



EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Sahel and Lake Chad

Q3 2019 REPORT

COVERING UNTIL 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Altai Consulting for the European Union – January 2020



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the third quarterly report of the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the Sahel and Lake Chad (SLC) window, following an initial report covering results up to 31 December 2018¹ and two quarterly reports for the first two quarters of 2019². This report covers all the outputs achieved with EUTF funding in the window from the start of activities until end of September 2019, with a specific focus on outputs generated between 1 July 2019 and 30 September 2019.

This report includes programmes implemented in 14 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal.

Portfolio

As of December 2019, the EUTF had committed €4.4 billion (B), including €2.02B across 101 decisions in the Sahel and Lake Chad window³. Out of a total of 302 projects contracted in the window for an amount of €1.63B, 172 *operational* projects had been contracted, for a value of €1.60B.⁴

These 172 operational projects include 37 projects in their inception phase and 17 projects in early implementation, both types which therefore have no data to report yet. A total of 105 projects are sufficiently advanced in their implementation to have data to report on and 13 projects are completed: together, they constitute the 118 projects the MLS can report on.

The MLS database and this report contain data on 114 projects⁵, for a contracted amount of €1.18B.

Results by Strategic Objective

Strategic Objective 1: Greater economic and employment opportunities

In third quarter of 2019, several significant results were achieved in the SLC window within the framework of EUTF Strategic Objective 1 (SO1). 2,334 jobs were created – this represents a 9% increase compared to the total achieved up to June 2019. Indicators 1.3 and 1.4 (IGA support and TVET training) showed noteworthy growth rates of 19% and 14% respectively. Finally, in Q3 2019, 846 MSMEs were created and/or supported thanks to EUTF programmes' activities.

Strategic Objective 2: Strengthening resilience of communities

Significant progress was achieved for EUTF Strategic Objective 2 (SO2) indicators during the third quarter of 2019. 364,951 people received food-security assistance (indicator 2.4) as of September 2019, mostly in Niger, Nigeria and Burkina Faso. 1,004,493 individuals were reached by information campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights, which represents an increase of 26% compared to the total achieved up to Q2, mostly concentrated in Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Cameroon. 35,376 staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefited from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (indicator 2.8), with major increases in Guinea, Mali and Mauritania.

¹ EUTF Monitoring and Learning System, Sahel and Lake Chad, [2018 Report](#)

² EUTF Monitoring and Learning System, Sahel and Lake Chad, [2019-Q1 Report](#); [2019-Q2 Report](#)

³ EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, State of Play, retrieved [here](#).

⁴ *Operational* projects exclude, among others, projects contracted under the Research and Evidence Facility and the Technical and Cooperation Facility.

⁵ More details on projects not included in this report are provided in the "Limitations" section.

Strategic Objective 3: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination

Significant progress on EUTF Strategic Objective 3 (SO3) during the third quarter of 2019 was made on indicator 3.3 whereby 141,391 new migrants or potential migrants were reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration, a 27% increase from the figures achieved up to June 2019. Noteworthy progress was also achieved on returns (indicator 3.4) and reintegration (indicator 3.5): 5,894 voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations were supported, and 6,237 returnees benefited from reintegration assistance (respectively 8% and 9% increases from June 2019). Furthermore, 2,009 people, all of whom asylum seekers and refugees, were protected and/or assisted (indicator 3.2), a 40% increase from June 2019.

Strategic Objective 4: Improved governance and conflict prevention

The most significant change under Strategic Objective 4 in the third quarter of 2019 pertain to indicator 4.6 (number of laws and plans supported), which showed a 21% increase in the period, bringing the total number of laws and plans supported to 821. Indicators 4.2 (number of staff from relevant organisations trained on governance and conflict prevention) and 4.2 bis (number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on governance and conflict prevention) both showed an increase of 13% in the third quarter of 2019. The majority of the 2,653 people trained in Q3 2019 were trained on border management in Burkina Faso and Niger, a significant change from Q2 2019 when staff was mostly trained on conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.2. BACKGROUND

The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (EUTF for Africa or EUTF) was launched in November 2015. 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, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and The Gambia. Neighbouring countries are also eligible for regional programmes.

This is the third quarterly report of the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the SLC window for 2019, following a first report covering results up to 31 December 2018¹, and two quarterly reports covering results respectively up to 31 March 2019 and 30 June 2019². This report covers all the outputs achieved through EUTF projects in the window since the start of activities until end of September 2019, with a specific focus on outputs generated between 1 July 2019 and 30 September 2019. This report includes programmes implemented in 14 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal.

1.3. THE EUTF SLC IN Q3 2019

As of October 2019, the EUTF had committed €4.4 billion (B). The Sahel and Lake Chad window is the first window in size with €2.02B committed across 101 decisions, of which 81% or €1.63B have been contracted. Out of the 302 contracts signed, 172 are operational and of interest to the MLS.³ 135 of them – worth €1.30B – have entered their implementation phase and 118 have data to report.⁴ This report includes 114 projects, covering a contracted amount of €1.18B.

Since the previous report, 7 projects were added to the MLS: one in Burkina Faso, four in Chad and two in Senegal.

Funding and implementation continue to follow the EUTF's four Strategic Objectives⁵ and the strategic priorities set by the EUTF Strategic Board and ratified in September 2019 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.

1.4. LIMITATIONS

Some projects which previously provided data to the MLS did not provide data this quarter: The UNHCR team working on the Kallo Tchidaniwo project in Niger is currently revising their M&E system, as well as the RESILAC team in Chad; AJUSEN Justice and Budget Support had no activities to report this quarter; Diakonia did not have data for this quarter; PUS BF is a budget support project which provides data every 6 months; and DES – PPI project did not have any data to report this quarter. In addition, the PRODECO project in Chad provided partial data for Q1, Q2, and Q3 2019 and will be able to provide

¹ EUTF Monitoring and Learning System, Sahel and Lake Chad, [2018 Report](#)

² EUTF Monitoring and Learning System, Sahel and Lake Chad, [2019-Q1 Report](#); [2019-Q2 Report](#)

³ Projects are considered operational when they deliver outputs to beneficiaries. Administrative projects and non-operational projects (such as projects contracted under the Research and Evidence Facility and the Technical and Cooperation Facility, feasibility studies, third-party evaluations, audits, etc.) are not included in the analysis.

⁴ This includes 13 completed projects.

⁵ 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'.

completed data in the next reporting period. Additionally, figures provided for the IOM Joint Initiative projects cover only IOM's core activities. Finally, DES – LuxDev's data was still in the process of being corrected at the time of report writing, therefore estimations were used for this project.

2. OVERVIEW

2.1. REGIONAL PROFILE

This section presents recent migratory, forced displacement and security-related dynamics in the third quarter of 2019 in the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin region, where growing tensions are deeply 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 situation in the **Lake Chad Basin** – which includes Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad – has remained dire due to heightened instability and upsurges of violence. According to OCHA, humanitarian needs are alarmingly high across the Lake Chad Basin region, where armed violence has dragged for 10 years¹. In the third quarter of 2019, armed groups have stepped up attacks, leading to thousands of people being displaced to already overcrowded sites. Overall, there are an estimated 2.5 million refugees and internally displaced persons forced out of their homes in the entire Lake Chad Basin region. This displacement crisis has led to a heightened state of food insecurity and malnutrition in the sub-region, with 3.6 million people grappling with food insecurity and 400,000 children facing severe malnutrition. Additionally, the region is facing a severe protection crisis as a high number of civilians have suffered abuse and human rights violation and are deeply scared by the constant state of violence the sub-region has slipped into.

Undoubtedly, the combination of recurrent attacks and security measures have greatly restricted free movement within the Lake Chad Basin region. Farming, intra-regional trade and seasonal transhumance have been severely impeded, depriving millions of people of their means of survival and limiting access to basic social services. Additionally, more than 1,000 schools were forced to close due to the violence.

In terms of violence, several localities in Chad's western Lac region and in Niger's south-eastern Diffa region have suffered an upsurge of attacks in the third quarter of 2019.² Cameroon, the second most affected country by the Lake Chad crisis, continues to be the target of cross-border attacks on an almost weekly basis.

The **Western Sahel** – which comprises Burkina Faso, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Mali and Senegal – has been marked by an escalation of violence as well. Notably, Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali have reported an increased number of security incidents during the third quarter of 2019. As a matter of facts, despite the presence of Malian forces and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), the central region of Mali continues to be the subject of a combination of inter-communal conflict, criminality and attacks by armed groups. This situation impedes the protection of civilians and limits the activities of humanitarian actors on the ground, as they have become significant targets. It also leads to further forced displacements and thereby, heightened vulnerability. In the sub-region, the number of persons of concern has increased by 31% since the beginning of the year.

According to UNHCR, there were 138,985 Malian refugees in Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso, 242,707 Nigerian refugees in Niger, Cameroon and Chad, and 42,887 Cameroonian refugees in Nigeria, as of September 2019. In addition, more than 2.5M IDPs lived in the North East and North West regions of Nigeria, and about 1.1M IDPs and IDP returnees lived in Cameroon as of September 2019.³

¹ OCHA. *Lake Chad Basin – Humanitarian Snapshot*. As of 9 August 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

² UNHCR. *West & Central Africa Update*. 12 September 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ UNHCR. *Operational portal*. Retrieved [here](#).

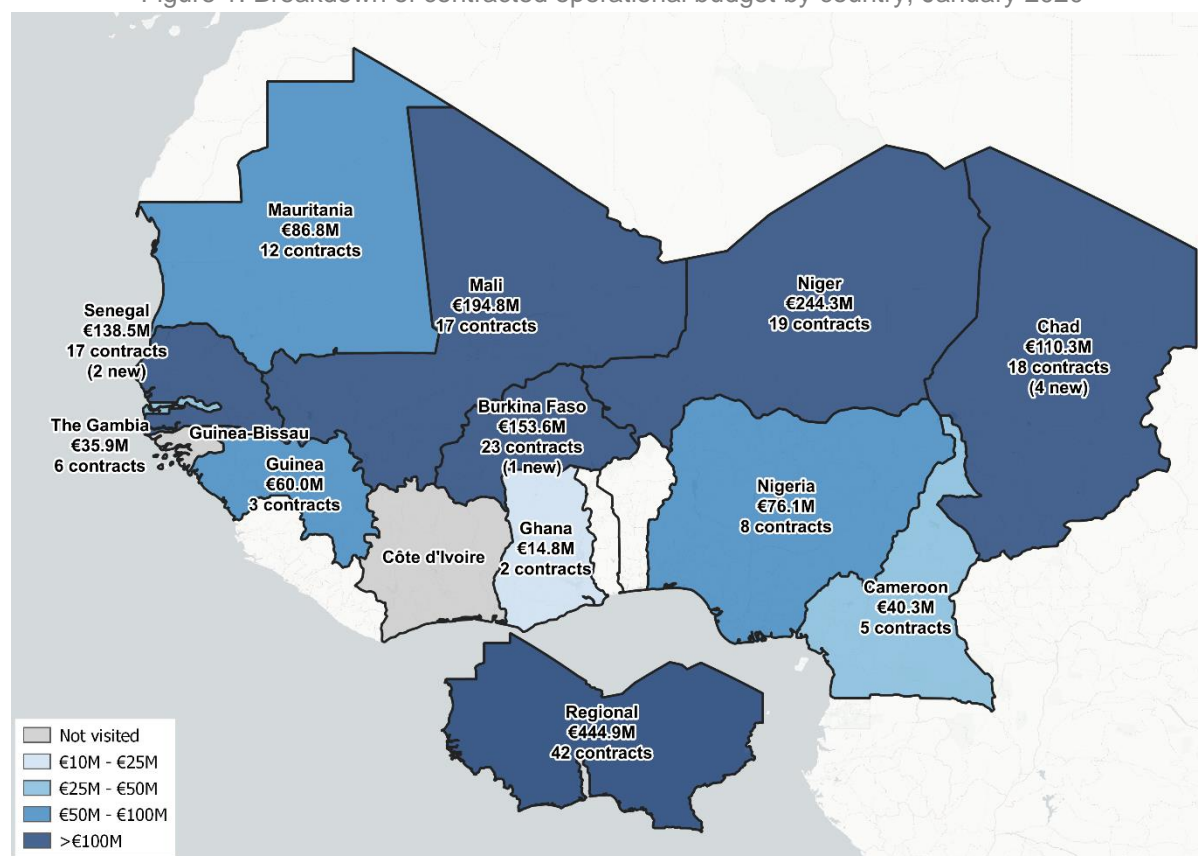
2.2. PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

2.2.1. BUDGET AND NUMBER OF CONTRACTS BY STATUS

No new decision was approved since the last report, but two decisions have been granted top-up funding in December 2019: The Emergency programme for stabilization of border spaces in G5 Sahel (*Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du G5 Sahel*) was granted an additional €45.2M, and Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route an additional €25M. New contracts were signed since the last report, including eleven contracts for regional programmes: IPDEV2, three contracts aiming at protecting vulnerable migrants, four new contracts within the programme assisting G5 Sahel in stabilizing border spaces; the phase II of PAGS; a contribution to Alliance Sahel coordination unit; and an assistance to G5 Sahel security forces. In addition, one new contract was recently signed in Mali (ADEL) and three in Chad (as part of RESTE programme).

The map below shows the amount *contracted* in each country, and where projects are newly covered by the MLS in this report ("new" projects).

Figure 1: Breakdown of contracted operational budget by country, January 2020



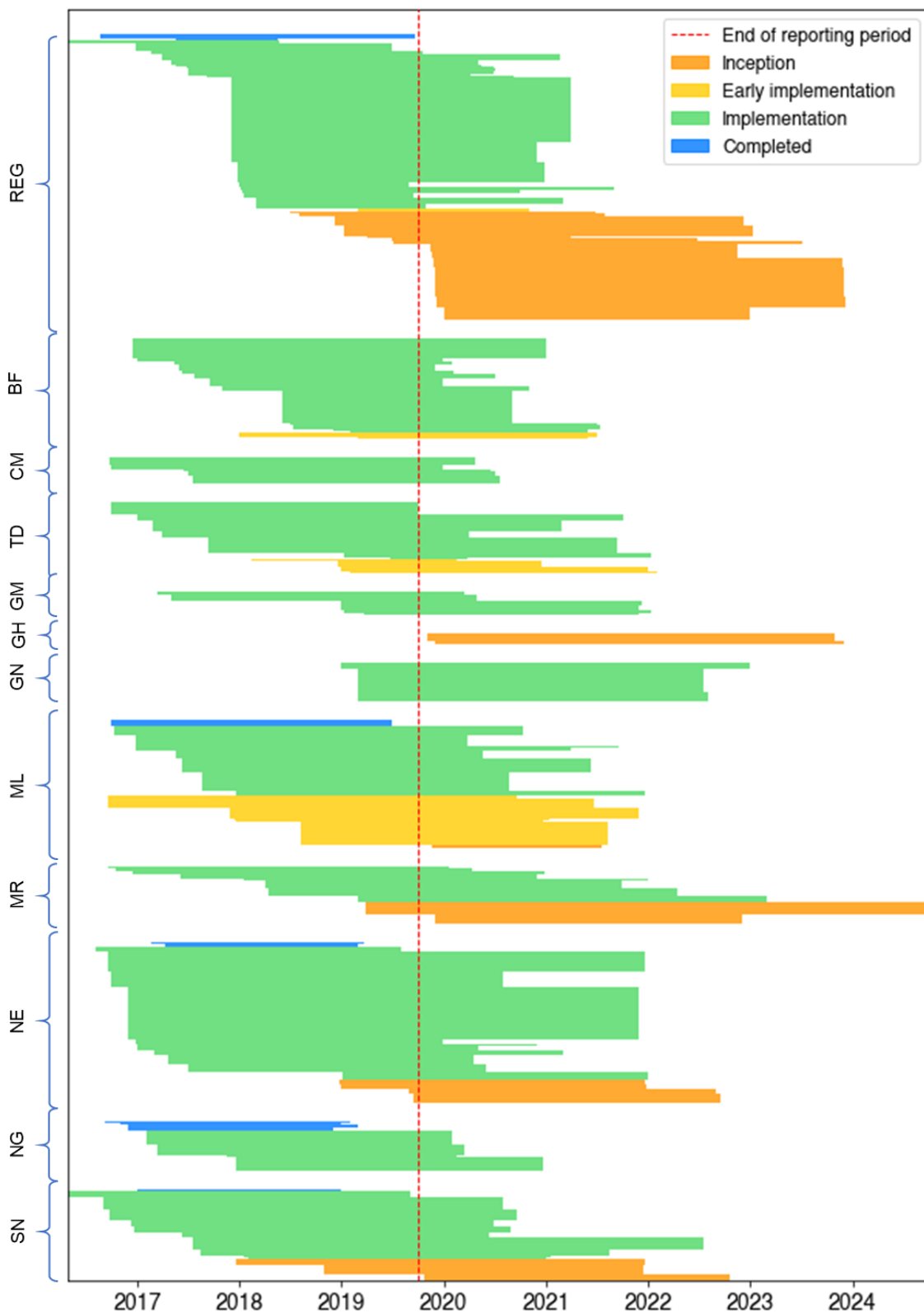
2.2.2. LIST OF CONTRACTED PROJECTS

The graph below shows 168 contracted operational projects by budget, lifespan and status of implementation¹. Administrative and non-operational projects are omitted. Budgets are solely EUTF contribution. The length of the bars represents the lifespan of the project and the height/width the EUTF

¹ Four projects signed recently are not displayed because their planned start and end dates are still unknown.

budget per project. The colour of the bars shows the status of the project. Dates of completion are considered as per end of January 2020.

Figure 2: EUTF SLC contracted projects by budget and implementation status, January 2020



As the above chart shows, 63% of the projects were fully implementing (green bars) as of January 2020. They represent 72% of the contracted budget. 17 projects were in early implementation (yellow

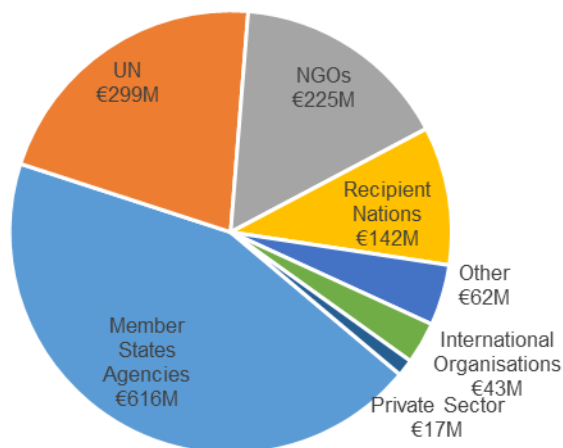
bars), representing 7% of the contracted budget. Most of the latter were launched in the first half of 2019 and should soon have data to report to the MLS. 33 projects are still in their inception phase (7% of the contracted budget) and 13 have been completed (3% of the budget).

2.2.3. OVERVIEW BY IMPLEMENTING PARTNER¹

Almost half of EUTF contracted projects' funds in the SLC region are managed by Member State Agencies (€616M or 44%). Among these, French agencies manage €210M worth of projects; the German agency GIZ manages €134M; Belgian Enabel manages €84M, and Spanish agencies €54M. Other member states whose agencies implement projects include Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom, Austria and Portugal.

United Nations (UN) agencies' share of the contracted budget represent 21% (€299M). The two main agencies, IOM and UNHCR, manage projects for contracted amounts of €195M and €63M, respectively. Other UN agencies managing projects include the FAO, ILO, UNICEF and IFAD.

Figure 3: Contracted funds by type of implementing partner, January 2020



2.3. OVERVIEW BY INDICATOR

The table below shows the aggregated values reported for 39 EUTF common output indicators to which SLC programmes have contributed as of September 2019. Two indicators have shown no contribution until now: 1.7 bis Financial volume (of new funding instruments) granted to individual recipients; and 4.7. Number of refugees benefiting from an out-of-camp policy.

¹ In this section are referenced all the partners directly responsible vis-à-vis the EU for the implementation of EUTF contracts. Therefore, it does not reflect the real implication of each category of partners in the implementation process, for some Member States Agencies sub-delegate certain activities or tasks to specific NGOs or private companies.

Table 1: EUTF common output indicators for the SLC window, September 2019¹

EUTF Indicator	Up to 2019-Q2	2019-Q3	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	26,069	2,334	28,403
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	6,406	846	7,251
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	126,634	24,262	150,897
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	45,269	7,070	52,339
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	2,448	466	2,914
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed [...]	34	7	41
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships [...]	639,164	466,547	1,105,711
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	105	20	125
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	4,432	499	4,931
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	789,844	161,219	951,064
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	1,211,091	248,857	1,459,948
2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance	248,315	116,636	364,951
2.5 Number of local governments [...] that adopt disaster risk reduction strategies	209	89	298
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	31,045	4,492	35,537
2.7 Number of people reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices [...]	794,806	209,687	1,004,493
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	28,778	6,635	35,413
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	2,857,962	189,932	3,047,894
3.1 Number of projects by diaspora members	33	11	44
3.2 Number of migrants in transit [...] assisted	5,070	2,009	7,079
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	527,076	141,391	668,467
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	69,527	5,894	75,421
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	70,651	6,237	76,888
3.6 Number of institutions [...] strengthened on protection / migration management	377	21	398
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	2,366	169	2,535
3.8 Number of refugees [...] receiving legal assistance to support their integration	2,327	399	2,726
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	26	0	26
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	181	107	288
3.11 Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness on migration	13,887	1,057	14,944
4.1 Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	10	0	10
4.2 Number of staff [...] trained on security, border management, etc.	18,468	2,653	21,121
4.2 bis Number of institutions [...] benefiting from capacity building on security, etc.	952	77	1,029
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention / peace building activities	816,844	34,606	851,450
4.4 Number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services	1	0	1
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	73	16	91
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, [...] developed and/or directly supported	644	176	821
4.8 Number of [...] networks and dialogues on migration related issues [...]	42	3	45
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	502	197	699
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up [...]	481	89	570
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	182	33	215

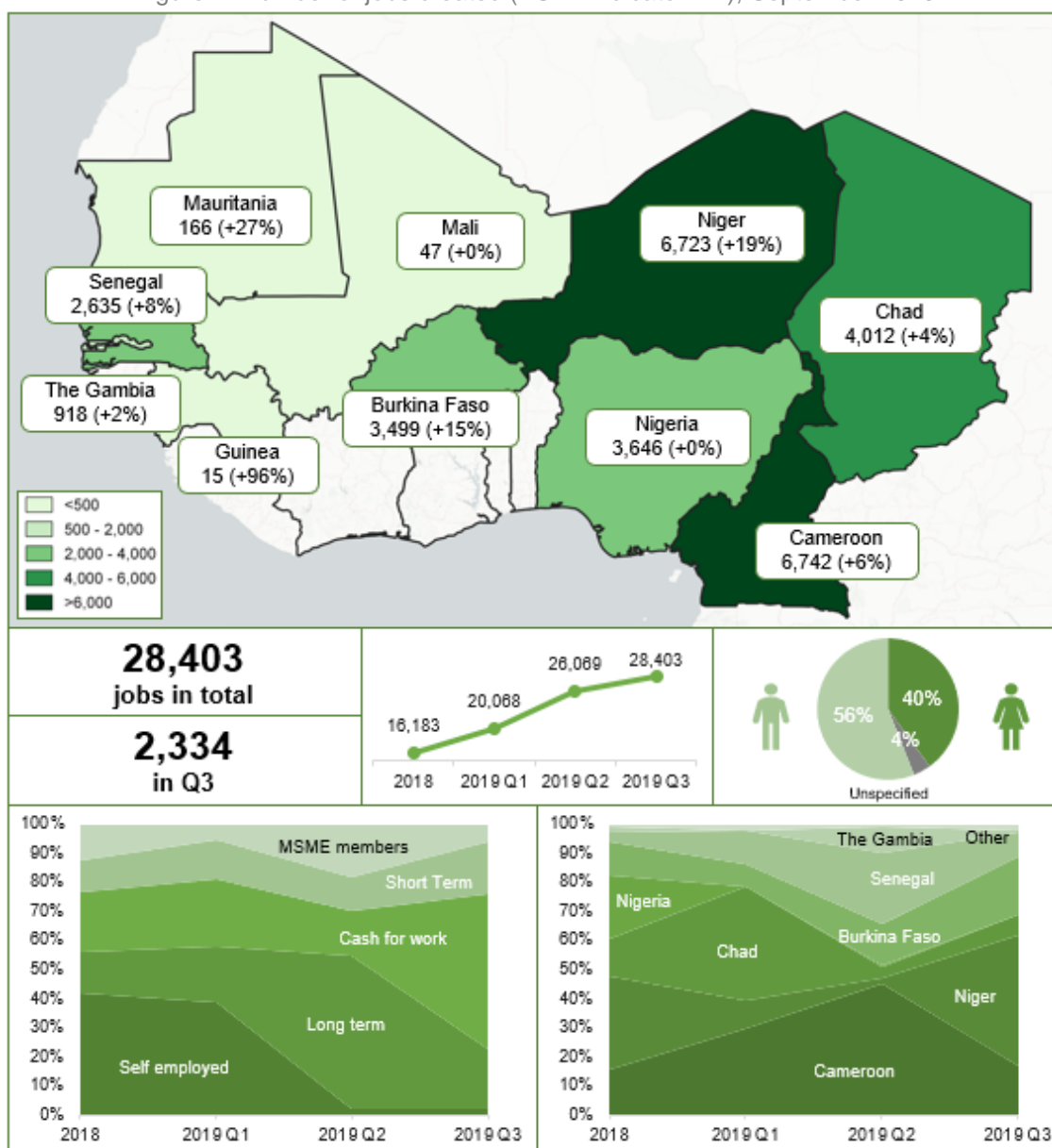
2.3.1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: GREATER ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

In the third quarter of 2019, several significant results were achieved in the SLC window within the framework of EUTF Strategic Objective 1 (SO1). 2,334 jobs were created – this represents a 9% increase compared to the total achieved up to June 2019. Indicators 1.3 and 1.4 (IGA support and TVET training) showed noteworthy growth rates of 19% and 27% respectively. Finally, in Q3 2019, 846 MSMEs were created and/or supported thanks to EUTF programmes' activities.

¹ There are some differences between numbers up to September 2019 reported in this table and in the previous report. This can be explained by two factors: corrections made on mappings and/or data (detailed in the Annexes) and newly included projects that had already started implementing in 2018 and/or in Q1 and Q2 2019. Results "Up to 2019 Q2" and "2019 Q3" show result respectively for the up to 30 June 2019, and from 1 July 2019 to 30 September 2019.

Indicator 1.1: Number of jobs created

Figure 4: Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1), September 2019



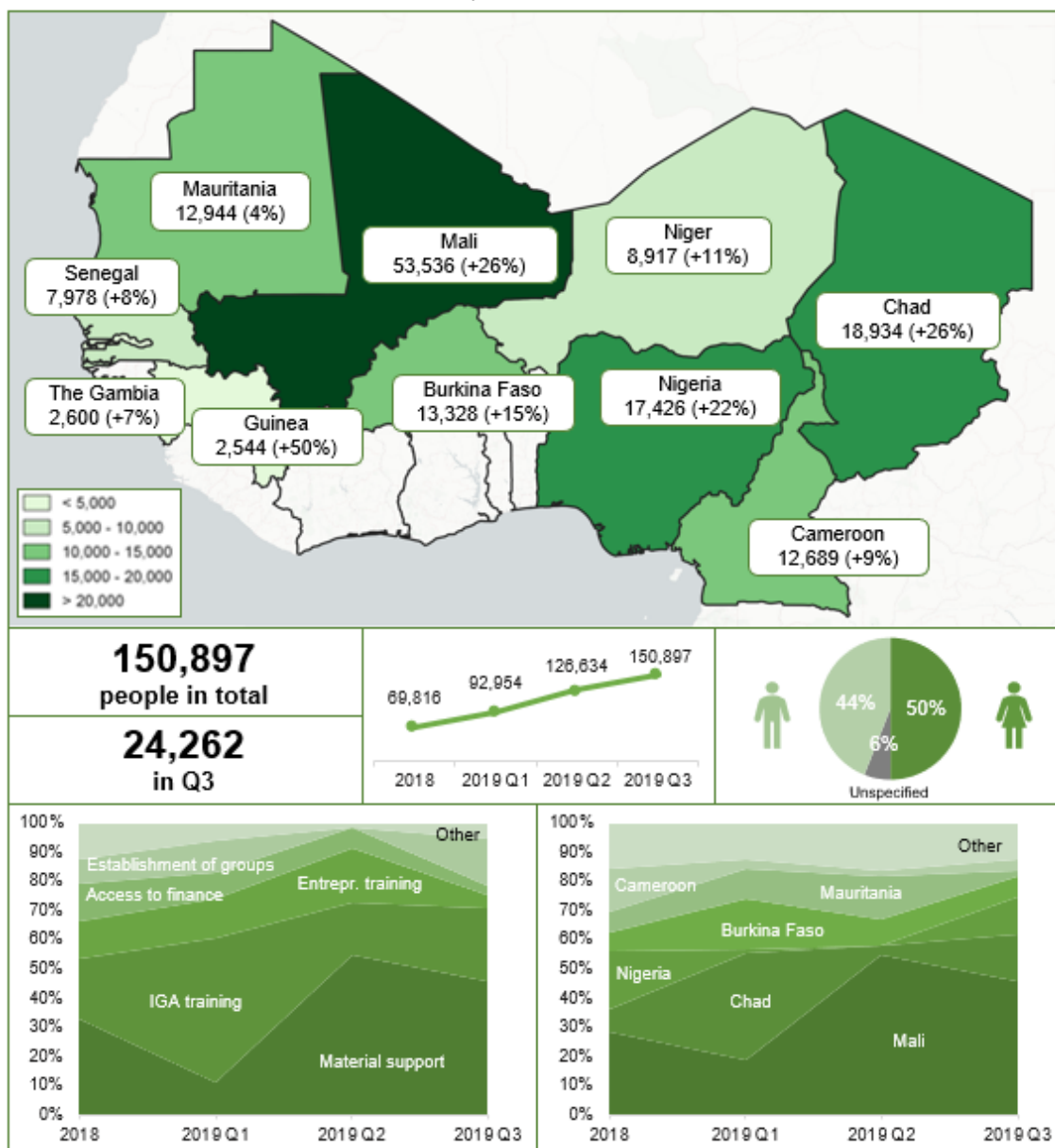
Overall, 28,403 jobs have been created as of September 2019. Of these, 2,334 new jobs were added in Q3 2019 alone, representing a 9% increase compared to Q2 2019. With the full time equivalent of 964 jobs (41% of the Q3 total), *Pôles Ruraux* programme was the main contributor to indicator 1.1. The programme focused on cash-for-work activities aiming at reclaiming arable lands in the Tahoua and Agadez regions of Niger. HIMO programme in Cameroon's Far North region contributed with other 391 jobs, the majority (289) being created thanks to successful IGA support, and to a lesser extent (102) through cash-for-work activities. Other major contributors have been *Appui à l'emploi* (193) and *Refugees' resilience UNHCR* in Burkina Faso (129), and Migration Governance and Diaspora (134) in Senegal.

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

150,897 people have been supported in developing an income generating activity in the SLC window as of September 2019. Of these, 24,262 were reached in Q3 2019, representing a 19% increase in the

quarter. As in the previous quarter, KEY programme in Mali has assisted the largest number of people (9,464). 84% of these are people benefiting and exploiting community agropastoral assets in Gao and Mopti province. PSS in Nigerian Borno has supported 3,054 young boys and girls through small scale economic empowerment. 2,176 people in Chad have received material support by the RESTE programme within Village Saving and Loans Associations (VSLAs). Finally, other four programmes have supported IGA for more than a thousand beneficiaries: DIZA in Chad, EJOM in Mali, INTEGRA in Guinea and Refugees' resilience UNHCR in Mali, Mauritania and Niger.

Figure 5: Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), September 2019¹

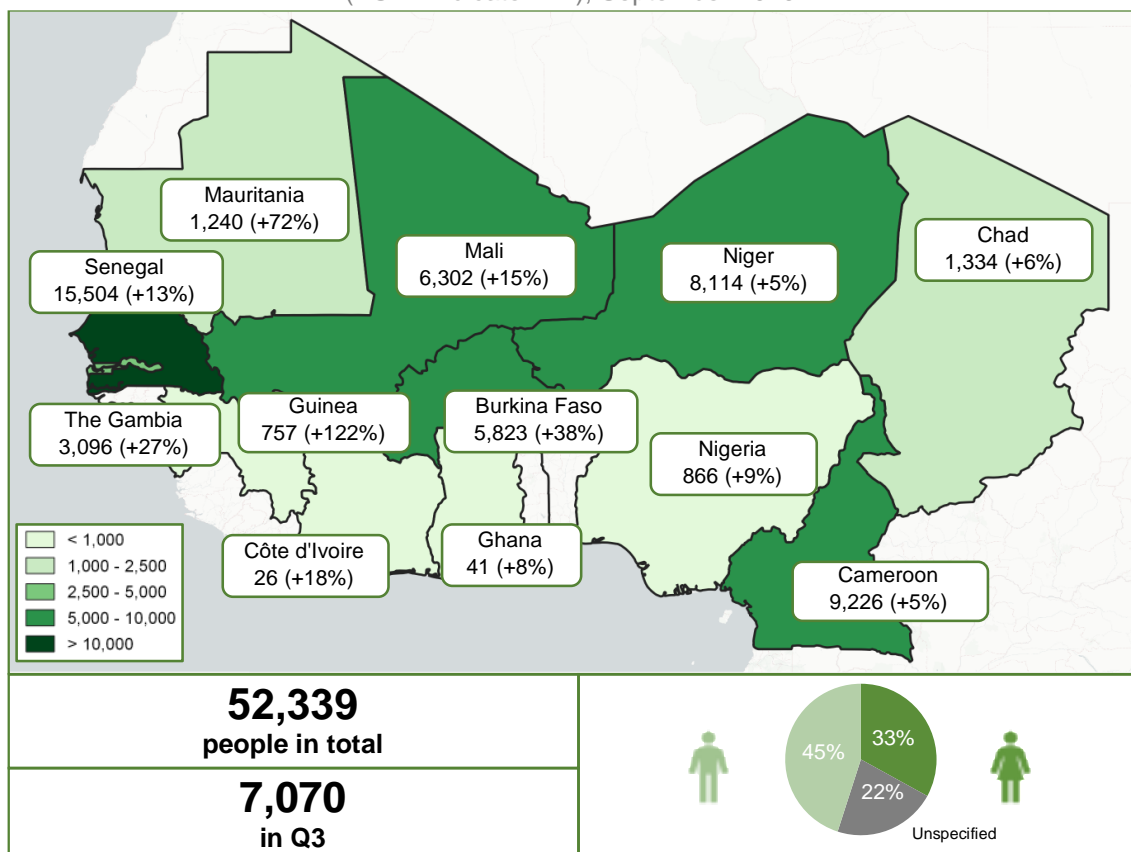


¹ Due to approximation total may vary ±1.

Indicator 1.4. Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development¹

52,339 individuals have received technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and/or skills development trainings in the SLC region up to September 2019. 7,070 new training graduates were added in Q3 2019 alone, which represents an increase of 14% in comparison to the total achieved by June 2019. Major contributors have been *Développer l'emploi au Sénégal*, *Appui à l'emploi* and *EJOM* which trained respectively 1,932 people in Senegal, 1,323 people in Burkina Faso and 823 in Mali in Q3 2019.

Figure 6: Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4), September 2019²



2.3.2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES

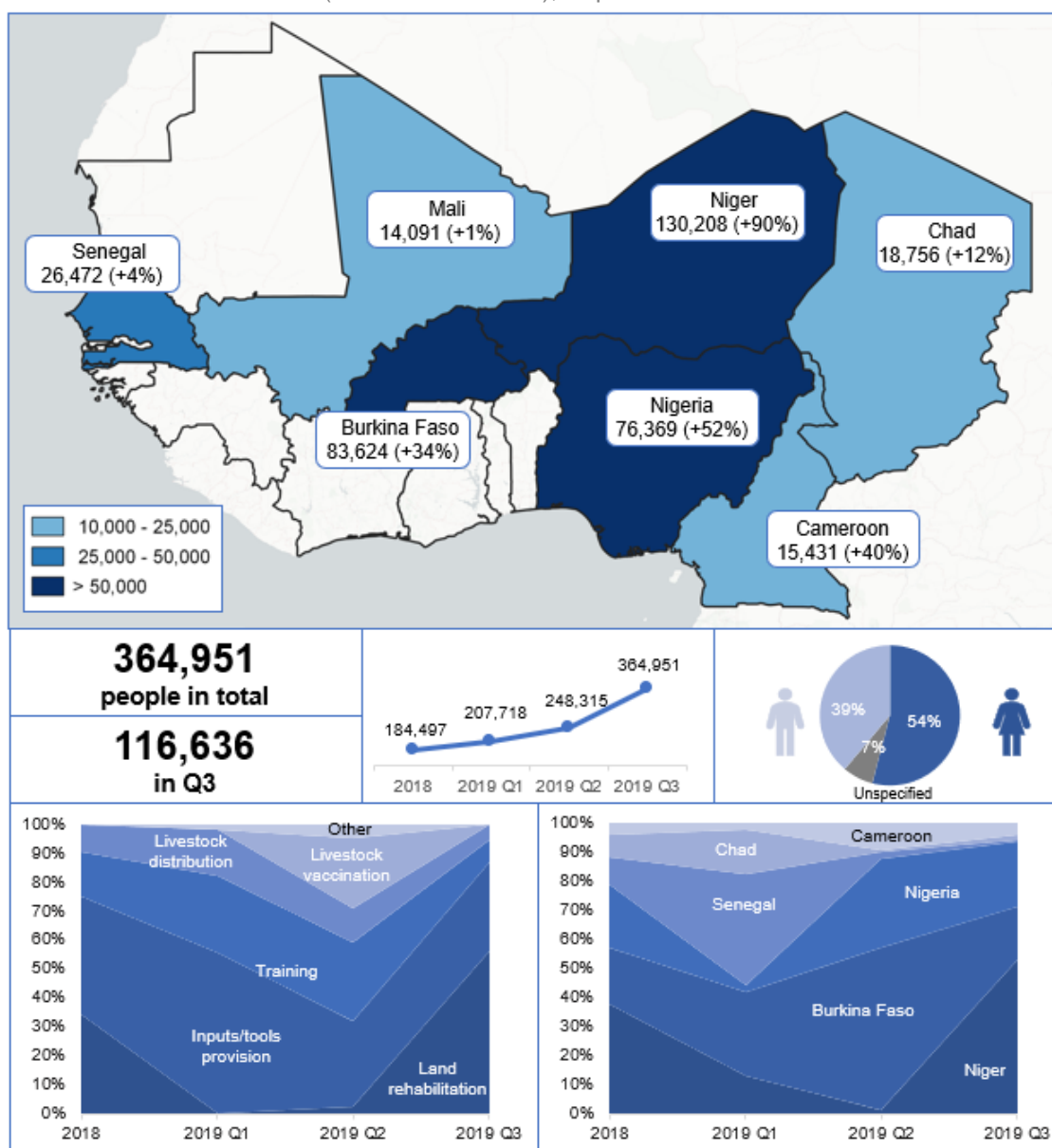
Significant progress was achieved for EUTF Strategic Objective 2 (SO2) indicators during the third quarter of 2019. 364,951 people received food-security assistance (indicator 2.4) as of September 2019, mostly in Niger, Nigeria and Burkina Faso. 1,004,493 individuals were reached by information campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights, which represents an increase of 26% compared to the total achieved up to Q2, mostly concentrated in Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Cameroon. 35,376 staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefited from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (indicator 2.8), with major increases in Guinea, Mali and Mauritania.

¹ Data for this section are estimates, as still in the process of being corrected.

² Due to approximation total may vary ± 1 .

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

Figure 7: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), September 2019

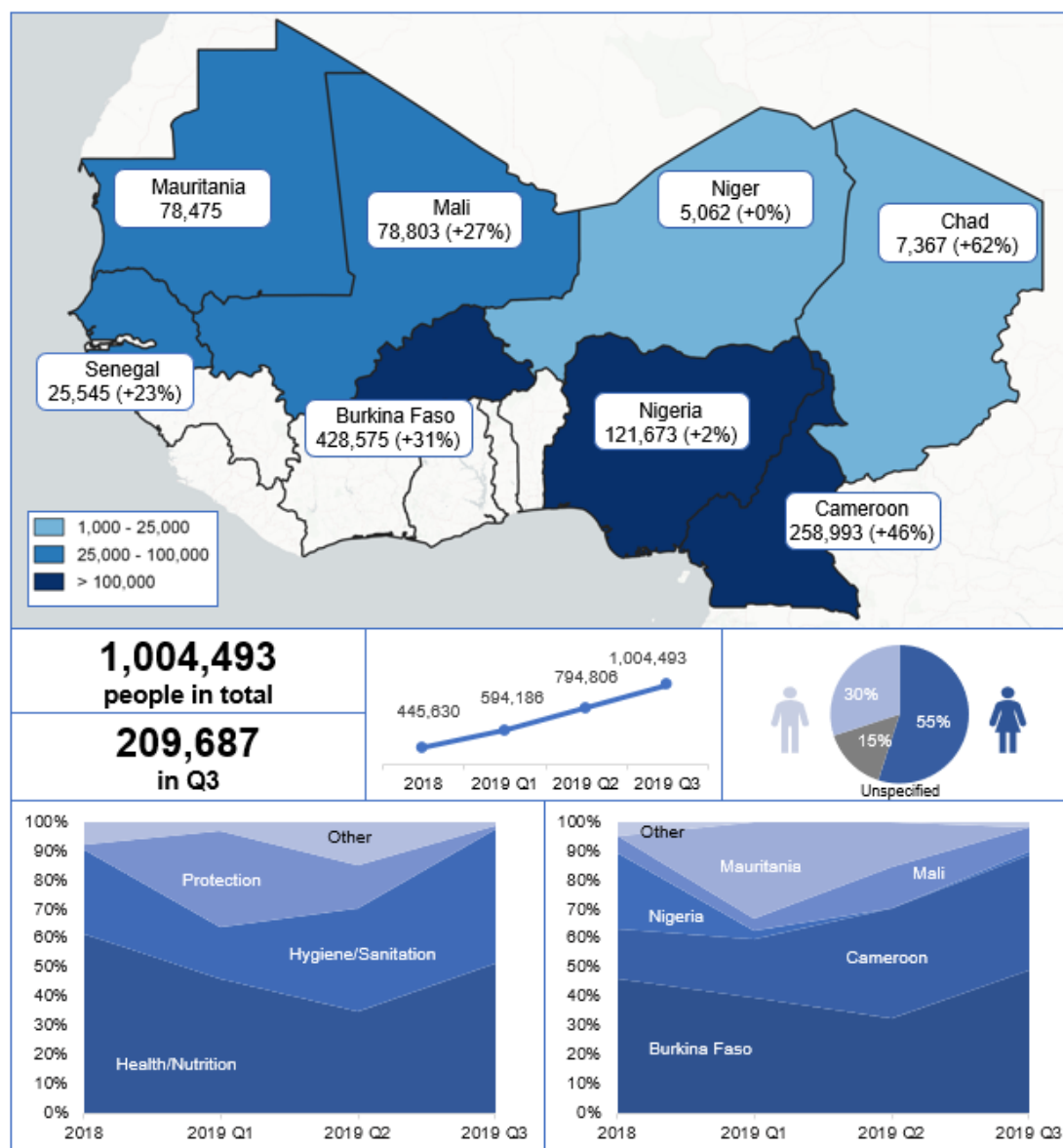


As of 30 September 2019, a total of 364,951 beneficiaries have received food security-related assistance in the Sahel and Lake Chad region. This includes 116,636 people in this quarter alone, mostly in Niger (53), Nigeria (22%) and Burkina Faso (18%). The largest increase was achieved in Niger (+90%) mainly through the *Pôles Ruraux* programme which assisted 59,919 people for this quarter. All these beneficiaries were located in the Tahoua province and benefited from the rehabilitation of agricultural land to improve natural irrigation and fight against invasive species. As in Q2 2019, Nigeria's sole contributor is the RRR programme, of which the number of beneficiaries doubled for this period (26,111). Nearly all (96%) were provided with agricultural inputs to reinforce crop production and diversification, an activity implemented every 6 months. In Burkina Faso a majority of the beneficiaries (68%) were reached through the *Résilience Burkina Faso* programme (HI, LVIA, Oxfam and TDH), which provided farming inputs and tools to 5,613 people, distributed livestock to 4,663, and trained 4,261 people on improved agricultural practices.

Indicator 2.7: Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights

As of September 2019, 1,004,493 individuals were reached by information campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights, 209,687 in Q3 2019 alone. The main contributor for this quarter is Burkina Faso (48%), mainly through *Résilience Burkina Faso* programme, which reached 101,452 people. 16% were sensitized on hygiene and sanitation in the Sahel region, and 84% on health and nutrition in the Nord, Est and Sahel regions. However, the largest increases were achieved in Chad (PRODECO and Oxfam RESTE, 2,811 additional beneficiaries) and Cameroon (HIMO and RESILIAN, 81,594 additional beneficiaries). As in Q2 2019, most of the information campaigns were related to health and nutrition (107,625), followed by hygiene and sanitation (96,899), and protection (2,150). As in previous quarters, a majority of beneficiaries for this quarter are women (55%) since health and nutrition campaigns address issues related to infant and young child nutrition practices.

Figure 8: Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience- building practices and basic rights, September 2019¹



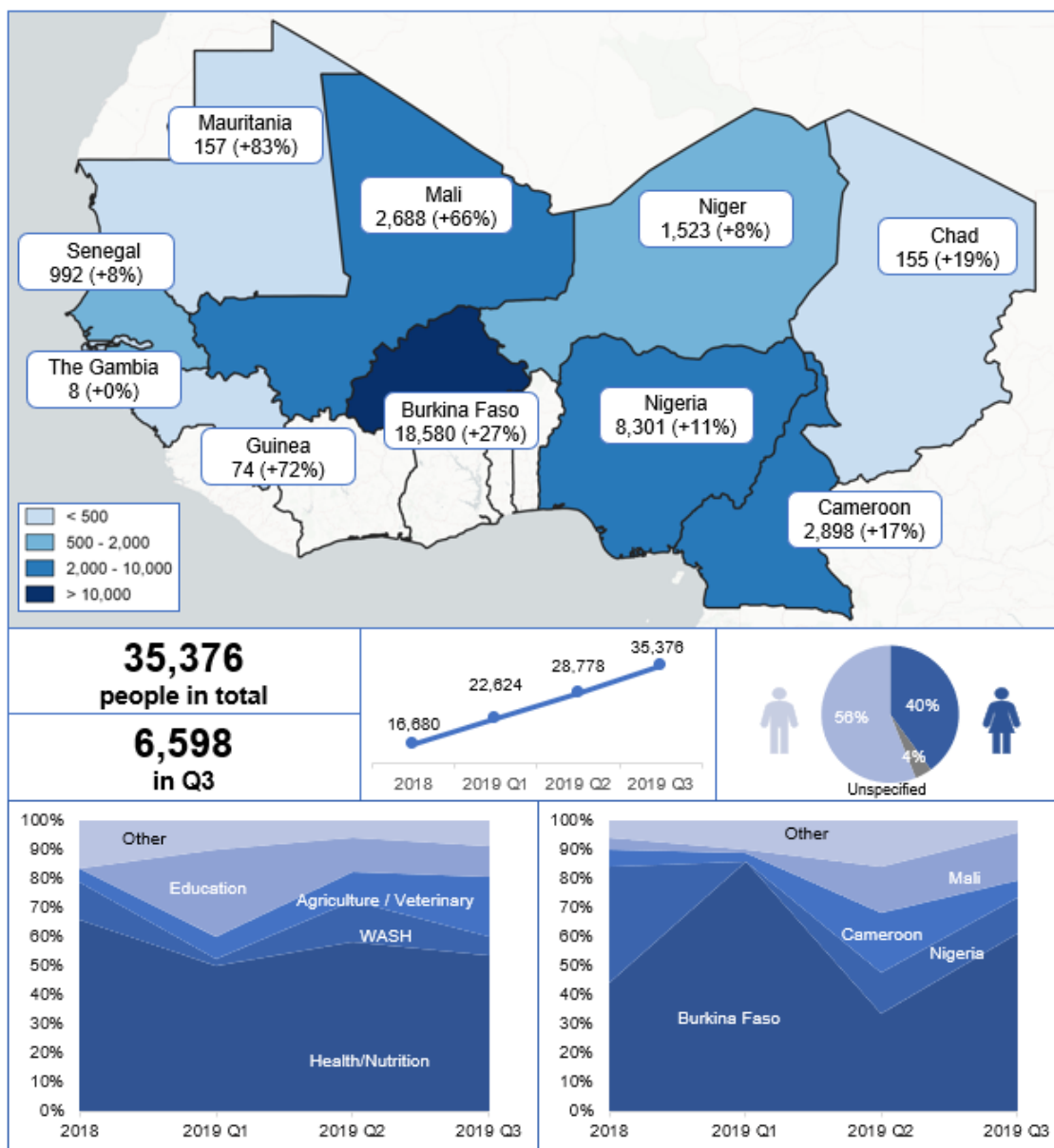
Indicator 2.8: Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery

As of September 2019, 35,376 staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefited from capacity building to strengthen service delivery. 6,598 were trained in this quarter alone, 60% of them in Burkina Faso, mainly through *Résilience Burkina Faso*. The programme trained community-based health workers, and volunteer service providers in strengthening health and nutrition services. However, the biggest increases come from Mauritania (+83%), Guinea (+72%), and Mali (+66%), which is also the second country contributing to this indicator through the KEY programme. Accounting for 16% of the beneficiaries, it trained local civilians on early warning systems, and members of nutrition support groups. The number of beneficiaries receiving agriculture and veterinary trainings has made the most progress for this quarter, with a 68% rise. All 1,352 beneficiaries benefited from capacity building in

¹ Due to approximation total may vary ±1.

agroecology which focused on soil management techniques, integrated weed management, and aimed for improved agricultural production with a new variety of cereals and vegetables.

Figure 9: Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery, September 2019

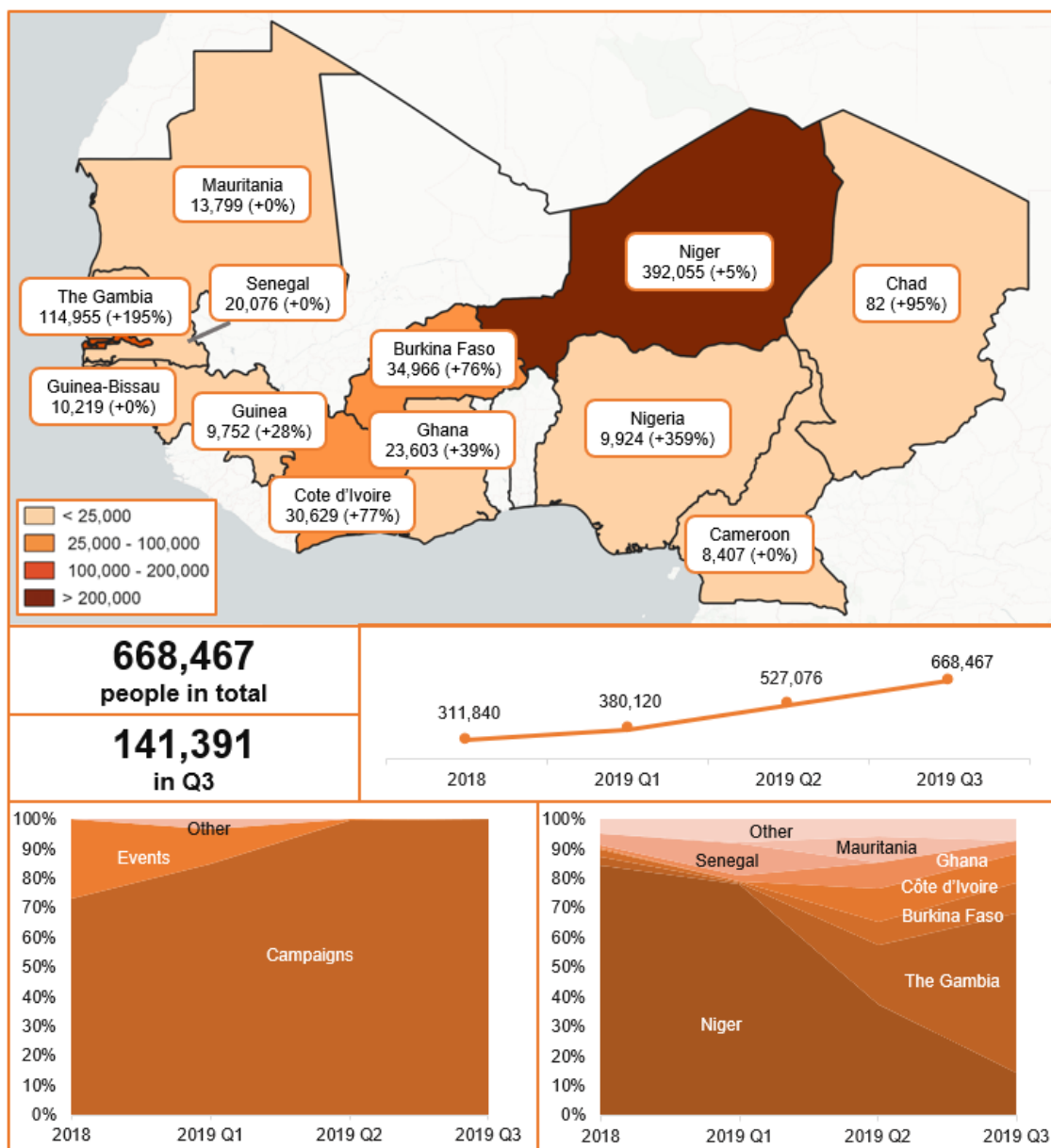


2.3.3. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: IMPROVED MIGRATION MANAGEMENT IN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, TRANSIT AND DESTINATION

Significant progress on EUTF Strategic Objective 3 (SO3) during the third quarter of 2019 was made on indicator 3.3 whereby 141,391 new migrants or potential migrants were reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration, a 27% increase from the figures achieved up to June 2019. Noteworthy progress was also achieved on returns (indicator 3.4) and reintegration (indicator 3.5): 5,894 voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations were supported, and 6,237 returnees benefited from reintegration assistance (respectively 8% and 9% increases from June 2019). Furthermore, 2,009 people, all of whom asylum seekers and refugees, were protected and/or assisted (indicator 3.2), a 40% increase from June 2019.

Indicator 3.3: Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration

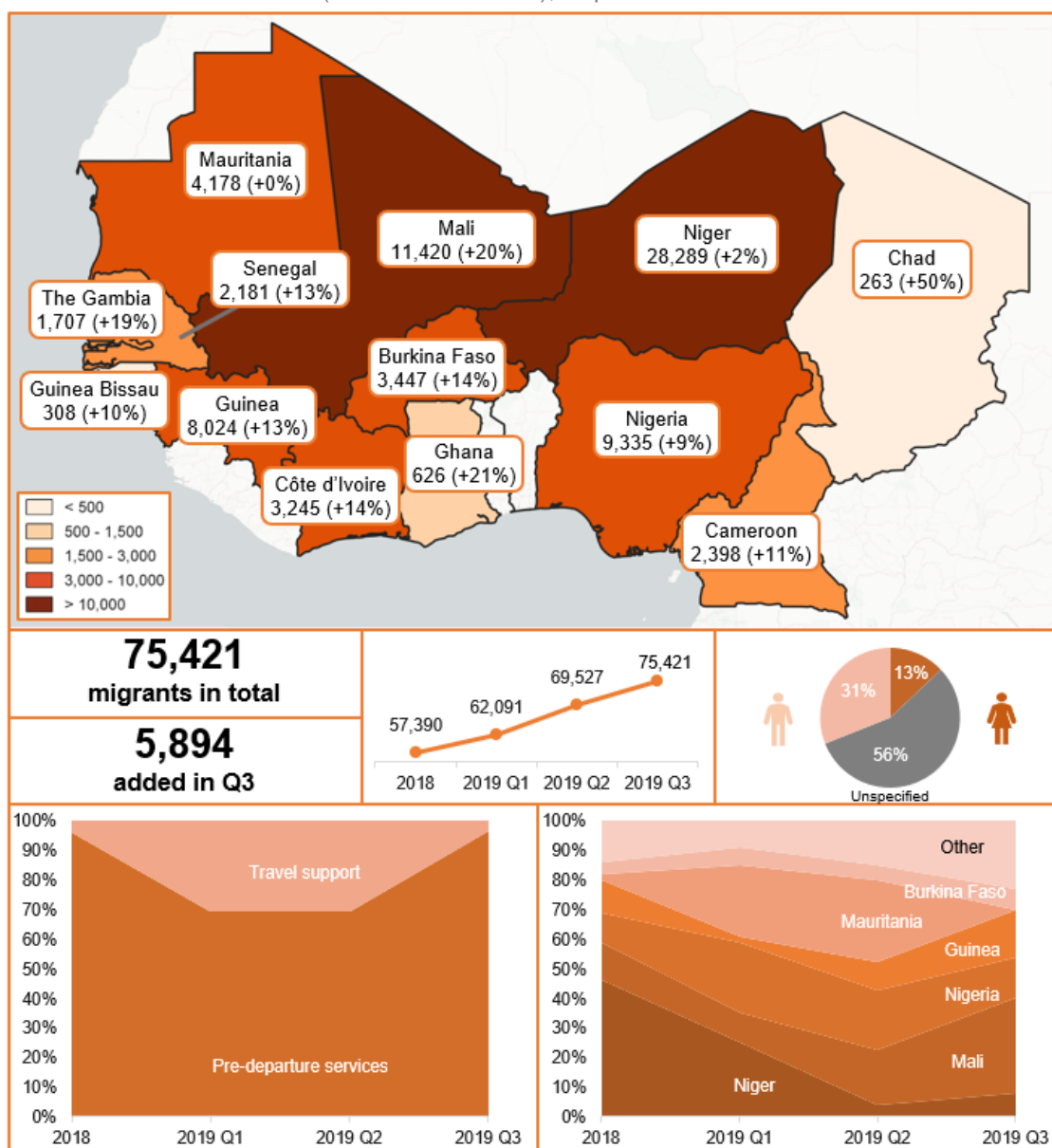
Figure 10: Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration (EUTF indicator 3.3), September 2019



By the end of September 2019, a total of 668,467 migrants or potential migrants had been reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration. 141,391 new individuals were supported in Q3 2019 alone, an increase of 27% from June 2019. The Gambia, Niger and Burkina Faso have reported the greatest numbers of beneficiaries in Q3, with respectively 75,932, 20,398 and 15,113 migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns (or 54%, 14% and 11% of all beneficiaries of information campaigns for Q3 2019). The first half of beneficiaries (74,292 or 53%) were reached by the programme YEP in The Gambia, whereas the other half (66,820 or 47%) were reached by IOM's Joint Initiative programme in the entire SLC region. IOM's Joint Initiative only reached host communities, whereas YEP and Make It In The Gambia specifically targeted vulnerable people and potential migrants. Almost all beneficiaries (141,375 or a little less than 100%) were reached by information campaigns, while only 16 (less than 1%) were reached by events.

Indicator 3.4: Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported

Figure 11: Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported (EUTF indicator 3.4), September 2019



In total, 75,421 migrants (31% of whom are men) had been assisted in their host country for voluntary return by the end of September 2019. 5,894 new individuals were supported in Q3 2019 alone, an 8% increase from June 2019. Most returns and repatriations were assisted from Mali, Guinea and Nigeria. IOM's Joint Initiative programme assisted 1,909 migrants in Mali, 920 in Guinea and 808 in Nigeria between July and September 2019. 97% of all the 5,894 new beneficiaries assisted during Q3 received pre-departure assistance (procurement of identity papers and travel documents) while the remaining 3% benefited from travel support (covering the logistics and associated costs of travel to their home country, including food and accommodation). Overall, the most frequent countries of origin of migrants assisted and reported by IOM¹ are Nigeria (17% of all returns assisted by IOM), Mali (17%), Guinea

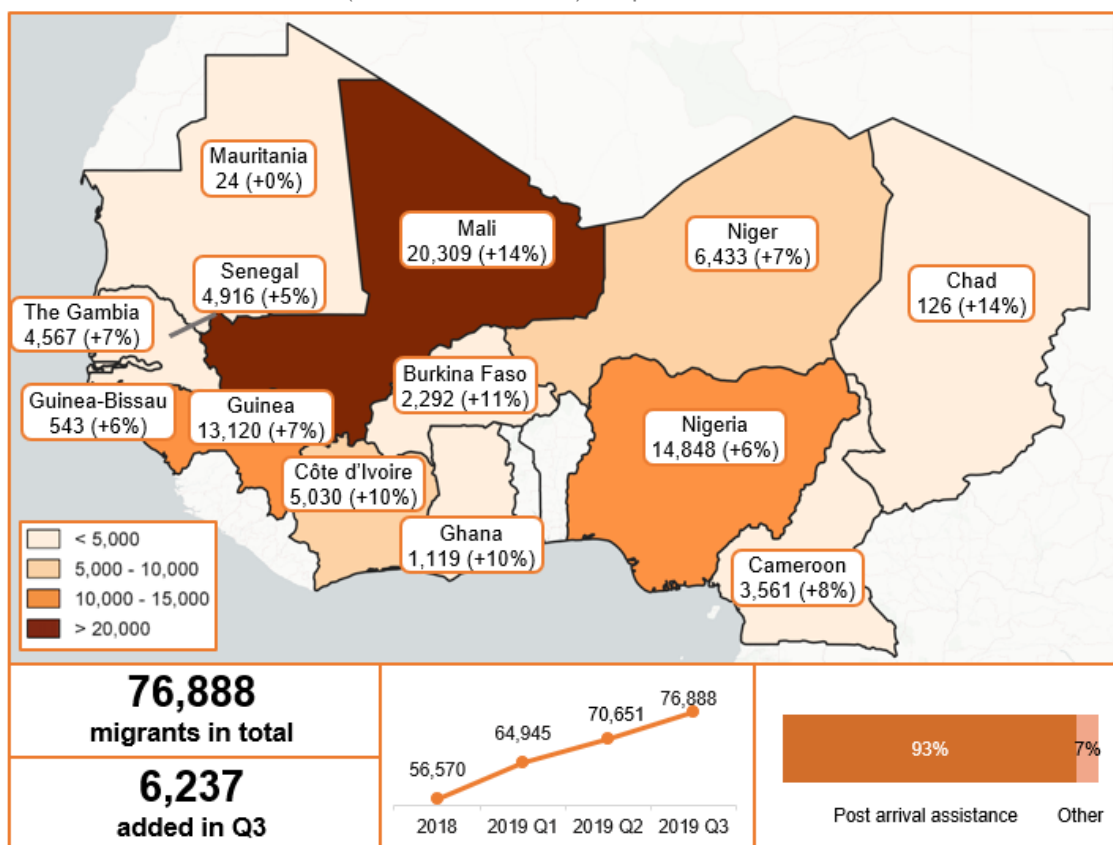
¹ IOM Results Database #14, cumulative data up until October 2019.s

(15%), Niger (6%), Côte d'Ivoire (5%), Cameroon (4%), Burkina Faso (3%) and Liberia (2%). 38 other nationalities account for the remaining 31%.

Indicator 3.5: Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance

By the end of September 2019, 76,888 migrants in total had benefited from post-arrival and/or reintegration assistance. This figure includes 6,237 migrants receiving post-arrival and/or reintegration assistance in Q3 2019 alone, a 9% increase from June 2019. Mali, Guinea and Nigeria have reported the greatest number of beneficiaries in Q3, with respectively 2,427, 913 and 804 migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance (or 39%, 15% and 13% of all beneficiaries of reintegration assistance for Q3 2019). IOM, through its Joint Initiative Programme, supported 6,092 returnees across the whole SLC region with post-arrival assistance in Q3 alone. Other programs, notably EJOM, Make It In The Gambia and PACERSEN supported returnees in Mali, The Gambia and Senegal with TVET and support to IGA.

Figure 12: Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5), September 2019



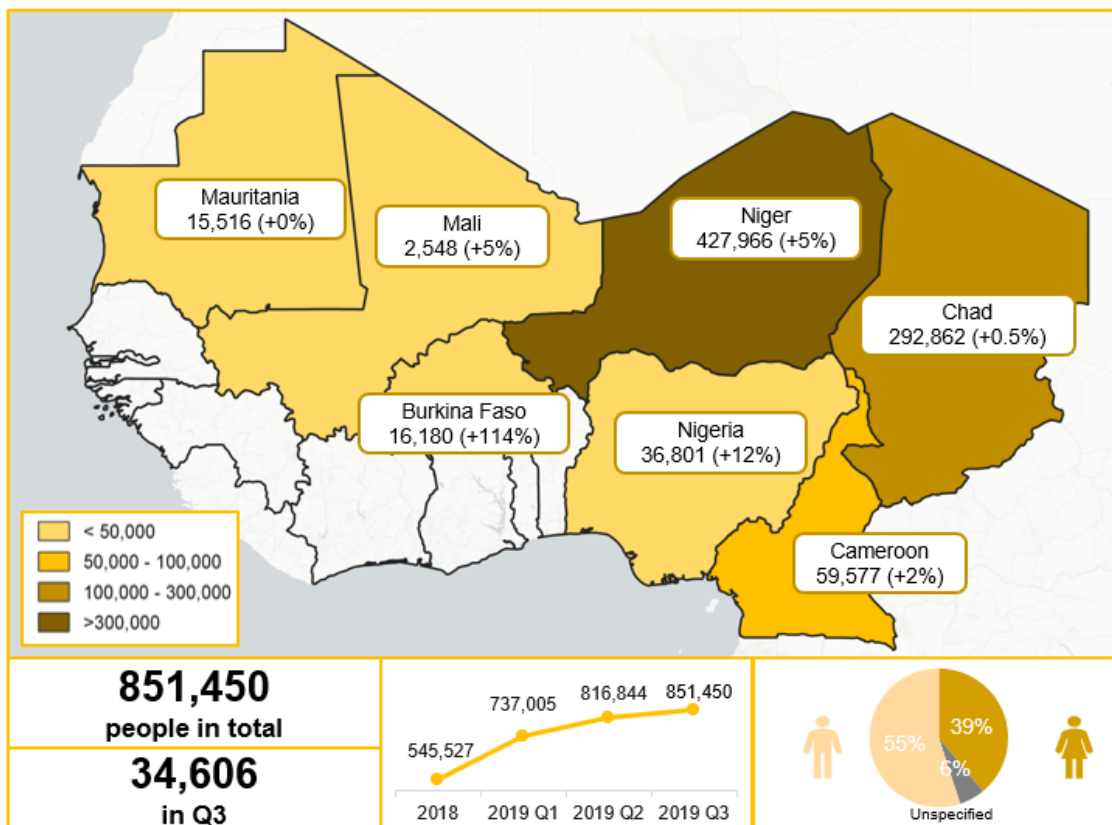
2.3.4. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: IMPROVED GOVERNANCE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT AND IRREGULAR MIGRATION

The most significant change under EUTF Strategic Objective 4 (SO4) in the third quarter of 2019 pertain to indicator 4.6 (number of laws and plans supported), which showed a 27% increase in the period, bringing the total number of laws and plans supported to 821. Indicators 4.2 (number of staff from relevant organisations trained on governance and conflict prevention) and 4.2 bis (number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on governance and conflict prevention) showed an increase of respectively 14% and 8% in the third quarter of 2019. The majority of the 2,653 people trained in Q3 2019 were trained on border management in Burkina Faso

and Niger, a significant change from Q2 2019 when staff was mostly trained on conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

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

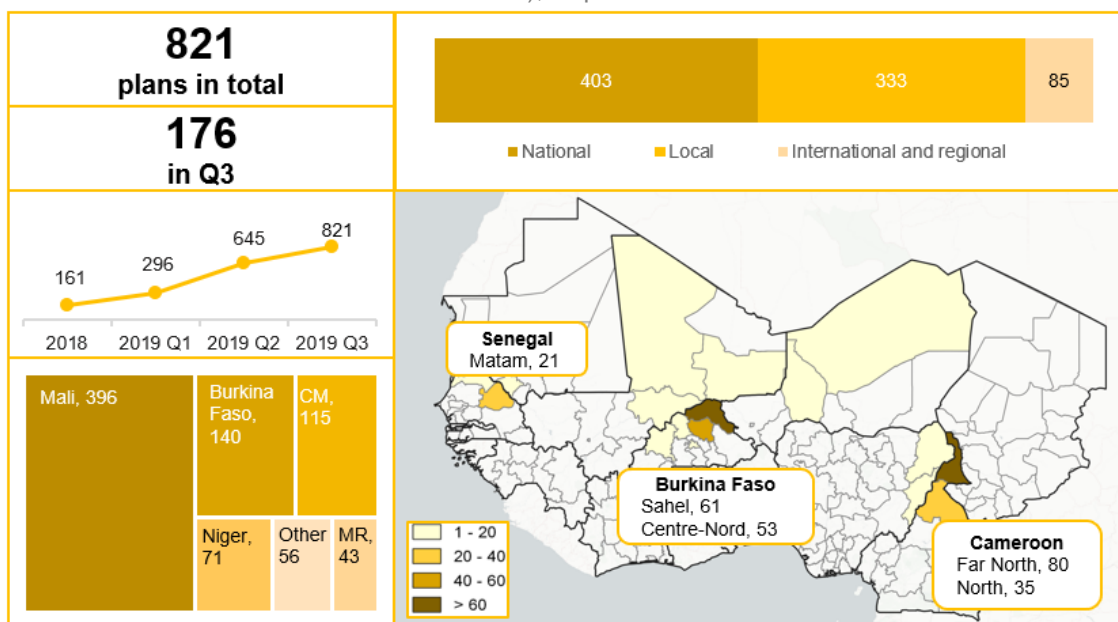
Figure 13: Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), September 2019



34,606 people participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities in Q3 2019, an increase of 4% compared to the previous quarter. More men tend to be involved in these activities than women, 55% men overall. Both in this quarter and overall, Niger reported the largest figures. The country accounts for 50% (427,966) of the total result under this indicator, and 56% of the achievement in Q3 2019 alone. Burkina Faso saw the biggest increase in Q3 2019, with 8,632 new beneficiaries. 84% of them participated in peacebuilding activities, and the remaining 1,375 took part in activities on the prevention and countering of violent extremism.

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

Figure 14: Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported (EUTF indicator 4.6), September 2019¹



Overall, 821 laws, policies and plans have been developed or supported by EUTF funded projects in the SLC. 176 were supported during Q3 2019, mostly in Burkina Faso (94 in total), where 46 plans concerning rural land ownership were developed by the *Prévention de l'extrémisme violent* programme. In addition, 36 plans on hygiene and sanitation were developed locally in the Far North region of Cameroon in Q3 2019. Most laws, policies and plans have been developed at the national level (403) and concern mostly civil registration (330), security (8) and migration and border management (6). 333 policies and strategies have been developed at the local level, mostly on resilience subjects like WASH (119 plans and strategies) and agriculture/veterinary (76 protocols and plans). Most local plans were implemented in Burkina Faso northern regions and the septentrional regions of Cameroon (80 in the Far-North and 44 in the North).

2.3.5. CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

During Q3 2019, EUTF-funded projects supported the creation of 197 new multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms (indicator 5.1), which represents a 39% increase to the total reached at the end of June 2019. 115 of these were in Burkina Faso, which is by far the largest contributor to this indicator with a total of 440. In total, 570 planning, monitoring and/or learning tools were implemented and/or strengthened (indicator 5.2) by EUTF programming in the SLC window, with Burkina Faso (266) and Mauritania (142) being the largest contributors. Finally, 33 additional field studies, surveys and other research have been conducted (indicator 5.3), bringing the total to 215 in the SLC window.

¹ The map represents only the laws, policies and plans supported at the local level. CM stands for Cameroon, MR stands for Mauritania

3. ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY

Country sections provide a rapid update of the political, security, stability and migration and forced displacement situation as well as country migration and programme footprint maps. For all countries already included in the third MLS report covering results until 30 June 2019, only recent developments are presented. No new country was added in this reporting quarter.

3.1. BURKINA FASO

3.1.1. COUNTRY PROFILE

Rising insecurity in Burkina Faso continued to prompt population displacement and increase humanitarian needs during the third quarter of 2019. Suspected jihadists and unidentified gunmen stepped up attacks against security forces and civilians, especially in Centre-Nord, Est and Sahel regions.¹ Alarming, from January to September 2019, 478 security incidents were reported, compared to 404 registered between 2015 and 2018.² Increased violence thus led President Kaboré to extend the state of emergency, initially declared in 2018, to January 2020, in fourteen provinces located in the Boucle du Mouhoun, Cascades, Nord, Sahel, Centre-Est, and Est regions.³

Rising violence also displaced 289,591 people as of September 2019,⁴ mostly located in the Sahel region (131,000) and Centre-Nord (120,000).⁵ Only 3% of the displaced are living in displacement sites, while others seek refuge near urban centres such as Dori in Sahel region or Kaya in Centre-Nord. Secondary displacement is also reported from Sahel to Centre-Nord.⁶

Mass internal displacement is relatively new in Burkina Faso, and puts pressure on social and health services, especially in the northern part of the country, also undermined by increasing violence and food insecurity. People lack access to basic services, livelihood, and nearly 30,000 people were uprooted from their homes monthly since the beginning of 2019. Insecurity and violence also forced the closure of 60 health centres and 2,024 schools, depriving more than 330,000 children of education in six regions. The presence of armed groups and the declaration of the state of emergency also restricted humanitarian access, especially in the Sahel, Nord and Est regions.⁷

¹ Crisis Watch, International Crisis Group, September 2019. Retrieved [here](#)

² UNICEF. *BURKINA FASO, Humanitarian Situation Report*. September 2019. Retrieved [here](#)

³ Le Monde Afrique. *Au Burkina Faso, l'état d'urgence a été prolongé de six mois*. July 2019. Retrieved [here](#)

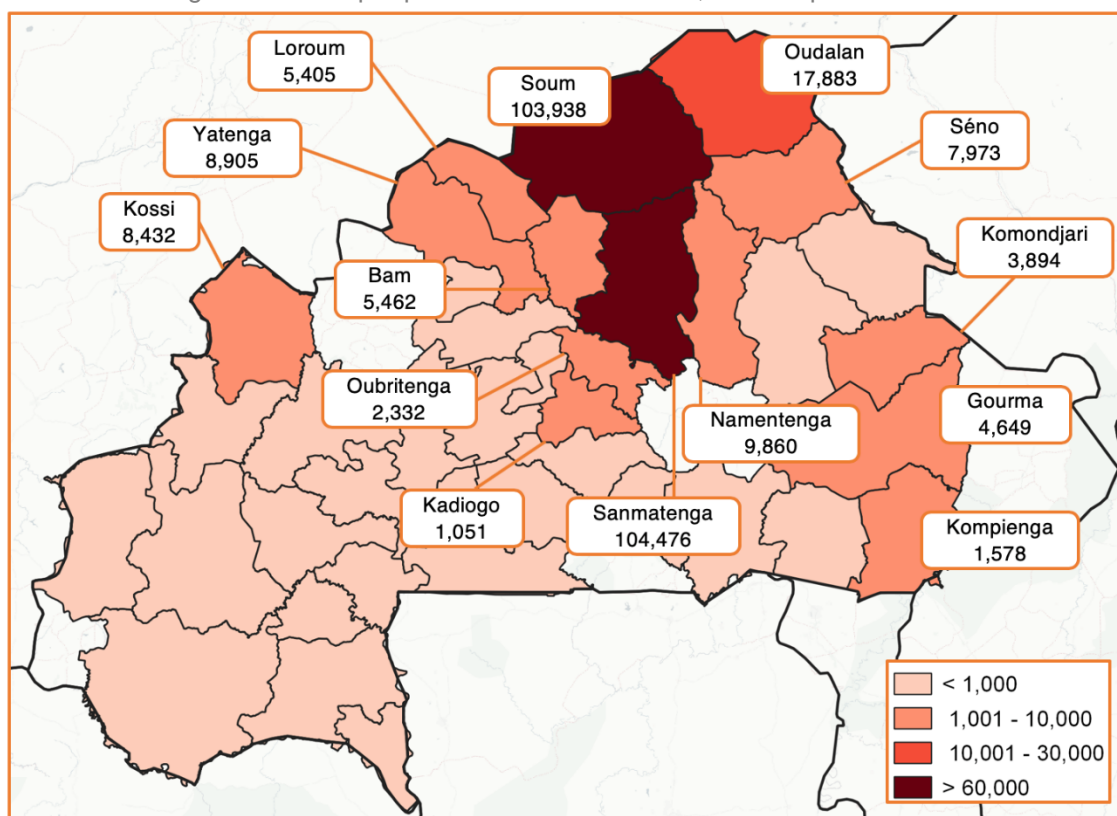
⁴ UNHCR. *Data Portal*. September 2019. Retrieved [here](#)

⁵ OCHA. *Humanitarian Snapshot*. September 2019. Retrieved [here](#)

⁶ OCHA. *Situation Report*. September 2019. Retrieved [here](#)

⁷ ACAPS. *Briefing Note, Burkina Faso, escalation of armed violence*. November 2019. Retrieved [here](#)

Figure 15: IDPs per province in Burkina Faso, as of September 2019



3.1.2. 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 Burkina Faso, 25 projects, including eight regional, have provided data to the MLS in Q3. One new project was included for this quarter, AMOC COM, implemented by Eau vive. It is a technical assistance project supporting the implementation of the *Programme d'Urgence pour le Sahel (PUS-BF)*.

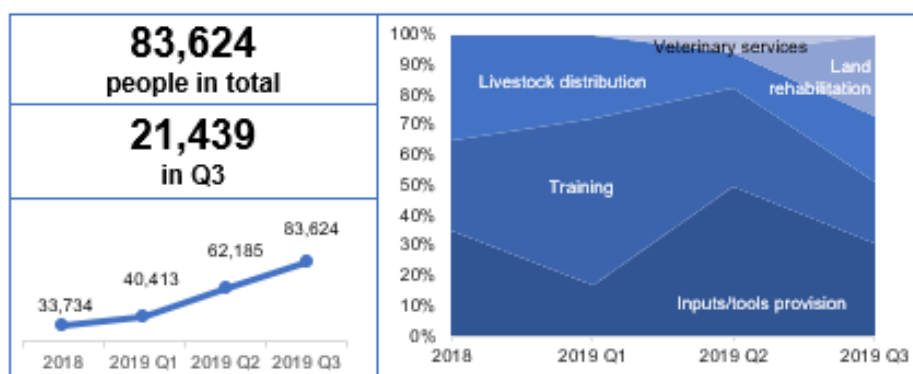
Table 2: EUTF common output indicators for Burkina Faso, September 2019

EUTF Indicator	Previous	2019-Q3	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	3,036	463	3,499
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	452	139	591
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	11,630	1,698	13,328
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	4,209	1,614	5,823
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	417	0	417
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed [...]	11	1	12
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships [...]	54,837	62,561	117,398
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	13	27
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	2,369	87	2,456
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	160,734	9,647	170,381
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	593,772	49,638	643,410
2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance	62,185	21,439	83,624
2.5 Number of local governments [...] that adopt disaster risk reduction strategies	20	26	46
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	1,904	275	2,179
2.7 Number of people reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices [...]	327,123	101,452	428,575
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	14,605	3,975	18,580
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	411,266	63,474	474,740
3.2 Number of migrants in transit [...] assisted	99	0	99
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	19,853	15,113	34,966
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	3,029	418	3,447
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	2,062	230	2,292

3.6 Number of institutions [...] strengthened on protection / migration management	1	0	1
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	25	0	25
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	5	0	5
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	10	10	20
3.11 Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness on migration	1,950	415	2,365
4.2 Number of staff [...] trained on security, border management, etc.	1,673	711	2,384
4.2 bis Number of institutions [...] benefiting from capacity building on security, etc.	37	1	38
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention / peace building activities	7,548	8,632	16,180
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	15	4	19
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, [...] developed and/or directly supported	46	94	140
4.8 Number of [...] networks and dialogues on migration related issues [...]	3	1	4
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	325	115	440
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up [...]	220	46	266
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	39	13	52

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

Figure 16: Number of people receiving food-security related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), in Burkina Faso, September 2019



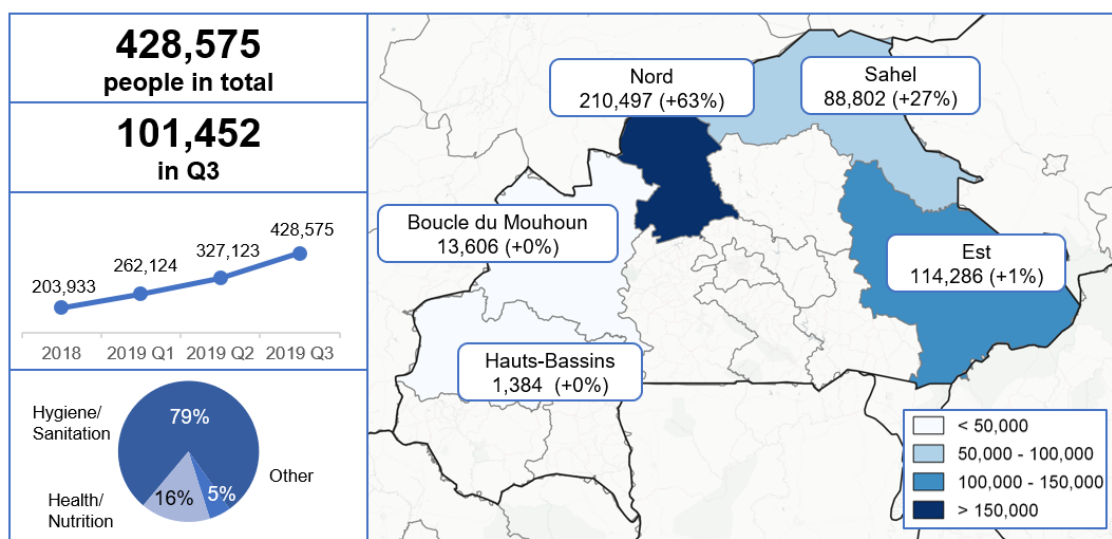
A total of 83,624 people have received food security-related assistance up to September 2019 in Burkina Faso. 21,439 were reached in Q3 alone, representing an increase of 34% compared to Q2. The main contribution comes from *Résilience Burkina Faso*, accounting for 68% of the beneficiaries in Q3. However, the biggest increase comes from *Stabilisation Séno*, which reached 410 people in Q2, compared to 5,731 in Q3 alone. They all benefited from the rehabilitation of 161 hectares of sylvo-pastoral areas during this quarter. As in Q2, provision of farming inputs and tools remains the most distributed type of assistance, and accounts for 31% of the beneficiaries for this quarter. The number of people benefiting from livestock distribution nearly doubled, with 2,542 beneficiaries in Q2 compared to 4,783 in Q3 alone, most of them (97%) through *Resilience Burkina Faso*. As in Q2, types of assistance are not evenly spread across the country. More than half of the beneficiaries are located in the Sahel (56%), where 5 of the 8 projects contributing to 2.4 are located, followed by Boucle du Mouhoun (30%) and Nord region (15%).

Indicator 2.7: Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights

As of September 2019, 428,575 people have been reached by information campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights in Burkina Faso. 101,452 were sensitized in Q3 alone, which represents a 31% increase from Q2. Overall, most of the beneficiaries (79%) were sensitized on health and nutrition, through awareness raising campaigns carried out by the *Résilience Burkina Faso* programme. It conducted large scale sensitizations on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) best practices, hence the large majority of female beneficiaries (75%). As of September 2019, most of the beneficiaries are located in the Nord (49%), Est (27%) and Sahel (21%) regions, areas severely hit by

malnutrition, where children have problems of chronic undernutrition, low initial breastfeeding rate and minimum dietary diversity.¹

Figure 17: Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7), in Burkina Faso, September 2019

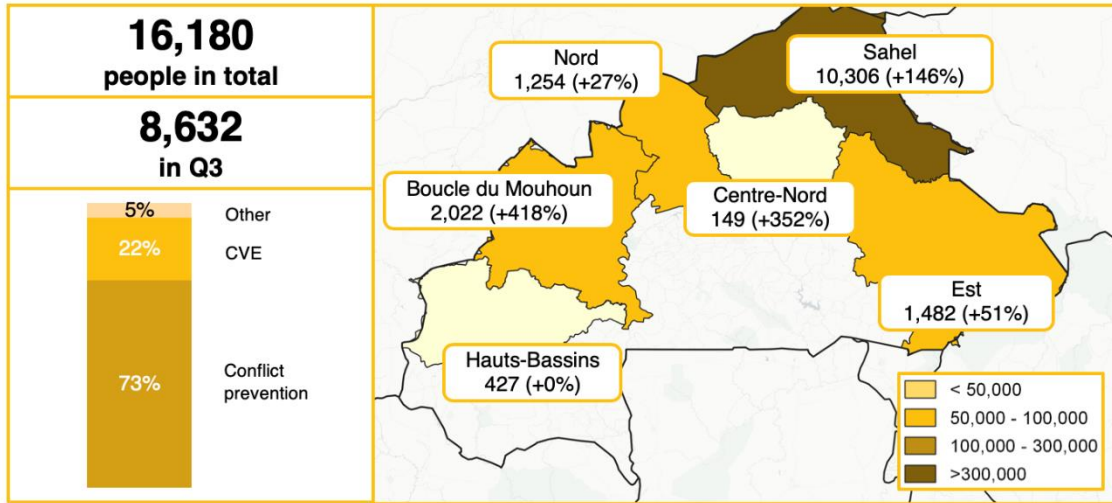


Indicator 4.3: Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities

8,632 people took part in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities in Burkina Faso during the third quarter of 2019, bringing the total to 16,180 people. A new addition to this indicator is *Stabilisation Seno* programme, which accounts for 59% of the beneficiaries for this quarter. It supported 5,080 women in reinforcing communal women and youth centres, hence the majority of female beneficiaries (55%) at the end of Q3 2019. As of September 2019, most of the activities (73%) were related to peacebuilding and conflict prevention, through a large variety of actions (dialogues between local authorities and the population, sensitization caravans, support of youth and women associations). Most of the beneficiaries are located in the Sahel region (64%), where nearly half of them (4,548) participated to conflict prevention activities related to herder-farmers tensions.

¹ FAO, Nutrition, country profile, retrieved [here](#).

Figure 18: Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), in Burkina Faso, September 2019



3.2. CAMEROON

3.2.1. COUNTRY PROFILE

In September, a national dialogue on the conflict in the Southwest and Northwest anglophone regions of the country was held. The government proposed to create a special status for the anglophone regions, which would allow the regions to elect local governors and to ensure more financial autonomy.¹ However, separatists did not attend the dialogue, and met instead in Switzerland, where ten groups formed the Ambazonia Coalition Team (ACT), a platform for discussion which is yet to nominate a spokesperson and president.²

855,000 children remain out of school in the separatist regions, where armed groups promote and enforce a boycott campaign. 90% of public primary schools and 77% of public secondary schools have remained closed in September, the beginning of the school year.³

The situation in the Far North has remained volatile in the third quarter of 2019, and the region was officially declared “economically depressed”, a status that allows the country to offer various tax incentives to companies willing to invest. Boko Haram attacks are the main source of insecurity in the Far North, where 106,418 Nigerian refugees were hosted as of September 2019.⁴

Overall, Cameroon hosts more than 1.5 million people of concern, including 412,643 refugees and asylum seekers and more than 1 million IDPs and returnees (former IDPs). Despite this situation, as of August 2019, only 35% of the funds required to assist the 2 million people targeted for assistance had been received.⁵ Cameroon’s Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was one of the least funded globally in 2018.⁶

¹ BBC. *Cameroon’s conflict: will the national dialogue make any difference?* 5th October 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

² Jeune Afrique. *Crise anglophone : l’autre dialogue qui se joue en Suisse*. 1st October 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ UNICEF. *More than 855,000 children remain out of school in North-West and South-West Cameroon*. November 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ UNHCR. *Cameroon : statistiques des réfugiés nigériens – région de l’Extrême-Nord*. September 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ OCHA. *Funding gap deprives thousands of people of humanitarian aid*. September 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ OCHA. *Cameroon: “Underfunding means we cannot do all we can to make a difference in people’s lives”*. Retrieved [here](#).

3.2.2. CAMEROON AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

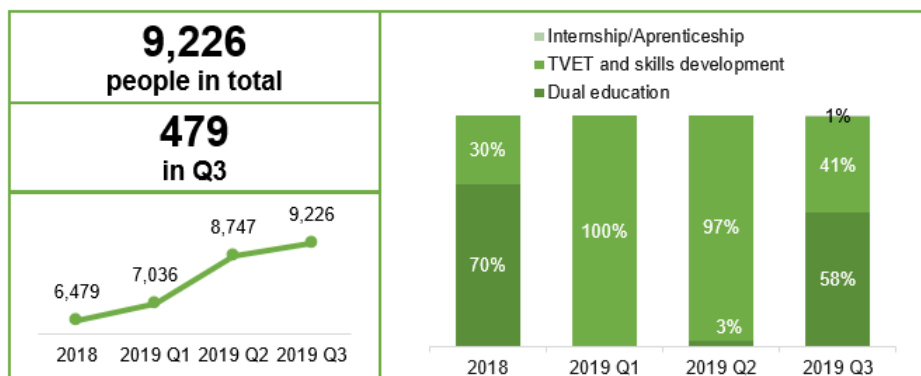
The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Cameroon. In Cameroon, six programmes have contributed data to the MLS (including two regional programmes).

Table 3: EUTF common output indicators for Cameroon, September 2019

EUTF Indicator	Previous	2019-Q3	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	6,347	395	6,742
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	1,382	17	1,399
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	11,647	1,042	12,689
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	8,747	479	9,226
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	419	110	529
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships [...]	33,244	84,905	118,149
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	2	0	2
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	243	23	266
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	207,661	37,738	245,399
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	147,289	29,573	176,862
2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance	11,030	4,401	15,431
2.5 Number of local governments [...] that adopt disaster risk reduction strategies	150	36	186
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	1,687	1,319	3,006
2.7 Number of people reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices [...]	177,399	81,594	258,993
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	2,475	423	2,898
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	46,791	43,118	89,909
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	8,385	22	8,407
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	2,157	241	2,398
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	3,284	277	3,561
3.6 Number of institutions [...] strengthened on protection / migration management	54	0	54
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	73	0	73
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	11	17	28
3.11 Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness on migration	111	1	112
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention / peace building activities	58,518	1,059	59,577
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, [...] developed and/or directly supported	79	36	115
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	12	0	13
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up [...]	38	1	39
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	23	1	24

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

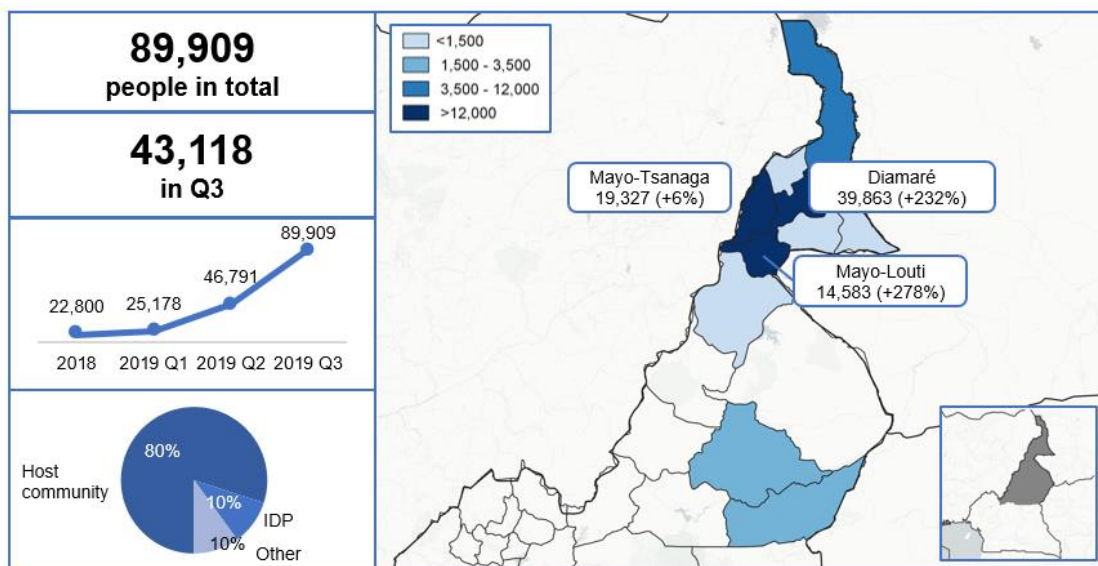
Figure 19: Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4), in Cameroon, September 2019



In the third quarter of 2019, 58% of trainees in Cameroon received dual education, which means they have benefited from TVET and have been supported in finding an internship. 41% of the beneficiaries have received TVET as well as skills development, while the remaining 7 beneficiaries have received mobility training through the ERASMUS programme.

Indicator 2.9: Number of people benefiting from access to improved basic social services

Figure 20: Number of people benefiting from access to improved basic social services (EUTF indicator 2.9), in Cameroon, September 2019



43,118 people have benefited from improved access to basic services in Q3 2019, bringing the total number of beneficiaries in Cameroon to 89,909 people. 12% of the total number of beneficiaries are displaced people (both refugees and IDPs) and 80% are host communities. In Q3 2019, most beneficiaries (65%) had improved access to health services, notably through the rehabilitation of three health centres in Diamaré. However, overall, 69% of beneficiaries received improved access to water. The Far North and North regions of Cameroon are highly sensible to cholera, and 123 cases have been reported since July 2019. This is mostly due to poor hygiene practices and limited access to drinking

water.¹ In addition to improved access to water, 81,594 people have been reached by awareness campaigns on resilience subjects in Q3 2019, 94% of which on hygiene and sanitation practices (indicator 2.7).

3.3. CHAD

3.3.1. COUNTRY PROFILE

Chad continued to suffer from insecurity during the third quarter of 2019. While Boko Haram's attacks persisted in the west, the security situation particularly worsened in the east. Intercommunal violence escalated in Ouaddaï and Dar Sila provinces, killing at least 37 people in August.² These tensions between nomadic Arab herders and sedentary farmers, are due to competition for land, traditional chiefdoms and local power.³ On the 19th of August, the government declared a state of emergency in these two provinces, and in the north, where the army confronted illegal gold miners. The following day, they also announced the deployment of 5,000 soldiers, and closed borders with the Sudan, the Central African Republic (CAR) and Libya – countries neighbouring these three provinces.⁴ While supporters of the ruling party have welcomed these measures to quell ethnic clashes in the east, others fear they could damage the local economy and lead to military abuses.⁵

The humanitarian situation also deteriorated during this quarter, partly due to heavy rainfalls in the provinces of Tibesti, Borkou, Ennedi Ouest, Batha, Sila, Chari Baguirmi, Mayo-Kebbi Ouest and Salamat. In August alone, more than 36,000 people were affected, 2,300 livestock were killed, and 12,000 hectares of land were destroyed. Floods also limited humanitarian access, and threatened food security, destroying crops and limiting access to food assistance and nutrition services.⁶

Rising insecurity, coupled with difficult climatic conditions and a continuous displacement crisis kept increasing humanitarian needs. Chad is currently hosting more than 460,000 refugees along its border with Sudan and CAR, and more than 133,000 internally displaced in the Lac province. To these beneficiaries of assistance must be added the host communities (over 700,000 people) who share their scarce resources with these displaced persons. Moreover, as of September 2019, humanitarian partners in Chad had only received 40% of the requested funding to assist 2 million targeted beneficiaries.⁷

3.3.2. NEW EUTF PROGRAMMES IN THE REPORT - CHAD

DIZA programme

The DIZA programme implemented by Caritas Switzerland, Concern Worldwide and the UNHCR aims to improve the living conditions of the indigenous populations, and refugees / returnees in the hosting areas. In order to ease tensions between the different communities, it supports inclusive local development, local governance mechanisms and strengthen access to basic services. The programme is implemented in the provinces of Ouaddaï, Sila, Salamat, Moyen Chari, Mandoul et Logone Oriental.

¹ ACAPS. *Cameroon: cholera in Far North*. August 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

² Aljazeera, *Chad: Intercommunal conflict 'national concern' after 37 killed*, August 2019, available [here](#)

³ Crisis Watch, *Avoiding the Resurgence of Intercommunal Violence in Eastern Chad*, December 2019, available [here](#)

⁴ Ibid

⁵ AFP, *Chad crackdown risks worsening tension after ethnic violence*, 23 August 2019, available [here](#)

⁶ OCHA, Tchad, *Situation report*, 27 September 2019, available [here](#)

⁷ Ibid

Figure 21: DIZA programme
Key facts and figures

Full programme name	<i>Programme de développement inclusif dans les zones d'accueil (DIZA)</i>
Short programme name	Programme DIZA
Location(s) of implementation	Ouadaï, Sila, Salamat, Moyen Chari, Mandoul et Logone Oriental.
Total EUTF budget committed	€ 15,000,000
Date at which EUTF budget was committed	13 December 2017
Budget contracted so far	€15,000,000
Number of projects	3
Main IP(s)	Caritas Suisse, Concern Worldwide, UNHCR
Number of projects in report	1

3.3.3. 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 Chad, 16 projects, including eight regional, have provided data to the MLS in Q3. Four projects are newly included for this report: DIZA Sud, *RESTE Forages lot 1*, *RESTE Forages lot 2*, and *RESTE Forages lot 3*.¹

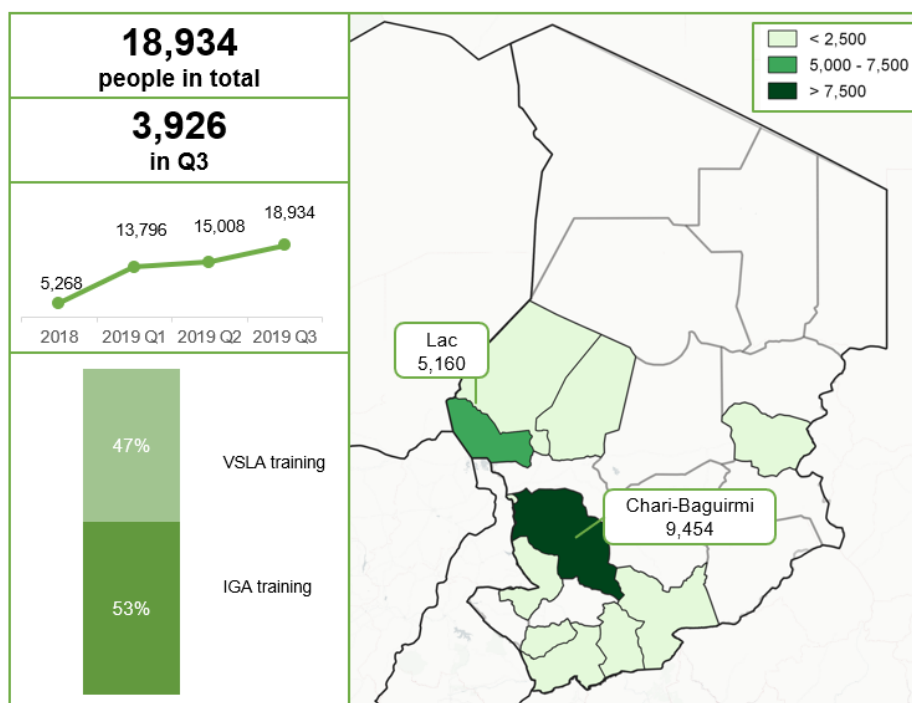
Table 4: EUTF common output indicators for Chad, September 2019

EUTF Indicator	Previous	2019-Q3	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	3,844	168	4,012
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	0	16	16
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	15,008	3,926	18,934
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	1,266	78	1,344
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed [...]	8	0	8
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships [...]	5,000	0	5,000
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	55	7	62
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	269	95	364
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	2,791	311	3,102
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	51,211	6,881	58,092
2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance	16,700	2,056	18,756
2.5 Number of local governments [...] that adopt disaster risk reduction strategies	20	0	20
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	173	113	286
2.7 Number of people reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices [...]	4,556	2,811	7,367
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	130	25	155
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	218,160	38,000	256,160
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	42	40	82
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	175	88	263
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	111	15	126
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	3	0	3
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	2	0	2
3.11 Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness on migration	1	4	5
4.2 Number of staff [...] trained on security, border management, etc.	1,127	419	1,546
4.2 bis Number of institutions [...] benefiting from capacity building on security, etc.	45	31	76
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention / peace building activities	291,503	1,359	292,862
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	15	3	18
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, [...] developed and/or directly supported	2	0	2
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	53	43	96
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up [...]	7	9	16

¹ Part of the RESTE programme, RESTE Forages lot 1,2 and 3 are projects implemented by private contractors in charge of drilling boreholes in Chad.

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

Figure 22: Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), in Chad, September 2019

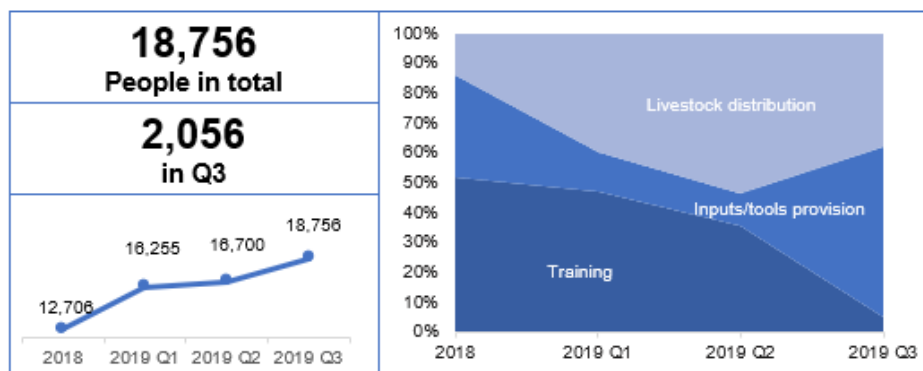


A total of 18,934 individuals have been assisted to develop income generating activities (IGA) as of September 2019. 3,926 people were assisted with IGAs in Q3 alone (an increase of 26% compared to Q2 2019). A new addition to this indicator is DIZA programme, which accounts for nearly half of the beneficiaries (44%) for this quarter, while the rest are attributed to RESTE (55%) and *Bab Al Amal* programmes (1%). While all beneficiaries were supported to develop IGA in Q2, nearly all of them (99%) were supported through the establishment of VSLA groups in Q3. This accounts for the increased number of female beneficiaries (+21%) for this quarter. Indeed, VLSA groups supported by RESTE primarily target women in order to facilitate their access to credit, and their participation to the social and economic development of local communities. New regions benefited from assistance to develop IGA in Q3: Bhar el Gazal, Kanem, Logone Oriental and Mandoul. However, as of September 2019, most of the beneficiaries are still located in Chari Baguirmi (50%) and Lac (27%).

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

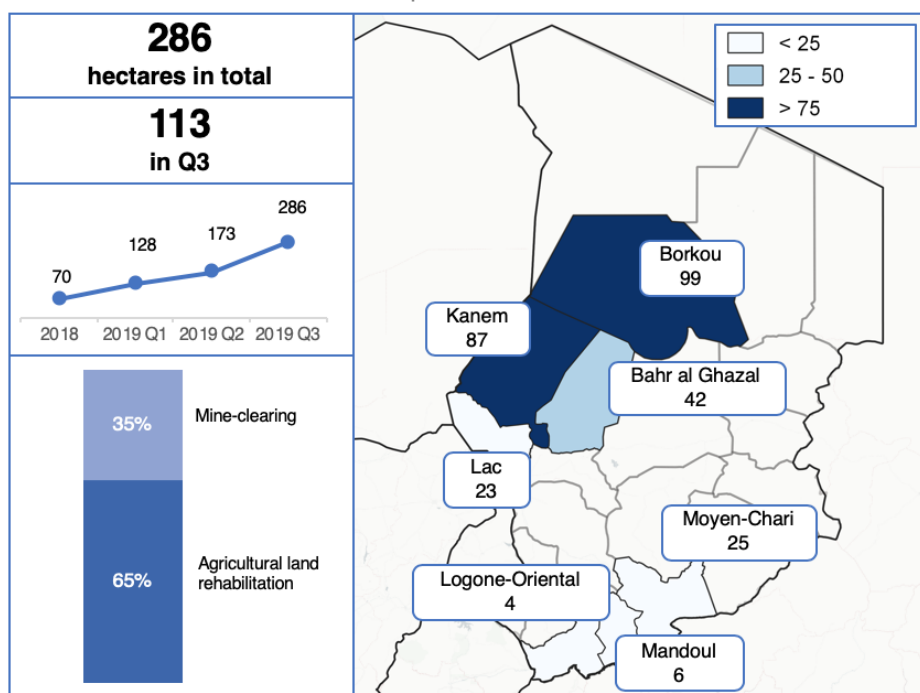
As of 30 September 2019, 18,756 people have been provided with food security-related assistance in Chad. 2,056 were assisted in Q3 alone, representing an increase of 12% from Q2 2019. RESTE programme, which accounts for 95% of the beneficiaries for this reporting period, has provided farming inputs and tools to 1,170 people and distributed livestock to 786. The number of beneficiaries in Bhar al Ghazal increased by 54% for this quarter, reaching 4,310 as of September 2019. Yet, beneficiaries remain not evenly distributed across the country with nearly half of the beneficiaries in Chari Baguirmi (46%), followed by Bhar al Ghazal (23%) Kanem (19%) and Lac (13%).

Figure 23: Number of people receiving food-security related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), by type of support, in Chad, September 2019



Indicator 2.6: Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management

Figure 24: Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management (EUTF indicator 2.6), September 2019



286 hectares of land were rehabilitated or protected in Chad by EUTF-funded projects, with 113 in Q3 alone. Two new programmes contributed to this indicator for this period: PRODECO and DIZA, respectively accounting for 35% and 12% of the total number of hectares at the end of September 2019. For this reporting period, 67% of the hectares were improved agricultural lands through new plantations of Karite (DIZA) or market gardening (RESTE), while the rest (33%) were hectares cleared of mines by PRODECO.

3.4. THE GAMBIA

3.4.1. COUNTRY PROFILE

During the third quarter of 2019, Gambian economic fundamentals have not shown any particular sign of improved outlook. On the contrary, the cancellation of Thomas Cook flights following the bankruptcy of the 178-year-old British travel operator has dealt an enormous blow to country's second largest

economic sector (20% of the \$1.6 billion GDP).¹ Thomas Cook flew in 45% of holidaymakers during the winter holiday season (November to March). According the Gambia Hotel Association, 35% of workers in the sector are now at threat of losing their jobs. The impact on the overall economy and the eventual recovery of the tourism sector from the Thomas Cook bankruptcy is yet to be fully measured.

According to the IMF, the country's projected nominal 2019 GDP will show a YOY growth rate of 9,1%, slightly higher than the 8,5% registered the previous year. However, the inflation of average consumer prices is set to accelerate from 6,5% to 6,9%. It remains to be demonstrated whether the nominal growth will spill over to the different income classes, especially to the ones most at need.

3.4.2. THE GAMBIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in The Gambia. In The Gambia, six projects, including one regional, have provided data to the MLS in Q3.

Table 5: EUTF common output indicators for The Gambia, September 2019

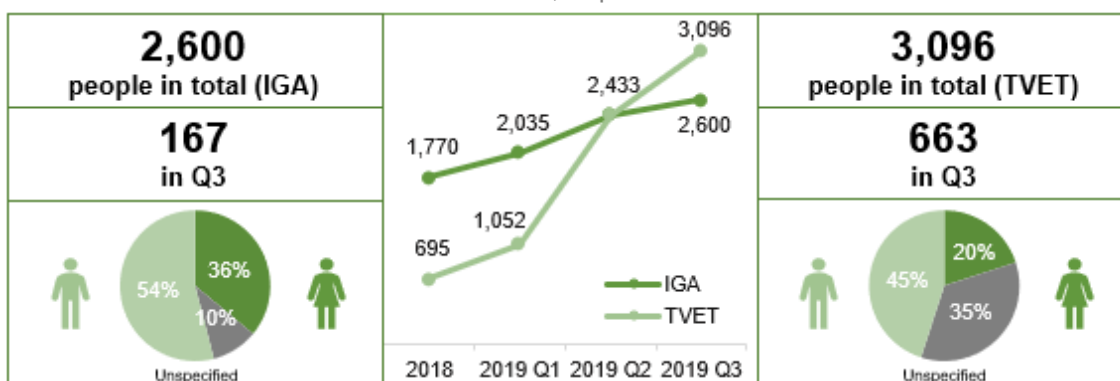
EUTF Indicator	Previous	2019-Q3	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	904	14	918
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	610	85	695
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	2,433	167	2,600
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	2,433	663	3,096
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships [...]	1,940	33,210	35,150
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	0	5	5
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	8	0	8
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	39,023	75,932	114,955
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	1,440	267	1,707
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	4,287	280	4,567
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	1	8	9
3.11 Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness on migration	114	75	189
4.4 Number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services	1	0	1
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, [...] developed and/or directly supported	4	0	4
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	7	0	7
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	1	2	3

Indicator 1.3: Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities; Indicator 1.4: Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development

As of September 2019, 2,600 individuals have been supported in The Gambia to develop income generating activities (indicator 1.3), while 3,096 participated in professional trainings (indicator 1.4). While in 2018 and in the first quarter of the 2019, EUTF programmes' activities in the country have focused primarily on IGA, the total of the latter and TVET equalized in Q2 at 2,433. In Q3, TVET trainees' total has overcome IGA's by approximately half a thousand. In terms of gender balance, the high number of unspecified genders in TVET does not allow for a full picture. However, the general tendency would seem more positive for indicator 1.3.

¹ Reuters, *Gambia fears tourism crisis after Thomas Cook collapse*, 2019, retrieved [here](#)

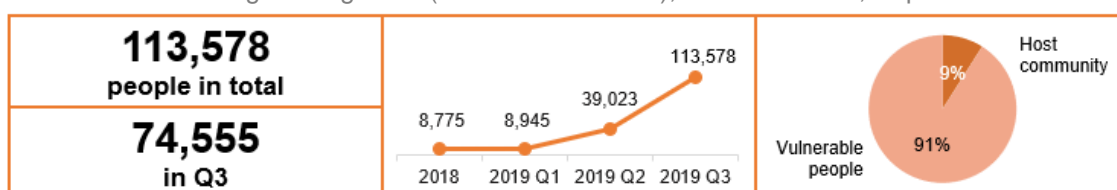
Figure 25: Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) and number of people benefiting from professional training (EUTF indicator 1.4), in The Gambia, September 2019



Indicator 3.3: Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks to irregular migration

At end of September 2019, in the Gambia, a total of 113,578 people had been reached by large scale awareness campaigns, namely the *Tekki Fii - Make it in the Gambia* campaign, on the risks linked to irregular migration. 74,555 were added in Q3 2019 alone, almost tripling the total reached at the end of the previous quarter (39,023). In the country, 91% of the campaign targets have been vulnerable people at risk of migration, 9% host communities.

Figure 26: Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks to irregular migration (EUTF indicator 3.3), in The Gambia, September 2019



3.5. GUINEA

3.5.1. COUNTRY PROFILE

On May 28th, in the middle of heightened political tensions over President Alpha Condé's intention to change the constitution, the former minister of investment and public-private partnerships Ibrahima Kassory Fofana was appointed as new prime minister.¹ Fofana's first task, beyond diffusing political tension, will be to address the enormous economic challenges the country still faces as underlined by the July fuel price protests when thousands of Guineans demonstrated in Conakry against the 25% increase.² On the economic front, Guinea has also confirmed its position as playground for foreign interests. Early in the year, the Chinese company Sinohydro was appointed by the Organisation for the Valorisation of the Senegal River – an organization grouping Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal for the purpose of jointly managing the Senegal River and its drainage basin – to implement the Koukoutamba dam 294 MW hydroelectric project.³ In May, the Russian ambassador Alexander Bregadze left his post to take up a job at the Russian aluminium firm Rusal, heading up the company's

¹ Reuters, *Guinea's Conde names new PM amid rising political tensions*, 2019, retrieved [here](#)

² BBC, *Guinea fury over 25% petrol price hike*, 2019, retrieved [here](#)

³ OMVS, 2019, retrieved [here](#)

key unit in Guinea, home to its biggest mining interests.¹ The nomination raised further fears of undue Russian influence over next year's presidential elections.² Finally, after a long dispute, Israeli billionaire Beny Steinmetz's company BSG Resources dropped out of a massive iron ore project, once known as "Guinea's deal of the century"³. The diamond-mining magnate was ordered by Swiss prosecutors to stand trial on corruption and bribery charges.⁴

3.5.2. GUINEA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Guinea. In Guinea, four projects, including one regional, have provided data to the MLS in Q3.

Table 6: EUTF common output indicators for Guinea, September 2019

EUTF Indicator	Previous	2019-Q3	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	8	7	15
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	160	163	323
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	1,265	1,279	2,544
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	342	415	757
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed [...]	1	1	2
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	1	0	1
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	43	31	74
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	7,610	2,142	9,752
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	7,104	920	8,024
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	12,207	913	13,120
3.6 Number of institutions [...] strengthened on protection / migration management	174	0	174
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	220	0	220
3.11 Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness on migration	24	26	50
4.8 Number of [...] networks and dialogues on migration related issues [...]	36	0	36
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	0	1	1
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up [...]	0	1	1
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	7	1	8

Indicator 1.2: Number of MSMEs created or supported

A total of 323 MSMEs have been supported with EUTF funding in seven out of the eight Guinean regions. Overall, 51% were supported through training on enterprise development (business planning, risk analysis), 36% with logistical capacity support and the remaining 12% with operational support. Boké region, with 91 MSMEs is the largest contributor, followed by Labé, Conakry and Kankan, with, respectively, 54, 52 and 40 MSMEs supported. No MSMEs has been supported yet in Nzérékoré region. All contribution is accountable to INTEGRA programme.

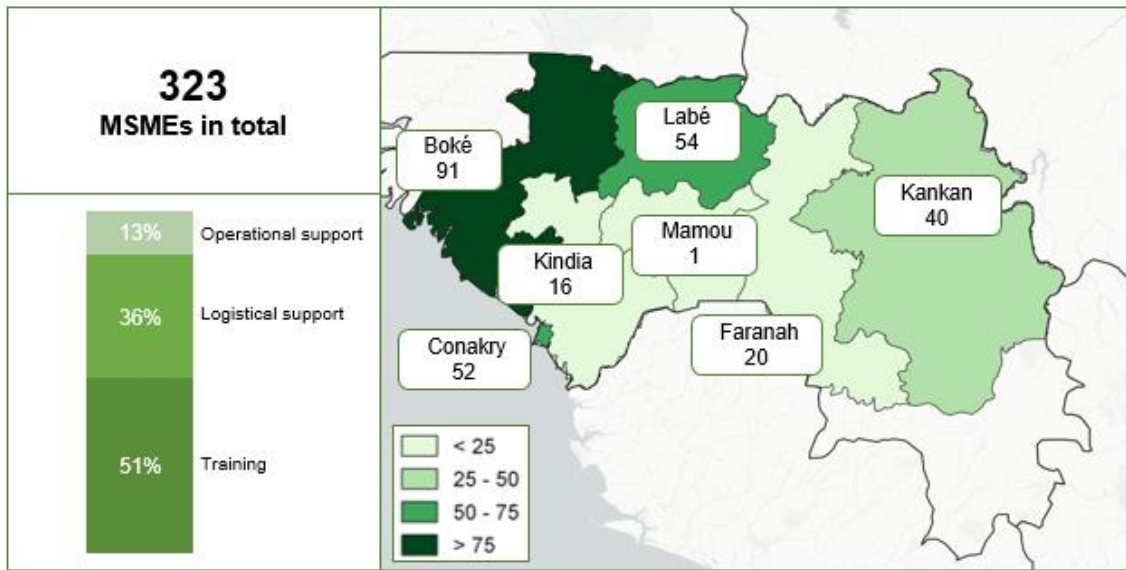
¹ Bloomberg, *Rusal Names Controversial Ex-Ambassador to Head Guinea Office*, 2019, retrieved [here](#)

² The Guardian, *'Russians have special status': politics and mining mix in Guinea*, 2019, retrieved [here](#)

³ Global Witness, *Guinea's "Deal Of The Century"*, 2019, retrieved [here](#)

⁴ AP, *Israeli tycoon ordered to trial over alleged Guinea bribes*, 2019, retrieved [here](#)

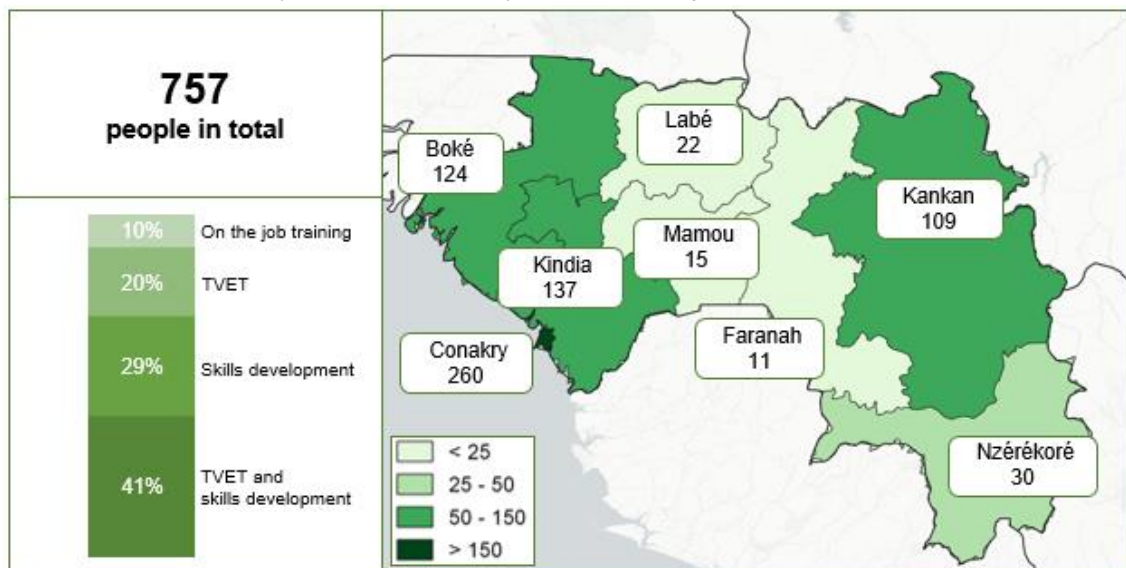
Figure 27: Number of MSMEs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.2), in Guinea, September 2019¹



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

757 individuals have received technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and/or skills development trainings in Guinea up to September 2019. Conakry region is the largest contributor to indicator 1.4 with 260 graduates, followed by Kindia (137), Boké (124) and Kankan (109). Overall, 41% (310) graduated from TVET combined with skills development trainings, 29% with skills development alone, 20% from a TVET program and 10% received on the job training. All contribution is accountable to INTEGRA programme which has implemented activities in all Guineans eight regions.

Figure 28: Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4), in Guinea, September 2019²



¹ The map colour code presents data for the programmes which have been able to disaggregate data at the second administrative level. Exclusion: 49. Due to approximation total may vary ±1.

² The map colour code presents data for the programmes which have been able to disaggregate data at the second administrative level. Exclusion: 49. Due to approximation total may vary ±1.

3.6. MALI

3.6.1. COUNTRY PROFILE

While a peace agreement was signed between Fulani and Dogon militias in August 2019, clashes between the two communities persisted in central Mali during this quarter. On 30 June 2019, 23 Fulani were killed during an attack, and 11 during an explosion.¹ On 9 September 2019, suspected Fulani militiamen ambushed a vehicle, and killed six Dogon.² In the central and northern parts of the country, jihadist attacks persisted, while the implementation of the Algiers peace process stalled. A suicide car bombing injured at least 5 soldiers in Gao in July, and an explosive device killed 7 in September, close to Sévaré.³ Meanwhile, the CMA (*Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad*) announced in September 2019, they were stepping out of the national inclusive dialogue set to be organised in December. The group of former rebels, which signed the 2015 peace accord, protested against the potential revision of the agreement for political ends during the national dialogue.⁴

Escalating violence and climatic conditions has worsened the humanitarian situation in the country for this quarter and increased the number of IDPs. As of September 2019, the country hosted 187,139 IDPs, most of them in the regions of Mopti and Gao, which represents an increase of 26% compared to the previous quarter.⁵ According to the revision of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) in August, 3.9M people are now considered in need of humanitarian assistance, one-fifth of the population of the country.⁶ Floods during this quarter also increased humanitarian needs, with 68,670 people affected from May to August 2019, especially in the region of Timbuktu accounting for 35% of the victims.⁷ However, humanitarian access is limited in the northern and central regions, due to the presence of armed groups, conflicts and an increase in incidents targeting aid workers.⁸

3.6.2. 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. In Mali, 16 projects, including 7 regionals have contributed data to the MLS. 13 have shared output results in Q3 2019.

Table 7: EUTF common output indicators for Mali, September 2019

EUTF Indicator	Previous	2019-Q3	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	47	0	47
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	1,418	102	1,520
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	42,420	11,116	53,536
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	5,476	826	6,302
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	553	0	553
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed [...]	11	4	15
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships [...]	38,864	13,380	52,244
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	543	4	547
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	22,370	9,170	31,540
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	242,808	76,736	319,544
2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance	13,946	145	14,091
2.5 Number of local governments [...] that adopt disaster risk reduction strategies	19	7	26
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	10,110	92	10,202
2.7 Number of people reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices [...]	61,847	16,956	78,803
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	1,621	1,067	2,688
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	1,781,935	0	1,781,935

² Crisis Watch Database, Retrieved [here](#)

³ Jeune Afrique, *Mali : sept soldats tués dans une embuscade imputée aux jihadistes*, September 2019

⁴ RFI. *Mali : la coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad quitte le dialogue national*. September 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ UNHCR, Data portal, Retrieved [here](#)

⁶ OCHA. *Mali. Rapport de situation*. September 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

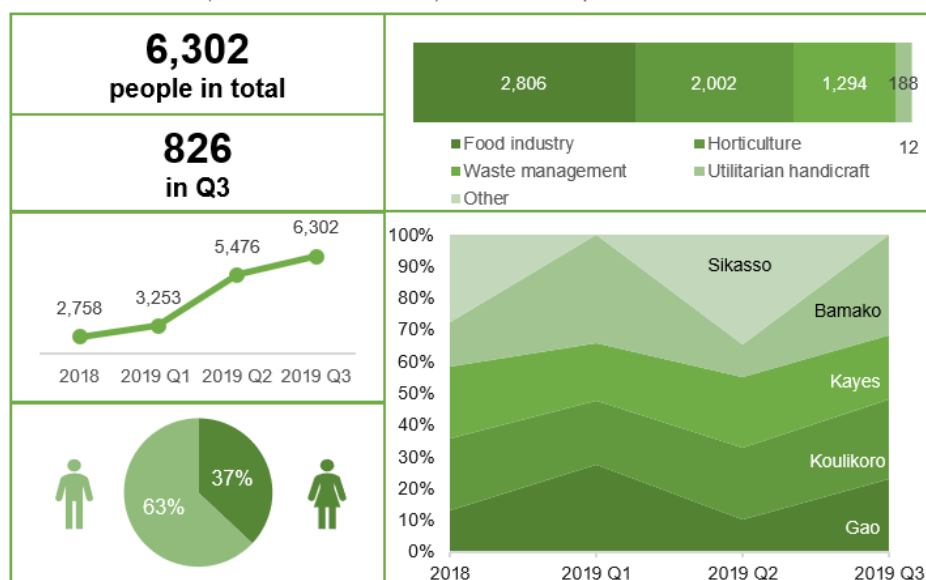
⁷ OCHA, *ibid*

⁸ ACAPS. *Mali overview*. November 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	9,511	1,909	11,420
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	17,882	2,427	20,309
3.8 Number of refugees [...] receiving legal assistance to support their integration	294	21	315
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	10	0	10
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	10	6	16
4.2 Number of staff [...] trained on security, border management, etc.	2,533	122	2,655
4.2 bis Number of institutions [...] benefiting from capacity building on security, etc.	63	0	63
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention / peace building activities	2,428	120	2,548
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	16	3	19
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, [...] developed and/or directly supported	379	17	396
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	19	17	36
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up [...]	17	4	21
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	43	1	44

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

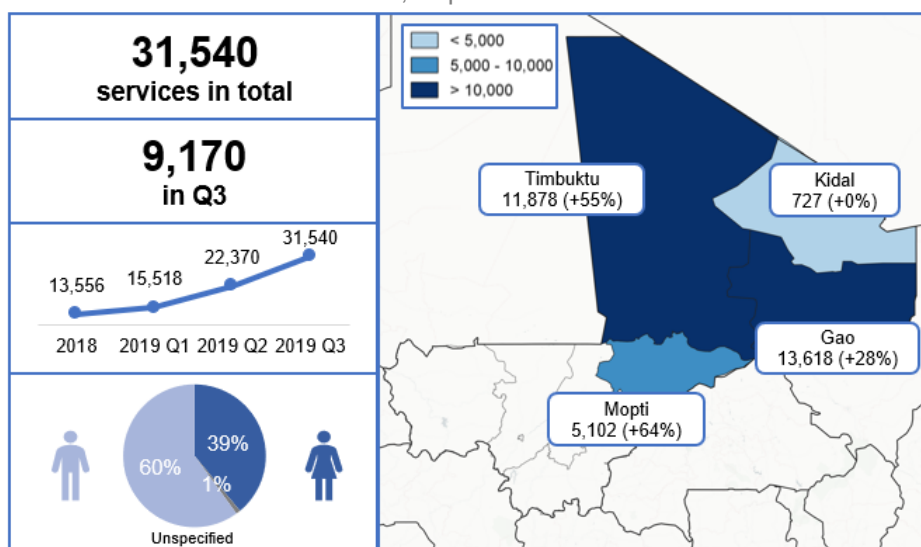
Figure 29: Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4), in Mali, September 2019



As of September 2019, 6,302 people have benefited from professional training and skills development in Mali. In the third quarter of 2019, 823 people received both TVET and skills development through the EJOM programme and 3 people benefited from an internship, representing an increase of 15% compared with data up to June 2019. Out of all beneficiaries under this indicator, 2,002 were trained on horticulture (out of which 45% women), 1,294 on waste management (46% women), 2,806 on technical skills for the food industry and 188 on utilitarian handicraft. 3,703 beneficiaries were youth benefiting from training through the EJOM programme.

Indicator 2.2: Number of basic social services delivered

Figure 30: Number of basic social services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), in Mali, September 2019¹

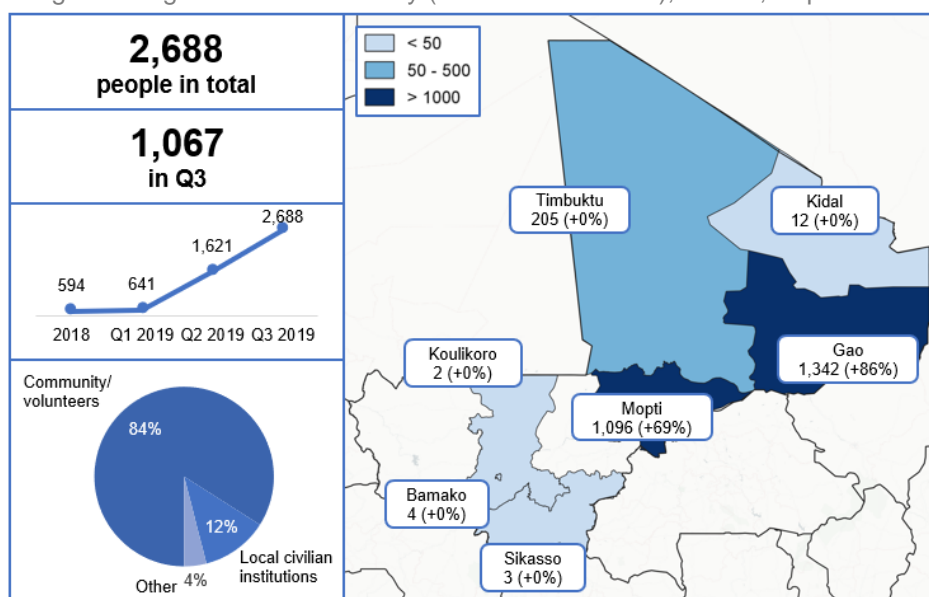


31,540 social services have been delivered in Mali by EUTF-funded projects, 9,170 of which in Q3 2019. Most beneficiaries have received cash transfers from the KEY programme: 8,350 people in Q3 alone, and 81% of the total number of beneficiaries. In addition, 760 people have been supported in obtaining legal documentation in Q3 2019. Overall, most services were delivered in Timbuktu (11,878 services) and Gao (13,618 services). 99% of social services were delivered by the resilience KEY programme in Gao, Kidal, Mopti and Timbuktu.

¹ The map colour code presents data for the programmes which have been able to disaggregate data at the first administrative level (region). Exclusions: 215.

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

Figure 31: Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8), in Mali, September 2019¹



A total of 2,688 staff from local authorities and basic service providers have been trained to strengthen service delivery in Mali as of September 2019. Of these, 1,067 were trained in Q3 2019 alone, representing an increase of 66% from June 2019. 37% of the beneficiaries of capacity building are women. In Mali, the KEY programme remains the main contributor to this indicator, with the training of 2,655 people. Overall, most training was provided to strengthen service delivery in the field of health and nutrition (88% of the total and 98% of the beneficiaries of Q3). In Q3 2019, most trainees (1,044 out of 1,067) were community and volunteer service providers, trained and equipped to conduct nutrition screening and referrals.

3.7. MAURITANIA

3.7.1. COUNTRY PROFILE

The third quarter of 2019 in Mauritania was marked by a successful democratic transition. As a matter of fact, in early July 2019, Mauritania's Constitutional Council confirmed Mohamed Ould Ghazouani as President.² Mohamed Old Ghazouani thereby took office on August 2nd, succeeding Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz.³ The confirmation by the Constitutional Council represents a landmark in Mauritania's history as it is the first democratic transition of power since Mauritania's independence from France in 1960.⁴ Following confirmation of the ruling party's victory, hundreds of opposition supporters arrested in Mauritania during clashes after the disputed presidential election have finally been released, including about a hundred foreign nationals, mostly from Senegal and Mali.⁵ Internet access, which had been restricted as a response to the violent clashes that had followed the announcement of Mohamed Ould

¹ The map colour code presents data for the programmes which have been able to disaggregate data at the first administrative level (region). Exclusions: 24.

² VOA. *Mauritania Constitutional Council Confirms Mohamed Ould Ghazouani as President*. July 1st, 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Mail & Guardian. *Mauritania releases opposition supporters arrested after vote clashes*. July 3rd, 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

Ghazouani's victory, was fully restored as well.¹ In early August 2019, President Mohamed Ould Ghazouani appointed former Minister Ismail Ould Badah Ould Cheikh Sidia as Prime Minister. He announced his new government shortly after.²

According to IOM estimates, as of September 2019, there would be 84,000 migrants living in Mauritania's capital city, Nouakchott, 94% of whom have obtained income-generating jobs and 61% of whom consider the relation with the host community as good.³ Nouadhibou, Mauritania's main port city, would host an estimated 32,000 migrant population.⁴ Whereas 38% had intentions to leave – 21% to their home country, 16% to a third country -, only 25% were planning to stay (and the rest indicated no definite plan).⁵ In addition, IOM reported that the end of August was marked by important floods in the Guidimagha region, which have allegedly driven the forced displacement of 526 households.⁶

3.7.2. MAURITANIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

In Mauritania, 14 projects, including seven regional, have provided data to the MLS in Q3.

Table 8: EUTF common output indicators for Mauritania, September 2019

EUTF Indicator	Previous	2019-Q3	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	131	35	166
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	436	230	666
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	12,481	463	12,944
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	723	517	1,240
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships [...]	1,480	2,790	4,270
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	9	6	15
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	346	111	457
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	20	0	20
2.7 Number of people reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices [...]	78,475	0	78,475
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	86	108	194
3.2 Number of migrants in transit [...] assisted	691	2	693
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	13,754	45	13,799
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	4,174	4	4,178
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	24	0	24
3.6 Number of institutions [...] strengthened on protection / migration management	82	9	91
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	803	0	803
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	1	2	3
3.11 Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness on migration	29	3	32
4.2 Number of staff [...] trained on security, border management, etc.	671	0	671
4.2 bis Number of institutions [...] benefiting from capacity building on security, etc.	33	0	33
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention / peace building activities	15,516	0	15,516
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	13	3	16
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, [...] developed and/or directly supported	43	0	43
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	1	1	2
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up [...]	34	3	37
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	3	5	8

¹ Human Rights Watch. *Mauritania : Widespread Arrests to Blunt Backlash Over Election*. July 23rd, 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

² Asharq Al-Awsat. *Mauritania : President Assigns Ismail Ould Sidia as PM*. August 5th, 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ IOM. *New IOM Data Collection Reveals Latest Migratory Trends in Mauritania*. September 20th, 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ *Ibid.*

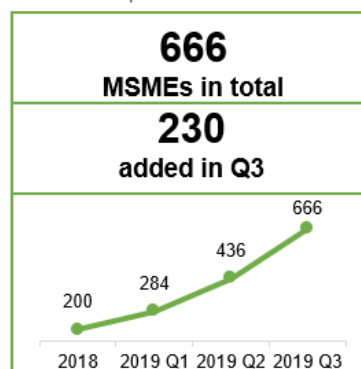
⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ IOM Mauritanie. *Evaluation rapide dans la région du Guidimagha*. September 26th, 2019 – October 6th, 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

Indicator 1.2: Number of MSMEs supported or created

Overall, 666 MSMEs have been created or supported in Mauritania up to September 2019. In the third quarter of 2019, 230 MSMEs have been created or supported, which represents a 53% increase from the figures achieved up to June 2019, when 436 MSMEs had been created or supported. In Q3 2019, UNHCR provided 230 MSMEs with technical support on how to formally organise as groups, provided technical skills relevant to the domain of activity and adapted kits.

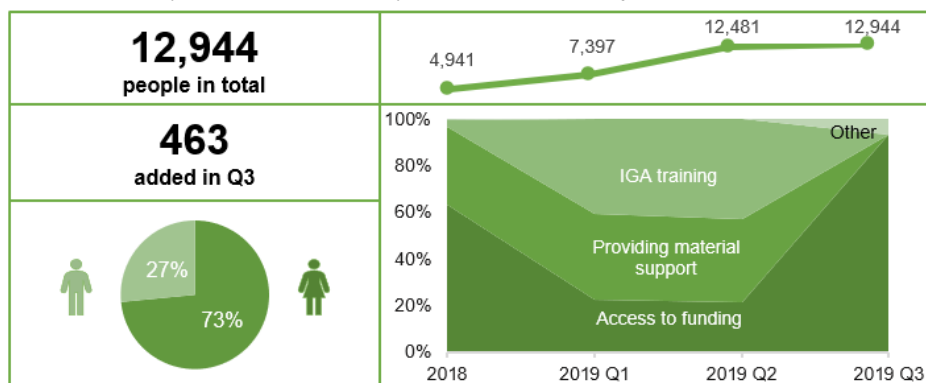
Figure 32: Number of MSMEs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.2), in Mauritania, September 2019



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

Overall, 12,944 people have been assisted to develop income-generating activities in Mauritania up to September 2019. In the third quarter of 2019 alone, 463 people have been assisted to develop income-generating activities, which represents a 4% increase from the figures achieved up to June 2019, when 12,481 people had been assisted to develop income-generating activities. Almost all beneficiaries (409 or 88%) for this quarter were assisted by UNHCR’s Refugees’ Resilience project. The primary type of assistance provided was funding, which affected 431 beneficiaries (93%). The other type of assistance provided was entrepreneurship training, which only affected 32 beneficiaries (7%). Off these 463 beneficiaries in Q3 2019, 72% were male (334) and 28% were female (129). 88% were young refugees (409).

Figure 33: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), in Mauritania, September 2019

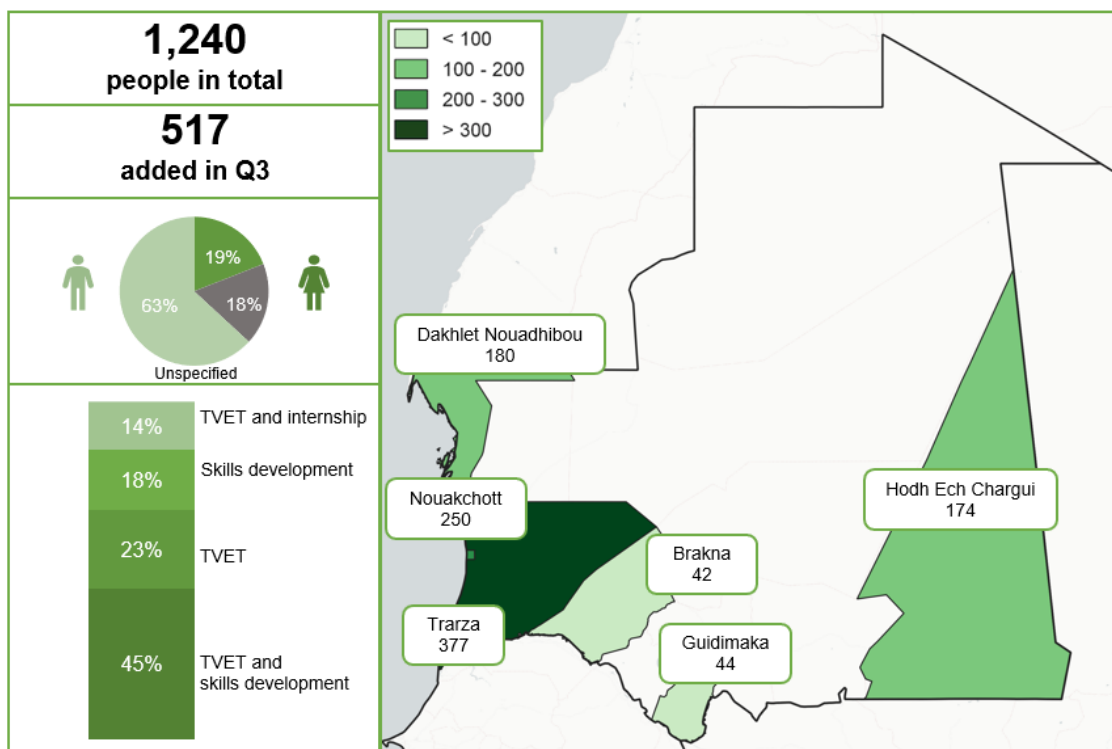


Indicator 1.4: Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development

Overall, 1,240 people have benefited from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development in Mauritania up to September 2019. In the third quarter of 2019 alone, 517 people have benefited from TVET and/or skills development, which represents a 72% increase from the figures achieved up to June 2019, when 723 people had benefited from TVETs and/or skills development. Almost all beneficiaries (289 or 86%) for this quarter were assisted by ILO through its projects PECOBAT and PROMOPECHE. The primary type of action supported was skills development, which affected 202 people (39%), an overwhelming 961% increase from the figures achieved up to June 2019, where 21 people had

benefited from skills development. TVET ranked second, with 156 beneficiaries (30%). TVET and skills development ranked third, with 111 beneficiaries (21%). Dual education (TVET and internship) ranked fourth, with 46 beneficiaries (9%). Finally, internships/apprenticeships ranked last, with only 2 beneficiaries (less than 1%). Off these 517 beneficiaries in Q3, 49% were male (251) and 17% were female (86), the remaining 18% being unspecified. 61% were youth (313).

Figure 34: Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4) in Mauritania, September 2019¹



3.8. NIGER

3.8.1. COUNTRY PROFILE

The third quarter of 2019 in Niger opened with the African Union (AU) summit held in Niamey between the 4th and 8th of July. The event was organized to celebrate the first anniversary of the African Continental Free-Trade Area (called ZLEC in French), a zone that would include 1.2 billion people and more than 50 countries.² In the months leading to the summit, Niamey invested an estimated €690M in renovation and construction of infrastructures (including the new international airport and the yet unfinished Conference Centre) in the objective to make the city welcoming of international events.³

Since August, 240,000 people have been affected by floods in Niger, mostly in Maradi, Zinder and Niamey. The World Health Organization (WHO) warned of the risk of a cholera outbreak. The Government reported in the beginning of September the destruction of 5,000 houses, 65,000 people in vulnerable situations and 42 dead during this year's rainy season.⁴

¹ The map colour code presents data for the programmes which have been able to disaggregate data at the first administrative level (region). Exclusions: 173.

² TV5Monde. *Niger: focus sur la ZLEC, la zone de libre-échange en Afrique*. July 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ Jeune Afrique. *Niger: « l'organisation du sommet de l'UA a été un grand défi pour le pays »*. July 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ BBC. *Les inondations font des victimes au Niger*. September 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

The security situation in the region of the three borders (Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali) has worsened in the second half of the year. 18 soldiers were killed in the beginning of July in the region surrounding Inates in an attack of the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS).¹ In the Diffa region (border with Nigeria), Boko Haram forces have carried out multiple attacks in the third quarter of 2019. On 25 August, 12 civilians were killed in an attack in Lamana (commune of Gueskerou, Diffa).²

3.8.2. 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. 22 projects, including 9 regionals, have provided data to the MLS overall. 13 have shared output results in Q3 2019.

Table 9: EUTF common output indicators for Niger, September 2019

EUTF Indicator	Previous	2019-Q3	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	5,672	1,051	6,723
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	171	0	171
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	8,002	915	8,917
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	7,740	374	8,114
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed [...]	3	1	4
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships [...]	4,950	19,356	24,306
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	1	0	1
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	108	6	114
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	10,905	1,225	12,130
2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance	68,620	61,588	130,208
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	17,278	2,367	19,645
2.7 Number of people reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices [...]	5,062	0	5,062
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	1,411	112	1,523
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	330,810	40,240	371,050
3.2 Number of migrants in transit [...] assisted	4,280	2,007	6,287
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	371,657	20,398	392,055
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	27,831	458	28,289
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	5,990	443	6,433
3.6 Number of institutions [...] strengthened on protection / migration management	58	12	70
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	1,098	169	1,267
3.8 Number of refugees [...] receiving legal assistance to support their integration	2,033	378	2,411
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	2	0	2
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	3	3	6
3.11 Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness on migration	11,172	327	11,499
4.1 Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	10	0	10
4.2 Number of staff [...] trained on security, border management, etc.	2,334	140	2,474
4.2 bis Number of institutions [...] benefiting from capacity building on security, etc.	76	1	77
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention / peace building activities	408,466	19,500	427,966
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	12	3	15
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, [...] developed and/or directly supported	53	18	71
4.8 Number of [...] networks and dialogues on migration related issues [...]	3	2	5
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	50	0	50
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up [...]	132	10	142
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	8	0	8

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

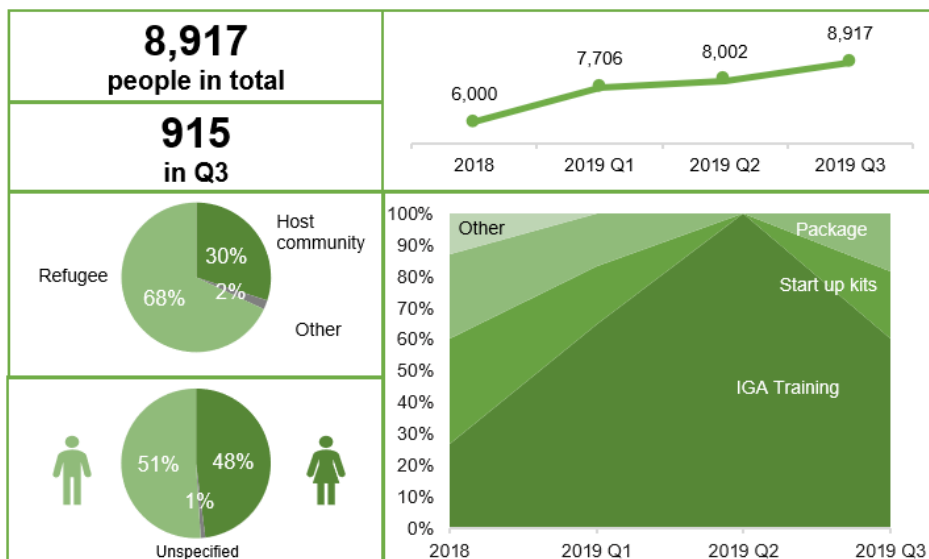
In total, 8,917 people have been assisted by EUTF programmes to develop income generating activities in Niger. In the third quarter of 2019, 915 people received such assistance, an increase of 11% from data up to June 2019. 68% of all beneficiaries, and 87% of the beneficiaries in Q3 are refugees, both Malian and Nigerian, who received trainings and start-up kits in Tillabéri, Tahoua (Malian refugees) and

¹ Le Monde. *Niger : 18 soldats tués lors de l'attaque d'un camp militaire près de la frontière avec le Mali*. July 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

² RFI. *Niger : douze villageois tués par Boko Haram dans le village de Lamana*. August 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

Diffa (Nigerian). Proportions between different types of support were more balanced compared to Q2 2019 (100% of the beneficiaries received IGA training): in Q3 2019, 60% of the beneficiaries received training, while 22% received material support and 18% a combination of several support types (training, material support and coaching).

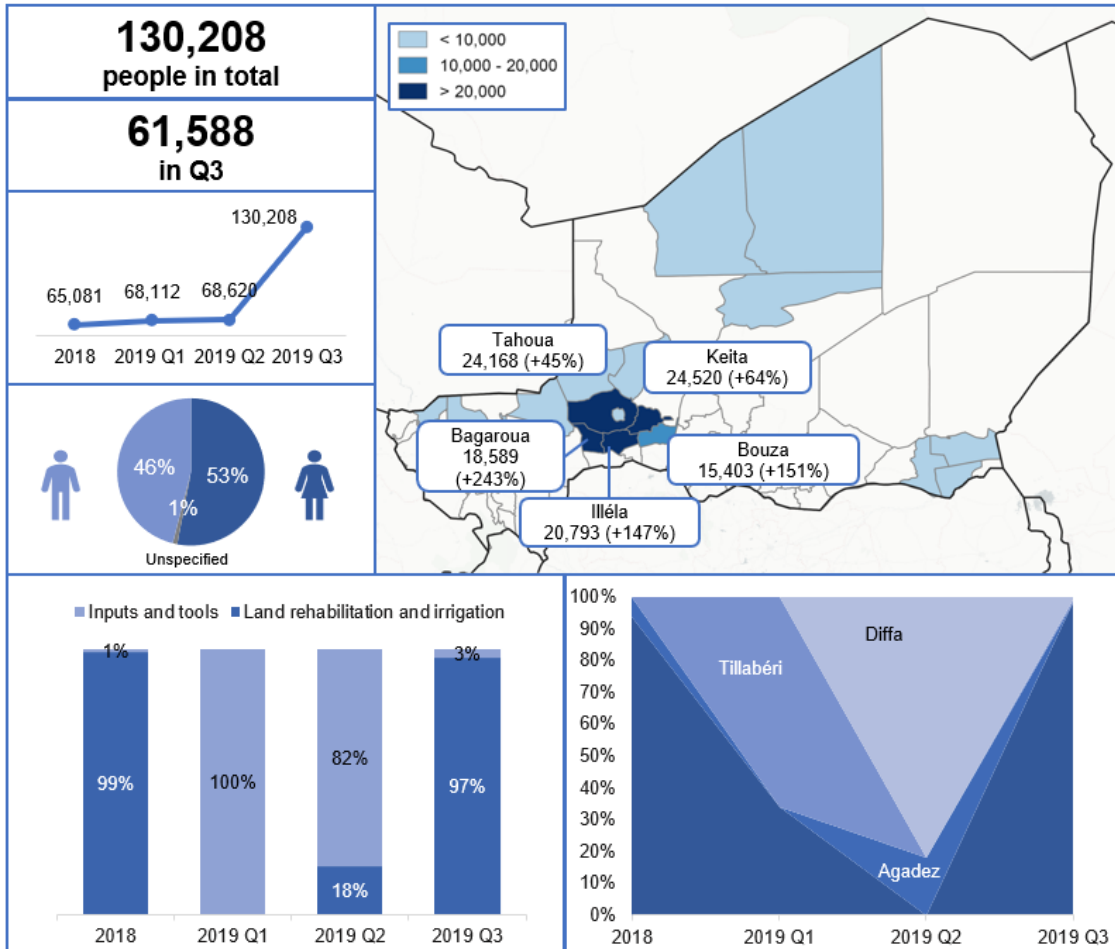
Figure 35: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), in Niger, September 2019



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

130,208 people have received food-security related assistance from EUTF funded programmes in Niger, accounting for 36% of the total beneficiaries in the region. In Q3 2019, 61,588 people received such assistance, an increase of 90% from the data up to June 2019. The overwhelming majority of individuals supported through food-security related assistance in Niger benefited from land rehabilitation: 97% of the beneficiaries in Q3 2019 (59,919 people). Most of the beneficiaries overall (93%) are in the Tahoua region. EUTF-funded programmes had rehabilitated and protected 19,645 hectares of land as of September 2019 (indicator 2.6).

Figure 36: Number of people receiving food-security related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), in Niger, September 2019¹



Indicator 3.2: Number of migrants in transit, children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees protected/assisted.

As of the end of September 2019, 6,287 asylum seekers and refugees have been assisted or protected by EUTF-funded programmes in Niger. 2,007 individuals were supported in Q3 2019 alone, an increase of 47% since the end of June 2019. 489 beneficiaries in Q3 were children, and 27% women.

Indicator 3.3: Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration

As of September 2019, 392,055 people have been reached by information campaigns on migrations and risks linked to irregular migration in Niger. Niger accounts for 59% of the beneficiaries reported under this indicator in the Sahel and Lake Chad region. In Q3 2019 alone, 20,398 people have been reached by such campaigns, almost all of them (20,382) by IOM's Joint Initiative. The other 16 beneficiaries attended an event organized by the Joint Investigation Team (JIT) on human trafficking.

¹ The map colour code presents data for the programmes which have been able to disaggregate data at the second administrative level (commune). Exclusions: 1,051.

3.9. NIGERIA

3.9.1. COUNTRY PROFILE

The security situation in North-Eastern states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe remains largely volatile as incidents and attacks against IDPs continue to cause displacement and casualties. In late July, in a village north of Maiduguri, Boko Haram fighters killed more than 60 people, one of the deadliest attacks in recent years. Boko Haram's factions are continuing to wage a bloody insurgency against the security forces and civilians, defying government attempts to defeat the group.¹ Due to the ongoing insurgency, the country faces immense humanitarian and protection challenges as the conflict has caused grave human rights violations, impacting particularly on the most vulnerable people. As of September 2019, there are more than two million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the North-Eastern region, with 90% of the displacements originating from Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States.² Out of all IDPs, 92% are displaced by the insurgency and 8% by climate change.³ 250,000 Nigerian refugees are taking asylum in the neighboring countries of Niger (49%), Cameroon (44%) and Chad (7%).⁴

According to the WHO, August 21st marked the three years recurrence since the last wild polio case in the country, recorded in Borno in 2016. In 2012, 200 Nigerian children were affected by polio with the number making up more than half of all global cases. Affected people were concentrated in the north-east, where the armed Islamist group Boko Haram had made access for health workers difficult.⁵

In September, the Nigerian army has ordered Action Against Hunger⁶ to close its offices in Borno and Yobe states, declaring it "persona non grata" claiming credible evidence that the NGO has been supplying terrorists with food and drugs.⁷ Action Against Hunger has strongly rejected the accusations and declared to be working productively with the authorities to try and resolve the situation to allow its work in the region to continue.⁸

According to a new Human Rights Watch report released in September, the Nigerian military has been arresting and detaining thousands of children - as young as five - suspected of involvement with Boko Haram. In the report, detained children described squalid, severely overcrowded conditions, confined in cells of about 10 by 10 meters with up to 300 detainees.⁹

3.9.2. NIGERIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Nigeria. In Nigeria, five projects, including two regionals, have provided data to the MLS in Q3.

Table 10: EUTF common output indicators for Nigeria, September 2019

EUTF Indicator	Previous	2019-Q3	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	3,646	0	3,646
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	286	2	288
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	14,332	3,094	17,426
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	786	80	866
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	984	0	984
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships [...]	35,124	102,264	137,388

¹ NYT, *Nigeria Militants Attack Mourners Killing at Least 65*, 2019, retrieved [here](#)

² IOM-DTM

³ UNHCR, Data Portal, retrieved [here](#)

⁴ UNHCR, Data Portal, retrieved [here](#)

⁵ WHO, 2019, retrieved [here](#)

⁶ Action Against Hunger is the implementer of EUTF-funded RESILAC programme

⁷ CNN, *Nigeria army accuses international aid agency of feeding Boko Haram terrorists*, 2019, retrieved [here](#)

⁸ Action Against Hunger, *Action against hunger strongly rejects the accusation of "aiding and abetting" a terrorist organisation*, 2019, retrieved [here](#)

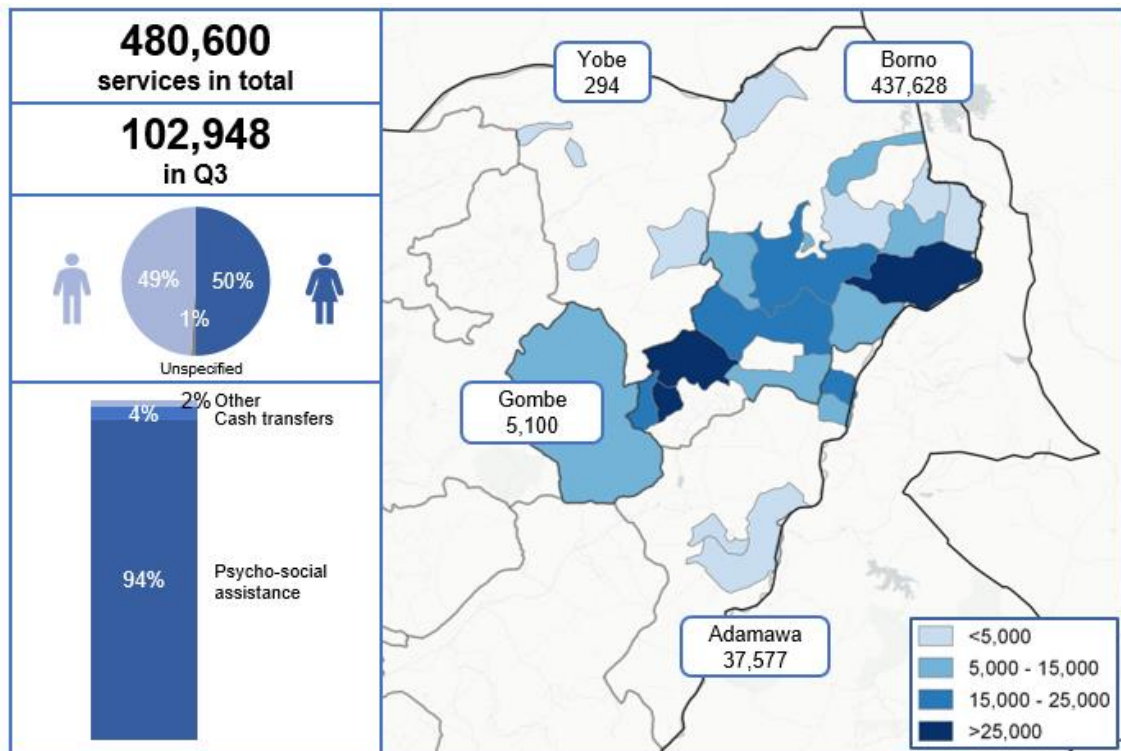
⁹ Human Rights Watch, *They Didn't Know if I Was Alive or Dead*, 2019, retrieved [here](#)

2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	12	0	12
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	458	2	460
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	377,651	102,948	480,600
2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance	50,258	26,111	76,369
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	1	0	1
2.7 Number of people reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices [...]	119,523	2,150	121,673
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	7,488	813	8,301
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	66,600	0	66,600
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	2,161	7,763	9,924
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	8,527	808	9,335
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	14,044	804	14,848
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	5	0	5
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	13	23	36
3.11 Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness on migration	34	29	63
4.2 Number of staff [...] trained on security, border management, etc.	9,595	1,243	10,838
4.2 bis Number of institutions [...] benefiting from capacity building on security, etc.	689	44	733
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention / peace building activities	32,865	3,936	36,801
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, [...] developed and/or directly supported	11	0	11
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	34	0	34
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up [...]	27	0	27
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	21	0	21

Indicator 2.2: Number of basic social services delivered

480,600 basic social services have been delivered in Nigeria by EUTF-funded projects to IDPs and host communities affected/displaced by the conflict with armed opposition groups. In Q3 2019, 102,948 services were delivered. Almost all (99%) consist of psychosocial assistance to vulnerable children in Borno State by UNICEF's PSS programme.

Figure 37: Number of basic social services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), in Nigeria, September 2019¹

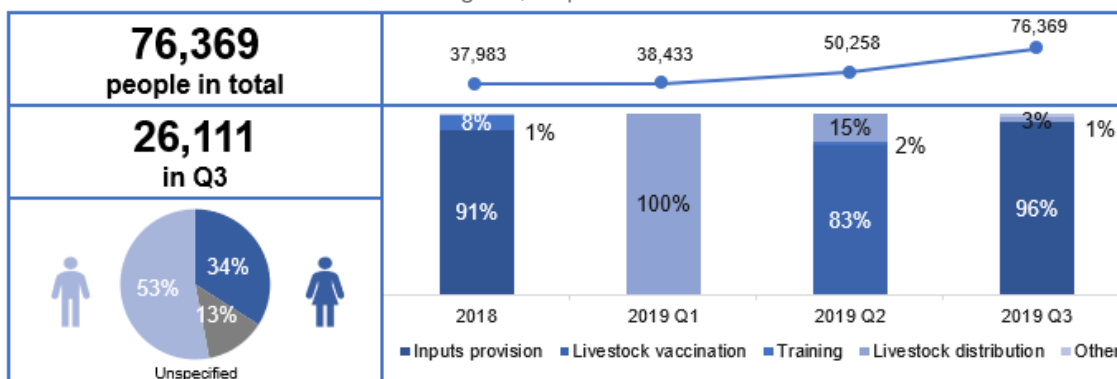


¹ The map colour code presents data for the programmes which have been able to disaggregate data at the second administrative level (LGA). Exclusions: 31,809 in Borno.

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

As of 30 September 2019, 76,369 people have been provided with food security-related assistance in Nigeria. 26,111 were assisted in Q3 alone, representing an increase of 52% from the total up to Q2 2019. In Q3, the Response Recovery and Resilience (RRR) programme, which has been the sole contributor to this indicator this reporting period, has provided inputs and tools to reinforce crop production and diversification to 25,000 beneficiaries in Borno. 680 young women were distributed goats or poultry. 331 individuals were trained on improved agricultural practices in Farmer and Agro Pastoral Field School (FFS/APFS).

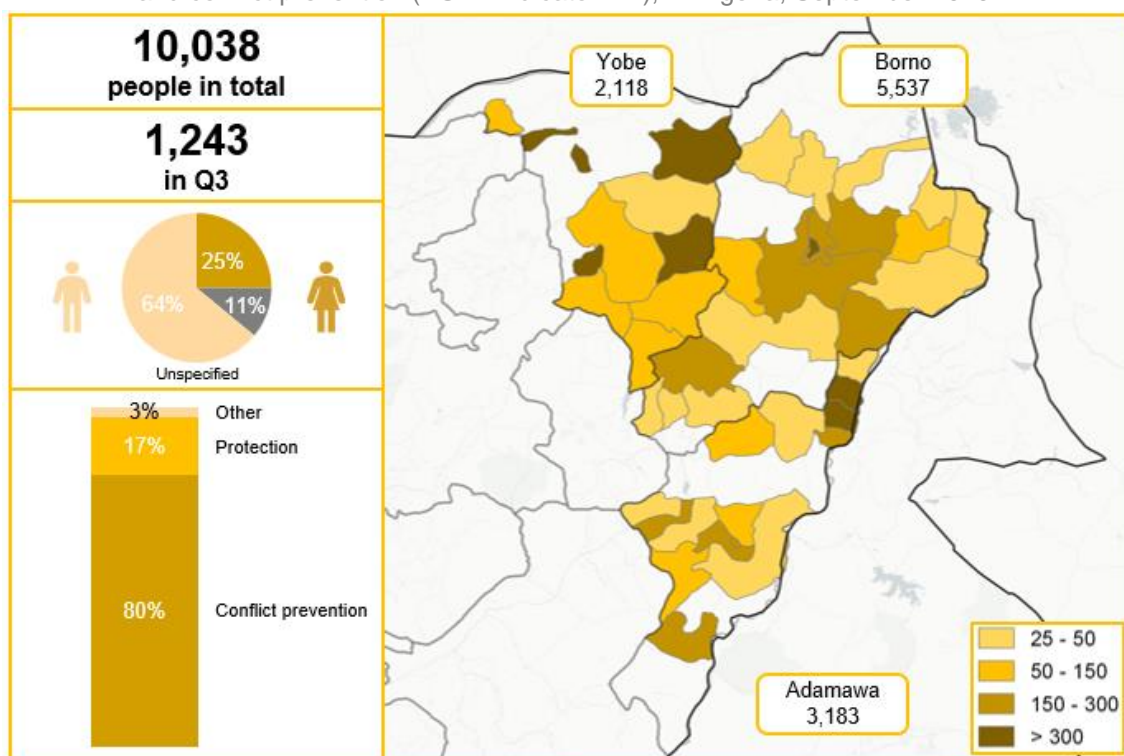
Figure 38: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), in Nigeria, September 2019



Indicator 4.2: Number of staff from relevant institutions and organizations trained on governance and conflict prevention

As of September 2019, 10,038 staff from relevant institutions and organizations have been trained on governance and conflict prevention in the North-eastern states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. In Q3 alone, 1,243 individuals were trained, which represents 11% of the total since 2018. Nigeria accounts for 51% of the individuals reported under this indicator in the Sahel and Lake Chad region. Overall, 80% of the total was trained on conflict prevention while 17% was trained on protection. Gender distribution is unbalanced with about three men for every woman, as, expectably, social norms make it difficult to hire women in these roles.

Figure 39: Number of staff from relevant institutions and organizations trained on governance and conflict prevention (EUTF indicator 4.2), in Nigeria, September 2019¹



3.10. SENEGAL

3.10.1. COUNTRY PROFILE

During the third quarter of 2019, Senegal was marked by notable achievements in terms of development co-operation. First, Senegal has organized in partnership with the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the European Commission and ECOWAS a regional conference on “The circular economy, green industries and employment in West Africa”.² Participants reaffirmed their commitment to reinforce multilateral co-operation in favour of the circular economy and green industrial development through exchanges on best practices in terms of policies and governance frameworks, increase investments in green industries and intensify partnerships in terms of research and innovation. Second, the IMF has announced an upcoming agreement with Senegalese authorities.³ The agreement should enable the country to benefit from the IMF’s Instrument for Economic Policy Coordination (IEPC) which foresees the disbursement of budget support from the World Bank and African Development Bank. The IEPC should support the implementation of *Plan Sénégal Emergent* (PSE) aiming at sustained and inclusive economic growth driven by the private sector. Third, Spain has pledged to donate €128M to Senegal during the period 2019-2023.⁴ The aid money should focus on the regions of Saint-Louis, Matam, Louga and Casamance and the realms of rural development, education, health and governance. Fourth, Senegal’s General Delegation for Fast Entrepreneurship (*Délégation générale pour l’entrepreneuriat rapide*) has announced the upcoming creation of the largest incubation centre in

¹ The map colour code presents data for the programmes which have been able to disaggregate data at the second administrative level (LGA). Exclusions: 108 in Adamawa, 3,453 in Borno, 63 in Yobe

² Commission Européenne. *La vision de Dakar pour faire progresser l’économie circulaire, les industries vertes et l’emploi en Afrique de l’Ouest*. July 24th, 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ Jeune Afrique. *Sénégal : un accord avec le FMI pour d’éventuels financements internationaux*. September 25th, 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ APS. *Madrid annonce 84 milliards de francs CFA pour le financement de projets*. September 12th, 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

West Africa, set in Senegal.¹ Co-developed with Orange and Silicon Valley firms, and funded by a €18M donation from the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, the centre is expected to be 1,600 square meters wide and pioneer the fields of new technologies and artificial intelligence. Moreover, President Macky Sall has announced that he will endow the Delegation with a budget of €153M to foster youth's professional integration in both the formal and informal sectors.²

In terms of migration flows, IOM DTM reports that the main migratory movements transiting through Senegal's Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) during the third quarter of 2019 were: long-term economic migration (66%), short-term local migration (33%), tourism (4%), forced migration (2%) and seasonal migration (1%).³ Bamako, Dakar and Banjul were the primary origin cities (with respectively 83%, 11% and 4% of all departures), as well as the primary destination cities (with respectively 14%, 77% and 8% of all arrivals).⁴ Two means of transportation were identified: bus rides (99%) and car rides (1%).⁵ Malians (50%), Senegalese (35%) and Gambians (5%) were the primary nationalities observed at Tambacounda's FMP.⁶

3.10.2. NEW EUTF PROGRAMME IN THE REPORT - SENEGAL

PACERSEN (*Projet d'Appui à la réduction de la migration à travers la Création d'Emplois Ruraux au Sénégal, par la mise en place de fermes agricoles villageoises et individuelles (fermes Natanguées) dans des régions à haute potentialité migratoire*) is a €20M programme composed of two different projects implemented by AECID and AICS. It aims at improving living conditions in rural areas with a high migration potential to curb irregular migration flows, tackle poverty and strengthen resilience. In order to do that, the programme plans to establish individual farms (*fermes Natanguées*) in the regions of Kolda, Sédhiou, Kédougou, Louga, Diourbel, Kaffrine, Fatick and Tambacounda, thereby creating 5,500 direct jobs and 13,750 indirect jobs.

PACERSEN programme

Figure 40: PACERSEN programme
Key facts and figures

Full programme name	Projet d'Appui à la réduction de la migration à travers la Création d'Emplois Ruraux au Sénégal, par la mise en place de fermes agricoles villageoises et individuelles (fermes Natanguées) dans des régions à haute potentialité migratoire (PACERSEN)
Short programme name	Programme PACERSEN
Location(s) of implementation	Kolda, Sédhiou, Kédougou, Louga, Diourbel, Kaffrine, Fatick and Tambacounda
Total EUTF budget committed	€20,000,000
Date at which EUTF budget was committed	18/04/2016
Budget contracted so far	€20,000,000
Number of projects	2
Main IP(s)	AECID and AICS
Number of projects in report	2

¹ Jeune Afrique & Formation. *Entretien avec Papa Amadou Sarr, délégué général à l'entrepreneuriat rapide, un concept imaginé par le Président Macky Sall pour dynamiser la création d'entreprises par les femmes et les jeunes et accompagner la formalisation de l'économie*. July 12th, 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

² Socialnetlink.org. *Sénégal – Macky Sall débloque 100 milliards pour booster l'entrepreneuriat et l'emploi des jeunes*. August 8th, 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ IOM DTM. *Rapport sur le suivi des flux de populations. Sénégal. Dashboard #29*. September 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

3.10.3. SENEGAL AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

In Senegal, 15 projects, including two regional, have provided data to the MLS in Q3. Two projects were newly included in Q3: PACERSEN AECID and AICS.

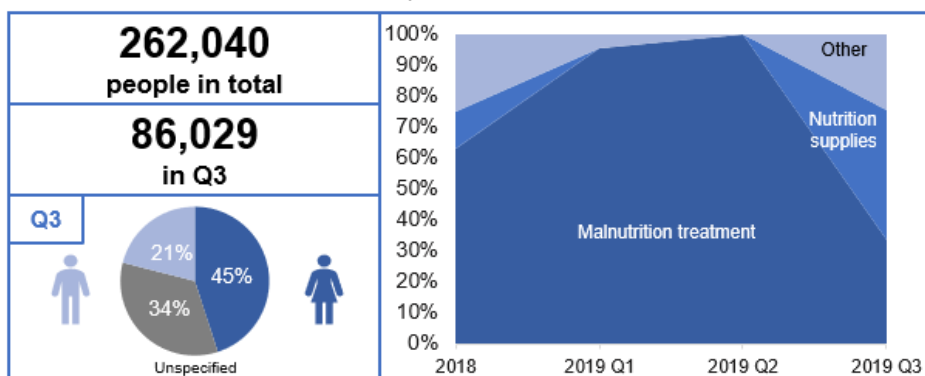
Table 11: EUTF common output indicators for Senegal, September 2019

EUTF Indicator	Previous	2019-Q3	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	2,433	202	2,635
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	1,491	70	1,561
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	7,416	562	7,978
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	13,488	2,016	15,504
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	75	356	431
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships [...]	60,298	48,845	109,143
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	21	0	21
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	432	276	708
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	7,386	69	7,455
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	176,011	86,029	262,040
2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance	25,576	896	26,472
2.5 Number of local governments [...] that adopt disaster risk reduction strategies	0	20	20
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	229	301	530
2.7 Number of people reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices [...]	20,821	4,724	25,545
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	911	81	992
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	2,400	5,100	7,500
3.1 Number of projects by diaspora members	33	11	44
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	20,076	0	20,076
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	1,926	255	2,181
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	4,662	254	4,916
3.6 Number of institutions [...] strengthened on protection / migration management	8	0	8
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	147	0	147
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	1	0	1
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	15	15	30
3.11 Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness on migration	293	0	293
4.1 Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	0	0	0
4.2 Number of staff [...] trained on security, border management, etc.	153	0	153
4.2 bis Number of institutions [...] benefiting from capacity building on security, etc.	1	0	1
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, [...] developed and/or directly supported	27	10	37
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	0	20	20
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up [...]	6	15	21
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	25	1	26

Indicator 2.3: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance

Overall, 262,040 people have received nutrition-related assistance up to September 2019 in Senegal. 86,029 beneficiaries were added in the third quarter alone, representing a 50% increase from the achievements as of Q2 2019. All 86,029 additional beneficiaries for this quarter were imputable to the Yellitaare project implemented by AECID. The primary type of support provided by Yellitaare between July and September 2019 was the provision of nutrition supplies, with 36,117 beneficiaries (42%). The provision of malnutrition treatment ranked second, affecting 28,869 people (34%). Finally, nutrition training and sensitization ranked last, affecting 21,043 people (24%). The provision of nutrition supplies was provided equally to boys and girls under 5 years old (18,059 each). Malnutrition treatment was provided primarily to children under 5 years old (27,978 children or 33%) and secondarily to children aged 0-17 (891 children or 1%). All nutrition training and sensitization activities were provided to vulnerable women or potential female migrants.

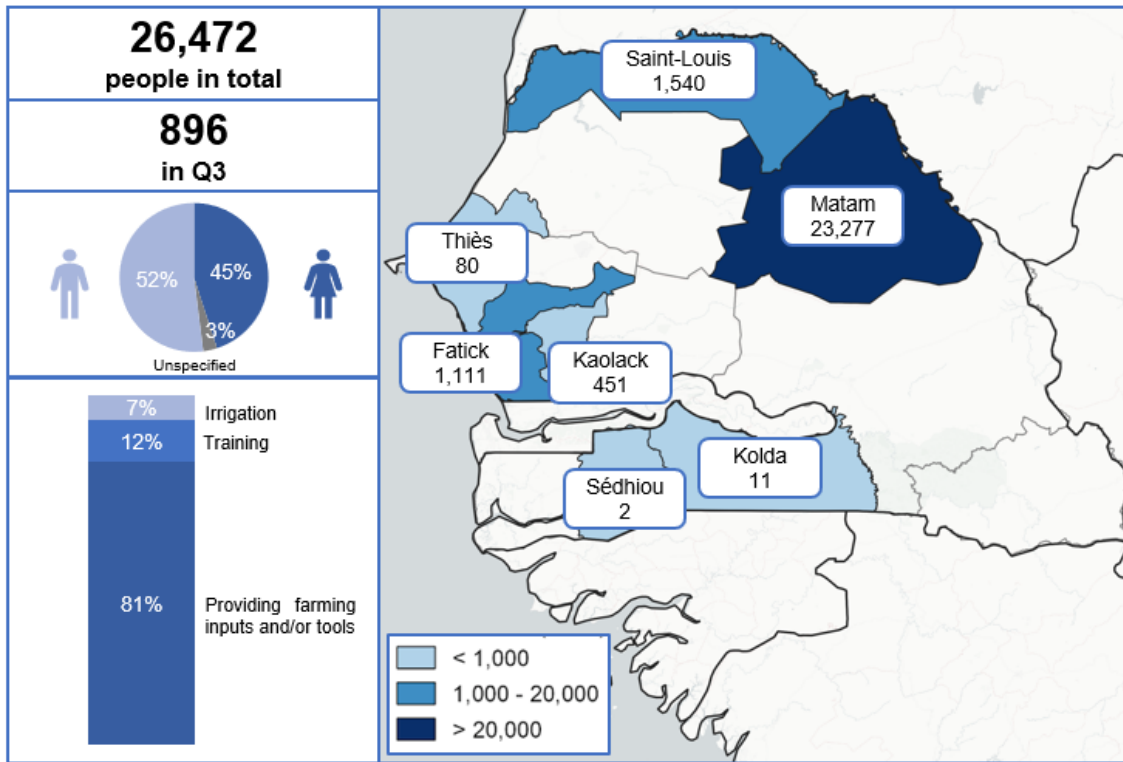
Figure 41: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF Indicator 2.3), in Senegal, September 2019



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

Overall, 26,472 people have received food security-related assistance up to September 2019 in Senegal. 896 beneficiaries were added in the third quarter alone, representing a 4% increase from the figures achieved up to June 2019. Almost all additional beneficiaries for this quarter were imputable to the Yellitaare project implemented by AECID (883 people or 99%). The first type of support provided between July and September 2019 was training on improved agricultural practices. 883 people – all from Yellitaare - have benefited from training on improved agricultural practices, which represents a 37% increase from the figures achieved up to June 2019, where 2,408 people had benefitted from such training. Second is irrigation or water access, which impacted 13 people (1%) – all from PACERSEN AECID -. Most people trained on improved agricultural practices were women (459 or 52%, as opposed to 424 or 48% men) and all were vulnerable people or potential migrants. All people provided with irrigation or water access were male returnees.

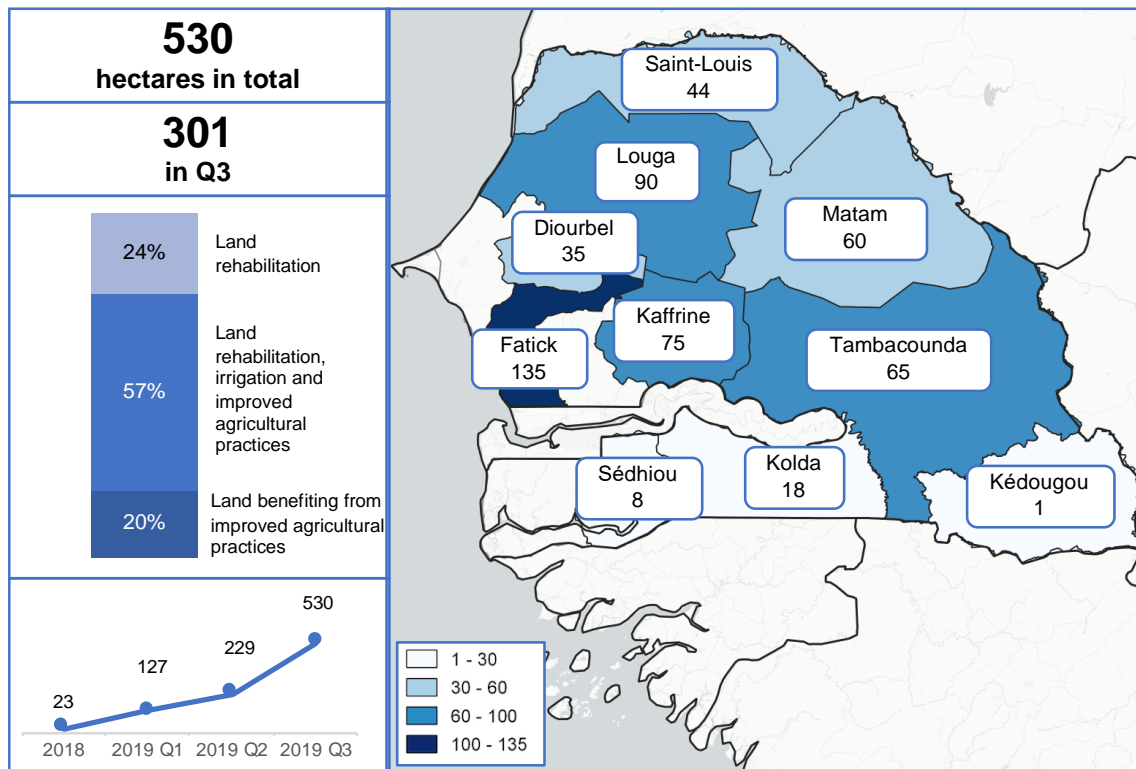
Figure 42: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), in Senegal, September 2019



Indicator 2.6: Number of hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management

Overall, 530 hectares of land have benefited from improved agricultural management up to September 2019 in Senegal. In the third quarter of 2019 alone, 301 hectares of land have benefited from improved agricultural management, which represents an overwhelming 131% increase from the figures achieved up to June 2019. All 301 hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management for this quarter were imputable to the PACERSEN programme, 92% of which through the PACERSEN AICS project and the remaining 8% through PACERSEN AECID. Both PACERSEN projects provided land rehabilitation, land irrigation and improved agricultural practices. The region most affected by these improvements in Q3 was Louga (30%), which benefited from all three types of assistance. Kaffrine ranked second (25%), Tambacounda third (22%), Diourbel fourth (12%), Kolda fifth (6%), Fatick sixth (3%) and Sédhiou last (2%).

Figure 43: Number of hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management (EUTF indicator 2.6), in Senegal, September 2019



4. CONCLUSIONS

This report is the result of the fourth round of data collection conducted by the MLS team of the EUTF's Sahel and Lake Chad window.

The first report included data for 69 projects. New field visits to Cameroon, Guinea and The Gambia, as well as new projects already visited for the previous report added 23 new projects to the MLS database in the first quarter and 15 in the second quarter of 2019. As a result, the last report showed data for 107 projects. The current report added another seven projects which recently started generating results, and thus includes data on 114 projects. Thanks to the continued cooperation of Implementing Partners, data collection for this report went particularly well, and IPs which could not provide data for the previous period generally corrected this.

With many programmes now in their full implementation pace and new programmes starting activities, major progress was reported this quarter towards the strategic objectives of the Trust Fund. During the third quarter 2019, Implementing Partners reported an average progress of 20% in terms of total outputs delivered, and several indicators progressed by close to 50%.

On the employment and economic development front, more than 24,000 beneficiaries were assisted in developing income generating activities (indicator 1.3) during the quarter, bringing the total achieved by EUTF-financed projects to above 150,000; 7,000 new beneficiaries received professional training (indicator 1.4, total of 65,000); 2,300 jobs (or full-term equivalent jobs) were created (indicator 1.1) this quarter, for a total of 28,400; and 850 MSMEs were created or assisted (indicator 1.2, total of 7,250).

Contributing to the resilience objective, during the third quarter 2019, nearly 250,000 people received nutrition assistance in the SLC region thanks to EUTF funds (indicator 2.3), for a total of nearly 1.5 million beneficiaries; close to 190,000 people were given access to improved basic services (indicator 2.9), bringing the total number of beneficiaries in the region above 3 million. Some 161,000 basic services were delivered (indicator 2.2), for a total since the start of implementation of over 950,000; an additional 116,000 beneficiaries received food security assistance (indicator 2.4, total of 365,000); and approximately 210,000 were reached by information campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights (indicator 2.7, total of 1 million).

In terms of migration management, 141,000 migrants or potential migrants were reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration (indicator 3.3) during the quarter, bringing the total to 668,000; 5,900 voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations were assisted (indicator 3.4, total 75,000); and 6,200 migrants benefitted from reintegration assistance during the quarter, for a total of nearly 77,000 reported since the inception of the EUTF supported programmes.

Finally, in terms of governance and conflict prevention, 34,000 people participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (indicator 4.3, total: 851,000), and 2,650 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 (indicator 4.2, total: 21,100).

As more programs reach their stride and newly signed projects start reporting outputs, these trends are likely to continue increasing. Meanwhile, as some projects start to wind down and prepare their exits, qualitative data on outcomes and impacts will enrich the analysis and understanding of what has been accomplished. Consequently, and now that the MLS system is in great part established, quantitative focus on outputs will also be accompanied by a more in-depth approach. Work on case studies has started, and the first results will be published early 2020.

Work on the systematic review of common EUTF output indicators has continued with the indicators of Strategic Objective 4 and it is hoped that the final version of methodological notes will be approved in time for data collection for the next report.

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6. ANNEXES

6.1. ABBREVIATIONS

20STM	20 Seconds to Midnight
A-FIP	<i>Appuyer la formation et l'insertion professionnelle des jeunes filles et garçons des régions d'Agadez et Zinder en vue de contribuer au développement socio-économique de ces deux régions</i>
ACF	<i>Action Contre la Faim</i>
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADEPME	<i>Agence de Développement et d'Encadrement des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises</i>
AFD	<i>Agence Française de Développement</i>
AGAPAIR	<i>Agadez - Programme à impact rapide</i>
AICS	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
AJUSEN	<i>Appui à la Justice et à la Sécurité au Niger</i>
B	Billion
BC	British Council
CAR	Central African Republic
CFW	Cash For Work
CISP	<i>Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli</i>
CMR	Central Mediterranean Route
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSS	<i>Collège Sahélien de Sécurité</i>
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
DES	<i>Développer l'emploi au Sénégal</i>
DGEAC	Directorate General Education and Culture
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
Enabel	Belgian Development Agency (previously BTC)
EPPA	<i>Emploi pour le patrimoine d'Agadez</i>
ETM	Evacuation transit Mechanism
EU	European Union
EU DEVCO	Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
EUTF	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (also EUTF for Africa)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FC	<i>Foyers Coraniques</i>
FIAPP	<i>Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas</i>
FMP	Flow Monitoring Point
G5	Group 5 (Sahel)
GAR-SI	<i>Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel</i>
GIZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i>
GRET	Group for Research and Technology Exchanges
GRID	Global Report on Internal Displacement
HACP	<i>Haute Autorité pour la Consolidation de la Paix au Niger</i>
HDI	Human Development Index
HI	<i>Humanité et Inclusion</i>
HoA	Horn of Africa
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

IDP	Internal Displaced Person
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ILO	International Labour Organization
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISF	International Security Forces
ISING	Investing in The Safety and Integrity of Nigerian Girls
ITC	International Trade Centre
JI	Joint Initiative
JIT	Joint Investigation Team
LCB	Lake Chad Basin
LRRD	Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development
LUXDEV	Lux-Development
LVIA	Lay Volunteers International Association
M	Million
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGoG	Maastricht Graduate School of Governance
MLS	Monitoring and Learning System
MSMEs	Micro Small Medium Enterprise
N/A	Non-Applicable
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
No	Number
NOA	North Africa
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PAGS	<i>Appui à la coopération régionale des pays du G5 Sahel et au Collège Sahélien de Sécurité</i>
PAIERA	<i>Programme d'action à impact économique rapide à Agadez</i>
PARERBA	<i>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</i>
PASSERAZ	<i>Projet d'appui à la stabilité socioéconomique dans la région d'Agadez</i>
PPI	Positive Planet International
PRCPT	<i>Projet de Renforcement de la Résilience et de la Cohabitation Pacifique au Tchad</i>
ProGEF	Programme Gestion Intégrée des Espaces Frontaliers au Burkina Faso
ProGEM	<i>Renforcement de la Gestion Durable des Conséquences des Flux Migratoires au Niger</i>
Q1	First quarter of 2019
REAL	Resilient Economy and Livelihoods
REF	Research and Evidence Facility
REG	Regional
RESTE	<i>Résilience au Lac Tchad et Emploi</i>
RSAN	<i>Projet de renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans la région de Matam</i>
SLC	Sahel and Lake Chad
SNGF	National Strategy for the Management of Frontiers
SO1	Specific Objective 1
SO2	Specific Objective 2
SO3	Specific Objective 3
SO4	Specific Objective 4
SO5	Specific Objective 5

SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SURENI	Sustainable Reintegration in Niger
TDH	<i>Terre des Hommes</i>
ToC	Theory of Change
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNW	United Nations Women
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association
WAPIS	Support to the strengthening of police information systems in the broader West Africa region
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WMR	Western Mediterranean Route
POC	Protection of Civilians
MRC	<i>Mouvement pour la Renaissance du Cameroun</i>

6.2. NEW PROJECTS IN Q3 2019 REPORT

6.2.1. BURKINA FASO

AMOC COM

The programme *Appui budgétaire pour la mise en œuvre du Programme d'Urgence Sahel du Burkina Faso* is comprised of two projects: one budget support (PUS BF) and one technical assistance (AMOC COM). They support the government of Burkina Faso in the implementation of the Emergency Programme for the Sahel, which aims to improve the security of people and goods, by reinforcing the presence of the state in the Sahel region.

Table 12: AMOC COM – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of September 2019)

2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	263
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	30
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	12
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	6

6.2.2. CHAD

DIZA Sud

The DIZA programme implemented by Caritas Switzerland, Concern Worldwide and the UNHCR aims to improve the living conditions of the indigenous populations, and refugees / returnees in the hosting areas. In order to ease tensions between the different communities, it supports inclusive local

development, local governance mechanisms, and strengthens access to basic services. The programme is implemented in the provinces of Ouaddaï, Sila, Salamat, Moyen Chari, Mandoul et Logone Oriental.

Table 13: Diza Sud – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of September 2019)

1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	1710
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	221
1.1 Number of jobs created	82
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	36
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	31

RESTE Forages lot 1, RESTE Forages lot 2, RESTE Forages lot 3

Résilience et emploi au Lac Tchad (RESTE) is a €27M programme composed of eight different projects, implemented in Bhar el Gazal, Kanem, Lac, and Hadjer Lamis. 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 of the most vulnerable communities; 3) improving access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); and 4) strengthening the governance of local development structures and social cohesion of communities.

RESTE Forages lot 1,2 and 3 are 3 projects with private contractors in charge of drilling boreholes in Chad.

Table 14: RESTE Forages lot 1, RESTE Forages lot 2, RESTE Forages lot 3 – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of September 2019)

2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	79
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6.2.3. SENEGAL

PACERSEN

PACERSEN (*Projet d'Appui à la réduction de la migration à travers la Création d'Emplois Ruraux au Sénégal, par la mise en place de fermes agricoles villageoises et individuelles (fermes Natanguées) dans des régions à haute potentialité migratoire*) is a €20M programme composed of two different projects implemented by AECID and AICS. It aims at improving living conditions in rural areas with a high migration potential to curb irregular migration flows, tackle poverty and strengthen resilience. In order to do that, the programme plans to establish individual farms (*fermes Natanguées*) in the regions of Kolda, Sédhiou, Kédougou, Louga, Diourbel, Kaffrine, Fatick and Tambacounda, thereby creating 5,500 direct jobs and 13,750 indirect jobs.

Table 15: PACERSEN AECID and AICS – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of September 2019)

1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	64
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	401

1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	356
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	799
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	524

6.3. CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS FROM PREVIOUS REPORTS

The following section displays all the changes in the data presented in the last report for the period up to June 2019. Inclusion of new countries and projects already implementing in 2018, additional information sent by Implementing Partners, as well as some methodological adjustments can explain the modifications shown in the tables below.

6.3.1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

Ind	Project	Period	Curr. report	Prev. report	Diff	Explanation
1.1	KEY LVIA	2019-Q2	47	593	-546	Correction on full-time equivalent
	MIITG Enabel	2019-Q2	0	84	-84	Correction from IP
	PARERBA - Enabel	2019-Q1	452	453	-1	Correction from IP
		2019-Q2	699	1658	-959	Correction from IP
	RESILI(A)NT	2019-Q2	57	1	57	Correction on full-time equivalent
1.2	DES - PPI	2019-Q1	0	45	-45	Correction from IP (to avoid double-counting)
	INTEGRA ITC	2019-Q2	160	203	-43	Pro rata recalculation
	PARERBA - Enabel	2019-Q1	0	30	-30	Correction from IP
		2019-Q2	1	2	-1	Correction from IP
	PARSE	2018	780	0	780	Additional data provided by IP
2019-Q1		17	0	17		
2019-Q2		17	0	17		
1.3	INTEGRA ITC	2019-Q2	1265	1693	-428	Pro rata recalculation
	KEY PRIAN	2019-Q2	47	10	37	Additional data provided by IP
	PARERBA - Enabel	2018	2	861	-859	Correction from IP
		2019-Q1	0	2201	-2201	Correction from IP
		2019-Q2	11	42	-31	Correction from IP
	PRCPT	2019-Q2	887	0	887	Correction provided by IP
Shimodu	2019-Q1	0	30	-30	Additional data provided by IP	
1.4	DES - PPI	2019-Q1	0	100	-100	Correction from IP (to avoid double-counting)
	INTEGRA ITC	2019-Q2	264	328	-64	Pro rata recalculation
	MIITG GIZ	2019-Q2	155	142	13	Correction from IP
	PARERBA - Enabel	2019-Q1	40	31	9	Additional data provided by IP
		2019-Q2	511	539	-28	Correction from IP
	Pôles ruraux	2018	0	27	-27	Additional data provided by IP
		2019-Q2	441	423	18	
Shimodu	2019-Q2	34	0	34	Additional data provided by IP	
1.5	Appui à l'emploi au Burkina Faso	2018	191	166	25	Additional data disaggregation provided by IP
		2019-Q1	69	94	-25	
1.6	INTEGRA ITC	2019-Q2	0	1	-1	Correction from IP
	Pôles ruraux	2019-Q1	1	0	1	Additional data provided by IP
		2019-Q2	1	0	1	
1.7	Projet du PREFA	2019-Q2	0	830	-830	Correction from IP

6.3.2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

Ind	Project	Period	Curr. report	Prev. report	Diff	Explanation
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2.1	PARERBA - Enabel	2019-Q1	0	16	-16	Correction from IP	
		2019-Q2	19	6	13	Additional data provided by IP	
2.1 bis	AFIA SAVE	2018	0	6	-6	Correction from IP	
		2019-Q1	0	13	-13	Correction from IP	
		2019-Q2	3	0	3	Additional data provided by IP	
	PARSE	2018	50	0	50	Additional data provided by IP	
	RESILI(A)NT	2019-Q1	18	34	-16	Corrections to avoid double counting	
		2019-Q2	53	76	-23		
	Yellitaare	2018	400	193	207	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q1	20	0	20	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q2	0	227	-227	Correction from IP	
2.2	PRESEC	2018	2647	0	2647	Change in mapping from 2.9	
		2019-Q1	2717	0	2717		
		2019-Q2	4755	0	4755		
	PRODECO	2019-Q1	288	270	18	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q2	288	266	22	Additional data provided by IP	
	RESILI(A)NT	2018	154507	152671	1836	Change in quarter when the activity was implemented	
		2019-Q1	22535	24371	-1836		
		2019-Q2	19785	15054	4731	Additional data provided by IP	
	Shimodu	2019-Q1	523	0	523	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q2	67	0	67		
	Yellitaare	2018	5128	6976	-1848	Correction from IP	
		2019-Q1	1669	0	1669	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q2	589	3528	-2939	Correction from IP	
2.3	Projet résilience ACF	2018	141668	142850	-1182	Additional data disaggregation and data correction provided by IP	
		2019-Q1	11123	11614	-491		Additional data disaggregation and data correction provided by IP
		2019-Q2	5000	4275	725		Additional data disaggregation and data correction provided by IP
	Yellitaare	2018	84335	33496	50839	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q1	41948	0	41948	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q2	42372	28229	14143	Additional data provided by IP	
2.4	PARERBA - Enabel	2018	507	861	-354	Correction from IP	
		2019-Q1	452	2191	-1739	Correction from IP	
		2019-Q2	683	0	683	Additional data provided by IP	
	Shimodu	2019-Q1	0	600	-600	Correction from IP	
		2019-Q2	417	600	-183		
	Yellitaare	2018	1617	3893	-2276	Correction from IP	
		2019-Q1	1831	2094	-263	Correction from IP	
		2019-Q2	160	79	81	Additional data provided by IP	
2.5	RESILI(A)NT	2019-Q2	0	4	-4	Correction from IP	
	Yellitaare	2019-Q2	0	21	-21	Correction from IP	
2.6	PARERBA - Enabel	2018	23	0	23	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q1	0	98	-98	Correction from IP	
	PRESEC	2019-Q2	29	24	5	Additional data provided by IP	
	PRODECO	2019-Q1	32	0	32	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q2	30	0	30		
	Yellitaare	2018	0	100	-100	Correction from IP	
		2019-Q1	104	0	104	Additional data provided by IP	
2.7	AFIA SAVE	2018	0	7134	-7134	Correction from IP	
		2019-Q1	49375	52374	-2999	Correction from IP	
		2019-Q2	29100	28100	1000	Additional data provided by IP	
	RESILI(A)NT	2019-Q2	66869	67249	-380	Correction provided by IP	
	Shimodu	2019-Q1	1718	3224	-1505	Correction provided by IP	
	Yellitaare	2018	20821	22404	-1583	Correction from IP	
		2019-Q2	0	20821	-20821	Correction from IP	
2.8	AFIA SAVE	2018	1	47	-46	Correction from IP	
		2019-Q1	12	14	-2	Correction from IP	
		2019-Q2	2	0	2	Additional data provided by IP	
	HIMO	2018	87	205	-118	Change in mapping	
		2019-Q1	27	29	-2		
	PARERBA - Enabel	2018	2	0	2	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q1	30	14	16	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q2	0	38	-38	Correction from IP	
	PARSE	2018	361	0	361	Additional data provided by IP	
	Pôles ruraux	2018	411	0	411	Additional mapping	

		2019-Q2	444	0	444	
	Projet du PREFA	2019-Q2	511	1311	-800	Correction to void double counting
	Projet résilience Oxfam	2019-Q1	80	0	80	
	RESILI(A)NT	2019-Q2	1207	940	267	Additional data provided by IP
	Shimodu	2019-Q1	0	30	-30	Correction provided by IP
		2019-Q2	15	30	-15	
	Yellitaare	2018	51	532	-481	Correction from IP
		2019-Q1	275	0	275	Additional data provided by IP
		2019-Q2	235	34	201	Additional data provided by IP
2.9	PRESEC	2018	14508	17155	-2647	Change in mapping to 2.2
		2019-Q1	199	2916	-2717	
		2019-Q2	350	5105	-4755	
	Yellitaare	2018	2400	1170	1230	Additional data provided by IP
		2019-Q2	0	1330	-1330	Correction from IP

6.3.3. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

Ind	Project	Period	Curr. report	Prev. report	Diff	Explanation	
3.11	PARERBA - Enabel	2018	0	1	-1	Correction from IP	
		2019-Q1	0	3	-3	Correction from IP	
		2019-Q2	0	54	-54	Correction from IP	
	Projet Séno	2019-Q2	0	1321	-1321		
3.2	AFIA SAVE	2018	1	144	-143	Correction from IP	
		2019-Q1	405	308	97	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q2	66	0	66	Additional data provided by IP	
3.4	IOM JI BF	2018	854	136	718	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q1	108	102	6	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q2	167	142	25	Additional data provided by IP	
	IOM JI Cameroon	2018	1744	0	1744	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q1	214	0	214	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q2	199	196	3	Additional data provided by IP	
	IOM JI Chad	2018	48	9	39	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q1	22	9	13	Additional data provided by IP	
	IOM JI Cote d'Ivoire	2018	2397	0	2397	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q1	143	0	143	Additional data provided by IP	
	IOM JI Gambia	2018	1272	0	1272	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q1	20	0	20	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q2	148	76	72	Additional data provided by IP	
	IOM JI Ghana	2018	438	0	438	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q1	18	0	18	Additional data provided by IP	
	IOM JI Guinea Bissau	2018	223	0	223	Additional data provided by IP	
	IOM JI Guinea Conakry	2018	6259	0	6259	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q1	108	0	108	Additional data provided by IP	
	IOM JI Mali	2018	7644	1611	6033	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q1	479	394	85	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q2	1388	1132	256	Additional data provided by IP	
	IOM JI Mauritania	2018	295	292	3	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q1	94	93	1	Additional data provided by IP	
	IOM JI Niger SURENI	2018	21811	19489	2322	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q1	478	3631	-3153	Correction from IP	
		2019-Q2	299	14	285	Additional data provided by IP	
	IOM JI Nigeria	2018	5991	0	5991	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q1	1083	0	1083	Additional data provided by IP	
	IOM JI Senegal	2018	1685	0	1685	Additional data provided by IP	
		2019-Q1	15	0	15	Additional data provided by IP	
3.5	IOM JI BF	2019-Q1	316	158	158	Additional data provided by IP	
		IOM JI Cameroon	2019-Q1	470	235	235	Additional data provided by IP
		IOM JI Gambia	2019-Q1	322	161	161	Additional data provided by IP
		IOM JI Guinea Conakry	2019-Q1	2240	1120	1120	Additional data provided by IP
		IOM JI Mauritania	2018	16	11	5	Additional data provided by IP
		2019-Q1	8	4	4	Additional data provided by IP	
	IOM JI Senegal	2019-Q1	446	223	223	Additional data provided by IP	
3.6	AFIA SAVE	2018	15	5	10	Additional data provided by IP	

		2019-Q1	50	23	27	Additional data provided by IP
		2019-Q2	13	3	10	Additional data provided by IP
3.7	AFIA SAVE	2018	65	616	-551	Correction from IP
		2019-Q1	687	71	616	Additional data provided by IP
		2019-Q2	51	45	6	Additional data provided by IP

6.3.4. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4

Ind	Project	Period	Curr. report	Prev. report	Diff	Explanation
4.2	AJUSEN Sécurité	2019-Q2	80	199	-119	Correction provided by IP
	CORIM	2018	33	42	-9	Correction from IP
	GAR-SI Burkina Faso	2019-Q2	0	150	-150	Correction to avoid double counting
	GAR-SI Mali	2019-Q2	0	120	-120	Correction to avoid double counting
	GAR-SI Niger	2019-Q2	0	134	-134	Correction to avoid double counting
	GAR-SI Senegal	2019-Q2	0	150	-150	Correction to avoid double counting
4.2 bis	AFIA SAVE	2018	1	0	1	Additional data provided by IP
		2019-Q1	3	2	1	Additional data provided by IP
		2019-Q2	1	0	1	Additional data provided by IP
	La voix des jeunes II	2019-Q2	0	13	-13	Correction to avoid double counting
4.3	PARSE	2018	5347	0	5347	Additional data provided by IP
		2019-Q1	659	0	659	
		2019-Q2	666	0	666	
	PRODECO	2019-Q1	382	0	382	Additional data provided by IP
		2019-Q2	379	0	379	
4.6	GAR-SI Mali	2019-Q2	2	0	2	Additional data provided by IP
	RESILI(A)NT	2019-Q2	36	46	-10	Additional data provided by IP
	Yellitaare	2019-Q1	11	0	11	Correction from IP (change of quarter)
		2019-Q2	0	11	-11	Correction from IP (change of quarter)

6.3.5. CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

Ind	Project	Period	Curr. report	Prev. report	Diff	Explanation
5.1	Yellitaare	2019-Q2	0	1	-1	Correction from IP
5.2	AJUSEN Sécurité	2019-Q2	10	14	-4	Correction from IP
	CORIM	2018	10	8	2	Additional data provided by IP
		2019-Q1	4	2	2	Additional data provided by IP
	GAR-SI Mauritania	2019-Q1	1	0	1	Additional data provided by IP
		2019-Q2	1	0	1	
	INTEGRA ITC	2019-Q2	0	1	-1	Correction from IP
	PARSE	2018	3	0	3	Additional data provided by IP
	RESILI(A)NT	2019-Q2	2	250	-248	Correction from IP
5.3	AFIA SAVE	2018	0	2	-2	Correction from IP
	CORIM	2019-Q2	1	2	-1	Correction from IP
	INTEGRA ITC	2019-Q2	0	1	-1	Correction from IP