# EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Sahel and Lake Chad

2018 REPORT

COVERING UNTIL 31 DECEMBER 2018

**Altai Consulting for the European Union – July 2019**

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

**CONTENT**

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. BACKGROUND

The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (EUTF for Africa' or 'EUTF' hereafter) was launched in November 2015. It is composed of three geographical 'windows': 'North Africa' (NoA), 'Horn of Africa' (HoA) and 'Sahel and Lake Chad' (SLC), which includes twelve countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal. Neighbouring countries are also eligible for regional programmes.

This is the first report of the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the SLC window, covering all the outputs achieved with EUTF funding in the window since the start of activities until end of December 2018.

While the MLS started operating in the HoA window in 2017, it started its activities on the SLC window only in late 2018. Consequently, it was not possible to visit all the countries, and therefore meet with all the projects of the SLC window in time to gather data for the report. Future MLS reports will be published on a quarterly basis and the second report should include missing countries and projects.

## 1.2. THE EUTF SLC IN 2018

As of May 2019, the EUTF had committed €3.75 billion (B). The Sahel and Lake Chad window is the first window in size with €1.87B committed across 97 decisions, of which 75% or €1.40B have been contracted to 236 projects across the region. Out of these 236 contracts, 140 are operational and of interest to the MLS.[1] 100 of them – worth €932 million (M) – have entered their implementation phase and 83 have data to report.[2] This report includes 69 projects, covering a contracted amount of €704M.

Funding and implementation continue to follow the EUTF's four Strategic Objectives[3] and the strategic priorities set by the EUTF Strategic Board in April 2018, i.e. i) returns and reintegration; ii) refugee management; iii) completing progress on the securitisation of documents and civil registry; iv) anti-trafficking measures; v) essential stabilisation efforts ; and vi) migration dialogue.

The eighth SLC Operational Committee, which was held in April 2019, adopted five new programmes and three top-ups for current programmes worth €115.5M to complement ongoing efforts in the region.

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[1] 43 non-operational contracts, accounting for about €19M, are not included in the MLS analysis. Administrative costs are not included in the analysis either.

[2] This includes nine completed projects.

[3] The four Strategic Objectives of the EUTF are: SO1 'Greater economic and employment opportunities'; SO2 'Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people', SO3 'Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination' and SO4 'Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration'.

# 2. THE MLS AND ITS METHODOLOGY

## 2.1. THE MLS

In March 2017, following a decision by the EUTF's Horn of Africa Operational Committee to set up an MLS for the HoA, the EUTF HoA team issued a tender for said system. As described in its terms of reference, the overall objective of that MLS was to 'use an evidence-based approach for programming and implementing interventions in the HoA region, as well as to inform policy around the themes of the EUTF in the region.' Altai Consulting was awarded the contract and the project started on 5 July 2017. In October 2018, following a decision by the EUTF Sahel and Lake Chad Operational Committee, Altai Consulting was contracted to set up a similar MLS for the SLC region immediately, based on discussions with EUTF thematic experts and visits to the countries of the region.

The MLS aims to: 1) strengthen monitoring and reporting on the overall progress of the EUTF SLC window; and 2) create a learning component based on investigations of existing projects to inform the programme strategy. Its key functions are to: aggregate output and outcome values at the regional level; cross-analyse project data and generate knowledge to refine strategies; visualise and measure progress made; and communicate analysis and key findings to relevant stakeholders.

## 2.2. THE METHODOLOGY

The SLC MLS uses data produced by projects' internal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems to inform 41 EUTF common output indicators (hereafter called EUTF indicators[1]) that are shared by the three EUTF windows. The MLS team collects the lowest and most detailed level of data common to all implementing partners (IPs), then aggregates the collected data using a standardised methodology, which allows for subsequent disaggregation of values along various lines of reporting and analysis (e.g. by gender, beneficiary type, location, etc.). This approach gives the MLS significant flexibility in changing the way data is analysed and presented. Given the high number and variety of projects, IPs and M&E systems included in the EUTF portfolio, the MLS tries to offer as much flexibility as possible with regard to the quantity, disaggregation, and format of data collected from IPs.

The data collected through the MLS and reported here, once validated, will be published on the Akvo EUTF platform[2], and then be part of the data published on the EUTF website.

Based on the information received from IPs, the MLS team completes output indicator "mappings" for each project, collects the relevant data from each IP, ensures quality control and enters the data into its database for aggregation, further quality checking and analysis.

Some points related to methodology are worth mentioning for a better understanding of the report:

1. Projects join the MLS's reporting exercise every quarter as they start to generate outputs. Some projects are subject to indefinite hiatuses (particularly those working in the most fragile areas) which may lead them to report outputs during one quarter and not during the subsequent period. In addition, some projects – or the MLS itself – may not report all the projects' outputs for a quarter if quality control is ongoing. All of this is to be considered when comparing figures between quarters.
2. In order to avoid double counting within activities (and indicators) and across time, some outputs are not counted. Therefore, situations in which projects work recurrently with the same beneficiaries are likely to show little or no growth, not because no work is happening but because no new beneficiaries are being added.

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[1] The full list of 41 common output indicators can be found in annex.
[2] https://eutf.akvoapp.org/

3. Similarly, only direct beneficiaries are counted even though household members are likely to also benefit from certain activities. The exceptions to this are EUTF indicator 2.2, which exceptionally counts services delivered rather than beneficiaries, and EUTF indicator 2.9, which counts overall "catchment areas" or groups of people with improved access to services.
4. The MLS system does not report against targets since no specific targets have been set for the 41 common output indicators.
5. Already reported (and published) data is prone to change: internal project verifications and changes in activities may result in IPs deciding to change the reported data. 'Reconciliation tables' are therefore included in the annexes of each new report to identify and explain changes.

The EUTF MLS methodology was initially designed and implemented for the HoA window and was particularly adapted to the objectives, projects, issues, concerns and solutions found in that window. The addition of the SLC window thus required for it to be adapted. The need to take into consideration a higher number of projects designed to fit different contexts sometimes widely different from those seen in the Horn of Africa has led to a process of re-evaluation, adaptation and refinement of the methodologies for each of the indicators in cooperation with the two other windows. This exercise should be finalized during 2019 and may lead to a slight re-definition of some indicators. The way data is accounted for and reported on could be affected and reflected in the figures.

## 2.3. CHALLENGES & LIMITATIONS

Key challenges and limitations of the MLS methodology have been described in detail and can be found in the first four HoA reports. While many of these challenges and limitations are common to both windows, some are specific to the SLC window.

Common challenges include: the novelty of the MLS and the amplitude of the task, with more than 130 relevant contracts in the SLC window and neighbouring countries; the continuous adaptation and refinement of the methodology, and in particular common indicators' definitions and calculation methods; the fact that the MLS is often rolled out when projects have already started; and that the system relies on IP data collection and transmission capabilities which vary widely.

Challenges and limitations more specific to this first report for the SLC window stem from the large number of countries, decisions and contracts that exist in the region. This report only includes countries in which field visits were carried out early enough to enable data collection and analysis: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal were visited in time for IP mobilisation and complete data collection for this report; Mauritania was visited late in the reporting period, thus only partial data could be collected and shown in this report; remaining Sahel and Lake Chad countries will be included in upcoming reports.

Only a partial mapping could be done for some regional projects, including the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, GAR-SI, PAGS and WAPIS.[1]

Finally, the gathered data was not validated in time for inclusion in the report for the following projects: Refugees Resilience in Mali and AJUSEN and IOM JI MRRM in Niger.

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[1] The programme and project names given here are short names created and used for ease of reference and reading. See regional and country sections for complete names.

# 3. OVERVIEW

## 3.1. REGIONAL MIGRATION AND STABILISATION PROFILE

This section presents the migratory and security related dynamics in the Sahel and Lake Chad region, which includes the following core countries:[1] Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal.[2]

The region is marked by a widespread and increased instability that constitutes an important cause for irregular movements of populations, and that is putting pressure on weak migration management systems (as well as on weak economies and governance systems). The following paragraphs present specific migration and security challenges in the Lake Chad Basin and in the western part of the Sahel: EUTF projects aim at responding to context/country specific dynamics and challenges, but they all follow the overarching operational framework described in section 4.1.1.

Intraregional migration within the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is mostly due to labour mobility, with seasonal, temporary and permanent migrant workers moving largely from countries such as Niger and Mali toward coastal countries such as Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire.[3]

Irregular migratory flows towards the EU increased substantially in 2014, notably through the Central Mediterranean Route (CMR), from Nigeria, Senegal, the Gambia and Mali. Irregular arrivals to Europe from the Western Mediterranean Route (WMR) have also increased more recently; Morocco is the main point of departure to Europe for migrants coming from Morocco, Guinea, Mali, Algeria and Senegal.[4] The Sahel countries are also crossed by major African migratory routes which channel into the CMR and the WMR, with dynamics of forced displacement and migration taking different forms, including smuggling and/or trafficking. In addition, conflict/violence and environmental changes are affecting human livelihoods and mobility, creating internal and cross-border displacements. The use of smugglers to cross borders, even within free movement areas such as ECOWAS, is common, particularly when people do not possess documents such as passports or travel certificates.

To have a better understanding of the SLC window, it is important to acknowledge how security challenges are affecting sub-regional dynamics, within the Lake Chad Basin on one hand, and in the western part of the Sahel on the other hand.

The **Lake Chad Basin (LCB)** is the area which includes Niger, Chad, Nigeria and Cameroon, and is characterised by a crisis that led to 10.7M people in need at the end of 2018.[5]

Security in the LCB area is challenged by widespread organised crime, violent extremism, terrorist attacks, smuggling of migrants and trafficking of human beings. Boko Haram is a major cause of insecurity, especially for girls and women; towards the end of 2018, violence escalated again in north-eastern Nigeria, where armed groups targeted internally displaced people (IDPs) in Borno State. Similar attacks were carried out in Chad's Western Lac Region and in the *Extrême Nord* Region of Cameroon in late 2018, leading to the displacement of 233,000 people.[6]

2018 has been particularly challenging for Nigeria, where a cholera outbreak was recorded in the north (as well as in Cameroon and Niger).[7] The security situation and the health crisis, together with poor living conditions and lack of access to humanitarian aid, led to significant additional displacements.

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[1] Benin and Guinea Bissau are not explicitly part of the SLC window, but activities are implemented in these countries by regional programmes (WAPIS in Benin, Erasmus+ and the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in Guinea Bissau).
[2] EU Commission, May 2019
[3] IOM, World Migration Report, 2018
[4] Frontex, 2019
[5] OCHA, Lake Chad Basin: Crisis Update No. 26, November-December 2018
[6] Ibid, OCHA, 2018
[7] OCHA, Lake Chad Basin, Crisis Overview, January 2019

Nigeria records the highest number of IDPs (1.9M)[1] as well as the most refugees hosted by neighbouring countries.

Lake Chad has potential to offer significant livelihood opportunities for the populations living within its basin, but its biodiversity and ecosystem are constantly threatened by the security situation, climate change and high demographic growth, all of which put pressure on already weak basic services. Regional instability has negatively affected traditional trans-border economic exchanges (particularly towards the Maiduguri and N'Djamena markets), and has led to increased youth unemployment. Neighbouring countries have sometimes evacuated local populations to facilitate military operations, hampering agriculture, husbandry and fishing. This situation, combined with the lack of social safety nets or conducive business environment and economic reforms, along with widespread corruption, poor state services and weak rule of law, have exacerbated existing vulnerabilities and led to the displacement of 2.4M to 2.5M people in the region.[2]

Migrants reaching Europe transit through Niger (continuing to Libya) and generally come from Nigeria, southern Niger and central Chad, which are the areas of highest emigration in the sub-region.

Figure 1: Migration situation and main migration routes in the Lake Chad Basin, April 2019[3]
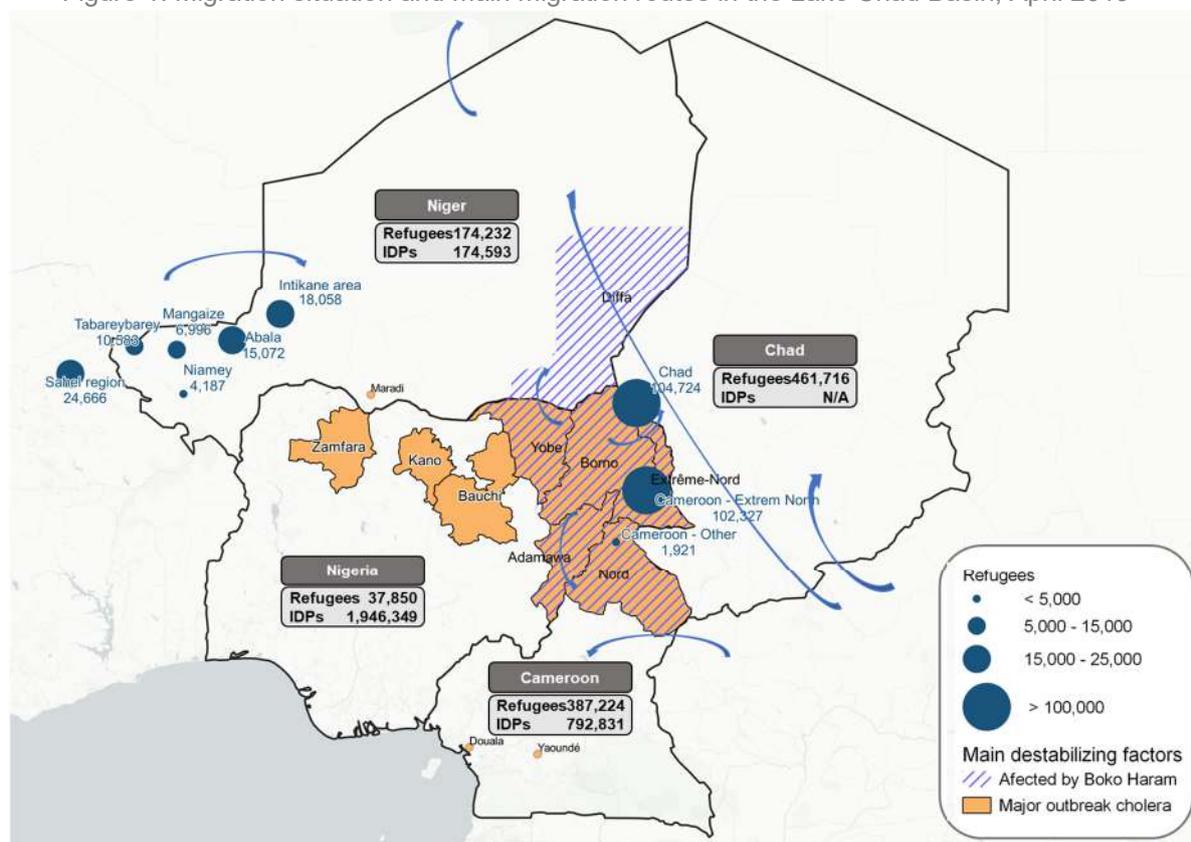


**Western Sahel** includes Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. Traditional stress factors in this region are multiple and multidimensional; they range from

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[1] UNHCR, March 2019

[2] OCHA reports 2.5 million displaced (Ibid, OCHA, 2018), whereas IOM reports 2.4 million, including in the Central African Republic, in the region (IOM, DTM, 2018, see https://displacement.iom.int/regions/west-and-central-africa).

[3] IDPs and refugee data for all countries come from https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country

extreme poverty, food insecurity, uneven exploitation of natural resources and youth unemployment to intra-regional migration and conflict, particularly related to the Malian crises.

The humanitarian crises in Mali are the combined effect of several interdependent factors mainly linked to conflicts and multifaceted insecurity, and exacerbated by natural disasters (droughts and floods) linked to climate change. In April 2019, UNCHR reported 106,164 IDPs in the country,[1] and 137,975 Malian refugees abroad:[2] the main asylum country is Mauritania, which hosted 58,348 Malian refugees as of April 2019.[3] Niger, which is also highly affected by the Lake Chad crisis and the Boko Haram spill over from Nigeria, is the second country with the most Malian refugees at 54,961.

Burkina Faso, a transit country which nonetheless houses 24,666[4] Malian refugees, is characterised by trafficking and migration management issues. In addition, hundreds of attacks carried out by an Islamist group known as *Ansaroul Islam*[5] in the country in 2018 led the number of people fleeing their homes – mostly in the north – to rise from 9,000 to over 50,000 in the same year. Migrants passing through Burkina Faso either move towards the coastal states (mainly Côte d'Ivoire) or, when they come from coastal states or Mali, transit through Niger, Algeria and Libya to reach European countries. As explained in its country profile, Burkina Faso is not just a transit country marked by migration management challenges but is also affected by an extremely volatile security situation which constitutes a key driver for EUTF interventions.

Meanwhile, migration in the coastal states is affected by different dynamics. The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal are marginally impacted by the Malian crisis or other push factors characterising Burkina Faso, Niger or Mauritania. Coastal states are generally affected by food insecurity, poverty and unemployment; their economies continue to struggle to face external shocks and their populations' resilience is still very limited. These are the main factors pushing economic migrants from these countries either towards Europe, transiting through Mauritania (mainly from Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire), or towards other countries within the region (for instance, Ghana is an important destination country for Togolese and Ivorian migrants, who are attracted by its general stability and viable economy).

Not all migrants within this sub-region are driven by economic factors though; for instance, many Ivorian refugees who fled the 2010 civil war remain in Ghana as well as in Guinea, Mali and Togo. In this regard, 2,778 Ivorian refugees were repatriated in 2018 following the passing of an amnesty law for political prisoners.[6]

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[1] UNCHR, April 2019
[2] UNCHR, April 2019
[3] UNCHR, April 2019
[4] UNHCR, April 2019
[5] The Humanitarian, April 2019
[6] UNHCR, December 2018

Figure 2: Migration situation and main migration routes in the western Sahel region, April 2019[1]
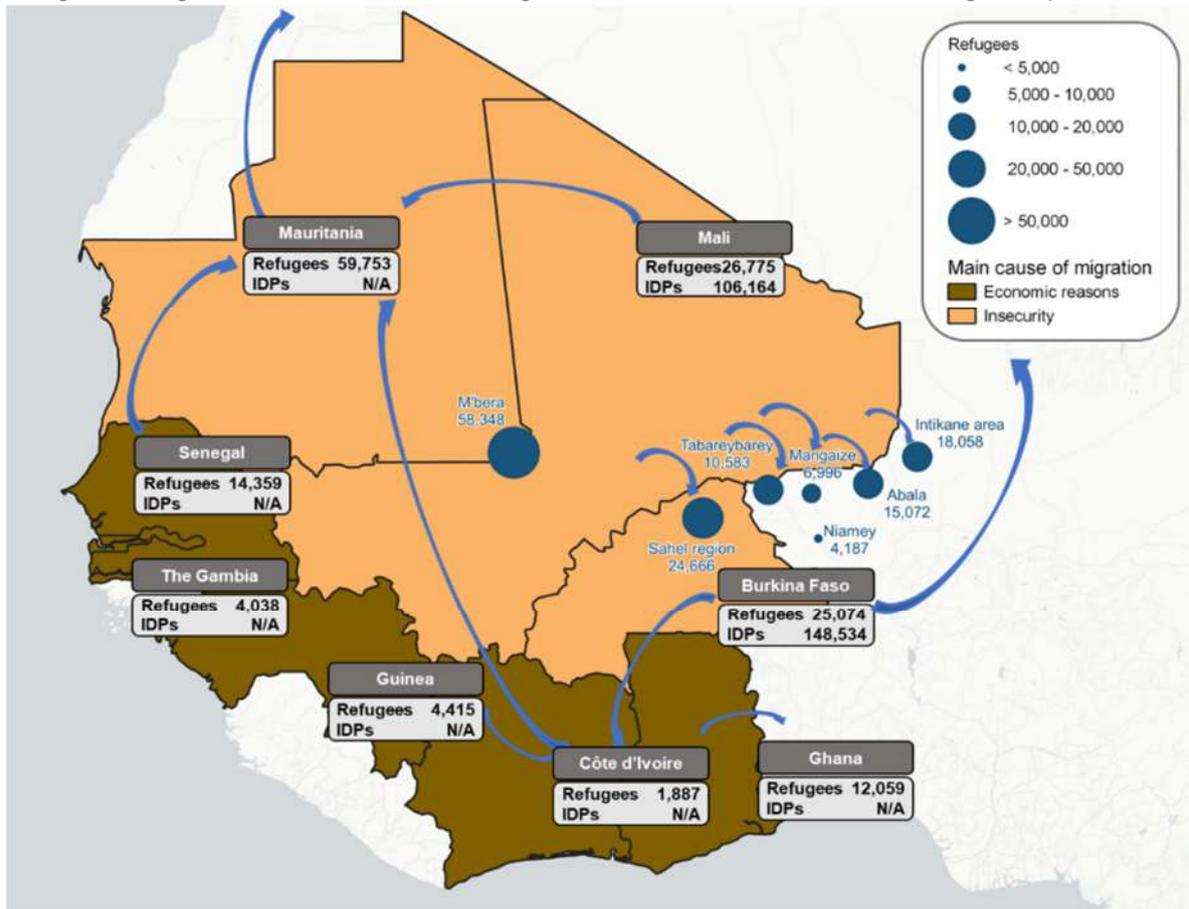


## 3.2. OVERVIEW OF BUDGETS AND CONTRACTS BY COUNTRY

### 3.2.1. BUDGET AND NUMBER OF CONTRACTS BY STATUS

As of May 2019, the EUTF had committed €3.75B, including €1.87B across 97 decisions in the Sahel and Lake Chad window. A total of 140 operational projects had been contracted for a value of €1.38B.[2]

These 140 operational projects include 39 projects in their inception phase and 18 projects in early implementation, both of which therefore have no data to report yet. A total of 74 projects are sufficiently advanced in their implementation to have data to report and nine projects are completed: together, they constitute the 83 projects the MLS can report on.

The MLS database and this report contain data on 69 projects, for a contracted amount of €704M. The following projects were not included in the MLS database or this report either because the MLS team had not visited the countries of implementation yet or because of delays in data sharing:

- SECGEF in Chad, for which data was not collected yet and which will be included in next report;

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[1] IDPs and refugee data for all countries come from https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country.
[2] Operational projects exclude in particular projects contracted under the Research and Evidence Facility and the Technical and Cooperation Facility.

- Five EU-IOM Joint Initiative projects for Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and the Gambia, which should be part of the next report;

- AJUSEN Justice and IOM JI MRRM in Niger, as well as Refugees' Resilience UNHCR in Mali, for which data was collected but could not be validated in time; and

- The regional project *La voix des jeunes,* which is completed but whose data could not be collected in time for this report.

Table 1: Projects and budget covered by the current MLS report, May 2019

| | Total contracted | Total operational | Total covered by MLS | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of contracts | 183 | 140 | 69 | - 183 total contracted projects<br>- 43 projects worth €19M and considered "non-operational" are excluded from the overall analysis. They are mostly evaluations and audits, technical assistance, mappings and plans, reports, communications and events. Administrative costs are also excluded. |
| Budget covered by contracts | €1.40B | €1.38B | €704M | - 140 operational projects (183-43)<br>- 83 projects implementing and with data to report (74) or completed (9) projects (of these 83, 9 implementing and 1 completed projects in the visited countries could not be included – see above). In addition, 4 projects in Cameroon were not included as the country was not visited in time (83-9-1-4=69)<br>- The MLS thus covers 69 projects (61 implementing and 8 completed)<br>- *Operational projects NOT covered by the MLS are either in their inception phase or in early implementation and therefore have no data to report yet.* |

Figure 3: Breakdown of funds and projects included in the 2018 SLC report, May 2019[1]



Total funds committed by EUTF SLC — €1.87B

Funds and number of projects contracted — €1.38B / 140 projects

Funds and projects currently implementing — €939M / 101

Funds and projects currently implementing AND with data to report — €786M / 83

Funds and projects covered in the Q4 / yearly report — €704M / 69

*90% of the budget of the projects implementing and with data to report*
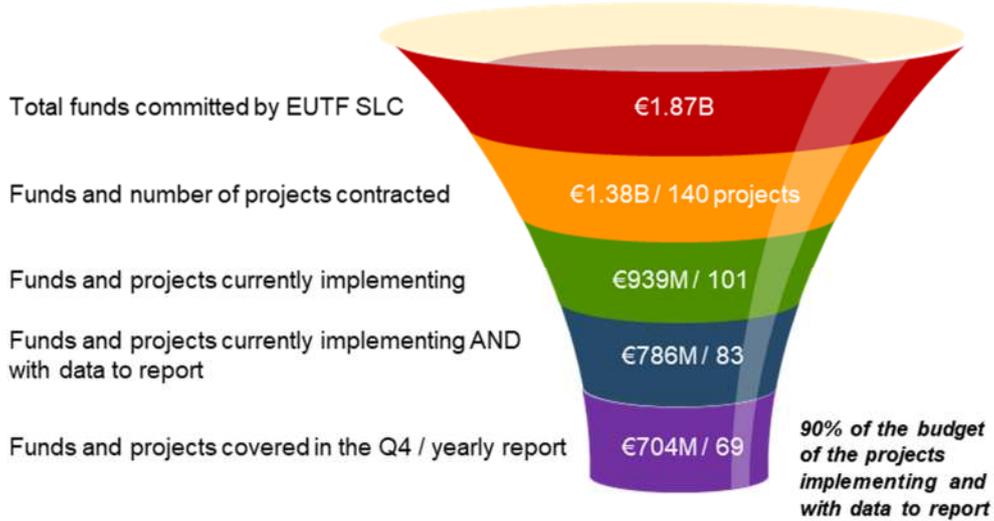
### 3.2.2. BUDGET DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTRY AND REGION

Figure 4: Budget contracted and number of contracts by country, May 2019



Mauritania
€53,8M
10 contracts

Mali
€189,8M
15 contracts

Niger
€215,0M
16 contracts

Senegal
€129,5M
16 contracts

Chad
€104,7M
12 contracts

The Gambia
€35,9M
6 contracts

Guinea-Bissau

Burkina Faso
€153,1M
22 contracts

Benin

Guinea
€60,0M
3 contracts

Nigeria
€76,1M
8 contracts

Ghana

Côte d'Ivoire

Cameroon
€40,3M
5 contracts

Regional
€324,7M
27 contracts

Legend:
- No data
- < €50M
- €50M - €100M
- €100M - €150M
- €150M - €200M
- > €200M

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[1] Projects "currently implementing" in this figure include nine completed projects.

The largest share of contracted budget goes to regional projects[1] which cover €325M or 23% of the total, spread over 27 contracts.

Niger and Mali have similar shares of the budget, with, respectively, €215M (16%) over 16 projects and €190M (14%) over 15 projects.

Countries with budgets surpassing €100M also include Burkina Faso (€153M, 22 projects), Senegal (€130M, 16 projects) and Chad (€105M, 12 projects).

The next group of beneficiary countries is comprised of Nigeria, Guinea and Mauritania, all with budgets ranging from €50M to €100M (Nigeria with eight projects worth €76M, Guinea with three projects worth €60M, and Mauritania with €54M spent on ten projects).

Finally, Cameroon has a budget of €40M spread over five projects, and the Gambia has six projects worth a total of €40M.

Figure 5: Budget distribution by country, May 2019
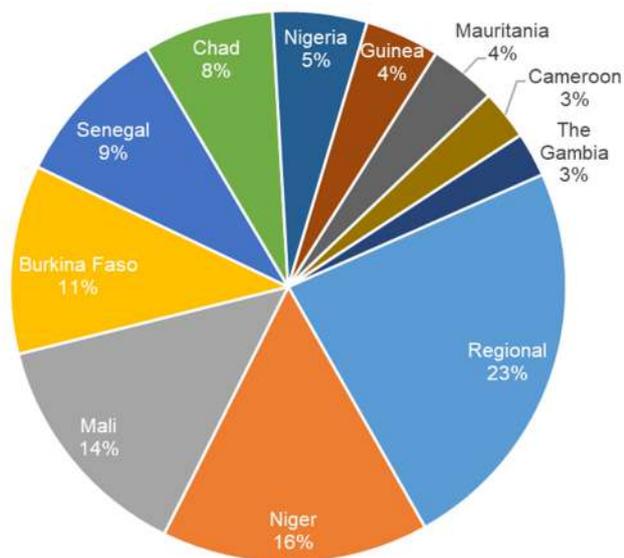


## Budget distribution by first administrative level

The below map shows the distribution of funding of 83 contracted projects[2] (58% of the contracted budget) by first administrative division below the country level (i.e. regions or states), based on the areas where the projects are implementing or where their activities are specifically focused. The darker areas have the most funding. The budget of projects whose work is likely to have a national impact is divided equally across the administrative divisions of their countries of implementation.

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[1] The EUTF terminology uses "decisions" and "contracts", often called thereafter "programmes" and "projects".

[2] Out of the total 140 contracted operational projects, 35 are in early implementation or in countries not yet visited, so information about their intended areas of intervention has not yet been collected, and 22 are regional or national in nature and are excluded from this analysis.

Figure 6: Budget contracted by first administrative division below country level, April 2019[1]
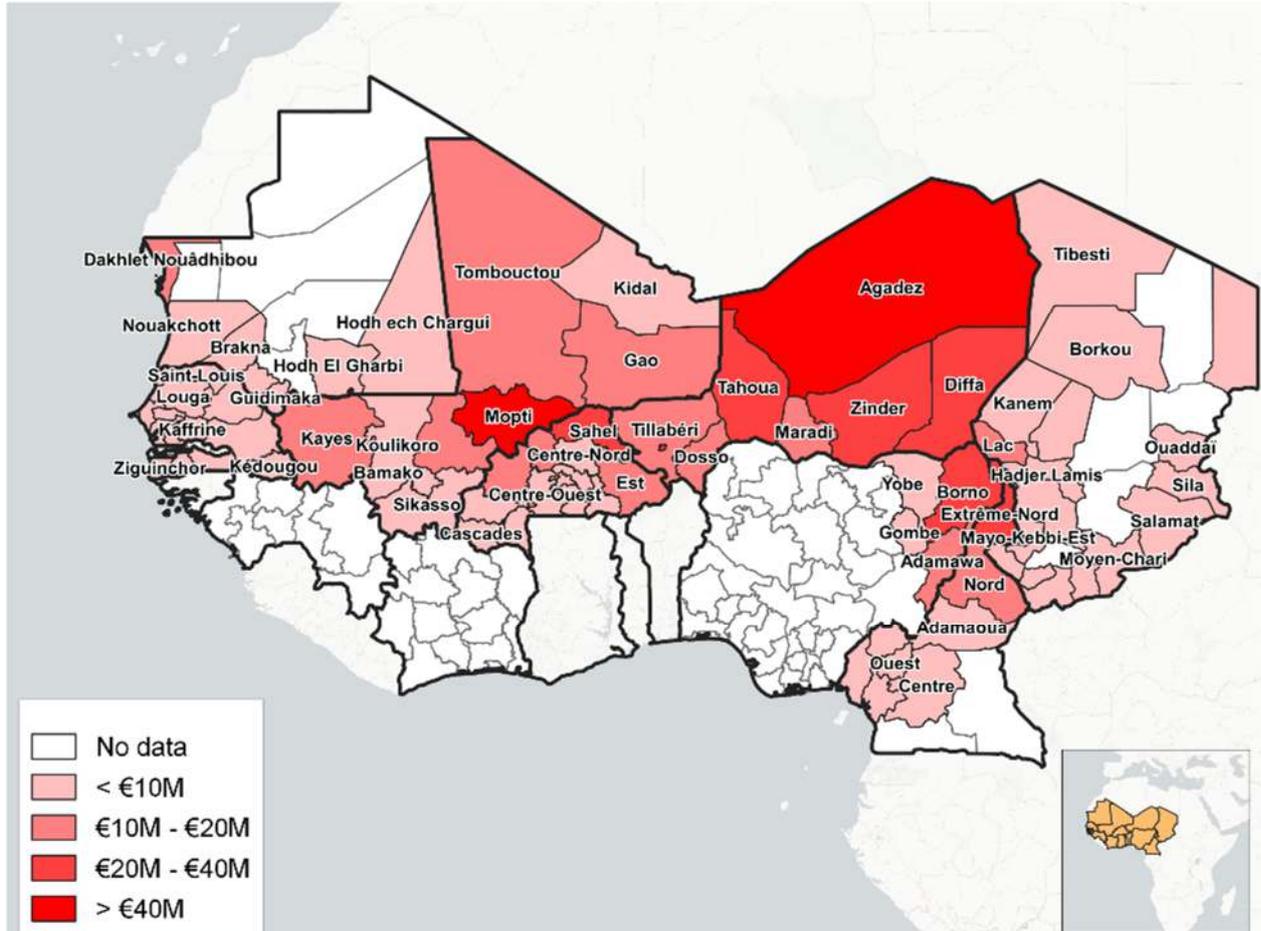


It is important to note, before any conclusion is drawn, that some countries have many more level-1 administrative divisions than others (and therefore the budget is spread over more divisions, making them look "lighter" than if there were fewer divisions). That said, the map does show interesting findings.

The EUTF budget for 83 projects in the SLC window is concentrated in key areas across the window (in order of magnitude): the centre of Mali (Mopti Region), the northern region of Niger (Agadez), and the area at the intersection between Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon (namely Borno State in Nigeria, *Extrême Nord* Region in Cameroon, Diffa and Zinder Regions in Niger).

As discussed in section 3.1 above, the Malian crises have destabilised the western part of the Sahel, and Mopti has become the epicentre of tensions in the area in recent years, affecting adjacent Malian regions as well as bordering areas, including Sahel Region in Burkina Faso (which hosts one of the most populated refugee camps of the area).

It is not surprising that significant investments have also been allocated to the regions surrounding Lake Chad and to the eastern provinces of Niger, which are the most affected by Boko Haram and the dynamics related to the transit of migrants headed towards Europe (through Libya).

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[1] Budget is distributed according to administrative levels where projects implement or intend to implement. Some assumptions were taken, notably for projects with wider scopes. In some cases, funding was distributed over the whole country of implementation. First level administrative divisions used are the following: 13 regions in Burkina Faso, ten in Cameroon, 23 in Chad, 14 districts in Côte d'Ivoire, six local government areas in the Gambia, eight regions in Guinea, nine in Mali, 13 in Mauritania, eight in Niger, 36 states and one Federal Capital Territory in Nigeria, and 14 regions in Senegal.

### 3.2.3. LIST OF IMPLEMENTING PROJECTS

The below graph showcases the 140 contracted operational EUTF SLC projects by budget, lifespan and status of implementation.

Out of the full list of contracts pertinent to the SLC region, 43 'non-operational' projects worth approximately €19M are omitted, as well as administrative projects. The graph uses shortened names for the sake of clarity. Budgets are solely EUTF contribution. The length of the bars represents the lifespan of the project and the height/width the EUTF budget per project. The colour of the bars shows the status of the project. Dates of completion are considered as per December 2018.

As the graph shows, as of December 2018, many EUTF projects in the region were roughly at the midpoint of their implementation, while a good number of large projects had just started implementing. Only nine projects were completed.

Figure 7: EUTF SLC contracted projects by budget and implementation status (140 projects), May 2019
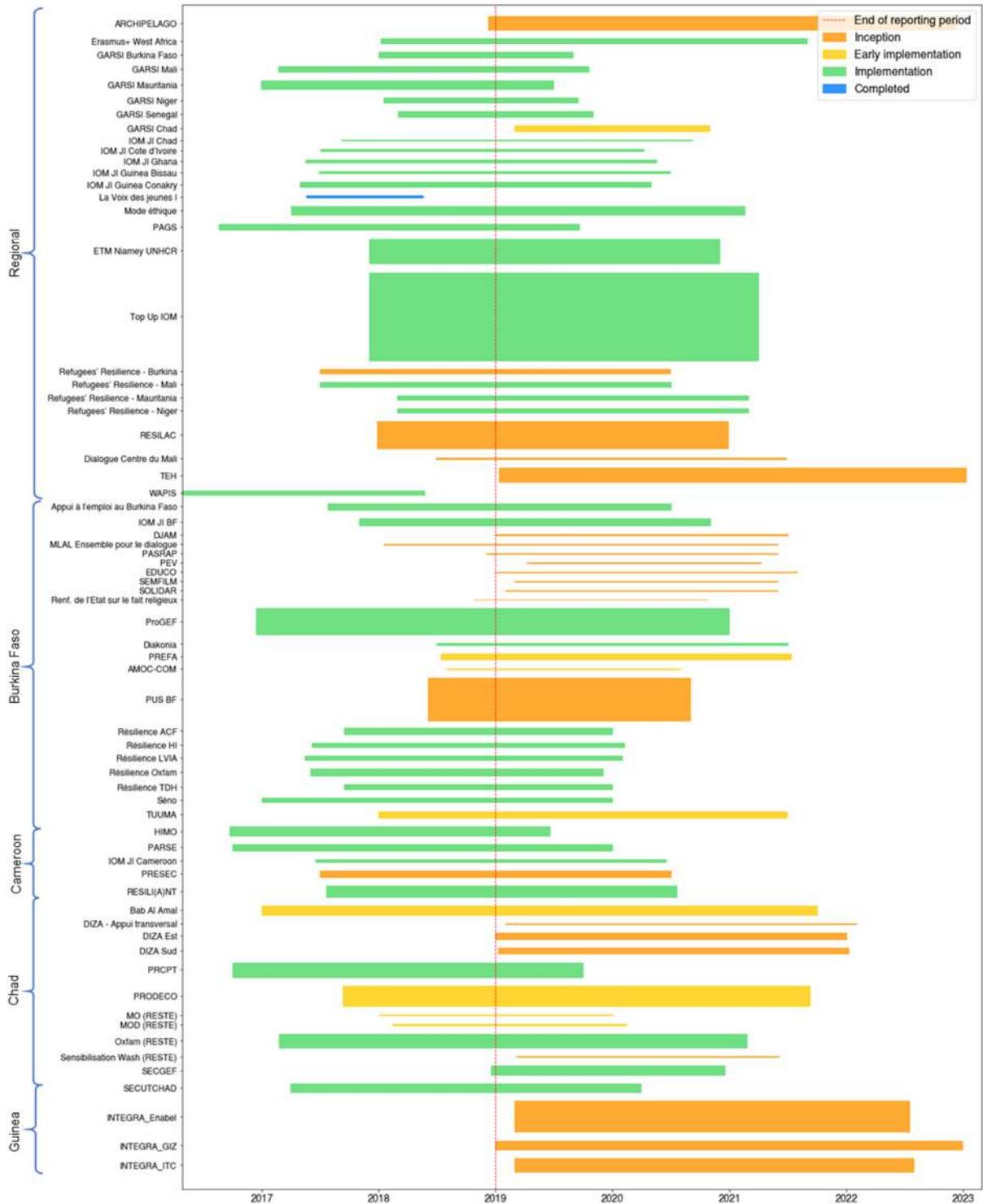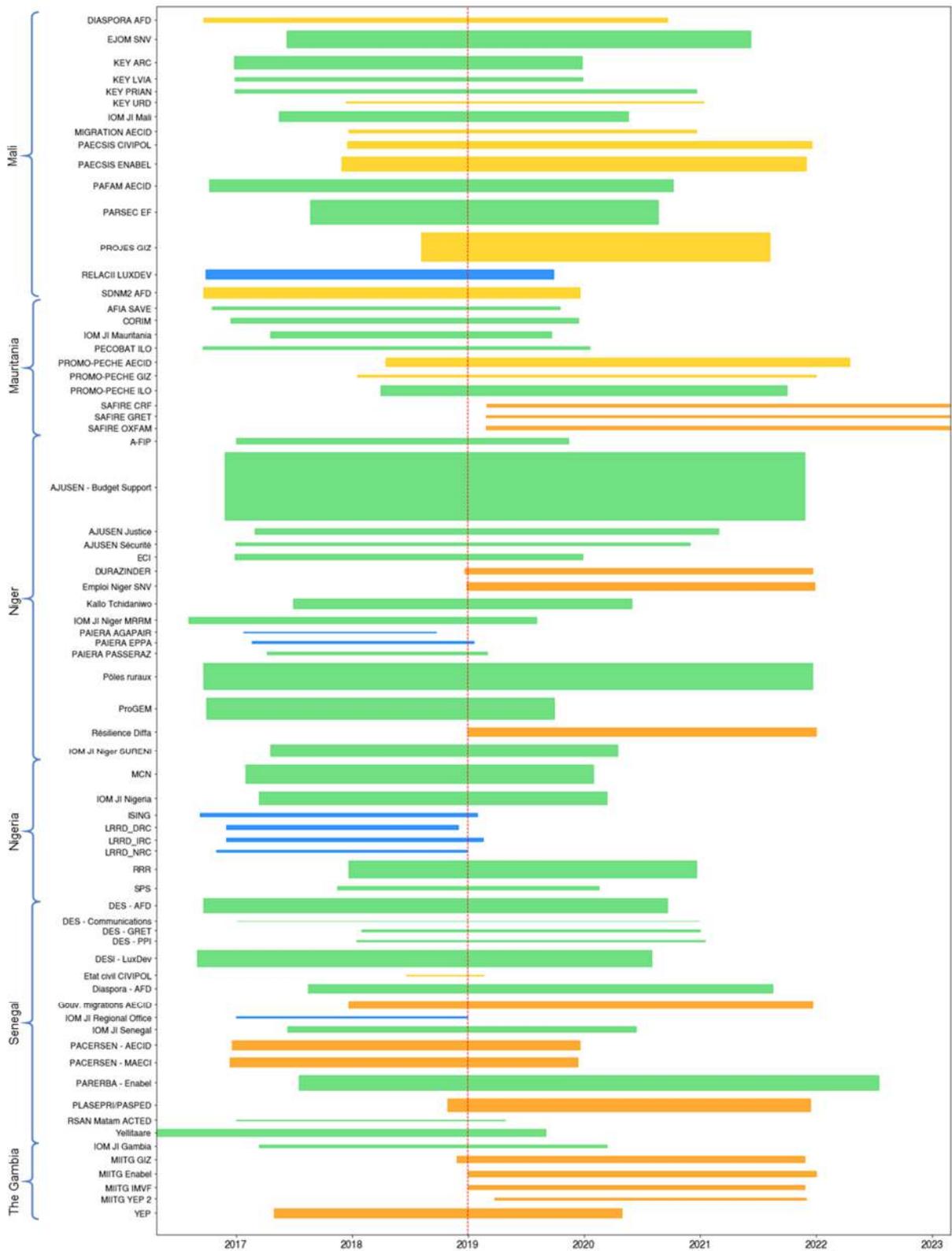
A table in Annex 1 lists all the EUTF SLC projects that are currently implementing or have completed their activities, or a total of 83 projects, 69 of which are included in the MLS database and therefore in this report.

## 3.3. OVERVIEW BY IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

The largest share of funds is managed by Member State Agencies (43% or €591M). Large projects managed by such agencies include INTEGRA in Guinea (Enabel, €35M), PROJES in Mali (GIZ, €35M), the regional project RESILAC (AFD, €31M), *Pôles Ruraux* in Niger (AFD, €30M), ProGEF in Burkina Faso (GIZ, €30M), PARSEC in Mali (Expertise France, €28M), etc.

United Nations Agencies manage 23% of the funds (€319M), with IOM in clear lead (with €218M), followed by UNHCR (€63M), far ahead of FAO (€20M) and ILO (€15M).

NGOs account for 15% of the funds (€212M), with seven projects at or above €10M, managed by six different NGOs.

Recipient countries represent 10% of the funds (€132M), largely through budget support projects.

Figure 7: Contracted funds by type of implementing partner, May 2019



It should be noted that these numbers take into consideration only the lead party who signs the contract. Member State Agencies, for instance, often work in consortia with NGOs.
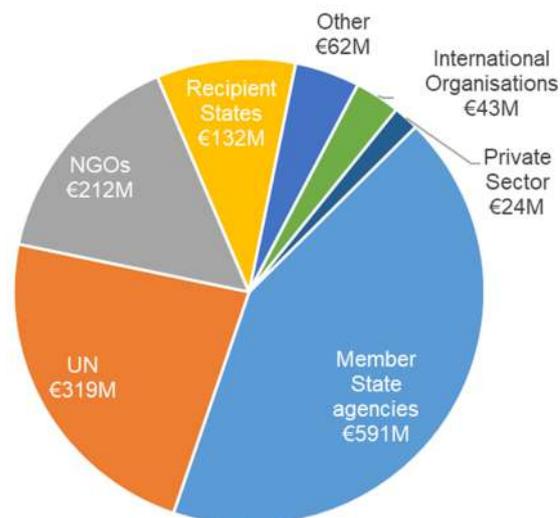
## 3.4. OVERVIEW BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE[1]

Overall, SO2 'Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people' represents the largest share of the contracted budget, although not by far, with a 28% share or €528M. The other three strategic objectives all have similar, slightly lower shares: SO1 'Greater economic and employment opportunities' has 26% with €485M; SO4 'Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration' has 23% with €429M, and SO3, 'Improving migration management' has 21% with €384M.

This nevertheless varies from country to country, reflecting specific country strategies, as shown in Figure 9 below.

Figure 8: Funds by strategic objective, May 2019



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[1] The budget breakdown by EUTF Strategic Objective for the SLC region is calculated for the whole portfolio of 97 programmes. Each programme is classified into one sole SO.

Figure 9: Breakdown of contracted budget by country and strategic objective, May 2019[1]
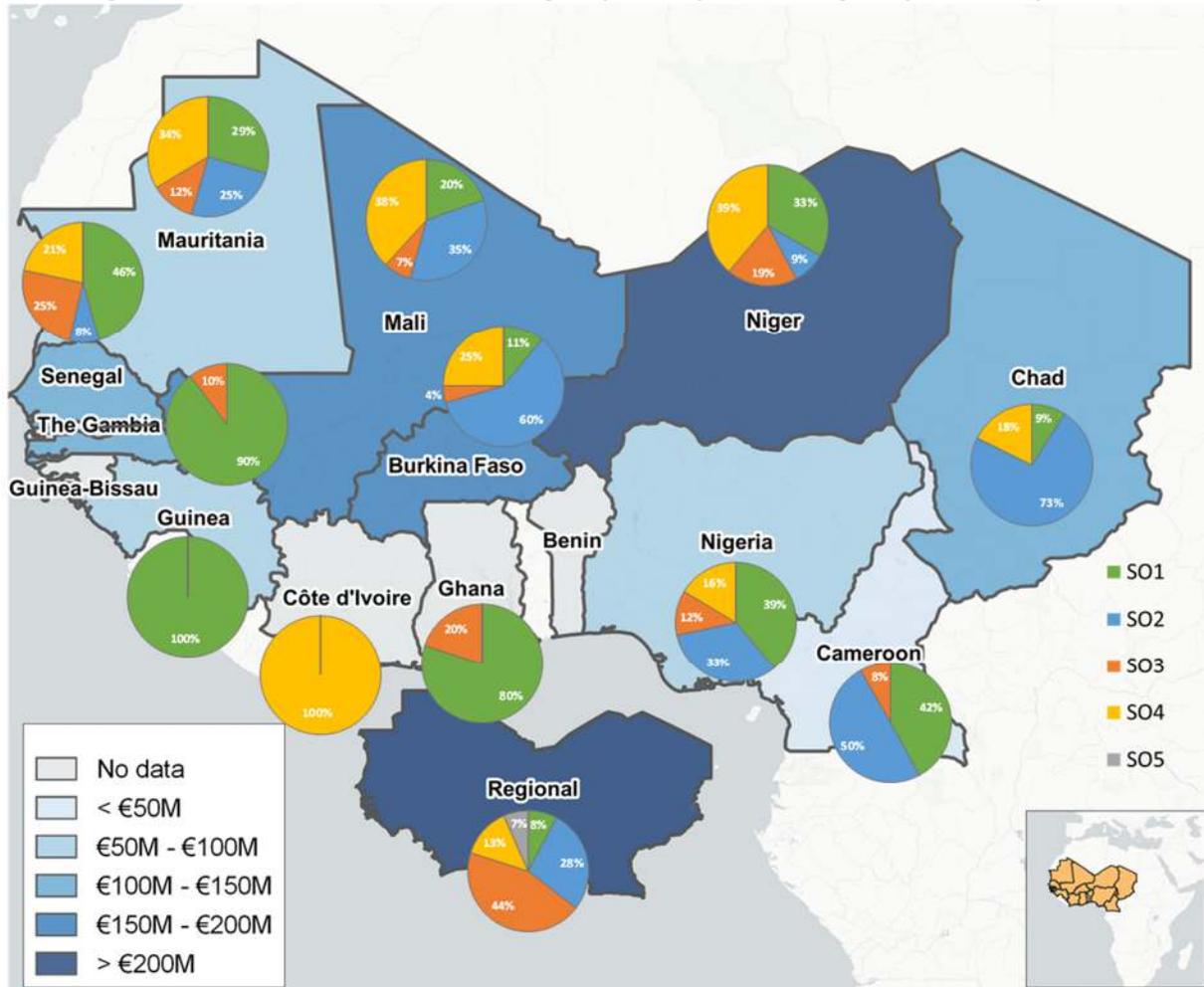
SO1 is the main focus of activities in Guinea (100% of funds are spent on this strategic objective), the Gambia (90%), Ghana (80%), Senegal (46%) and Nigeria (39%). Large projects focusing on employment and income generating activities are implemented in all these countries. Meanwhile, large resilience (SO2) programmes are implemented in Chad (73% of funds), Burkina Faso (60%), and Cameroon (50%). It should be noted in the latter case, that while 50% of funds are spent on resilience-related activities, a sizable portion (42%) of the budget is also spent on SO1. Regional programmes focus primarily on migration management (44% of their funds), contributing to SO3. SO4 is most prevalent in countries where conflict, insecurity and forced displacements are important issues: Niger (39%), Mali (38%), and Mauritania (34%). Burkina Faso (25%) and Senegal's (21%) shares of funds devoted to SO4 are also noteworthy.

## 3.5. OVERVIEW BY INDICATOR

The table below shows the aggregated values reported for 38 EUTF of the 41 EUTF common output indicators by SLC programs as of 31 December 2018. Three indicators have shown no contribution until now: 4.4. Number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services, 4.7. Number of refugees benefiting from an out-of-camp policy, and 4.8. Number of national/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced.

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[1] The darker the country map the more funds spent in the country.

Table 2: Targets and results achieved by EUTF common output indicator, December 2018

| Indicator | Value |
|---|---|
| 1.1. Number of jobs created | 11,706 |
| 1.2. Number of MSMEs created or supported | 1,168 |
| 1.3. Number of people assisted to developed income-generating activities | 57,256 |
| 1.4. Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development | 14,944 |
| 1.5. Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported | 1,180 |
| 1.6. Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved | 14 |
| 1.7. Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment | 4,339,381 |
| 1.7 bis. Financial volume granted to individual recipients | 40,411 |
| 2.1. Number of local development plans directly supported | 39 |
| 2.1 bis. Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated | 3,481 |
| 2.2. Number of people receiving a basic social service | 309,576 |
| 2.3. Number of people receiving nutrition assistance | 606,689 |
| 2.4. Number of people receiving food-security related assistance | 193,368 |
| 2.5. Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies | 35 |
| 2.6. Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management | 8,141 |
| 2.7. Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights | 370,772 |
| 2.8. Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery | 16,295 |
| 2.9. Number of people having access to improved basic services | 488,662 |
| 3.1. Number of projects by diaspora members | 19 |
| 3.2. Number of migrants in transit , children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted | 2,439 |
| 3.3. Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration | 174,218 |
| 3.4. Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported | 26,748 |
| 3.5. Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance | 27,768 |
| 3.6. Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and  migration management | 39 |
| 3.7. Number of individuals trained on migration management | 1,158 |
| 3.8. Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration | 1,642 |
| 3.9. Number of early warning systems on migration flows created | 26 |
| 3.10. Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes | 3 |
| 3.11. Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration | 9,480 |
| 4.1. Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control | 10 |
| 4.2. Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights | 130,556 |
| 4.2 bis. Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights | 1,429 |
| 4.3. Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities | 498,965 |
| 4.5. Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported | 12 |
| 4.6. Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported | 105 |
| 5.1. Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering | 192 |
| 5.2. Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened | 174 |
| 5.3. Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted | 85 |

### 3.5.1. Strategic Objective 1: greater economic and employment opportunities

#### Indicator 1.1: Number of jobs created

Figure 10: Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1), by type of action and gender, Dec. 2018[1]
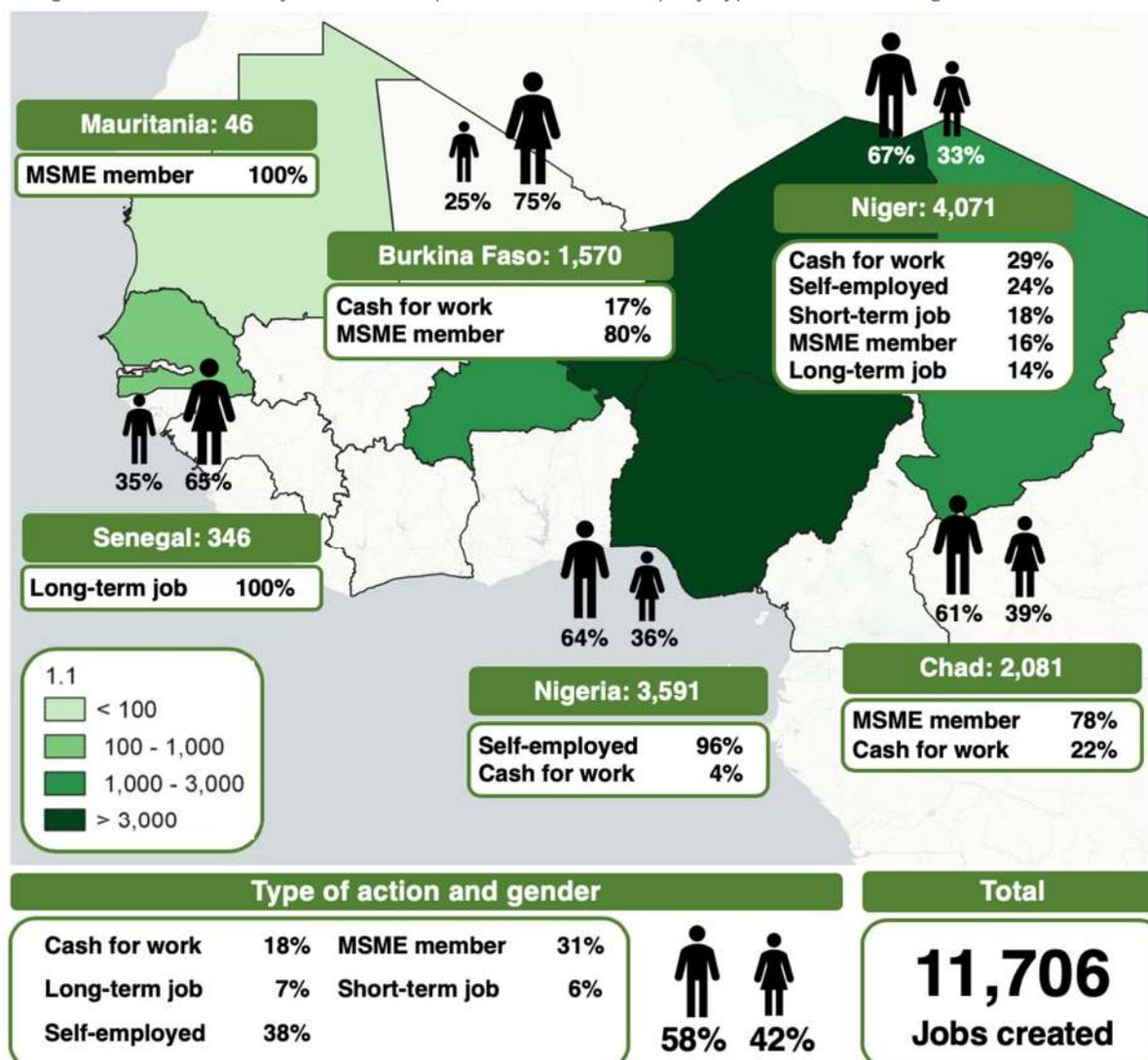


As of December 2018, 11,706 jobs had been created (EUTF indicator 1.1) by EUTF-funded activities in the Sahel and Lake Chad window, 35% in Niger, 31% in Nigeria, and 18% in Chad, with the rest of the jobs created in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Senegal. Men represent a small majority of beneficiaries, at 58%. Nonetheless, the share of women does not dip below 30% in any of the countries where jobs have been created with EUTF funds, except for Burkina Faso at 25%.

In the exceptional case of Mali, while 20% of the EUTF budget is spent on SO1 'Greater economic and employment opportunities', projects included in the MLS do not yet report any job creation. This can mainly be explained by the fact that several projects with a heavy emphasis on economic development, recovery and support to employment in Mali have recently started and do not have data to share yet.

Overall, most of the jobs are self-employed positions (38%), followed by the creation of jobs in micro small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) at 31% and cash for work (18%). Women are much more
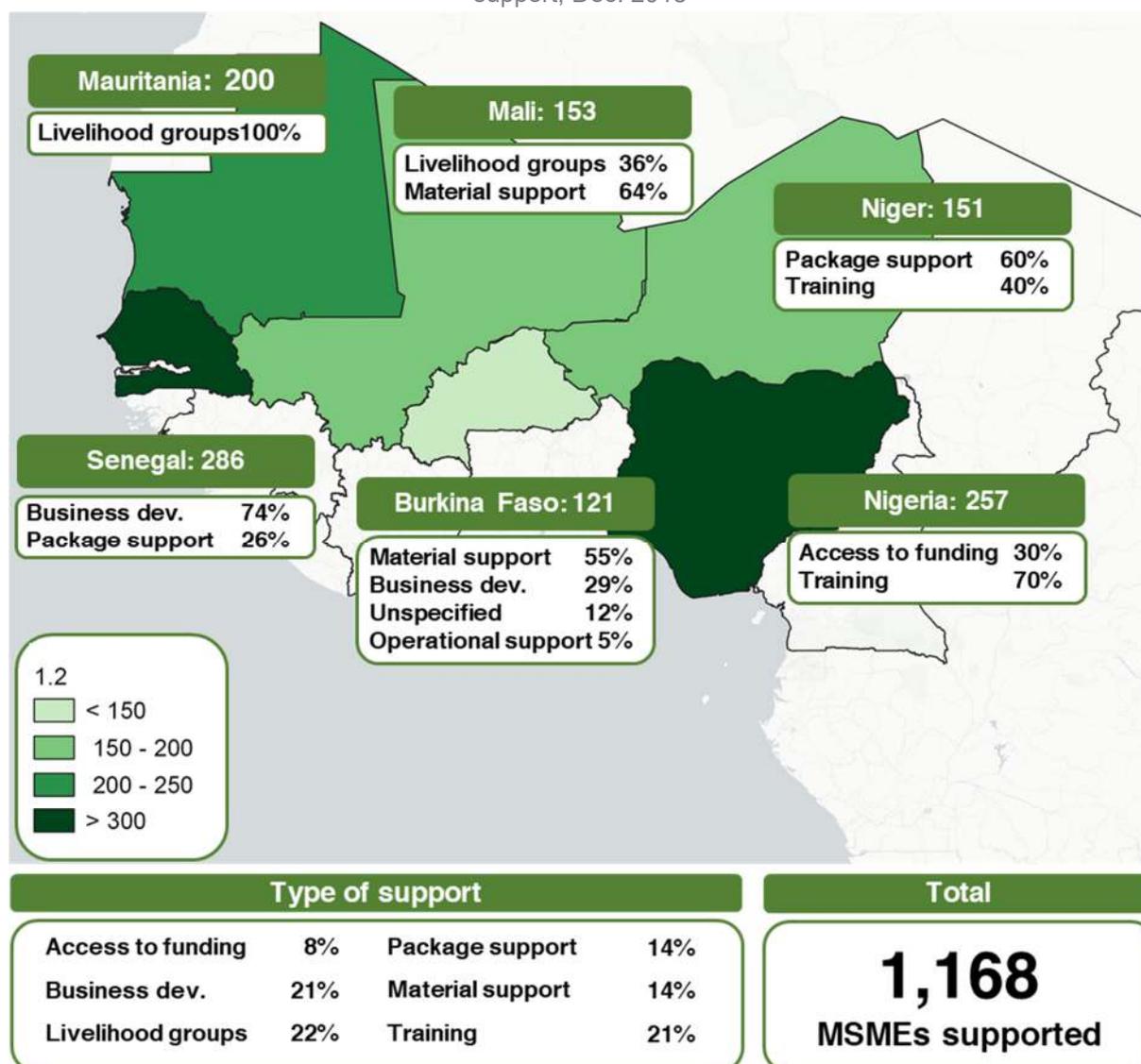
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[1] In this and following maps and charts, when disaggregation figures do not add up to 100%, the remainder is "unspecified".

represented in self-employment and jobs in MSMEs (almost 80% of total female beneficiaries fall under those two categories) than in cash for work for instance. This can be explained by the fact that cash for work is a modality of intervention often used for construction work, a sector that tends to rely on a predominantly male workforce.

With the exception of Niger, where all sorts of jobs are represented, the various countries tend to see the creation of different types of job: Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Chad include almost exclusively jobs created in MSMEs, Nigeria has 96% self-employment, mostly based on support in developing income generating activities (IGA), and Senegal solely reported permanent / long term jobs.

## Indicator 1.2: Number of MSMEs created or supported

Figure 11: Number of MSMEs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.2), by country and type of support, Dec. 2018



| Mauritania: 200 | |
| --- | --- |
| Livelihood groups | 100% |

| Mali: 153 | |
| --- | --- |
| Livelihood groups | 36% |
| Material support | 64% |

| Niger: 151 | |
| --- | --- |
| Package support | 60% |
| Training | 40% |

| Senegal: 286 | |
| --- | --- |
| Business dev. | 74% |
| Package support | 26% |

| Burkina Faso: 121 | |
| --- | --- |
| Material support | 55% |
| Business dev. | 29% |
| Unspecified | 12% |
| Operational support | 5% |

| Nigeria: 257 | |
| --- | --- |
| Access to funding | 30% |
| Training | 70% |

1.2
- < 150
- 150 - 200
- 200 - 250
- > 300

| Type of support | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Access to funding | 8% | Package support | 14% |
| Business dev. | 21% | Material support | 14% |
| Livelihood groups | 22% | Training | 21% |

**Total**

**1,168** MSMEs supported

Overall, a total of 1,168 MSMEs have been created or supported with EUTF funding in six countries of the Sahel and Lake Chad window. Senegal, with almost three hundred MSMEs created or supported (33% of the total) is the largest group in the portfolio.

In Nigeria, the MSMEs were created and / or supported predominantly in Adamawa (95% of all MSMEs supported in Nigeria). While Mauritania's contribution is fully due to one project, results are divided across four and six projects respectively in Mali and Burkina Faso.

Figure 12: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), by country, gender, and type of support, December 2018[1]
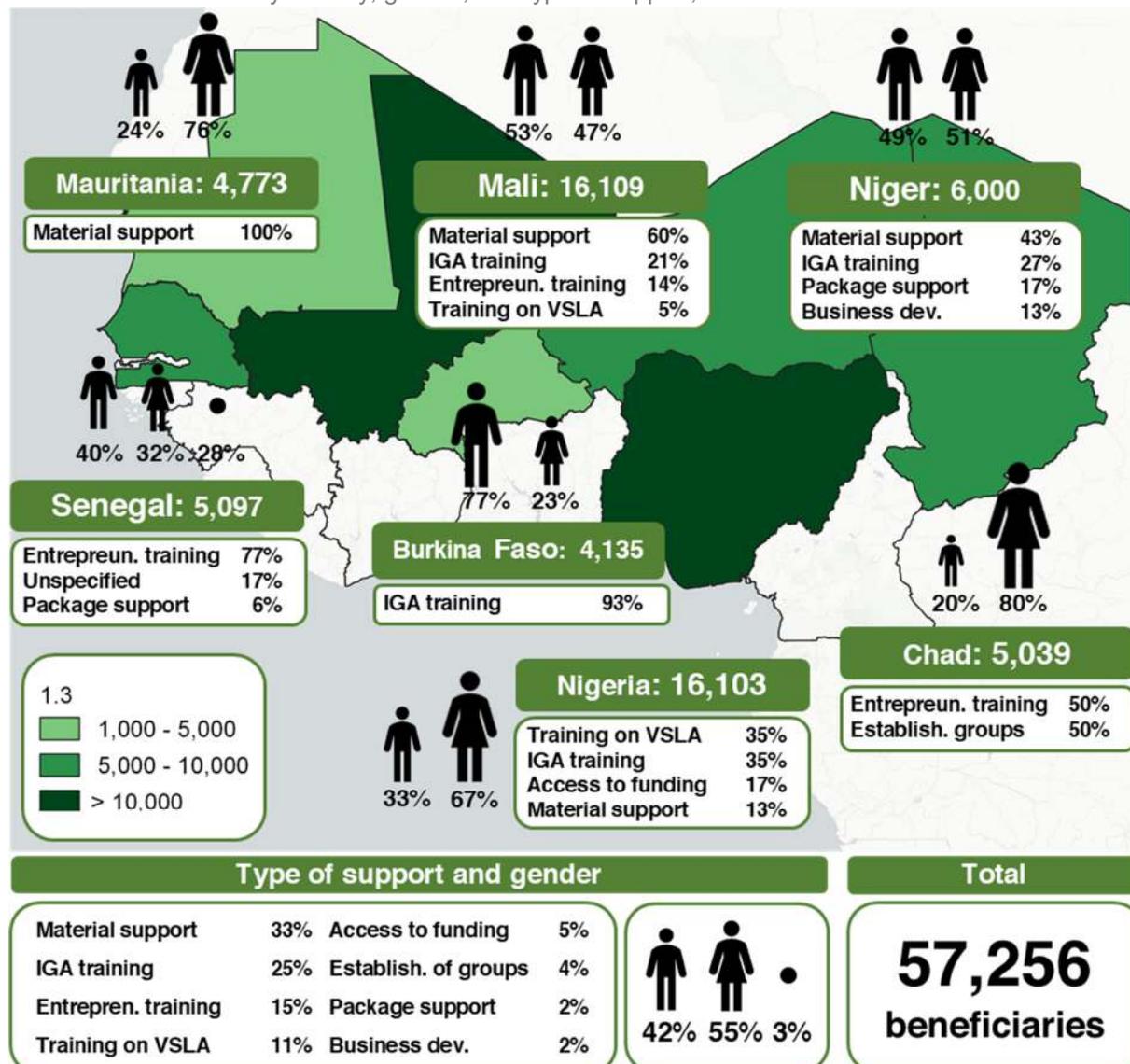


57,256 individuals have been assisted to develop IGA in total. Mali and Nigeria are the main contributors, each amounting to 28% of the beneficiaries. Overall, a small majority of beneficiaries are women, and the female to male ratio varies significantly across countries: Burkina Faso reports 77% male beneficiaries while men amount to 20% in Chad. The type of support received varies by type of beneficiary: IDPs and refugees/asylum seekers almost exclusively receive IGA trainings and material support / start-up kits while members of the host communities receive access to funding, entrepreneurship training and package support in addition to the two former types of support.

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[1] In this graph and in the rest of the report, the dot used in the gender iconography represents the percentage of beneficiaries for whom the gender is unspecified.

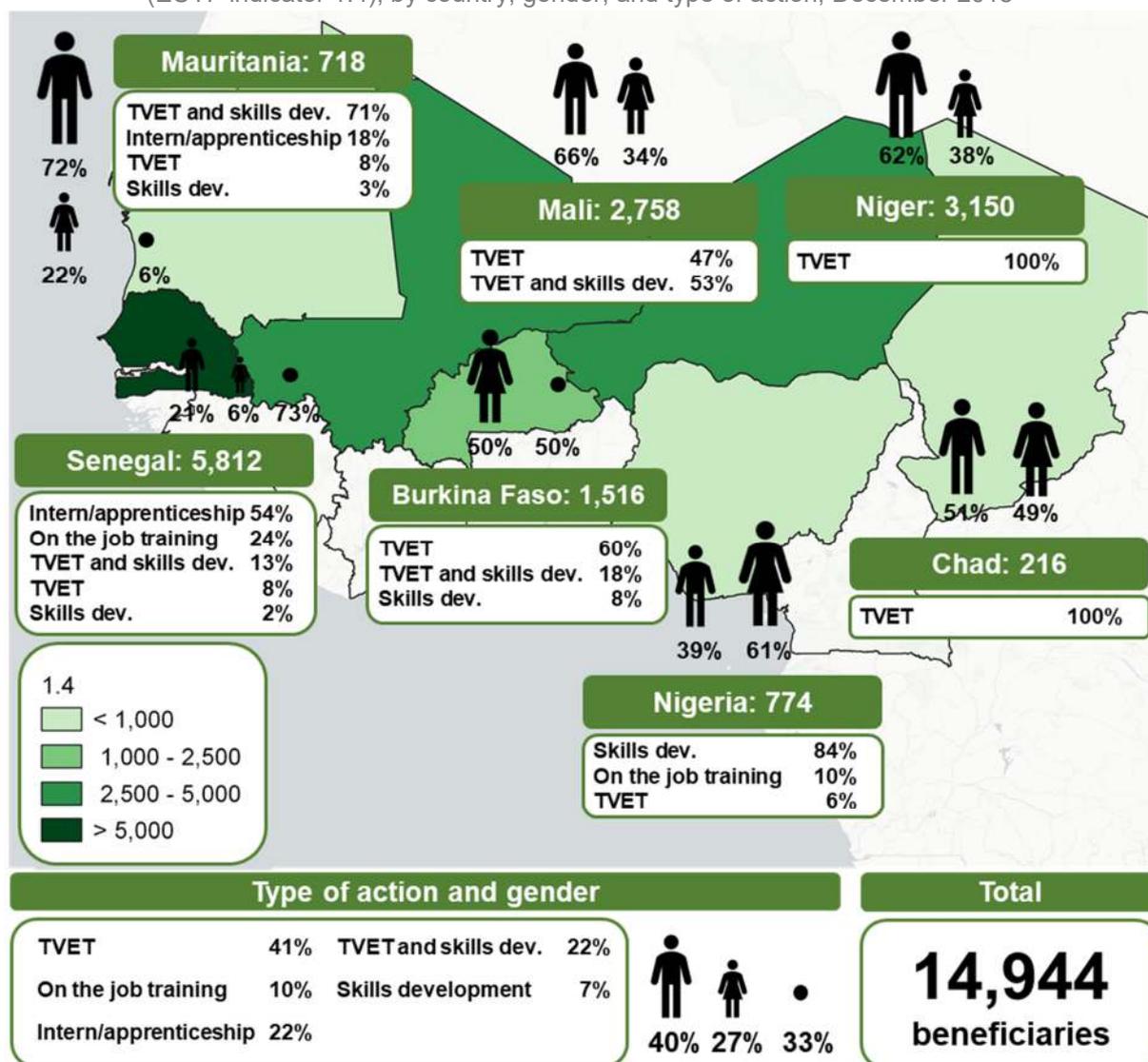Figure 13: Share of people assisted to develop IGA (EUTF indicator 1.3) by type of support, December 2018
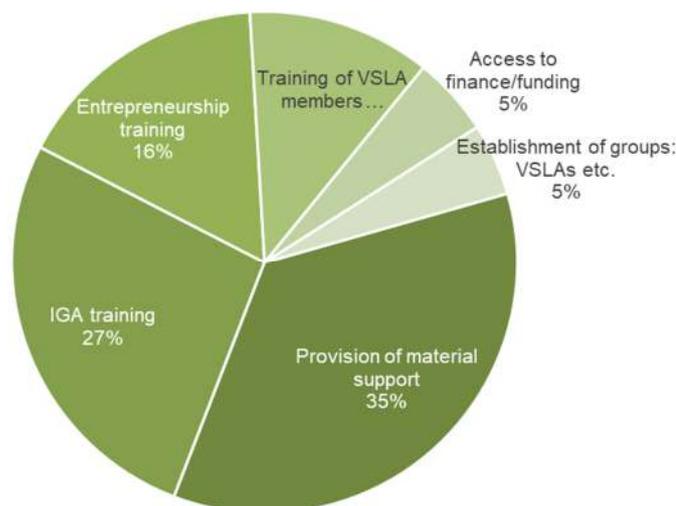


As displayed in the figure above, the types of support offered by the various projects to help beneficiaries develop IGAs are diverse. The provision of material support (start-up kits) represents one third (35%) of the reported outputs, closely followed by IGA trainings (27%) and entrepreneurship trainings. Female beneficiaries are slightly more represented than men among beneficiaries of both establishment of groups and Village Saving Loans Associations (VSLAs) and trainings of VSLA members.[1]

Modalities of intervention differ from one country to another. In Mali, one of the countries with the highest number of beneficiaries, projects provided material support/start-up kits to 62% of their beneficiaries, and conducted entrepreneurship trainings and IGA trainings for most of the others. Similarly, in Nigeria, (the second largest number of beneficiaries for this indicator), implementing partners offered varied types of IGA-related support: IGA trainings and trainings of VSLA members came first (in both cases, 35% of beneficiaries), followed by access to funding and material support/start-up kits (at 17% and 13%, respectively). On the other side of the spectrum, projects in Burkina Faso focused mostly on IGA training (93% of the country's beneficiaries) while those in Mauritania solely handed out material support/start-up kits to all the country's beneficiaries.

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[1] Village Saving and Loan Associations are community-based groups of people saving together in a transparent approach and offering loans to those needing them in the association. Their purpose is to provide simple loans to individuals and communities who do not have an easy access to more formalised loan services.

## Indicator 1.4: Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development

Figure 14: Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4), by country, gender, and type of action, December 2018



**Mauritania: 718**

| | |
|---|---|
| TVET and skills dev. | 71% |
| Intern/apprenticeship | 18% |
| TVET | 8% |
| Skills dev. | 3% |

72% / 22% / 6%

66% / 34%

62% / 38%

**Mali: 2,758**

| | |
|---|---|
| TVET | 47% |
| TVET and skills dev. | 53% |

**Niger: 3,150**

| | |
|---|---|
| TVET | 100% |

24% 6% 73%

50% 50%

51% 49%

**Senegal: 5,812**

| | |
|---|---|
| Intern/apprenticeship | 54% |
| On the job training | 24% |
| TVET and skills dev. | 13% |
| TVET | 8% |
| Skills dev. | 2% |

**Burkina Faso: 1,516**

| | |
|---|---|
| TVET | 60% |
| TVET and skills dev. | 18% |
| Skills dev. | 8% |

**Chad: 216**

| | |
|---|---|
| TVET | 100% |

39% 61%

**1.4**
- < 1,000
- 1,000 - 2,500
- 2,500 - 5,000
- > 5,000

**Nigeria: 774**

| | |
|---|---|
| Skills dev. | 84% |
| On the job training | 10% |
| TVET | 6% |

**Type of action and gender**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TVET | 41% | TVET and skills dev. | 22% |
| On the job training | 10% | Skills development | 7% |
| Intern/apprenticeship | 22% | | |

40% 27% 33%

**Total**

**14,944** beneficiaries

14,944 individuals have received technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and/or skills development trainings in the SLC region as of December 2018, almost 40% of whom were located in Senegal, 21% in Niger and 18% in Mali.

Types of training included under EUTF Indicator 1.4 include mostly: 'TVET' (education and training which provides knowledge and skills for employment) and 'skills development' (mostly professional skills which are not part of TVET) but also internships and apprenticeships as well as on the job training. Beneficiaries can either receive TVET alone, skills development training alone or a combination of both.

Almost two thirds of beneficiaries graduated from TVET trainings (63% of all beneficiaries, including 41% who benefitted only from TVET training and 22% who received both TVET and skills development trainings). This was followed by internships / apprenticeships at 22%.

There are significant differences by country in the types of training offered: IPs in Senegal focused on more practical training through internships/apprenticeships and on the job training (both of which add up to 78% of all beneficiaries in Senegal). Beneficiaries in Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso, in contrast, almost exclusively fall into the two TVET categories.

There is a significant share of women among beneficiaries in all the countries of intervention.[1] Women respectively represent 34% and 38% of beneficiaries in Mali and Niger, which have the highest concentration of beneficiaries under this indicator after Senegal. In addition, three projects in Niger and Burkina Faso report female beneficiaries only. These women mainly receive TVET trainings, skills development and financial literacy classes.

## Indicator 1.5: Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported

Figure 15: Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported (EUTF indicator 1.5) by country and type of support, December 2018
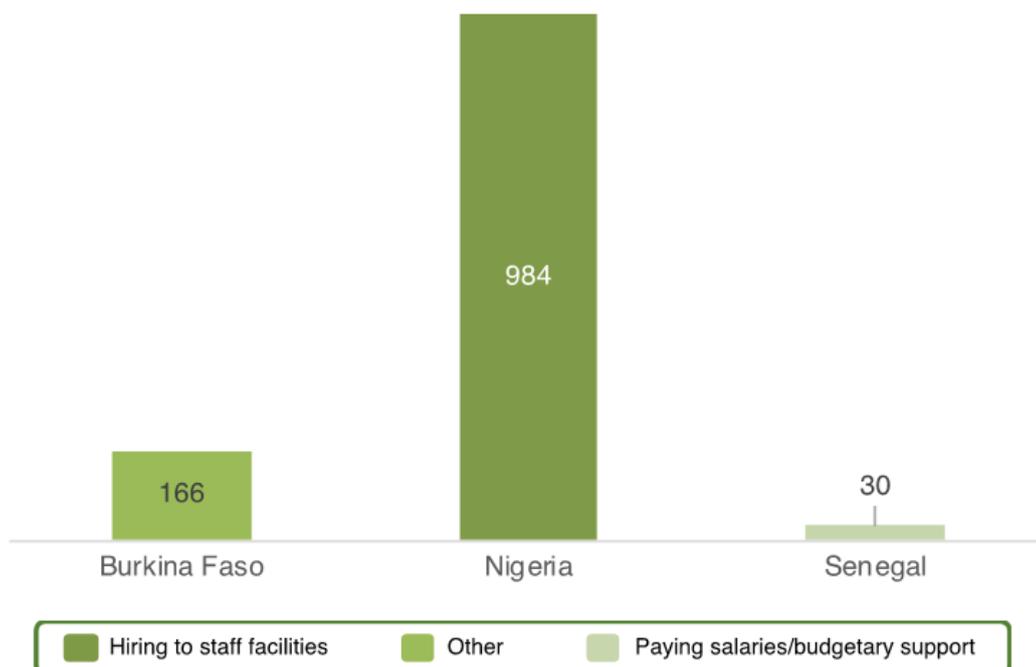


A total of 1,180 job placements were facilitated with EUTF funding. Four projects, namely ISING (Nigeria), *Appui à l'emploi au Burkina Faso*, RSAN Matam ACTED (Senegal) and *Développer l'emploi au Sénégal* – AFD, have yielded contributions to EUTF indicator 1.5. The placements were facilitated through the payment of incentives, salaries and/or stipends. For example, the 984 staff recruited for facilities in Nigeria are young men and women hired as mentors to provide young girls and boys with skills and assets to finish schools and earn a livelihood in safe spaces set up by the ISING project.

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[1] Except in Senegal where the lack of data on gender for this indicator's beneficiaries prevents any gender-based analysis.

## Indicator 1.6: Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved

Figure 16: Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved (EUTF indicator 1.6) by type of action and country, December 2018
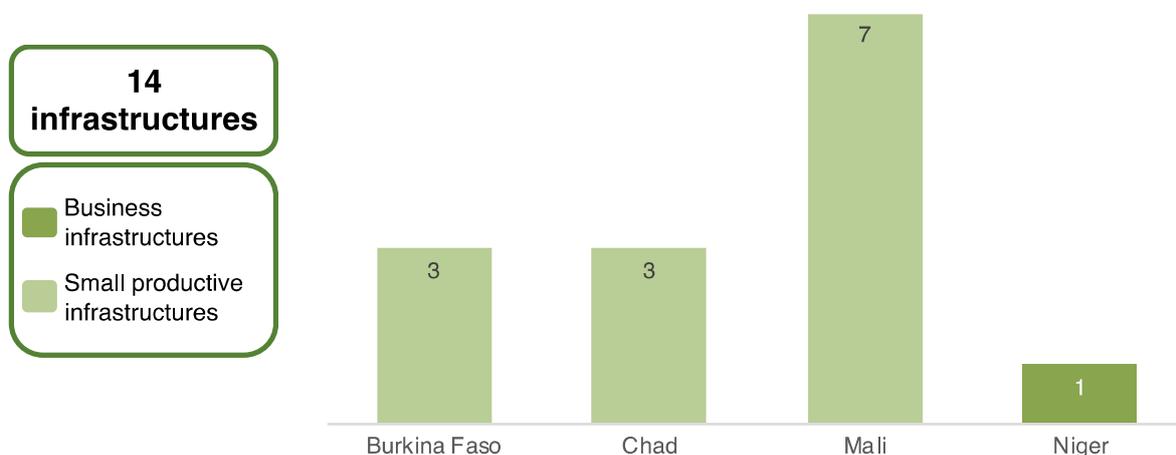


Thanks to EUTF funding, 14 industrial parks and/or business infrastructures have been constructed, expanded or improved in the SLC region. They include one business infrastructure built in Niger and 13 small productive infrastructures located in the *Est*, *Centre* and *Hauts-Bassins* regions of Burkina Faso, *Lac* region in Chad and the Gao and Timbuktu regions of Mali. These small productive infrastructures consist mostly of production workshops and grain and livestock feed banks.

## Indicators 1.7: Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment, and 1.7 bis: Financial volume granted to individual recipients

In total, €4.3M have been dedicated to new funding instruments for scholarships and self-employment. Almost all (99%) of the reported funding was allocated to the creation of matching grants for MSMEs and individuals in Senegal. €21,527 were allocated to scholarships for individuals in Mali, Chad and Burkina Faso and €18,884 went to Nigerian community-based women's associations to help support the reintegration of women and girls affected by violence and ostracized by their communities.

### 3.5.2. Strategic Objective 2: strengthening resilience of communities and, in particular, the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people

In the Sahel and Lake Chad window, most beneficiaries of resilience-related activities have benefitted from nutrition assistance (606,689 people under EUTF indicator 2.3) and improved access to basic services (488,662 people under EUTF indicator 2.9). The second EUTF strategic objective, which aims at strengthening the resilience of communities, vulnerable people and displaced persons is important in the region, where it channels 28% of the EUTF budget.

#### Indicator 2.1: Number of local development plans directly supported

39 local development plans have been supported by four different programmes across the window, mostly in Chad and Nigeria, followed by Senegal, through financial and technical support as well as advocacy. Overall, local development plans allow programmes to work with local authorities to prioritize the activities that need to be undertaken to improve constituents' living conditions.

#### Indicator 2.1 bis: Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated

3,481 social infrastructures have been built or rehabilitated by EUTF-funded programmes up to December 2018. This number includes 1,573 communal latrines constructed in Nigeria and Burkina Faso, improving sanitation conditions for the communes and families of the areas. 28 schools have been improved or constructed in the region and 335 health-related infrastructures have been built. Finally, 14 migrant-related infrastructures, mostly migrant resource and transit centres (MRCs), were constructed.

#### Indicator 2.2: Number of people receiving a basic social service

309,576 basic social services have been provided by EUTF-funded programmes up to December 2018:[1] 43% of the services were provided to female beneficiaries and 39% to men and boys (18% are unspecified).

Most of the services were psycho-social and counselling services (57%) delivered in Nigeria. In addition, 17% were cash transfers in Nigeria, Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, and 15% consisted in water-related services (latrines in Nigeria and Niger, clean water supply in Nigeria and Burkina Faso).[2]

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[1] This indicator measures the number of services provided, meaning that if one beneficiary receives two different services, s/he will be counted twice.
[2] These include outputs related to the provision of access to clean water supply and latrines to households, which could be counted under Indicator 2.9. They are counted under 2.2 because of the small scale of the interventions which permitted to target families, thus allowing for precise data as opposed to the catchment populations covered in 2.9.

Figure 17: Number of people receiving a basic social service (EUTF indicator 2.2), by country, gender, and subject, December 2018
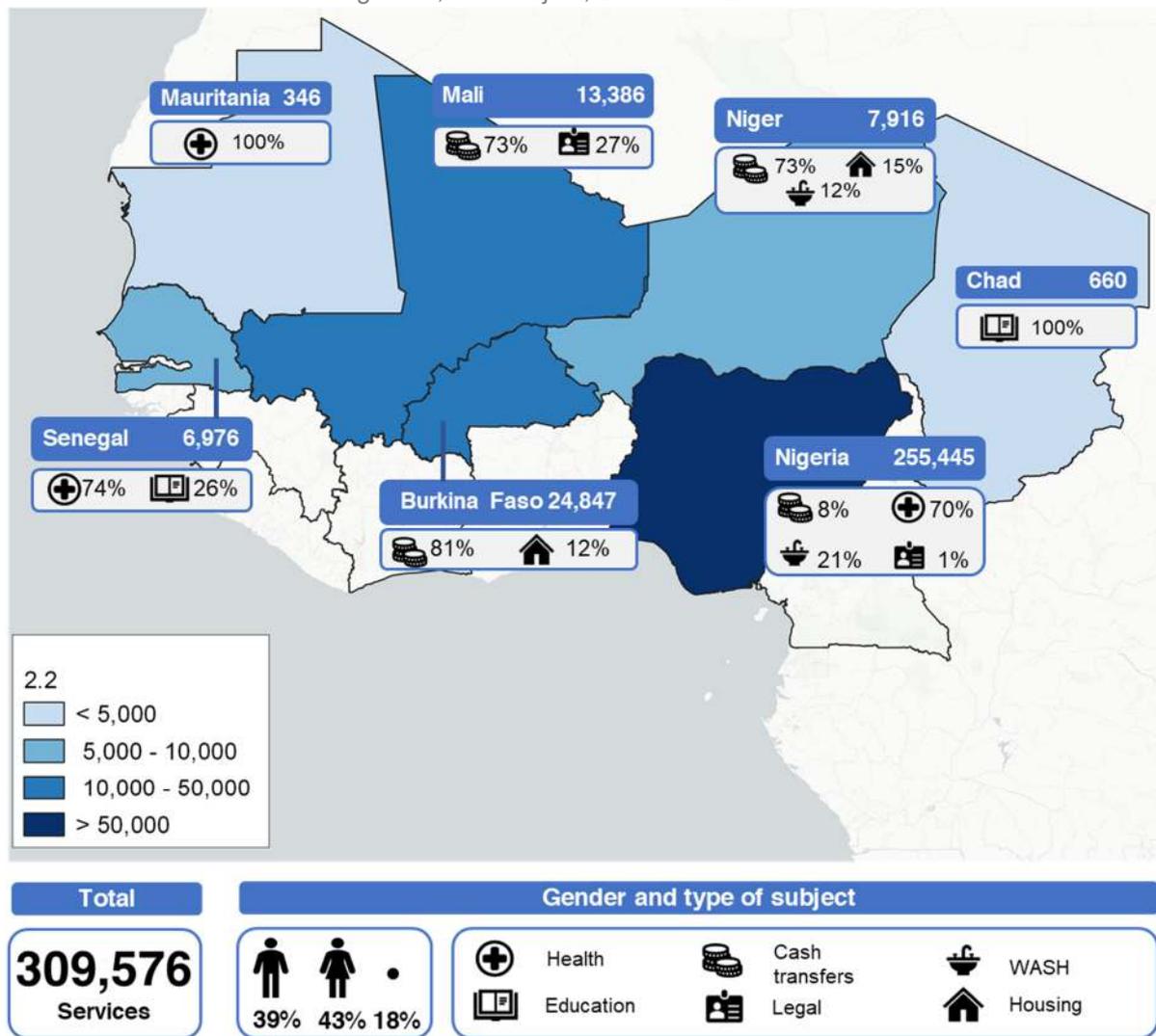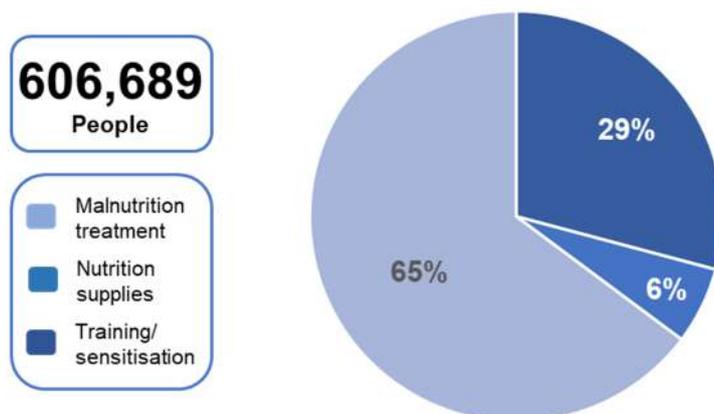
## Indicator 2.3: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance

A total of 606,689 people have received nutrition assistance in the region as of December 2018 (54% women and 45% men). Most of the beneficiaries (390,646 people), 32% of whom were under five, received malnutrition treatment.

Most of the reported results can be attributed to Burkina Faso (69% of the beneficiaries), where preventive services were provided to 141,326 people, sensitisation to 138,779 and treatment to 266,022 malnourished people.
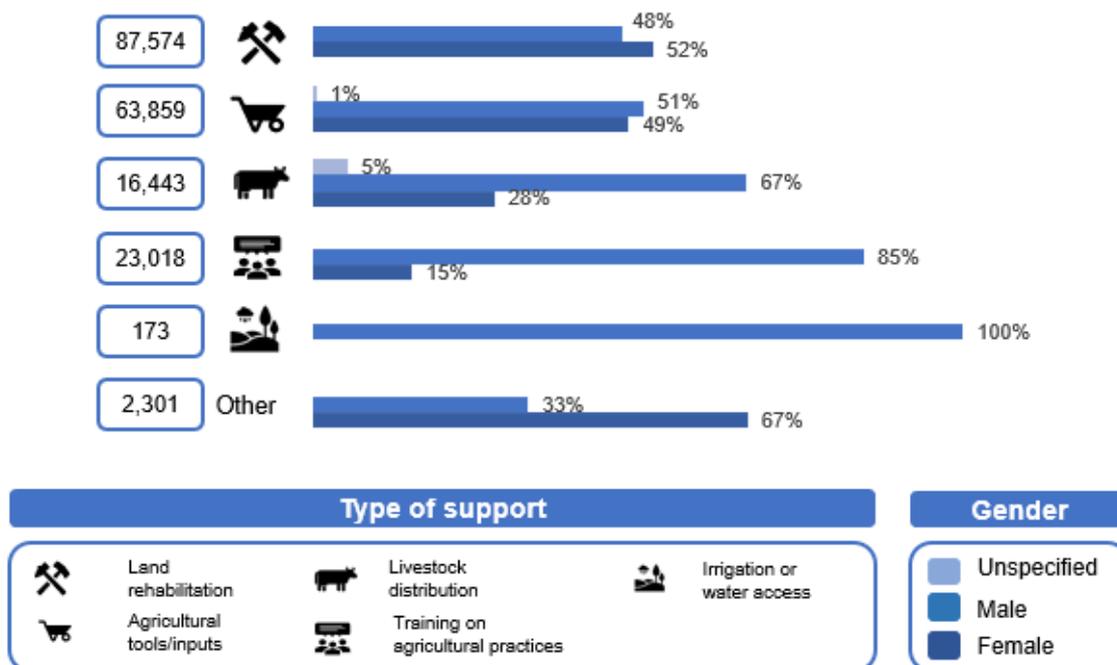
**Indicator 2.4: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance**

193,368 people have received food security-related assistance thanks to EUTF-funded activities up to December 2018. Most of the beneficiaries were in Niger (34% or 65,081 people, with a relatively even gender balance of 48% women and 52% men) and benefitted from land rehabilitation, meant to increase agricultural production in food insecurity-prone areas, thus improve their food security. In addition, 87,574 beneficiaries across the region received agricultural inputs and tools. Training on improved agricultural practices was delivered to 21,051 people (83% men), mostly in Burkina Faso and livestock distributed to 16,443 people (67% men) mostly in Burkina Faso as well.

Figure 19: Share of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), by gender and support type, December 2018



Beyond Niger, most beneficiaries were reported in Senegal (20%) and Burkina Faso (20%). In the latter, programmes provided training, cash transfers, livestock and agricultural tools to their beneficiaries. In

the former, most of the beneficiaries were vulnerable people / potential migrants who were trained on agricultural practices.

Figure 20: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), by subject and country, December 2018
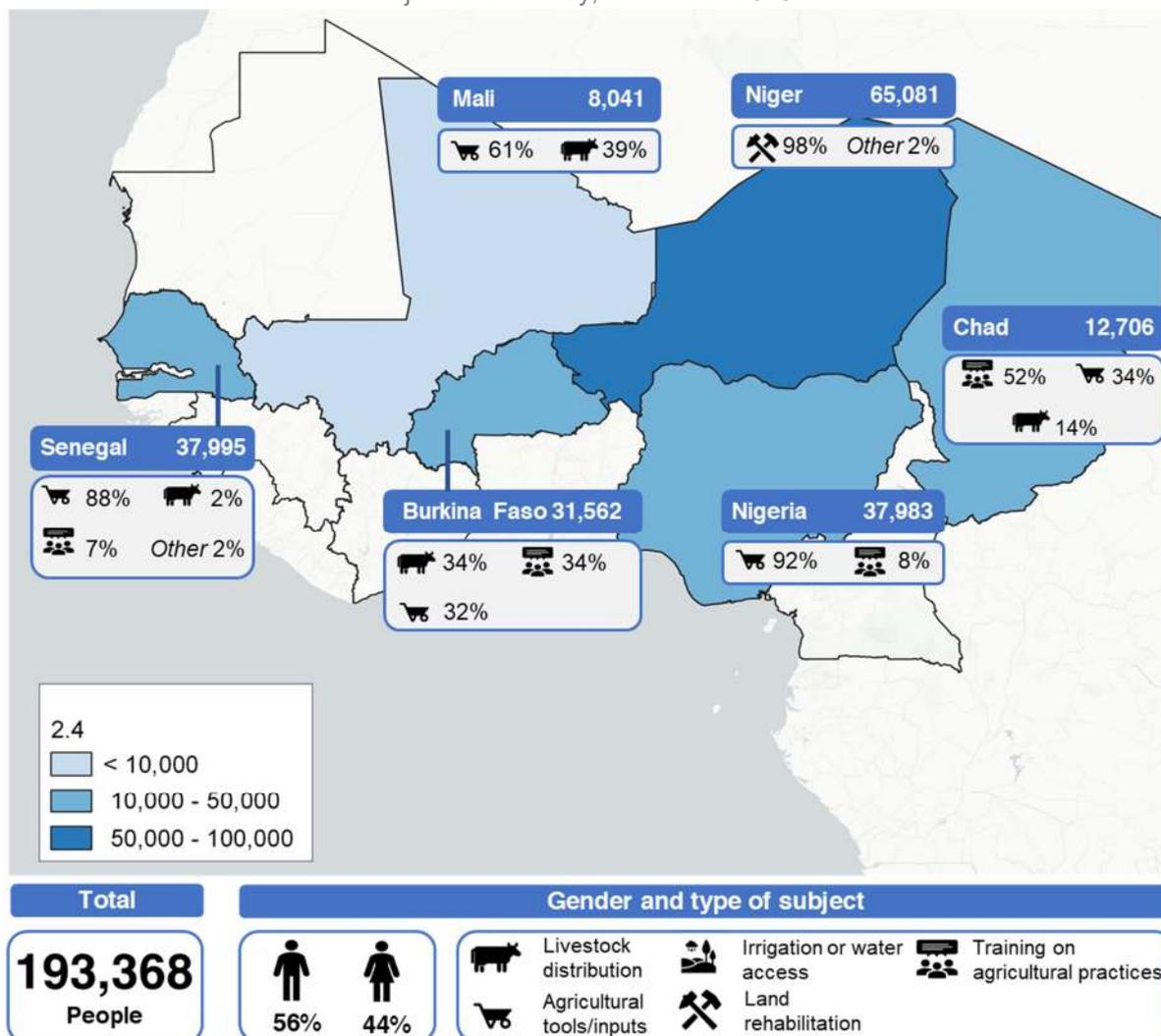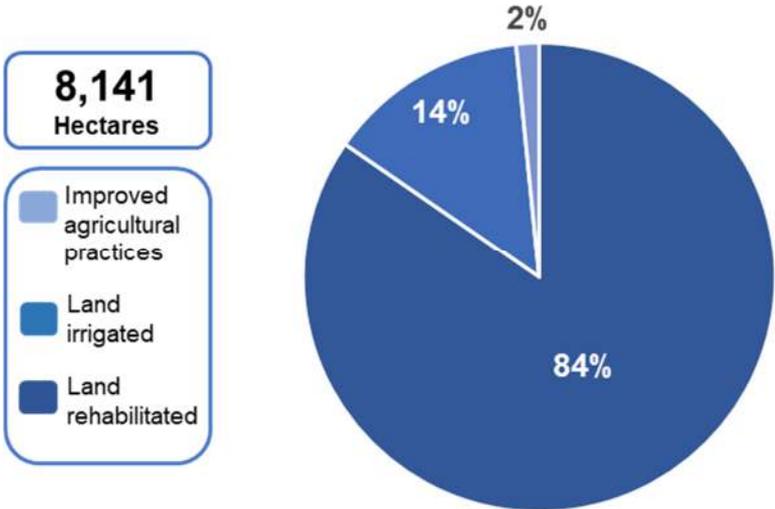


## Indicator 2.5: Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies

35 local governments and communities have been supported by EUTF-funded programmes to adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies as of December 2018. Local governments in Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal and Chad were supported to develop early warning systems and DRR plans and committees.

## Indicator 2.6: Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management

In total, 8,141 hectares of land have benefited from improved agricultural management in the region: 84% of the land was rehabilitated while 14% was irrigated and 2% benefitted from improved agricultural practices. 57% of the improved hectares were in Niger, 28% in Burkina Faso, and 13% in Mali.
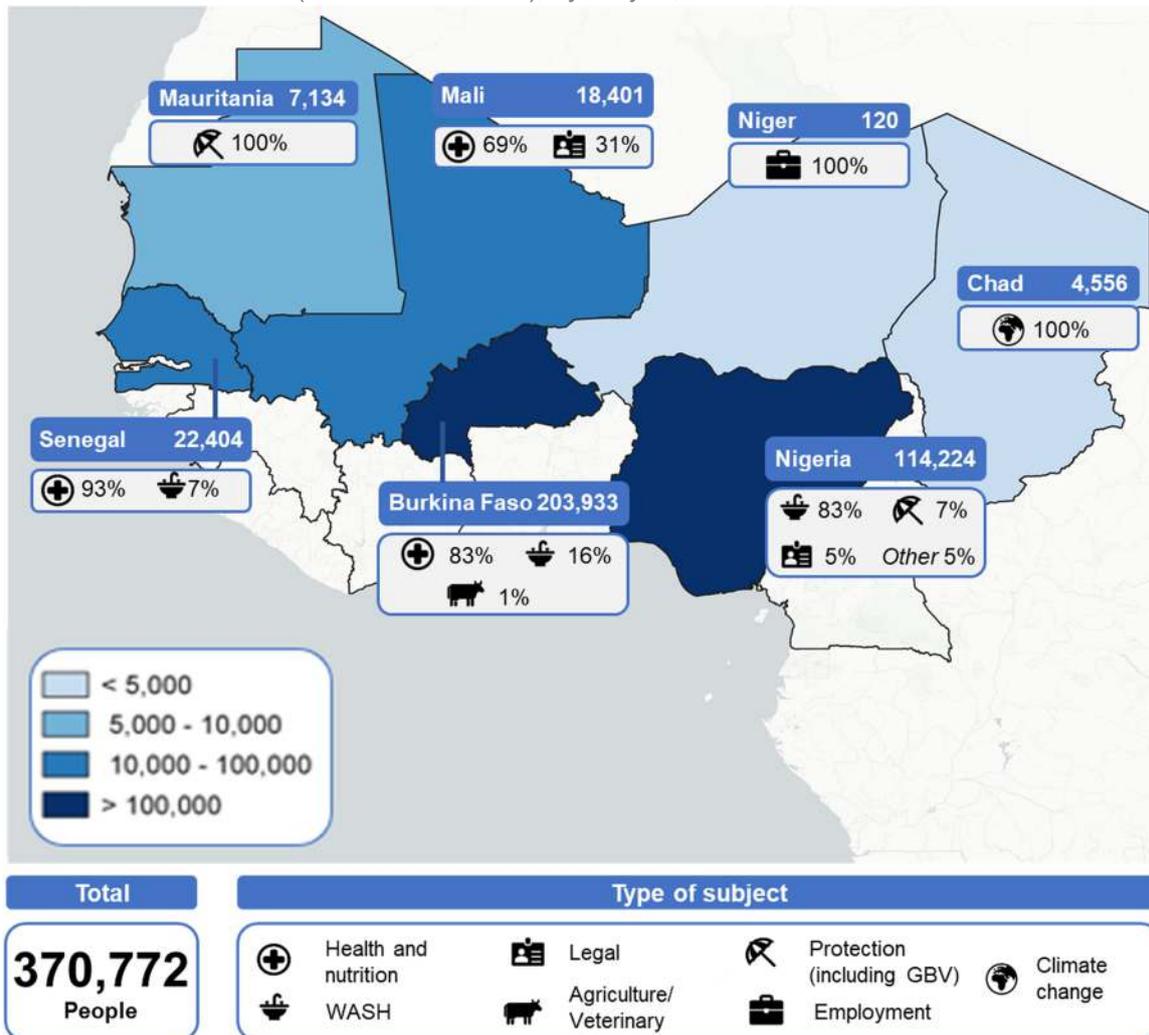
**Indicator 2.7: Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights**

In total, 370,772 people have been reached by information campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights, most of them in Burkina Faso and Nigeria (respectively 55% and 31%). 62% of these beneficiaries were reached by large-scale campaigns while 29% were reached through smaller club or group meetings. Most awareness raising activities focused on health (55%), followed by hygiene and sanitation (35%). Beneficiaries in Nigeria were exposed to campaigns on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) while those in Burkina Faso learned about hygiene and health as well as family planning and sexual and reproductive health. In other countries, some other topics were discussed: for example, in Mauritania, the information focused on protection while Nigerien beneficiaries heard about employment and Chadians about climate change.

Figure 22: Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience building practices (EUFT indicator 2.7), by subject, December 2018



| Mauritania 7,134 | | |
| ✗ 100% | | |

| Mali | 18,401 | |
| ✚ 69% | 📇 31% | |

| Niger | 120 | |
| 💼 100% | | |

| Chad | 4,556 | |
| 🌐 100% | | |

| Senegal | 22,404 | |
| ✚ 93% | ⚇ 7% | |

| Burkina Faso 203,933 | | |
| ✚ 83% | ⚇ 16% | |
| 🐄 1% | | |

| Nigeria | 114,224 | |
| ⚇ 83% | ✗ 7% | |
| 📇 5% | Other 5% | |

Legend:
- < 5,000
- 5,000 - 10,000
- 10,000 - 100,000
- > 100,000

**Total**

**370,772** People

**Type of subject**

- ✚ Health and nutrition
- ⚇ WASH
- 📇 Legal
- 🐄 Agriculture/ Veterinary
- ✗ Protection (including GBV)
- 💼 Employment
- 🌐 Climate change

## Indicator 2.8: Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery

Overall, in the Sahel and Lake Chad region, 16,295 staff from local authorities and basic service providers have benefitted from capacity building to strengthen service delivery up to December 2018 (59% male and 41% female). Most of them (63%) were community and volunteer service providers, followed by 21% professional service providers and 13% staff from local civilian institutions.[1] Most were trained on health- and nutrition-related subjects.

Programmes in Burkina Faso account for 45% of the staff benefitting from capacity building. Nigeria accounts for another 40% of the people trained, with a majority of community and volunteer service providers trained on health and nutrition.

---

[1] 'Community/Volunteer service providers' are volunteers from the targeted communities. 'Service providers' are from local, national and supranational governmental entities and directly provide a service (e.g. teachers and nurses). 'Local civilian institutions' refer to people working in governmental entities at the local, national or supranational levels and who are not directly providing a service.

Figure 23: Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8) by subject, December 2018
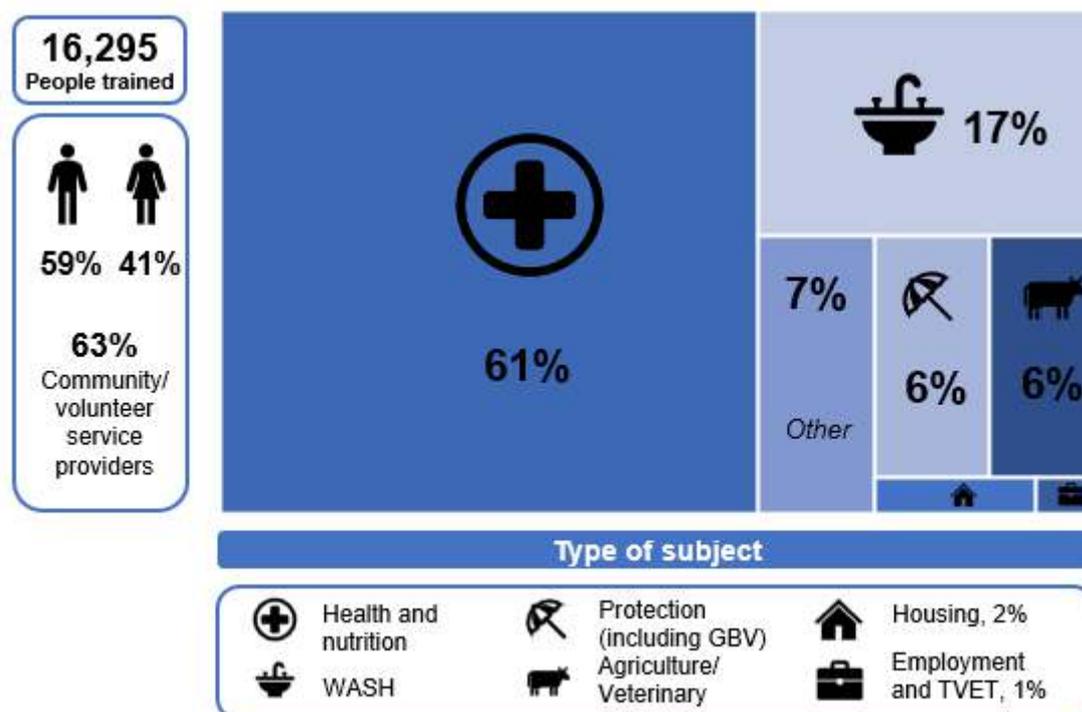
## Indicator 2.9: Number of people having access to improved basic services

A total of 488,662 people have benefitted from improved basic services as a result of actions implemented with EUTF funds. This indicator measures improved access as a result of an IP's actions rehabilitating/expanding (47%) or constructing (39%) social infrastructures or training service providers (14%). Beneficiaries mostly benefitted from improved access to health (77%), water (10%) and sanitation (5%) services. 11% were refugees and 20% members of host communities.[1] The countries contributing most to this indicator are Burkina Faso (43%) and Niger (35%).

### 3.5.3. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: IMPROVED MIGRATION MANAGEMENT IN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, TRANSIT AND DESTINATION[2]

## Indicator 3.1: Number of projects by diaspora members

One single project in Senegal currently contributes to this indicator. It has supported the development of 19 projects led by members of the Senegalese diaspora in Belgium, Spain, France and Italy.

## Indicator 3.2: Number of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted

IPs currently contributing to the MLS reported that a total of 2,439 migrants in transit had been assisted (EUTF indicator 3.2) in the SLC window up to December 2018: 2,295 in Niger and 144 in Mauritania.

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[1] The rest of the beneficiaries are of unspecified type.
[2] Disclaimer: The figures in this section include only partial results from the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, which should be the main contributor to SO3 indicators. Results obtained by the MLS team in the countries covered by this report but which were not validated by the IOM regional office could not be included in the report. IOM results hereby presented are thus estimated to be substantially under-reported.

Figure 24 below presents the data disaggregated by age and gender of beneficiaries. The largest group of beneficiaries consisted of adult males (42%). The interventions implemented in Mauritania, however, solely target children, and more girls (88) than boys (56) benefitted from the support there.

In both countries, the beneficiaries were supported in newly built or improved centres: potential refugees were hosted in Niger and were assisted in fulfilling their basic needs (accommodation, food, health support, recreational activities). In Mauritania, beneficiaries were hosted in protection and integration centres.

Figure 24: Number of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted (EUFT indicator 3.2), by country, project, gender and age, December 2018
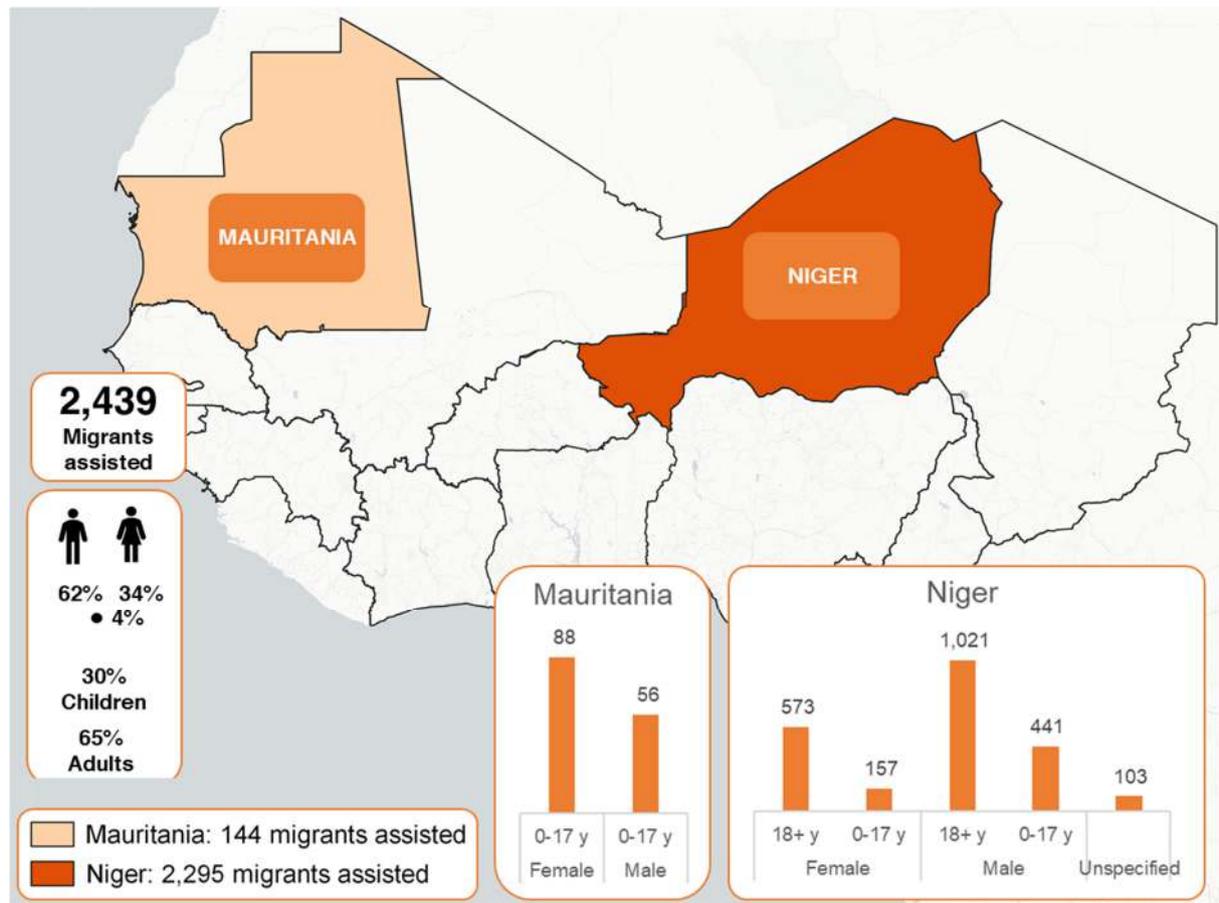


## Indicators 3.3: Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration, and 3.11: Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration

Through a total of 9,480 awareness raising events (EUTF indicator 3.11) across nine projects and five countries (Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal), a total of 174,218 potential migrants have been sensitized/ informed about various aspects of migration, including the risks linked to irregular migration (EUTF indicator 3.3). 103,918 (60%) and 70,300 (40%) individuals were reached in Senegal and Niger, respectively.

In Senegal, 88% of the reported audience (91,238 individuals) was reached through two episodes of a series aired on YouTube, through a Facebook page dedicated to employment projects and through a

"caravan"[1] carried out in the north of the country. The goal of this communications campaign was to sensitise potential migrants on economic opportunities offered by an EUTF-funded programme and on the risks of irregular migration.

In Niger (Agadez Region), events/ festivals were organised to sensitise people on irregular migration and on the legal consequences of breaching the national law against trafficking, among other topics.

Figure 25: Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration (EUTF indicator 3.3); Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration (3.11), by country, December 2018



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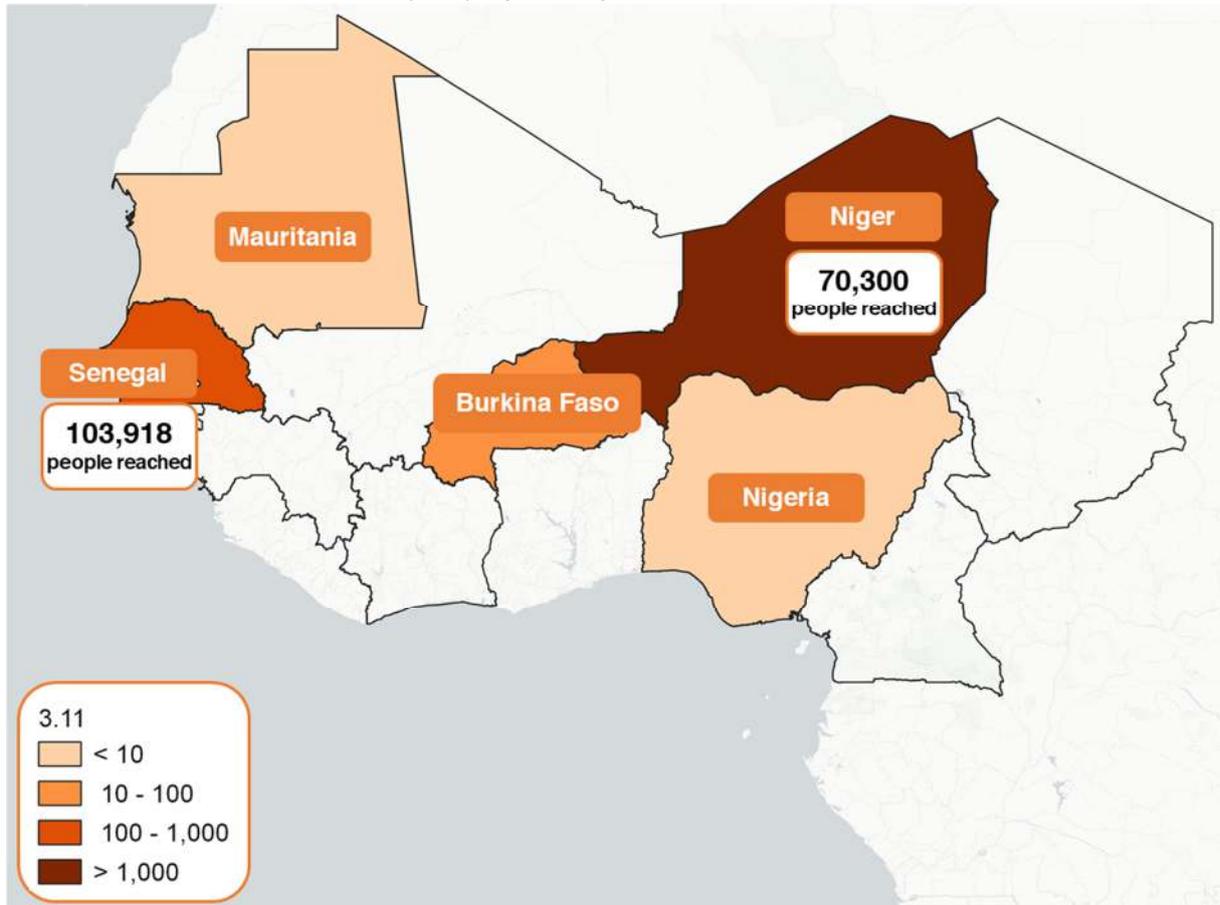
[1] During caravans, the projects travel throughout the country with stands, offering conferences and cultural activities to the audience with the aim of passing on specific messages.

## Indicator 3.4: Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported

A total of 26,748 migrants (85% male and 15% female) have been assisted with voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger. (Figure 26)

Disaggregated data by type of support is currently not available, but the assistance provided is generally counsel and other immediate and short-term assistance before departure (for example, provision of travel and ID documents to travellers, medical support, accommodation, etc.) as well as other immediate and short-term support upon arrival.

Figure 26: Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations (EUTF indicator 3.4), by country, December 2018
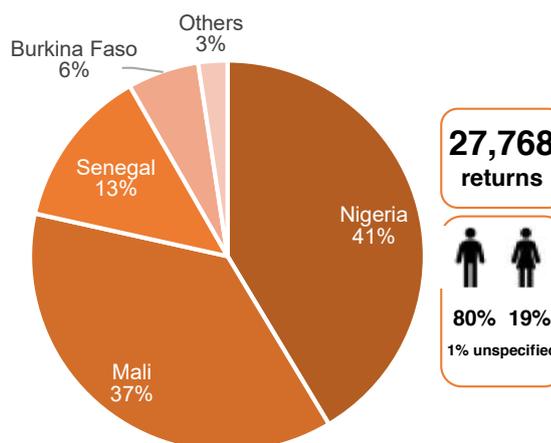


26,748 returns

85% 15%
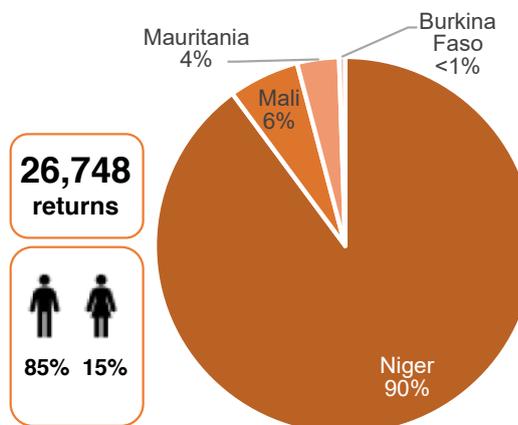
## Indicator 3.5: Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance

27,768 migrants (80% men and 19% women) have benefitted from reintegration assistance[1], mostly in Nigeria (41% of the total) and Mali (39%), followed by Senegal (14%), Burkina Faso (6%) and Mauritania (<1%). (Figure 27)

Disaggregated data by type of support is not currently available, but the assistance provided is longer term than that included under EUTF indicator 3.4 and can encompass trainings, provision of kits, support to develop an IGA, etc.

For example, in Mali start-up kits are provided to promising projects elaborated by beneficiaries who already completed IGA and TVET trainings, and projects in Senegal offer professional trainings to help returnees enter the labour market.

Figure 27: Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5), by country, December 2018



27,768 returns

80% 19%
1% unspecified

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[1] Data on reintegration does not take into account countries that have not been mapped yet at the time of the reporting (e.g. Guinea); also, eligibility for reintegration assistance includes returns funded by the EUTF from Libya as well as other donor funded returns from North Africa and forced and non-forced returns from Europe whenever referred by other organisations to an EUTF-funded programme.

Figure 28: Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5), by country, December 2018
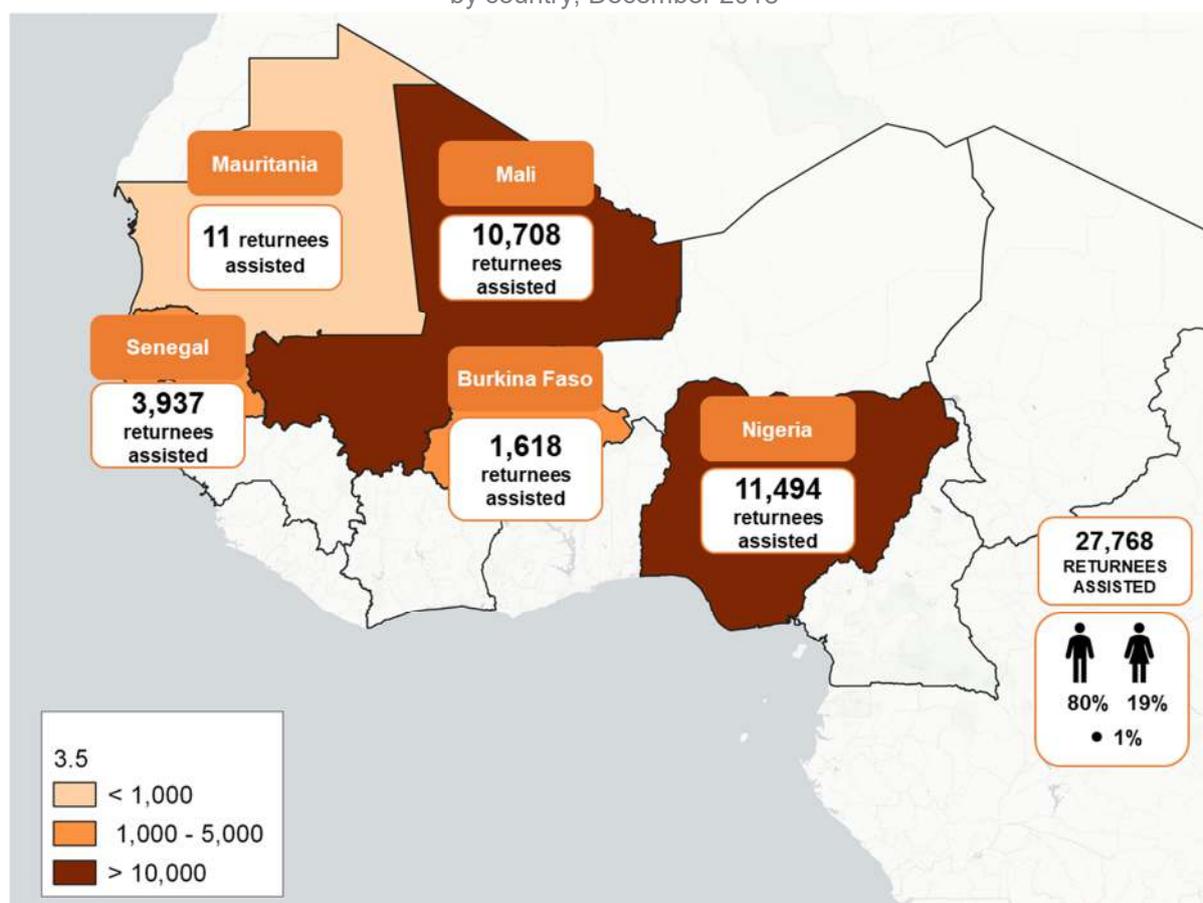


## Indicator 3.6: Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management

A total of 39 (state and non-state) institutions have been supported through either capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management: 34 in Niger and 5 in Mauritania.

Most of the support was provided to local civilian institutions, mainly in the form of training.

Considering that IOM data for this indicator is currently not available and that EUTF indicator 4.2 bis (which also counts institutions and non-state actors supported but in other fields of activity) reports 1,429 institutions supported in the security sector, border management, conflict prevention and human rights, it can be inferred that EUTF indicator 3.6 is likely to currently be substantially under-reported. Additional information should be made available in coming MLS reports.

## Indicator 3.7: Number of individuals trained on migration management

A total of 1,158 individuals (from both state and non-state institutions) have been trained on migration management, all in Niger.

As Figure 29 shows, most of those trained (462 individuals, representing 40% of the total) came from local civilian institutions, followed by national security forces (250 individuals or 22% of the total) and national civilian institutions (204 and 18% of the total).

Considering that IOM data for this indicator is currently not available and that EUTF indicator 4.2 (a similar indicator that counts the number of staff trained on governance-related topics) reports 130,556 staff supported in security, border management, conflict prevention and human rights, it is estimated that EUTF indicator 3.7, like EUTF indicator 3.6 above, is substantially under-reported.

Figure 29: Number of individuals trained on migration management (EUTF indicator 3.7), by type of institution, December 2018



## Indicator 3.8: Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration

A total of 1,642 refugees – mostly adult males (50% of all beneficiaries) – were reported as having received legal assistance in Niger (status determination during their stay in the Nigerien capital) (Figure 30).

## Indicator 3.9: Number of early warning systems on migration flows created

26 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) have been either established or improved in Burkina Faso, Chad, Senegal, Mali, Niger and Nigeria.
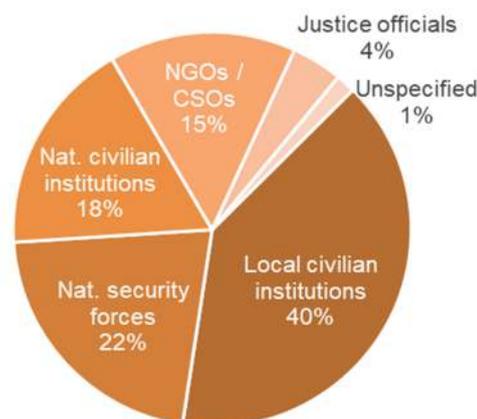
Figure 30: Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration (EUTF indicator 3.8), by age and gender, December 2018



## Indicator 3.10: Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes

Three male students have benefitted from the Erasmus+ programme in 2018, one from Mali and two from Burkina Faso:[1] The Burkinabe students went to Spain and France, whereas Germany hosted the Malian student. The average duration of these 'mobilities' was of 173 days, for an average value of €5,472 each.

Staff from partnering universities can also benefit from similar mobility opportunities: the two individuals who effectively travelled abroad through this scheme were counted under EUTF indicator 1.4 (Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development).

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[1] Additional 'mobilities' are reported by the Erasmus+ programme at 31 December 2018, from Chad, Cameroon and Ghana; these will be included in future reports as the MLS team visits those countries.

### 3.5.4. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: IMPROVED GOVERNANCE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT AND IRREGULAR MIGRATION

**Indicator 4.1: Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control**

In total, ten border stations were strengthened in Niger at the border with Libya, in order to reinforce the border stations' structures and means of communication with the headquarters. The objective was to help curb cross-border circulation of combatants, armed groups and terrorist movements and contribute to the stabilisation of the country.

**Indicator 4.2: Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights**

As of December 2018, 130,556 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors had been trained on security, border management, countering violent extremism (CVE), conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and/or human rights.

Nigeria accounted for more than 96% of the beneficiaries. The aim of the support there was to enhance community safety through training in demining, leadership, communication, and conflict mediation. A large majority of the beneficiaries were community members and volunteers who participated in training but also sensitisation sessions related to explosive remnants of war (ERW), improvised explosive devices (IED) and mine risk education (MRE). Large-scale sensitisations thus partially explain the high number of beneficiaries under this indicator.

Figure 31: Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2), by country and subject of training, Dec. 2018
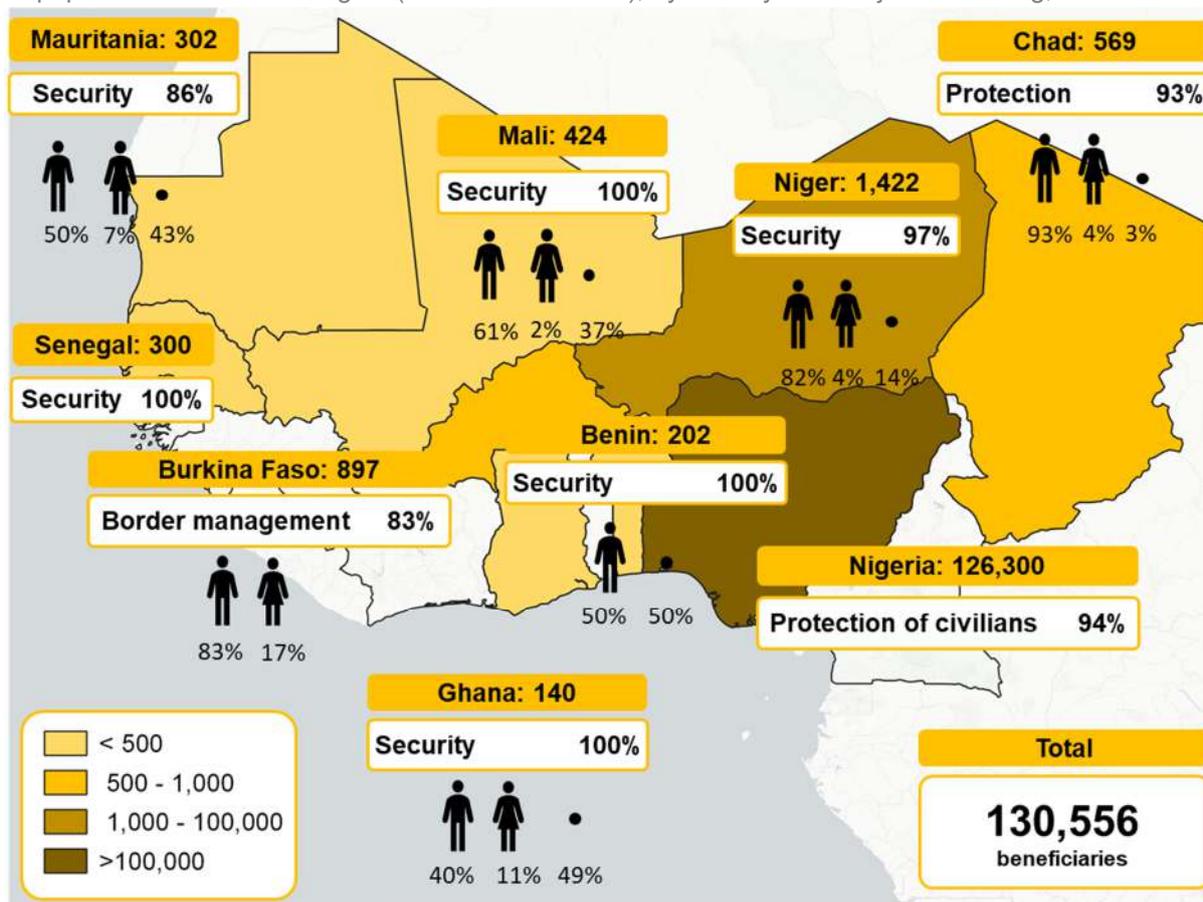


Training and sensitisation subjects are not evenly spread across the region. On the contrary, most countries can be associated with a specific topic. 94% of the beneficiaries in Nigeria were trained on protection of civilians while, in Chad, 93% were trained on protection[1] and, in Burkina Faso, 83% were trained on topics related to border management. In Senegal, Mali, Niger and Mauritania, most beneficiaries (2,361) benefitted from support in the area of security, mostly through the provision of security equipment and training.

Since most of the beneficiaries under this indicator come from large scale sensitisation activities in Nigeria, 92% of the 130,556 beneficiaries are not desegregated by gender. Looking at the male/female breakdown at the regional level for those beneficiaries whose gender is provided, however, the number of male beneficiaries (8,619) is nearly five times higher than that of female beneficiaries (1,827). This gap is particularly significant in projects which specialise in fields such as security, improved governance or conflict prevention as they tend to be largely male-dominated, whereas topics such as protection, CVE or conflict prevention have slightly more balanced male/female ratios.

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[1] According to OCHA, "protection encompasses all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with human rights law, international humanitarian law (which applies in situations of armed conflict) and refugee law". Protection of civilians refers to "measures aimed at limiting the effects of hostilities on civilians and civilian objects in situations of armed conflict, notably through promoting respect for international humanitarian law, applicable human rights law, refugee law and UN Security Council resolutions". OCHA, Retrieved on Humanitarian Response.

## Indicator 4.2 bis: Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights
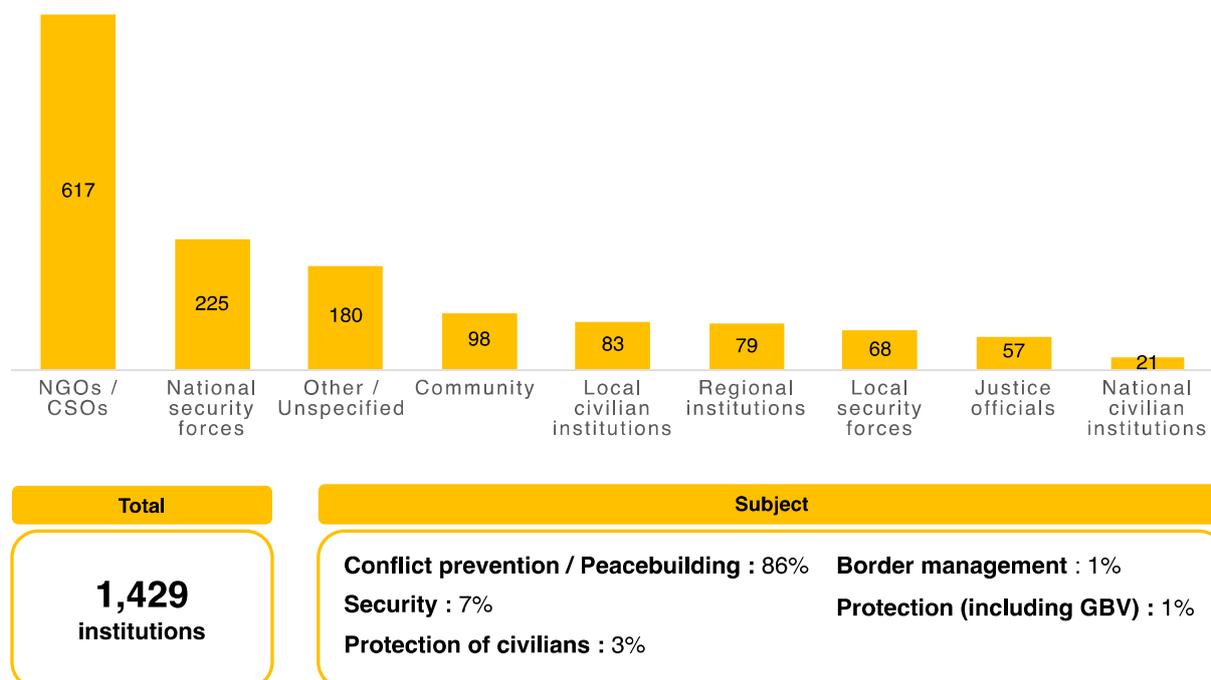
As of December 2018, 1,429 institutions and non-state actors had benefitted from capacity building and operational support through EUTF-funded activities. More than 90% of them were located in Nigeria, which can be explained by three factors:

First, one of the main IPs contributing to this indicator in Nigeria distinguished institutions and non-states actors at the Local Government Area (LGA) level, and counted security forces at the division level, thus leading to high numbers.

Second, a large variety of actors are mapped under indicator 4.2 bis. Rather than supporting few large institutions like ECOWAS or the G5 Sahel, several projects in Nigeria focus on numerous smaller actors such as neighbourhood watch groups or women's associations and map them under 4.2 bis. As is shown in the figure below, this has an impact on values at the regional level, as 43% of actors supported in governance capacity building are (the relatively small) NGOs and CSOs.

All the institutions and non-state actors supported in Nigeria are located in the Borno, Yobe and Adamawa regions, which border the LCB and suffer from recurrent Boko Haram attacks, a complex humanitarian situation and severe displacement crisis, all fuelling tensions at the community level. In this context, it is particularly important to reinforce institutions and tackle issues such as conflict prevention, violent extremism and border management to stabilise the area. Most activities consist in supporting neighbourhood watch groups, systems of enhanced reconciliation and community cohesion, and gender violence desks. The weight of the activities in Nigeria and the choice of activities described above can explain why 87% of the support focuses on conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

Figure 32 : Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support (EUTF indicator 4.2 bis), by type of actor, December 2018[1]



| Total | Subject | |
|---|---|---|
| **1,429**<br>**institutions** | Conflict prevention / Peacebuilding : 86%<br>Security : 7%<br>Protection of civilians : 3% | Border management : 1%<br>Protection (including GBV) : 1% |

## Indicator 4.3: Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities

As of December 2018, 498,965 people had participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities in the region. Niger accounted for 395,416 or 79% of the beneficiaries, followed by Chad and Nigeria with, respectively, 60,277 (12%) and 24,638 (5%) beneficiaries.

85% of the beneficiaries participated in awareness raising activities, including film screenings, readings, or artistic workshops focused on preserving local heritage, all of which use culture as a lever for economic and social development as well as conflict prevention.

The lowest reported values for EUTF indicator 4.3 can be found in Burkina Faso (3,033) and Mali (601) despite the fact that both countries suffer from significant insecurity and that the EUTF's strategies in both countries prioritise governance, and more precisely "preventing radicalisation and violent extremism".

In Mali, the comparatively low figures can be explained by the fact that 97% of beneficiaries participated in small-scale community dialogues, as opposed to large-scale sensitisation activities like those implemented in Chad or Niger.

In Burkina Faso, ten projects are part of the programme *Prévention de l'extrémisme violent autochtone* and one project is part of the programme *Protection des jeunes dans les zones à risque au Burkina Faso à travers l'éducation et le dialogue.* They implement peacebuilding and conflict prevention activities, but were all contracted between late 2018 and the beginning of 2019, therefore too recently to report data by December 2018.

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[1] 180 institutions and non-state actors were mapped under the category "other/unspecified."

Figure 33 : Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), by country and type of activity, December 2018
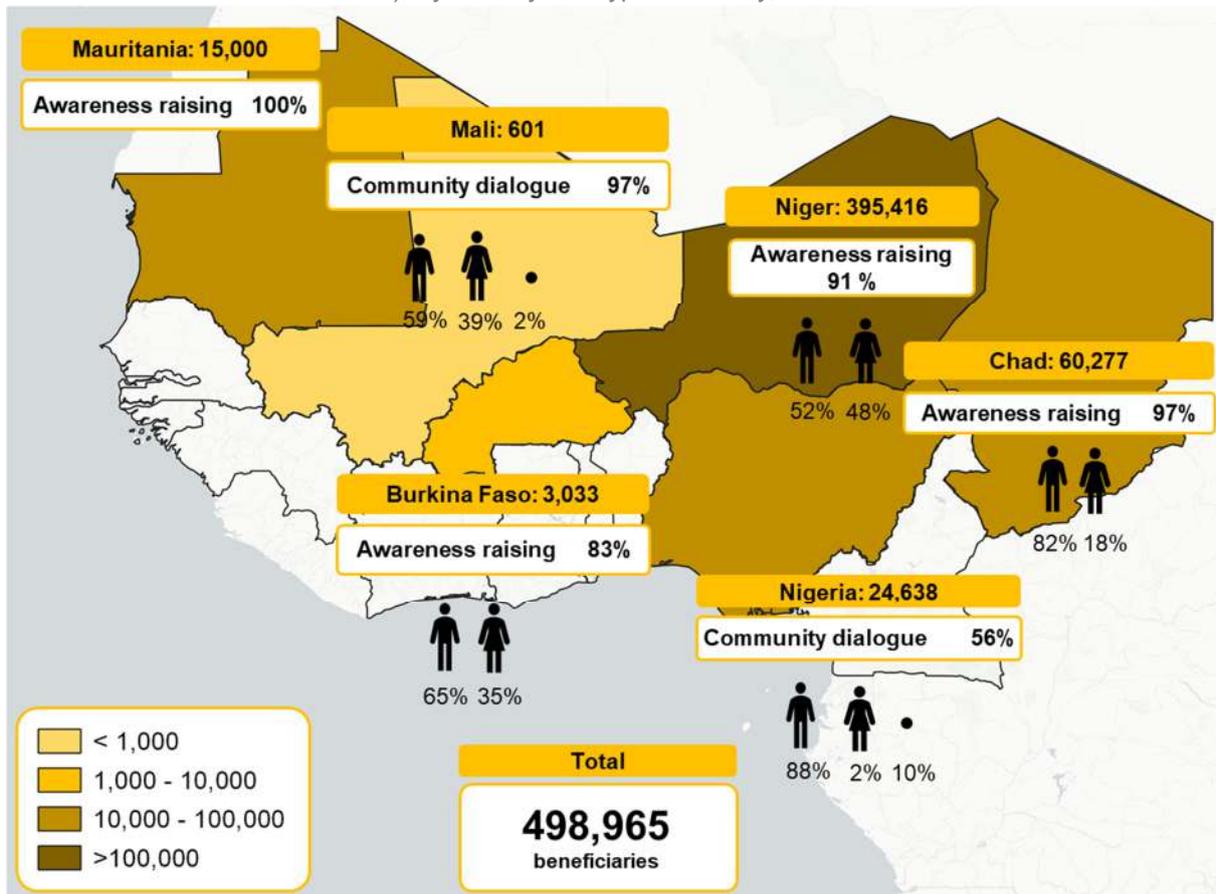


## Indicator 4.5: Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created/launched or supported

Twelve cross-border cooperation initiatives have been created, launched or supported through EUTF-funded projects. Most of them aim at fostering information sharing and operational cooperation between armed forces at the regional level.

## Indicator 4.6: Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported

105 laws, strategies, policies or plans were supported by EUTF-funded projects. The main contribution to this indicator came from Mauritania, with the adoption of 36 operational procedures, doctrines and joint protocols of action. Niger was the second largest contributor, with 26 investment plans supported in the regions of Tahoua and Agadez to help foster public investments in the agricultural sector and fund infrastructures for environmental protection and agricultural production, processing and sale.

### 3.5.5. CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

**Indicator 5.1: Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering**

192 multi-stakeholder groups have been created and/or supported in the region. Of the 98 which were supported in Burkina Faso, 28 were community sensitisation committees, 27 were water management committees, and 10 were nutrition monitoring committees. In Niger, 21 inter-community and regional dialogue committees, 16 regional- and community-level observatories were created. In Nigeria, 30 Community Peace and Safety Partnerships (CPSPs) providing conflict management support / services were created.

**Indicator 5.2: Number of planning, monitoring and/ learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened**

174 planning, monitoring and learning tools have been set up in the region with EUTF funding. 53% of these tools were created or strengthened by two projects in Niger.

Burkina Faso and Niger are the two top contributors to the indicator, respectively accounting for 43% (74 tools) and 29% (50 tools) of the reported outputs.

The figure on the right shows the distribution of tools by thematic sector.

Figure 34: Number of planning, monitoring and/ learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened (EUTF indicator 5.2), by thematic sector, December 2018
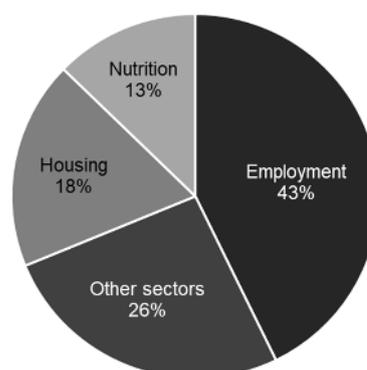


**Indicator 5.3: Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted**

Unlike EUTF indicator 5.2 above, EUTF indicator 5.3 refers to one-off studies or research papers conducted in a thematic area relevant for EUTF implementation and of a public nature (i.e. publishable or published). A total of 85 studies and other relevant papers had been produced in the SLC region by December 2018. Most of the outputs related to agriculture and livestock (23%), migration management (21%), protection (11%) and nutrition (10%).

# 4. ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY

## 4.1. REGIONAL

### 4.1.1. THE EUTF IN THE REGION

The EUTF's activities align with the following four strategic objectives, common to the three EUTF windows: 1) Greater economic and employment opportunities; 2) Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people; 3) Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination and 4) Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration.

At each of its meetings, the Strategic Board of the EUTF reviews the strategic priorities to reflect evolving needs and emerging challenges. At its fourth meeting in April 2018, the Strategic Board agreed to focus on six priority areas in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel and Lake Chad windows[1], which were confirmed during the fifth Strategic Board meeting in September 2018:

- Return and reintegration;
- Refugees management (Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework);
- Completing process on the obtainment of documents and civil registry;
- Anti-trafficking measures;
- Essential stabilization efforts;
- Migration dialogues.

To respond to specific stabilisation needs in the region, the EUTF has tailored its approach around two principles: 1) preventing irregular migration and forced displacement and facilitating better migration management, and 2) building a comprehensive approach for stability, security and resilience. The link between migration (management) and security is often represented by resilience interventions which target (vulnerable) youth and aim to help them bounce back from security-related or economic shocks and ultimately prevent irregular migration.

The regional and country level EUTF-funded projects in the SLC window aim at responding to specific challenges and situations following the rationale described in the table below:

Table 3: Rationale of EUTF programmatic response in the SLC window, May 2019

| In situations marked by… | The EUTF aims at enhancing… |
|---|---|
| Situation 1:<br>• Irregular migration<br>• Forced displacement<br>• Trafficking<br>• Exploitation | Approach 1:<br>• Migration management<br>• Economic and employment opportunities<br>• Strengthening the state's capacity<br>• Protection<br>• Voluntary returns, reintegration |
| Situation 2:<br>• Armed conflicts<br>• Terrorism<br>• Issues of governance and security<br>• Food/nutrition insecurity | Approach 2:<br>• Security and justice sector reform<br>• Relief, reconstruction, development<br>• Strengthening the state's capacity<br>• Building resilience |

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[1] EUTF Website

## 4.1.2. EUTF PROGRAMMES IN THE REPORT – REGIONAL

Eight regional programmes, (representing a commitment of €172.5M) have contributed data to the MLS for this report.[1]

### Strengthening refugees' resilience UNHCR programme

UNHCR's regional action *Renforcement de la résilience des populations déplacées par l'instabilité au Nord-Mali et soutien à la coexistence pacifique entre communautés* targets the populations affected by the Malian crisis, forced displacements and irregular migratory flows. In a context of longstanding displacement, the UNHCR programme supports the affected populations by applying the principle of responsible disengagement (« *désengagement responsable* ») and by looking for sustainable solutions to allow for either return or reintegration. Implementation is articulated around three main axes: 1) resilience and autonomy; 2) pacific coexistence and protection; and 3) voluntary returns.

Table 4: Strengthening refugees' resilience UNHCR

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full program name** | Renforcement de la résilience et de la capacité d'autonomisation des refugiés, des rapatriés et des personnes déplacées internes liés au conflit du Nord Mali |
| **Short program name** | Refugees' resilience UNHCR |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Mali: Gao, Kidal, Ménaka, Mopti, Timbuktu<br>Burkina Faso: Sahel region, Soum and Oudalan provinces<br>Mauritania: Hodh el Chargui, M'bera camp, Bassikounou<br>Niger: Tillabéri, Tahoua |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 20,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | December 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 20,000,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 4 |
| **Main IP(s)** | UNHCR |
| **Number of projects in report** | 2 |

Table 5: Strengthening refugees' resilience UNHCR – Indicator highlights, by country (results achieved as of December 2018)[2]

| | Mauritania | Niger | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services** | 0 | 130,219 | **130,219** |
| **4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities** | 15,000 | 0 | **15,000** |
| **1.3 Number of people assisted to developed income-generating activities** | 4,773 | 3,618 | **8,391** |
| **2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service** | 0 | 5,751 | **5,751** |
| **3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported** | 657 | 4,563 | **5,220** |
| **2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance** | 0 | 1,051 | **1,051** |

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[1] These figures comprise regional decisions and contracts only, which include the IOM regional programme "Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Chad (T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-08) and exclude all IOM national actions. For more information on the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, please see **Error! Reference source not found.** in the sections below for contract breakdown.

[2] Data for Mali and Burkina Faso is currently not available.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development** | 205 | 0 | **205** |
| **1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported** | 200 | 0 | **200** |

## Protection CMR programme

The overall objective of the "Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean Route" (Protection CMR) programme is to strengthen the governance of migration in the region and provide protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean Route. The programme has two components, one managed by UNHCR, and the other by IOM (the latter represents a top up to other IOM contracts). Data presented in this report refer to the UNHCR-led component, the Evacuation Transit Mechanism (ETM). Through this mechanism, UNHCR aims at providing a rapid response to the urgent protection needs of persons of concern detained in Libya, as well as strengthening protection-sensitive management of mixed migratory flows within Niger. The IOM component reflects the objectives common to all contracts part of the EU-IOM Joint initiative.[1]

Picture 1: Arrival of first evacuees at the ETM, UNHCR

Picture 2: Organisation of arrivals at the ETM, UNHCR





Table 6: Protection CMR

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full program name** | Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route |
| **Short program name** | Protection CMR |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 151,247,024[2] |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | February 2018 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 151,247,024 |
| **Number of projects** | 2 |
| **Main IP(s)** | UNHCR, IOM |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

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[1] See section on EU-IOM Joint Initiative below.
[2] Including €30M for the UNHCR component (ETM Niamey). €8.5M co-funding from UNHCR is not included in this figure. The EU-IOM Joint Initiative top-up amounts to €121M.

Table 7: ETM Niamey – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 3.2 Number of migrants in transit, children on the move, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted | **2,295** |
| 3.8 Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration | **1,642** |
| 3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management | **80** |
| 3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management | **9** |

## GAR-SI programme

The goal of GAR-SI (*Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel*) is to contribute to the security and stability of the five G5 Sahel countries and Senegal, including remote and cross-border areas, to create preconditions for sustainable longer-term socio-economic development. The programme operates with existing national security structures and within the broader framework of existing and upcoming reforms of the security sector. Through the progressive creation, training, dotation and mentoring of national Gendarmerie Units (composed of 120 to 140 persons), it specifically aims at 1) increasing the capabilities of national security forces, in terms of intervention and prevention; and 2) improving conditions for cross-border and regional cooperation across targeted countries. By the end of 2018, following a pilot phase in Mauritania (where the operational phase was almost finished), the GAR-SI units in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Senegal had finished their trainings and were about to start their operational phase (subject to reception of equipment, vehicles and materials). The project has just been launched in Chad and the preliminary training phase was foreseen to start during the first trimester of 2019.

Table 8: GAR-SI

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full program name** | GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel) |
| **Short program name** | GAR-SI |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Mauritania (pilot), Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Chad |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 41,600,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | June 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 40,680,079 |
| **Number of projects** | 6 |
| **Main IP(s)** | FIIAPP |
| **Number of projects in report** | 5 |

Table 9: GAR-SI – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)[1]

| | Burkina Faso | Mali | Maurit. | Niger | Senegal | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights | 151 | 128 | 146 | 148 | 148 | **721** |
| 4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported | 0 | 0 | 36 | 3 | 0 | **39** |
| 4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | **5** |

### WAPIS programme

The "Support to the strengthening of police information systems in the broader West Africa region" programme's main objective is to contribute to the modernisation, harmonisation and re-structuring of police data in the broader West Africa region as part of efforts to modernise law enforcement and improve local governance. Specifically, the programme aims at providing law enforcement actors with appropriate tools to better manage police information (i.e. collect, centralise, manage and share police data) and therefore increase their daily effectiveness in handling transnational crime and terrorism-related cases.

Interpol started implementing the programme in Benin, Ghana, Mali and Niger under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (funding concluded in February 2016). In mid-2016 the programme was included into the EUTF and extended to Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, and Mauritania.

Table 10: WAPIS

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full program name** | Support to the strengthening of police information systems in the broader West Africa region |
| **Short program name** | WAPIS |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Benin, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania. |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 5,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | April 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 5,000,000 |

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[1] Note that EUTF indicators do not capture output data on police and law enforcement operations (such as operations fighting contraband, drugs and arms dealing, etc.), so GAR-SI activities are not completely covered here (similarly to other security and justice projects).

| | |
|---|---:|
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | Interpol |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 11: WAPIS – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | Benin | Ghana | Mali | Maur. | Niger | Chad | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights | 202 | 140 | 80 | 0 | 142 | 40 | **604** |
| 4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights | 2 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 2 | **19** |
| 4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | **6** |

## PAGS programme

The programme *Appui à la coopération régionale des pays du G5 Sahel et au Collège Sahélien de Sécurité*, led by Civipol, aims at strengthening governance, security and stability within the five G5 states (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger) by strengthening some of its key institutions. In particular, the programme targets the Permanent Secretariat and the *Collège Sahélien de Sécurité* (CSS), through technical and financial/ operational support. It reinforces the Secretariat and member states' capacities in the security sector and in border management. It also supports the CSS reform to ensure its sustainability. Finally, it supports the Presidency of the Heads of States (currently chaired by Burkina Faso) in the cooperation and coordination with the different G5 Sahel institutions and key international partners.

Table 12: PAGS

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---:|
| **Full program name** | Appui à la coopération régionale des pays du G5 Sahel et au Collège Sahélien de Sécurité |
| **Short program name** | PAGS |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 7,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | January 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 7,200,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | Civipol |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 13: PAGS – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | Burkina Faso | Mali | Maurit. | Niger | Chad | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities | 15 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 15 | **60** |
| 4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | **40** |
| 4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | **5** |
| 5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | **5** |

## Erasmus+ West Africa programme

The programme "Erasmus+ in West Africa" supports the mobility of students and university staff between European and African partner countries. The programme is managed by the EU's Directorate General for Education and Culture (DG EAC) and implemented by national agencies. It supports students with scholarships for study or training abroad and supports academic staff working periods abroad at partner universities. As of the end of 2018, only study periods (for students) and working periods (for staff) abroad had started. Traineeships abroad for students were programmed to start in 2019.

Table 14: Erasmus+ West Africa

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full program name** | Erasmus+ in West Africa |
| **Short program name** | Erasmus+ West Africa |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 16,000,000[1] |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | December 2017 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 6,000,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | National Agencies |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 15: Erasmus+ West Africa – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | Burkina Faso | Chad | Mali | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.7 bis Financial volume granted to individual recipients | €10,467 | €1,940 | €9,120 | **€21,527** |
| 3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes | 2 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development | 0 | 1 | 1 | **2** |

---

[1] The program stems from two EUTF decisions. The first one has a commitment of €10M and targets all countries within the SLC window. The second one targets the same countries as well as neighbouring countries (Benin, Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo) and countries in the Horn of Africa. The total commitment of the second decision is €10M, of which €6M are set aside for the SLC region.

## Ethical Fashion programme

The programme "Job creation and development of micro enterprises through fair trade and selected value chains" (Ethical Fashion) aims at contributing to economic development and employment in the handicraft sector in Burkina Faso and Mali. It is setup by the Ethical Fashion Initiative (EFI) team, which aims to contribute to poverty reduction by empowering marginalized artisans and helping them sell their productions in the international luxury fashion market. The programme is in its second phase and seeks to extend its number of beneficiaries by creating and stabilizing 4,650 jobs in Burkina Faso and Mali, targeting potential migrants, migrants and returnees.

Table 16: Ethical Fashion

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full program name** | Job creation and development of micro enterprises through fair trade and selected value chains |
| **Short program name** | Ethical Fashion |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Burkina Faso: *Centre, Est, Hauts-Bassin, Nord* Mali: Bamako District, Koulikoro, Ségou, Mopti, Kayes (regions) |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 10,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | December 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 10,000,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | ITC |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Ethical Fashion – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.1 Number of jobs created | **1147** |
| 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development | **156** |
| 1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported | **12** |
| 1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved | **3** |
| 5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened | **2** |

## EU-IOM Joint Initiative

The EU-IOM Joint Initiative was launched in December 2016 with the aim of bringing together African countries, IOM and the EU around the shared goal of ensuring that migration is safer, more informed and better governed for both migrants and their communities. The initiative is implemented in 26 countries across the Sahel and Lake Chad, Horn of Africa and North Africa regions. In the SLC region, the Initiative includes 15 contracts implemented across Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Chad and Senegal. One contract specifically provides support to the IOM Regional Office in Dakar. The Regional Action is

complemented by a "top-up" which is not included in this report since it was signed in 2019 (beyond the reporting period).[1]

The Regional Action is articulated around four main objectives:

1. To improve protection, provide assistance to migrants and communities and enable the assisted voluntary return of vulnerable and stranded migrants in target countries;

2. To improve the reintegration of returning migrants and strengthen national structures and capacities to manage reintegration in a dignified and sustainable manner;

3. To enable migrants and potential migrants to make informed decisions about their migratory journey and sensitise communities on migration;

4. To strengthen migration data and communication on migratory flows, routes and trends, as well as on the needs and vulnerabilities of migrants in the target countries, in order to support evidence-based policies and programmes design.

National actions tailor these three objectives according to each country's needs. Some deviations from the standard approach are therefore allowed in order to adapt to the local context. For instance, the Nigerien activities include search and rescue operations, stabilisation projects to respond to immediate (and changing) stabilisation needs and the set up / extension of transit centres.[2] Similarly, some activities in Mauritania aim at strengthening border management and at providing support to the Mauritanian diaspora.

Table 17: EU-IOM Joint Initiative

**Key facts and figures[3]**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full programme name** | EU-IOM Joint Initiative for migrant protection and reintegration in the Sahel and Lake Chad region |
| **Short programme name** | EU-IOM Joint Initiative |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Chad |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | €95,129,893 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | €95,129,893 |
| **Number of projects** | 15 |
| **Main IP(s)** | IOM |
| **Number of projects in report** | 8 |

Table 18: EU-IOM Joint Initiative – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)[4]

| | Burkina Faso | Mali | Maur. | Niger | Nigeria | Chad | Senegal | Reg. office | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance | 1,618 | 10,307 | 11 | | 11,494 | | 3,683 | | **27,113** |
| 3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported | 136 | 1,611 | 292 | 19,489 | | | | | **21,528** |
| 3.11 Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness | 12 | | 9 | 9,108 | 8 | | | | **9,137** |

---

[1] The top-up is part of the "Protection along the Central Mediterranean Route" decision described above.
[2] Reporting data on this is not yet available.
[3] This summary table does not include the top-up part of "Protection along the Central Mediterranean Route" programme mentioned above (€121M).
[4] The figures shown here only partially include the results available under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. Results obtained by the MLS team in the countries covered by this report but which could not have been validated by the IOM regional office could not be included in this report. Non-validated results are estimated to represent a significant part of the available information until 31 December 2018.

and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created | 5 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | | **26** |
| 5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted | | | | | | | 19 | **19** |
| 2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | | | | **9** |
| 4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported | | | | | | | 1 | **1** |

## 4.2. BURKINA FASO

### 4.2.1. BURKINA FASO'S PROFILE

Located at the crossroads of the coastal and Sahelian countries, Burkina Faso is characterized by large flows of outgoing and transiting migrants.[1] Migration started prior to French colonization as a seasonal, mostly regional practice to overcome food crises during the dry season.[2] The population still struggles with food security, which has now become a structural issue, heightened by demographic growth, land pressure and ecological degradation.[3]

Figure 35: Map of migrations in Burkina Faso[4]
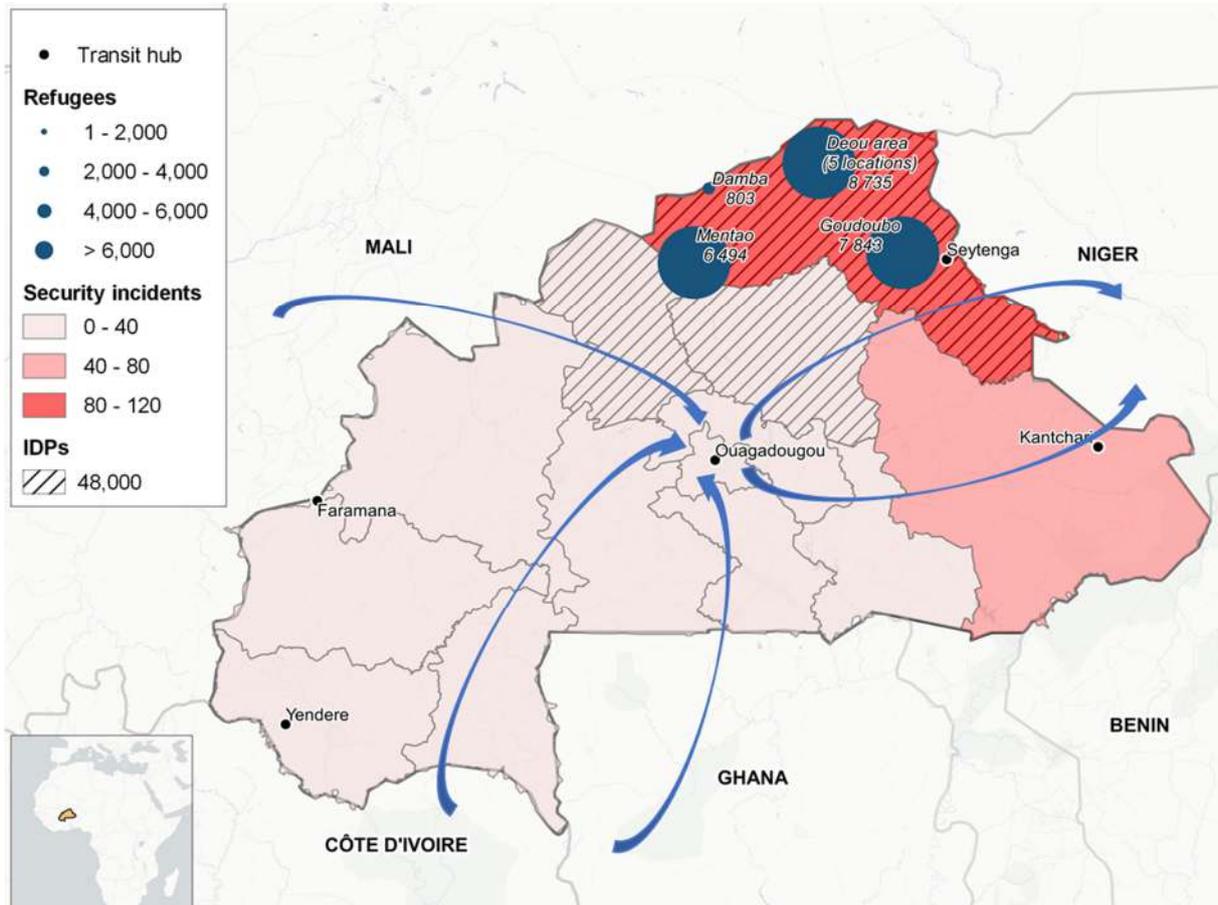


Since Burkina Faso's independence, Burkinabés have migrated to neighbouring countries for longer term economic opportunities. By 2000, nearly 20% of the population was working in Côte d'Ivoire.[5] Despite 6% economic growth in 2018, the country's economy remains volatile and highly reliant on the agricultural sector. In addition, it does not create enough jobs for a population growing at an average rate of 3% a year.[6]

Landlocked in the heart of the West African region and sharing borders with six different countries, Burkina Faso also became an important transit point for international migration. Migrants from Mali,

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[1] Maastricht University. *Burkina Faso Migration Profile – Study on Migration Routes in West and Central Africa.* 207. Maastricht Graduate School of Governance (MGoG)
[2] IOM, *Migration Profile,* 2016
[3] GRET, *Burkina Faso: Fighting against structural food insecurity,* 2016. Retrieved on www.gret.org
[4] Among the 48,000 IDPs, 44,312 are located in Sahel Region, 1,894 in Nord Region, and 1,620 in Centre-Nord Region.
[5] MPI, *Burkina Faso testing tradition circular migration,* 2006. Retrieved on www.migrationpolicy.org
[6] World Bank, *Overview Burkina Faso.* Retrieved on www.worldbank.org

Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire cross the country to reach northern Africa, and more recently Europe, in search of economic opportunities.[1] The government has to manage important outgoing and incoming flows of migrants and related challenges such as border management and human trafficking. Burkina Faso is indeed a source, transit and destination country for women and children exploited as domestic, agricultural or sex workers.[2]

Despite a successful political transition in 2014, Burkina Faso is now facing increasing security challenges with an Islamist insurgency in the north and a new hotspot in the east since 2018. Social unrest, shortcomings in the Burkinabé security apparatus and intercommunal tensions also fuel jihadist violence.[3]

More recently, the country has also hosted a rising number of refugees. According to UNHCR, as of December 2018, there were 24,000 Malian refugees in the country, living in two camps in the provinces of Oudalan and Soum, in Sahel Region.[4] The above-mentioned tensions also increased the number of IDPs in the country and, as of December 2018, 47,000 people had left their homes in the north, fleeing southward or towards the east.[5]

Table 19: Burkina Faso – Key facts and figures

**Overall migration data**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total population**[6] | 19,193,382 |
| **Number of refugees in the country**[7] | 25,074 |
| **Refugees as % of total population** | 0,13% |
| **Number of IDPs in the country**[8] | 47,000 |
| **Emigrants who left the country (net migration rate)**[9] | -1.48 |
| **Top 3 refugee groups by country of origin** | Mali, Central African Republic, Chad |
| **HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low]**[10] | 185 |

**EUTF data as of December 2018**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total funds committed so far** | €184,500,00 |
| **Total funds contracted so far** | €153,100,000 |
| **Number of programmes with committed funds** | 9 |
| **Number of projects contracted so far** | 22 |
| **Number of projects in report** | 10 |

## 4.2.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN BURKINA FASO

Since the pre-colonization era, one of the main reasons to leave the country is to overcome food crises during the dry season. In 2018, the Sahel experienced its worse food crisis in years, due to rising insecurity and volatile climatic conditions. The EUTF's first objective in Burkina Faso is thus to build a comprehensive approach to support stability and resilience. This implies reinforcing the resilience of

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[1] Maastricht University. *Burkina Faso Migration Profile – Study on Migration Routes in West and Central Africa*. 207. Maastricht Graduate School of Governance (MGoG)
[2] United States Department of State, *2018 Trafficking in Persons Report - Burkina Faso*, 28 June 2018, Retrieved on refworld
[3] International Crisis Group, *Tackling Burkina Faso's Insurgencies and Unrest*, 2019
[4] UNCHR, *Synthèse Globale des données des réfugiés maliens au Burkina Faso*, 2018. Retrieved on data portal
[5] UNCHR, Country Operation Update, 2018. Retrieved on reliefweb
[6] World Bank. 2017. Retrieved on https://donnees.banquemondiale.org/pays/burkina-faso
[7] UNICEF. *Humanitarian Situation Report*. 2018. Retrieved on reliefweb
[8] UNCHR, Operational Portal 2018. Retrieved on UNCHR
[9] Knomea, 2015. Retrieved on knoema
[10] UNDP. *Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update.* Retrieved on UNDP

local communities and adopt a "Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development" (LRRD) approach in the Boucle du Mouhoun, Est, Sahel and Nord regions.

The second EUTF objective in Burkina Faso is to improve governance and prevent radicalisation and violent extremism. EUTF-funded programmes aim at addressing rising insecurity issues in the country, especially at the borders with Mali and Niger, where spillovers from jihadist clashes undermine the northern regions' stability and have led to an increased number of refugees. This also includes improving border management and fighting against transnational trafficking, criminal networks and terrorism.

A final priority of the EUTF in Burkina Faso is to support Malian refugees' integration with the host communities and to facilitate their return to Mali (in line with SO3).[1]

### 4.2.3. EUTF PROGRAMMES IN THE REPORT – BURKINA FASO

Figure 36: Map of EUTF programmes in Burkina Faso (as of December 2018 and included in this report)
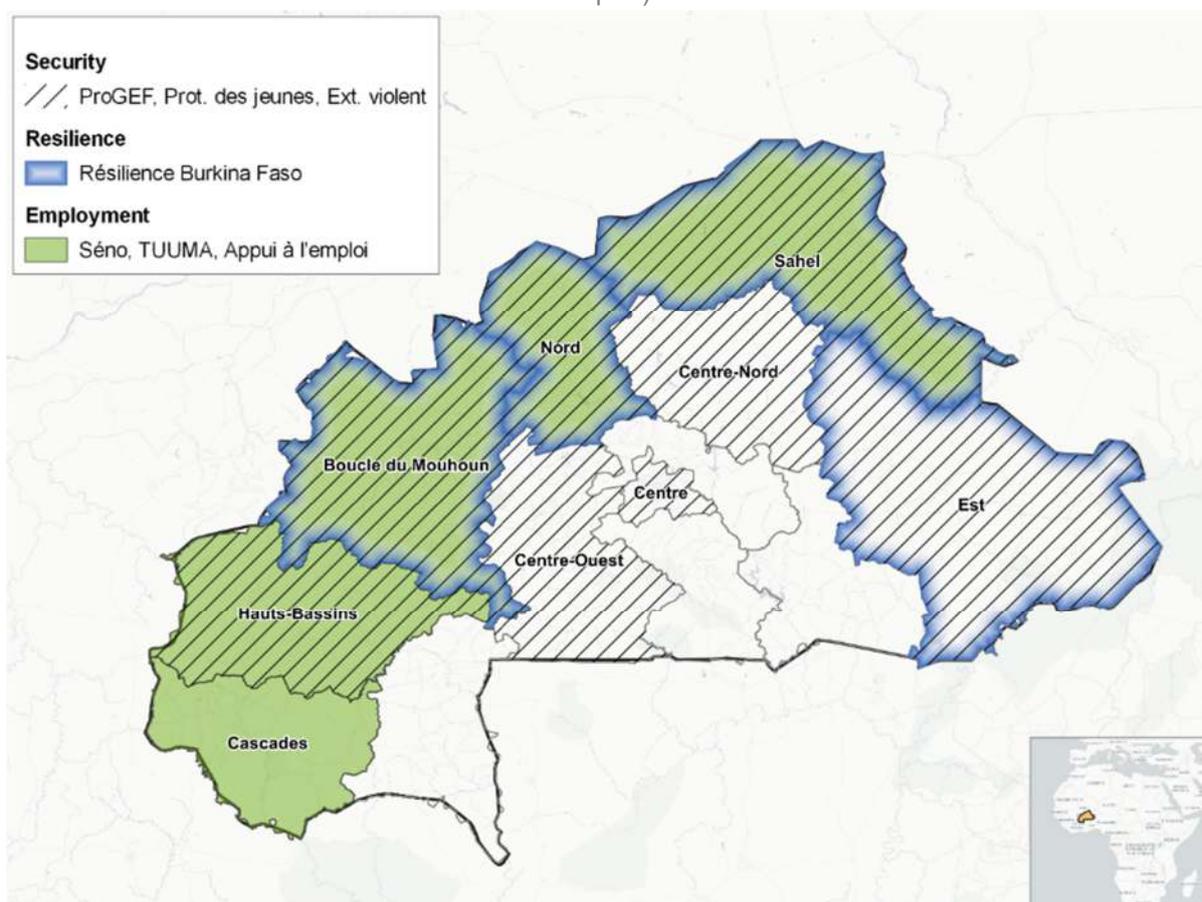


### Resilience Burkina Faso programme

The programme *Renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones frontalières septentrionales au Burkina Faso* (Resilience programme) is implemented by five NGOs: Terre des Hommes, LVIA, Humanité et Inclusion, Action Contre la Faim and Oxfam. Its objective is to strengthen the resilience of communities, households and individuals in need of food and nutrition security. Its activities focus on the border areas most affected by instability

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[1] EUTF. *Priorities Burkina Faso*, 2016.

(Boucle du Mouhoun, Nord, Sahel and East regions). The programme provides nutrition and food-security related assistance by distributing nutrition supplies and malnutrition treatment and sensitises the population on health and nutrition practices. It also aims to improve access to water and health services through the construction of latrines and water points.

Table 20: Resilience programme

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full program name** | *Programme "LRRD" de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones frontalières septentrionales au Burkina Faso* |
| **Short program name** | Résilience Burkina Faso |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Boucle du Mouhoun, Nord, Sahel and East regions |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 30,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | April 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 29,950,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 5 |
| **Main IP(s)** | Terre des Hommes, LVIA, Humanité et Inclusion, Action Contre la Faim and Oxfam |
| **Number of projects in report** | 5 |

Table 21: Resilience programme – Indicator highlights (results as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance | **417,909** |
| 2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services | **210,321** |
| 2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance | **24,847** |
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities | **3,577** |
| 4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities | **3,018** |
| 1.1 Number of jobs created | **363** |
| 1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported | **41** |

## Séno programme

The programme *Insertion et Stabilisation Socio - Economique des Jeunes et Femmes dans la Province du Séno* is implemented by AICS along with four NGOs (CISV Burkina Faso, Oxfam Intermon, Cruz Roja Española, and Federation Handicap International) in the Séno province of the Sahel Region. Its objective is to improve governance of local resources, foster the creation of micro-enterprises and encourage women's leadership. To this end, it builds water points, improves agricultural management and supports IGA in the province. Despite an official start in 2017, the programme faced security and administrative issues which postponed implementation to 2018. Jihadist attacks occurred in the province, and though they did not directly hit the project's site, multiple organisations initially contacted to implement activities now refuse to intervene in the area.

Table 22: Séno

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full program name** | Insertion et Stabilisation Socio - Economique des Jeunes et Femmes dans la Province du Séno |
| **Short program name** | Séno |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Séno province |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 5,200,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | April 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 5,200,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | AICS |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 23: Séno – Indicator highlights (results as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities | **558** |
| 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development | **126** |
| 1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported | **66** |
| 1.1 Number of jobs created | **60** |

## ProGEF programme

The border regions of Burkina Faso are affected by increasing instability. Furthermore, living conditions in these areas are often poor because of a lack of infrastructure and the absence of basic public goods such as water supply and education. The Programme *Gestion Intégrée des Espaces Frontaliers au Burkina Faso* (ProGEF) aims at supporting the implementation of the National Integrated Border Management Support Programme (PAGIF). The action aims to contribute to security and stability and create better long-term prospects for the population by improving the institutional and legal framework for border management and cross border cooperation, providing trainings and reinforcing social-economic infrastructure.

Table 24: ProGEF
**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full programme name** | Programme Gestion Intégrée des Espaces Frontaliers au Burkina Faso (ProGEF) |
| **Short programme name** | ProGEF |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Sahel, Est, Boucle du Mouhoun |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | €30,000,000[1] |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | June 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | €30,000,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | GIZ |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

---

[1] Not including a €5,540,000 co-funding by the BMZ.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights | **748** |
| 4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported | **3** |

## Appui à l'emploi programme

The *Programme d'appui à l'emploi dans les zones frontalières et périphériques (Appui à l'emploi)* is implemented by Expertise France (EF) in the North, Sahel and Boucle du Mouhoun regions; three rural and border regions characterized by high poverty levels and rising security tensions. To foster stability in these areas, the programme aims to stimulate the employability of young people and women through vocational training programs and the creation of micro and small enterprises. EF adopts a local approach and relies on local CSOs to identify needs on the ground, design adapted trainings, and to implement activities.

Table 144: *Appui à l'emploi*

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full program name** | Programme d'appui à l'emploi dans les zones frontalières et périphériques |
| **Short program name** | Appui à l'emploi |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | North, Sahel and Boucle du Mouhoun |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 7,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | December 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 6,950,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | Expertise France |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 26: *Appui à l'emploi* – Indicator highlights (results as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development | **754** |
| 1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported | **166** |

## *Protection des jeunes à travers l'éducation* programme

The programme *Protection des jeunes dans les zones à risque au Burkina Faso à travers l'éducation et le dialogue* is comprised of two projects, one of which had data for this report : Diakonia, along with three local partners, implement the *Projet d'amélioration de l'inclusion sociale des apprenants des foyers coraniques par l'éducation et le dialogue*. The action targets 78 koranic schools in the North, Sahel, Hauts-Bassins and Boucle du Mouhoun Regions. It aims to contribute to the improvement of living and learning conditions for girls and boys in Koranic schools and to establish dialogue forums in grassroots communities in order to monitor education and social issues.

Table 27: *Protection des jeunes*

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full program name** | *Protection des jeunes dans les zones à risque au Burkina Faso à travers l'éducation et le dialogue* |
| **Short program name** | *Protection des jeunes* |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | North, Sahel, Hauts-Bassins and Boucle du Mouhoun |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 9,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | December 2017 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 9,000,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 2 |
| **Main IP(s)** | Diakonia, *Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de l'Alphabétisation* |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 28: *Protection des jeunes* – Indicator highlights (results as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering | **26** |

## 4.2.4. BURKINA FASO AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Burkina Faso. In the subsequent section, a few key EUTF indicators will be analysed that best reflect the progress made at the country level.

Table 29: EUTF common output indicators for Burkina Faso, December 2018

| EUTF Indicators | At 31/12/2018 |
|---|---|
| 1.1 Number of jobs created | **1,570** |
| 1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported | **121** |
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities | **4,135** |
| 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development | **1,516** |
| 1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported | **166** |
| 1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved | **7** |
| 1.7 bis Financial volume granted to individual recipients | **€ 10,467** |
| 2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated | **1,881** |
| 2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service | **24,847** |
| 2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance | **417,909** |
| 2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance | **31,562** |
| 2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk strategies | **16** |
| 2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management | **2,246** |
| 2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights | **203,933** |
| 2.8 Number of staffs from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery | **7,377** |
| 2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services | **210,321** |
| 3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported | **136** |
| 3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance | **1,618** |
| 3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created | **5** |
| 3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes | **2** |

| | |
|---|---|
| 3.11 Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration | **12** |
| 4.2 Number of staffs from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights | **897** |
| 4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights | **9** |
| 4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities | **3,033** |
| 4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created /launched or supported | **1** |
| 4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported | **7** |
| 5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering | **98** |
| 5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened | **74** |
| 5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted | **10** |

### Indicators 2.3: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance, and 2.4: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance

As of December 2018, EUTF indicators 2.3 and 2.4 in Burkina Faso accounted for some of the highest values in the Sahel and Lake Chad window. Their reported outputs can be attributed to the resilience programme implemented in the regions of Boucle du Mouhoun, North, Sahel and East. In 2018, those four regions, along with the rest of the overall Sahel, experienced a severe food crisis which multiplied by four the number of people in need of food compared to previous years.[1]

Of the 417,909 people who received nutrition assistance, 33% received trainings and sensitisation on topics such as infant and young child feeding practices or diet diversification, and 266,022 beneficiaries received direct malnutrition care.

Figure 37: Total number of people benefiting from nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3), Burkina Faso, by type of support, December 2018



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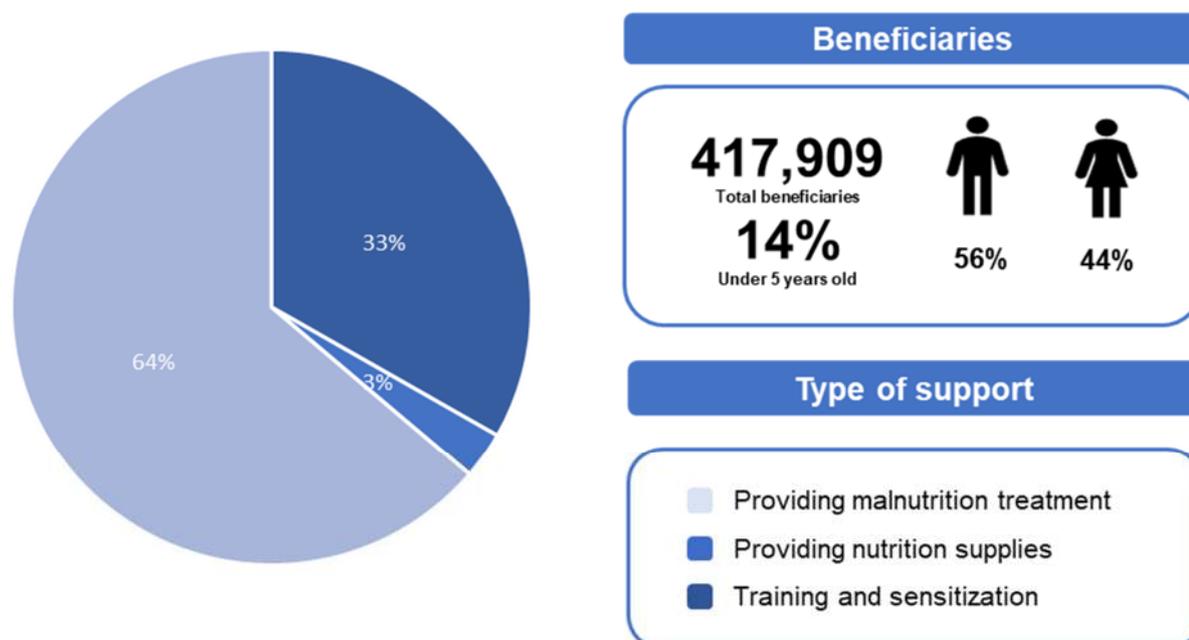
[1] ECHO, Facts and figures Burkina Faso, 2018. Retrieved on www.reliefweb.int

Burkina Faso also records the second highest value in the SLC region for indicator 2.4, with 31,562 beneficiaries of food security-related assistance. The Resilience programme contributed to this indicator through three types of support: livestock distribution, provision of inputs and training on improved agricultural practices. 71% of the beneficiaries are men, which is explained by the fact that most activities target the whole household, and the MLS counts the head of household as the main beneficiary for these activities (since s/he generally receives the livestock, inputs or training).

Figure 38: Number of people receiving food-security related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), in Burkina Faso, by type of support, December 2018
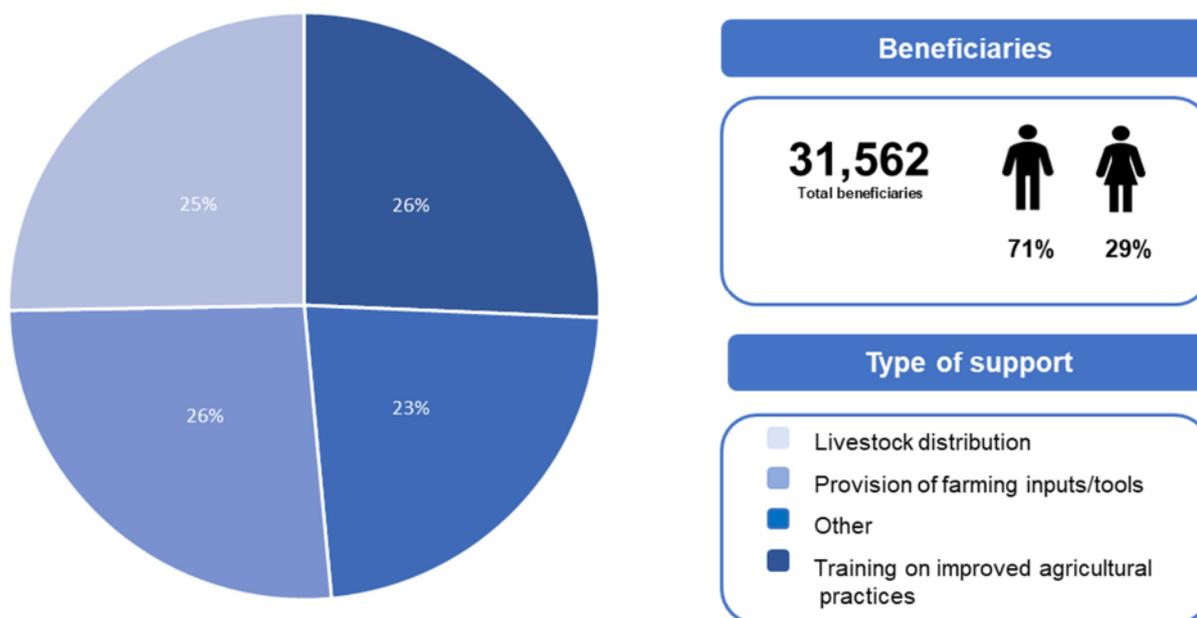


**Indicators 1.1: Number of jobs created**

A total of 1,570 jobs were created in Burkina Faso as of December 2018, mainly through the establishment of MSMEs or livelihood groups which targeted 75% of the beneficiaries. Cash for work activities, responsible for 17% of job creation, helped to provide short-term jobs and much needed income during the dry season while improving local agricultural infrastructures. Efforts have also been made to promote women's employment as shown by the high number of female beneficiaries (1,175), almost three times higher than the number of male beneficiaries (395). As shown in the map below, the activities are implemented in the five following regions: Sahel, Nord, Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre and Hauts-Bassins.

Figure 39: Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1) by region, in Burkina Faso, by gender, December 2018
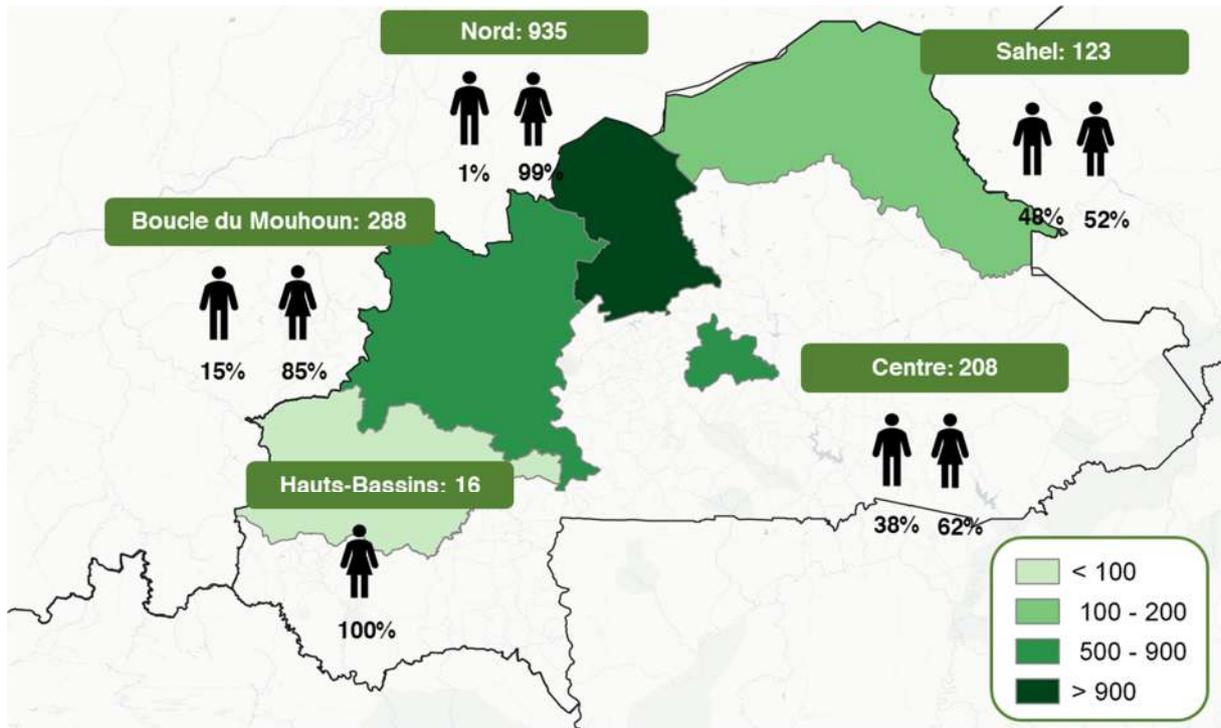
## Indicator 4.3: Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities

In Burkina Faso, 3,033 people participated in peacebuilding activities, compared to 395,416 in Niger or 60,277 in Chad. In a context characterized by a worsening security situation, the programme *Prévention de l'extrémisme violent autochtone - Rebâtir une cohésion sociale au Nord du Burkina à travers un meilleur suivi de la radicalisation, la promotion du dialogue et la valorisation de l'économie pastorale* started in late 2018 and will soon start contributing to this indicator. In addition, it should be noted that most of the activities reported under EUTF indicator 4.3 in Burkina Faso are structured dialogues and pools of women and young leaders promoting peace, which do not lead to large numbers/outputs compared to less in-depth awareness raising events.

## 4.3. CHAD

### 4.3.1. CHAD'S PROFILE

Chad shares borders with six countries, all characterized by volatile security contexts: Libya, Nigeria, Niger, the Central African Republic (CAR), the Sudan and Cameroon. In the past twenty years, it has thus become an important destination for refugees. Despite limited natural resources and a fragile economy, the country hosted 450,000 refugees as of October 2018.[1] The Sudanese, who represent more than 70% of the refugee community in Chad, live in 12 different camps located in the eastern part of the country.[2] In May 2017, a 'Tripartite Agreements for the Voluntary Repatriation of Sudanese refugees from Chad and that of Chadian refugees from the Sudan' was signed by UNHCR and the Governments of the Sudan and Chad. Following this agreement, the supported repatriation of Sudanese refugees from Chad started in April 2018.[3] The second largest refugee population in Chad comes from the Central African Republic and nearly reached 100,000 in December 2018.[4] They started arriving in the country in 2002, but their inflow reached a peak in 2013 after the coup d'état which led to a deadly civil war in CAR.[5]

Figure 40: Map of migrations in Chad



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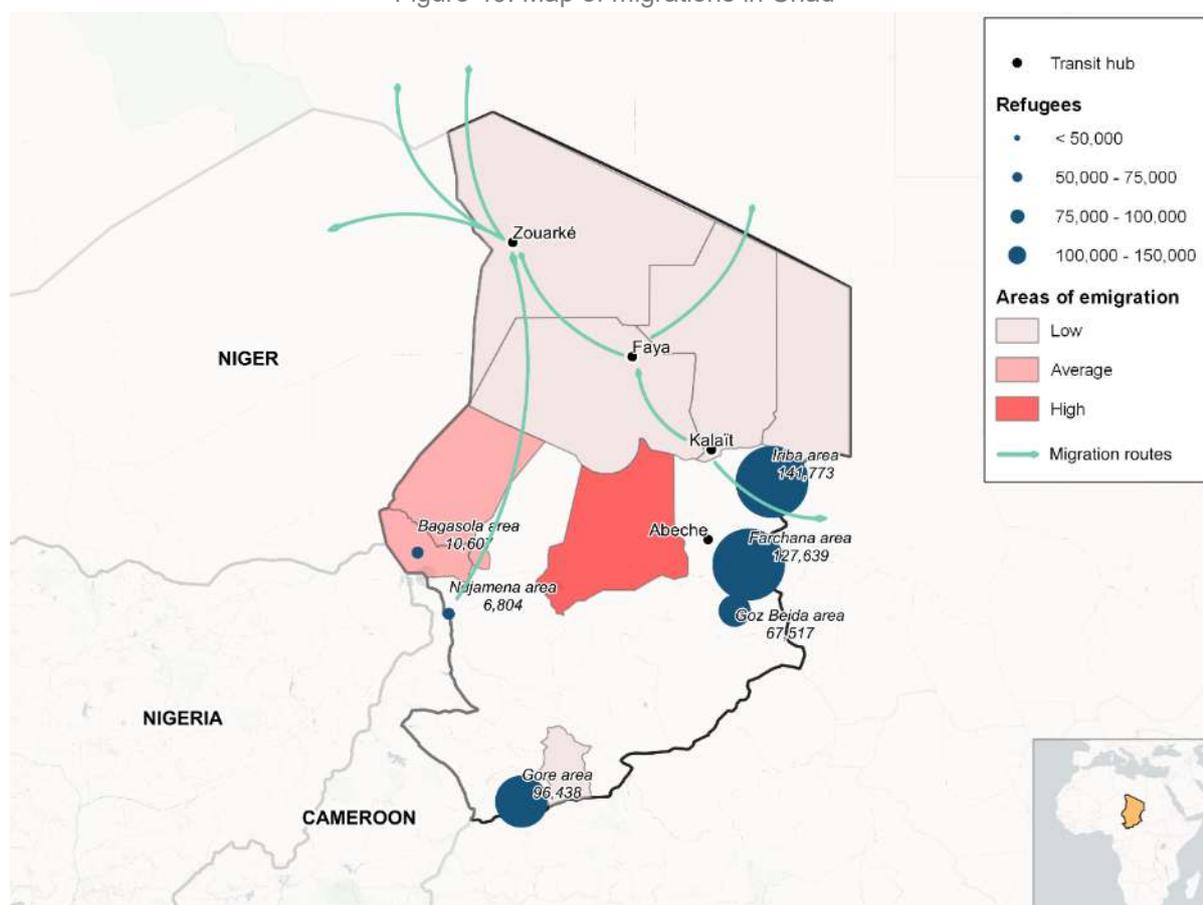
[1] UNHCR, Data Portal, Retrieved on UNHCR website
[2] Ibid
[3] UNHCR, *Sudan: Voluntary repatriation dashboard*, 2018, Retrieved here.
[4] UNCHR, Plan de réponse pays pour les refugies 2019 – 2020, p.13, Retrieved here.
[5] Maastricht University. *Chad: Migration Profile – Study on Migration Routes in West and Central Africa*. 2017. Maastricht Graduate School of Governance (MGoG)

In addition to rampant insecurity at the regional level, rising tensions in the Lake Chad Basin have also led to an increase in the number of IDPs in the area. The conflict which erupted in northern Nigeria with Boko Haram in 2009 spilled over into neighbouring countries such as Chad, Niger and Cameroon. The LCB region thus witnessed one of the fastest growing displacement crises in recent history, with nearly 2,500,000 IDPs in the area as of December 2018.[1]

Landlocked in northern central Africa, Chad is also characterized by transit migration flows, mostly at the regional level, whereas the number of migrants trying to reach Europe remains limited and difficult to estimate.[2]

Security tensions and other factors such as a fragile economy and food insecurity influence these migration patterns.[3] The Chadian population continues to struggle against malnutrition, and in April 2018, a food security crisis was declared in the country.[4] It suffers from recurrent droughts, especially with the El Niño weather phenomenon which makes rainy seasons unpredictable. Though Chadian vulnerable families highly depend on farming and livestock for their livelihoods, agriculture remains challenging.[5] One of the EUTF's priorities in Chad is thus to strengthen local communities' resilience through LRRD programmes.[6]

Table 30: Chad – Key facts and figures

**Overall migration data**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total population**[7] | 14,899,994 |
| **Number of refugees in the country** | 447,125 |
| **Refugees as % of total population** | 3% |
| **Number of IDPs in the country**[8] | 90,000 |
| **Emigrants who left the country (net migration rate)**[9] | 1.55 |
| **Top 3 refugee groups by country of origin** | The Sudan, Central African Republic, Nigeria |
| **HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low]**[10] | 186 |

**EUTF data as of December 2018**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total funds committed so far** | €113,000,000 |
| **Total funds contracted so far** | €104,700,000 |
| **Number of programmes with committed funds** | 8 |
| **Number of projects contracted so far** | 12 |
| **Number of projects in report** | 3 |

## 4.3.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN CHAD

To stabilize the country and tackle its most pressing issues, which are food and nutrition shortages, lack of access to basic services and chronic poverty, the EUTF's priority is to build a comprehensive approach for stability, security and resilience. This implies reinforcing the resilience of local communities, but also to prevent radicalisation and violent extremism. Given the fact that Chad is surrounded by volatile countries and suffers from the spill-over of the Boko Haram insurgency in the

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[1] DTM, *Regional Displacement Tracking Matrix,* December 2018
[2] EUTF, *Priorities in Chad,* 2016
[3] IOM, *Chad overview*, Retrieved on www.iom.int/countries/chad
[4] Chad, *Humanitarian Compendium,* 2018. Retrieved on www.humanitariancompendium.iom.int
[5] World Food Programme, *Chad,* Retrieved on www.wfp.org
[6] EUTF, Priorities in Chad, 2016
[7] World Bank, 2017
[8] Chad, IDMC, 2018. Retrieved on IDMC website
[9] Knomea, 2015. Retrieved on Knomea
[10] UNDP, *Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update,* 2018

LCB area, the EUTF's projects also aim at improving local governance and strengthening conflict prevention.

Chad also deals with complex and dynamic migration flows. A second EUTF priority is thus to prevent irregular migration, forced displacement and to facilitate better migration management.

Figure 41: Map of EUTF programmes in Chad (as of December 2018 and included in this report)
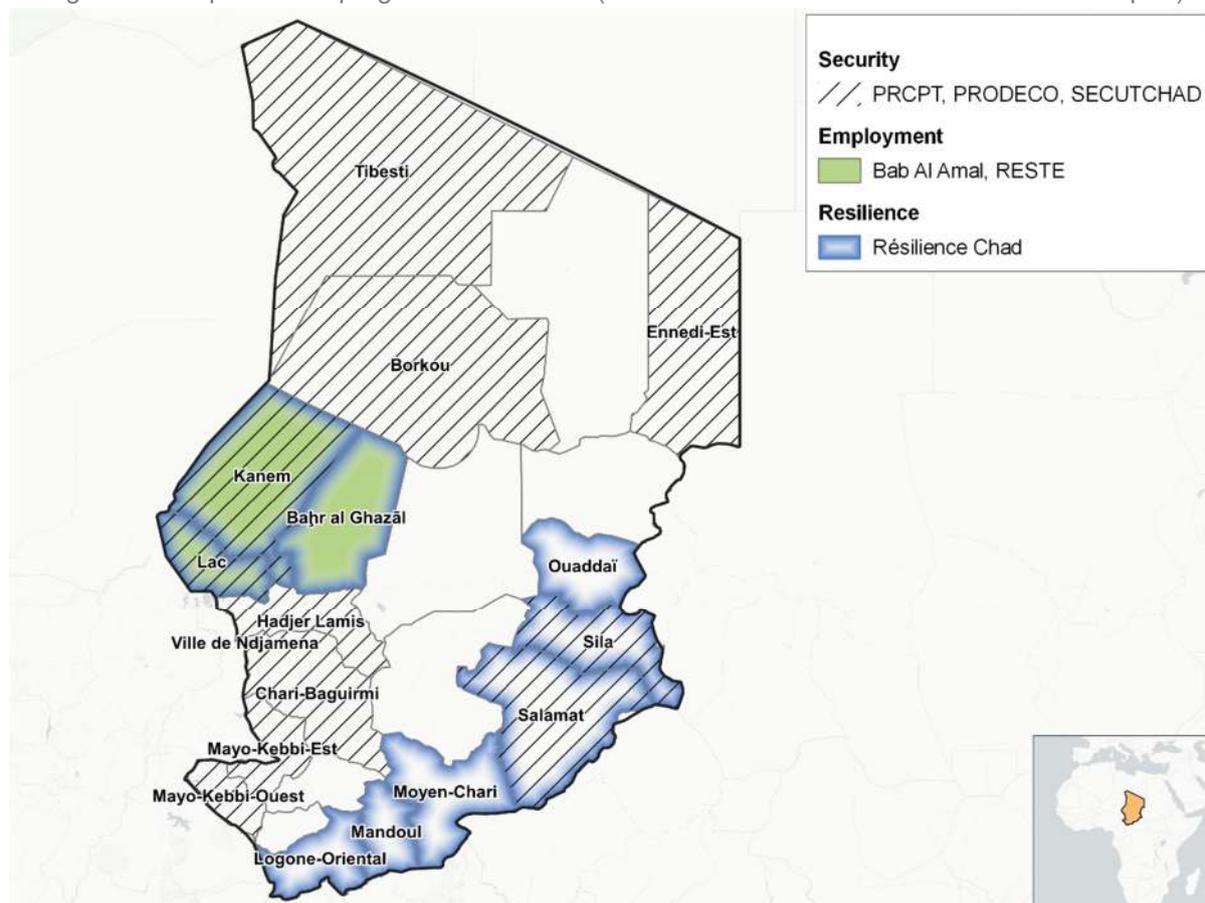


### 4.3.3. EUTF PROGRAMMES IN THE REPORT – CHAD

Three programmes, representing a total commitment of €45M, have contributed data to the MLS.

**RESTE programme**

In addition to causing the displacement of nearly 2.4 million people in the Lake Chad Basin,[1] the Boko Haram insurgency has limited fishing and trade activities in the area. This has hampered local economic growth and aggravated food insecurity and malnutrition in a region already hit by climatic change.

*Résilience et emploi au Lac Tchad* (RESTE) is a €27M programme split between a WASH and a resilience component, implemented in the Bhar el Gazal, Kanem, Lac, and Hadjer Lamis regions. The programme revolves around four specific objectives: 1) improving access to economic opportunities for young people, women and people; 2) improving food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable communities; 3) improving access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene; and 4) strengthening the governance of local development structures and social cohesion of communities.

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[1] https://www.unhcr.org/nigeria-emergency.html

Table 31: RESTE

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---:|
| **Full program name** | *Résilience et Emploi au lac Tchad (RESTE)* |
| **Short program name** | RESTE |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Bhar el Gazal, Kanem, Lac, and Hadjer Lamis regions |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 27,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | April 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 18,613,052 |
| **Number of projects** | 4 |
| **Main IP(s)** | Oxfam, Hydroconseil, GITEC IGIP |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 32: RESTE – Indicator highlights (results as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---:|
| 2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance | **35,662** |
| 2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance | **6,069** |
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to developed income-generating activities | **2,500** |
| 1.1 Number of jobs created | **1,694** |
| 4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities | **1,320** |
| 4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights | **16** |

## SECUTCHAD programme

The programme *Appui à la formation et à la sécurité publique au Tchad* (SECUTCHAD) aims at strengthening Chad's International Security Forces (ISF) by reinforcing three of its main components: the national police, the national gendarmerie, and the national and nomadic guard.[1] The programme seeks to improve the ISF's working conditions and facilitate their interactions with the local population by providing training and equipment. This aims to stabilise the regions of Mayo Kebbi, Chari-Baguirmi, Lac and Kanem in the Lake Chad Basin, but also to foster trade and access to land, pastures and natural resources in these areas.

Table 33: SECUTCHAD

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---:|
| **Full program name** | Appui à la formation et à la sécurité publique au Tchad |
| **Short program name** | SECUTCHAD |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Mayo Kebbi, Chari-Baguirmi, Lac and Kanem regions |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 10,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | December 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 9,999,203 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | COGINTA |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

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[1] *Police Nationale*, *Gendarmerie Nationale*, and *Garde Nationale et Nomade du Tchad* in french.

Table 34: SECUTCHAD – Indicator highlights (results as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights | **529** |
| 4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights | **4** |
| 4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported | **1** |

## PRCPT programme

The *Projet de Renforcement de la Résilience et de la Cohabitation Pacifique au Tchad* (PRCPT) is implemented in two different areas, both crucial to the country's economy: in the east at the border with the Sudan and in the west at the border with Cameroon. The programme's main objective is to increase resilience and improve economic opportunities in Chad to reduce cross-border destabilisation factors.

To do so, the programme aims to reinforce the living conditions of local populations, refugees and returnees and create employment opportunities by implementing local and communal development plans. It also aims to consolidate peace and prevent religious and community conflicts through community dialogues and other peacebuilding activities.

Table 35: PRCPT

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full program name** | *Projet de Renforcement de la Résilience et de la Cohabitation Pacifique au Tchad* (PRCPT) |
| **Short program name** | PRCPT |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Salamat, Sila, Hadjer Lamis, Chari Baguirmi, Mayo Kebbi regions |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 18,000,000[1] |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | April 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 18,000,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | GIZ |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 36: PRCPT – Indicator highlights (results as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities | **58,942** |
| 2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services | **35,160** |
| 2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance | **6,637** |
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to developed income-generating activities | **2,539** |
| 2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated | **102** |
| 2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported | **19** |
| 4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported | **2** |

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[1] Not including a €2,300,000 co-funding by the BMZ

## 4.3.4. CHAD AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Chad. In the subsequent sections, a few key EUTF indicators will be analysed that best reflect the progress made at the country level.

Table 37: EUTF common output indicators for Chad, December 2018

| EUTF Indicators | At 31/12/2018 |
|---|---|
| 1.1 Number of jobs created | 2,081 |
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities | 5,039 |
| 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development | 216 |
| 1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved | 3 |
| 1.7 bis Financial volume granted to individual recipients | 1,940 |
| 2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported | 26 |
| 2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated | 37 |
| 2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service | 660 |
| 2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance | 35,662 |
| 2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance | 12,706 |
| 2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk strategies | 8 |
| 2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management | 70 |
| 2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights | 4,556 |
| 2.8 Number of staffs from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery | 57 |
| 2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services | 35,160 |
| 3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created | 3 |
| 4.2 Number of staffs from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights | 569 |
| 4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights | 26 |
| 4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities | 60,277 |
| 4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported | 2 |
| 4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported | 2 |
| 5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering | 8 |
| 5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened | 2 |
| 5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted | 6 |

Compared to other countries in the SLC window, output values for this country can seem low. However, only three national and three regional projects are included in this report for Chad.

### Indicator 1.1: Number of jobs created, and 1.3: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities

Of the 2,081 jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1) by December 2018, 78% come from successful IGA support, more precisely through the RESTE programme and its support to youth and female micro entrepreneurs. The remaining 22% can be attributed to cash for work activities which support the construction of basic community infrastructures such as rural roads, dikes, health posts or schools.

5,039 people, 80% of whom were women, were assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3). The RESTE programme supported female entrepreneurs through the creation of VSLAs.

Access to credit allowed micro entrepreneurs to diversify their agricultural production to be able to resist, adapt and overcome shocks.

Figure 42: Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1) and number of people benefitting from support to develop IGA (1.3), in Chad, December 2018
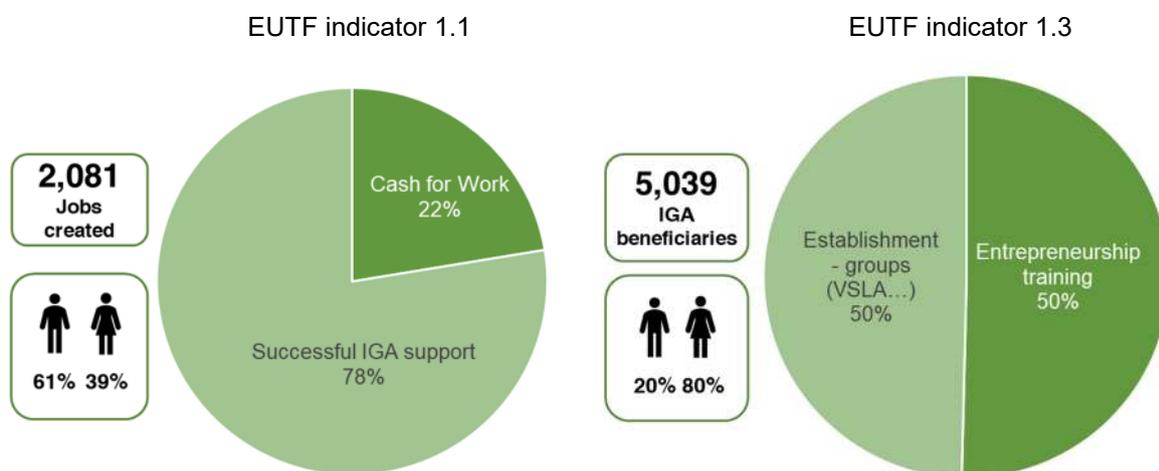
EUTF indicator 1.1                          EUTF indicator 1.3



## Indicator 4.3: Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities

60,277 people participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities in Chad. Nearly all the beneficiaries were reached by awareness raising events, which can partially explain the high value for this indicator. These are large scale activities such as cultural events or sensitisation and advocacy sessions on themes contributing to peace, mutual respect, and the sharing of fundamental values.

More targeted activities also contribute to this indicator: 1,320 people took part in conflict prevention group meetings. The objective of these groups is to tackle local issues linked to land ownership and cattle trails and improve relationships between herders and farmers.

## Indicators 2.3: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance, and 2.4: Number of people receiving food-security related assistance

Resilience is one of the EUTF's priorities for Chad, and accordingly, output figures for EUTF indicators 2.3 and 2.4 are among the highest for the country. 35,662 people received nutrition assistance through the RESTE programme, which carried out sensitisation activities on hygiene and nutrition practices, and mainly targeted women (11,795 of 17,116 total beneficiaries). The main nutrition assistance activity of the programme consists in focus group discussions on nutrition with pregnant women, with a focus on infant malnutrition, breastfeeding, pregnancy monitoring and possible complications.

12,706 beneficiaries received food security-related assistance. 52% were trained on improved agricultural practices and benefited from new irrigation systems and training workshops on field schools. 34% were provided with new farming inputs and tools, and 14% with livestock.

Figure 43: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3) and number of people receiving food-security related assistance (2.4), in Chad, December 2018

**EUTF indicator 2.3**

39% 61%

35,662
Beneficiaries

Providing malnutrition treatment
52%

Nutrition training / sensitisation
48%

**EUTF indicator 2.4**

65% 35%

12,706
beneficiaries

Training on improved agricultural practices
52%

Livestock distribution
14%

Providing farming inputs and/or tools
34%
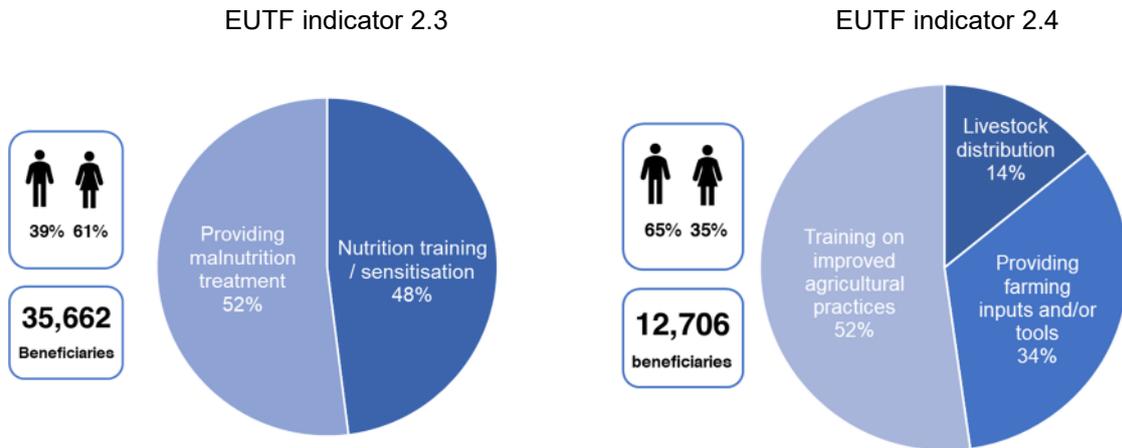
## 4.4. MALI

### 4.4.1. MALI'S PROFILE

A landlocked country sharing borders with seven other countries, Mali historically stands as a country of emigration in regional and international migration dynamics.[1] Push factors include insecurity, lack of economic opportunities, seasonal migration, drought, desertification and demographic pressure: in 2017, 48% of population was under 15 years old[2] and Mali was ranked 182th out of 189 countries on the United Nations Development Index in 2018.[3]

Figure 44: Mali migration map[4]
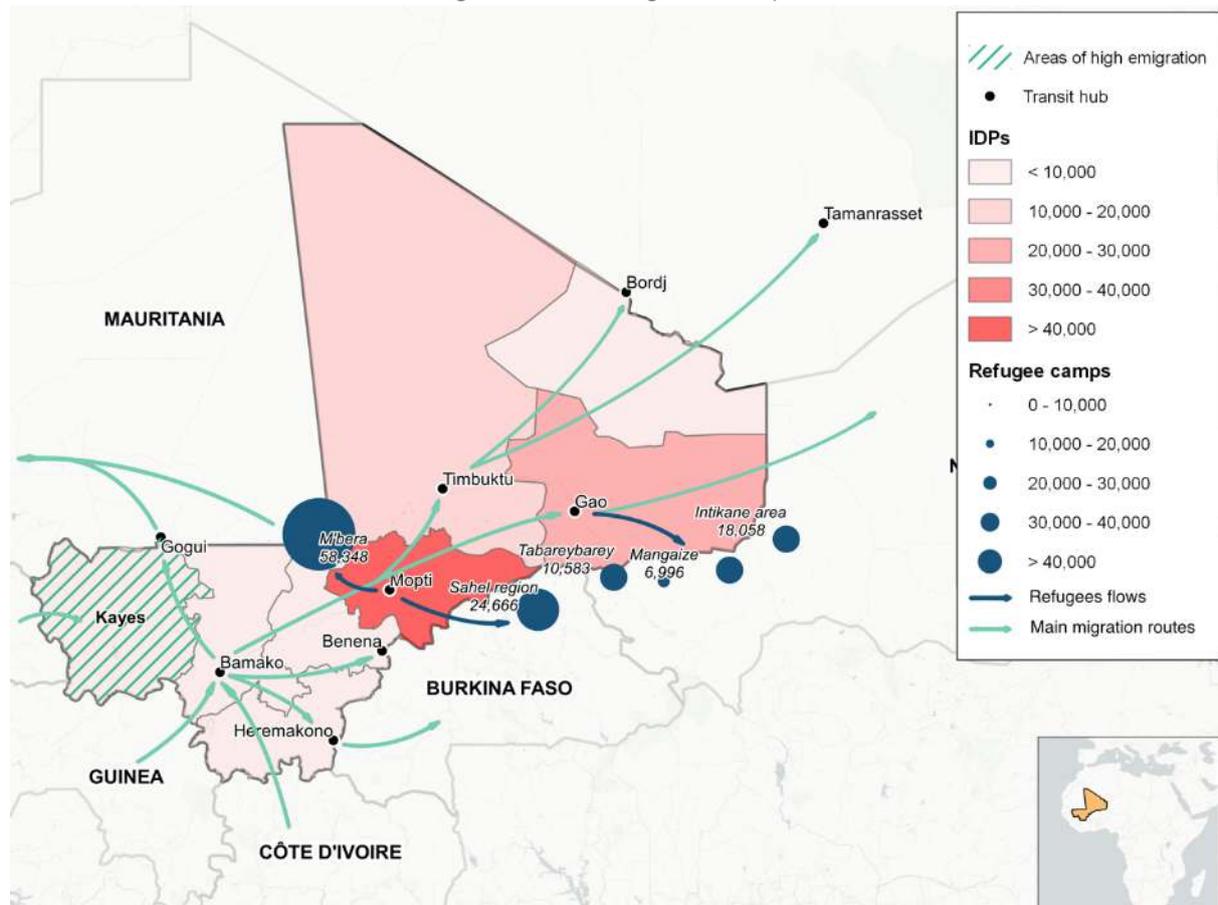


Emigration is particularly important from the Kayes region in southern Mali, which has strong ties with the Malian diaspora: personal remittances from the Malian diaspora account for up to 80% of households' income in the region.[5] Several EUTF-funded projects focus their efforts on fostering

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[1] Maastricht University. *Mali Migration Profile – Study on Migration Routes in West and Central Africa*. 207. Maastricht Graduate School of Governance (MGoG)

[2] Maastricht University. 2017. *op. cit.*; IOM. *Migrations au Mali – Profile National 2009*. 2009. IOM; Wolrd Bank, 2019, *Country overview – Mali.* Retrieved on World Bank website

[3] Human Development Reports, HDI 2018 Statistical Update retrieved on HDR website

[4] Source: Data on Malian Refugees, UNHCR, 2019 / Data on IDPs, IOM and Government of Mali, 2018 / Data on main border points and migration hub, IOM DTM, 2019 / Data on migration flows, IOM DTM 2019; UNHCR 2019; Choplin A. 2010; Brachet J.; Cholin, Pliez 2011; Maastricht University. 2017.

[5] Di Bartolomeo A. Fakhoury T. Perrin D. *CARIM Migration Profile – Mali*. 2010. CARIM and European Union.

economic and social inclusion for the youth there and include diaspora members in the planning of these activities.[1]

In 2019, IOM reported that European countries represented only 20% of the declared intended final destinations for Malian migrants, although the main countries of intended destination may not align with those where most of Malian emigrants are actually located: Mauritania, Morocco and Algeria come first, followed by Spain and Italy.[2]

More recently, Mali has become an important transit country for sub-Saharan migrants wishing to reach North Africa and Europe. The Bamako-Gao axis has become a major transit axis for those following the CMR to Algeria and Libya. Since Mali is a member of ECOWAS, most West African migrants enter Mali lawfully before relying on smuggling services in Timbuktu and Gao, which have become major hubs for irregular migrants aiming for North African countries.[3]

Those choosing to continue towards Europe usually chose either the CMR through Niger and Libya or the WMR to Morocco. In 2019, IOM noted a shift in migrants' strategies; in early 2019, migrants leaving Gao were more prone to choose the WMR route through Morocco than the CMR through Libya  as had been the case in the past.[4]

Since 2012 and the security crisis that saw the collapse of the Malian government, the north of the country has been engulfed in a cycle of violence leading to significant population movements, internally and to neighbouring countries (Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso).[5] Despite national and international efforts to curb violence and restore the Malian State's legitimacy, political unrest and violence have evolved and spread to the Liptako Gourma area since 2015 (Mopti Region in central Mali). Exploited by local militias and insurgent groups, low-intensity inter-tribal tensions between Fulani farmers and Dogon herders over access to land and water have escalated into violent clashes, causing additional population displacements.[6]

As of December 2018, UNHCR counted an increase in the number of refugees starting to return to northern Mali (71,240 as of end of March 2019),[7] but also an increase in the number of IDPs in central Mali (mostly in the Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao and Menaka regions)[8] and of Malian refugees in neighbouring countries: 137,975 Malian refugees are spread mostly across the M'bera camp in Mauritania, the Goudebou and Mentao camps in Burkina Faso, and the Abala camp and Intikane area in Niger.[9]  Access to food has been overwhelmingly reported by Malian IDPs as their main concern and reason for displacement.[10]

Table 38: Mali – Key facts and figures
**Overall migration data**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total population (2018)**[11] | 19,108,000 |
| **Number of refugees in the country (as of March 2019)**[12] | 26,567 |
| **Refugees stock as % of total population** | 0,14% |

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[1] See for instance the EJOM programme in the Mali section below
[2] IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). *Flow Monitoring Point – Mali – Dashboard #38 – March 2019*. 2019. IOM
[3] IOM. 2009. *Op. cit.;* IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). 2019. *op.cit.;* Maastricht University. 2017.*op. cit.*
[4] IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), 2019, *op.cit.*
[5] IOM. 2018. *Humanitarian Compendium in Mali*. Retrieved on IOM website.
[6] ACAPS. *Conflict and displacement in Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso, Briefing note 22 March 2019*. 2019. ACAPS
[7] UNHCR. 2019. *Mali situation*. Retrieved on UNHCR website
[8] Direction Nationale du Développement Social (DNDS), IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). 2018. *Mali, Rapport de situation #21 du 24 décembre 2018*, Direction Nationale du Développement Social (DNDS) et IOM; OCHA. *Sahel Crisis, Population Movement as of September 2018*. 2018. OCHA; Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). 2019. *op.cit.*
[9] UNHCR. 2019. *Mali situation*. Retrieved on UNHCR website
[10]  ACAPS. 2019. *op. cit.*
[11] UNDP. 2018. *op. cit.*
[12] UNHCR, 2019, *Mali country data*. Retrieved on UHCR website

| | |
|---|---|
| **Top 3 countries hosting Malian refugees**[1] | Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Niger |
| **Number of internally displaced persons in the country (as of December 2018)**[2] | 120,298 |
| **Refugees who have left the country (as of March 2019)**[3] | 137,975 |
| **HDI Ranking [1 = High - 189 = Low] (2018)** [4] | 182 |

| EUTF data as of December 2018 | |
|---|---|
| **Total funds committed so far** | €201,570,000 |
| **Total funds contracted so far** | €189,810,000 |
| **Number of programmes with committed funds** | 11 |
| **Number of projects contracted so far** | 15 |
| **Number of projects in report** | 8 |

## 4.4.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN MALI

The EUTF has set two main objectives for its intervention in Mali, namely 1) preventing irregular migration, and 2) improving stability, security and the resilience of vulnerable populations affected by the crisis, with a particular focus on the central regions. The EUTF seeks to address these issues by funding programmes aligned with all four strategic objectives. To this end, EUTF-funded projects focus on:

- Creating economic opportunities in regions of origin to prevent irregular migration and facilitate return;
- Strengthening cooperation to facilitate voluntary return and reintegration for migrants;
- Contributing to implement better migration management in Mali;
- Reinforcing the resilience of population of vulnerable communities in the north affected by the protracted conflict, especially through an LRRD approach;
- Improving border management, fighting transborder trafficking and terrorist activities; and
- Supporting good governance and the redeployment of the state in the centre of the country.

The map below displays the regions of intervention of the EUTF-funded projects included in this report, sorted by their specific objectives.

[1] UNHCR. 2019. *Mali situation*. Retrieved on UNHCR website
[2] UNHCR, 2019, *Mali country data*. Retrieved on UHCR website
[3] UNHCR. 2019. *Mali situation*. Retrieved on UNHCR website
[4] Human Development Reports, HDI 2018 Statistical Update retrieved on HDR website

Figure 45: Map of EUTF programmes in Mali (as of December 2018 and included in this report)
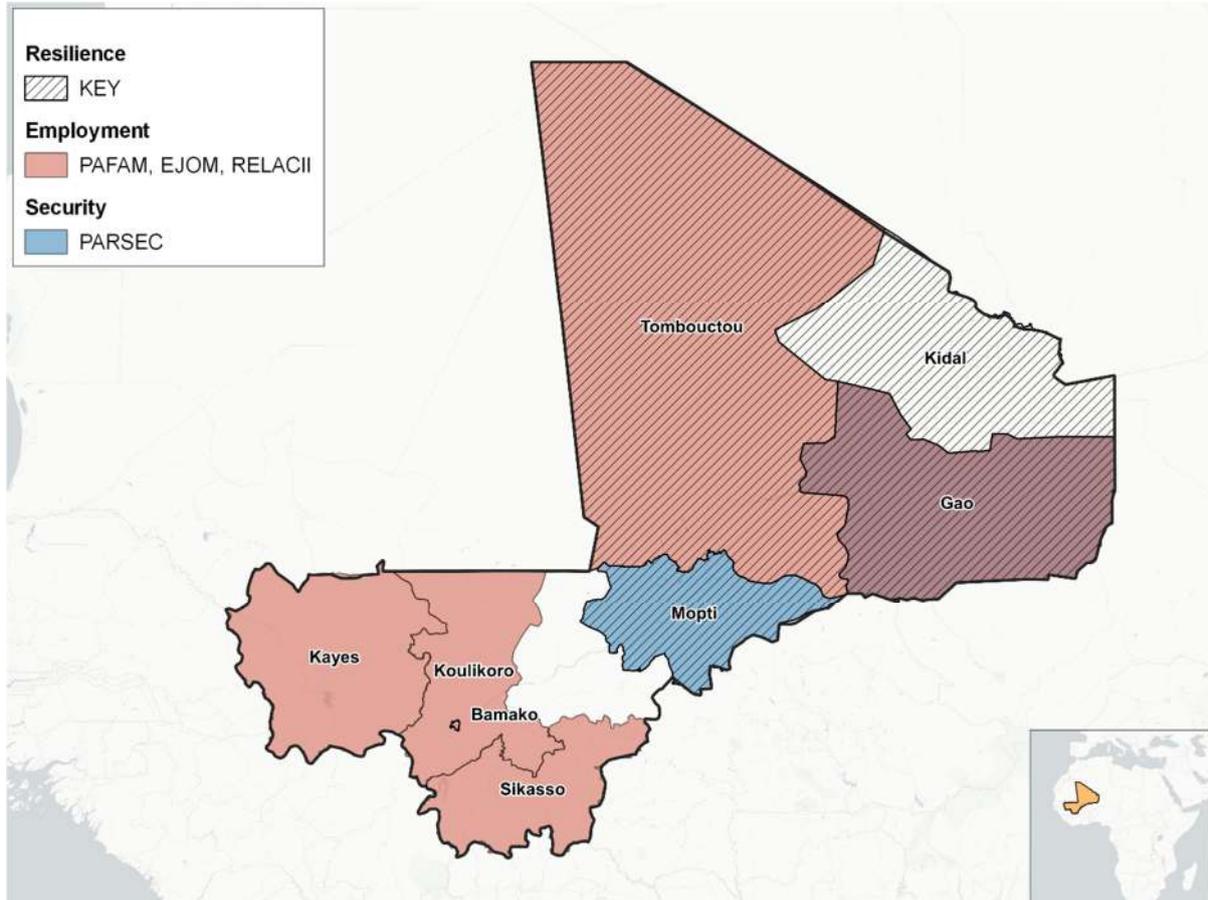


### 4.4.3. EUTF PROGRAMMES IN THE REPORT – MALI

In Mali, six programmes (€112.5M committed and €111.8M contracted) contributed data to the MLS. The IOM project which is active in the country, a part of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, is described in section 4.1 Regional projects above.

#### KEY programme

The *Programme de renforcement de la résilience des communautés, des ménages et des individus vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Mali* (KEY) is a programme implemented through seven contracts (five operational consortia and two support contracts), of which four are funded by the EUTF and led by: ARC, PRIAN, OXFAM/LVIA and Groupe URD. This approximately €40M programme is co-financed by the EUTF (€25M) and the EDF (€15M). It aims at enhancing the resilience (mainly food security and nutrition) of vulnerable people through two main components: 1) increasing communities', households' and people's capacities to anticipate and absorb food security-related shocks through social safety nets, nutrition services and localized activities; and 2) increasing local authorities' leadership and capacities in coordinating, monitoring and evaluating all actors involved in resilience activities for vulnerable people.

#### Table 39: KEY

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full programme name** | Programme de renforcement de la résilience des communautés, des ménages et des individus vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Mali |
| **Short programme name** | KEY |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Gao, Mopti, Timbuktu, Kidal |
| **Total budget committed for KEY** | €39,999,779 |
| **Total EUTF budget committed for KEY** | €25,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | January 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | €25,000,000 |
| **Number of EUTF-funded KEY projects** | 4 |
| **Main IP(s)** | HI/ARC, SOS Sahel, Oxfam/LVIA, Groupe URD |
| **Number of projects in report** | 3 |

#### Table 40: KEY – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance | **114,264** |
| 2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services | **71,966** |
| 2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service | **13,386** |
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to developed income-generating activities | **10,375** |
| 2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance | **8,041** |
| 2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery | **577** |
| 4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities | **586** |

## PAFAM programme

The programme *Création d'emplois par l'amélioration de la filière de l'anacarde, afin d'atténuer les causes de l'émigration, dans les régions de Sikasso, Kayes et Koulikoro* (PAFAM) is implemented by AECID in Kayes, Sikasso and Koulikoro regions of Mali. These regions are characterized by high poverty, strong emigration dynamics and food insecurity. The programme's objective is to foster socio-economic opportunities (employment) and food security for the population of these regions through the sustainable improvement of the value chain in the cashew nut production sector. The cashew nut industry is one of the leading export industries in Mali and support to its growth is part of the National Agricultural Development Plan of Mali. The programme builds up on previous projects implemented by the AECID (e.g. CTARS programme) on support to the cashew nut value chain.

#### Table 41: PAFAM

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full programme name** | *Création d'emplois par l'amélioration de la filière de l'anacarde, afin d'atténuer les causes de l'émigration, dans les régions de Sikasso, Kayes et Koulikoro* |
| **Short programme name** | PAFAM |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Bamako, Kayes, Sikasso, Koulikoro |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 13,576,233 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | January 2016 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 13,500,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | AECID |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 42: PAFAM – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development | **1,293** |
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to developed income-generating activities | **78** |
| 2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery | **56** |
| 1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported | **45** |

## RELAC II programme

The programme *Relance de l'Economie et Appui aux Collectivités II* (RELAC II) is implemented by the Luxembourg Cooperation Agency (LuxDev) to support the stabilisation of post-conflict areas in northern Mali, mainly through two complementary components: 1) contributing to the local economic recovery through support to local socio-economic initiatives and the provision of a set of social nets for local beneficiaries; and 2) restoring basic social services in targeted communities by supporting local communities (municipalities) and the construction, rehabilitation or extension of basic social infrastructures.

Table 43: RELAC II

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full programme name** | *Relance de l'Economie et Appui aux Collectivités II* |
| **Short programme name** | RELAC II |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Gao, Timbuktu |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 10,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | January 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 10,000,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | LuxDev |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 44: RELAC II – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to developed income-generating activities | **2,256** |
| 2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management | **1,000** |
| 2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated | **233** |
| 1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported | **98** |

## PARSEC programme

The *Programme d'Appui au Renforcement de la Sécurité dans les régions de Mopti et de Gao et à la gestion des zones frontalières* (PARSEC) is implemented by Expertise France, and aims at improving security, the central state's control over its territory and borders, and the rule of law in the Mopti region. To this end, the programme supports Malian internal security forces, mainly law enforcement (police, gendarmerie and civil protection) to redeploy in a number of localities across the centre of the country. Activities implemented include, in particular, the provision of vehicles, adequate infrastructure (border posts, telecom networks) and specialized equipment to key security forces units deployed in targeted areas, as well as capacity building on training, communication and coordination between law enforcement forces inside the Malian security system.

Table 45: PARSEC

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full programme name** | *Programme d'Appui au Renforcement de la Sécurité dans les régions de Mopti et de Gao et à la gestion des zones frontalières (PARSEC Mopti-Gao)* |
| **Short programme name** | PARSEC |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Mopti |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 29,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | June 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 28,313,224 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | Expertise France |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 46: PARSEC – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights | **104** |
| 4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights | **17** |

## EJOM programme

The "Youth Employment Creates Opportunities at Home in Mali" (EJOM) programme is implemented by SNV in the Bamako, Koulikoro, Kayes and Gao regions of Mali. Its goal is to contribute to regional stability and the reduction of irregular migration through the creation of socio-economic opportunities in these regions. To this end, the programme trains vulnerable people (youth and women among returnees and host communities) in the horticulture, agricultural and handicraft local value chains, which have been identified as dynamic economic sectors in the targeted areas. The programme trains beneficiaries on innovative methods related to irrigation, fertilization, agricultural techniques and business models. In order to leverage the development of the entire targeted value chains, the project also funds promising projects elaborated by beneficiaries.

Table 47: EJOM

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full programme name** | Youth Employment Creates Opportunities At Home in Mali |
| **Short programme name** | EJOM |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Kayes, Koulikoro, Gao, Bamako |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 20,000,000[1] |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | December 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 20,000,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | SNV |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 48: EJOM – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to developed income-generating activities | **3,400** |
| 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development | **1,464** |
| 3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance | **401** |
| 5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted | **19** |

### 4.4.4. MALI AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Mali.

Table 49: Results achieved in Mali by EUTF common output indicator, December 2018[2]

| EUTF Indicators | At 31/12/2018 |
|---|---|
| 1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported | **153** |
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to developed income-generating activities | **16,109** |
| 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development | **2,758** |
| 1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved | **7** |
| 1.7 bis Financial volume granted to individual recipients | **€ 9,120** |
| 2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated | **244** |
| 2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service | **13,386** |
| 2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance | **114,264** |
| 2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance | **8,041** |
| 2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies | **10** |
| 2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management | **1,036** |
| 2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights | **18,401** |
| 2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery | **633** |
| 2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services | **71,966** |
| 3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported | **1,611** |
| 3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance | **10,708** |
| 3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created | **10** |
| 3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes | **1** |
| 4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights | **32** |

---

[1] Not including €1,000,000 co-financing by SNV and APEJ.
[2] Indicators not represented have no data to report so far.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights | **424** |
| 4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities | **601** |
| 4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported | **4** |
| 5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering | **12** |
| 5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened | **14** |
| 5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted | **22** |

## Indicator 1.1: Number of jobs created

No job was reported against indicator 1.1 in Mali as of December 2018. This can be explained as job creation is a long-term process, and although several programmes support MSMEs, income-generating activities or TVET and skills development trainings for Malians and specifically for returnees, it is too early to observe the effect of these activities on job creation.

## Indicator 1.2: Number of MSMEs created or supported

Figure 46: Share of MSMEs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.2), by type of support, in Mali, December 2018
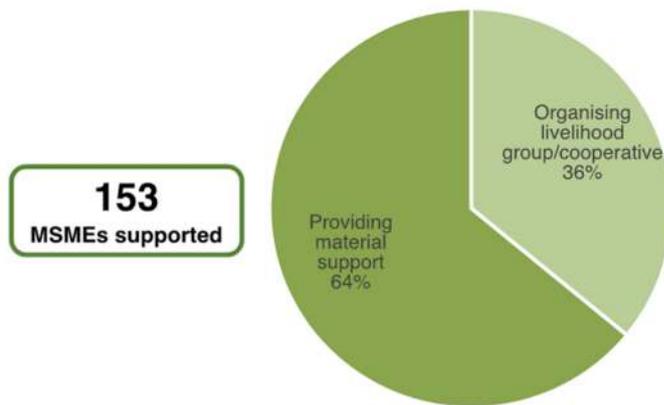


153 MSMEs have been supported (EUTF indicator 1.2): 64% through the provision of material and 36% by supporting the organisation of livelihood groups and cooperatives. Cooperatives are mainly community-based organisations operating in the agricultural sector.

## Indicator 1.3: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities

Figure 47: Number of people assisted to develop IGA (EUTF indicator 1.3) and share of beneficiaries, by gender and type of support, in Mali, December 2018
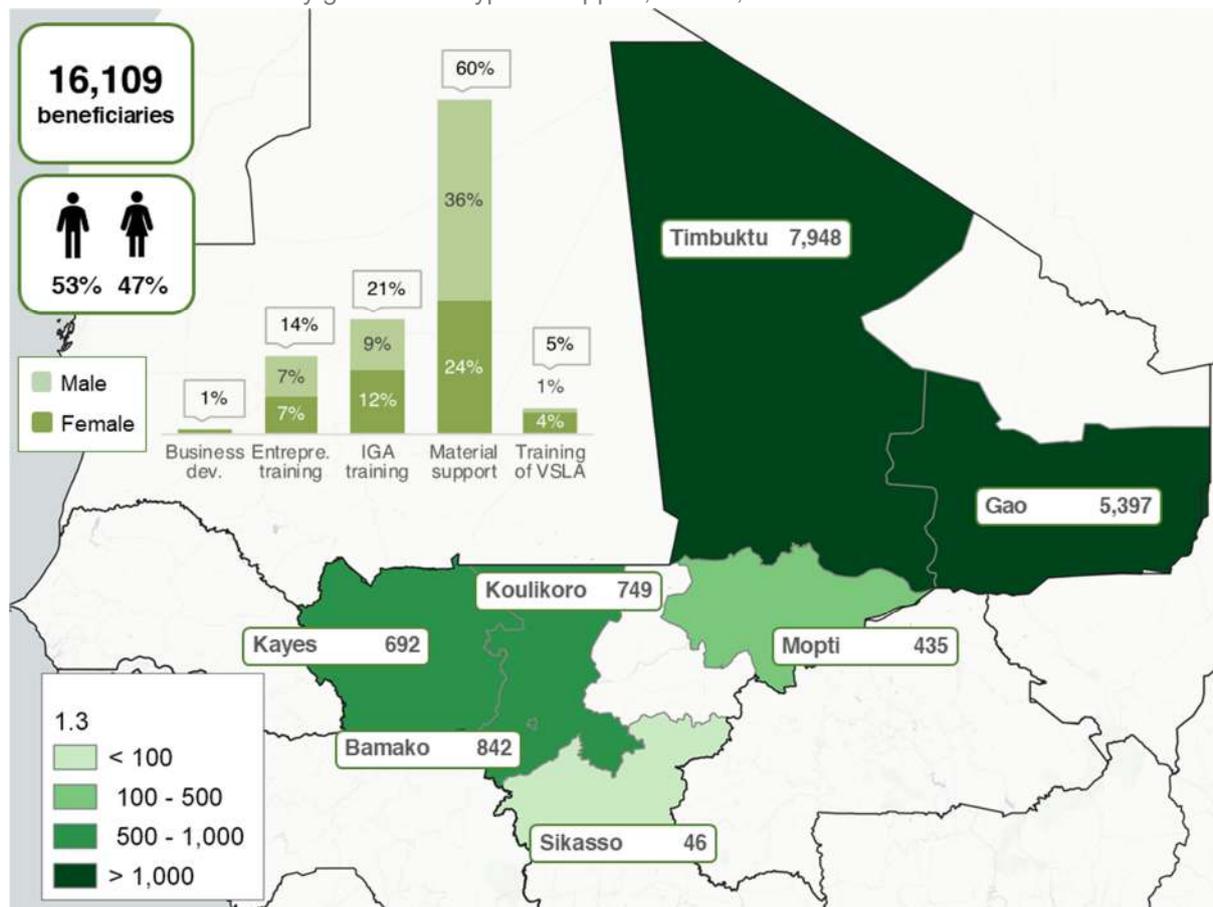


A total of 16,109 people received support to develop IGA (EUTF indicator 1.3). The support consisted mainly in the provision of material support / start-up kits for up to 9,737 beneficiaries (36% of total beneficiaries were men and 24% women). IGA trainings and entrepreneurship trainings respectively came in second (21% of beneficiaries, with a slight majority of women) and third positions (17% of beneficiaries evenly split between men and women). In Mali, material support refers to the provision of individual grants to start productive activities or the provision of tools and material, mostly for agriculture-related activities. IGA trainings focused on agricultural production and commercialisation, horticulture, and professional skills, while entrepreneurship trainings focused on entrepreneurship and administrative and financial management of cooperatives.

## Indicator 1.4: Number of people benefiting from professional training – TVET – and/or skills developments

In Mali, 2,758 people participated in TVET and skills development trainings (EUTF indicator 1.4). 1,293 individuals participated in TVET and 1,464 received skills development training in addition to TVET. In addition, one beneficiary received on the job training. Two thirds of the training beneficiaries are men and the trainings focused on cashew nut production, plant nursery management, cashew fruits transformation, waste management and horticulture.

**2,758 beneficiaries**

66%  34%

Male
Female

47%

36%

11%

53%

31%

23%

TVET

TVET and skills development
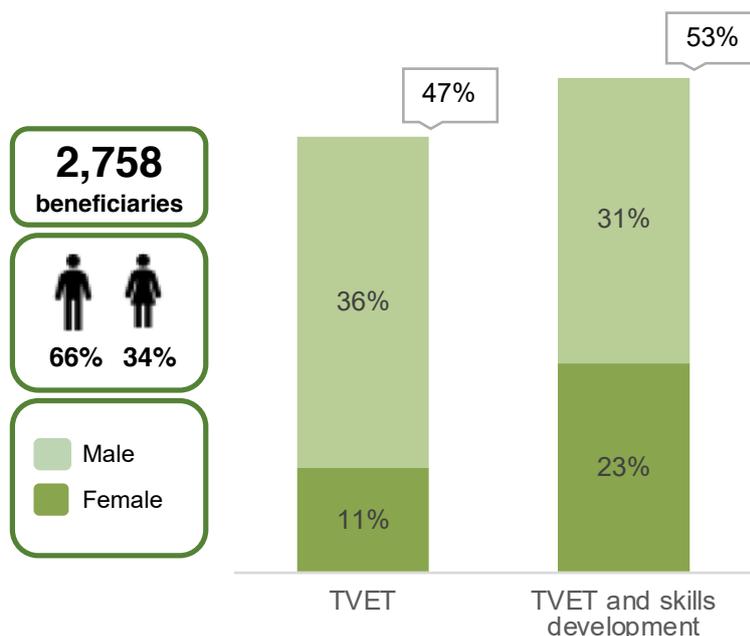
## Indicator 2.2: Number of people receiving a basic social service

Figure 49: Share of beneficiaries receiving support to access legal documentation as a basic social service (EUTF indicator 2.2), by age
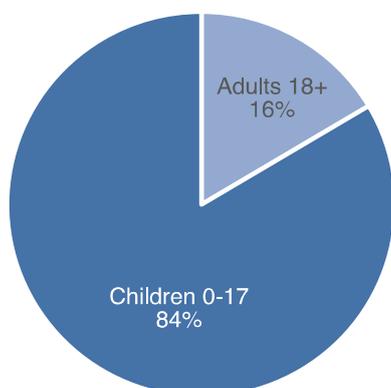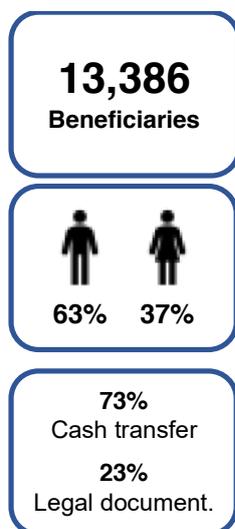
Figure 50: Share of beneficiaries of unconditional cash transfers (EUTF indicator 2.2), by region, in Mali, December 2018

**13,386 Beneficiaries**

63%  37%

**73%** Cash transfer

**23%** Legal document.



Adults 18+ 16%

Children 0-17 84%



Kidal 7%

Timbuktu 24%

Gao 44%

Mopti 25%
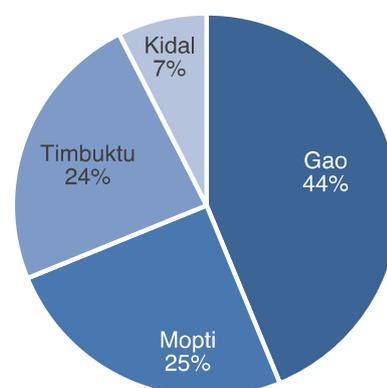
13,386 basic social services were delivered in Mali by EUTF-funded projects, almost two thirds benefitting men and one third women. Two types of services were delivered: unconditional cash transfers (to 9,743 beneficiaries) and support to access civil documentation (to 3,643 beneficiaries). A large majority of the individuals (84%) who received support to access to legal documentation are children. Support to access civil documentation is provided in Gao and Timbuktu only.

Cash transfers were delivered at household level and represent a crucial instrument to build vulnerable households' resilience to food-insecurity. Figure 50 displays the share of households benefitting from cash transfers by region. All the beneficiaries for this activity are in the north (Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu) or centre (Mopti) of the country.

## Indicator 2.3: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance

Figure 51: Share of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3), by age group and type of support, in Mali, December 2018
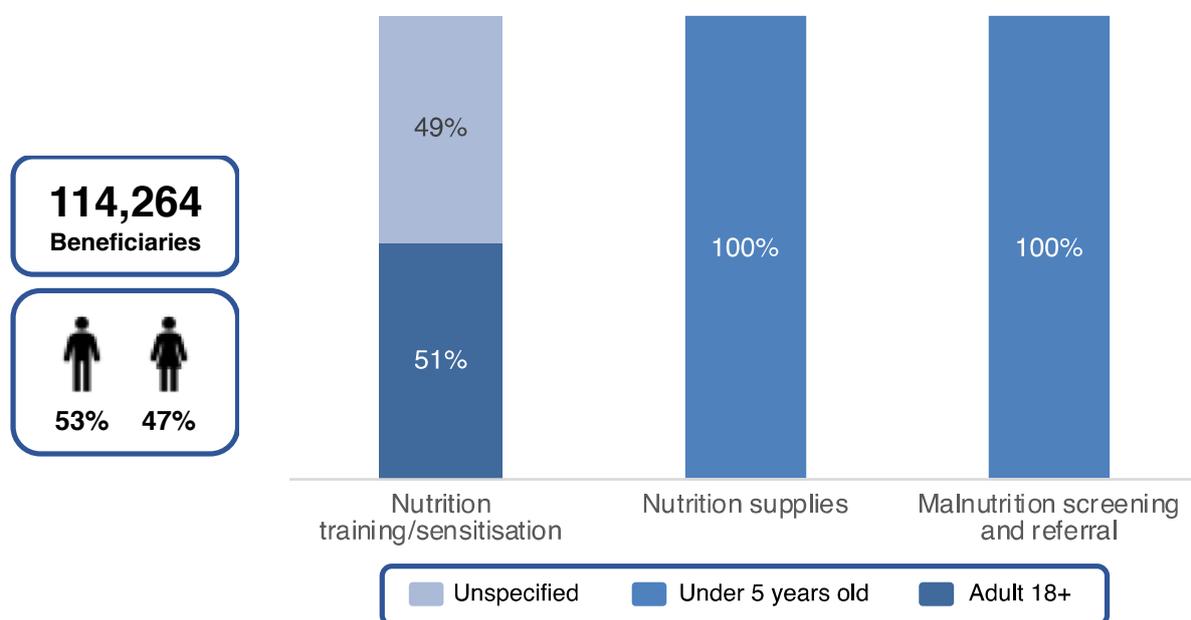


Overall, 114,264 people received nutrition support in Mali up to December 2018. A third of beneficiaries are men and two thirds are women. All the beneficiaries who received nutrition supplies and malnutrition treatment screening and referral are children under five, whereas half of nutrition trainings and sensitisation targeted adults. Overall, this indicator benefited almost evenly both sexes as female beneficiaries represent 47% of the indicator's beneficiary population and male 53%.

## Indicator 2.4: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance

Figure 52: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), by type of support
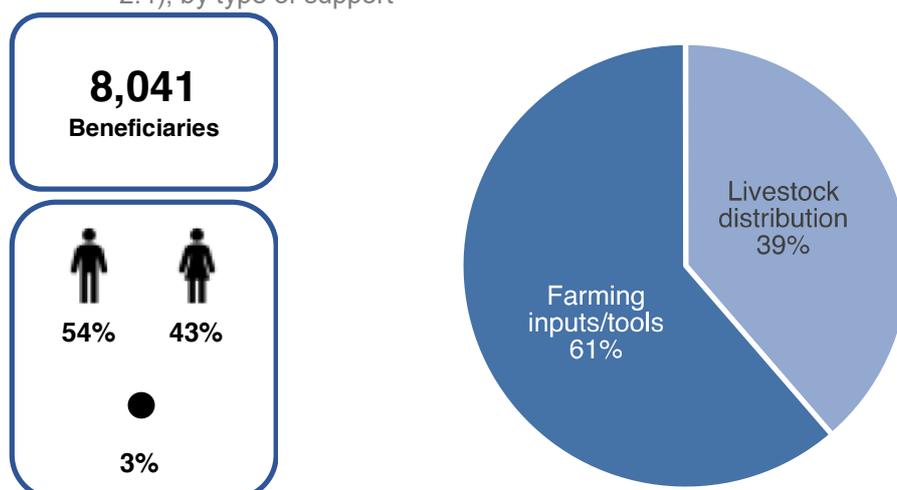


8,041 beneficiaries (54% men, 43% womer                                    lali up to December 2018, through distribution of livestock (39% of beneficiaries) and provision of farming inputs and/or tools (61% of beneficiaries). As part of the farming input provision, beneficiaries mostly received agricultural inputs, trainings on improved agricultural practices, as well as small tools.

## Indicator 4.2: Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights

Figure 53: Share of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2), by type of support, in Mali, December 2018

**424**
**Staff trained or equipped**

61%    1%

38%

| National security forces 75% | Local security forces 25% |

| Training 72% | Provision of equipment 28% |
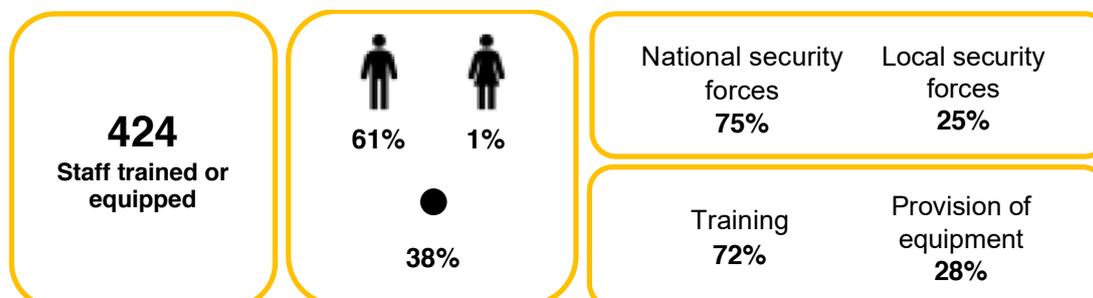
In Mali, EUTF-funded programmes contribute with 424 beneficiaries to EUTF indicator 4.2. A large majority of beneficiaries are men (61% of all beneficiaries) and 320 individuals (75%) belong to national security forces. The remaining 104 (25%) belong to local security forces. 304 beneficiaries (72%) were trained, and 120 (28%) received equipment. Although all trainings were related to security, different topics were tackled across projects (for example, civil protection, forensics, human rights and information management).

## 4.5.  MAURITANIA

### 4.5.1.  MAURITANIA'S PROFILE

Located at the crossroad of sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa, Mauritania is historically a country of intense and diverse migration dynamics. Over its history, significant unregulated patterns of seasonal and economic migration from other West African countries have supported the economic growth, more recently, filling gaps in the booming construction and infrastructure sectors.[1]

Figure 54: Mauritania migration map[2]
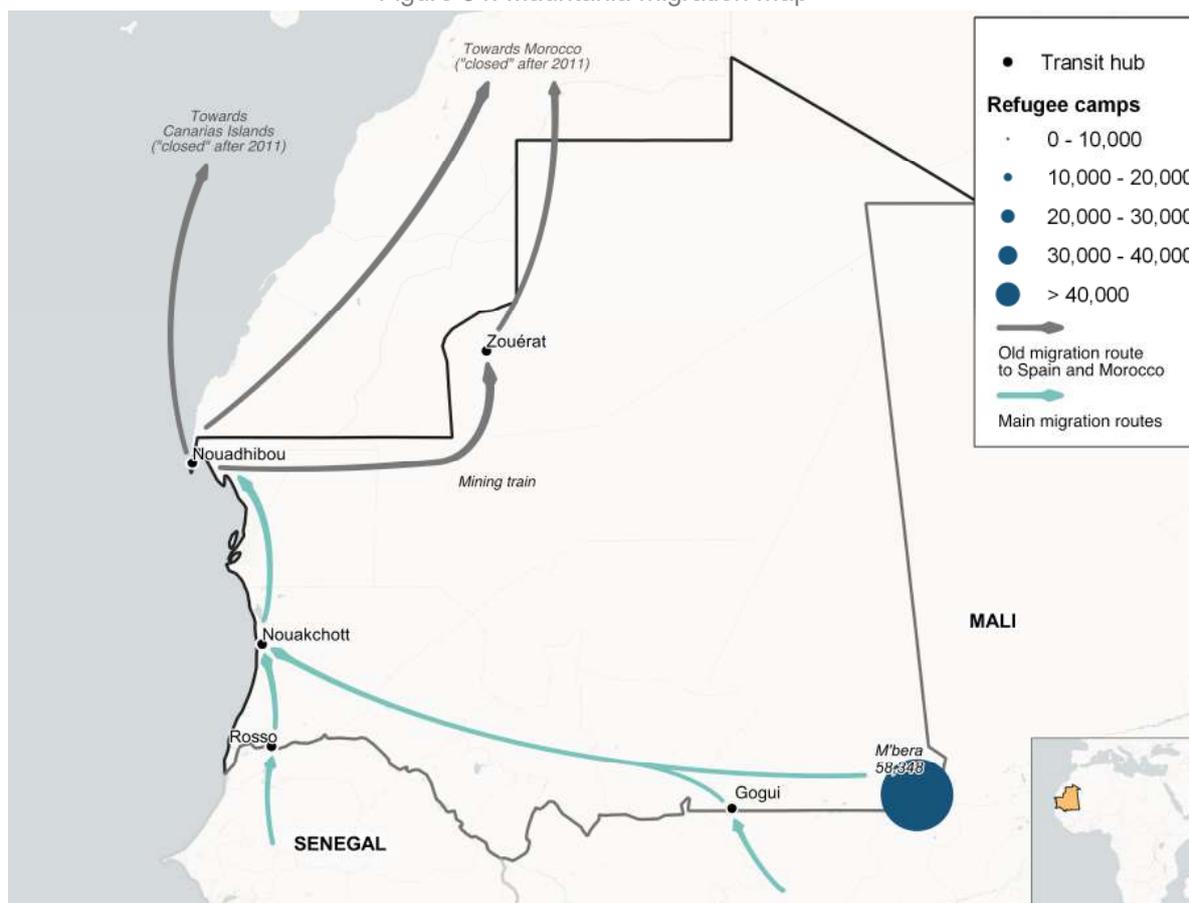


According to the last national census (2013), 47,180 Mauritanian citizens lived abroad (overwhelmingly young men under 35), around 70% of them in sub-Saharan Africa, 17% in Europe and 8% in North Africa.[3] At the same time, 81,589 foreign nationals were counted in Mauritania (2% of a population of 3.9 million in 2013).[4]

---

[1] Migration Policy Centre. *Mauritania – MPC Migration Profile*. 2013. Migration Policy Centre (MPC); Maastricht University. *Mauritania Migration Profile – Study on Migration Routes in West and Central Africa*. 2017. Maastricht Graduate School of Governance (MGSoG); Salem Z. « La migration irrégulière de, vers et à travers la Mauritanie : quelques aspects sociopolitiques ». 2010. *CARIM Notes d'analyse et de synthèse 2010/58*, Série sur la migration irrégulière.

[2] Sources: data on refugees: UNHCR 2019 / data on migration flows and main transit hubs: IOM DTM 2019, Choplin. 2010, Brachet. Choplin Pliez. 2011. ; Maastricht University. 2017.

[3] Office National de la Statistique - Bureau Central du Recensement (ONS-BCR). « Chapitre 6 : Migrations Internes et Internationales ». 2015. *Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat 2015 (RGPH)*, République Islamique de Mauritanie (RIM)

[4] Ba O., Choplin A. "Tenter l'aventure par la Mauritanie : migration transsaharienne et recomposition urbaine". 2005. *Autrepart*, 36(4), pp. 192 ; Office National de la Statistique - Bureau Central du Recensement (ONS-BCR). 2015. *op.cit.*

In the early 2000s, regional instability started impacting the government's relationship to its borders and informal population movement. In the aftermath of the 2005 attack on the Lemgheity military camp by Al-Qaeda affiliates and several other terrorist incidents, concerns over terrorist militants using Mauritania's northern border as a safe haven led the government to implement tighter security control over its main roads and border points.[1]

At the same time, Mauritania was quickly evolving into an important transit country on the Western Migration Route, with migrants attempting to reach Europe through the Spanish Canary Islands and Morocco. The Mauritanian government started cooperating with European governments to update its legal framework on migration and strengthen border controls in 2004.[2] The combined impact of partnership with Spain (joint patrols on land and at sea), the efforts by the Mauritanian state to curb irregular migration and the effect of the 2008 economic crisis in Europe rendered the route through Mauritania less attractive and irregular migration flows through the country dropped drastically.[3]

Nonetheless, Nouahdhibou still hosts significant communities of sub-Saharan migrants and, while departures from the coastal city have significantly decreased, the city still represents an attractive destination for economic migrants. In November 2018, there were 32,384 migrants in Nouahdhibou, 68% of whom were Senegalese and 14% Malian, according to IOM's estimates.[4]

As the 2012 crisis and subsequent conflict in northern Mali unfolded, tens of thousands of Malians crossed the Mauritanian border to seek refuge mainly in the Bassikounou area as the Mauritanian government kept an open border for asylum seekers and refugees. UNHCR counted 55,782 Malian refugees in the M'bera camp in December 2018, down from a peak of almost 100,000 at the height of the crisis.[5] The Malian crisis also disorganized traditional and informal cross-border flows of nomadic herders between the two countries.[6] Several humanitarian and development projects in the Hodh el-Chargui *wilaya* are now funded by the EUTF, acknowledging the significant impact of this crisis on Mauritania's southern region.[7] There are almost no IDPs in Mauritania,[8] but internal migration for economic reasons represents a significant migratory phenomenon, especially between the Nouakchott, Dakhlet Nouahdhibou and Tiris Zemmour *wilayas*.[9]

Table 50: Mauritania – Key facts and figures

**Overall migration data**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total population (2018)[10]** | 4,540,000 |
| **Number of refugees in the country (as of March 2019)[11]** | 59,753 |
| **Refugees stock as % of total population** | 1,35% |
| **Top refugee group by origin[12]** | Mali (98%) |
| **HDI Ranking [1 = High - 189 = Low] (2018)[13]** | 159 |

**EUTF data as of December 2018**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total funds committed so far** | €92,200,000 |

[1] Frowd P. "The field of border control in Mauritania". 2014. *Security Dialogue* 45(3), pp. 226-241
[2] Maastricht University. 2017. *op. cit.*; De Haas H. 2006. *op. cit.*
[3] Ba O. Choplin A. 2005. *op. cit.*; De Haas H. 2006. *op. cit.*; Maastricht University. 2017. *op. cit.*
[4] IOM, 2018, Matrice de Suivi des Déplacements (DTM), *Cartographie et profile des Migrants à Nouahdhibou*, IOM
[5] Migration Policy Centre. 2013. *op. cit.,* UNHCR, 2019, *Mauritania country profile*. Retrieved on UNHCR website
[6] Maastricht University.2017. *op. cit.*
[7] For more details, see the UNHCR Mauritania, AFIA projects in the section below.
[8] UNHCR, 2019, *Mauritania country profile*. Retrieved on UNHCR website
[9] Office National de la Statistique - Bureau Central du Recensement (ONS-BCR). 2015. *op.cit. – Wilayas refer to an administrative division, set below regions and above departments in the Mauritania's administrative divisions hierarchy.*
[10] UNDP. 2018. Op. Cit.
[11] *Mauritania country profile*. Retrieved on UNHCR website
[12] *Mauritania country profile*. Retrieved on UNHCR website
[13] Human Development Reports, HDI 2018 Statistical Update retrieved on HDR website

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total funds contracted so far** | €53,800,000 |
| **Number of programmes with committed funds** | 8 |
| **Number of projects contracted so far** | 10 |
| **Number of projects in report** | 5 |

## 4.5.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN MAURITANIA

The EUTF has set two main objectives for its activities in Mauritania: 1) preventing irregular migration and forced displacement and fostering better migration management; and 2) building a comprehensive approach to increase stability, security and resilience among the communities living in Mauritania. Thus, the EUTF seeks to:

- Create economic and employment opportunities for the youth and population at risk not to engage into irregular migration;
- Support national institutions to increase their capacities in terms of migration management;
- Strengthen international cooperation to facilitate the voluntary return of irregular migrants, especially through efforts in the implementation of a robust civil registration system;
- Prevent violent extremism and radicalisation of populations at risk;
- Fight transnational threats, terrorist activities and cross-border trafficking;
- Reinforce the resilience mechanisms of vulnerable communities through LRRD activities in regions with high irregular emigration rates and close to the Malian border.

## 4.5.3. EUTF PROGRAMMES IN THE REPORT – MAURITANIA

In Mauritania, five programmes (representing a commitment of €34.2M) contributed data to the MLS. The IOM project in the country which is part of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative is described in section 4.1. Regional projects above.

Note that data for EUTF-funded projects in Mauritania is partial and does not reflect the full extent of the programmes' achievements. The EU delegation in Mauritania, implementing partners and the MLS team worked together towards the inclusion of essential data for Mauritania in this report, and more data, better reflecting the projects' achievements in the country (including for the reporting period covered in this report) will be added in the next report.

Figure 55: Map of EUTF programmes in Mauritania (as of December 2018 and included in this report)
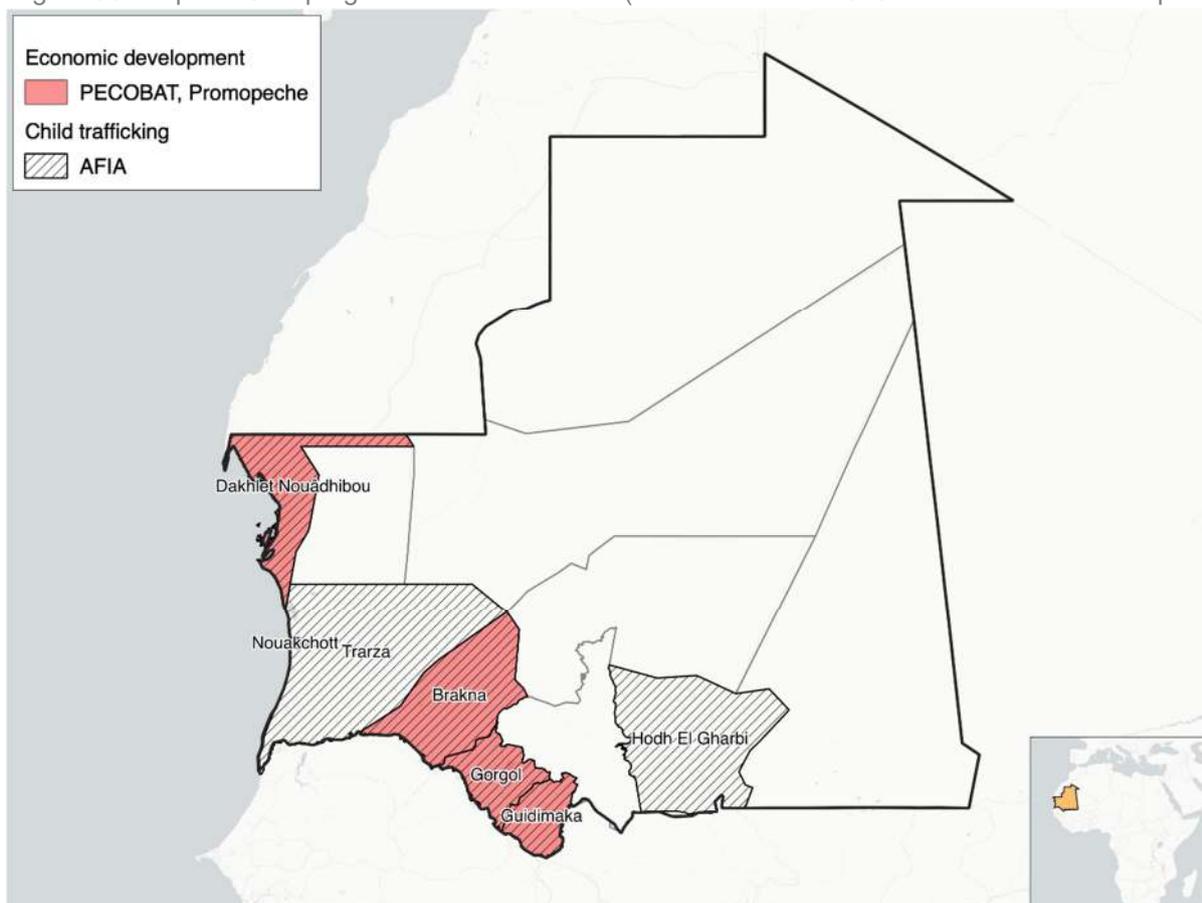


## PECOBAT programme

The *PECOBAT: Amélioration de l'employabilité des jeunes et des capacités des PME par le développement du sous-secteur du BTP* programme is a 40-months programme implemented by ILO in the south of Mauritania (Brakna, Gorgol, Guidimaka) aiming to increase security and local development through the provision of better economic opportunities for the youth. It specifically focuses on the use of green and locally sourced construction material. PECOBAT relies on one major instrument: the innovative "field schools" approach,[1] which involves a tailored and complementary set of trainings for each beneficiary and promotes a learning by doing method combining theoretical and practical teaching. In parallel, ILO is conducting capacity building of national authorities' staff and fostering partnerships between actors in public employment agencies and the private sector to promote the dissemination of the field schools method and ensure better socio-economic insertion of the youth after their training.

Table 51: PECOBAT

| Key facts and figures | |
|---|---|
| Full programme name | *Projet PECOBAT : Amélioration de l'employabilité des jeunes et des capacités des PME par le développement du sous-secteur du BTP* |
| Short programme name | PECOBAT |
| Location(s) of implementation | Brakna, Gorgol, Guidimaka |
| Total EUTF budget committed | € 3,200,000 |

---

[1] *Chantier-école* in the French denomination used by the programme.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | April 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 3,200,000[1] |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | ILO |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 52: PECOBAT – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development | **170** |
| 1.1 Number of jobs created | **46** |
| 2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery | **16** |
| 2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated | **4** |

## AFIA programme

The *Renforcement des capacités pour une meilleure gestion de la migration afin de protéger l'enfance migrante contre l'exploitation et la traite* – AFIA – programme is implemented by Save the Children in Mauritania. It aims to increase the protection of children in mobility against risks of exploitation and trafficking. AFIA's logic of intervention relies on four components: 1) supporting the government in the integration of child protection concerns affecting children on the move in the Child Protection National Strategy; 2) fostering better coordination at the regional level between all actors involved in children in mobility referencing and care mechanisms; 3) raising awareness among the population about the risks associated with migration and ways to protect children on the move; and 4) supporting capacity building of relevant governmental bodies through training and infrastructure rehabilitation and equipment. An emergency fund provides housing and emergency food, clothes and sanitary assistance for cases of children on the move identified locally.

Table 53: AFIA

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full programme name** | Renforcement des capacités pour une meilleure gestion de la migration afin de protéger l'enfance migrante contre l'exploitation et la traite |
| **Short programme name** | AFIA |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Nouakchott, Gorgol, Hodh el Gharbi, Trarzo, Brakna, Guidimaka, Dakhlet Nouahdhibou |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 3,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | April 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 3,000,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | Save the Children |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 54: AFIA – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights | **7,134** |

---

[1] Not including an AFD co-funding of €3.5M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management | **616** |
| 3.2 Number of migrants in transit, children on the move, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted | **144** |
| 2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery | **47** |

## Promopêche

*Création d'emplois décents et consolidation de l'emploi existant pour les jeunes et potentiels migrants dans le secteur de la pêche artisanale* (Promopêche) is an initiative carried out by the EU, GIZ, ILO and AECID in Mauritania to increase the sustainable management and exploitation of fishing resources in Mauritania. It does not represent a formal consortium but relies on a harmonised diagnostic and strategy by these four actors to better manage the halieutic resources of Mauritania in accordance with the Mauritanian national strategy for sustainable management of fishing and maritime economy. The initiative is based on a holistic approach on all steps of the fishing value chain and its national enablers: legal and normative environment, production, transformation, distribution and fish consumption habits. Promopêche consists of two EUTF-funded programmes. The first one is implemented by ILO and GIZ, and the second by AECID. Data displayed in tables 55 and 56 refer to the former, for which only ILO has provided data so far. AECID has not yet provided data for the latter.

Table 55: Promopêche

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full programme name** | Création d'emplois décents et consolidation de l'emploi existant pour les jeunes et potentiels migrants dans le secteur de la pêche artisanale |
| **Short programme name** | Promopêche GIZ/ILO |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Nouakchott, coastal regions of Mauritania |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 24,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | December 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 24,000,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 2 |
| **Main IP(s)** | GIZ, ILO |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 56: Promopêche – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service | **346** |
| 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development | **343** |
| 5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened | **13** |
| 4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported | **3** |

## CORIM programme

*Résilience pour la cohésion sociale et culturelle en République Islamique de Mauritanie* (CORIM) is a programme implemented by Expertise France and aiming to contribute to the stability of the Sahel-

Saharan strip and the security and resilience of the Mauritanian population, in particular its youth. More specifically, the programme aims at defusing violent radical ideology through dialogue and the economic and social reintegration of vulnerable people and at supporting the rise of a structured collective dynamic of Mauritanian civil society to prevent violent extremism.

Table 57: CORIM

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full programme name** | *Résilience pour la cohésion sociale et culturelle en République Islamique de Mauritanie* |
| **Short programme name** | CORIM |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Nouakchott |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 6,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | December 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 5,578,754 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | Expertise France |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 58: CORIM – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights | **42** |

### 4.5.4. MAURITANIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Mauritania.

Table 59: Results achieved in Mauritania by EUTF common output indicator, December 2018[1]

| EUTF Indicator | At 31/12/2018 |
|---|---|
| 1.1 Number of jobs created | **46** |
| 1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported | **200** |
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to developed income-generating activities | **4,773** |
| 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development | **718** |
| 2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated | **10** |
| 2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service | **346** |
| 2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management | **8** |
| 2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights | **7,134** |
| 2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery | **63** |
| 3.11 Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration | **9** |

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[1] Indicators not represented have no data to report so far.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3.2 Number of migrants in transit, children on the move, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted | **144** |
| 3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported | **949** |
| 3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance | **11** |
| 3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management | **5** |
| 3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management | **616** |
| 4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights | **302** |
| 4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights | **9** |
| 4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported | **3** |
| 4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported | **39** |
| 5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened | **15** |
| 5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted | **3** |

## Indicators 1.1: Number of jobs created, 1.2: Number of MSMEs created or supported, 1.3: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities

Figure 56: Overview of the number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1), number of MSMEs created or supported (indicator 1.2), number of people assisted to develop IGA (EUTF indicator 1.3), in Mauritania, December 201



| Number of jobs created (1.1) | Number of MSMEs supported (1.2) | Number of beneficiaries of IGA support (1.3) |
|---|---|---|
| **46** jobs | **200** MSMEs | **4,773** beneficiaries |
| **100%** Members of MSMEs | **100%** Organising livelihood group/ cooperative | 24%   76% |
| **100%** Youth | | **100%** Refugees |
| | | **100%** Material support |
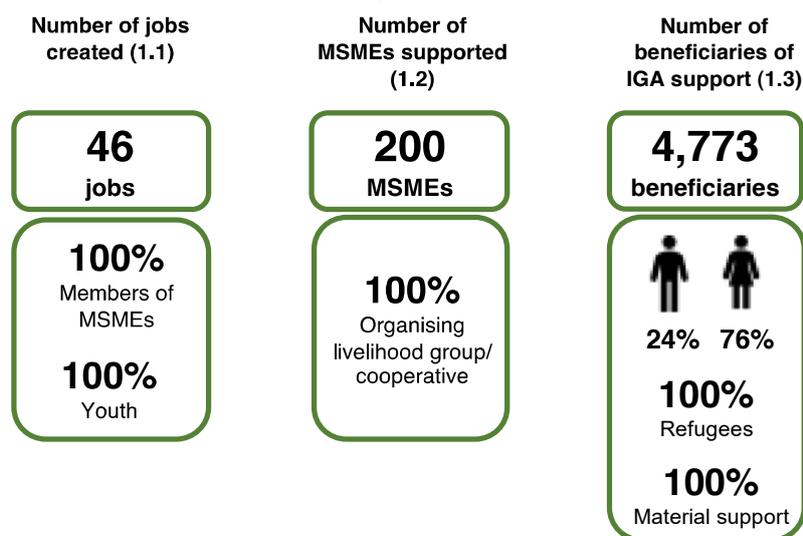
In Mauritania, EUTF-funded projects created 46 jobs, assisted 200 MSMEs and supported 4,773 people to develop IGA. Employment activities systematically targeted the youth, through assistance to MSMEs. The 200 MSMEs created and supported were based on local cooperatives and independent workers associations in the area of the M'bera camp.

All 4,773 IGA support beneficiaries are located in the M'bera area and are Malian refugees. They are mainly women (76%) and activities include access to agricultural inputs, provision of agricultural tools and initial funding for the development of personal agricultural projects. Whether the IGA were successful and resulted in jobs creation could not yet be assessed.

## Indicator 1.4: Number of people benefiting from professional training – TVET – and/or skills developments

Figure 57: Number of TVET and/or skills development beneficiaries (EUTF indicator 1.4), by type of support in Mauritania, December 2018

**718 beneficiaries**

**72%  22%**

**71%**
TVET and skills dev.

**25%**
TVET

- TVET and skills dev.  71%
- TVET  18%
- Dual education  8%
- Skills dev.  3%
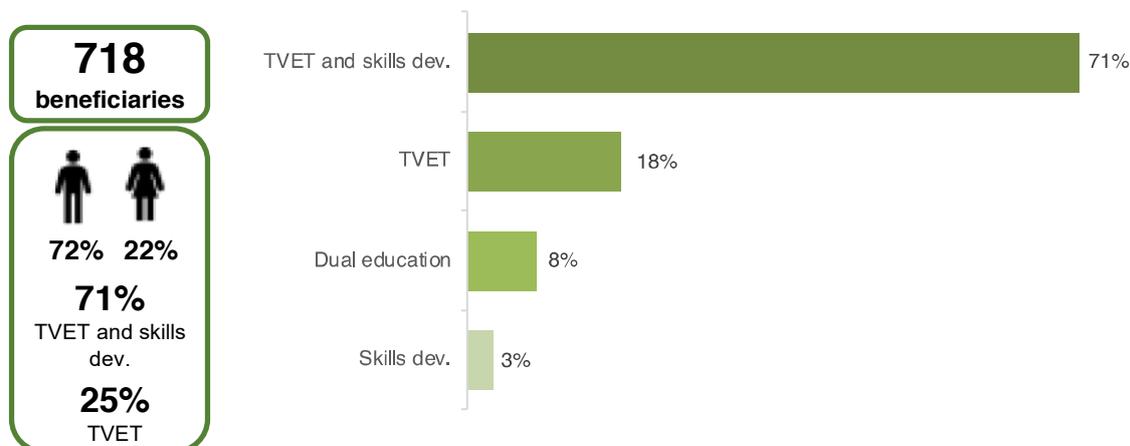
Three programmes in Mauritania have contributed to TVET and skills development activities (EUTF indicator 1.4), and trained 718 individuals. 510 beneficiaries (71%) received both TVET and skills development trainings, 129 received TVET alone (18%), and 21 (3%) only skills development trainings.[1] 58 beneficiaries (8%) received dual education, which includes TVET and internships. Youth working in the construction sector were trained on the use of locally sourced and sustainable material whereas trainings targeting professionals in the fishing sector focussed on skills development and sharing of best practices. In addition, scholarships were granted to refugees to attend university. All jobs counted under EUTF indicator 1.1 in Mauritania are the direct output of TVET activities carried out in "field schools": out of 129 graduates counted in EUTF indicator 1.4, 46 found jobs in local MSMEs.

## Indicator 3.7: Number of individuals trained on migration management

616 individuals were trained on migration management in Mauritania until December 2018, all trained on the protection of children in mobility. Most beneficiaries belonged to national security forces (41% were police cadets trained at the police academy) and national authorities (33%).

Figure 58: Share of individuals trained on migration management (EUTF indicator 3.7), by type of actor, in Mauritania, December 2018

**616** Individuals trained on migration management

- Justice officials 8%
- NGOs / CSOs 18%
- National security forces 41%
- National civilian institutions 33%

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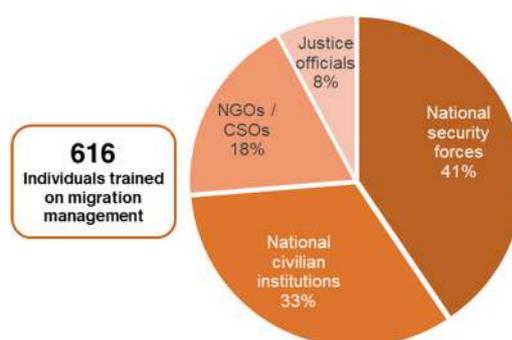
[1] Skills development includes training on life skills and financial literacy.

**Indicators 4.2: Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights programs**

302 beneficiaries were trained or assisted on security and conflict prevention. 260 (86%) belonged to national security forces. Of those 260 beneficiaries, 130 received military training and 130 received equipment through the GAR-SI programme. The remaining 42 beneficiaries were members of CSOs and NGOs who were trained on conflict prevention.

Figure 59: Share of staff trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2), by type of actor (left) and subject (right), in Mauritania, December 2018



**302**
**Staff supported**

50%   7%

Unspecified
**43%**

NGOs / CSOs
14%

National security forces
86%

Conflict prevention
14%

Security
86%
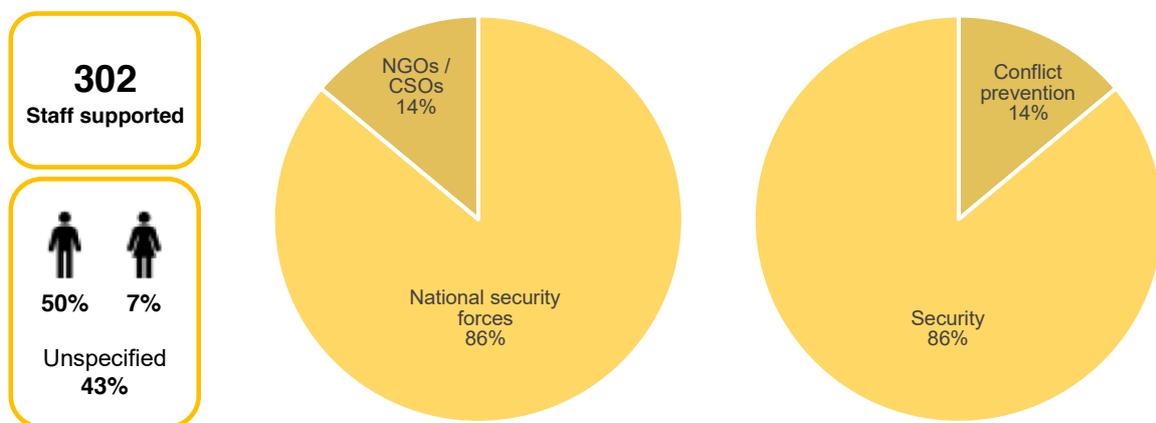
## 4.6. NIGER

### 4.6.1. NIGER'S PROFILE

Figure 60: Niger migration map
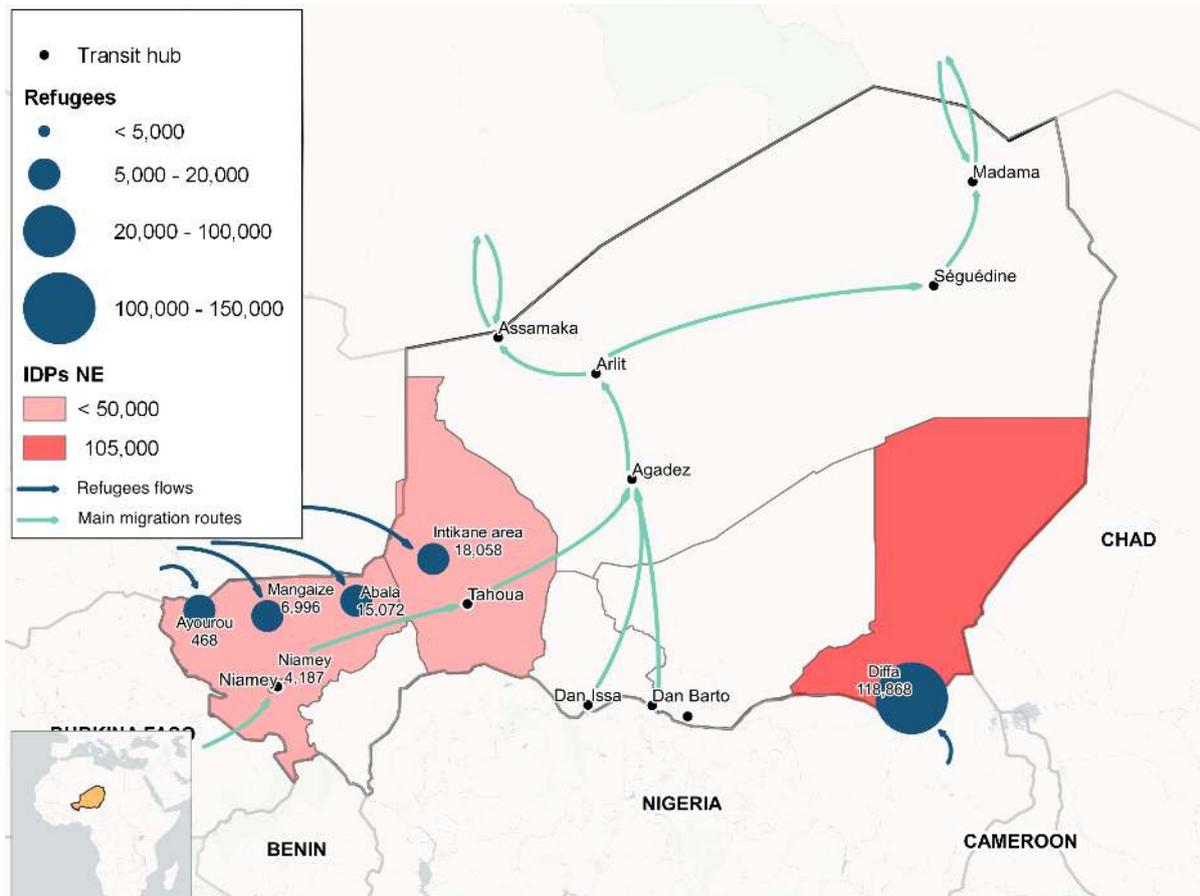


Niger is a major transit country in the Sahel and Lake Chad region. An estimated 1,500 migrants – both Nigeriens and foreign nationals – move across the country daily[1], following two major migration routes. Most migrants come from both West and Central African countries, before meeting in Agadez, where some go towards Dirkou and Seguédine on their way to Libya, and others to Arlit before crossing towards Algeria. Since the end of the 2000s, the closing of the routes going through Mauritania and Senegal and the outbreak of the Malian conflict in 2012, the Niger routes have become the only ones open to migrants from West and Central Africa to reach the North.

A vast, arid and landlocked country on the edge of the Sahara Desert, Niger is often ranked among the last countries of the Human Development Index, with a growing population of 22 million,[2] 44% of whom live under poverty lines[3]. The country, however, remains a relatively stable democracy in the middle of an unstable region thus hosting more than 160,000 refugees[4], the vast majority of whom come from Nigeria and Mali.

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[1] IOM. "Flow Monitoring Report". *DTM Niger.* December 2018. Retrieved at DTM Website.
[2] United Nations DESA/Population Division. "Total population of Niger*". World Population Prospects*. 2018. Retrieved at UN DESA/Population Division website.
[3] World Bank. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population). 2014. Retrieved at World Bank website.
[4] UN Data. Refugees in Niger by country of origin. 2016. Retrieved at UN Data website.

Niger is also seeing a steady number of returns and incoming flows in the north caused by the repatriation of Nigerien nationals from Algeria and the deterioration of the security situation in Libya which hampers seasonal migrations from Niger, while stricter control of migration at the borders of Niger as a result of the 2015 anti-smuggling law has left migrants stranded in Niger.

In addition, more than 170,000 people have been internally displaced by violence from Boko Haram and other terrorist groups, as well as droughts and natural disasters,[1] mainly in the border regions of Tillabéri, Tahoua and Diffa. A sharp increase of the number of IDPs since the beginning of 2018, due to insecurity in the regions bordering Mali, has led the government to pass protection laws in December 2018, in line with the Kampala Convention.

Agadez, a traditional commerce centre in the region, saw its tourism activity disappear after the Tuareg rebellions, and developed an economy mainly centred on migration and transit before such activities were outlawed in 2015. It is now struggling to overcome both security and economic challenges.

Table 60: Niger – Key facts and figures
**Overall migration data**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total population** | 22,311,000[2] |
| **Number of refugees and asylum-seekers in the country** | 166,093[3] |
| **Refugees and asylum-seekers stock as % of total population** | 0,74% |
| **Top 3 refugee groups by origin** | Nigeria, Mali, Chad |
| **Number of internally displaced persons in the country** | >170,000[4] |
| **Refugees who have left the country** | 1,078[5] |
| **HDI Ranking [1 = High - 189 = Low]** | 189[6] |

**EUTF data as of December 2018**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total funds committed so far** | €253,000,000 |
| **Total funds contracted so far** | €215,583,193 |
| **Number of programmes with committed funds** | 12 |
| **Number of projects contracted so far** | 17 |
| **Number of projects in report** | 11 |

Table 61: Niger – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities | **395,416** |
| 2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services | **169,184** |
| 3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration | **70,300** |
| 2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance | **65,081** |

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[1] UNHCR. "Niger becomes the first country in Africa to adopt a national law for the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons. *Press release*. December 2018. Retrieved at UNHCR website.
[2] Op. cit.
[3] Op. cit.
[4] Op. cit.
[5] UN Data. Refugees from Niger by country of residence. 2016. Retrieved at UN Data website.
[6] United Nations Development Programme. "Human Development Index Ranking". *Human Development Reports*. 2016. Retrieved at UNDP website.

| 3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported | **24,052** |
| --- | --- |

## 4.6.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN NIGER

Niger is an important partner for the EU on migration and security subjects and has been allocated 15% of the EUTF Sahel and Lake Chad's contracted funds.

In Niger, the EUTF priorities can be declined as follow:

i) Protecting migrants and offering them return opportunities, supporting the government's efforts to protect and support all migrants as well as supporting reintegration in the countries of origin;

ii) Improving economic opportunities and reducing the informal economy built around migration;[1]

iii) Supporting the efforts of the government to reduce trafficking and criminal networks;

iv) Supporting resilience projects for the displaced and host populations of the region of Diffa, which is greatly affected by violence from different armed groups.

## 4.6.3. EUTF PROGRAMMES IN THE REPORT – NIGER

In Niger eight programmes have contributed data to the MLS for this report. Two IOM projects are active in the country as part of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, have contributed to this report and are described in section 4.1. Regional programmes ci-dessus.

### ProGEM  programme

The programme *Renforcement de la gestion durable des conséquences des flux migratoires au Niger (ProGEM)* is implemented by GIZ in 17 communes in the Agadez, Tahoua and Zinder regions. The programme aims at supporting the community in analysing and responding effectively to the effects of migration on local development.

The programme has supported different concertation groups in order to improve dialogue and capitalisation on good practices at the local and regional levels. It also supported the creation of observatories meant to analyse and predict migration movements and consequences in the regions. The communes are then able to identify priority development projects to be implemented with the support of ProGEM, that will allow the economic development of the communes and the improvement of the resilience of the vulnerable populations.

Table 62: ProGEM

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
| --- | --- |
| **Full programme name** | *Renforcement de la gestion durable des conséquences des flux migratoires au Niger* |
| **Short programme name** | ProGEM |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Agadez, Tahoua, Zinder |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 25,000,000[2] |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | April 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 25,000,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | GIZ |

---

[1] In 2015, Niger passed an anti-smuggling law, criminalizing every aspect of the migration industry: *passeurs* as well as guides now risk 10 years in jail and a FCFA 5 million fine.
[2] Not including a €3.5M co-funding by the BMZ.

Table 63: ProGEM – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities | **35,000** |
| 2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services | **18,500** |
| 3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management | **462** |
| 2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery | **132** |
| 5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering | **37** |
| 3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management | **21** |
| 2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated | **20** |

## Pôles Ruraux programme

The *Projet d'appui aux filières agricoles dans les régions de Tahoua et d'Agadez (Pôles Ruraux)* is a programme implemented by the AFD, and co-funded by the EUTF (€30M) and the AFD (€37M). *Pôles Ruraux* aims at improving the conditions of agricultural production in the target regions, thus improving the population's food security. In Niger, the agriculture and livestock sectors contribute 40% of the GDP and more than 80% or the labour force is engaged in these sectors.[1]

The programme intends to first work on developing infrastructure and rehabilitating agricultural land to support agricultural production and the transformation of produce, in collaboration with the local authorities. The project also aims at facilitating the access of stakeholders in the agricultural sector to financial institutions. Finally, the project seeks to strengthen the different agricultural service providers in the target regions.

Table 64: *Pôles ruraux*

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full programme name** | Projet d'appui aux filières agricoles dans les régions de Tahoua et Agadez |
| **Short programme name** | Pôles Ruraux |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Agadez, Tahoua |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 30,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | April 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 30,000,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | AFD/*Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage*[2] |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 65: *Pôles ruraux* – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance | **63,857** |

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[1] World Bank, "Republic of Niger", *Systematic Country Diagnosis*, 2017, Retrieved at World Bank.
[2] Funds delegated to the AFD and project implemented by the *Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage*.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management | **4,645** |
| 2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery | **500** |
| 1.1 Number of jobs created | **395** |
| 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development | **27** |

## A-FIP programme

The programme *Appuyer la formation et l'insertion professionnelle des jeunes filles et garçons des régions d'Agadez et Zinder en vue de contribuer au développement socioéconomique de ces deux régions* (A-FIP*),* implemented by LuxDev, aims at developing vocational training opportunities for the young population of Agadez and Zinder, in collaboration with the government and local authorities.

A-FIP first seeks to strengthen the capacity of the relevant institutions at the regional level, mainly through training and support to the ministry dedicated to vocational training (MEP/T) in order to develop regional programmes. The second part of the project supports the renovation and improvement of TVET infrastructure, and capacity building of the youth in the target areas. A-FIP also works on improving access to funding for TVET graduates through support to micro-finance.

Table 66: A-FIP

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full programme name** | *Appuyer la formation et l'insertion professionnelle des jeunes filles et garçons des régions d'Agadez et Zinder en vue de contribuer au développement socioéconomique de ces deux régions* |
| **Short programme name** | A-FIP |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Agadez, Zinder |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 6,900,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | April 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 6,900,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 67: A-FIP – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development | **1,919** |
| 1.1 Number of jobs created | **240** |
| 2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights | **120** |
| 2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery | **22** |
| 5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened | **10** |

## Joint Investigation Team (JIT) programme

Implemented by the FIIAPP, the programme *Création d'une Equipe Conjointe d'Investigation pour la lutte contre les réseaux criminels liés à l'immigration irrégulière, la traite des êtres humains et le trafic des migrants* (JIT) aims at creating a joint team of Nigerian, Spanish and French policemen to investigate and stop criminal networks linked to human trafficking.

The programme trains Nigerien JIT policemen as well as other members of Nigerien security forces in their day-to-day activities through peer coaching and joint police work, based on a Memorandum of Understanding between the Nigerien, Spanish and French police services

In addition to the training component, the team has arrested 221 suspected actors of trafficking, and identified 33 international and national trafficking networks since it was launched.

Table 68: JIT

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full programme name** | *Création d'une Equipe Conjointe d'Investigation (ECI) pour la lutte contre les réseaux criminels liés à l'immigration irrégulière, la traite des êtres humains et le trafic des migrants* |
| **Short programme name** | JIT |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Niger |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 11,500,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | April 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 6,000,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | FIIAPP |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 69: JIT – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights | **45** |
| 4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights | **9** |
| 5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted | **2** |
| 5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened | **2** |

## AJUSEN programme

The programme *Contrat relatif à la Reconstruction de l'Etat au Niger en complément du SBC II en préparation / Appui à la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger (AJUSEN)* aims at supporting justice, security and border management in Niger by strengthening relevant institutions of the country.

An €80M budget support is dedicated to improving the financial capacity of the government to maintain peace and stability. In addition, the programme trains and supports Nigerien justice institutions and security forces. In particular, the security component of the programme supports the creation of training curricula and manuals for Niger's security forces, and trains members of eight different entities of the

interior security forces on a range of security, crime prevention and border management related topics. 849 people have been trained since the beginning of the project.

Table 70: AJUSEN

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full programme name** | *Contrat relatif à la Reconstruction de l'Etat au Niger en complément du SBC II en préparation / Appui à la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger* |
| **Short programme name** | AJUSEN |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Niger |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 90,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | June 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 79,998,300 |
| **Number of projects** | 3 |
| **Main IP(s)** | Government of Niger, Civipol, AFD |
| **Number of projects in report** | 2 |

Table 71: AJUSEN – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights | **849** |
| 4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights | **24** |
| 3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management | **4** |
| 4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported | **3** |
| 5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted | **1** |

## PAIERA programme

The *Plan d'actions à impact économique rapide à Agadez* (PAIERA) supports the population of Agadez in developing income-generating activities following the 2015 anti-smuggling law.

After a pilot phase which supported the reconversion of former migration actors and the vulnerable population of Agadez, the programme started supporting income-generating activities for the population of Agadez. A second component of the programme builds infrastructures. The third component focuses on developing craftsmanship in the region and organizing cultural peacebuilding and social cohesion activities. It has renovated 105 houses of the historic centre of the city of Agadez, which has been on the UNESCO World Heritage list since 2013.

Table 72: PAIERA

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full programme name** | *Plan d'Actions à Impact Economique Rapide à Agadez* |
| **Short programme name** | PAIERA |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Agadez |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 8,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | December 2016 |

| Budget contracted so far | € 7,300,000 |
| Number of projects | 3 |
| Main IP(s) | HACP, Karkara, CISP |
| Number of projects in report | 3 |

Table 73: PAIERA – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| 4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities | **360,401** |
| 3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration | **70,300** |
| 2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services | **20,465** |
| 1.1 Number of jobs created | **2,574** |
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to developed income-generating activities | **2,322** |

## Kallo Tchidaniwo programme

The programme *Renforcement de la résilience institutionnelle et communautaire dans la région de Diffa, Bassin du Lac Tchad, Niger* (*Kallo Tchidaniwo*) focuses on the resilience of the population of Diffa, a region highly impacted by armed groups violence, internal displacement, and the presence of Nigerian refugees.

*Kallo Tchidaniwo* (in English: "build together"), aims at supporting the construction of social housing for vulnerable communities and refugee populations. In addition to the people who will benefit from the houses once built, the project trains and employs workers from the communities and supports them to develop long term jobs and small enterprises.

Table 74: Kallo Tchidaniwo

**Key facts and figures**

| Full programme name | *Renforcement de la résilience institutionnelle et communautaire dans la région Diffa, Bassin du Lac Tchad, Niger* |
| Short programme name | Kallo Tchidaniwo |
| Location(s) of implementation | Diffa |
| Total EUTF budget committed | € 12,000,000 |
| Date at which EUTF budget was committed | December 2016 |
| Budget contracted so far | € 12,000,000 |
| Number of projects | 1 |
| Main IP(s) | UNHCR |
| Number of projects in report | 1 |

Table 75: Kallo Tchidaniwo – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development | **559** |
| 2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service | **230** |
| 1.1 Number of jobs created | **124** |

| | |
|---|---|
| 2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery | 70 |
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to developed income-generating activities | 60 |

### 4.6.4. NIGER AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Niger.

Table 76: Results achieved in Niger by EUTF common output indicator, December 2018[1]

| EUTF Indicator | At 31/12/2018 |
|---|---|
| 1.1 Number of jobs created | 4,071 |
| 1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported | 151 |
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities | 6,000 |
| 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development | 3,150 |
| 1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved | 1 |
| 2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated | 65 |
| 2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service | 7,916 |
| 2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance | 65,081 |
| 2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management | 4,680 |
| 2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights | 120 |
| 2.8 Number of staffs from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery | 889 |
| 2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services | 169,184 |
| 3.2 Number of migrants in transit, children on the move, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted | 2,295 |
| 3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration | 70,300 |
| 3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported | 24,052 |
| 3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management | 34 |
| 3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management | 542 |
| 3.8 Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration | 1,642 |
| 3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created | 2 |
| 3.11 Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration | 9,229 |
| 4.1 Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control | 10 |
| 4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights | 1,422 |
| 4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights | 46 |
| 4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities | 395,416 |
| 4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported | 2 |
| 4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported | 32 |
| 5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering | 41 |
| 5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened | 50 |
| 5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted | 4 |

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[1] Indicators not represented have no data to report so far.

## Indicator 1.1: Number of jobs created

4,071 jobs have been created by EUTF-funded programmes in Niger by the end of December 2018. As nearly half of these jobs were labour-intensive public utility work for infrastructure construction, two thirds of the created jobs benefitted =men (67%).

Figure 61: Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1) by gender, type of job, beneficiary type and type of support, in Niger, December 2018
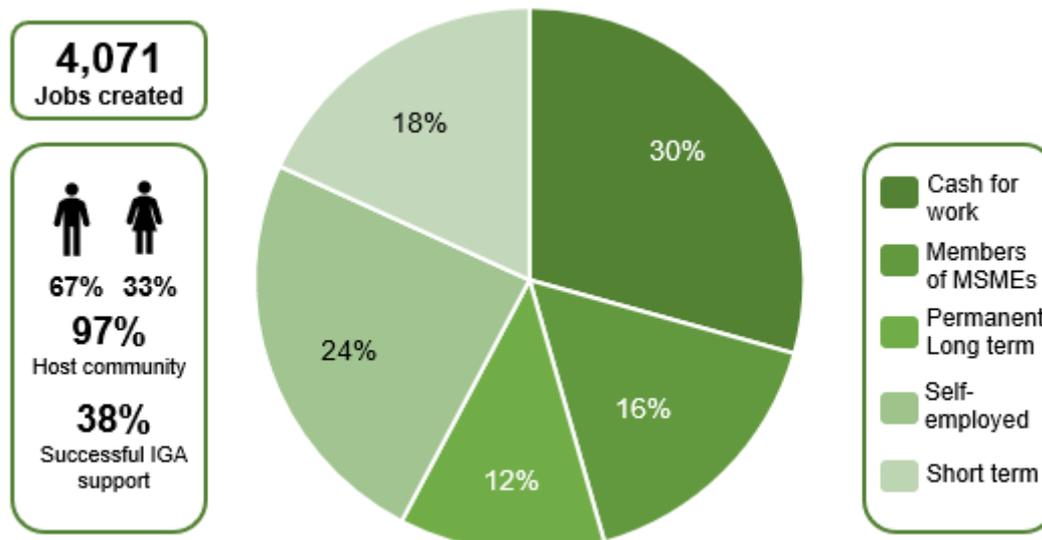


The main programme contributing to job creation in Niger is the PAIERA programme, which supports income-generating activities in Agadez. This partly explains the high proportion of members of the host community or population living on migration routes in this indicator (97%), as this project mainly targets Nigeriens and former actors of the migration sector.

## Indicators 2.4: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance and 2.6: Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management

Figure 62: Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management (EUTF indicator 2.6), by department, in Niger, December 2018
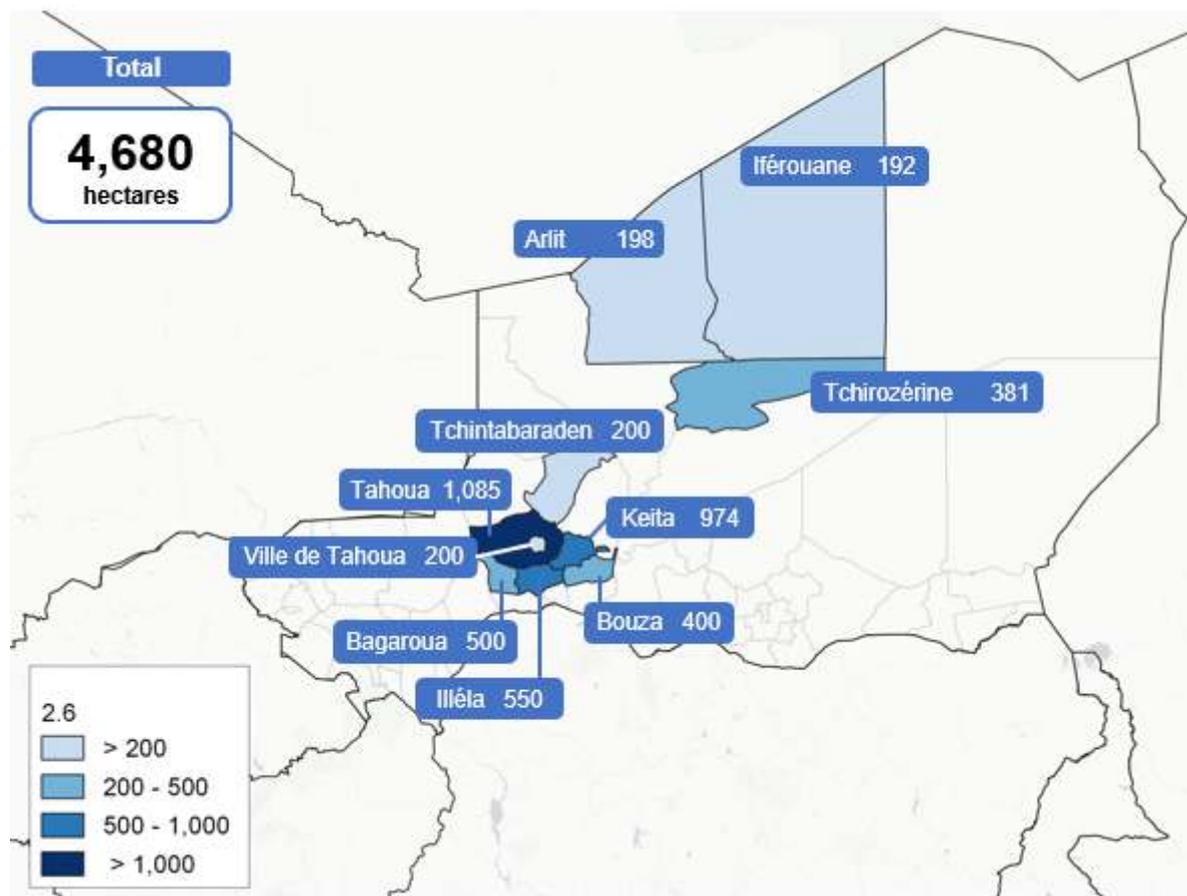


4,680 hectares of land have been improved and / or protected against floods by the *Pôles ruraux* and PAIERA programmes.

The 64,030 beneficiaries of these activities are counted under EUTF indicator 2.4 as improved land allows them to develop better agricultural activities and improve their food security. Beneficiaries reported by programmes tend to be heads of households, quite even in gender in this case, with 52% women reported. As these activities can only benefit landowners, all beneficiaries are Nigerien host community members. An additional 1,051 refugees have received in-kind direct food security-related assistance through the Refugees' resilience programme.

## Indicators 4.2: Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained, and 4.2 bis: Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights.

1,422 people have been trained or equipped on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights in Niger (EUTF indicator 4.2) by the AJUSEN, JIT, GAR-SI and WAPIS programmes. This includes 1,288 members of national security forces who were trained on a variety of topics ranging from petty crime to counterterrorism, either through training sessions, workshops or mentoring, and 134 who were given equipment.

46 institutions were reinforced out of which 40 were national security forces. 31 of these institutions were reinforced on security matters, while 12 were supported on border management.

Figure 63: Number of staff from government institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2), by type of support, in Niger, December 2018



| Total | 1,422 |
|---|---|
| Training | 1,243 |
| Provided in equipment | 134 |
| Workshop | 33 |
| Mentoring | 12 |

82%  4%  14%
70%
On security
100%
National security forces
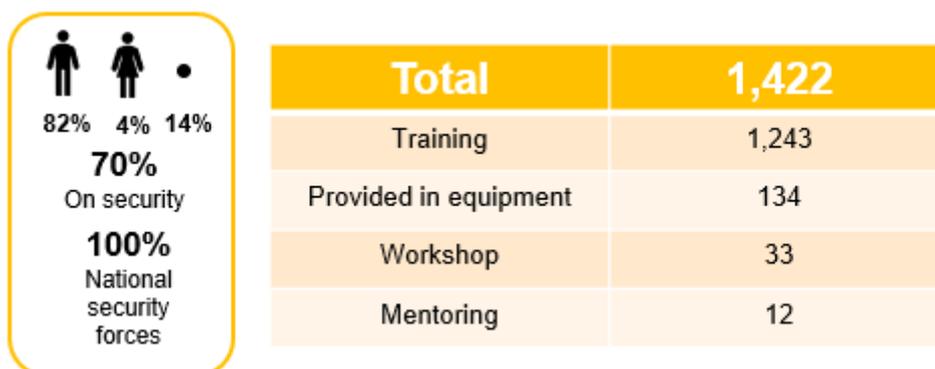
## Indicator 2.9: Number of people having access to improved basic services

In Niger, an estimated 169,184 people have been given access to improved basic services such as health, water, sanitation and education. Members of host communities represent 58% of the beneficiaries while refugees amount to 31%. Almost all those who were given access to education, health and water services have benefitted from the rehabilitation of existing social infrastructures: for example, 20% of people given access to basic sanitation services benefitted from newly constructed infrastructure while 80% benefitted from infrastructure expansions.

Access to health services has been improved for almost 100,000 people, 55% of whom were members of the host communities and one third refugees. 48,000 people have been given access to clean water. Access to sanitation services has also been a substantial contribution to EUTF indicator 2.9 with 25,000 people.

Figure 64: Number of people having access to improved basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9), by service and beneficiary type (in thousands), in Niger, December 2018
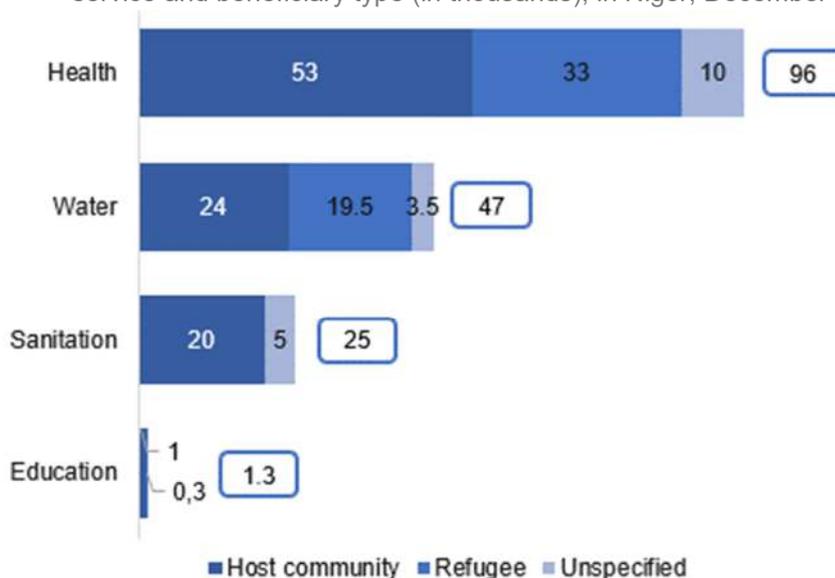
## 4.7. NIGERIA

### 4.7.1. NIGERIA'S PROFILE

With an estimated population of 196 million, Nigeria is Africa's most populous country. Despite abundant natural resources such as natural gas and oil reserves, the country's economic growth remains volatile and does not translate into a decline in poverty levels.[1] Over 60% of the population lives below the poverty line and has no access to basic services such as health or education.[2] Unemployment remains high, and in 2018, nearly 25% of the population was jobless.[3] One of EUTF's priorities in the country is thus to create economic and employment opportunities in regions of origin to prevent irregular migration and facilitate returns.

This fragile socio-economic context is one of the main drivers of migration. After Nigeria's independence in 1960, part of the Nigerian elite started leaving the country heading to the United Kingdom or the United States for educational or business purposes.[4] In the 1980s, rising political tensions and a stagnant economy fostered long-term migrations and thus strongly developed a culture of migration.[5] This allowed the creation of a large, dynamic and well-educated diaspora in the West, estimated to range from 18 to 20 million people.[6]

A large number of migrants started leaving Nigeria illegally to find economic opportunities in Europe, reaching a peak in 2016.[7] According to the EU, the country is the first source of irregular migration towards the continent in the Sahel and Lake Chad region.[8] Migrants can get caught in trafficking networks, especially women who get lured into prostitution by agents promising them jobs in Europe or are forced into sex work in transit points like Libya.[9]

Since the Boko Haram insurgency erupted in 2009, Nigerians also started migrating for security motives, fleeing to neighbouring countries like Chad, Niger, and Cameroon. As of December 2018, the number of Nigerian refugees in the three neighbouring countries reached 232,465 people.[10] Others also decide to flee to urban centres to gain relative security, thus increasing the number of IDPs in the country. In 2018, the number of IDPs reached over 1.9 million.[11] Only 37% of IDPs live in camp-like settings, mainly located in north-eastern Nigeria, where they still lack access to basic services such as health, sanitation, or food.[12]  Close to the Lake Chad Basin, the area is also grappling with a complex humanitarian situation characterized by severe food insecurity and malnutrition, and rising security tensions.[13]

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[1] Economic growth is expected to hover just above 2% in 2019 and over the medium term. The oil sector is likely to stagnate in the face of regulatory uncertainty, limiting investments in the sector. Agriculture may remain affected by conflicts and climate and weather events, World Bank, 2018
[2] ECHO, Nigeria Factsheet, retrieved at EU website
[3] World Bank, Nigeria Country Overview, retrieved at World Bank website
[4] Nigeria: Multiple Forms of Mobility in Africa's Demographic Giant, Migration Policy Institute, 2010, retrieved at MPI website
[5] Ibid
[6] IOM, Country profile Nigeria, 2014
[7] Ibid
[8] European Commission, 2019, retrieved at EU website
[9] Enabling a better understanding of migration flows and its root causes from Nigeria towards Europe, IOM, 2017
[10] UNHCR, Data portal, retrieved at UNHCR website
[11] UNHCR, Nigeria emergency, 2018, retrieved at UNHCR website
[12] Nigeria migration profile, Maastricht University, 2017
[13] EUTF priorities, 2016

Figure 65:Migration flows in Nigeria, December 2018
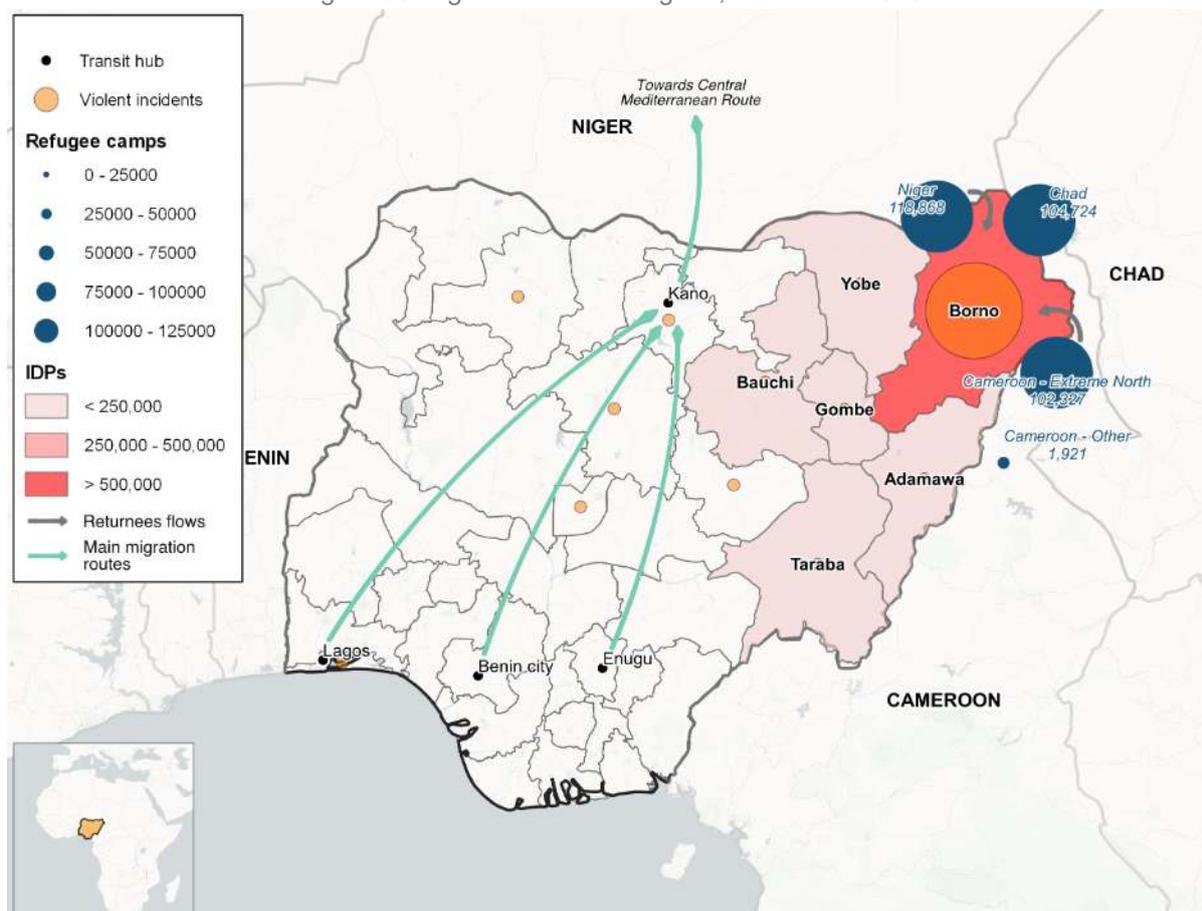


Table 77: Nigeria – Key facts and figures

**Overall migration data**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total population**[1] | 195,875,000 |
| **Number of IDPs in the country**[2] | 1,948,349 |
| **IDPs as % of total population** | 0,99% |
| **Number of Nigerian refugees in bordering countries**[3] | 232,465 |
| **Main asylum countries of Nigerian refugees**[4] | Niger (50%), Cameroon (44%), Chad (6%) |
| **HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low]**[5] | 157 |

**EUTF data as of December 2018**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total funds committed so far** | € 128,523,633 |
| **Total funds contracted so far** | € 76,123,633 |
| **Number of programmes with committed funds** | 6 |
| **Number of projects contracted so far** | 8 |
| **Number of projects in report** | 8 |

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[1] UNDP, 2018
[2] IOM, NEMA, 2019
[3] UNHCR, 2018
[4] UNHCR, 2019
[5] UNDP, 2018

### 4.7.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN NIGERIA

In Nigeria, the EUTF priorities are twofold: 1) to prevent irregular migration and especially forced displacement by creating economic and employment opportunities in regions of origin and; 2) to build a comprehensive approach for stability, security and resilience of vulnerable groups affected by insecurity and terrorist threats. Among the implemented programmes, four are resilience-driven (LRRD, ISING, SPS, RRR) and intervene primarily in Borno, where the very precarious security and human situations demand impactful actions. The MCN programme, which also intervenes mainly in Borno but with substantial operations in Yobe and Adamawa, on the other hand, mainly addresses SO4 (Improved governance and conflict prevention) with a particular focus on conflict management.

### 4.7.3. EUTF PROGRAMMES IN THE REPORT – NIGERIA

In Nigeria, six programmes (€129M committed funds, €76M contracted) have contributed data to the MLS. The IOM project active in the country, which is part of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, is described in section 4.1. Regional programmes above.

Figure 66: Locations of LRRD, ISING, MCN, SPS, RRR programmes in Nigeria, December 2018
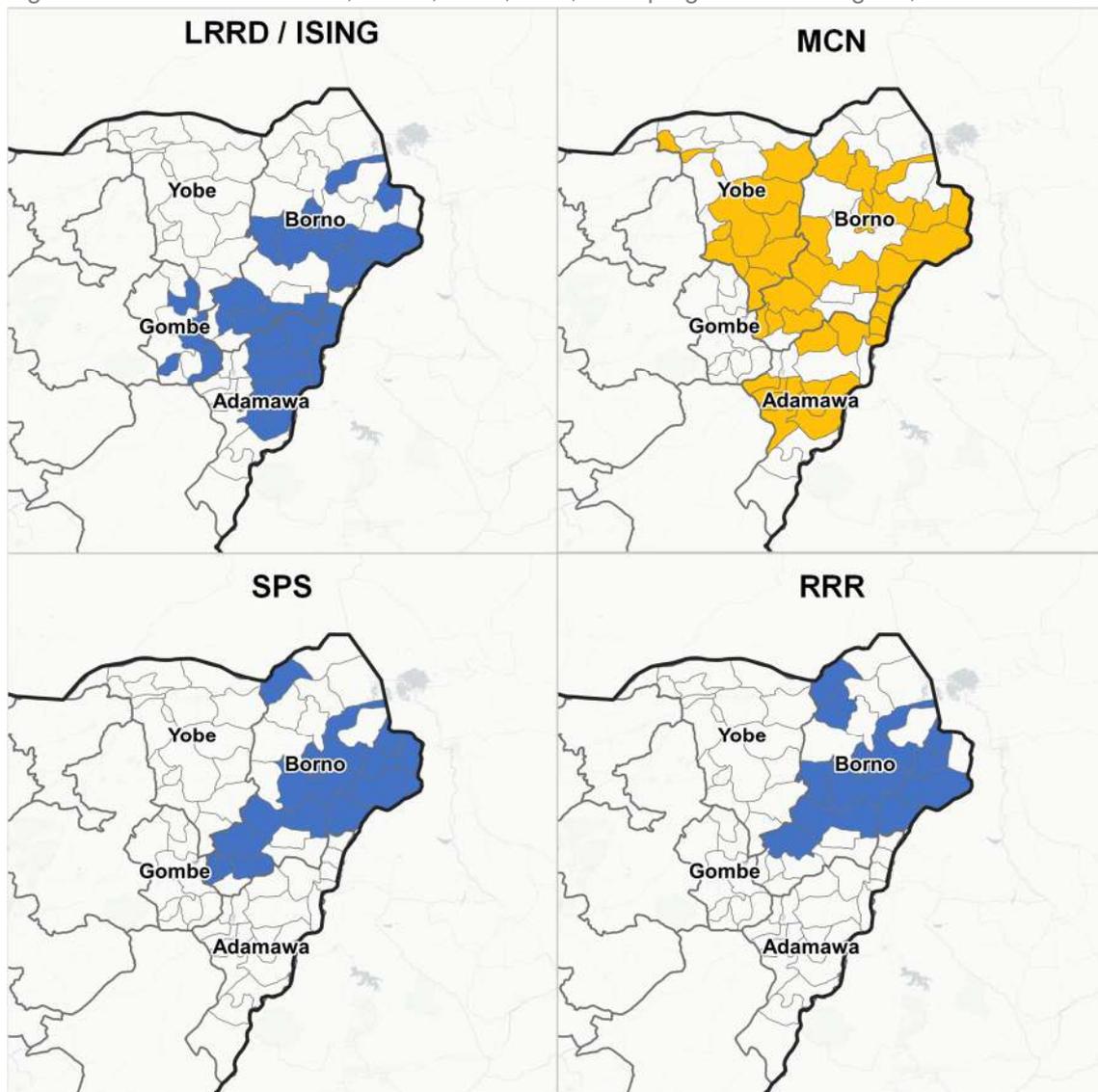
## LRRD programme

The "Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development and promoting the stability and safety of communities in displacement in North East Nigeria" (LRRD) programme was among the first to be approved by the EUTF SLC Operational Committee in April 2016. The general aim of LRRD is to promote stability and resilience in the north-eastern regions of Nigeria mostly affected by conflict and forced displacement. The programme, planned to be concluded by February 2019, was designed to improve access to basic services for vulnerable individuals and strengthen socio-economic recovery and sustainable livelihoods for IDPs, host communities and returnees. It has also been focusing on addressing the needs of youth at risk of criminality and radicalization and enhancing community safety and conflict mediation and resolution capacities. With an overall budget of €11.6M, the LRRD programme is composed of three projects led by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC).

Table 1: LRRD

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full programme name** | Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development and promoting the stability and safety of communities in displacement in North East Nigeria |
| **Short programme name** | LRRD |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Borno, Adamawa |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 11,623,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | April 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 11,623,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 3 |
| **Main IP(s)** | DRC, IRC, NRC |
| **Number of projects in report** | 3 |

Table 78: LRRD – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service | **117,316** |
| 2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights | **100,019** |
| 4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities | **10,380** |
| 2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance | **5,823** |
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to developed income-generating activities | **4,540** |

## ISING programme

The "Investing in the Safety and Integrity of Nigerian Girls" (ISING) programme is dedicated to improving the safety, livelihoods and personal agency (defined as the ability to make decisions and have autonomy) of adolescent girls in northeast Nigeria. Started in September 2016, it is due for conclusion in January 2019. ISING has targeted three major groups: 1) displaced (or at risk) adolescent girls aged 10 to 19 without access to services and resources; 2) adolescent boys and young men; 3) community leaders, government actors and service providers. By setting up safe spaces for young girls and boys, the project aimed at giving young girls the possibility to meet and learn life skills, reproductive health and financial literacy. This activity was of special relevance given a context where, during teenage

years, interactions become more and more restricted and girls are almost completely cut out from social networks.

Table 1: ISING

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full programme name** | Investing in the Safety and Integrity of Nigerian Girls |
| **Short programme name** | ISING |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Borno, Gombe |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 3,500,633 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | April 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 3,500,633 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | Mercy Corps |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 79: ISING – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service | **17,000** |
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to developed income-generating activities | **10,023** |
| 2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery | **979** |

## MCN programme

The British Council is implementing the programme "Enhancing state and community level conflict management capability in North Eastern Nigeria" (MCN), which is the longest programme in the country (48 months) and is endowed with the largest budget (€21M). MCN started in February 2017 and targets the governments of three federal states (Adamawa, Borno, Yobe), local government authorities, community leaders, security agencies operating at the community level – mostly the police, civil defence, vigilante groups, civil society groups and university research institutions. It aims to enhance state and community level conflict management capabilities in order to prevent the escalation of conflict into violence in a number of locations in north eastern Nigeria. The programme has five objectives: 1) strengthen community-level conflict management mechanisms; 2) enhance reconciliation and stability within communities, in particular those affected by displacement; 3) support women's involvement in peacebuilding; 4) enhance the reintegration of young men and women affected by and involved in insurgency and counter-insurgency operations; and 5) influence key decision-makers and opinion-formers through targeted research.

Table 1: MCN

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full programme name** | Enhancing state and community level conflict management capability in North Eastern Nigeria |
| **Short programme name** | MCN |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Adamawa, Borno, Yobe |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 21,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | April 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 21,000,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |

| Main IP(s) | British Council |
|---|---|
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities | **7,600** |
| 4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights | **3,432** |
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to developed income-generating activities | **800** |

## SPS programme

The programme "Strengthening Psychosocial Support, Mental Health, Reintegration and Protection Services for children in Borno, including children associated with Boko Haram" (SPS) implemented by UNICEF. It started in November 2017 and is due to conclude in February 2020. It seeks to strengthen resilience amongst conflict-affected children by strengthening the delivery of and access to community-based children protection services and mental health and psychosocial support services. The programme also supports the reintegration of boys and girls associated with armed groups through individual and family support and community dialogue to mitigate against the risk of secondary trauma resulting from rejection, stigmatization and violence by communities and families, and to reduce the risk of future radicalization.

Table 1: SPS

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full programme name** | Strengthening Psychosocial Support, Mental Health, Reintegration and Protection Services for children in Borno, including children associated with Boko Haram |
| **Short programme name** | SPS |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Borno |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 4,500,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | December 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 4,500,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | UNICEF |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 81: SPS – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service | **104,096** |
| 2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights | **14,205** |
| 4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities | **6,658** |
| 2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery | **1,033** |

## RRR programme

"EU Support to Response, Recovery and Resilience in Borno State" (RRR) is a FAO-led programme implemented in collaboration with WFP and UN Women. It started in December 2017 and is expected to be completed in December 2020. RRR is designed to enhance social protection through the creation of employment and the promotion of environment and climate-friendly livelihood opportunities (with a special focus on women, youth and vulnerable households) with the aim of increasing access to basic needs, significantly reducing malnutrition and strengthening resilience in communities affected by the insurgency.

Table 1: RRR

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full programme name** | EU Support to Response, Recovery and Resilience in Borno State |
| **Short programme name** | RRR |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Borno |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 20,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | May 2017 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 20,000,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | FAO, WFP, UN Women |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 82: RRR – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance | **32,160** |
| 2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service | **16,700** |
| 2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported | **12** |

### 4.7.4. NIGERIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 83: Results achieved in Nigeria by EUTF common output indicator, December 2018

| EUTF Indicators | At 31/12/2018 |
|---|---|
| 1.1 Number of jobs created | **3,591** |
| 1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported | **257** |
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to developed income-generating activities | **16,103** |
| 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development | **774** |
| 1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported | **984** |
| 1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment | **€ 13,961** |
| 1.7 bis Financial volume granted to individual recipients | **€ 4,923** |
| 2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated | **833** |
| 2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported | **12** |
| 2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service[1] | **255,445** |
| 2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance | **37,983** |

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[1] These include outputs providing individual households access to clean water supply and latrines, which could be counted under Indicator 2.9. They are counted under 2.2 because of small scale of the interventions which permitted to target families/individuals, thus allowing for precise data as opposed to the catchment populations covered in 2.9.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights | **114,224** |
| 2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery | **6,603** |
| 3.11 Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration | **8** |
| 3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance | **11,494** |
| 3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created | **5** |
| 4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights | **1,299** |
| 4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights | **126,300** |
| 4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities | **24,638** |
| 4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported | **9** |
| 5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering | **33** |
| 5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened | **19** |
| 5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted | **20** |

## Indicator 2.2: Number of people receiving a basic social service[1]

In Nigeria overall, 255,445 basic social services have been delivered to beneficiaries: mostly psycho-social assistance, followed by water, cash transfers, sanitation – latrines, medical treatment and legal counselling. Psycho-social assistance has been delivered predominantly in Borno (139,800 services) and Adamawa (30,900). Provision of water supply has been almost evenly split between Borno and Adamawa. Unconditional cash transfers were almost exclusively (99%) handed out in Borno to about 20,000 recipients. There are interesting dissimilar patterns in terms of gender and beneficiary types linked with the different types of basic social services provided by the various programmes:[2] while cash transfers and psycho-social assistance were given more to females, legal and counselling services have been mostly delivered to men. In terms of type of beneficiaries, vulnerable people / potential migrants have been the main target of cash transfers (98%), medical treatment (100%) and water (89%).

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[1] This indicator measures the number of services provided, meaning that if one beneficiary receives two different services, s/he will be counted twice.
[2] Among the projects who were able to disaggregate data.

Figure 67: Number of people receiving a basic social service (EUTF indicator 2.2), by basic social service and state (in thousands), in Nigeria, December 2018



255,445 services

35%    43%

22% Unspecified

■ Borno   ■ Adamawa   ■ Gombe   ■ Yobe
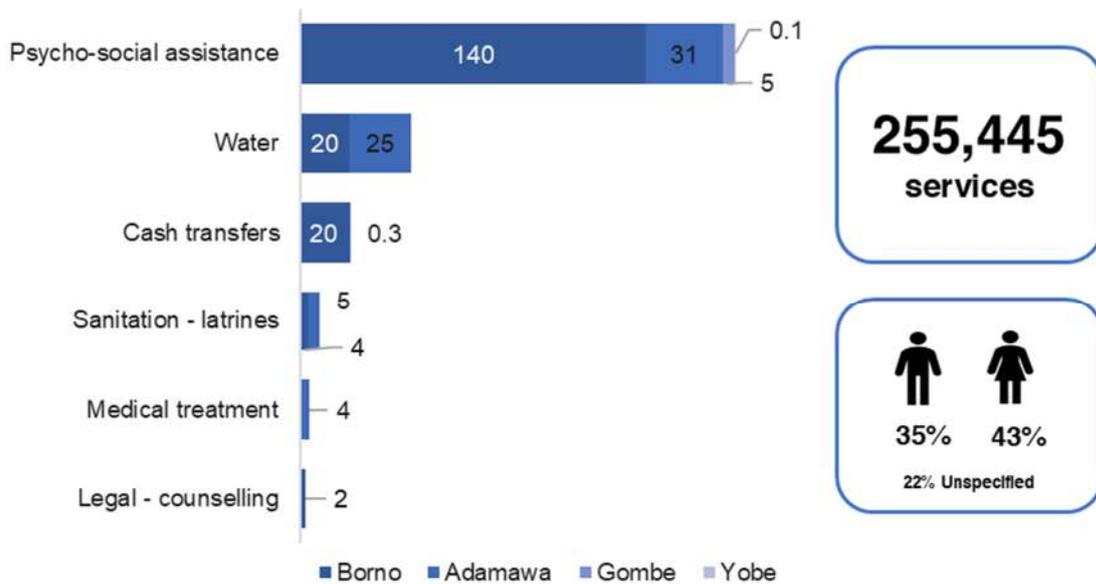
Figure 68: Number of people receiving a basic social service (EUTF indicator 2.2), by beneficiary type and gender, in Nigeria, December 2018
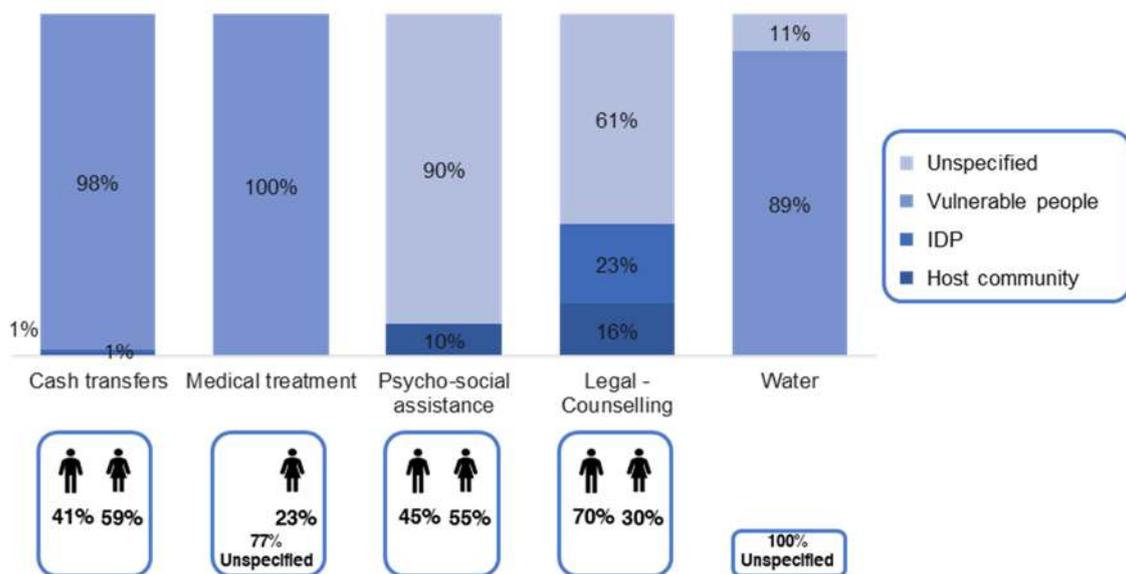


Unspecified
Vulnerable people
IDP
Host community

Cash transfers: 41% 59%
Medical treatment: 23% / 77% Unspecified
Psycho-social assistance: 45% 55%
Legal - Counselling: 70% 30%
Water: 100% Unspecified

## Indicator 2.8: Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery

Up to December 2018, EUTF-funded programmes in Nigeria trained a total of 6,603 individuals from local service providers to strengthen basic service delivery. The large majority of these (6,105) were community/volunteer service providers; 419 were service providers, while 70 individuals were individuals from local civilian institutions. Overall, 63% of them benefitted from capacity building in health, 15% in protection, and 9% in WASH.

In line with the special focus given to Borno by the EUTF, the state has seen the largest contribution to this indicator, with more than 60% of the supported staff (4,143 out of 6,603) located there. Adamawa represented a third of beneficiaries whereas interventions in Gombe were marginal (4%). While the programmes addressed a more variate and complete set of subjects in Borno (health, protection, WASH and other), activities in Adamawa focused mainly on health and WASH. Individuals in Gombe were solely trained on protection.

Figure 69: Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8), by state, subject and gender, in Nigeria, December 2018
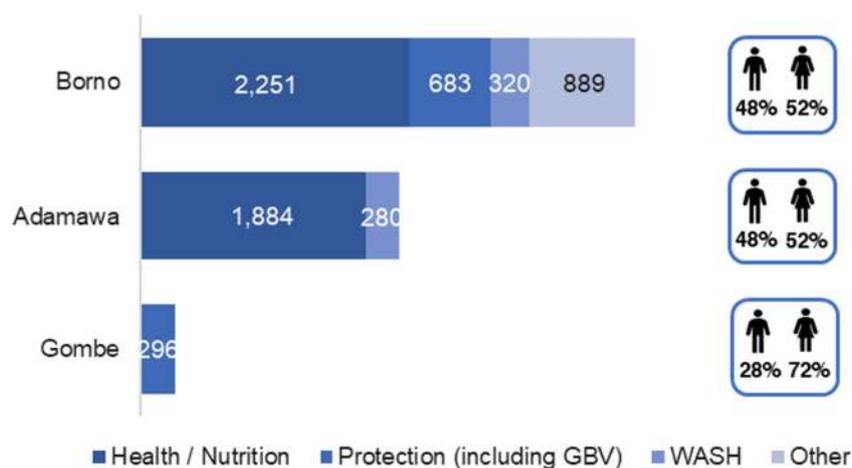


## Indicator 4.3: Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities

In total, 24,638 people have participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities in Nigeria, 59% of them in Borno. Moving further south, in Adamawa State, the programmes have reached approximately 7,000 people whereas about 3,000 participated in Yobe.

In terms of support type, the largest group of beneficiaries (34%) was reached through cross-community groups or activities. Awareness-raising activities reached more than 6,000 (26%) and slightly less than 5,000 (19%) community representatives were trained by the programmes. In all three states, operations largely targeted men with an overall proportion of more than three in four beneficiaries.

Figure 70: Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), by state, in Nigeria, December 2018
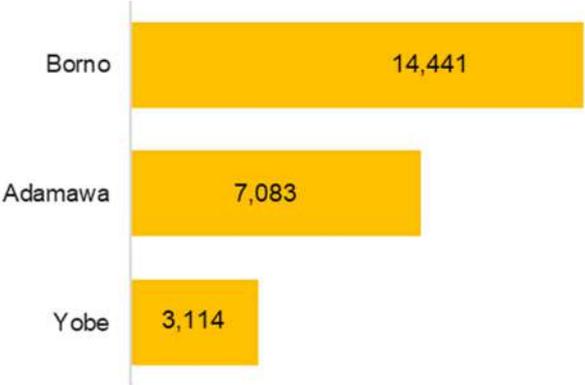


Figure 71: EUTF indicator 4.3, by support type, in Nigeria, Dec. 2018



- Cross-community groups or activities
- Awareness raising
- Training of community representatives
- Unspecified
- Other
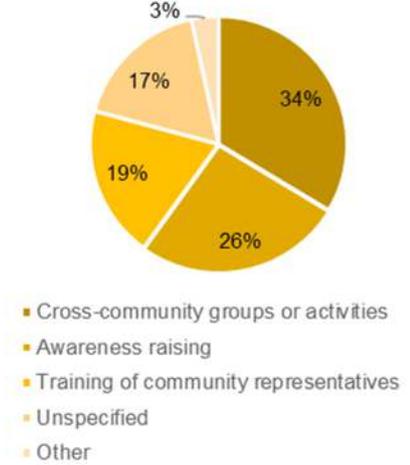
## 4.8. SENEGAL

### 4.8.1. SENEGAL'S PROFILE

Senegal is a country of origin, transit and destination in the regional and international migration context, but it is also characterised by important internal movements.

The main emigration regions are Matam, Diourbel and Saint Louis, respectively, towards Central Africa or Europe[1] and towards West African countries, whereas Dakar (region), Ziguinchor and Kedougou host migrants from the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Mali, attracted by economic opportunities linked to the exploitation of natural resources (forestry, fishery, mining). These are also some of the areas where migration management interventions funded by EUTF are being implemented.

Figure 72: Migration flows in Senegal, December 2018
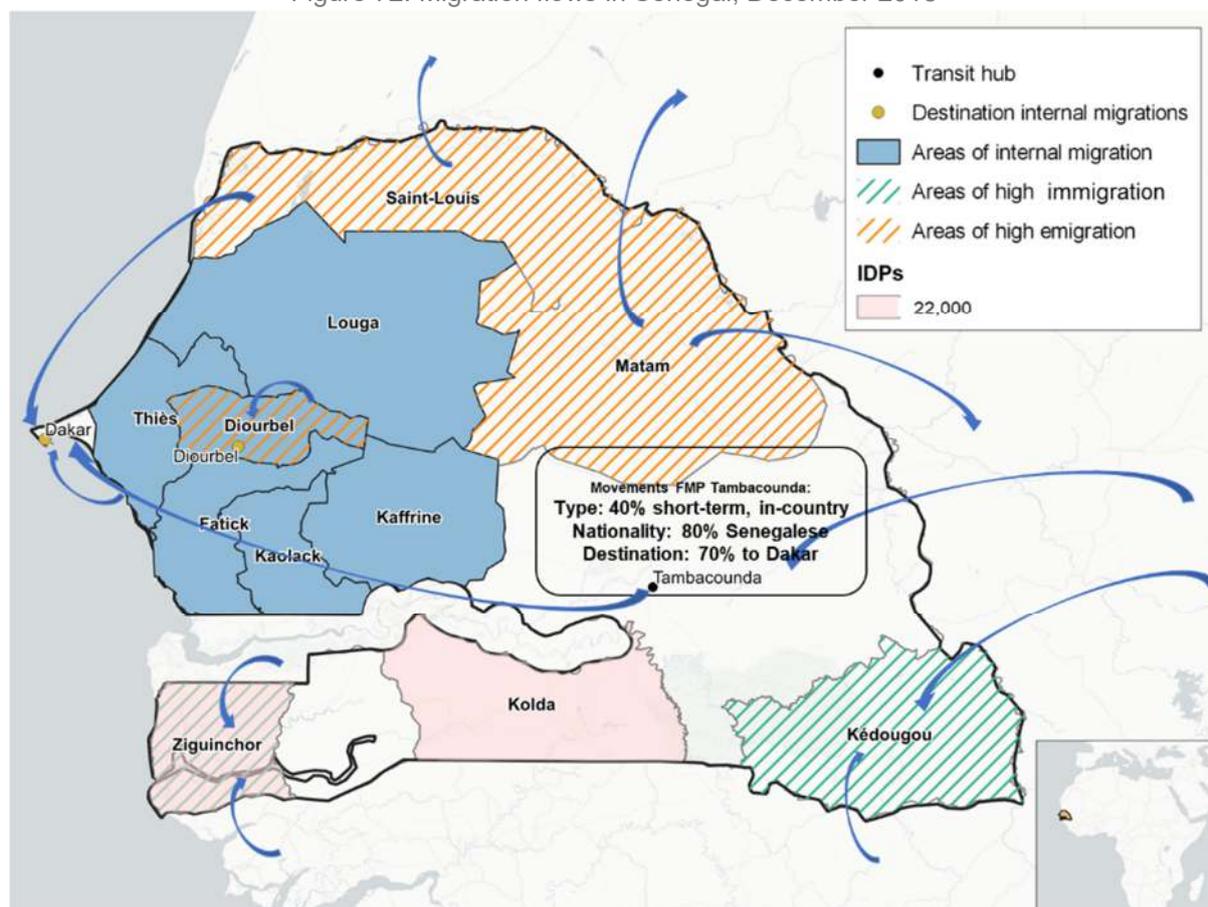


Senegal is also characterised by important country level migration flows: according to the IOM's Flow Monitoring Report for December 2018,[2] around 40% of observed movements (both coming from arriving in Senegal) are short term; almost 80% of the migrants observed at the Tambacounda Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) are Senegalese and 70% of the migrants passing through the FMP (being interviewed / observed) are headed to Dakar.

Since the 1990s, internal movements have significantly increased and are the manifestation of people's attempt to adapt to demographic pressure (2.96% yearly increase between 2010 and 2015), unemployment, climate change (drought) and restrictive European migration policies. The situation is

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[1] FAO, *Les migrations rurales dans la dynamique migratoire Sénégalaise*, 2018
[2] IOM, DTM, December 2018

particularly critical in Matam and in the eastern part of Saint Louis, where food insecurity has reached crisis level.[1] These areas are in fact particularly targeted by EUTF-funded resilience, nutrition and food security interventions. Internal migration is mainly seasonal or temporary / short term (within the "*bassin arachidier*"[2] area and towards Diourbel, an important religious centre), but movements to the Dakar region (usually long term migration towards the economic centre) have also increased: in 2015, the migratory balance was 68,000.[3] The EUTF is currently implementing interventions aiming at creating rural employment within this area of seasonal migration.

More and more Senegalese living abroad (in Europe or in Africa) wish to come back to their home country, either because of the many difficulties encountered in European or other African host countries[4] or, as part of the diaspora community, to contribute to their country's development.

Considering the stability of the country, IDPs or refugee figures are relatively less significant than in other countries in the region, and there is no refugee camp. Data from 2017 refers to around 22,000 IDPs[5] in the Casamance region (Ziguinchor and Kolda), and at the end of 2018, an estimated 14,349 refugees were reported.[6]

Table 84: Senegal – Key facts and figures

**Overall migration data**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total population**[7] | 15,850,567 |
| **Number of refugees in the country**[8] | 14,349 |
| **Refugees as % of total population** | 0.0009% |
| **Number of IDPs in the country**[9] | 22,000 |
| **Emigrants who left the country (net migration rate)**[10] | -1.4 |
| **Top 3 refugee groups by country of origin** | Mauritania (98.3%), Central African Rep. (1.2%), Others (0.5%) |
| **HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low]**[11] | 164 |

**EUTF data as of December 2018**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total funds committed so far** | €170,803,200 |
| **Total funds contracted so far** | €129.535,760 |
| **Number of programmes with committed funds** | 10 |
| **Number of projects contracted so far** | 16 |
| **Number of projects in report** | 11 |

## 4.8.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN SENEGAL

As mentioned above, Senegal is characterised mainly by economic migrations. Migrants either come from neighbouring countries attracted by the Senegalese economy or leave Senegal looking for better economic opportunities (mostly in Europe). The EUTF seeks to address the root causes of irregular migration in Senegal dedicating most of its funding to SO1 (Greater economic and employment

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[1] OCHA, Sahel, Overview of humanitarian needs and requirements, 2018
[2] The so called "*bassin arachidier*" includes the northern areas of Thiès, Diourbel and southern Louga, as well as Fatick, Kaolack, Kaffrine.
[3] Ibid, FAO
[4] Description of action, SAH-SN-06-01
[5] IDMC, Senegal, Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID 2018). The primary source for this estimate is OCHA, which has published the estimate of 24,000 IDPs on multiple occasions since 2009. Neither OCHA, UNHCR, or the *Ministère de l'intérieur et de la sécurité publique* have provided any updates on this figure since then.
[6] UNHCR, April 2019
[7] World Bank, 2017
[8] Ibid, UNHCR
[9] Ibid, IDMC
[10] UNDP, 2018
[11] Ibid, UNDP

opportunities) and SO2 (Strengthening the resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people), with the aim of creating job opportunities, household resilience and economic opportunities (value chains, professional training, income generating activities, attracting investments from the Senegalese diaspora, etc.) for local populations and refugees alike. The EUTF level of effort in these areas is illustrated by the figures for indicators (in order of magnitude) 1.3 (Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities), 1.4 (Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development), and 1.1 (Number of jobs created).

Figure 73 below provides a snapshot of three programmes' interventions by location.

Figure 73: Implementation locations of PARERBA, *Développer l'emploi au Sénégal* (DES), RSAN Matam and Yellitaare projects, in Senegal, December 2018
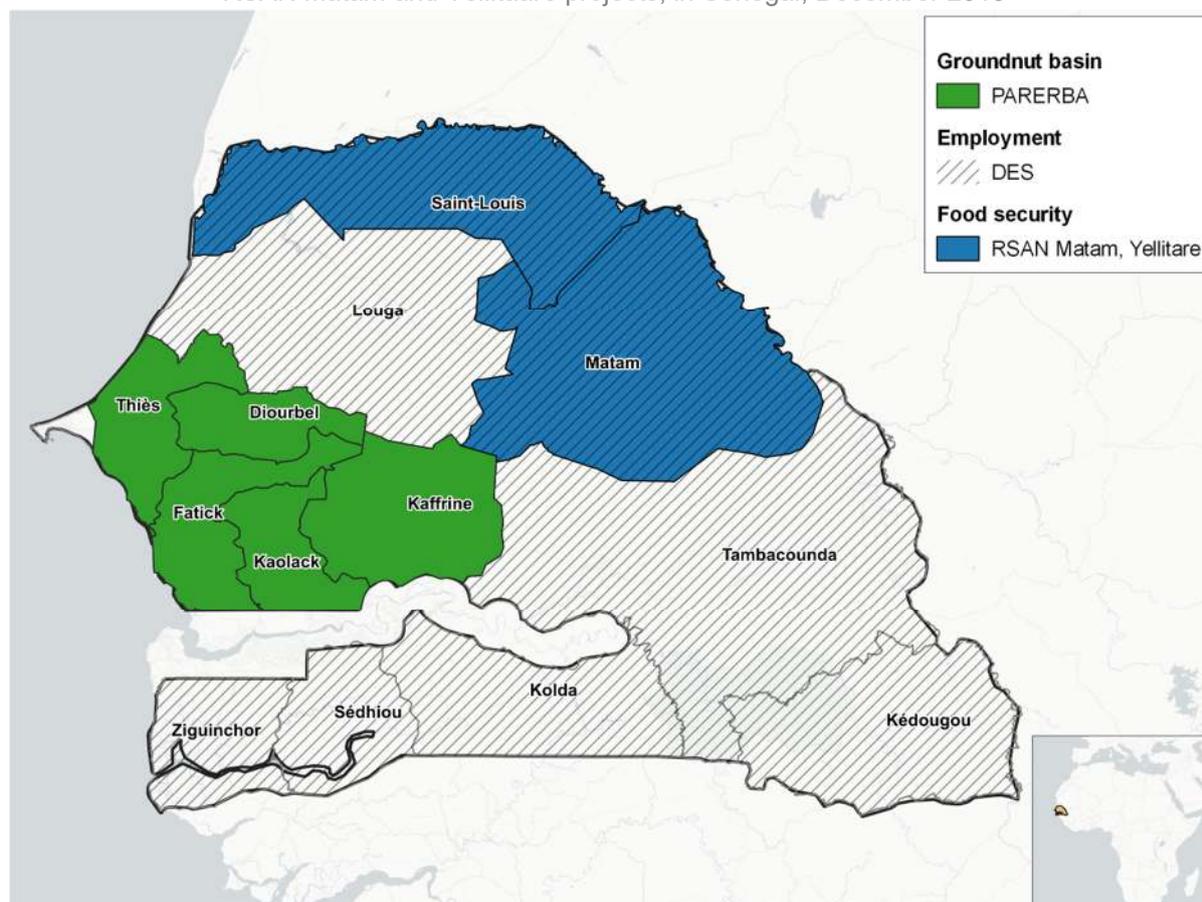


### 4.8.3. EUTF PROGRAMMES IN THE REPORT – SENEGAL

In Senegal five programmes (€85M committed, €85M contracted) have contributed data to the MLS. The IOM project active in the country, which is part of the EU-IOM Joint initiative, is described in the section 4.1. Regional programmes above.

**Yellitaare programme**

Led by the Spanish cooperation (AECID), the Yellitaare programme (*Amélioration de la réponse des communautés les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les départements de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanél*), aims at preventing illegal migration by 1) improving nutrition and food security in targeted regions, 2) facilitating access to basic services and 3) strengthening populations' resilience through the improvement of local governance. Yellitaare targets around 105,000 vulnerable people as direct beneficiaries and roughly 200,000 indirect ones, with activities aimed at

improving the production, stocking and commercialisation of products from agriculture, fishery and husbandry, but also with interventions focusing on improving knowledge and practices around hygiene and nutrition.

Table 85: Yellitaare

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full program name** | *Résilience des populations les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les zones de départ de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel* |
| **Short program name** | Yellitaare |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Podor, Ranérou, Matam, Kaném |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 8,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | January 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 8,000,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | AECID |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

Table 86: Yellitaare – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance | **33,496** |
| 2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights | **22,404** |
| 2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service | **6,976** |
| 2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance | **3,893** |
| 2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services | **1,170** |
| 2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery | **532** |
| 2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated | **300** |
| 2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management | **100** |
| 4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported | **8** |

## RSAN Matam programme

The ACTED-led programme *Projet de renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans la région de Matam* (RSAN Matam) aims at strengthening nutrition and food security in the Matam region, through improved availability, access, quality and diversity of agricultural products and food. Its interventions focus on increasing agricultural production, improving its nutritional value and diversifying the production, targeting the most vulnerable households, including pregnant women. Activities are facilitated by community members (service providers, community liaisons, nutrition volunteers, etc) who are first trained by the programme, and then act as intermediaries between the programme and the beneficiaries in service provision, trainings and sensitisation, and who will also contribute to the long-term sustainability of the interventions.

<p style="text-align:center">Table 87: RSAN Matam</p>

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full program name** | *Projet de renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans la région de Matam* |
| **Short program name** | RSAN Matam |
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Matam |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 1,100,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | January 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 1,100,000 |
| **Number of projects** | 1 |
| **Main IP(s)** | ACTED |
| **Number of projects in report** | 1 |

<p style="text-align:center">Table 88: RSAN Matam – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)</p>

| | |
|---|---|
| 2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance | **34,102** |
| 2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance | **5,358** |
| 2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery | **130** |
| 1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported | **20** |
| 4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported | **4** |

## Développer l'emploi au Sénégal (DES) programme

*Développer l'emploi au Sénégal : renforcement de la compétitivité des entreprises et de l'employabilité dans les zones de départ* (DES) is a €40M programme comprising five substantive and complementary projects aiming at creating employment opportunities by enhancing the offer (training and support to job placement) and the demand (support to upgrading businesses) for jobs.

The programme revolves around four specific objectives: 1) strengthening the local business sector; 2) increasing equitable access to professional training; 3) facilitating access to financing (entrepreneurship training, financial support); 4) cross cutting: communications campaign "Tekki Fii" and joint monitoring & evaluation system.[1] The five projects are complementary to each other in terms of geographical coverage, type of beneficiaries and activities. Companies are supported to formalise and upgrade by AFD and its national partners. On the "offer" side, LuxDev focusses on improving youth skills and capacities. The upgraded companies as well as the skilled entrepreneurs can then be supported by GRET or by PPI to access financing. 20STM, the communication agency for the project, raises awareness of opportunities offered by the programme and shares success stories of people that succeeded in developing a new or better economic opportunity.

<p style="text-align:center">Table 89: DES</p>

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full program name** | *Développer l'emploi au Sénégal: renforcement de la compétitivité des entreprises et de l'employabilité dans les zones de départ* |
| **Short program name** | *Développer l'emploi au Sénégal (DES)* |

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[1] The joint M&E system is a service contract funded with the programme budget and is not included in the MLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Location(s) of implementation** | Louga, Saint Louis, Matam, Tambacounda, Kédougou, Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, Kolda |
| **Total EUTF budget committed** | € 40,000,000 |
| **Date at which EUTF budget was committed** | April 2016 |
| **Budget contracted so far** | € 39,544,060 |
| **Number of projects** | 5 |
| **Main IP(s)** | AFD, LuxDev, PPI, GRET, 20STM |
| **Number of projects in report** | 5 |

Table 90: DES – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment | **€4,298,970** |
| 3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration | **103,918** |
| 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development | **5,714** |
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to developed income-generating activities | **4,236** |
| 1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported | **286** |
| 3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance | **254** |
| 3.11 Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration | **221** |
| 1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported | **10** |

## Migration Governance & Diaspora programme

Senegal is the third sub-Saharan African country for remittances, which are worth 13,5% of its GDP.[1] For this reason, the Senegalese diaspora is considered important for the country's development. State authorities have been aiming at including the diaspora within the country's strategies and plans for development, channelling funds into social development projects or attracting/ maximising resources such as know-how, networks, etc. Within this context, one component of the *Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Sénégal et accompagnement des investissements de la diaspora sénégalaise* programme implemented by AFD aims at promoting the mobilisation of the diaspora's funds to finance local development initiatives and using the expertise of Senegalese settled in Spain, France, Italy and Belgium. The intervention supports members of the diaspora in Europe to design development projects, facilitates diaspora investments in Senegal through the creation of SMEs (supported by ADEPME) and access to financing, and organises missions through which diaspora members can help strengthen in-country capacities.

Table 91: Migration Governance & Diaspora

**Key facts and figures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full program name** | *Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Sénégal et accompagnement des investissements de la diaspora sénégalaise* |
| **Short program name** | Migration Governance & Diaspora |

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[1] World Bank, Migration and remittances: recent developments and outlook, 2017

| Location(s) of implementation | Tambacounda, Kédougou, Kolda, Sédhiou, Ziguinchor, Saint-Louis, Matam, Louga - Nationwide |
|---|---|
| Total EUTF budget committed | € 27,900,000 |
| Date at which EUTF budget was committed | December 2016 |
| Budget contracted so far | € 27,900,000 |
| Number of projects | 4 |
| Main IP(s) | AFD, IOM, AECID |
| Number of projects in report | 3 |

Table 92: Migration Governance & Diaspora – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of Dec. 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 3.1 Number of projects by diaspora members | **19** |
| 2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery | **11** |

## PARERBA programme

The programme *Projet d'Appui à la Réduction de l'Emigration rurale et à la Réintégration dans le Bassin Arachidier par le développement d´une économie rurale sur base des périmètres irrigués (PARERBA)* aims at creating/ improving 3,400 permanent employments in the agricultural sector, and around 2,600 in other sectors, by rehabilitating/ enhancing irrigated plots and strengthening agricultural production. The programme targets around 6,000 businesses in food production and food processing sectors, within the five regions of the groundnut basin. The project targets primarily vulnerable populations, namely small-holder farmers and upstream/downstream producers and service providers, who benefit first from the improvement of existing infrastructures (irrigation schemes and economic infrastructures), and then from specific capacity building activities on water management, land management, farming extension services, entrepreneurship skills and improved access to financial services.

Table 93: PARERBA

**Key facts and figures**

| Full program name | *Projet d'Appui à la Réduction de l'Emigration rurale et à la Réintégration dans le Bassin Arachidier par le développement d´une économie rurale sur base des périmètres irrigués* |
|---|---|
| Short program name | PARERBA |
| Location(s) of implementation | Diourbel, Kaolack, Kaffrine, Fatick, Thiès |
| Total EUTF budget committed | € 18,000,000 |
| Date at which EUTF budget was committed | December 2016 |
| Budget contracted so far | € 18,000,000 |
| Number of projects | 1 |
| Main IP(s) | Enabel |
| Number of projects in report | 1 |

Table 94: PARERBA – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of December 2018)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities | **861** |
| 2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services | **861** |
| 1.1 Number of jobs created | **346** |
| 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development | **98** |

## 4.8.4. SENEGAL AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Senegal, including 5,097 people assisted to develop IGA, 5,812 individuals benefitting from professional training and 346 jobs created.

It should be noted that projects working in food security and nutrition (SO2) are in a much more advanced stage of implementation than, for instance, those focusing on employment and support to MSMEs. Hence, figures for indicators 2.3 and 2.4 are much higher than those informing indicators under SO1, which, overall, is the major focus of EUTF funding in the country.

Table 95: Results achieved in Senegal by EUTF common output indicator, December 2018[1]

| EUTF Indicators | At 31/12/2018 |
|---|---|
| 1.1 Number of jobs created | 346 |
| 1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported | 286 |
| 1.3 Number of people assisted to developed income-generating activities | 5,097 |
| 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development | 5,812 |
| 1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported | 30 |
| 1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment | €4,298,970 |
| 2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated | 309 |
| 2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported | 1 |
| 2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service | 6,976 |
| 2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance | 38,854 |
| 2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance | 37,995 |
| 2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies | 1 |
| 2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management | 100 |
| 2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights | 22,404 |
| 2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery | 673 |
| 2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services | 2,031 |
| 3.1 Number of projects by diaspora members | 19 |
| 3.11 Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration | 222 |
| 3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration | 103,918 |
| 3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance | 3,937 |
| 3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created | 1 |
| 4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights | 1 |
| 4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights | 300 |
| 4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported | 13 |
| 5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted | 20 |

[1] Indicators not represented have no data to report so far.

### Indicators 2.3: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance and 2.4: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance

Matam and Saint Louis are the regions that host the highest number of projects currently implementing activities with EUTF funding. As explained in the country profile section, they are also two of the main emigration regions and particularly affected by food insecurity.

Indicators 2.4 and 2.3 report the highest figures related to individuals directly benefitting from project interventions among the 41 EUTF common output indicators in Senegal.

EUTF interventions target almost 38,000 direct beneficiaries with food security activities and almost 39,000 with nutrition activities. More female (76%) than male beneficiaries are reported against indicator 2.3 (nutrition), given that specific nutrition activities tend to target pregnant women; the proportion is more balanced for food security assistance (48% female, 50% men). Provision of tools or supplies is the most common type of support for both nutrition and food security related assistance. (Figure 74)

Figure 74: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3) and number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), by type of support, in Senegal, December 2018
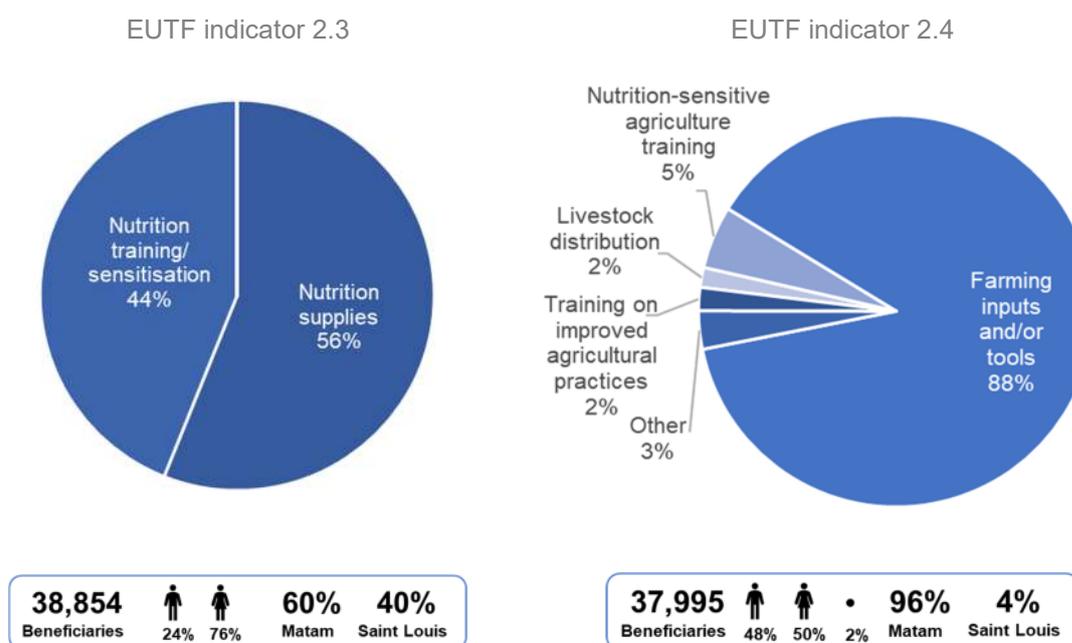


Matam is the region with the highest number of reported beneficiaries for both indicators; the number of people benefitting from food security-related activities in Matam is 24 times larger than that in Saint Louis (similarly, the number of people benefitting from nutrition related activities in Matam is 1.5 times larger than in the neighbouring region).

### Indicators 1.1: Number of jobs created, 1.2: Number of MSMEs created or supported, 1.3: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities, and 1.4: Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development

One of the main focuses of the EUTF in Senegal is the creation of economic opportunities and employment. Job creation can be an immediate output of an activity (ex. cash for work) but is generally the result of a longer process, through assistance to income generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3),

professional trainings (TVET, EUTF indicator 1.4) and MSMEs supported (EUTF indicator 1.2). The MLS looks at results from both pathways.

At the end of 2018, a total of 346 long term employments had been created in Fatick through the establishment of MSMEs. Future MLS reports will keep observing changes not only on EUTF indicator 1.1, but also of those discussed below, to appreciate implementation efforts against a sought-after increase of jobs created.

The main type of support provided to individuals for the development of IGA (EUTF indicator 1.3) is by far entrepreneurship training (77%).[1] The most frequent types of professional trainings supported (EUTF indicator 1.4) are internships (54%). MSMEs are supported in business development three times out of four (see Figure 75 below).

Figure 75: Number of MSME created or supported (1.2), number of people assisted to develop IGA (EUTF indicator 1.3), number of people benefitting from professional training and/or skills development (1.4), by type of support, in Senegal, December 2018

EUTF indicator 1.2          EUTF indicator 1.3          EUTF indicator 1.4
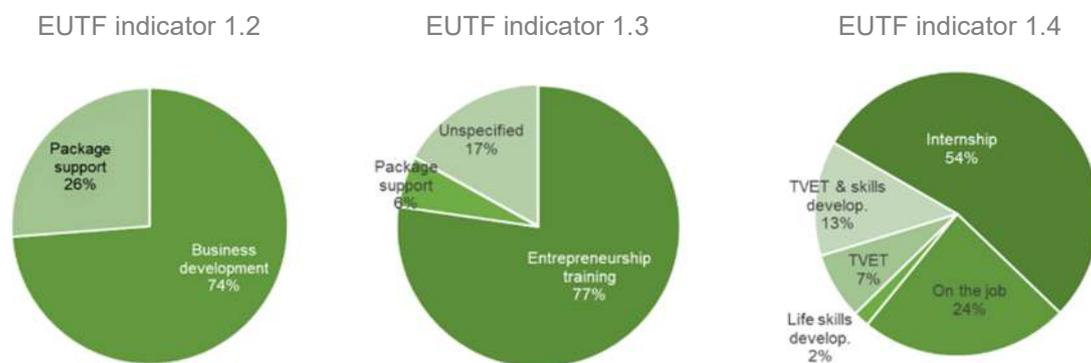


Figure 76 below aims at giving a sense of the scale of results for indicators 1.3 and 1.4 in the targeted regions. It represents the total number of outputs achieved in each area, and not the number of individuals who benefitted from the projects' support (the MLS allows for double-counting across its indicators, which means that individuals benefitting from IGA support may also have benefitted from TVET). With the same aim, the second graph shows the number of MSMEs supported in the different regions.

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[1] IGA trainings (indicator 1.3) provide basic business management knowledge while TVET (indicator 1.4) is education and training to increase knowledge and skills for employment.

Figure 76: Number of MSMEs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.2), number of people assisted to develop IGA (1.3), number of people benefitting from professional training (1.4), by region, in Senegal, December 2018
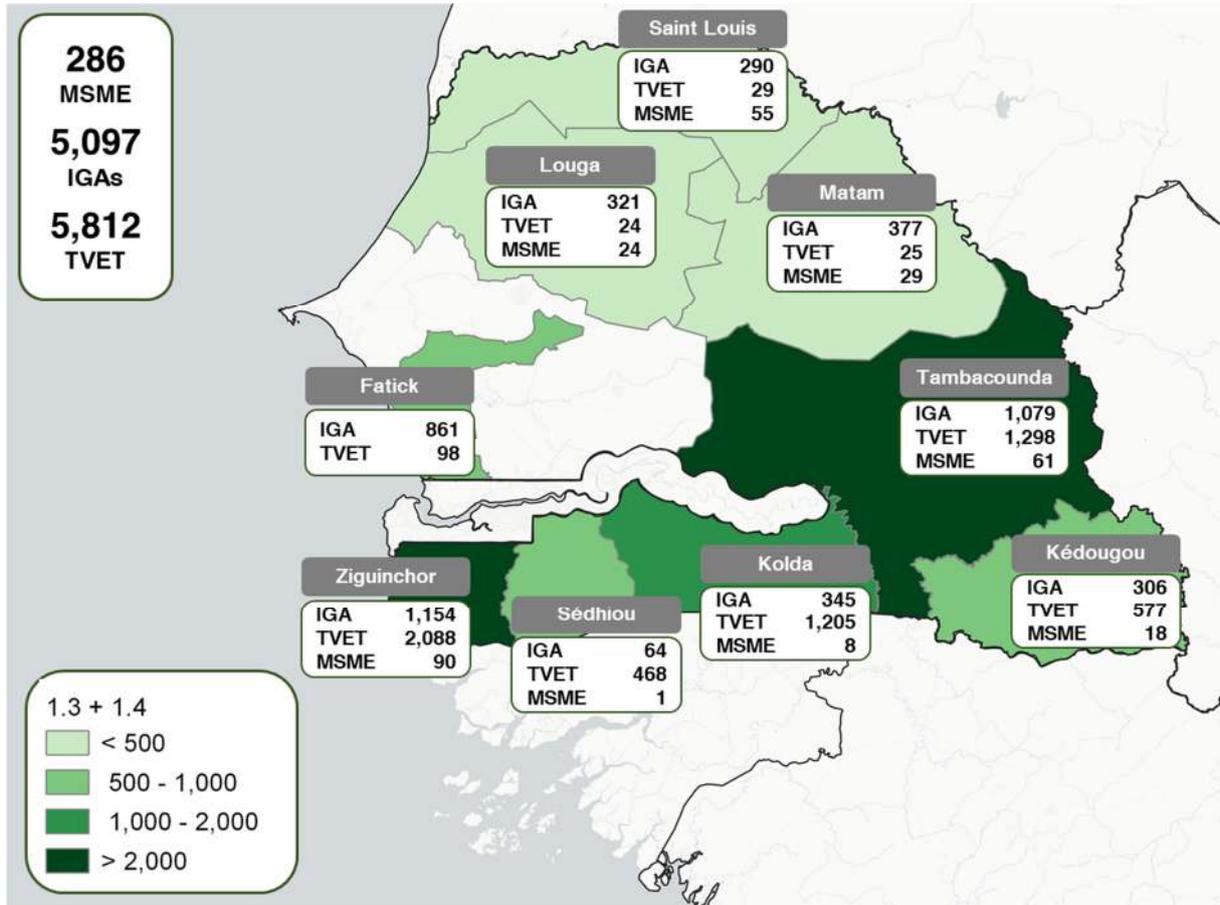


**Indicators 3.3: Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration and 3.11 Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration**

Through 222 awareness raising activities (EUTF indicator 3.11) throughout the country, a total of 103,918 potential migrants have been sensitized or informed about migration and risks linked to irregular migration (EUTF indicator 3.3).

88% of the reported audience (91,238 individuals) were reached by one programme through two episodes of a series aired on YouTube, through a Facebook page dedicated to employment projects and through a "caravan"[1] carried out in the north of the country. The goal of the communication campaign is to sensitise potential migrants on economic opportunities offered by the programme and on risks of irregular migration.

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[1] During a caravan, the projects travel throughout the country to propose conferences and cultural activities to the audience.

# 5. CONCLUSIONS

**The MLS in the Sahel and Lake Chad region**

This report shows the first data collected and analysed by the MLS on the Sahel and Lake Chad region.

The introduction of the MLS to programme and project managers across the region went well, in large part thanks to: the earlier work done by EU Delegations and implementing partners to know and use the EUTF indicators and start self-reporting; the very effective support provided to the MLS team by the SLC window management team and EU delegations; and finally, the year of experience implementing the MLS in the Horn of Africa window.

As a result, this first MLS report for the region succeeds in achieving an ambitious goal: contracted in October 2018, by May 2019, nine countries were visited, hundreds of meetings were held with EU Delegations and implementing partners all over the region and in Europe, projects were mapped and, thanks to the cooperation and responsiveness of most implementing partners, data was collected, cleaned and analysed in time to produce a report that covers 69 of the 83 projects which should have data to report, or 90% of the budget of these projects. More than 2,500 data points[1] have been gathered; a wealth of information that can only be partially shown in this first report.

The next quarterly report will seek to complete the picture and include as many of the remaining projects as possible. Additional countries will be visited; new projects in countries already covered in this report will start reporting output data for early 2019; finally, projects for which only partial data could be collected will be more completely covered. This will allow the MLS to give a more thorough vision of what is happening in the Sahel and Lake Chad region and what outputs the EUTF funding there is helping achieve.

The next report will also include implementation pace data: for now, all data collected and shown in this report is for a unique period – up to 31 December 2018. The next report will collect data for the first quarter of 2019, and thus will be able to start indicating progress made along the EUTF strategic objectives and the EUTF's Strategic Board priorities.

**Portfolio and outputs**

In terms of portfolio, the largest share of the contracted budget goes to regional projects, with $325M, 23% of the total, for 27 contracts. Niger and Mali have similar shares of the budget, with respectively, €215M (16%) for 16 projects and €190M (14%) for 15 projects. They are followed by Burkina Faso (€153M, 22 projects), Senegal (€130M, 16 contracts) and Chad (€105M, 12 projects) all above €100M. The next group of beneficiary countries is comprised of Nigeria, Guinea and Mauritania, all ranging between €50M and €100M (Nigeria: €76M for 8 projects, Guinea: €60M for three projects, and Mauritania: €54M for ten projects). Finally, Cameroon has a budget of €40M spread on five projects, and the Gambia has €40M and six projects.

In terms of focus, all key strategic dimensions of the EUTF SLC intervention logic are covered with outputs delivered along the four Strategic Objectives of the Trust Fund:

Strategic Objective 1:

Significant outputs can already be seen in this report with regards to economic and employment opportunities: 57,256 people have been assisted to develop income-generating activities. 11,706 jobs have been created and 1,168 MSMEs have been created and/or supported. In addition, 14,944

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[1] An MLS data point consist in an individual output value for the reporting period, a location, and a disaggregation – for example "Number of individuals trained in reconciliation techniques, Male community representatives, in Yobe, Nigeria, between 1 February 2017 and 31 December 2018."

beneficiaries have completed professional training and/or skills development programmes. Women account for at least 35% of the beneficiaries of SO1 activities.[1] About half of SO1 beneficiaries are members of the host communities and the other are populations in movement (refugees, IDPs or returnees) and vulnerable people / potential migrants.

Strategic Objective 2:

SO2 is the region's largest objective in terms of budget. As a result, programmes contributing to this objective have generated important levels of outputs. 606,689 people have received nutrition assistance, 193,368 have received food security-related assistance, and 8,141 hectares of productive land have been improved. Access to basic services has improved for 488,662 beneficiaries, mostly through the building and rehabilitation of 3,481 social infrastructures.

Strategic Objective 3:

Despite notable limitations in terms of data collected in this area of activity, some striking results still stand out. For instance, some substantial outputs were delivered through information campaigns and events: 174,218 migrants or potential migrants were reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration, and 9,480 events dedicated to raising the awareness and sensitivity of the public on all aspects of migration were organised. 27,768 returnees were assisted, and 26,768 voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported. In addition, 2,439 migrants in transit, children on the move, IDPs and refugees were protected and/or assisted, and 1,158 refugees and forcibly displaced persons received legal assistance to support their integration.

Strategic Objective 4:

The largest number of beneficiaries of SO4-related activities were reported in Niger (63%), Nigeria (24%) and Chad (10%). In total, 498,965 people participated in conflict prevention and peace building activities, and 130,546 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights. In parallel, 1,429 institutions and non-state actors benefitted from capacity building and/or operational support on these topics.

**Perspectives - outcomes and high-level indicators**

While many projects were still in their early implementation phase in 2018, the second half of 2019 will be a good time to start looking at project outcomes and map out the key areas where the Trust Fund is generating or likely to generate change, beyond outputs, while assessing options to harmonize outcome monitoring systems across projects.

With time, the MLS reports will gain not only in number of countries and projects included, but will also make good use of the depth of information accumulated on each of the projects and their activities and therefore gain the ability to better explain and qualify the quantitative information gathered from the implementing partners.

In parallel the development of an index of high-level indicators capturing regional trends of population movement, security and vulnerability will aim at contextualising the intervention of the EUTF within the regional dynamics and bringing together multiple sources of information to support future programming.

The MLS team will continue to aim at developing a set of strong analytical tools to support project teams in the monitoring of their activities, and decision makers in the identification of future areas of intervention based on the most accurate information and analyses.

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[1] The gender of 16% of SO1 beneficiaries is unspecified. Women account for 42% of beneficiaries for whom a gender was specified.

# 6. INDEX

## 6.1. TABLES

## 6.2. FIGURES