the DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo) and South Sudan to a lesser extent in the past few months. The end of the verification exercise in October confirmed Uganda as the Africa's leading refugee-hosting country with over 1.1 million refugees. Since January 2018, over 136 000 new refugees mainly from DRC (over 100 000) and South Sudan have sought refuge in Uganda due to internal conflict heightened insecurity in their countries of origin and the severe Ebola outbreak in DRC hitting the bordering districts with Uganda.

In DRC where the majority of new influxes is coming from, the security and public health situation has severely deteriorated. One of the major concerns is the new Ebola outbreak in areas bordering Uganda. Given the high mobility of people between the DRC and Uganda bordering districts, the porous border and the multiple entry points, the population's control is almost impossible. Therefore, the likelihood of Ebola spreading into Uganda is extremely high. The ongoing Ebola outbreak in DRC and the necessary preparedness measures to be put in place are complicating and overstressing further the refugee response.

With the significant underfunding of the refugee response crisis, the Uganda open refugee policy shows its limitations. The refugee hosting districts in Uganda are not receiving sufficient support creating recurrent tensions between the refugees and the host communities. Some settlements notably in Congolese refugee hosting areas have doubled in size in recent months, putting pressure on available natural resources and existing services, hence increasing the risk of inter-communal conflict within the settlements. In order to host new arrivals, existing refugees are being required to give away land they

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

depend on for their own livelihood but have not been provided with alternatives to compensate them for the loss of food or income.

Because of low funding mobilisation for these crises, cash, food and non-food items pipelines are under immense pressure and soon will break if not reinforced. Funding cuts have forced a sharp reduction of humanitarian organisations' programmes in key sectors. Some are applying austerity measures such as freezing on-going recruitment of key positions notably affecting their capacity to respond to on-going needs, and to scale-up rapidly their response.

There are widespread reports of sexual violence against young children and women in and around settlements, yet the availability and quality of services is inadequate, which is also leading to under-reporting by survivors. DG ECHO partners report that in South West (Kyangwali: Congolese refugee settlement), just 1% of SGBV survivors receive the adequate health services. They also highlight that thousands of unaccompanied children are particularly vulnerable to abuse and exploitation and more investment in protection services is needed. Many new arrivals show signs of severe psychological distress and trauma after their experiences, yet mental health and psychosocial support services are scarce.

Given the humanitarian situation described above, an amount of **EUR 15 000 000** will be mobilised to scale up the current humanitarian response in Uganda. The additional funds will support humanitarian actors to respond to the urgent and acute needs of the most vulnerable populations (refugees and host communities) and to mitigate tensions.

The assistance will focus on basic services provision in areas hosting refugees, including through multipurpose cash transfers; food assistance; health and WASH. A scale-up of protection services will also be essential, notably support to unaccompanied minors and response to Gender Based Violence, considering that 85% of refugees are women and children in the refugee settlements in the country. By improving the refugee response (health services in particular) and the reception conditions of new arrivals, it will improve the disease prevention capacities in relation to the current Ebola outbreak threatening Uganda or any other epidemics.

Second modification as of June 2018

In the context of broader political turmoil in Ethiopia, long-standing tensions over access to natural resources and political control have escalated in several locations and led to violence and massive forced displacement in several regions of the country. While figures are constantly evolving, 1.5 million people are estimated to have been newly displaced due to internal conflicts, mainly along the Oromiya – Somali regional border, but also more recently in Gedeo and West Guji zones. Humanitarian needs of the displaced population are acute both in terms of protection and assistance and significant gaps exist in the limited ongoing response. Government agencies have started to relocate and resettle IDP²s. However, only parts of this IDP population are likely to benefit from these solutions in the coming months, and there is reason to be concerned that in some cases, relocation will constitute de-facto another form of displacement. Moreover, return

² Internally Displaced People

to villages of origin remains very difficult and raises protection concerns as the peace and reconciliation process has only started and as little progress has been made in terms of border demarcation.

As a compounding factor, the conflict related displacement crisis is concentrated in areas between the Southern highlands and lowlands in which the drought has also critically affected livelihoods and increased the competition over scarce resources, namely water, pasture and arable land. The host communities' capacity to support the conflict IDPs has been exhausted over the past months as they themselves rely on assistance due to the drought and recent floods. Overall, the Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP), estimated 8.49 million Ethiopians to require humanitarian assistance in 2018, among which 7.88 million require emergency food assistance, despite the government's social safety programme for chronically vulnerable people.

The 2018 spring rains in the previously drought affected Southern regions have been better than expected. In fact, in some areas heavy rain led to severe flooding starting in mid-April 2018. While the rainfall is in principle a positive change after three consecutive failed rainy seasons, it will in the short term only lead to a limited reduction in the food insecurity and immediate humanitarian needs. Pastoralist households will require several good years to rebuild their herds which have been decimated by up to 80% due to the drought and remain vulnerable and dependent on assistance in the meantime as the remaining livestock will need several months to start producing milk again. Also, in some areas, freshly planted fields have been washed away and villages and infrastructure have been destroyed. It is estimated that currently over 300 000 people have been affected by the floods. The meteorological forecasts anticipate the risk of floods to expand towards the North in the coming weeks.

At the same time, refugees continue to enter Ethiopia, namely from South Sudan and Eritrea, and fully rely on assistance while humanitarian actors struggle to provide adequate assistance to existing refugee populations. Over 920 000 people are registered as refugees and figures could reach one million until end of the year, depending on the situation in the countries of origin. 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.

Given the humanitarian situation described above, an amount of **EUR 35 000 000** will be mobilised to scale up the current humanitarian response in Ethiopia. The additional funds will support humanitarian actors to respond effectively, adequately and timely to the needs of displaced people (due to shocks such as conflict, drought or floods) and local population whenever relevant, as well as refugees.

The assistance will target the most vulnerable affected populations, based on needs. This includes newly displaced IDPs and IDPs for whom displacement is likely to become protracted as well as local population. Focus will be put on caseloads and displacement sites, which have not received adequate assistance to date. Assistance to refugees will focus on recent arrivals.

While it is the government's responsibility to address the needs of the IDPs and find durable solutions for them through integration, relocation or return, DG ECHO will continue to advocate for this to be voluntarily and informed and in the best interest of the

concerned individuals. DG ECHO will consider assistance to relocated IDPs in exceptional cases based on their needs and vulnerability.

Given that the overall situation in drought affected areas has slightly improved thanks to the recent rains, DG ECHO will only support partners for targeted actions to address the residual needs of the most vulnerable populations in the most severely drought and flood affected locations.

In terms of sectors, priority will be given to: Food security and livelihoods, WASH, Nutrition, Psycho-social support, Shelter, Protection, Coordination and Advocacy, Logistics, as well as – only for internally displaced people and population affected by climatic shocks - Health.

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

Given the volatility of the situation related to internal conflict and displacement and the risk of localised disasters, humanitarian partners are expected to maintain a flexible approach and to remain responsive – in a timely manner - to "crises within a crisis" in their area of operations and in line with their technical expertise. For example, in light of the high risk of epidemics, such as cholera, DG ECHO will support its partners to prepare and respond to outbreaks for a rapid response to treat the cases, contain the transmission and prevent further spreading.

First modification as of March 2018

In 2018, the humanitarian needs remain significant due to the continued severe drought and armed conflict. Even though the international community has so far successfully supported Somalia in averting a famine (IPC phase 5), the food security and nutrition situation remains critical due to below average seasonal rains in most parts of Somalia. The risk of famine persists.

With the recent rainy season having started late and generally performing below average, Somalia is now experiencing an unprecedented situation of 4 consecutive failed rainy seasons (i.e. from the Gu spring 2016 rains to the Deyr winter 2017-18). The post-Deyr national production is estimated at 20-30% below average, and despite some seasonal and localised improvements, the overall food security situation remains dire. Moreover, due to an established La Nina phenomenon, the forecast for the next Gu season (April-June) is also below-average, implying a fifth consecutive failed season, and postponing the potential for recovery until at least the end of 2018. This relentless sequence of climatic shocks together with insecurity and high food prices is having a profound negative impact on vulnerable populations, undermining their coping capacities and delaying the recovery phase. Even if the 2018 Gu season performs well, recovery of livelihoods will require several seasons of good rains.

In total, 5.4³ million people (about 45% of the population of Somalia) face acute food insecurity, of which over 2.7 million people will face Crisis or Emergency (IPC Phases 3

³ Source : Fews Net

and 4) between now and June 2018. An additional 2.7 million people are stressed (IPC 2) and require livelihood interventions to prevent their deterioration. While the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate stands at 13.8%, which is only slightly below the emergency threshold of 15%, GAM, this translates to at least 782 600 children requiring treatment for malnutrition during the year (caseload for the coming 12 months) with 124 000 among them being severe and at risk of death without proper treatment.

Internal displacement has doubled to above 2.1 million people since January 2017. As of today, there have been no significant returns to areas of origin. IDPs often lack sources of livelihoods relying heavily on humanitarian assistance for survival. The increased protection risks associated with displacement, including but not limited to exploitation, forced evictions, sexual and gender based violence, restriction of movements and family separation are of great concern.

In the absence of continued large-scale humanitarian assistance, famine is still a possibility in Somalia. The humanitarian community, through OCHA's 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan, is seeking USD1.5 billion to provide life-saving and protection assistance to 5.4 million people⁴. The Response Plan is an extension of last year's famine prevention efforts. Resources are urgently needed to enable humanitarian partners to sustain famine prevention efforts in 2018.

Given the humanitarian situation described above, the budget of this HIP is increased by **EUR 50 000 000** to scale up the current humanitarian response in Somalia. The additional funds will support humanitarian partners already responding to the needs of the drought-affected populations in Somalia. It will specifically target drought-displaced populations with a particular attention to the most vulnerable, including fostering their return, if and when feasible.

This would allow some of the acute needs to be covered during the second half of the year, preventing the crisis from becoming a catastrophe, by protecting assets and livelihoods and stepping up immediate life-saving humanitarian assistance.

Emergency food assistance, prevention and treatment of malnutrition will be prioritized (including support to the UN nutrition pipeline) together with support to projects addressing water supply (emergency and sustainable systems) and livestock protection, the main source of livelihood across large swathes of the drought-affected area. The use of multipurpose cash transfers (MPCT) will be favored whenever possible to meet basic needs. Health response with a clear focus on addressing critical gaps in health services (Mother and Child Health Care) including support to the increased number of Sexual and Gender Based Violence survivors, response to epidemic outbreaks (cholera and measles) will be considered. Adherence to the Somalia Centrality of Protection Strategy must be ensured in all proposed interventions and targeted protection actions based on a sound risk analysis. Actions aimed at enhancing safe access to quality formal and non-formal education for drought related IDP children will also be considered, in close coordination with development donors engaged in this sector.

⁴ As of early March 2018, roughly US\$ 50 million has been covered (4% covered).

1. CONTEXT

The Horn of Africa (HoA) is characterised by a plurality of crises, both protracted and acute, affecting a significant number of people and resulting in large-scale forced displacement. Crises include armed conflicts, food insecurity and under-nutrition, 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.

Across the region, the security situation has remained problematic. Conflicts in the HoA are dynamic and cause high displacement; the region now hosts over 2.7 million refugees, mainly from Somalia and South Sudan, but also from Sudan, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Eritrea, Ethiopia and Yemen. Uganda, Ethiopia, and Kenya host the largest refugee caseloads in Africa. In addition, about 3.2 million people are internally displaced in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia. The crisis in South Sudan continues to trigger massive influxes of refugees into neighbouring countries, especially Uganda, which hosts half of the total South Sudanese caseload.

Uganda recognises the rights of refugees to work, establish businesses and to move freely within the country⁵. With 1.3 million refugees mostly from South Sudan, DRC and Burundi, Uganda is now the largest recipient refugee country in Africa. This situation, combined with limited funding and increasing tensions between the refugee population and the host community, as well as within the refugee community, threatens Uganda's exemplary approach.

The armed conflict in Somalia is still on-going, with, on the one hand, the AMISOM⁶-supported Government and multiple regional security forces and, on the other hand, Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen (Al Shabaab). In addition, regular inter-clan fighting is occurring. The fighting causes displacement internally and across borders, civilian casualties and destruction⁷ of livelihoods. IHL violations are widespread. An additional 875 000 drought displaced are now added to the protracted 1.1 million⁸ conflict-displaced mostly around the urban hubs of Baidoa and Mogadishu.

Ethiopia is prone to natural disasters, as well as resource-based and ethnic conflicts causing the displacement of thousands of people every year. Additionally, Ethiopia hosts the second largest refugee caseload (843 000) in Africa. The situation in Ethiopia is fragile and easily aggravated by factors such as refugee relocation, internal displacement and massive returns.

Kenya faces recurrent conflict caused by competition for constrained resources, as well as insecurity, especially near the border with Somalia. Kenya continues to host close to 500 000 refugees, mostly from Somalia and South Sudan. 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 due to the drought and the sustained

⁵ Refugees' rights are enshrined within the 2006 Refugee Act and the 2010 Refugee Regulations, which reflect international standards of refugee protection

⁶ African Union Mission in Somalia

⁷ International Humanitarian Law

⁸ Source : UNHCR, July 2017

conflict in Somalia. A slow but steady influx is ongoing from South Sudan due to the conflict and high food insecurity there.

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

Following the 2015-16 El Niño phenomenon, 2017 was marked by a prolonged negative Indian Ocean Dipole, resulting in further failure or under-performance of seasonal rains, this, in turn causing severe drought across large swathes of Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya. A pre-famine alert was issued for Somalia in February 2017. The number of drought-affected people facing food crisis now stands at 19.2 million.

ECHO's Integrated Analysis Framework for 2017-18 identified extreme humanitarian needs and a very high vulnerability of the affected population in Ethiopia, Somalia and Uganda, high needs and vulnerability in Kenya and a high level of humanitarian needs and vulnerability in Djibouti. Because of climate change, population pressure and degraded environments, natural disasters, such as drought, are increasingly becoming the norm, leading to the continuous erosion of livelihoods. Therefore initiatives are being developed to better link humanitarian and development strategies, to mitigate drought impact, protect assets, promote resilience and, eventually, build social protection mechanisms.

Overall, approximately 25 million people (drought-affected, refugees and IDPs) are in immediate need of humanitarian assistance in the region.

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. Following the 2016 New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants, the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) was developed. Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda have each agreed to apply the CRRF, and a regional CRRF will be applied to the Somalian situation. The CRRF calls for greater support to refugees and the countries that host them.

In Ethiopia, resilience efforts from the last 5 years' RESET⁹ programme are encouraging but the scale of the vulnerable population (20-30 million people living under the poverty line) requires deep systemic structural and large-scale changes that need to be undertaken by the Governments. Discussions should continue on the Governments' scalable social safety net as well as on forced displacement.

In Somalia, the EU's increased attention to resilience building will support the planned recovery programme after the current drought, and provide a mid-term approach to tackle the causes of drought, climate change and the possible transition from the cash transfer programme (established in the context of the drought) to a safety net system. The Durable Solutions Initiative, launched in 2016, primarily focuses on IDPs (some 1.1 million people) and provides a wider framework to address protracted displacement as it promotes more options than just a return to place of origin or of choice, such as local integration.

⁹ Resilience in Ethiopia

2. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

1) People in need of humanitarian assistance:

Displaced populations

▪ Refugees¹⁰

Djibouti is hosting over 27 000 refugees and asylum seekers, the majority of Somali 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 843 000 individuals, composed of mainly South Sudanese (45%), Somalis (30%), Eritreans (19%), and Sudanese (6%) living in 25 refugee camps across the country. With the renewed conflict in South Sudan since the summer of 2016, almost 90 000 new refugees have arrived in Ethiopia. In addition, since January 2017, over 6 250 Somali refugees crossed the border into Ethiopia, fleeing insecurity as well as the severe drought.

The number of refugees hosted in **Kenya** currently stands at approximately 486 000 refugees 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 announced the closure of Dadaab camps in May 2016, suppressing the prima facie for Somali nationals, halting registration of refugees / asylum seekers, creating a limbo situation and protection concerns. The camp remains open with around 244 000 refugees, with no clear projection as to how the situation will evolve. Between December 2014 and June 2017 over 70 000 people returned to Somalia, in accordance with the principles laid out in the 2013 Tripartite Agreement between UNHCR, the Government of Kenya and the Federal Government of Somalia.

Somalia hosts some 26 500 refugees and asylum seekers mainly from Ethiopia and Yemen.

Uganda has received a massive influx of refugees from South Sudan since July 2016 and is now Africa's largest refugee hosting country with over 1.3 million refugees (of whom 977 000 refugees have fled South Sudan, over 223 000 DRC and over 37 000 Burundi). Further increases are expected by the end of 2017, particularly from South Sudan.

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.

▪ Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

In **Ethiopia**, approximately 1 050 000¹¹ people are reported to be internally displaced in 2017. The main causes of displacement are inter-ethnic or resource-based conflicts (55.7%), or natural disasters such as drought (35.5%) or flooding.

¹⁰ All figures concerning refugees come from UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees).

In **Kenya**, it is estimated that insecurity, coupled with recurrent natural disasters, have displaced approximately 163 000 people within the country¹². Local conflicts, combined with drought, contribute to the displacement of pastoralists from their traditional and primary source of livelihood.

In **Somalia**, in addition to the 1.1 million protracted IDPs, approximately 875 000¹³ people have been displaced due to the drought. IDPs represent three quarters of the people in acute livelihood and food crisis in the country. Moreover, forced evictions of IDPs and urban poor continue to be a major problem in Somalia's urban areas.

▪ **Returnees**

Return movements have mainly taken place in the context of the Somali crisis; since December 2014 approximately 70 000 Somali refugees have returned from Kenya, and around 18 000 have expressed their willingness to return. In addition, there has been a gradual flow of Somalis returning from Yemen since the conflict there worsened in 2015. By mid-2017, around 30 000 Somali nationals of the 255 000 who live in Yemen had returned. However, in view of the ever-worsening situation in Somalia, due to the drought and wide spread insecurity, the conditions for refugees to return to their country are not yet considered favourable. With an estimated 800 000 Somali refugees having fled Somalia to neighbouring countries, any massive returns would have a destabilising impact, in view of the myriad of difficulties currently faced.

In March 2017, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) declared that all irregular Ethiopian migrants should leave the country by the end of August. By the end of July, over 68 000 Ethiopians had returned to Ethiopia.

Populations affected by food insecurity and under-nutrition

The HoA is characterised by food insecurity, mainly triggered by the recurrence of natural and man-made disasters. After 2016, a year marked by drought and floods caused by El Niño, 2017 saw devastating drought affecting all countries of the region, especially Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya. This was the worst drought since 2011, where famine was declared in Somalia, taking over 250 000 lives. The recurrent nature and cumulative effect of such natural disasters strongly undermines the capacity of local populations to resist, respond and survive without external assistance.

Over 19 million drought-affected people and about 6 million displaced persons are currently considered to be in need of humanitarian food assistance.

In **Djibouti**, food and nutrition insecurity persists in all rural pastoral and some urban areas. The estimated number in need of food and nutrition assistance is more than 130 000¹⁴, out of 876 000 inhabitants. Furthermore, almost 27 000 refugees rely on external food assistance without which deterioration to food security crisis phase (IPC 3) can be expected. While in most camps, GAM¹⁵ is below 15%, in Markazi the nutrition status remains critical at 17.6%.

¹¹ International Organisation for Migration, Displacement Tracking Matrix round IV, Ethiopia May/June 2017.

¹² IDMC 2017

¹³ Source : UNHCR Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), July 2017

¹⁴ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, November 2016 (covering until May 2017)

¹⁵ Global Acute Malnutrition

In **Ethiopia**, following successive droughts, food insecurity and under-nutrition are widespread, mostly affecting the South and South-East regions. 8.5¹⁶ million people are in need of emergency food assistance, in addition to the 4 million covered by the Government's PSNP¹⁷. An estimated 3.6 million children under the age of 5, and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) are in need of treatment for moderate acute malnutrition and an additional 376 000 children are estimated to be suffering from life-threatening severe acute malnutrition. Loss of assets and livelihoods have caused the displacement of over 375 000 people. In addition, more than 843 000 refugees rely on external food assistance.

In **Kenya**, recurrent food and nutrition crises continue to cause high levels of vulnerability. After three consecutive failed rainy seasons, agricultural and pastoral communities have lost the ability to cope as their resources are depleted. The 2017 drought is more intense and widespread than in 2010-11, with 3.4 million¹⁸ people facing food insecurity, mainly in the ASALs¹⁹. In four sub-counties, acute malnutrition levels are extremely critical at over 30%²⁰, with the prediction of a continuation and/or deterioration. The estimated number of children (6-59 months) and PLW requiring treatment for acute malnutrition (GAM) is 369 000 and 37 000 respectively. In the counties with critical levels of under-nutrition, the under-5 severe deadly form (SAM)²¹ caseload is estimated at 30 000 per year. Internal displacements have also taken place in these same areas reinforcing peoples' vulnerabilities. This is, in addition to 486 000 refugees dependent on food assistance.

In **Somalia**, a pre-famine alert was issued (Feb 2017) with some regions nearing IPC 5, which signifies a catastrophic or a famine phase. According to the latest FSNAU/FEWSNET²² projections, approximately 3.2 million people remain in food security stress with 2.5 million people estimated to be in IPC 3 (crisis) and 700 000 in IPC 4 (emergency) levels. Somalia is an extremely fragile country and people's ability to cope with any additional shock is restrained. Malnutrition in Somalia has deteriorated with around 1.4 million children suffering from GAM, of which 346 000 have SAM. Somalia continues to have one of the worst infant and young child feeding and micro-nutrient indicators in the world.

In **Uganda**, 5% of the population is severely food insecure (IPC 3), a significant increase over 2015. GAM prevalence is 15% in only a few parts of Karamoja, a region that is chronically food insecure. Despite Uganda's progressive refugee hosting policy, which favours and encourages refugees' self-reliance, most of the 1.3 million refugees depend on food assistance; the risk of deterioration of their nutrition status is high, owing the current food insecurity to South Sudan.

2) Description of the most acute humanitarian needs

¹⁶ Source : revised HRD

¹⁷ Productive Safety Net Programme.

¹⁸ Source : Government of Kenya, July 2017

¹⁹ Arid and Semi-Arid Lands; the most-affected counties are Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana and Wajir

²⁰ Data collected from May to July 2017 show GAM rates (WHZ) exceeding 30% in Turkana South (37%), Turkana North (34%), Turkana central (31%), North Horr (31%).

²¹ Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

²² FAO-managed Food Security and Nutrition Analysis / Famine Early Warning Systems Network.

Protection: Displaced and conflict-affected populations require special consideration in terms of protection. In Somalia, the civilian population continues to be severely affected by the ongoing-armed conflict, and violations of IHL. In Ethiopia, displacement due to inter-ethnic and resource-based conflicts generates specific protection needs in light of the existing tensions in the country.

Moreover, the high influx of refugees in almost all countries of the HoA requires special attention to ensure that Countries of Asylum systematically respect Refugee Law, that asylum space remains unhindered, whilst simultaneously taking into account the negative impact that huge number of refugees have on hosting communities already living in dire conditions, often leading to intercommunal violence.

Food Security & Livelihoods: Recurrent shocks, most recently the 2017 drought, have undermined the food security and livelihoods of the most vulnerable, and depleted their capacity to recover. This, combined with insufficient coverage of predictable safety net mechanisms, has resulted in over 19 million people in need of food assistance. Loss of livelihoods due to large-scale livestock deaths, in addition to repeated animal disease outbreaks, crop failures, and displacement result in lack of access and reduced availability of food leading to acute food insecurity. Food security may be aggravated by the current invasion of the fall armyworm. In addition, inadequate water availability and access coupled with poor hygiene practices and disrupted health systems further exacerbate food insecurity and under-nutrition. The vulnerability of crisis-affected urban / peri-urban populations must also be taken into consideration within the food security and livelihoods analysis.

Nutrition: Under-nutrition rates remain above critical thresholds in particular in the ASALs of Kenya, Somali region in Ethiopia and vast areas of Somalia. Micro-nutrient deficiency and poor feeding practices are highly prevalent and contribute to a poor nutrition status of the population. ECHO's core objective is to reduce or to contain the excessive mortality and morbidity associated with under-nutrition by scaling-up the standard CMAM²³ approach or by simplifying protocols where appropriate. There is a clear need to ensure an integrated humanitarian response, taking into consideration access to safe water, hygiene practices and access to health systems to address the underlying causes of under-nutrition.

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 epidemic outbreaks (cholera, polio, yellow fever, viral haemorrhagic fevers, measles, meningitis etc.). In many parts of the region, very low vaccination coverage, high under-nutrition rates, mass population movements and 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 and hence who fail to declare large-scale outbreaks or epidemics, thus prolonging the outbreak, the risk of exposure by communities and the risk of expansion across borders (pandemia).

²³ Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM).

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH): Availability and access to safe water for drinking, hygiene and livestock is a major challenge in the ASALs, in IDP, 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 the access to safe water and to upgrade the management and sustainability of WASH facilities/services. Preparedness and response to water borne or diarrheal diseases should be strengthened as well as effective barriers to transmission routes.

Shelter and Non-Food-Items (NFIs): For refugees/IDPs camps or settlements, the provision of shelters and NFIs is essential and should be adapted to the reality on the ground including the environment, local capacities, land tenure and protection concerns.

Education in Emergencies (EiE): Indicators related to education remain extremely poor. Drought, economic shocks and conflict have disrupted the education of approximately 6 million children in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. 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 high percentage of teachers being non-qualified, a lack of learning and teaching material and extremely overcrowded classrooms. 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 school²⁴. Gender based discriminations also significantly hamper girls' access to education, especially at the secondary level.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Resilience:

The population in HoA is exposed to recurring conflicts, epidemics and natural hazards. Whilst IGAD²⁵ has made progress to “End Drought Emergencies” through the IDDRSI²⁶ strategy, regional capacity to manage risks is lacking as demonstrated by the 2016-17 drought. Inadequate DRM institutionalization 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 action. It remains a pre-condition in order to operate in countries or regions classified as high risk.

Coordination and advocacy: Given the nature of the protracted complex 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 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 bring more donors to cover the crises.

²⁴ [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>

²⁵ IGAD - Intergovernmental Authority on Development

²⁶ IDDRSI - IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative

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 Sustainability Initiative (IDDRISI) to "end drought emergencies in the Horn of Africa" by building sustainable livelihoods. Each Member State (MS) has developed Country Specific Programming papers. However, their implementation differs from one country to another.

In 2017, the **CRRF** process has been launched in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Uganda, as well as Somalia. 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 **Ethiopia**, the Government has prepared a roadmap detailing implementation of its own and others' commitments. **Uganda** seeks to create a more predictable and sustainable approach to refugee management and accelerate the implementation of ReHoPE (Refugee and Host Population Empowerment programme), a national framework for integrated and holistic support to refugees and host populations. As part of a regional approach, the application of the CRRF for the **Somalia situation** has two objectives: it supports Somalia's stabilization through State-building and peace-building, fostering conditions for the return of Somali refugees in safety and dignity and it also seeks to support countries in the region that host Somali refugees, including the local communities. **Djibouti** has committed to enhance its legal framework, which when adopted should allow the inclusion of refugees in the national health and education systems, as well as participation in economic activities.

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, strongly supported by the UN agencies and in coordination with the Ethiopian Humanitarian Country Team. 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 caseload in times of acute crises (shock-related). On the refugee side, the Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) remains in charge of all refugee affairs. The Ethiopian government has an official open door policy for refugees, dependent on financing from the international community.

In **Kenya**, the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), with the support of the EU, has been leading the multi-sector drought response since July 2016. The NDOC (National Disaster Operation Centre) is also responsible for disaster response coordination at the national level. The GoK is working with the international community

to mitigate the impacts on the most vulnerable by expanding social protection mechanisms such as the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP). ECHO collaborates closely with GoK and relevant development donors. It also advocates for (1) continued support to the GoK's effort in responding to the drought by expanding (horizontally and vertically) the HSNP and strengthening coordination capacities of NDMA and (2) more flexibility in the design of development programming allowing greater emergency response capacities. On refugee matters, a new Refugee Act is pending approval, which will pave the way towards durable solutions, as refugees would be allowed freedom of movement, access to land and therefore support towards self-reliance. The Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS) is now the formally recognised GoK entity for the management of refugee affairs.

In **Somalia**, capacities remain very limited at all levels. All humanitarian aid is now under the authority of the newly established 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 humanitarian 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 still vital but requires stronger coordination to maximise its positive impact on the delivery of basic services.

In **Uganda**, the response to disasters is coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and, in the case of refugees, by its Refugee Department together with UNHCR. 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. As far as epidemics are concerned, the GoU has the strongest surveillance and response system in the region, although again overstretched 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 RC movement.

2) International Humanitarian Response

In the **region**, the three UN Appeals in 2017 amount to approximately USD 2.9 billion.

International response in **Ethiopia** is organised in the framework of a Government-led process, the annual Humanitarian Requirement Document (HRD). The HRD reflects the updated humanitarian needs. It includes all relief activities targeting the Ethiopian population, but does not cover the refugees, who are considered under a separate programme under UNHCR coordination. The HRD is jointly developed by the NDRMC and the UN cluster system and is based on an intensive joint field assessment of the needs. The nine clusters active in Ethiopia are built around the equivalent counterpart ministries in the Government, and report to the EHCT (Ethiopian Humanitarian Country Team) in which OFDA, DFID and ECHO are present. The HRDG (Humanitarian and Resilience Donor Group) is the coordination forum for humanitarian donors and is represented by the EHCT. Following a mid-2017 revision, the HRD is budgeted at USD 1.25 billion, which is currently 61% funded (USD 762 million). The separate refugee programme is budgeted at USD 307.5 million, and is currently 23% funded.

The **Kenya** Flash Appeal for the drought is currently budgeted at USD 166 million, which is currently 43% funded (\$71.7 million). Following the recent Long Rains Assessment, it is anticipated that the Appeal will be revised upwards. UNHCR's overall appeal for the combined refugee situation in Kenya is 27% funded (USD 63.2 million).

There is no Humanitarian Response Plan in **Uganda**, which normally falls under three Regional Refugee Response Plans (South Sudan, Burundi and DRC), which amount to a total of more than USD 960 million. In mid-2017, the Ugandan chapters of the RRRPs were funded at 24% (South Sudan) and 0% (Burundi and DRC). The refugee response is led by OPM / UNHCR with sector coordination supported by the relevant UN agencies. The Refugee Donors Partners Group is the coordination mechanism for the international humanitarian response.

In **Somalia**, the annual HRP is linked to a 3-year humanitarian response strategy (2016-18) which aims to significantly reduce humanitarian needs in the long-term. In February 2017 a drought response HRP was launched and has been revised several times. The UN works as an integrated mission in Somalia, which requires a clear distinction between the instruments for the political stabilisation and the independent humanitarian aid. The humanitarian coordination system includes the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) of which ECHO is a member, and inter-cluster coordination consisting of ten clusters. However, the performance of the cluster system is not consistent across sectors and needs improvement. Hands-on, real-time information sharing and coordination between clusters has improved significantly following the establishment of the DOCC (Drought Operation Coordination Centre) in Mogadishu and some state capitals. 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 current HRP for 2017 has reached USD 1.5 billion with some 60% financed (as of 31 July) including humanitarian funding provided outside the HRP.

The 2017 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 1.4 billion, but only funded at 22%²⁷. The Ethiopia component is currently funded at 16% (USD 49 million); the Kenya component at 30% (USD 23 million); and the Uganda component at 24% (USD 160 million).

In **Djibouti**, there is a limited presence of humanitarian actors and donors. Out of the USD 43 million required under the Djibouti Humanitarian Response Plan 2017, current funding stands at 16% with USD 6.7 million received.

3) Constraints and 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 ECHO's capacity to undertake proper assessments and monitoring of operations, and partners' capacity to deliver aid in a timely, effective and accountable manner.

²⁷ UNHCR Regional Update, August 2017.

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 worrying in South Central Somalia²⁸, in the Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia border 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, 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 ECHO Remote Management Guidance note²⁹.

To reduce the risk of aid diversion, ECHO partners must ensure that all activities are properly monitored and supported by strong accountability mechanisms. ECHO partners are reminded that they should immediately inform 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: 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 technical solutions 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 be taken into account.

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

²⁹ http://dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/actions_implementation/remote_management/start

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

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 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 response, including crisis modifier and integration of DRR

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 go beyond care and maintenance and seek to increase self-reliance, should be embedded into the response, whilst ensuring strong coordination with other ongoing initiatives (e.g. CRRF and EUTF). 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 given to processes that have characteristics of forced return.

- Resilience building and targeted DRR

In view of ECHO's contribution to the resilience pillar of the EU TF, no stand-alone resilience and targeted DRR actions will be supported under the HIP in 2018. However, efforts for contributing to resilience will continue to be embedded into humanitarian

interventions in line with the 2012 and 2017 Commission Communications on Resilience³⁰.

- **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 policy³¹.

Effective coordination is essential. ECHO supports the **Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Transformative Agenda (ITA)** and expects its partners to demonstrate their engagement in implementing its objectives and to actively take part in coordination mechanisms (e.g. Humanitarian Country Team, clusters and technical working groups).

Partners will be expected to ensure full compliance with **visibility** requirements and to acknowledge the funding role of the EU/ECHO, as set out in the applicable contractual arrangements.

4. LRRD, COORDINATION AND TRANSITION

1) Other ECHO interventions

In 2017, EUR 274 million was allocated to the region: EUR 212.25 million through the 2017 HIP and EUR 62 million from the European Development Fund (EDF) in response to the South Sudanese Refugee crisis. This additional funding allowed an increase in the scale, coverage and sustainability of humanitarian activities in the countries hosting refugees, which contributed to the strengthening of people's and communities' resilience.

In 2017, **ECHO Flight HIP** to secure safe air transport to humanitarian actors amounted to EUR 16 million, of which about 22% is spent in Kenya, 7% in Uganda and less than 3% in Somalia.

The **Emergency Toolbox HIP** may be drawn upon the prevention of, and response to, outbreaks of **Epidemics** in the Horn of Africa. Also, under this HIP the **Small-Scale Response** 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.

³⁰ 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

³¹ 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

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 (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.

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 address 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 however providing a valuable complement. RDPP projects are currently being implemented in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. Additionally, the EUTF is actively supporting the implementation of the CRRF in all pilot countries of the region. It is also currently developing actions in Ethiopia, Djibouti, Uganda and Tanzania.

In **Ethiopia**, alongside RESET II (EUR 47 million), a new program called RESET + (EUR 22.5 million) is currently being programmed and aims 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 IcSP project aimed at improving security and peaceful coexistence in Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps and surroundings (EUR 6.3 million). It remains on hold following the announcement of Dadaab closure by GOK. 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.

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 early 2018. The EU Delegation has embarked upon two resilience-building programmes: 1) from the 11th EDF, EUR 32.5 million via BRICS and SOMREP, in South West and South Central Somalia and 2) from the EUTF and Global Public Goods and Challenges, through PRO-ACT: EUR 10 million via STREAM in Lower Juba and EUR 14 million via Restore 1 and Restore 2 programmes,

both for North-Somalia and to support SWALIM and FSNAU. Since 2016 and ongoing into 2018, the REINTEG programme “*Enhancing Somalia’s responsiveness to the management and integration of mixed migration flows*” (EUR 50 million from the EUTF) has covered different aspects related to stabilisation, recovery and resilience building.

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

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 has 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 ECHO still remains involved as the current set up, which is still functioning in emergency mode. A large WB investment (USD 100 million) is foreseen to support host communities near the major camp settlements.

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 EHF (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. These include 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, that has recently been contributing to humanitarian funds. Common priorities are emergency / humanitarian action, but also durable solutions for protracted crises, such as internal displacement and refugees. Resilience is also a focus area. The donors coordinate well in the framework of the informal humanitarian donors group (IHDG) with ECHO as co-chair (with Australia). In addition, other donors are active, such as Turkey, Qatar, UAE and the Organisation for Islamic Cooperation (OIC).

In **Uganda**, the presence of humanitarian donors has been limited, with BPRM (US State Department) being the largest, followed by the European Commission. The main development donors include the EU, DFID, USAID and recently the WB.

4) Exit scenarios

In a context strongly marked by recurrent 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**³² of vulnerable individuals, households and communities in the Horn of Africa to future shocks has been of paramount importance with a view to tackle the key risks and address the underlying causes of vulnerability with other donors and development stakeholders, including DEVCO and the EU Delegations.

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.

³² 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).