



EUTF Monitoring and Learning System SLC

YEARLY 2020 REPORT
COVERING UNTIL 31 DECEMBER 2020

Altai Consulting for the European Union – June 2021



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Cover photo: © IOM, 2020, Daniel Kisito Kouawo – Niamey, Monica Chiriac – Agadez. ‘Since 2019, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in West and Central Africa has been using street art as *a key outreach activity based on “human-centred design” to engage with migrants and community members*. In 2020, amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, IOM continues the initiative in Senegal, Ghana and Niger with the objective to improve relations between migrants and host communities, while stimulating the debate surrounding how to reduce the spread of misinformation and xenophobia, two particularly sensitive topics during COVID-19 times.’

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Contact Details:

Philibert de Mercey (Project Director): pdemercey@altaiconsulting.com

Eric Davin (Altai Partner): edavin@altaiconsulting.com

www.altaiconsulting.com

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the annual report for 2020 of the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the Sahel and Lake Chad (SLC) window, covering all outputs achieved through funding from the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF) in the SLC region from the start of activities until the end of 2020, with a specific focus on outputs generated during the second semester (S2) of 2020.

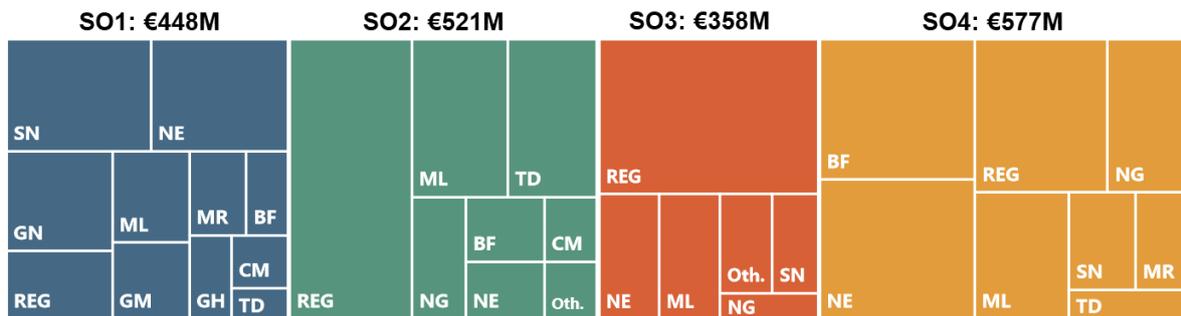
This report includes outputs from programmes implemented in Burkina Faso, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, The Gambia and Togo.¹ In addition, for the first time this report includes outcome analysis focus boxes for relevant projects.

Portfolio

As of May 2021, the EUTF for Africa has committed (i.e. funds allocated following decisions by the Operational Committee) €4.92B (billion), including €2.21B to 114 decisions in the SLC window.

A total of 193 operational projects have been contracted in the SLC region. The current report covers 166 or the equivalent of €1.75B.² The 193 contracted projects include 42 completed projects, 131 projects in implementation and 20 projects in inception. 124 of the projects currently in implementation have data or other qualitative information to report and seven are either too early in their implementation phase to be able to report outputs or their activities have not yet generated outputs that are relevant to the EUTF indicators. In addition to the 124 implementing projects, this report includes data from 42 completed projects, bringing the total of projects covered to 166.

Figure 1: Budget breakdown by country and Strategic Objective, April 2021³



Of the total budget contracted by the Trust Fund in the SLC window to operational projects (€1.90B), the largest share (30%) goes to projects focusing on security and governance activities (SO4, €577M). Resilience building activities (SO2) represent 27% of the EUTF funds in the window (€521M) and 24% (€448M) of the total contracted volume is dedicated to supporting economic and employment opportunities (SO1) activities. Migration management (SO3) represents another 19% (€358M) of the total EUTF funding in SLC.

¹ Outputs in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau and Togo are collected through regional programmes which are presented in section 5.12 of this report.

² This excludes 161 non-operational contracts accounting for approximately €400M and not included in the MLS analysis. Administrative costs are not included in the analysis either.

³ Share of budget for projects contracted and relevant to the MLS. The four Strategic Objectives (SO) 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'. The total displayed in the visual does not reflect budget allocated to cross-cutting activities, which represent €5M.

The Sahel and Lake Chad region in 2020

In 2020, the situation in SLC region continued to rapidly deteriorate. Mass displacement and levels of insecurity rose, further increasing humanitarian needs. The number of violent events almost doubled in 2020 compared to the previous year, while the number of fatalities rose by more than a third. The Liptako-Gourma¹ and Lake Chad Basin regions remained the two most strongly impacted areas, while violence threatened coastal countries. Rising violence and insecurity continued to cause mass displacements, and the Liptako-Gourma area notably hosted 1.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in November 2020, representing a twentyfold increase in two years.² Mass displacements were also fuelled by increasingly irregular climatic patterns with important floods in the Liptako-Gourma area between April and September 2020 and heavy rainfalls in the Lake Chad Basin affecting 2.1 million people and destroying houses, lands and livestock. While the SLC region was relatively spared by the COVID-19 pandemic compared to other regions of the world, the mitigation measures exacerbated the precarious situation of the most vulnerable and had a severe impact on economies. The effects of the pandemic combined with increasing insecurity, the effects of climate change, endemic poverty as well as mass displacement, caused a rise in humanitarian needs in the region: in November 2020, 31.4 million people were in dire need of humanitarian assistance, which represents a 50% rise compared to 2019.

Main results in 2020

Table 1: EUTF common output indicators for all SLC projects, December 2020^{3,4}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	17,333	24,685	13,327	19,900	75,245
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	4,234	4,570	4,995	6,317	20,116
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	74,906	98,006	34,968	41,143	249,024
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET)...	32,254	44,832	13,045	15,122	105,253
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed,....	18	326	61	101	506
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	70	133	38	27	268
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	1,583	3,506	711	937	6,737
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	403,805	459,855	105,601	21,125	990,386
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	560,237	737,215	183,263	162,424	1,643,138
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	522,319	697,355	438,495	327,455	1,985,624
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	182	218	12	5	417
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable...	11,413	93,257	9,334	12,608	126,611
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience...	666,654	1,259,787	28,566,280	105,186,597	135,679,318
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers trained...	15,082	33,237	11,673	6,591	66,583
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	2,456,491	1,364,114	354,544	400,420	4,575,569
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	19	36	30	6	91
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs...	1,867	2,246	1,013	4,017	9,143
3.3 Number of potential migrants, reached by information campaigns...	443,515	1,021,641	210,392	1,013,803	2,689,351
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	28,900	19,228	11,906	2,809	62,843
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	50,500	21,820	5,491	3,238	81,049
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	17,058	21,547	6,872	24,447	69,925
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	83	328	54	22	487
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	729	1,975	322	850	3,877
3.8 Number of people of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement...	2,915	1,395	359	224	4,893
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	11	326	173	130	640
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	10,340	4,115	1,073	752	16,280
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	22	22	20	3	67
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2,315	1,312	3,296	3,555	10,478
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	13,686	12,190	5,221	5,474	36,572
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention...	544,936	429,118	148,333	2,548,868	3,671,255
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed...	132	732	93	246	1,203
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed...	213	793	490	357	1,853
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up...	188	311	163	2,164	2,826
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	158	200	46	97	501
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created...	47	44	17	3	111
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided	0	0	5,925,399	6,096,221	12,021,619
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	571,770	172,638	744,408
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	174	883	1,057

¹ The Liptako-Gourma is the tri-border area between Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger.

² Please refer to the main text for reference footnotes.

³ This table includes the collective outputs reported by 161 'relevant' projects with data to report. The sum of Q3 2020 and Q4 2020 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S2 2020 values due to rounding.

⁴ Results for indicators 3.2 and 3.7 do not include IOM data, except 99 (IOM JI Burkina Faso) and 219 (IOM JI Mauritania) for 3.2 and 25 (IOM JI Burkina Faso), 52 (IOM JI Cameroon), 220 (IOM JI Guinea Conakry), 147 (IOM JI Senegal) for 3.7, all in Q1 2019.

Despite the operational challenges posed by the outbreak of COVID-19 in the region, EUTF projects continued to deliver significant outputs in the first and second semesters of 2020 in all key spheres of intervention of the Trust Fund.

Strategic Objective 1: Greater economic and employment opportunities

Even though West African nations were less affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, the crisis dealt a major blow to the region's economy. Economic activity in sub-Saharan Africa shrank by an estimated 3.7% in 2020, while gross domestic product (GDP) growth forecasts for 2021 and 2022 stand at a moderate 3% – essentially zero in per capita terms, affecting the lowest-income social groups in particular.

EUTF-funded programmes created or supported 11,312 micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in 2020 (indicator 1.2), representing 56% of the total achieved since EUTF programmes' inception. 71% of the MSMEs supported in 2020 already existed beforehand, and 14% were created¹ reflecting programmes' focus on building the capacities of existing companies, including very informal ones.

EUTF-funded programmes created or supported 33,227 full-time equivalent² jobs in 2020 (indicator 1.1), including 19,900 in S2 2020, the highest result for any semester so far. People under 35 represented 48% of beneficiaries in 2020, and women 40%.³

EUTF-funded programmes endeavour to provide support to and cooperate with West African authorities in their efforts to (re)train and (re)skill the labour force. In 2020, 28,167 people benefitted from professional training (TVET)⁴ and/or skills development (indicator 1.4), mostly technical TVET (53%), followed by TVET combined with skills development (23%).

Strategic Objective 2: Strengthening resilience of communities and, in particular, the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people

In 2020, 31.4 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance in the SLC. The Liptako-Gourma and Lake Chad regions were the two most vulnerable areas, with respectively 13.4 million people (including five million children), and 10.6 million in need.

EUTF-funded programmes provided 765,950 beneficiaries with food security-related assistance (indicator 2.4) in 2020, which represents a slight increase compared to the result achieved in 2019 (10%): 330,022 beneficiaries (43% of the 2020 beneficiaries) received farming tools or inputs, such as quality agricultural inputs to reinforce crop production and diversification, and 172,708 people benefitted from land rehabilitation. Programmes also supported 345,687 beneficiaries with nutrition assistance in 2020 (indicator 2.3).

Mass displacements, rising insecurity and the lack of state presence in rural and remote areas often limit the offer of essential services. In 2020, EUTF-funded programmes delivered 126,727 basic social services, the vast majority of which (83%) were health-related, in volatile areas (indicator 2.2). In 2020, programmes also supported long-term service provision for populations in the Sahel and provided 754,964 people with improved access to basic social benefits (indicator 2.9).

EUTF-funded programmes aim to build the capacities of local staff to strengthen service delivery and foster local ownership in the provision of basic social services. In 2020, 18,264 staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitted from capacity building (indicator 2.8), mainly in health care (53%) and nutrition and food security (35%).

¹ For the remaining 14% of MSMEs created or supported in 2020, no information regarding whether the MSME had been created or further supported was available.

² The number of jobs created or supported through cash-for-work activities is calculated in full-time equivalent, based on the number of days worked by beneficiaries divided by 230 (workdays per year).

³ Gender for the remaining 15% of beneficiaries of job creation in 2020 was unspecified.

⁴ Technical and Vocational Education and Training.

Strategic Objective 3: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit, and destination¹

In 2020, the SLC region was characterised by a large increase in forced displacements' scale and several changes in the mixed migration patterns. The deterioration of the security situation notably led to a twentyfold increase in the number of IDPs in the Central Sahel (Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali) between 2018 and 2020. Preferred migration routes shifted towards the Atlantic Route since late 2019. Departing from the West African coast, more than 23,000 refugees and migrants arrived on the shores of the Canary Islands in 2020, compared to approximately 2,700 in 2019. Even though it is increasingly used, the Atlantic Route is the most dangerous irregular maritime route to Europe, with approximately one recorded death for every 20 arrivals.

EUTF-funded programmes protected and/or assisted 5,030 people on the move in 2020 (indicator 3.2), more than twice the number of beneficiaries supported in 2019 (2,246). Most of the beneficiaries in 2020 (82%) were migrants in transit, with 8% refugees and asylum seekers.²

As people on the move face significant risks during their migration journeys, 1,224,195 migrants and potential migrants were reached with information campaigns on migration in 2020 (indicator 3.3), representing a 20% increase from the number reached in 2019. Most of these awareness-raising activities focused on the risks of irregular migration (90%),³ and were conducted through face-to-face campaigns (90%), and mass media (10%).

Beyond the risks faced along migration routes, migrants also face challenges when returning to their country of origin. EUTF-funded programmes provided reintegration assistance to 31,320 returnees in 2020 (indicator 3.5 bis), or 45% of all the beneficiaries assisted since the launch of the EUTF.

Strategic Objective 4: Improved governance and conflict prevention

In 2020, conflicts in the SLC region intensified and threatened to expand to coastal countries. In the Liptako-Gourma area, violence from both non-state armed groups and national armies intensified, causing the death of 6,252 people in 2,137 events of armed violence in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger (a 30% increase from 4,823 fatalities in 2019). In the Lake Chad area, non-state armed groups intensified kidnappings towards the end of the year and seem to have expanded their operations to the north west of Nigeria, through intensified collaboration with bandits and organised criminal networks.

EUTF-funded programmes support the states' security response through the provision of training, equipment, rehabilitation of infrastructure and support to coordination. In 2020, 2,351 national and local security forces were trained in the region, a 38% increase compared to the amount reached at the end of 2019 (indicator 4.2, 8,522 members of security forces have been trained since the beginning of activities).

EUTF-funded programmes contribute to training community and civil society representatives as well as support the reconstruction of endogenous peace mechanisms at the community level. In 2020, 65% (or 7,014 people) of 10,796 people trained on peace and governance were community and civil society representatives (indicator 4.2).

In the SLC countries, state presence and governance has been affected by insecurity, displacement, and conflict. The EUTF funds 16 programmes in the SLC that contributed, in 2020, to the adoption of 339 policies and laws (indicator 4.6). 66% of the policies were adopted at the local level (223 policies)

¹ Results for indicators 3.2 and 3.7 do not include IOM data, except 99 (IOM JI Burkina Faso) and 219 (IOM JI Mauritania) for 3.2 and 25 (IOM JI Burkina Faso), 52 (IOM JI Cameroon), 220 (IOM JI Guinea Conakry), 147 (IOM JI Senegal) for 3.7, all in Q1 2019.

² For 11% the beneficiary profile was 'unspecified'.

³ The other categories are: unspecified (7%) and other (3%).

and aimed to support local institutions and authorities in reducing conflicts and developing service provision.

COVID-19 response

As of 31 December 2020, 261,401 COVID-19 cases and 3,733 deaths were registered in the SLC countries. Most countries were able to relax restriction measures over the summer, but suspicions of a second, more virulent wave of contamination in Africa in the fall led some governments to re-establish tighter measures of physical distancing and curfews while aiming to minimise the economic impact on the population.

The EUTF adapted its response in the SLC region by reorienting part of its funding and allocating new resources to COVID-19-related activities, amounting to €99.8M. In SLC countries in 2020, 744,408 people benefitted from COVID-19 emergency response activities, such as medical treatment or equipment, food aid and trainings (indicator 6.2). 1,057 MSMEs, health and training centres and government institutions received capacity building and risk communication training, as well as medical equipment (indicator 6.3). Lastly, 676 firms benefitted from emergency or accelerated financial support in the context of the pandemic (indicator 1.2), and, across the region, over 133 million beneficiaries were reached by sensitisation campaigns on the pandemic (indicator 2.7).

Cross-cutting indicators

In 2020, EUTF projects supported the creation of 847 new multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms (indicator 5.1), 2,327 planning, monitoring and/or learning tools (indicator 5.2) and conducted 143 field studies, surveys and other types of research (indicator 5.3). 20 regional cooperation initiatives were created, launched or supported (indicator 5.4).

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. BACKGROUND

The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced people 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 12 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 report includes outputs from programmes implemented in 15 countries: the 12 mentioned above as well as Benin, Guinea-Bissau and Togo.¹

This is the seventh report and third yearly report prepared by the MLS for the EUTF SLC window, covering all the outputs achieved with EUTF funding in the SLC region, from the start of activities until the end of December 2020, with a specific focus on outputs generated in 2020 and in the second semester (S2) of 2020. Previous reports can be found [here](#).²

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the European Union (EU) decided to reorient funds in the EUTF SLC portfolio, and some implementing partners (IPs) chose to make adjustments to their activities. Three new COVID-19 specific indicators were added to the EUTF common indicators to include the outputs generated through these initiatives in the MLS reports.

2.2. THE EUTF SLC IN 2020

As of May 2021, the EUTF has committed (i.e. allocated funds following decisions by the EUTF Operational Committees) €4.92B (billion).³ The SLC window is the first in size in terms of funding, with €2.21B committed across 114 decisions, of which 98% or €2.11B have been contracted to 357 projects across the region. Out of these 357 signed contracts, 193 are operational and of interest to the MLS.⁴ Of these, 42 projects worth €273M (million) are completed, 131 projects, worth €1.51B, are being implemented, and 20 projects (€123M) are in inception. In addition, 124 of the projects currently implementing have data to report.⁵ This report presents data or results from 166 projects, including 42 completed projects, covering a total contracted amount of €1.75B. As such, it covers 22 projects and €260M more in funding than the S1 2020 report.⁶ Funding and implementation continue to follow the EUTF’s four Strategic Objectives⁷ 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 Outputs in Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau and Togo are collected through regional programmes which are presented in section 5.12 of this report.

² https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/results-monitoring-and-evaluation_en

³ While this report presents output data up to 31 December 2020, portfolio data is presented as of the time of writing (April 2021).

⁴ 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, audits, etc.) are not included in the analysis.

⁵ Seven projects are either too early in their implementation phase to be able to report outputs or their activities did not yet generate outputs that are relevant to the EUTF indicators.

⁶ The €260M increase in budget includes €225M for the 22 newly included projects as well as €35M for top-ups and/or budget amendments for already included projects.

⁷ The four Strategic Objectives (SO) 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’.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. MLS METHODOLOGY

The MLS uses data produced by projects' internal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems to inform the 38 EUTF common output indicators¹ that are shared by the three EUTF windows. The MLS team works with each IP to develop a reporting system that allows the MLS to collect the most detailed and granular level of data common to all IPs. To that end, the MLS has developed a reporting template that it uses with most IPs, although the reporting template is tailored to each project through a drafting and feedback process with respective IPs. Given the complexity and diversity of the EUTF portfolio, and the fact that IPs and M&E systems have different resources, capacities and limitations, the MLS tries to offer as much flexibility as possible with regard to the quantity, level of disaggregation and format of data collected from IPs.

The MLS then aggregates the collected data using a standardised methodology (and later disaggregates it again along various lines of analysis to write the MLS reports). This approach allows the MLS to help IPs map their own activities and outputs against the list of EUTF common output indicators and to have access to a finer level of disaggregation (e.g. by gender, beneficiary type, location, etc.). It also gives the MLS significant flexibility in changing the way data is analysed or presented as needed.

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

3.1.1. METHODOLOGICAL CHANGES

During the S1 2020 reporting period, following a consultative process with IPs, EU delegations and the EU headquarters, the EUTF revised its common output indicators and their respective methodologies. This exercise aimed to better capture the portfolio's outputs, to ensure methodological coherence and consistency across IPs and regions by minimising room for interpretation, and to improve alignment with DG INTPA's² results framework, as well as other relevant common frameworks. DG INTPA's relevant thematic specialists were consulted for all SOs as part of this process. The resultant revisions have been formalised through a set of methodological notes, which can be found in the annexes to the S1 2020 report.

As a result of this revision process, some of the original EUTF indicators were eliminated, modified, clarified, or expanded, and a small number of new indicators were created, such that there are now 38 common output indicators (down from 41). In some cases, additional categories of disaggregation are now requested to increase the granularity of reported data. Furthermore, three new indicators were added to capture outputs generated by project activities related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The table below summarises these changes (excluding new disaggregation categories).

¹ The full list of 38 common output indicators can be found in annex.

² Directorate General for International Partnerships, formerly DG DEVCO.

Table 2: Summary of methodological changes made to EUTF common output indicators¹

EUTF indicator	Methodological changes
1.1 Jobs created or supported	Data previously mapped under EUTF indicator 1.5 has in most cases been remapped to this indicator.
1.4 TVET and/or skills development	TVET trainers are now also counted under this indicator, under a separate disaggregation category.
1.5 (OLD) Job placements facilitated	This indicator was deleted.
1.5 Business infrastructure	This indicator now includes TVET centres.
1.7 (OLD) Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment	This indicator was deleted.
1.7 (OLD) Financial volume granted to individual recipients	This indicator was deleted.
2.1 bis Social infrastructure	Roads and airstrips are now counted under this indicator.
2.4 Food security	All household members of the direct beneficiary are now counted under this indicator, except for trainings (in these cases only the person trained is counted).
2.7 Sensitisation campaigns on resilience and basic rights	Mass media campaigns (including radio, TV, social media, billboards and leaflets) are now counted under this indicator, as long as the reach of the campaign can be estimated with sufficient accuracy. Nutrition sensitisation activities are now also counted here instead of EUTF indicator 2.3.
2.8 Capacity building to strengthen service delivery	Individuals trained on protection and legal topics are now counted under EUTF indicator 4.2.
2.9 Improved access to basic services	Cash transfer beneficiaries are now counted under this indicator (and not under EUTF indicator 2.2), and all household members of the direct beneficiary are now counted.
3.4 Voluntary returns	Post-arrival assistance for voluntary returns is now counted under EUTF indicator 3.5.
3.5 Post-arrival assistance	This indicator now counts only immediate post-arrival assistance.
3.5bis (NEW) Reintegration assistance	This indicator was created to capture longer-term reintegration assistance, which is no longer reported under EUTF indicator 3.5.
3.8 (NEW) Evacuees	This indicator was created to capture the beneficiaries of evacuation and resettlement activities. It replaces the former EUTF indicator 3.8 for refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their reintegration. Data previously reported under the former EUTF indicator 3.8 is now reported under either EUTF indicator 2.2 or EUTF indicator 3.2, depending on the displacement situation of the beneficiary.
3.9 (OLD) Early warning systems on migration flows	This indicator was deleted.
4.1 (NEW) Governance infrastructure	This indicator was created to capture the construction of infrastructure that supports governance actors, including government buildings, town halls, administration offices, security infrastructure and justice infrastructure. It replaces the former EUTF indicator 4.1 which referred only to border stations.
4.1bis (NEW) Equipment to strengthen governance	This indicator was created to capture any equipment provided to governance actors.
4.2bis (OLD) Capacity building of institutions on security, border management, P/CVE, etc.	This indicator was deleted.

¹ Indicators not shown in this table have not changed.

4.4 (OLD) Number of victims of trafficking assisted	This indicator was deleted. Data previously reported under this indicator is now reported under EUTF indicator 3.2 when appropriate.
4.5 (OLD) Cross-border initiatives created or supported	This indicator was deleted. Data previously reported under this indicator is now reported under EUTF indicator 5.4 when appropriate.
4.7 (OLD) Refugees benefitting from Out-of-Camp policy	This indicator was deleted.
4.8 (OLD) Networks and dialogues	This indicator was deleted. Data previously reported under this indicator is now reported under EUTF indicator 5.4 when appropriate.
5.4 (NEW) Regional cooperation initiatives	This indicator was created to capture regional cooperation initiatives created or supported with EUTF funding.
6.1 (NEW) COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies provided	This indicator was created to capture pandemic-related <u>supplies</u> (such as personal protective equipment – PPE – and hospital equipment) provided to communities, health facilities and government institutions.
6.2 (NEW) Direct beneficiaries of COVID-19 response activities	This indicator was created to capture direct <u>beneficiaries</u> of COVID-19 response activities such as beneficiaries of PPE distributions, cash transfers and medical treatment or support.
6.3 (NEW) Entities benefitting from COVID-19 response activities	This indicator was created to capture <u>entities</u> benefitting from COVID-19 response activities, such as hospitals, schools, government institutions and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

The MLS team sought to implement these changes with minimal inconvenience to IPs, relying as much as possible on project documents and automation to implement the changes. This was feasible because the MLS methodology produces sufficiently granular and disaggregated data for most of the work involved to be implemented by the MLS team rather than by the IPs. Nevertheless, the process was also highly consultative, and IPs were informed in detail of the impact of any changes made to their data.

For changes that required new data or additional clarification, the MLS team communicated with all affected IPs, who were in most cases able to provide retroactive data for newly created EUTF common output indicators as well as additional disaggregation for existing data. However, it must be noted that, as some EUTF-funded projects were either nearing completion or already completed, applying the methodological changes to historical data was not always feasible. This is especially relevant for the additional disaggregation categories. It is also worth highlighting that as a result of this process, data included in the S1 and S2 2020 reports, as well as in future reporting, will not be fully comparable with previous reports. However, all historical data has been adapted to the new methodological notes in the S1 2020 and yearly 2020 reports where possible. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

3.1.2. OUTCOME ANALYSIS

In addition to output monitoring, the EUTF MLS has included programme-level outcome analysis for the first time in this report. Because there are no common outcome indicators (as well as no common baselines and a variety of M&E systems) across EUTF projects, aggregating outcome data for the EUTF portfolio is not possible as projects cannot report on outcome indicators for which baseline data has not already been collected. As an initial solution, the MLS devised a method for aggregating the number of persons experiencing improved outcomes and impacts by thematic area (e.g. poverty, resilience) across projects. This approach was piloted on 35 projects using data collected up to December 2019. However, the aggregated results were highly dependent on partners' methodological choices and aggregating the 'number of people' meant that the intensity of the changes could not be captured. Because of these issues, it was agreed that instead of a quantitative aggregation of outcome indicators across projects, the MLS would focus on specific projects' outcome data as it became available to provide an indicative picture of the changes to which the EUTF is contributing on the ground. This approach will take the form of case studies and programme-specific outcome analyses in the EUTF MLS semester reports. These analyses are included for the first time in different sections of this report

in the form of outcome analysis focus boxes for relevant projects. For more information on the outcome component, the MLS produced a note that can be retrieved [here](#).¹

3.2. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS IN THE 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

During the implementation of the methodological changes, some projects were unable to provide the additional disaggregation requested. In these cases, data was included under the 'unspecified' category in the MLS analyses. Others lacked data for the newly created indicators. Significant cases of this include:

- Due to the methodological changes to the common output indicators explained above, not all previously gathered GIZ² data could be transferred to the changed system. Therefore, the GIZ data included in this report is not complete and numbers might differ from earlier reports.
- The project AJUSEN Budget Support (NE-06-01) in Niger has not answered the MLS team concerning the methodological changes.
- For completed projects where IPs could no longer be contacted, the MLS team has applied only those methodological changes that were feasible without consultation, taking as reference project documents such as final evaluations.

Data for S2 2020 was received from all projects for which it was expected, with the below exceptions:³

- In Guinea, INTEGRA Enabel (GN-01-02) was not able to provide data in time for this report, due to serious health issues affecting the team.
- In Mauritania, Promopêche ILO (MR-04-02) did not provide data in time for this report. In addition, Nexus SRD Appui Budgétaire (MR-08-01) did not provide data for 2020 as modalities of support were modified to assist the Government of Mauritania in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic and no relevant EUTF indicator was identified to track this mostly financial support.
- In Chad, RESTE Emploi Résilience OXFAM (TD-01-01) was able to provide data from only two of the three IPs forming the consortium.
- In Mali, PAECSIS Enabel (ML-08-02) was only able to provide data for Q3 2020 as no M&E focal point was in place for Q4 2020.
- In Niger, AJUSEN Budget Support (NE-06-01) did not provide data in 2020.
- In Senegal, neither of the PACERSEN projects (SN-05-01 and SN-05-02) were able to provide data as no M&E officer was in place at the time of data collection.
- The regional project Refugees' Resilience Niger (REG-06-04) did not provide data in time for this report.

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/eutf_mls_outcomes_vulgarisation.pdf

² Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

³ We estimate these projects would have contributed less than 3.5% of the nearly 7,000 data points collected for S2 2021. Missing data for this semester will be filled for the next report, as much as possible.

4. PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

4.1. BUDGET AND NUMBER OF CONTRACTS BY STATUS

As of April 2021, the EUTF for Africa has committed €4.92B, including €2.21B across 114 decisions in the SLC window, of which a total of €1.90B has been contracted to 193 operational projects so far.¹

The 193 contracted operational projects include 20 projects in their inception phase, seven projects in their early implementation phase, with no data to report to the MLS yet, 124 projects in their implementation phase and with data to report and 42 completed projects.

The current report includes data on 166 projects (equivalent in funding to €1.75B), comprising 42 completed projects, as well as 124 projects in their implementation phase with data to report. Since the publication of the previous report, the following projects have been added to the MLS database and to this report:

Figure 2: Projects and budget covered by the current S2 2020 MLS report, May 2021

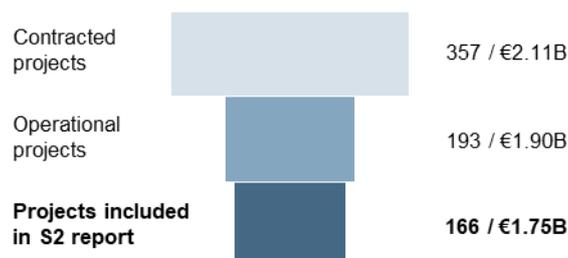


Table 3: Projects newly added to the MLS for the yearly/S2 2020 report, April 2021²

Country	Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Chad	Programme de développement inclusif dans les zones d'accueil (DIZA)	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-07-03	DIZA – Appui transversal	UNHCR	€1,000,000
Ghana	Strengthening Border Security in Ghana	T05-EUTF-SAH-GH-01-01	Border Security Ghana	ICMPD	€4,840,000
	Boosting green employment and enterprise opportunities in Ghana	T05-EUTF-SAH-GH-02-01	Boosting green employment and enterprise opportunities in Ghana (GrEEen SNV)	SNV	€9,840,000
		T05-EUTF-SAH-GH-02-01	Boosting green employment and enterprise opportunities in Ghana (GrEEen UNCDF)	UNCDF	€9,940,000
Guinea	Améliorer la résilience des populations vulnérables de Guinée (RESIGUI)	T05-EUTF-SAH-GN-04-01	Améliorer la résilience des populations vulnérables de Guinée (RESIGUI)	WFP	€8,000,000
Mauritania	L'UE pour le nexus sécurité-résilience-développement en Mauritanie	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-08-03	Appui à la société civile et aux acteurs institutionnels dans le domaine de la protection des migrants et des droits humains en Mauritanie (Nexus SRD IOM)	IOM	€1,500,000
Mali	Appui au développement économique local et à la prévention des conflits dans les régions de Tombouctou et Gao	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-12-01	Appui au développement économique local et à la prévention des conflits dans les régions de Tombouctou et Gao (ADEL)	LuxDev	€13,000,000
Niger	Stabilisation et renforcement socio-économique des populations affectées par la migration irrégulière dans les	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-12-03	Projet d'appui à la stabilité socioéconomique et à la paix dans la région d'Agadez (PASP)	Garkua	€3,138,349

¹ The 193 projects include only 'operational' projects: 161 projects worth approximately €400M and considered 'non-operational' are excluded from the overall analysis. They are mostly evaluations and audits, air services, mappings and plans, reports, communications and events.

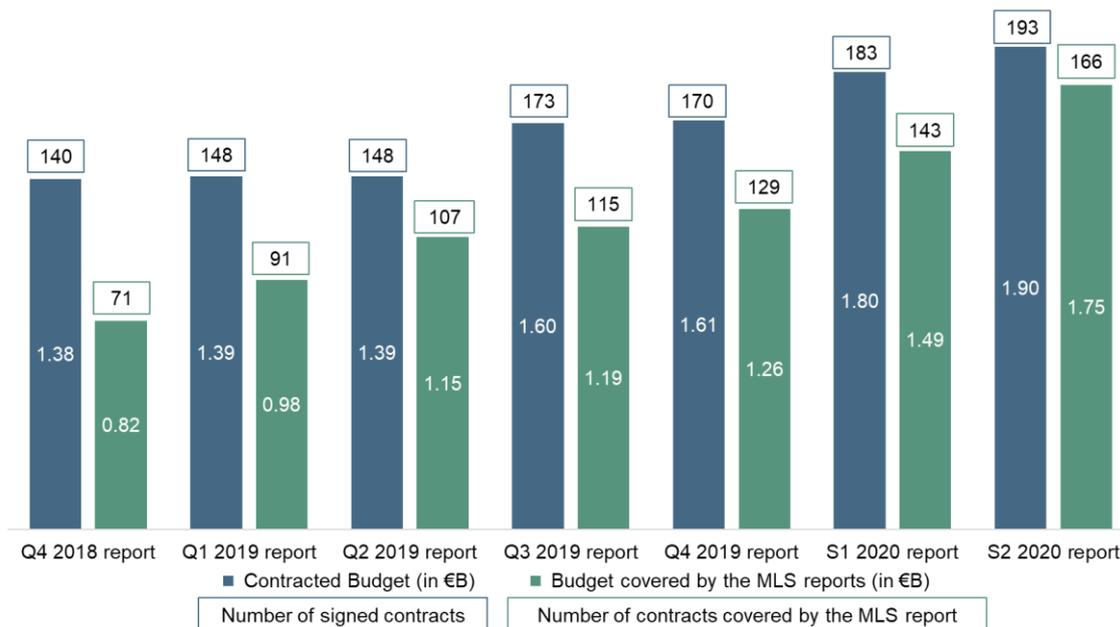
² Between S1 and S2 2020 reports, the MLS reclassified one project as relevant. This affected the total number of projects included in the report, thus the apparent discrepancy between 143 projects included in the S1 2020 report and 166 in the S2 report, with 22 new projects added.

	zones de transit au Niger (Stabilisation Agadez)				
Senegal	Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations, retour et réintégration durable au Sénégal et accompagnement des investissements de la diaspora sénégalaise	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-06-03	Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Sénégal (Gouv. Migration)	AECID	€9,500,000
	Programme de contraste à la migration illégale à travers l'appui au secteur privé et à la création d'emplois au Sénégal	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-09-01	Programme de contraste à la migration illégale à travers l'appui au secteur privé et à la création d'emplois au Sénégal (PASPED)	AICS	€14,303,200
	Partenariat opérationnel conjoint (POC) de lutte contre l'immigration irrégulière et le trafic de migrants et de la traite des êtres humains au Sénégal	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-10-01	Partenariat opérationnel conjoint de lutte contre l'immigration irrégulière et le trafic de migrants et de la traite des êtres humains au Sénégal (POC)	CIVIPOL	€9,000,000
The Gambia	Building a future - Make it in The Gambia	T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-03-03	Make it in The Gambia - Instituto Marqués de Valle Flôr (MIITG - IMVF)	IMVF	€5,000,000
Regional	Appui à la protection des migrants les plus vulnérables en Afrique de l'Ouest (Protection West Africa)	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-13-01	Appui à la protection des migrants les plus vulnérables en Afrique de l'Ouest (Protection West Africa Red Cross)	CRE	€10,000,000
		T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-13-02	Amélioration de la protection des enfants et jeunes migrant(e)s dans les principales routes migratoires de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (Protection West Africa Save the Children)	Save the Children	€5,000,000
	Archipelago: an African-European TVET initiative	T05-EUTF-SAH-15-01	Archipelago: an African-European TVET initiative (ARCHIPELAGO)	Sequa	€15,000,000
	Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du G5 Sahel (PDU)	T05-EUTF-SAH-18-02	Soutien au programme régional d'urgence d'aménagement d'infrastructures de proximité du G5 Sahel, composante hydraulique et assainissement pour les zones Nord Tillabéri et Ouest Tahoua au Niger, dans le cadre du PROSEHA (PROSEHA)	LuxDev	€8,000,000
		T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-18-04	Résilience et cohésion sociale des communautés transfrontalières du Liptako-Gourma (RECOLG)	Save the Children	€17,640,000
		T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-18-06	Alliance pour la Cohésion Sociale et la Résilience au Mali et en Mauritanie (ACOR)	HI	€12,691,500
		T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-18-07	Renforcement de la résilience et de la cohésion sociale des populations vulnérables des régions transfrontalières du Burkina Faso et du Niger (RECOSA)	HI	€17,575,000
		T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-18-08	Renforcement de la résilience et de la cohésion sociale dans les zones frontalières du Niger et du Tchad (RECOSOC)	OXFAM	€12,734,094
		T05-EUTF-SAH-18-09	Programme de résilience et de cohésion Sociale au Sahel (PROGRESS)	ACH	€27,000,000
	Programme d'Appui au G5 pour la Sécurité au Sahel (PAGS) Phase II	T05-EUTF-SAH-20-01	Programme d'Appui au G5 pour la Sécurité au Sahel (PAGS) Phase II – en consortium avec GIZ et FIAPP	CIVIPOL	€9,998,500

The below graph represents the evolution in the number of EUTF contracted operational projects as well as the number of projects included in the MLS reports, together with the corresponding funding

amounts. Between November 2020¹ and April 2021, twelve operational projects have been contracted, which are equivalent in funding to €63M. Over this period, the 22 projects listed above have been newly included in the MLS database. This represents an increase of €260M in funding covered by the EUTF MLS.²

Figure 3: Evolution of projects and budgets covered by the MLS in SLC, April 2021³



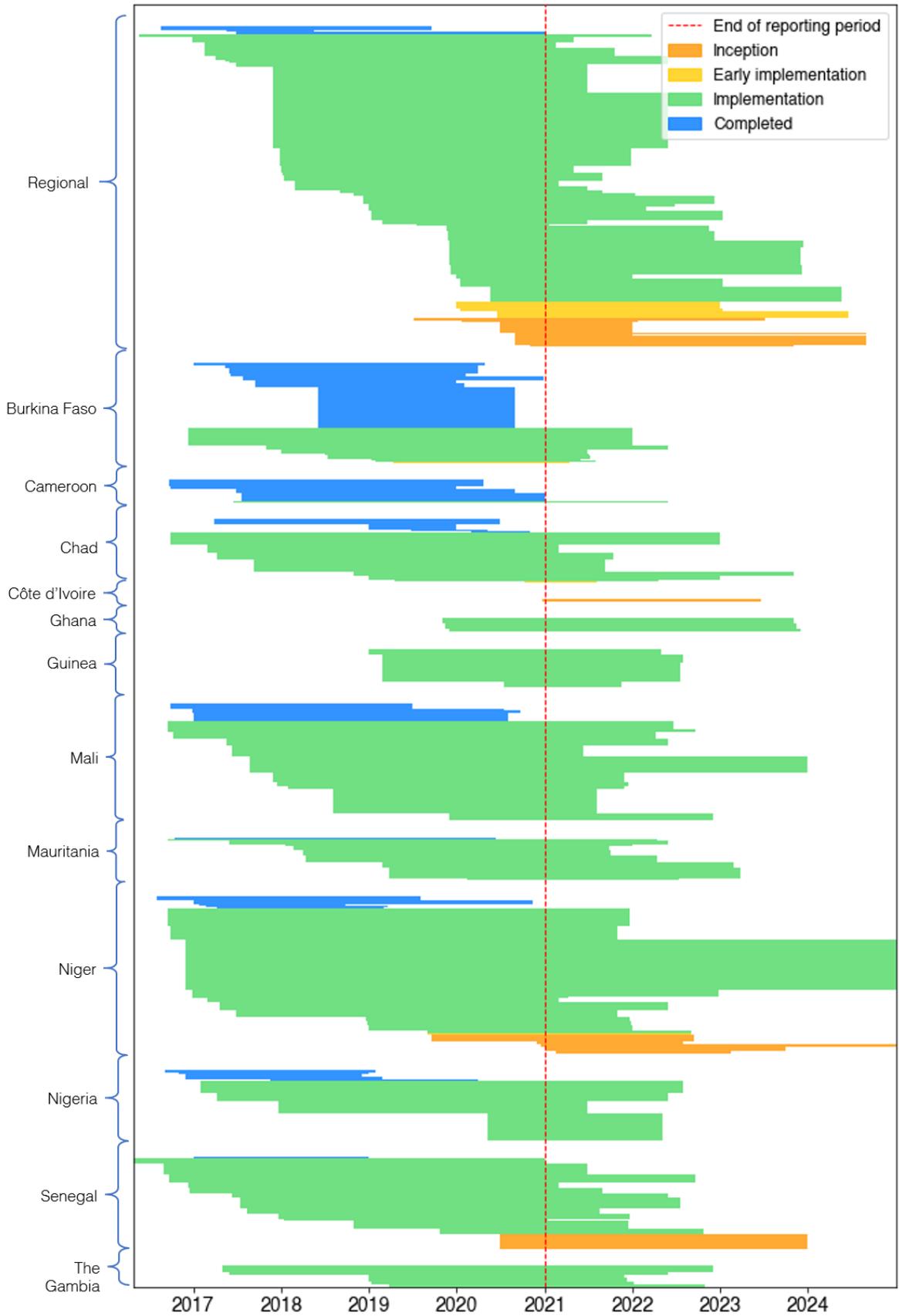
The below graph shows the 193 contracted operational projects by budget (height of bar), lifespan and status of implementation. The graph uses shortened programme names for the sake of clarity. Budgets refer solely to EUTF contribution. The length of the bars represents the lifespan of the project and the height/width the EUTF budget per project. The colour of the bars indicates the status of the project. Dates of completion are considered as per April 2021.

¹ Portfolio and funding data for the previous report, which covered output data up to 31 June 2020, was valid as of November 2020.

² The €260M increase in budget includes €225M for the 22 newly included projects as well as €35M for top-ups and/or budget amendments for already included projects.

³ Please note that between November 2020 and April 2021, three projects equivalent to €6M, were not considered as 'operational' anymore, and one project (€3.5M) was requalified as relevant. This explains the disparity between the ten added projects in the graph but the 12 projects contracted since November 2020. In addition, several operational projects have received top-ups and/or budget amendments during this period.

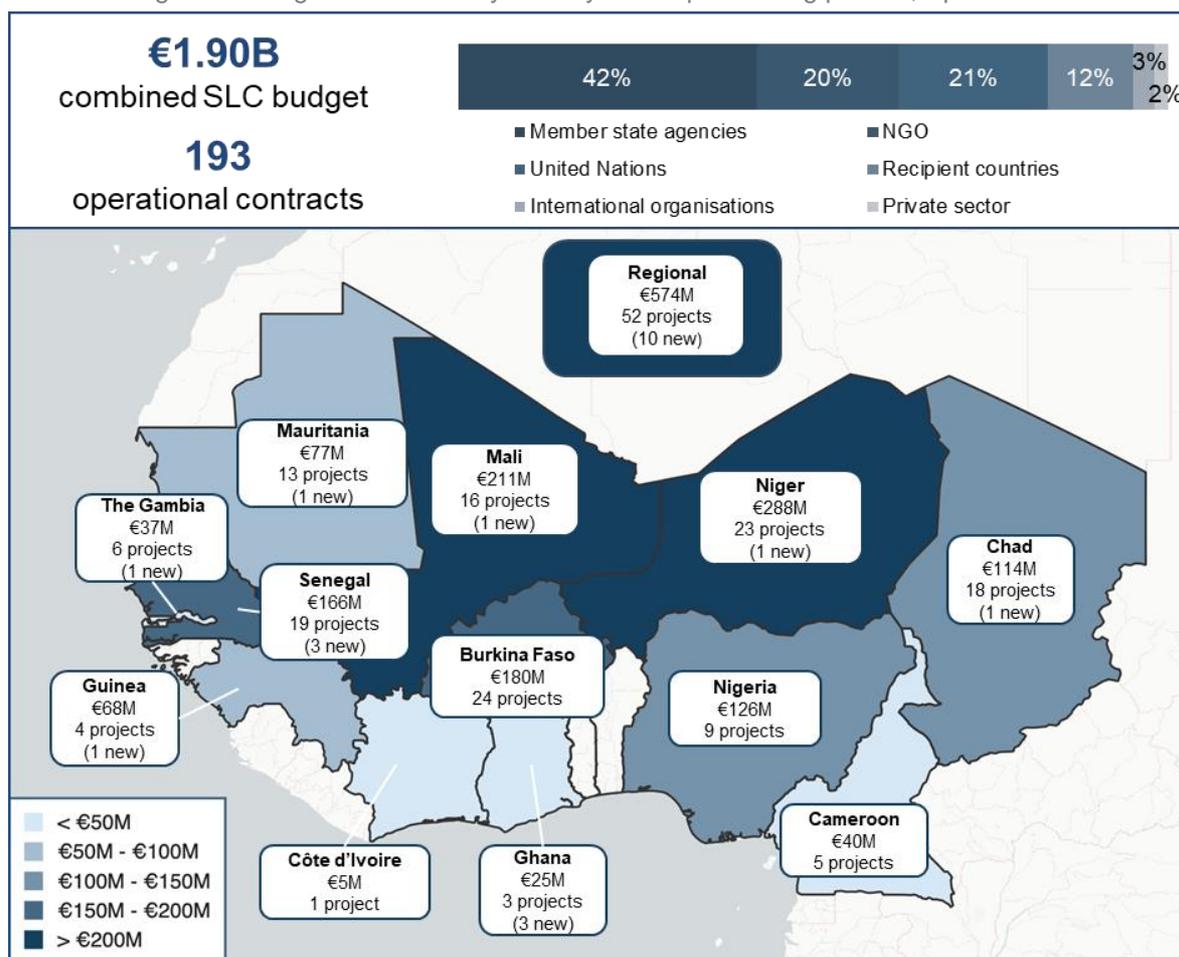
Figure 4: EUTF SLC contracted projects by budget and implementation status, April 2021



4.2. BUDGET DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTRY, IMPLEMENTING PARTNER AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

As of April 2021, regional projects collectively represent the largest amount of contracted EUTF funding. A total of €573.8M (or 30% of the total), were contracted to 52 projects at the regional level. At the country level, Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso have the largest portfolios, with respective budgets of €281.4M (15%), €210.8M (11%) and €180.0M (9%).

Figure 5: Budget distribution by country and implementing partner, April 2021^{1,2}



The EUTF SLC budget for operational projects is largely managed by member state agencies, (€805M), as well as United Nations (UN) agencies, funds and programmes (€403M). Projects managed by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) represent 20% of the total budget, amounting to €373M. Recipient countries' governments directly receive 11% (or €216M) of the budget, mostly in the form of Budget Support actions, followed by international organisations and the private sector to a lesser extent, with 3% and 2% of the budget, respectively.³

With regards to Strategic Objectives, security and governance activities (SO4) receive the largest share of budget at 30% (€577M). SO4 is the main priority in Burkina Faso, where it accounts for 68% of the budget. In absolute numbers, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, and Mali receive the largest amount of

¹ The map shows the distribution of the combined SLC budget (€1.90B) for the 193 operational projects per country.

² "New" refers to projects newly added to the MLS for the yearly 2020 report.

³ For many contracts, parts of the budgets are subcontracted by IPs (including member state agencies and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes) to NGOs and civil society organisations (CSOs).

funding for SO4, with respectively €122M, €120M, €71M and €66M dedicated to these activities. Regional programmes focusing on SO4 represent €113M.

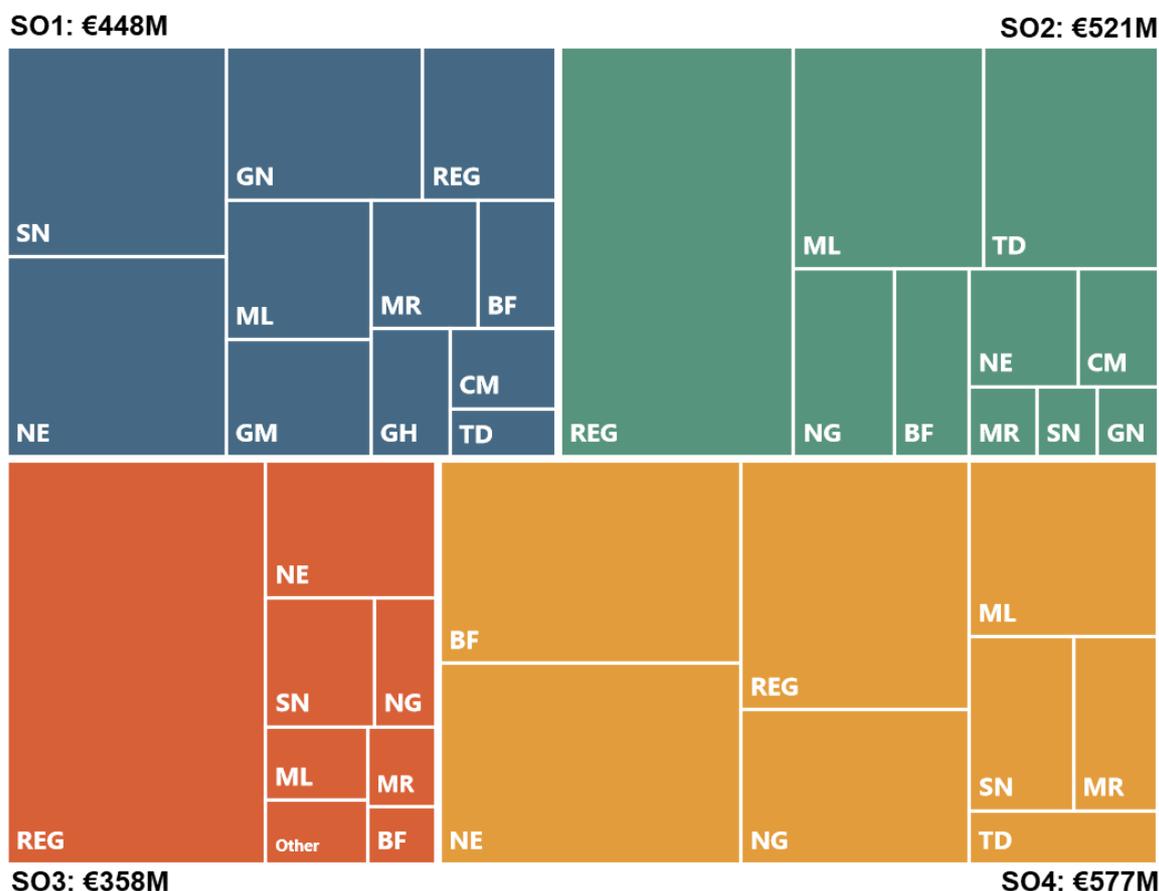
Resilience building activities (SO2) represent 27% of the EUTF funds in the SLC window (€521M) and are particularly significant in Mali, Chad, and Nigeria. In absolute numbers, regional projects dedicated to SO2 represent €205M; Mali €90M, followed by Chad (€83M) and Nigeria (€40M).

24% (€448M) of the budget is dedicated to supporting economic and employment opportunities (SO1) activities. These types of activities are particularly important in West African coastal countries such as The Gambia (90% of the total for this country), Guinea (88%), Ghana (80%), and Senegal (56%). In absolute numbers, the countries with the largest amount of funding dedicated to SO1 are Senegal, with €92M, and Niger with €87M (31% of the country's total budget).

Migration management (SO3) represents another 19% (€358M) of the total EUTF funding in SLC. SO3 is funded primarily through regional programmes, which represent €210M. National country programmes dedicated to SO3 are mostly prevalent in Niger (€53.5M) and Senegal (€28M).

The remaining 0.5% (€5M) of the EUTF budget contracted in SLC finances cross-cutting activities.

Figure 6: Budget breakdown by Strategic Objectives, April 2021¹



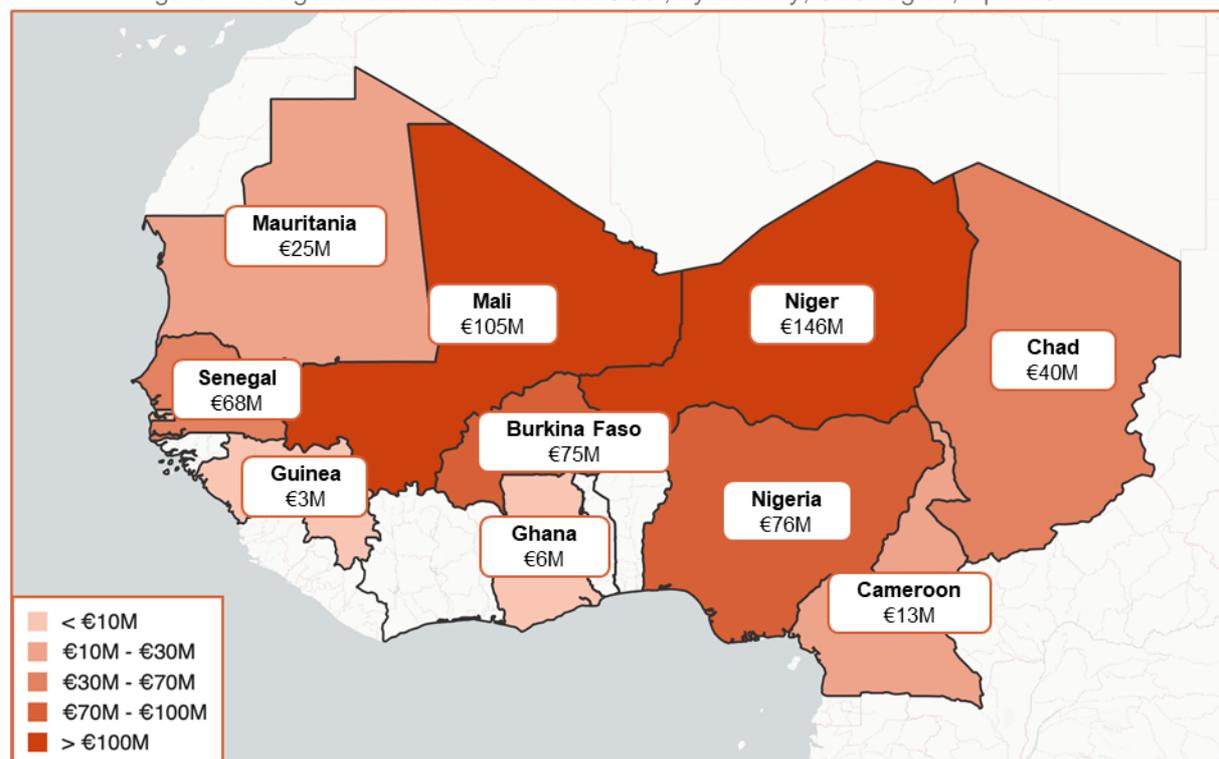
Although each programme is focused mainly on one of the four strategic objectives of the EUTF, a more in-depth analysis at the activity level allows to estimate the budget allocated to specific migration- and displacement related topics in the EUTF portfolio. The MLS refers to these activities as 'extended Strategic Objective 3', or 'extended SO3'. The concept originated in the MLS Learning Lessons from the EUTF exercise, for which the MLS conducted a portfolio analysis of EUTF-funded activities directly

¹ Share of budget for projects contracted and relevant to the MLS. The total displayed in the visual does not reflect budget allocated to cross-cutting activities, which represent €5M.

related to migration, mobility and forced displacement. The term includes all activities ‘traditionally’ covered by SO3 as well as some activities in SO4 (e.g. conflict prevention and peacebuilding), SO1 (livelihoods) and SO2 (resilience), whenever such interventions directly benefit displacement-affected communities, including refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs, migrants and host and transit communities.

In the SLC, the total budget for extended SO3 is estimated at €829M. Nigeria has the largest share of extended SO3 budget compared to the overall country’s budget, with 60%, followed by Niger (52%) and Mali (50%). Extended SO3 budget is also prevalent at the regional level and represents 46% of the regional projects’ overall budget.¹

Figure 7: Budget allocated to 'extended SO3', by country, SLC region, April 2021²



4.3. BUDGET ALLOCATED TO THE COVID-19 RESPONSE

To respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, the EU reoriented funds in the EUTF SLC portfolio, and several IPs made adjustment to their activities. As part of the S1 and S2 2020 data collection process, the MLS team asked IPs to provide information on any reorientation of their activities for the COVID-19 response and the EU to gather information on reallocation of funds.

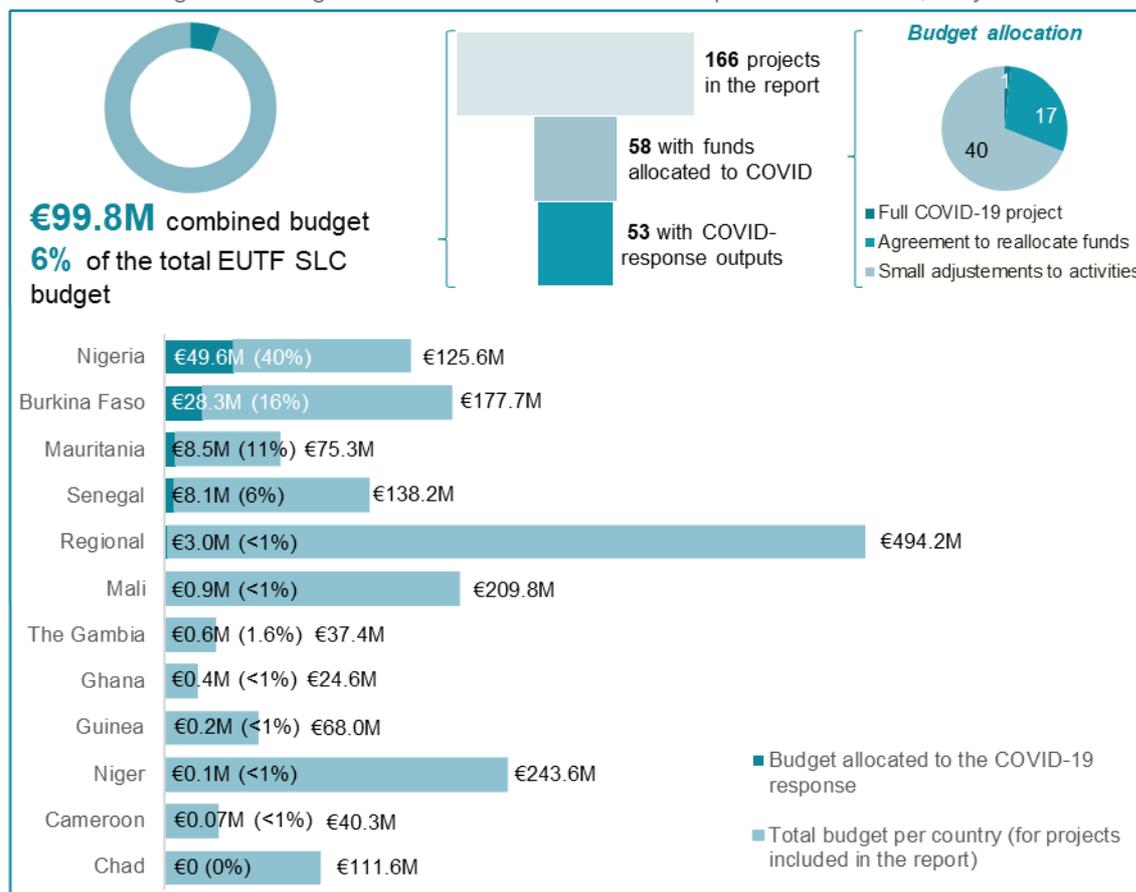
€99.8M have been allocated to the COVID-19 response through 58 projects as of May 2021. This represents 6% of the total EUTF budget in the SLC window. In most cases (69%), projects undertook small adjustments of activities while 29% involved agreements between the EU and IPs to reallocate funds. Only one project, the One UN Response Plan in Nigeria (€49.5M), is fully devoted to the COVID-19 response.

¹ For a more detailed analysis of extended SO3 budget across the EUTF, please refer to the Learning Lessons from the EUTF report, accessible [here: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/learning_lessons_from_the_eutf_final_0.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/learning_lessons_from_the_eutf_final_0.pdf)

² As projects in Côte d’Ivoire were not contracted at the time of the MLS Learning Exercise (end of 2020), they were not included in the review of SO3 extended budget.

Consequently, 50% of the budget allocated to the COVID-19 response in the SLC is implemented in Nigeria and the €49.6M budget allocated to the response to COVID-19¹ represents 40% of Nigeria's EUTF budget. Other main recipient countries include Burkina Faso (€28.3M – 16%), Mauritania (€8.5M – 11%) and Senegal (€8.1M – 6%). In the other countries, €1M or less was allocated to COVID, which represents around 1-2% of their national EUTF budget.

Figure 8: Budget allocated to the COVID-19 response in the SLC, May 2021²



¹ Please note that the €49.6M budget allocated to COVID-19 response in Nigeria includes €49.5M for the project 'One UN Response Plan in Nigeria', as well as an additional €1M allocated by other projects in the country to respond to the pandemic.

² The 58 projects with funds allocated to the COVID-19 response and 53 projects with COVID-19-response outputs are not necessarily the same projects. There are four projects with COVID-19-response outputs but no funds reportedly allocated to the COVID-19 response: Yellitaare (SN-01-01), RESILIENT (CM-01-01), Promopêche GIZ (MR-04-01), Pôles Ruraux (NE-03-01), PAGES II (REG-20-01) and DES PPI (SN-04-05). In addition, some projects with funds allocated to the COVID-19 response have not yet generated COVID-19-related outputs that are relevant to the EUTF indicators.

5. SITUATION AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

5.1. THE SAHEL AND LAKE CHAD REGION IN 2020

In 2020, the situation in the SLC region continued to rapidly deteriorate. Mass displacement and levels of insecurity rose, further increasing humanitarian needs. The Liptako-Gourma¹ and Lake Chad Basin regions remained the two most strongly impacted areas, while violence threatened coastal countries. Mitigation measures taken to fight the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the vulnerabilities of local populations and impacted economies severely.

The number of violent events in the SLC region almost doubled in 2020 compared to the previous year, while the number of fatalities rose by more than a third. 6,670 violent events and 16,616 fatalities were recorded in countries covered by the EUTF's SLC window, a vast majority occurring in the Lake Chad Basin and Liptako-Gourma areas.² In the latter, violence significantly intensified, with an average of 178 security incidents per month.³ After more than a decade of insurgency in the Lake Chad Basin, especially in the three Nigerian north-eastern states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY), the Far North region in Cameroon, the Diffa region in Niger and the Lac region in Chad, Boko Haram seemingly expanded its territory to neighbouring Nigerian regions in 2020. Non-state armed groups (NSAGs) in the Liptako-Gourma and the Lake Chad Basin both fuel and are fuelled by pre-existing local grievances, including religious and ethnic tensions, competition over resources and political corruption.

Rising violence and insecurity continued to cause mass displacements in the SLC region during 2020. The Liptako-Gourma area hosted 1.5 million IDPs in November 2020, a twentyfold increase in two years.⁴ By the end of 2020, 2.9 million IDPs were recorded in the Lake Chad Basin, most (2.1 million) in the BAY states of Nigeria.⁵ The number of refugees in the SLC reached 1.3 million at the end of the year, and were mostly located in Chad (478,651, mostly from the Central African Republic – CAR – and Sudan), Cameroon (436,397, also mostly from CAR) and Niger (233,131, mostly from Nigeria).⁶

Mass displacement is also fuelled by increasingly irregular climatic patterns. Important floods in the Liptako-Gourma area between April and September 2020 and heavy rainfalls in the Lake Chad Basin affected 2.1 million people across the region and destroyed houses, lands and livestock.⁷ This placed additional strain on the resilience of the population, which is already affected by endemic poverty and low levels of development. While the SLC region was relatively spared by the COVID-19 pandemic compared to other regions of the world, the mitigation measures exacerbated the precarious situation of the most vulnerable and had a severe impact on economies. The varying degrees of lockdown and border closures had a strong impact on the region's economy, which went through its first recession in 25 years in 2020.⁸ Preventive measures especially impacted the informal economy, which accounts for 89% of all employment in sub-Saharan Africa.⁹ Overall, middle- and low-income social groups were the most affected, notably due to inflation in prices of primary goods. Migrants were particularly vulnerable in this context, as millions were stranded due to border closures.¹⁰

¹ The Liptako-Gourma is the tri-border area between Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger.

² ACLED, 'Armed Conflict Location and Event Data project dashboard', Accessed in March 2020, Retrieved [here](#).

³ Ibid.

⁴ Danish Refugee Council, 'Central Sahel is rapidly becoming one of the world's worst humanitarian crisis', November 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ UNHCR, 'Operational portal – Refugee situations', consulted in January 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ Ibid.

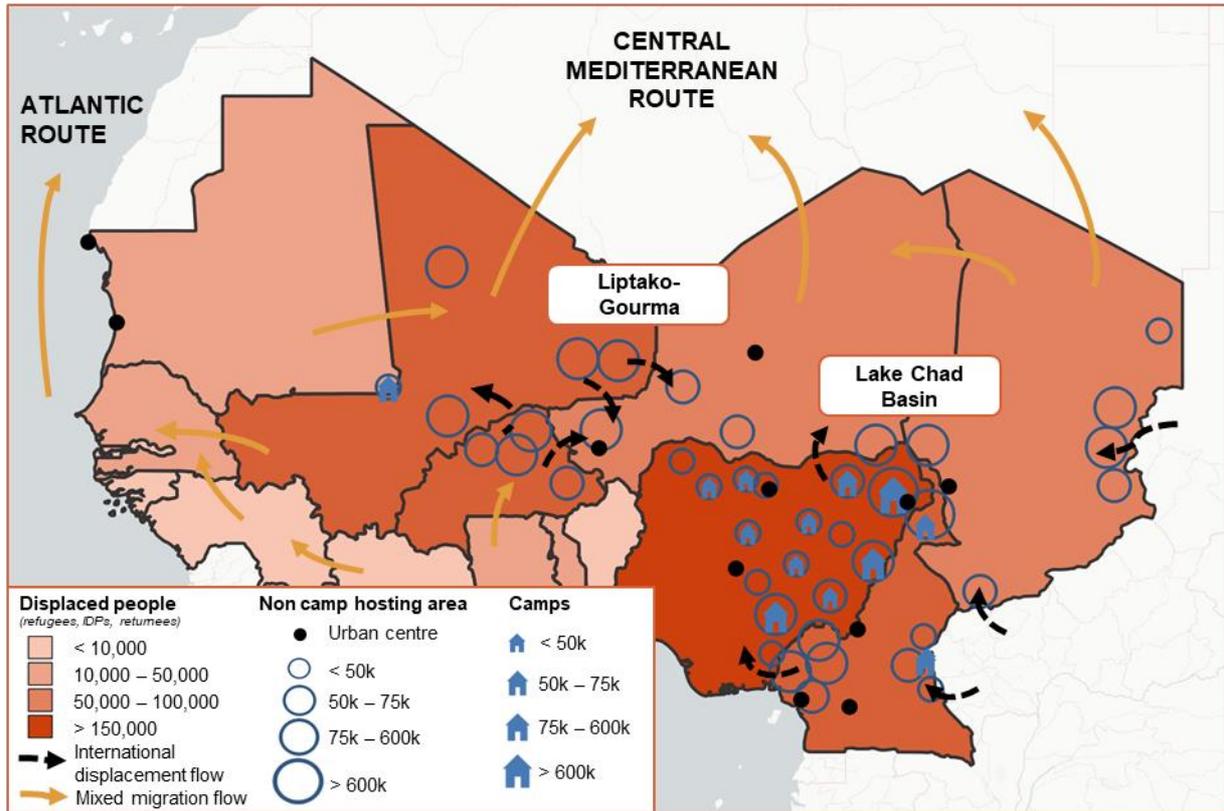
⁷ OCHA, 'West and Central Africa – Flooding situation overview (January-December 2020)', 18/12/2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁸ World Bank, 'World Bank confirms economic downturn in Sub-Saharan Africa, Outlines Key Policies Needed for Recovery', 08/10/20. Retrieved [here](#).

⁹ ILO, 'Women and men in the informal economy: A statistical study', January 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁰ IOM, 'Covid-19 impact on stranded migrants', September 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 9: Mixed migration in the SLC region, December 2020



Insecurity and the effects of climate change, as well as mass displacement, compounded with endemic poverty and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic caused increased humanitarian needs in the region. In November 2020, 31.4 million people in the SLC region were in dire need of humanitarian assistance¹ such as food, shelter, and access to clean water, health, and education, which represents a 50% rise compared to 2019.²

5.2. THE EUTF RESPONSE – OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

This section offers an analysis of the results of the EUTF’s response to date against the Trust Fund’s four Strategic Objectives: economy and employment, resilience (food security and access to basic services), migration management and governance and conflict prevention.

5.2.1. OVERVIEW OF EUTF INDICATORS OUTPUTS

The table below show the aggregated values reported by SLC projects for the 38 EUTF common output indicators as of 31 December 2020.³

¹ OCHA, ‘Sahel Dashboard: Humanitarian Overview’, November 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

² OCHA, ‘2019 Sahel Dashboard: Humanitarian Overview’, November 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ The number of EUTF indicators has decreased from 41 in previous reports to 38 due to the methodological changes described in Section 2.2.

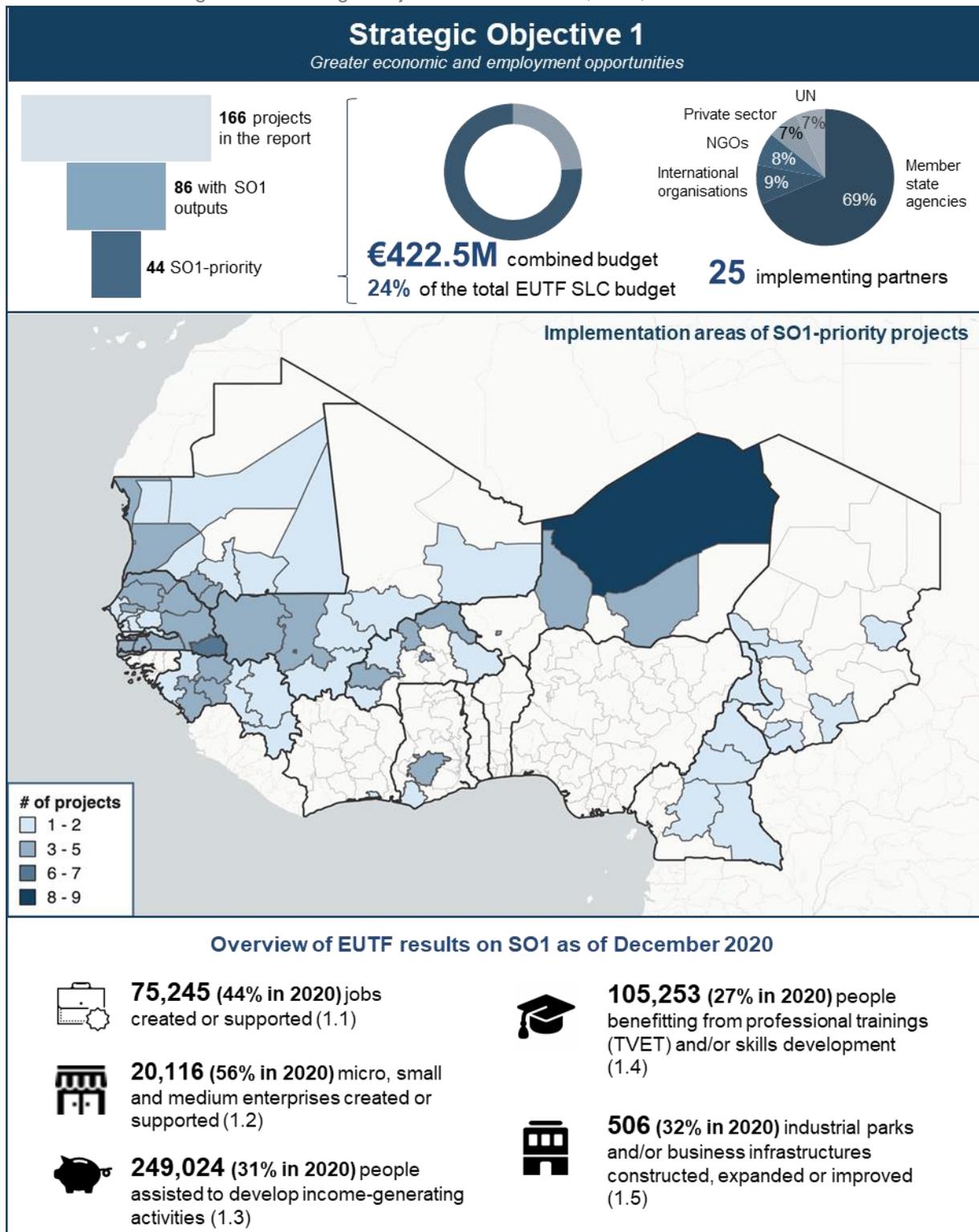
Table 4: EUTF common output indicators for all SLC projects, December 2020¹

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	17,333	24,685	13,327	19,900	75,245
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	4,234	4,570	4,995	6,317	20,116
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	74,906	98,006	34,968	41,143	249,024
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET)...	32,254	44,832	13,045	15,122	105,253
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed,...	18	326	61	101	506
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	70	133	38	27	268
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	1,583	3,506	711	937	6,737
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	403,805	459,855	105,601	21,125	990,386
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	560,237	737,215	183,263	162,424	1,643,138
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	522,319	697,355	438,495	327,455	1,985,624
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	182	218	12	5	417
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable...	11,413	93,257	9,334	12,608	126,611
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience...	666,654	1,259,787	28,566,280	105,186,597	135,679,318
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers trained...	15,082	33,237	11,673	6,591	66,583
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	2,456,491	1,364,114	354,544	400,420	4,575,569
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	19	36	30	6	91
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs...	1,867	2,246	1,013	4,017	9,143
3.3 Number of potential migrants, reached by information campaigns...	443,515	1,021,641	210,392	1,013,803	2,689,351
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	28,900	19,228	11,906	2,809	62,843
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	50,500	21,820	5,491	3,238	81,049
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	17,058	21,547	6,872	24,447	69,925
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	83	328	54	22	487
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	729	1,975	322	850	3,877
3.8 Number of people of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement...	2,915	1,395	359	224	4,893
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	11	326	173	130	640
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	10,340	4,115	1,073	752	16,280
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	22	22	20	3	67
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2,315	1,312	3,296	3,555	10,478
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	13,686	12,190	5,221	5,474	36,572
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention...	544,936	429,118	148,333	2,548,868	3,671,255
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed...	132	732	93	246	1,203
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed...	213	793	490	357	1,853
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up...	188	311	163	2,164	2,826
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	158	200	46	97	501
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created...	47	44	17	3	111
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided	0	0	5,925,399	6,096,221	12,021,619
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	571,770	172,638	744,408
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	174	883	1,057

¹ Results for indicators 3.2 and 3.7 do not include IOM data, except 99 (IOM JI Burkina Faso) and 219 (IOM JI Mauritania) for 3.2 and 25 (IOM JI Burkina Faso), 52 (IOM JI Cameroon), 220 (IOM JI Guinea Conakry), 147 (IOM JI Senegal) for 3.7, all in Q1 2019.

5.2.2. GREATER ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Figure 10: Strategic Objective 1 dashboard, SLC, December 2020



With fewer cases and lower death tolls compared to Western countries or even Southern Africa,¹ West African nations were less affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Yet, the crisis dealt a major blow to the region's economy. Economic activity in sub-Saharan Africa shrank by an estimated 3.7% in 2020, while GDP growth forecasts for 2021 and 2022 stand at a moderate 3% – essentially zero in per capita terms.² Oil-intensive countries such as Chad or Nigeria were the most affected by the economic recession, due to sluggish global demand and oil prices' fluctuations, while agricultural commodity exporters such as Benin and Côte d'Ivoire proved slightly more resilient to the global slowdown.³

The impacts of the pandemic on labour and consumption particularly affected lower-income social groups. Working hours fell by 6.4% in West Africa in 2020 compared to Q4 2019 – although the impact was lesser compared to East Africa (-7.2%), North Africa (-10.4%), or Southern Africa (-12.6%).⁴ Rising food prices weighed on households' consumption overall, despite efforts from governments to improve food provision, support the agricultural sector, and transfer cash to the most vulnerable.⁵ Preventive measures such as curfews, social gathering restrictions and travel bans substantially impacted the informal economy and lower social groups. Migrant workers were also more affected by preventive measures, due to their higher concentration in sectors affected by restrictions like catering, hospitality, retail, tourism, transportation or construction.⁶

Due to the COVID-19-induced economic crisis, living standards in Sub-Saharan Africa are expected to be set back a decade.⁷ With an anticipated difficult economic recovery, and many uncertainties for the future with regards to the speed of the rollout of vaccines, fluctuations in commodity prices, and unsteady foreign direct investment, the economic crisis is likely to leave marks on West African economies for at least the two next years.⁸

The EUTF has contracted €423M to enhance economic and employment opportunities (SO1), representing 24% of the total EUTF SLC budget. The Trust Fund primarily targets job creation for various types of populations (for instance through HIMO⁹ CM-03, or Pôles Ruraux NE-03). It also aims to strengthen MSMEs through improved governance, access to funding, or enterprise development (for instance, through *Développer l'emploi au Sénégal* SN-04, Mode Ethique REG-07, or Emploi Burkina Faso BF-05). It supports people to develop income-generating activities, focusing mostly on the most vulnerable (e.g. Key ML-01, Refugees' resilience REG-06). In order to enhance workers' technical skills and to reduce the skills gap, its programmes support TVET and/or skills development (*Développer l'emploi au Sénégal* SN-04, Résilience Septentrion CM-01, EJOM ML-09). Finally, the Trust Fund helps small businesses by building, renovating or expanding industrial parks, workshops and business infrastructure (A-FIP NE-04, or RESTE TD-01).

Supporting small enterprises and businesses

Small businesses play a key role in West Africa, where they account for more than half of formal jobs and can contribute up to 60% of GDP.¹⁰ At the same time, a number of obstacles impede their further growth and consolidation, including access to funding (in coastal West African countries, the small business finance gap can rise above 60% of the sector's need),¹¹ governance, talent recruitment, material and equipment, logistics, and marketing and sales. Micro and small enterprises from the informal sector remain particularly underserved, especially regarding access to finance.

¹ Atlantic Council, Africa Centre, 'African Outlook 2021: the Africa Centre reflects on 2020 and looks ahead'. Retrieved [here](#).

² World Bank, 'Global Economic Prospects 2021 – Sub-Saharan Africa'. Retrieved [here](#).

³ Ibid.

⁴ ILO, 'ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work, seventh edition', January 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ World Bank, 'Global Economic Prospects 2021 – Sub-Saharan Africa'. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ ECOWAS, WFP, UNECA, ECA, 'Covid-19 Pandemic: Impact of restriction measures In West Africa', Jan. 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁷ World Bank, 'Global Economic Prospects 2021 – Sub-Saharan Africa'. Retrieved [here](#).

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ *Haute intensité de main d'œuvre* in French

¹⁰ IFC, 'Scaling Small Business Lending in West Africa', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

¹¹ Ibid.

Medium-sized companies are poorly developed in West African economies, often referred to as the “missing middle”.¹ The limited number of medium-sized companies in West Africa is largely connected to the narrowness of formal economies,² and partly explains the lack of formal jobs and the lack of jobs with social protection benefits (see figures below).

Figure 11: Population covered by at least one social protection benefit (% of total population)³

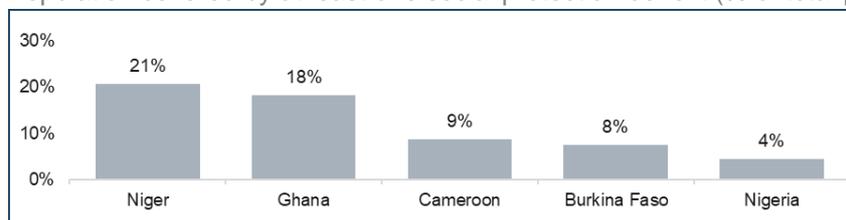
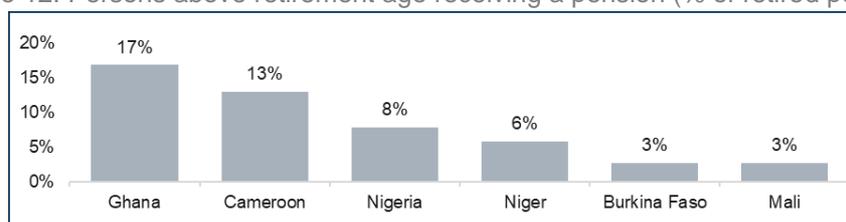


Figure 12: Persons above retirement age receiving a pension (% of retired people)⁴



Strengthening MSMEs is one of the EUTF’s main priorities. EUTF-funded programmes first aim to act as a stabilising force and support micro and small enterprises, mostly in fields of agriculture, livestock, food processing, or handicraft, in order to create and/or maintain jobs and support stabilisation in poorer regions. EUTF programmes also aim to create decent, perennial jobs through support to better-performing MSMEs,⁵ including more formal ones. Overall, EUTF-funded activities deliver support to enterprise governance, trainings, and access to finance, complementing commercial and traditional banking not adapted to local MSMEs,⁶ and provide funding for micro and small enterprises that would not have access to it otherwise.

In 2020, 11,312 MSMEs were created or supported by the EUTF (indicator 1.2), representing 56% of the total achieved since EUTF programmes’ inception. During the second semester of 2020 alone, 6,317 MSMEs were created or supported, more than during any other semester. 71% of the MSMEs supported in 2020 already existed beforehand, and 14% were created,⁷ reflecting programmes’ focus on building the capacities of existing companies including very informal ones. The *Développer l’Emploi au Sénégal* (DES, SN-04)⁸ programme aims to strengthen existing SMEs through training, access to funding, capacity building, and assistance to create a business plan. DES supported 3,656 enterprises 2020, a 132% increase compared to results achieved at the end of 2019. Other programmes specifically target enterprise creation. For instance, the EJOM programme (ML-09)⁹ in Mali combines TVET

¹ Randall Kempner, ANDE. Investisseurs et Partenaires, ‘Investing in Africa’s Small and Growing Businesses An introduction to private equity in Africa’. Retrieved [here](#).

² That is, the difference between economic activity as reflected in GDP calculations, and real economic activity in West African countries, including informal activities.

³ ILO, ILO Database, most recent ILO modelled estimates, accessed April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Indeed, the top performing 5% to 10% of enterprises in an economy appear to be responsible for 50% to 80% of employment generation over generation cycles.⁵ This has proven true in developed countries as well as emerging countries (for instance Indonesia, or Colombia, where the top-performing firms account for approximately half of job growth). For more information, Investisseurs et Partenaires, ‘Investing in Africa’s Small and Growing Businesses An introduction to private equity in Africa’. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ Investisseurs et Partenaires, ‘Investing in Africa’s Small and Growing Businesses An introduction to private equity in Africa’. Op. Cit.

⁷ For the remaining 14% of MSMEs created or supported in 2020, no information regarding whether the MSME had been created or further supported was available.

⁸ Développer l’emploi au Sénégal : renforcement de la compétitivité des entreprises et de l’employabilité dans les zones de départ.

⁹ Youth Employment Creates Opportunities at Home in Mali.

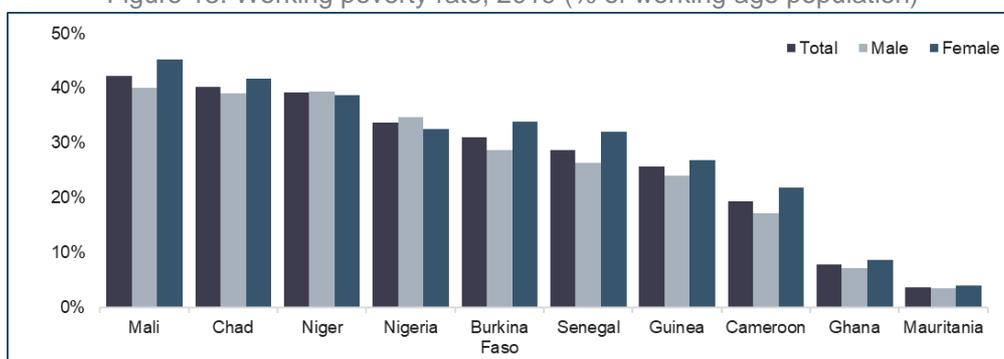
activities and support to enterprise creation. Through the programme, youths are assisted to launch a business after they are trained during technical TVET sessions.¹ EJOM created 257 MSMEs in 2020, mostly new businesses launched by trainees, as well as informal structures or cooperatives supported through assistance for administrative procedures and openings of bank accounts.²

EUTF-funded programmes supported MSMEs from various economic sectors. Enterprises operating in the field of handicraft represented 11% of MSMEs supported in 2020, followed by agriculture, fishery and livestock production or processing (11%), and services (2%).³ In The Gambia, the programme Make it in The Gambia (GM-03)⁴ supports agribusinesses at farm and production levels. The programme was elaborated to complement the National Development Plan (2018-2021). Make it in The Gambia created or supported 1,521 enterprises in 2020. Meanwhile, other programmes adopted a more holistic approach aiming to strengthen economic value chains, and build the capacities of companies from one or various sectors. The Mode Éthique programme (REG-07)⁵ supported the creation of fair employment and the sustainable development of micro-enterprises belonging to the fashion, lifestyle and interior design sectors in Burkina Faso and Mali. It aims to enable marginalised artisans from developing countries to enter the international luxury fashion market while also serving domestic markets.⁶ In 2020, 226 MSMEs were supported (176 in Mali and 50 in Burkina Faso). They create products as varied as organic and dyed cotton yarns, high-end fabrics, furnishings, handbags, cushions or fabric sculptures.

Creating more jobs, including formal, perennial jobs

West African economies remain unable to provide enough quality jobs to people entering the labour market every year. Informal, part-time jobs, low and irregular wages and the absence of social protection mechanisms remain the norm. As a result, working poverty was common in West Africa, even before the COVID-19 crisis (see graph below). The 2020 economic crisis had disastrous effects on employment and job opportunities.⁷

Figure 13: Working poverty rate, 2019 (% of working age population)



EUTF's strategy to support job creation relies on two main pillars. The first is to create basic and short-term jobs in poorer, conflict-torn areas for vulnerable people affected by unemployment, informality, and forced displacements. This approach seeks to provide basic incomes to vulnerable people. Jobs created or supported include cash-for-work (CFW) jobs, or jobs resulting from successful income-generating activity (IGA) support: in 2020, 32% of the jobs created or supported were CFW jobs, and 14% successful IGA support. The second component of the EUTF's strategy is to create or support higher-quality and longer-term jobs in regions with stronger economic potential, including urban

¹ EUTF, T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-09 'Fiche d'action SNV Emploi'.

² The enterprises were created in the district of Bamako and in the regions of Gao, Kayes and Koulikouro.

³ The economic sector was unspecified for the remaining MSMEs created or supported in 2020 (74%).

⁴ Building a future - Make it in The Gambia.

⁵ Création d'emplois équitables et développement durable de micro entreprises à travers la gestion responsable et éthique de chaînes de valeur spécifiques liées aux secteurs de la mode, du « lifestyle » et aménagement d'intérieur.

⁶ EUTF, T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-07 'Fiche d'action Mode Éthique'.

⁷ ILO, 'ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work, seventh edition', January 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

centres. This type of job creation also aims to offer alternative paths to youths and under-employed people.¹ Programmes targeted both informal and formal SMEs. In 2020, 46% of the jobs created or supported by EUTF-funded programmes were due to successful support to MSMEs or livelihood groups (against 18% at the end of December 2019). These jobs offered higher wages compared to the informal sector on average,² were more secure, gave access to training and social security,³ and enabled families to save money for housing or children's education.

In 2020, the EUTF created or supported 32,227 full-time equivalent⁴ jobs (indicator 1.1), bringing the total to 75,245 by December 2020. 19,900 jobs were created or supported in S2 2020, the highest result for any semester so far. A stronger focus on refugees and asylum seekers, IDPs, and returnees was observed: 10% of the people benefitting from job creation or direct support in 2020 were displaced people from these three categories, including 6% for refugees and asylum seekers.⁵ The share of displaced people among those benefitting from job creation or direct support in 2020 was significantly higher than the proportion of displaced within the general population in West Africa (around 1.4%).⁶ Youths were also targeted in 2020, in order to mitigate their difficult professional insertion.⁷

Women, who tend to be more excluded from employment in West Africa – and especially formal employment – represented 40% of beneficiaries in 2020, against 55% for men.⁸ Women were relatively less targeted, mostly due to the importance of CFW and construction jobs, which tend to be fulfilled by men. Indeed, excluding CFW jobs, women accounted for 43% of the jobs created or supported in 2020, against 51% for men.⁹ Some programmes had a strong gender focus and commitment to enhance women's socio-professional insertion – such as *Emploi Burkina Faso (BF-05)*¹⁰ or *SAFIRE in Mauritania (MR-07)*.¹¹ For instance, the *Emploi Burkina Faso* programme aims to enhance trainings and self-employment for youth and women in rural regions, in the agro-silvo-pastoral sector. It implements training sessions, but also supports self-employment, entrepreneurship and existing MSMEs. In 2020, it created or supported 3,578 jobs, including 2,274 for women (64% of the beneficiaries in 2020) and 2,543 for young people (71%). In Senegal, the *PASPED* programme helped create or consolidate 2,472 jobs for women, 54% of all jobs.

In 2020, the Trust Fund created or supported CFW jobs (25% of the jobs created or supported in 2020), self-employed jobs (23%), short-term jobs (22%), and permanent, long-term jobs (16%).¹²

Cash-for-work jobs were generally a side product of other activities, such as infrastructure construction or land rehabilitation. For instance, in Niger, the programme *Pôles Ruraux (NE-03)*¹³ created or supported 3,551 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs in 2020, all throughout CFW, while rehabilitating land and building firewalls or treating riverbanks biologically. In Niger as well, the *Kallo Tchidaniwo* programme (NE-09)¹⁴ created or supported 3,433 FTE jobs in 2020 through CFW construction and social housing in the Diffa region. The job beneficiaries were members of the host community (33% of beneficiaries in 2020), refugees and asylum seekers (33%), IDPs (21%) and returnees (13%).

¹ People who work less than they want, or who are over-skilled compared to their job.

² Aspen Network of Development Entrepreneurs, 'Small and Growing Businesses: Investing in the missing middle for poverty alleviation', 2012. Retrieved [here](#).

³ IFC Jobs Study: Assessing Private Sector Contributions to Job Creation and Poverty Reduction", January 2013. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ The number of jobs created or supported through CFW activities is calculated in full-time equivalent, based on the number of days worked by beneficiaries divided by 230 (workdays per year).

⁵ Among the people benefitting from job creation in 2020, an additional 2% were IDPs, and 2% were returnees.

⁶ Indeed, assuming that there were 5.5 million displaced people across the whole SLC window in 2020, and a population of around 402 million inhabitants, the proportion of displaced people in West Africa is 1.4%. Estimations based on UNHCR Data.

⁷ Youths under 35 represented 27% of the beneficiaries in 2020, against 10% for non-youths. The remaining 63% were unspecified adults over 18, with no further age disaggregation.

⁸ Gender for the remaining 15% of beneficiaries of job creation in 2020 was unspecified.

⁹ The remaining 17% of beneficiaries were of unspecified gender.

¹⁰ *Programme d'appui à l'Emploi dans les zones frontalières et périphériques*.

¹¹ *Programme de renforcement de la résilience des communautés urbaines et rurales vulnérables en Mauritanie*.

¹² For the remaining 9% of jobs created or supported in 2020, the type of job was other or unspecified.

¹³ *Projet d'appui aux filières agricoles dans les régions de Tahoua et Agadez*.

¹⁴ *Renforcement de la résilience institutionnelle et communautaire dans la région Diffa, Bassin du Lac Tchad, Niger*.

A total of eight programmes aimed to support self-employed jobs in 2020. In Senegal, the PARERBA programme (SN-08)¹ created or supported 2,111 jobs in 2020, including 277 self-employed jobs, through the establishment and sustainable use of irrigated areas, and the development of vegetable and rice productions in four regions of the groundnut basin in the west of the country, which have a high agricultural potential: Diourbel, Fatick, Kaolack and Thiès. The programme also aimed to support local entrepreneurs through capacity building and investment in storage, processing and marketing of agricultural products, leading to the creation of long-term, regular jobs and improved net margins for producers.

Finally, some programmes specifically targeted longer-term, permanent employment. In Senegal, the PASPED programme (SN-09)² contributed to creating permanent and temporary jobs through technical and financial support (premiums and guarantees) to MSMEs in six regions, in line with the priorities defined in the national "Plan Sénégal Émergent". The programme created or supported 4,600 jobs, all in the second semester of 2020. In Guinea, INTEGRA (GN-01),³ created or supported 1,076 long-term jobs in 2020.⁴ Jobs were created or supported in various economic sectors, and through two types of actions: support to MSMEs, with 631 jobs created or supported in 2020, and professional placements following trainings, resulting in the creation of 484 jobs. Also supporting permanent jobs, but with a very different approach, the IPDEV2 (REG-11)⁵ programme aims to foster private equity investment in West African MSMEs, and ultimately job creation. The programme created or supported 296 jobs in 2020, including 283 in MSMEs which benefitted from funding and technical assistance,⁶ and 13 jobs at the level of the management teams of the four supported local investment funds.⁷

Enhancing professional training to reduce the skill gap and support youths to access economic opportunities

The poor matching of youths' skills and labour market needs, combined with rapid population growth – it is estimated that 15 to 20 million young people will join the African workforce every year for the next two decades –⁸ make formal jobs unavailable for many youths. Moreover, weak educational systems and low investments in higher education do not sufficiently prepare young people to find jobs or launch businesses. As a result, West African labour markets are characterised by an important skills gap and mismatch between offer and demand.⁹ Large shares of youths lack access to employment, but also to education or trainings. Youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) often represent between 30% and 40% of West African countries' youths, with a peak at 69% for Niger, and 41% for Burkina Faso.¹⁰

The COVID-19 pandemic affected many young West Africans disrupting education, professional training, and on-the-job learning. It precipitated the closures of several training centres, directly destroyed some jobs and caused income losses due to lay-offs, reduced working hours, and fewer hiring opportunities. Youths were more impacted than the average, due to higher training needs, their higher exposure to working poverty, and their overrepresentation in less protected jobs and in sectors most impacted by COVID-19 disruptions, such as catering, transportation or construction.¹¹ Young

¹ Projet d'Appui à la Réduction de l'Émigration rurale et à la Réintégration dans le Bassin Arachidier par le développement d'une économie rurale sur base des périmètres irrigués – PARERBA.

² Programme de contraste à la migration illégale à travers l'appui au Secteur Privé et à la création d'emplois au Sénégal

³ Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes (INTEGRA).

⁴ Excluding the 39 CFW FTE jobs created or supported in 2020.

⁵ *Soutenir les entrepreneurs et les très petites et moyennes entreprises (TPME) en Afrique de l'Ouest.*

⁶ Technical assistance proposed to beneficiary MSMEs include training, as well as advice on strategy, enterprise governance, production, and related topics, sometimes through the mobilisation of a sectoral expert.

⁷ The four local funds supported by Investisseurs & Partenaires in 2020 were located in Senegal (Teranga Capital, four jobs created in 2020), Burkina Faso (Sinergi Burkina, four), Côte d'Ivoire (Comoé Capital, four), and Niger (Sinergi Niger, one).

⁸ World Economic Forum, 'Why the skills gap remains wider in Africa', September 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ ILO, ILO Database, most recent ILO modelled estimates, accessed April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

¹¹ ITU, 'COVID-19, youth employment and skills development in Africa'. Retrieved [here](#).

women working or in trainings had to face the double burden of managing both trainings or paid work and additional household work due to school closures.¹

EUTF-funded programmes endeavour to provide support to and cooperate with West African authorities in their efforts to (re)train and (re)skill the labour force. The Trust Fund supports both government-sponsored TVET, in collaboration with national authorities (universities, nationally-accredited TVET centres, etc.) and through which trainees received a certification, and more practical, hands-on, certification-free TVET. The second type of TVET often goes together with construction works, dual trainings, as well as any other type of ad hoc training.

In 2020, 28,167 people benefitted from TVET² and/or skills development (indicator 1.4), bringing the total to 105,750 since the beginning of activities. The most common type of trainings delivered in 2020 was technical TVET (53%), reflecting the EUTF's focus on developing the workforce's technical skills in various sectors (e.g. agriculture, construction). TVET combined with skills development³ was the second most common type of support provided in 2020 (23%), mostly to young people benefitting from professional trainings and support to launch a business. For instance, in Mali, the EJOM programme (ML-09)⁴ delivered technical and skills development trainings to 2,637 young people in 2020, representing 30% of the programme's total since inception. Trainings dealt with various economic sectors including: horticultural value chains (1,885), waste management (272), food production and processing (235), and handicraft (216).⁵ Other forms of support provided by the EUTF included internship and apprenticeship (6% of the support provided), entrepreneurship training (5%), and skills' development (5%). In Senegal, the PASPED programme (SN-09)⁶ funded 1,200 internships and apprenticeships for young people across the country, including 624 women.⁷ At the regional level, the ARCHIPELAGO programme (REG-15)⁸ has a dedicated entrepreneurship component through which 477 persons were trained in modules of less than three months to enhance professional insertion and self-employment.

EUTF-funded programmes supported two types of trainings: practice-oriented, certification-free trainings (37% of the trainings delivered in 2020), and trainings through which beneficiaries received a certification (36%) (half of the certifications came from nationally-accredited institutions and half from non-accredited institutions).⁹ For instance, in Mali, the PAFAM programme (ML-02)¹⁰ adopted a practical approach to train people from the cashew sector on production and transformation techniques. In 2020, 2,418 people benefitted from certification-free TVET trainings, targeting both cashew male producers (1,248) and female transformers (1,170). Beneficiaries were trained in parallel to their professional activities, through two to five training modules of 30 hours in total.

In contrast, most TVET programmes delivering nationally-accredited certifications aim to support governmental policies and plans, and public institutions dealing with training and the professional insertion of youths. In Niger, the A-FIP programme (NE-04)¹¹ supported the Ministry in charge of Vocational and Technical Training and its regional branches in their missions to offer professional trainings to young people in the regions of Agadez and Zinder and improve their socioeconomic insertion.¹² A-FIP strengthened the two regional TVET departments and the corresponding training

¹ Ibid.

² Technical and Vocational Education and Training.

³ While TVET focuses on more technical, "work-based learning and continuing training and professional development which may lead to qualifications", skills development refers to general skills, for instance literacy. For more information, ILO, UNESCO, 'Joint ILO-UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendations concerning Teaching Personnel (CEART)', 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ Youth Employment Creates Opportunities at Home in Mali.

⁵ The remaining 29 beneficiaries were supported through the Challenge Beat Covid-19.

⁶ *Programme de contraste à la migration illégale à travers l'appui au Secteur Privé et à la création d'emplois au Sénégal.*

⁷ Internships and apprenticeships were funded in six regions: Dakar, Diourbel, Kaolack, Louga, Saint Louis and Thiès.

⁸ ARCHIPELAGO: an African-European TVET initiative.

⁹ For the remaining 26.5% of TVET and/or skills development delivered to people, the type of support was unspecified.

¹⁰ *Projet d'Appui à la Filière de l'Anacarde au Mali.*

¹¹ *Appuyer la formation et l'insertion professionnelle des jeunes filles et garçons des régions d'Agadez et Zinder en vue de contribuer au développement socioéconomique de ces deux régions.*

¹² EUTF, T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-04, 'Description of Action – A-FIP'.

centres through capacity building, training of trainers, and support to the implementation of the national TVET action plan. The programme, which came to an end in November 2020, trained 1,000 people in 2020, including 955 youths, and a total of 6,758 people.

Overall, most efforts were concentrated on youths: 50% of the beneficiaries of TVET and/or skills development in 2020 were under 35, while only 5% were aged above 35.¹ An example of programme with a focus on youth was ARCHIPELAGO, which trained 822 young people through entrepreneurship trainings and dual training modules (or 79% of the programme's TVET beneficiaries in 2020).

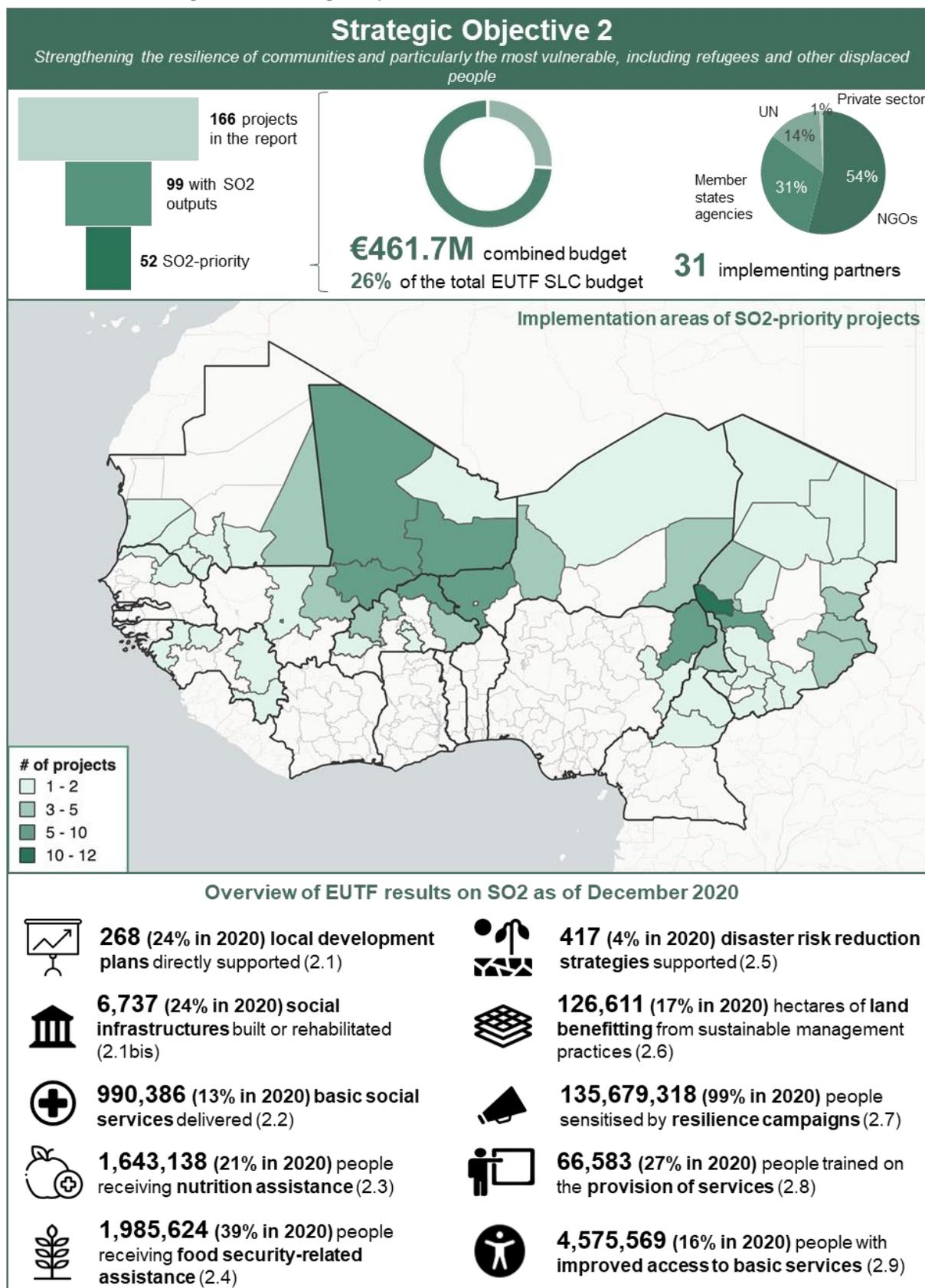
Finally, 43% of the beneficiaries from TVET and/or skills development in 2020 were women, against 49% for men.² Even though women represent less than 50% of the beneficiaries, 2020 figures were more balanced than in prior years: females only represented 32% of beneficiaries of TVET and skills development in the total as of December 2019. An example of an EUTF-funded programme with a strong gender focus was SAFIRE in Mauritania (MR-07). The programme enhanced livelihood diversification in rural areas, and economic integration of vulnerable people, and in particular women, in both rural and urban areas. It aimed to support entrepreneurship, self-employment, and professional insertion in multiple economic sectors. In 2020, through SAFIRE, 2,426 people benefitted from TVET and/or skills development, including 1,819 (or 75%) women.

¹ The remaining beneficiaries (45%) were unspecified adults (above 18).

² Gender was not specified for the remaining 8% of beneficiaries.

5.2.3. STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES

Figure 14: Strategic objective 2 dashboard, SLC, December 2020



In 2020, 31.4 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance, a 50% increase compared to 2019.¹ The Liptako-Gourma and Lake Chad regions were the two most vulnerable areas, with respectively 13.4 million people (including five million children), and 10.6 million in dire need of humanitarian assistance. Regarding food security, at the end of 2020, 4.5 million people were reportedly at Crisis or worse levels in the Liptako-Gourma region and 3.4 million in the BAY states.

The SLC region remains affected by endemic poverty, climate change, and insecurity, which cause mass displacements and growing humanitarian needs. In 2020, insecurity and violence increased in the Liptako-Gourma and Lake Chad Basin regions, leading to unprecedented levels of mass displacements. At the end of 2020, the Liptako-Gourma area hosted almost four times more IDPs (1.5 million) than in 2019,² while 2.1 million IDPs were recorded in Nigeria's BAY states.³ In addition, the faster than average rising temperature in the SLC region amplified already disruptive climatic hazards:⁴ the region experienced record rainfalls and floods in 2020, which affected 2.1 million people and destroyed 179,000 houses.⁵ Finally, mitigation measures taken to limit the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic further exacerbated the vulnerabilities of local populations.

The EUTF has contracted €461.7M on 52 programmes focusing in priority on resilience-building activities (SO2). EUTF resilience programmes broadly adopt a Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) approach to better anticipate, prepare for and respond to crises related to insecurity, mass displacements and other shocks. Most programmes supported actions relating to nutrition (Yellitaare, SN-01) and food security (RRR, NG-07 and Stabilisation Séno, BF-02) assistance, as the number of food insecure people kept growing in the region.

Ongoing insecurity and environment constraints also impede on the provision of basic social services, jeopardizing vulnerable livelihoods. To promote social protection schemes for the most vulnerable, EUTF-funded programmes delivered social services related to health care (PSS, NG-06 and Résilience Septentrion, CM-01), improved access to water (SDNM2, ML-04) and legal assistance for people on the move (DIZA, TD-07). Specific responses were also designed to overcome the challenges posed by the COVID-19 context and ensure continuity of care (On UN Response Plan, NG-09). These programmes also aim to foster local ownership over provision of basic services, notably through capacity-building of local staff and by supporting local strategies related to resource management and the delivery of basic services.

Providing food security and nutrition assistance to mitigate the impacts of conflict and climate change

EUTF-funded programmes provided 765,950 beneficiaries with food security-related assistance (indicator 2.4) in 2020, which represents a slight increase compared to 2019 (10%). Among those whose gender was specified, 48% were women.⁶ The main contributors to food security-related assistance in the region are RRR (NG-07),⁷ Stabilisation Séno (BF-02)⁸ and Pôles Ruraux (NE-03).⁹ Résilience Burkina Faso (BF-01)¹⁰, which accounts for 19% of the beneficiaries since the beginning of EUTF activities, ended in June 2020 and supported 72,536 (or 9% of) beneficiaries in 2020.

Continuous attacks and banditry, combined with mass displacement issues and climatic hazards, led to a loss of productive assets in the region, causing food insecurity and reinforcing intercommunal disputes over land and natural resources. Resultantly, EUTF-funded programmes

¹ OCHA, 'Sahel Dashboard – Humanitarian Overview', November 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

² OCHA, 'Global Emergency Overview', February 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

³ FAO, 'Northeastern Nigeria – Adamawa, Borno and Yobe: Situation report', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ UNHCR, 'Sahel Refugee Crisis', consulted in May 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ OCHA, 'West and Central Africa – Flooding Situation Overview (January-December 2020)', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ Note that gender was specified for 69% of the beneficiaries.

⁷ EU Support to Response, Recovery and Resilience in Borno State (RRR)

⁸ Insertion et stabilisation socio-économique des jeunes et des femmes dans la province du Séno (Stabilisation Séno)

⁹ *Projet d'appui aux filières agricoles dans les régions de Tahoua et Agadez (Pôles Ruraux)*

¹⁰ *Programme "LRRD" de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones septentrionales au Burkina Faso (Résilience Burkina Faso)*

emphasised the reconstruction of agricultural capital for farmers and agro-pastoralists. In 2020, 330,022 beneficiaries (43% of 2020 indicator 2.4 beneficiaries) received farming inputs or tools, such as quality agricultural inputs to reinforce crop production and diversification. 52% of these inputs were distributed to vulnerable people in the Borno region (Nigeria) by RRR.

Dire climate change events, such as the heavy floods recorded across the region between April and September 2020, constitute aggravating factors to already deteriorated soils, while the poor quality of soils in turn worsens the floods' impact. In 2020, 172,708 people benefitted from land rehabilitation (indicator 2.4), mostly in Niger (57%) and Burkina Faso (40%) through the Pôles Ruraux and Stabilisation Séno programmes, respectively. In September 2020, in Niger (Tahoua and Agadez regions among others), more than 28,000 hectares of cropland, including 3,000 hectares of hydro-cultural land, vegetable gardens and rice fields were destroyed by the heaviest rainfalls in recorded history. In 2020, Pôles Ruraux rehabilitated 13,414 hectares of agricultural and pastoral land (indicator 2.6). 119,543 people benefitted from irrigation and access to water in 2020 (indicator 2.4), mostly in Mali thanks to SNDM2 (ML-04 45%)¹ and in Burkina Faso through Sensibilisation Séno (23%).

EUTF programmes also distributed 28,752 animals (indicator 2.4) in S2 2020 to mitigate losses of livestock due to conflicts and climate hazards. The main contributors were the RRR in Borno state (52% of the beneficiaries) and RESTE (TD-01)² in Chad (25%). Although Nigerian women are involved in agro-pastoral activities and own livestock, they face specific challenges compared to men, such as lack of capital which impedes their ability to buy agro-pastoral inputs³ and makes them particularly vulnerable to the destruction of livestock in Borno's heightened insecurity context. 85% of RRR's beneficiaries in S2 2020 were therefore female-headed households who received goats and starter kits for poultry production. In Chad, recurring droughts impacted animal production, mainly resulting in the loss of small ruminants. Scarce health services coverage in the Bahr-al-Ghazal and Kanem regions also led to the spread of fatal lung diseases among goats.⁴ RESTE thus supported 7,030 mainly nomadic people from host communities with livestock distribution and veterinary services and trained 249 beneficiaries on animal health in S2 2020.

To address short-term needs, EUTF-funded programmes also supported 345,687 beneficiaries with nutrition assistance in 2020 (indicator 2.3): 69% of beneficiaries were children under five, as they are the most vulnerable to acute malnutrition and in early 2020, 8.1 million children in the region were expected to suffer from global acute malnutrition.⁵ Yellitaare (SN-01)⁶, operating mainly in the Saint Louis and Matam regions (Senegal), where the global acute malnutrition level is above the 15% threshold, provided nutrition assistance to 49% of 2020 beneficiaries. This included 147,309 children under five who benefitted from malnutrition screening and 13,111 who received nutrition supplies. Across the SLC region, most adult beneficiaries were women (50,433 women, or 83% of the adult beneficiaries in 2020), 71% of whom benefitted from the SAFIRE (MR-07) programme in Mauritania. SAFIRE provided them with two main types of assistance: 39,187 pregnant and lactating women benefitted from malnutrition screening, and 1,145 women received nutrition supplies, notably enriched flour.

Improving access to basic services for vulnerable populations

Mass displacement, rising insecurity and the lack of state presence in rural and remote areas often limit the offer of essential services, such as water and sanitation, health care, energy and education.⁷ Early 2020, more than 5 million people were in urgent need of water, sanitation and

¹ Sécurité et développement au nord du Mali – phase 2 (SNDM2)

² Résilience et emploi au lac Tchad (RESTE)

³ UN Women/WFP/FAO, 'Gender and Sustainable Agriculture in Borno State: Exploring Evidence for Inclusive Programmes and Policies for Food Security', 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ RESTE, Document of Action, January 2016

⁵ OECD, 'Food and nutrition crisis 2020 – Analysis and Response', November 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ Amélioration de la réponse des communautés les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les départements de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel (Yellitaare)

⁷ ACAPS, 'Humanitarian Access in Central Sahel: Scenarios', February 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

hygiene (WASH) assistance in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger.¹ Rising insecurity leads to the destruction of social infrastructures in some areas, while mass displacements overwhelm their already limited capacity. In Burkina Faso, in 2020, they induced a fourfold increase in needs regarding WASH assistance compared to 2019.² With increasing attacks on education, in November 2020, 1,117 schools remained closed in the Lake Chad Basin, mostly in Nigeria (934).³ Moreover, movement restriction measures taken to fight the spread of COVID-19 posed further constraints to the provision of humanitarian access and basic social services.

In 2020, EUTF-funded programmes delivered 126,727 basic social services, the vast majority of which (83%) were health-related, in volatile areas (indicator 2.2). This included 61,210 sessions of psychosocial support, mostly (87%) for children and adolescents located in the Borno region (Nigeria). Beneficiaries participated in psychoeducation sessions organized by PSS (NG-06)⁴ to help identify and address psychosocial stressors and risks due to Borno's highly volatile context, and to reinforce children's circles of support or care. In addition, 42,557 medical treatments were delivered, mainly in Cameroon's Far-North region (73%). Cameroon has one of the highest maternal mortality rates worldwide with a ratio of 529 deaths for 100,000 live births in 2017.^{5,6} In 2020, 10,553 women benefitted from at least three prenatal consultations thanks to the Résilience Septentrion CM (CM-01) programme, and 4,191 women received birth assistance in the Far-North region, where less than half of women are medically assisted during labour.⁷ Cameroon also experiences regular resurgence of epidemics. In 2020, measles and polio outbreaks were notably declared in Far North. Résilience Septentrion inoculated 11,812 children under one with the five-in-one pentavalent vaccine that protects against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio and hepatitis, and is generally used in low- and medium-income countries as part of their routine immunization programme.⁸

People on the move often lose or lack identification documents, preventing them from having access to local basic services. In S2 2020, 7,313 IDP and returnees received legal assistance (indicator 2.2), which accounted for 39% of the basic services delivered over this period. All the beneficiaries were children who were assisted by the DIZA (TD-07)⁹ programme to obtain their birth certificates in Chad. By regularizing their situation and integrating them in the local socio-economic fabric, the programme aims to improve the living conditions of displaced populations and seeks to foster social cohesion.¹⁰

In 2020, EUTF-funded programmes also supported long-term service provision for populations in the Sahel and provided 754,964 people with improved access to basic social benefits (indicator 2.9). In 2020, 236,562 people were provided with improved access to water and sanitation (indicator 2.9), mostly in Mali (47%). Upon consultations with local communities regarding their most urgent needs, SDNM2 (ML-04)¹¹ constructed water infrastructures for hygiene purposes benefitting 74,801 people in the Gao and Tombouctou regions, as less than 60% of people in Mali's North and Central regions have access to water.¹² SNDM2 aims to support the third component of the Algiers peace agreement by funding small infrastructure developments with strong local community involvement.

¹ ACF et al., 'Consultations régionales sur l'accès aux services sociaux de base', 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

² Ibid.

³ OCHA, 'Lake Chad Basin – Humanitarian Snapshot', November 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ Strengthening Psychosocial Support, Mental Health, Reintegration and Protection Services for children in Borno, including children associated with Boko Haram (PSS)

⁵ WHO, consulted in May 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ For comparison, the 3.1 SDG indicator targets of reduction of the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030. Retrieved [here](#).

⁷ Résilience Septentrion, Document of Action, January 2016

⁸ Website of Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance, consulted in May 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁹ Programme de développement inclusif dans les zones d'accueil (DIZA)

¹⁰ DIZA, Document of Action, June 2019

¹¹ Sécurité et développement au nord du Mali – phase 2 (SNDM2)

¹² ACF et al. Op. Cit.

In S2 2020, 197,037 people benefitted from cash transfers (indicator 2.9). 60% of beneficiaries were in Nigeria and benefitted from RRR (NG-07) and the One UN Response Plan (NG-09). The socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic affected the poorest populations in Nigeria as it caused basic goods' prices to rise and lockdowns affected the informal sector, in which around 80% of the Nigerian population works. 82,859 vulnerable populations and IDPs in Borno thus received unconditional cash transfers from RRR to help them cope with inflation, notably on food and farming inputs 35,467 people received cash transfers from the One UN Response Plan.

Strengthening local governance and ownership in service provision

EUTF-funded resilience programmes also aim to reinforce the capacity of local institutions and communities to help ensure continuity of basic services provision. This is even more relevant in 2020 as humanitarian access in the Liptako-Gourma and Lake Chad regions faced 'high' (Burkina Faso, Chad, and Niger) or 'very high' (Cameroon, Mali and Nigeria) constraints¹. Out of the nine indicators used by ACAPS² to assess the criticality of humanitarian access, four reached the highest or second highest level for all six countries in 2020, namely ongoing hostilities, restriction and obstruction of access to services and assistance, environmental constraints, as well as restriction of movement within the country. The indicator 'violence against personnel, facilities and assets' reached the highest level of criticality in the whole Liptako-Gourma region (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger) and the second highest level for Cameroon and Nigeria in 2020.

EUTF-funded programmes aim to build the capacities for local staff to strengthen service delivery and foster local ownership regarding the provision of basic social services. In 2020, 18,264 staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitted from capacity building (indicator 2.8), mainly in the health care (53%) and nutrition and food security (35%).

In 2020, 60% of the results for this indicator were reported in Burkina Faso (10,957 people). Indeed, 25% of health facilities in Burkina Faso's conflict-affected areas were either closed or working at limited capacity. In addition, one-third of global abductions targeting aid workers occur in Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso: more than 40 aid workers were killed, kidnapped, or arrested in the Liptako-Gourma area in 2020. The PUS-BF (BF-09)³ programme was designed to support the Burkinabè Government in implementing its National Plan for Economic and Social Development in highly volatile areas. In 2020, it supported the Burkinabè Ministry of Health in recruiting and affecting 8,583 health workers in the six vulnerable regions of Sahel, North, Centre-North, East, Centre-East and Boucle du Mouhoun.

Communities were involved through the training of community volunteers to reinforce long-term ownership and sustainability of activities. In S2 2020, 1,587 community volunteers were trained, accounting for 24% of the staff trained over this period. The main contributors in S2 2020 were RESILAC (REG-05⁴, 27%) and Résilience Septentrion (CM-01⁵, 23%). 424 community volunteers were trained by RESILAC across the four countries of the Lake Chad Basin to deliver psychological first aid to victims, identify vulnerable people in need of specialized assistance and refer them to relevant structures. 29% of all community volunteers trained in S2 2020 were in Cameroon's North and Far North region, where humanitarian access has deteriorated in 2020.⁶

Mass displacements from Nigeria to Cameroon's northern regions, associated with significant population growth in Cameroon's border regions with Nigeria, entail pressure on already limited natural resources, and therefore access to basic services, mostly water, in the area. To address this issue through improved management of water resources, 364 community volunteers, of whom 36% were

¹ ACAPS, 'Humanitarian Access Overview', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#)

² ACAPS is an independent information provider, specialised in humanitarian needs analysis and assessment. Consulted in May 2021. Retrieved [here](#)

³ *Appui budgétaire pour la mise en œuvre du Programme d'Urgence Sahel du Burkina Faso (PUS BF)*

⁴ Soutien aux populations du Bassin du Lac Tchad (RESILAC)

⁵ *Programme de réponse à l'impact des mouvements de populations internes et externes dans les régions du septentrion du Cameroun (Résilience Septentrion)*

⁶ ACAPS, 'Humanitarian Access Overview', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#)

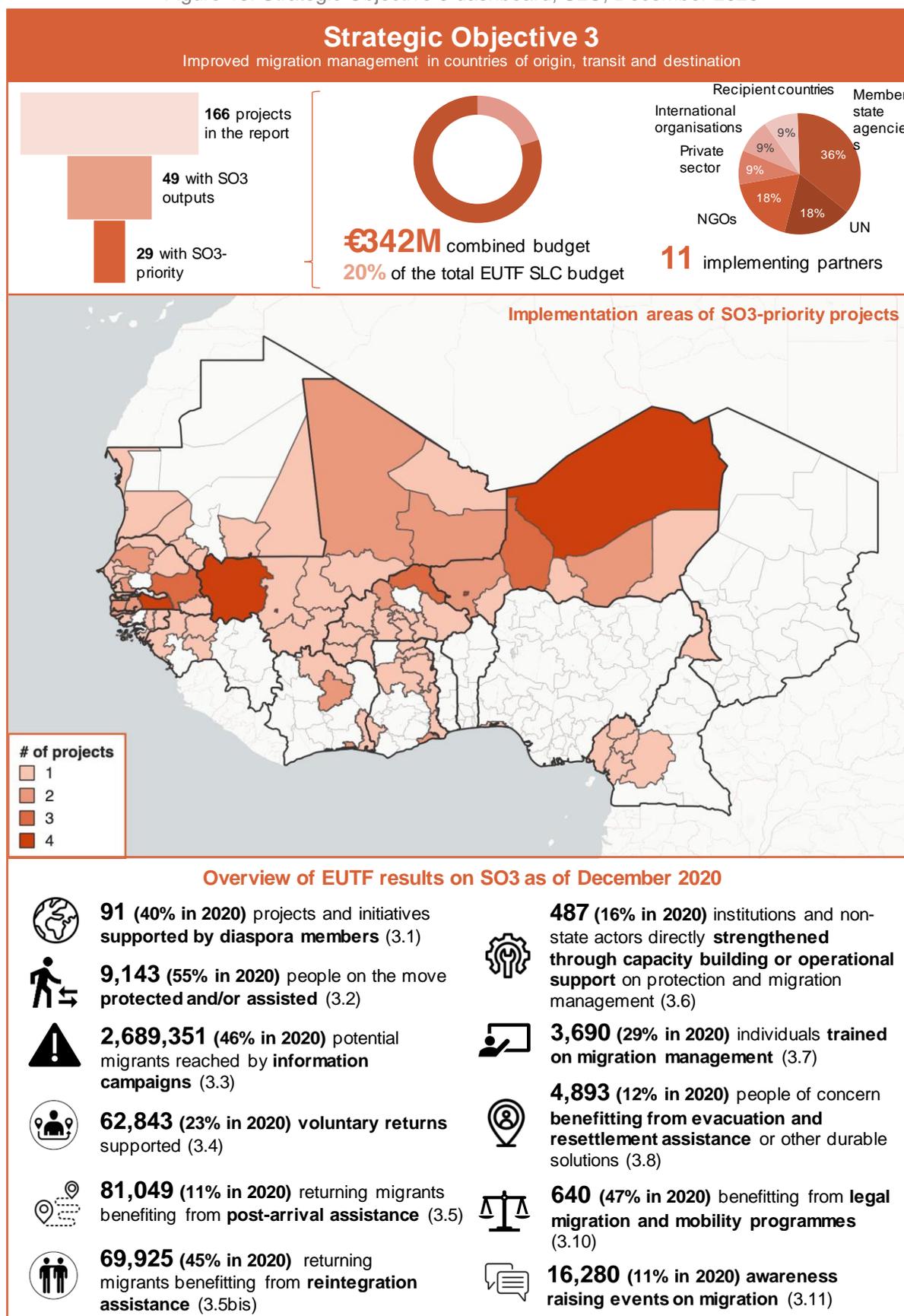
women, were trained by Résilience Septentrion to use and maintain manually operated pumps and small water intakes. Training community volunteers aims to ensure continuity of service provision after programmes end.

Local development plans and strategies organise service provision and resources management at the local level. In 2020, EUTF-funded programmes assisted in developing or updating 65 local development plans (indicator 2.1) to strengthen local governance and ensure long term resilience in food security. These plans are updated or developed in close collaboration with regional authorities and targeted communities, including people on the move, to define relevant annual investments based on local needs. Their purpose is to better manage natural resources, especially water and soils, to allow for more productive agro-pastoral activities and improve the socio-economic autonomy of local populations, as well as social cohesion. Most plans were related to infrastructure development in food insecure regions, namely Niger (16 by Pôles Ruraux – NE-03), Chad (12 by DIZA – TD-07),¹ and Burkina Faso (12 by PUS-BF).

¹ Appui au déminage, à la protection sociale et au développement des personnes vulnérables (DIZA)

5.2.4. IMPROVED MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

Figure 15: Strategic Objective 3 dashboard, SLC, December 2020¹



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In 2020, the SLC region was characterised by a large increase in forced displacement's scale and several changes in the mixed migration patterns. The deterioration of the security situation led to a twentyfold increase in the number of IDPs in the Central Sahel (Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali) between 2018 and 2020: in only two years, it rose from 70,000 people to 1.5 million.² Food insecurity and poverty, two key displacement factors, also reached significant levels over the last year: the combined effects of increased insecurity, the implementation of COVID-19 prevention measures and their socioeconomic consequences reportedly pushed 6 million people into extreme poverty and 7.4 million to acute hunger levels. 2020 was also characterised by extreme weather events: droughts became more recurrent and severe, and rainfall irregular and increasingly unpredictable. Populations in the region were increasingly driven to migrate to mitigate the impact of climate change and to diversify their access to livelihood sources, which are predominantly based on agricultural activities and natural resources.³ Preferred migration routes shifted towards the Atlantic route since late 2019, due to increasing insecurity along the Central Mediterranean Route and perceptions that the Atlantic Route is a relatively shorter and a more direct way into Europe.⁴ Departing from the West African coast, more than 23,000 refugees and migrants arrived on the shores of the Canary Islands in 2020, compared to approximately 2,700 in 2019.⁵ Even though increasingly used, the Atlantic Route is the most dangerous irregular maritime route to Europe, with approximately one recorded death for every 20 arrivals. In 2020, more than 500 migrants reportedly died between West Africa and the Canary Islands,⁶ including 92 migrants on 3 November only.⁷

These changes in scale, factors and routes pose serious challenges to authorities and other actors in the region to manage migration flows and provide assistance to people on the move.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the implementation of preventive measures such as the closure of countries' air, land and sea borders further increased these difficulties. In this context, strengthening regional and national capacities in terms of migration management appears essential, so that actors can adapt to the continuously evolving displacement trends and conditions in the region.

The EUTF has contracted €342M, or 20% of the total EUTF SLC budget, to improve migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination (SO3). The Trust Fund provides capacity building and operational support to strengthen organisations and institutions' capacity to manage mixed migration flows, through programmes such as ProGEM (NE-02) and AFIA (MR-02). It also aims to raise awareness on migration, its associated risks, and opportunities to succeed at home through information campaigns targeting (potential) migrants and their communities, through the EU-IOM⁸ Joint Initiative (EU-IOM JI) or Protection West Africa (REG-13) or even the Tekki Fii⁹ campaigns organised by YEP in The Gambia (GM-01) and DES¹⁰ in Senegal (SN-04). The EU-IOM JI also contributes to the Trust Fund's objective to facilitate the sustainable and dignified return and reintegration of migrants while programmes such as TEH (REG-12) aim to improve capacities to fight against trafficking in human being and migrants' smuggling. Finally, in order to stimulate regional economic development and exchanges of knowledge, skills and entrepreneurship, the Trust Fund also supports efforts to promote legal migration and mobility, including through the Erasmus+ West Africa programme (REG-10).

² Danish Refugee Council, 'Central Sahel is rapidly becoming one of the world's worst humanitarian crisis', 11/11/2020. Accessible [here](#).

³ REACH Initiative, Pushed to the Brink? The impact of COVID-19 on environmental migration in the Sahel, January 2021. Accessible [here](#).

⁴ MMC, 'Migration in the Sahel: putting back human rights, cooperation and solidarity at the centre', 05/03/2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ UN Info, 'Plus de 500 migrants décédés entre l'Afrique de l'Ouest et les Canaries en 2020', 20/11/2020. Accessible [here](#).

⁷ Jeune Afrique, 'Mauritanie : les naufrages de migrants en mer se multiplient', 10/11/2020. Accessible [here](#).

⁸ International Organisation for Migration (IOM)

⁹ Tekki Fii means 'Make it here' in Wolof.

¹⁰ Développer l'emploi au Sénégal

Strengthening the assistance provided to migrants and refugees/asylum seekers in a context of global pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the pre-existing vulnerabilities of people on the move. Due to factors such as higher incidence of poverty, overcrowded housing conditions and high concentration in jobs where physical distancing is difficult, migrants and refugees/asylum seekers are at higher risks of COVID-19 infection.¹¹ In addition, they tend to have limited access to basic services, including health, due to legal, language and cultural barriers. The lack of funds and the fear of being reported to authorities also constitute important barriers.¹² Access to economic opportunities became increasingly challenging for people on the move, as they usually had less stable employment conditions and were overrepresented in the sectors most affected by the pandemic.¹³ Reduced access to work was notably the most reported impact on daily lives by migrants and refugees in West Africa.¹⁴

EUTF-funded programmes provided assistance to 5,030 people on the move in 2020 (indicator 3.2), more than twice the number of beneficiaries reached in 2019 (2,246). In 2020, most of beneficiaries (82%) were migrants in transit, with 8% refugees and asylum seekers.¹⁵ 61% of beneficiaries reached in 2020 were children, and only 26% women. Most of the assistance was provided during the second semester (80%) of 2020, both due to the easing of COVID-19-related restrictions which enabled IPs to resume their activities, and the fact that new programmes started their implementation during this period. One of them is the Protection West Africa programme (REG-13)¹⁶ which reached 2,518 migrants in transit in S2 2020 in Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Niger and The Gambia. Implemented by Caritas, the Spanish Red Cross and Save the Children, this regional programme aims to ensure that the most vulnerable migrants have access to basic services along migration routes. The assistance provided included immediate assistance to children and youth on the move through different structures such as one-stop shops, child-friendly spaces and mobile teams. 284 migrants in transit, including 44% of women, also benefitted from medical assistance through treatment and psychosocial support, as well as access to temporary accommodation. This last component appears particularly relevant in the COVID-19 context with the closure or partial closure of migrants' associations in some transit cities, which led to some migrants and refugees/asylum seekers reporting that they reverted to sleeping in bus stations.¹⁷

Beyond land migration routes, migrants in transit also face increasing vulnerabilities along the sea routes as has been the case in recent months with the growing use of the Atlantic Route. The Nexus SRD (MR-08)¹⁸ programme in Mauritania supported the development of a referral mechanism to strengthen the assistance provided to migrants rescued and/or intercepted at sea. This mechanism is based on collaboration between different partners: IOM, the Mauritanian Red Crescent and the French Red Cross, under the supervision of national and local authorities. It notably enabled IOM to provide first aid assistance to 785 migrants in Q4 2020 in Nouadhibou, including six women (indicator 3.2).

In addition to health and economic challenges, the COVID-19 pandemic also increased the protection¹⁹ risks faced by people on the move. Indeed, migrants in transit found themselves stranded in countries, with limited economic opportunities to provide for their needs and/or social networks to rely on. In addition, asylum seekers found themselves unable to cross international borders

¹¹ OECD, 'What is the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on immigrants and their children?', 19/10/2020. Retrieved [here](#).

¹² MMC West Africa, 'Impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants in West Africa', 4Mi COVID-19 Snapshot, 13/05/2020. Retrieved [here](#).

¹³ OECD. Op. Cit.

¹⁴ MMC West Africa. Op. Cit.

¹⁵ Please note that for 11% the beneficiary profile was 'unspecified'.

¹⁶ Appui à la protection des migrants les plus vulnérables en Afrique de l'Ouest

¹⁷ MMC West Africa. Op. Cit.

¹⁸ *L'UE pour le nexus sécurité-résilience-développement en Mauritanie*

¹⁹ Protection is defined by the IASC as 'all activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law (human rights law, humanitarian law and refugee law)'. Note however that we use here a narrower definition of protection mainly focusing on violence and rights' violations.

to seek protection. Respondents to the 4Mi surveys on mixed migrations reported that the risks of abuse or rights' violation had increased since the beginning of the pandemic, including through incidents of arrest and detention, pushback/denial of entry, theft and bribery/extortion.²⁰

The protection component of the EUTF's portfolio was therefore particularly important, notably through the Refugees' Resilience programme (REG-06).²¹ In 2020, the programme assisted 530 persons in Mali, including 33% women, reaching the highest numbers of beneficiaries since the beginning of EUTF-funded activities in Q3 and Q4 2020 (237 and 231, respectively). Protection assistance and referrals were provided through protection monitors who were previously trained by the programme on protection monitoring tools, data collection and analysis of the type of protection incidents. The protection monitoring mainly focuses on child protection, gender-based violence (GBV), intercommunity conflicts and social cohesion, and is implemented in the Mopti, Tombouctou and Gao areas, where the density of displaced populations is high.

Focus box 1: Final report of AFIA (MR-02)²²

Led by Save the Children, the AFIA programme was implemented in Mauritania from October 2016 to June 2020. With a budget of €3M, it aimed to increase the protection of children migrants against exploitation and trafficking by directly providing assistance to them, and by strengthening the capacity of state institutions and non-state actors on this issue.

The final report of AFIA²³ suggests that the intervention reached its main objective, mainly thanks to the **participatory and integrated approach** it adopted. It targeted and involved several layers of the Mauritanian child protection system: the state and central administration on the rewriting of the National Strategy for Child Protection²⁴, field actors through capacity building, populations through awareness raising and support to protection centre for children in mobility. It notably supported the direct assistance of protection cases linked to children trafficking. The creation of a pool of trainers and the establishment of focal points within MASEF²⁵ regional offices were also identified as good practices to ensure sustainability of the expertise and knowledge of protection of children on the move.

Challenges identified related to the fact that the protection of children on the move is a relatively new topic in Mauritania, and reportedly lacks standard procedures and a clear coordination mechanism. Beyond the national level, this topic also requires cross-border coordination which may be challenging as system and procedures often differ between countries.

Increasing awareness on the risks related to migration and economic opportunities available in countries of origin

Despite decreasing in the first months of 2020 due to the preventive measures adopted by governments such as borders' closures, migration movements resumed in May according to available data from IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix.²⁶ Far from discouraging populations from migrating, the pandemic became a driver of migration: more than one third of 4Mi respondents indicated that the COVID-19-related crisis was in some way a factor in their decision to leave.²⁷ However, people

²⁰ MMC, 'COVID-19 global thematic update #2 – Impact of COVID-19 on protection risks for refugees and migrants', 02/10/2020. Retrieved [here](#).

²¹ *Renforcement de la résilience des populations déplacées par l'instabilité au Nord-Mali et soutien à la coexistence pacifique entre communautés*

²² *Renforcement des capacités pour une meilleure gestion de la migration afin de protéger l'enfance migrante contre l'exploitation et la traite*

²³ AFIA Save, Annex VI – Rapport Narratif final, March 2021.

²⁴ *Stratégie Nationale de Protection de l'Enfant (SNPE)*

²⁵ *Ministère des Affaires Sociales de l'Enfance et de la Famille (MASEF)*

²⁶ Irene Schöfberger, Marzia Rango, 'Addressing migrants' vulnerability will be key to recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic', 18/01/2021, Migration Data Portal. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁷ MMC, 'COVID-19 Global Thematic Update #4 – Impact of COVID-19 on the decision to migrate', 10 Dec. 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

on the move face significant risks during their migration journeys including abuses and violence.²⁸ Informing them about these risks thus becomes key, especially as research shows that migrants often begin their journeys without accurate or complete information.²⁹

1,224,195 (potential) migrants were reached with information campaigns on migration in 2020 (indicator 3.3). This represents a 20% increase over the number reached in 2019. Most of these awareness-raising activities focused on the risks of irregular migration (90%),³⁰ and were conducted through face-to-face campaigns (90%), and mass media (10%).

As most of these campaigns rely on in-situ events, many were constrained by restrictions imposed on meetings due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This was particularly noticeable in the second quarter of 2020, when only 65,453 beneficiaries were reached compared to 343,719 in Q2 2019. However, activities significantly resumed from the third quarter onwards. The number of beneficiaries reached its highest level since the beginning of programmes' implementation in Q4 2020 (824,402). Indeed, several measures were adopted and implemented by IPs to continue their activities despite the pandemic, such as the organisation of awareness-raising sessions in smaller groups, or through social media.

The EU-IOM JI reached most (80%) of the 2020 beneficiaries. The EU-IOM JI informs audiences about the risks of irregular migration, provides information on regular migration options and promotes social cohesion between returned migrants and their communities, and current migrants and their host communities.³¹ In 2020, beneficiaries were mainly in Ghana (841,098), Nigeria (58,465) and Cameroon (47,550). While IOM first conducted awareness-raising activities through radio programmes, billboards and in-person events, it increasingly focused its efforts on social networks due to the rise in the use of online communication and social media, and the possibility to reach millions of people at a low cost.³² A nationwide campaign called 'No Place Like Home' was notably launched in Ghana in July 2020, which may also explain the high number of beneficiaries reached in this country. This campaign, which aims to promote safe migration among the Ghanaian youth, featured stories of returning migrants and provided information on the dangers of irregular migration through social media.³³

EUTF-funded programmes also develop awareness-raising campaigns to promote opportunities at home. It is notably the case of YEP (GM-01)³⁴ in The Gambia, which contributes to the Tekki Fii³⁵ campaign which targets youths between 15 and 35, especially those neither in employment, education, nor training. It aims to raise awareness about the benefits of choosing to 'make it' at home rather than taking risks to seek opportunities in Europe through irregular migration.³⁶ YEP contributes to this campaign by regularly posting activities, opportunities and awareness-raising messages across several social media channels such as Facebook and Twitter. In 2020, YEP reached 87,082 persons, all solely during the second half of the year, as the programme's communication and outreach activities focused on COVID-19-related messages during the first semester.

A similar campaign developed in Senegal aims to dispel the myth of the European Eldorado through the promotion and valorisation of economic opportunities and success stories in the country. It is implemented by the programme *Développer l'emploi au Sénégal* (DES - SN-04) and is called '*Réussir au Sénégal*' or '*Tekki Fii*'. In 2020, 86,491 persons were reached by this campaign, mostly in S1 2020 (98%). While in the first semester awareness-raising activities included the sharing

²⁸ UNHCR, MMC, 'On this journey, no one cares if you live or die – Abuse, protection, and justice along routes between East and West Africa and Africa's Mediterranean coast', July 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁹ Jasper Tjaden, 'Assessing the impact of awareness-raising campaigns on potential migrants – what we have learned so far', IOM Publications, 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁰ Please note the other categories are: unspecified (7%) and other (3%).

³¹ IOM, 'EU-IOM JI for migrant protection and reintegration – Awareness raising', consulted in April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

³² IOM, 'Assessing the effectiveness of online Facebook campaigns targeting potential irregular migrants: A pilot study in three West African countries', 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³³ IOM, 'No Place Like Home nationwide campaign on safe migration launched in Ghana', 31/08/2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁴ Youth Employment Project.

³⁵ Tekki Fii means 'Make it here' in Wolof.

³⁶ For more information on the Tekki Fii campaign in The Gambia, see [here](#).

of content through social media and newsletters, the programme focused on information caravans during the second part of the year. Travelling across the regions of implementation, these caravans aim to visit several localities and to inform communities on opportunities related to the DES programme (professional training and insertion, support to MSMEs and access to finance), as well as to raise awareness on the risks of irregular migration. In S2 2020, the caravans visited the Kédougou and Tambacounda regions, in south-eastern Senegal, and reached a total of 1,340 persons, including 30% women.

Supporting the sustainable reintegration of returnees

Beyond the risks faced along migration routes, migrants also face challenges when returning to their country of origin.³⁷ Migration is often viewed as an opportunity to improve the living conditions of a family and/or the community. Therefore, the return can be considered as a failure by returnees' relatives. Returnees also face issues to transform the skills and training acquired abroad into job opportunities in their home country. Return and reintegration assistance therefore aims to ensure the sustainability of return by allowing returnees to reach levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their communities, as well as psychosocial well-being.³⁸

EUTF-funded programmes provided reintegration assistance to 31,320 returnees in 2020 (indicator 3.5 bis), representing 45% of beneficiaries assisted since programmes' inception. Additional reintegration support was provided to returnees towards the end of 2020 in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in a high number of beneficiaries in S2 (24,447) compared to results achieved in 2019 (21,547 for the whole 2019). The Migration programme in Senegal (SN-06)³⁹ notably supported 15,000⁴⁰ returnees and their families in S2 2020 with cash transfers to cover their basic needs in the middle of the pandemic.

The EU-IOM JI's (REG-04) support focuses on three main components: economic, social and psychosocial support. In 2020, it provided reintegration assistance to 7,035 persons (indicator 3.5 bis)⁴¹, as part of its Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration programme. While the post-arrival assistance aims to support returnees directly upon their return (8,728 beneficiaries supported in 2020, indicator 3.5), the reintegration assistance is based on a longer-term approach, and may include psychosocial support (PSS), job counselling and orientation, TVET training and support to set-up an IGA. PSS assistance is notably key as many returnees experience trauma due to harsh migration experiences, as is the case of shipwreck survivors for example.⁴² In February 2020, the EU-IOM JI provided individual and community-based mental health and psychosocial assistance in The Gambia to survivors and families impacted by a devastating shipwreck off Mauritanian coast in December 2019.⁴³

The DIZA⁴⁴ (TD-07) programme, which is implemented in Chad, also supported 2,894 returnees in 2020, mainly from CAR, with economic support in the groundnut sector (indicator 3.5 bis). All beneficiaries were reached in Q3 2020. The programme targeted the areas hosting the most returnees and refugees in the south of Chad: Mont de Lam and La Nya Pendé in Logone Oriental, Grande Sido in Moyen-Chari and Barh-Sara in the region of Mandoul. It focused on the groundnut sector since the activities of another project in the area, SODEFIKA⁴⁵ which aims to improve and strengthen this sector,

³⁷ IOM, Samuel Hall, University of Sussex, 'Mentoring returnees: Study on Reintegration Outcomes through a comparative lens', October 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁸ IOM, 'Towards an integrated approach to reintegration in the context of return', 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁹ Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations, retour et réintégration durable au Sénégal et accompagnement des investissements de la diaspora sénégalaise.

⁴⁰ Please note this result includes household members.

⁴¹ At the end of 2020, IOM made data corrections to return and reintegration results (EUTF indicators 3.4, 3.5 et 3.5bis) reported for the EU-IOM JI. The full list is provided in annexes.

⁴² IOM, Samuel Hall. 2020. op. cit.

⁴³ IOM, 'Providing mental health and psychosocial support for Gambian shipwreck survivors', 25/02/2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁴ Programme de développement inclusif dans les zones d'accueil

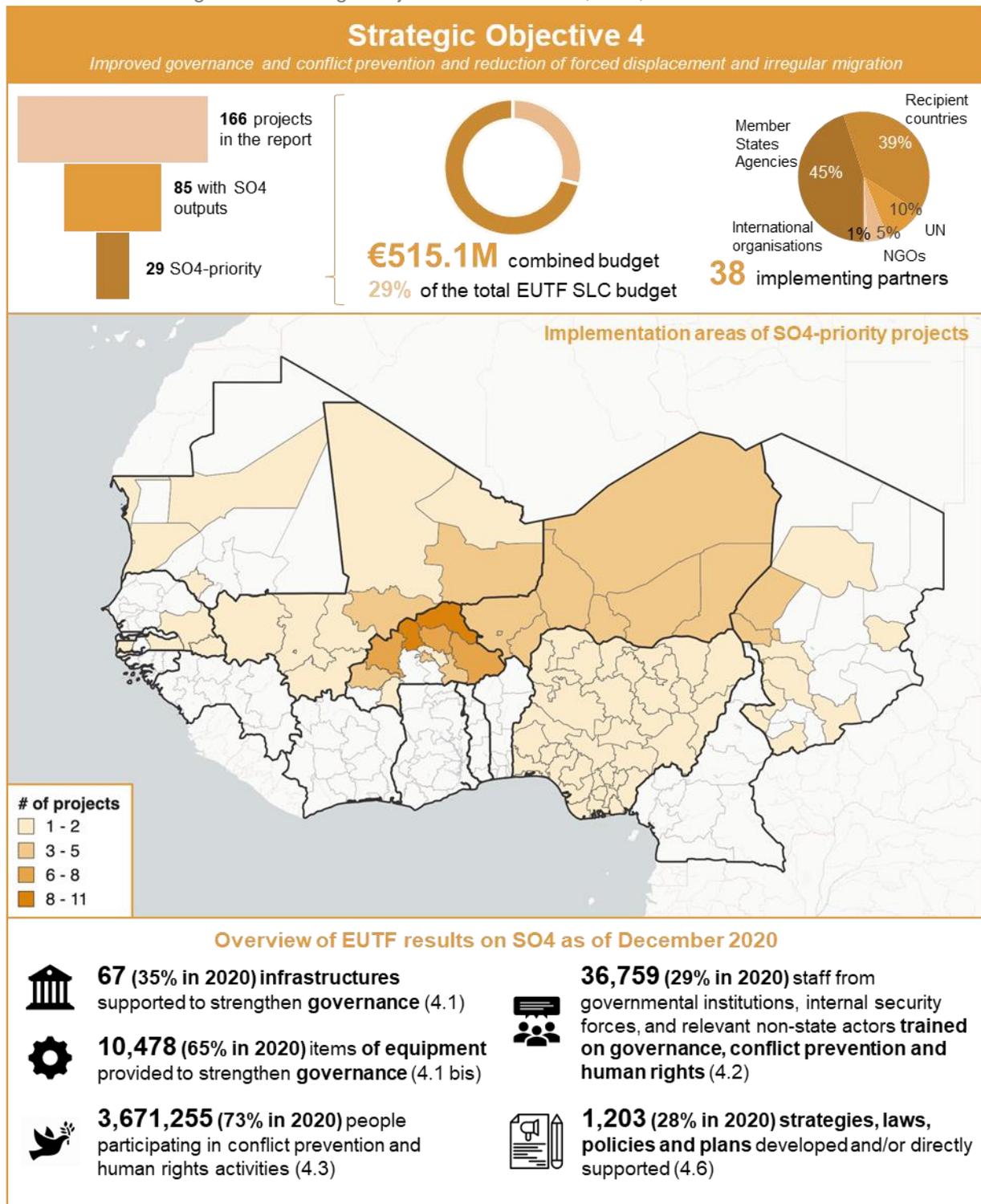
⁴⁵ Soutien au développement des filières karité et arachide

may lead to interesting economic opportunities for returnees in the sector. 65% of the beneficiaries reached in 2020 were women given that the groundnut sector is mainly dominated by this gender.

Beyond awareness raising activities, the YEP programme also provides reintegration assistance to returnees in the Gambia. In 2020, 50 beneficiaries were supported (indicator 3.5 bis), all youth and almost all in S2 2020 (92%). The reintegration support provided by the programme is based on two main components: skills training and entrepreneurship support. Returnees had access to training programmes which aim to provide them with skillsets required to find employment. These trainings were conducted by institutions and based on curricula that were previously strengthened and developed by YEP. In relation to entrepreneurship, returnees were supported to start and grow their own businesses through trainings and business support services.

5.2.5. IMPROVING GOVERNANCE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

Figure 16: Strategic Objective 4 dashboard, SLC, December 2020



In 2020, conflicts in the SLC region intensified and threatened to expand to coastal countries. Almost two times as many security incidents (6,670) were recorded in 2020 as in 2019 (3,616), causing 16,616 fatalities in the countries covered by the SLC window of the EUTF.⁴⁶ Violence remains concentrated around the two areas of the Liptako-Gourma⁴⁷ and the Lake Chad Basin.

In the Liptako-Gourma area, for the fifth consecutive year, the number of events and of fatalities from security incidents surpassed that of the previous year. In 2020, violence from both non-state armed groups and national armies intensified, killing 6,252 people in 2,137 events of armed violence in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger (a 30% increase from 4,823 fatalities in 2019).⁴⁸ Following a simultaneous offensive of the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS) and the Jamaat Nusrat al-Islam wal Muslimeen (JNIM) at the end of 2019, national and foreign armies were forced to retreat from the tri-border region.⁴⁹ Military forces responded by scaling up counter-terrorism operations in the first half of 2020, causing an increase in indiscriminate violence in the region. Between April and June 2020, human rights violations at the hands of security forces outnumbered those by jihadist groups.⁵⁰ By the end of 2020, reported abuse from national armies and the lack of clear victories against non-state armed groups put into question the efficiency of the military response. While scepticism grew in France about the continuation of the Barkhane force, Sahelian governments showed an increased interest for initiating dialogue with non-state armed groups.⁵¹ In February 2020, Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta, the former Malian president, announced he had instructed his representative in Central Mali to meet with JNIM leaders.⁵² It is also believed that senior officials of the Burkina Faso government held secret talks over the course of the year, leading to a ceasefire, which, albeit fragile, led to a sharp decline in violence: there were nearly five times fewer clashes between jihadist groups and security forces from November 2020 to January 2021 compared to the same period the previous year.⁵³

Non-state armed groups in the Sahel reportedly want to expand their territory towards the southern coastal states. Since 2019 and the explosion of violence in Burkina Faso, previously thought off as a shield for its southern neighbours, this threat has become more tangible. A video dating from February 2020, released by Bernard Emié (head of the French external service), showed Amadou Kouffa (Katiba Macina), Abdelmalek Droukdel (AQIM)⁵⁴ and Iyad Al Ghali (JNIM, Ansar Al-Din) discussing an expansion of their activities towards Benin and Côte d'Ivoire.⁵⁵

In the Lake Chad region, non-state armed groups intensified kidnappings towards the end of the year and seem to have expanded their operations to the north west of Nigeria. Boko Haram seemingly extended its territory through intensified collaboration with bandits and organised criminal networks in north western Nigeria.⁵⁶ In December, more than 300 students were kidnapped from their school in the Katsina state. While Boko Haram's leader Abubakar Shekau claimed responsibility for the attack, the group had never been known to operate so far from its stronghold in Borno State.⁵⁷

In 2020, West and Central African countries also showed signs of democratic erosion. Over the year, seven out of the twelve countries covered by the EUTF's SLC window held national elections (presidential or legislative). In Cameroon, February's legislative elections registered a 25 to 30% turnout as a result of a boycott from the opposition and reported intimidation of voters by armed groups in the English-speaking regions.⁵⁸ In Mali, contested legislative elections in May led to protests

⁴⁶ ACLED, 'Armed Conflict Location and Event Data project dashboard', consulted in March 2020, Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁷ The Liptako-Gourma is the tri-border area between Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger.

⁴⁸ ACLED, 'Armed Conflict Location and Event Data project dashboard', consulted in March 2020, Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁹ ACLED, '10 Conflicts to worry about in 2021', February 2021, Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁰ ISPI, 'Human Rights abuse: a threat to security sector reforms in the Sahel', 2020, Retrieved [here](#).

⁵¹ Middle East Eye, 'Sahel Countries negotiate with armed groups despite French opposition', March 2021, Retrieved [here](#).

⁵² RFI, 'Mali open to dialogue with jihadists', February 2020, Retrieved [here](#).

⁵³ The New Humanitarian, 'Burkina Faso's secret peace talks and fragile jihadist ceasefire', March 2021, Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁴ Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb.

⁵⁵ Aujourd'hui au Faso, 'La Côte d'Ivoire et le Bénin menacés par AQMI : quand on frappe le lézard, le margouillat doit se préparer', February 2021, Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁶ ICG, 'Violence in Nigeria's North West: Rolling back the Mayhem', May 2020, Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁷ Le Monde, 'Enlèvement d'élèves au Nigeria : Boko Haram montre qu'il peut frapper ailleurs que dans son fief', December 2020, Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁸ HRW, 'Cameroun : violences électorales dans les régions anglophones', February 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

throughout the summer, eventually ending in a military coup in July when President Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta was removed from office.⁵⁹ In Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, incumbent presidents Alpha Condé and Alassane Ouattara won contested third mandates in October, after elections marred by protests.^{60,61} In Burkina Faso, polling stations in 15 communes were closed on the day of the November presidential elections for security reasons, barring almost half a million voters from casting their vote.^{62,63} While election days in Niger and Ghana happened peacefully (in December), violent clashes happened afterwards.^{64,65} Chad and The Gambia are set to hold presidential elections in 2021.

The EUTF has contracted €577.1M to SO4-priority projects in the SLC region (this report includes €15.1M worth), mainly in Burkina Faso (21%), Niger (21%) and at the regional level (20%). Both in Burkina Faso and in Niger, most of the EUTF funding on SO4 (respectively 62% and 81%) was provided in the form of budget support to the government to improve service provision (in Burkina Faso), border management, security and the justice system (in Niger). In Burkina Faso, aside from the budget support, EUTF funding on SO4 focused on integrated border management (ProGEF), as well as protection and countering and preventing violent extremism (CVE/PVE – Protection BF and the PEV programme, for which one new project was recently contracted). In Niger, additional funding has been recently contracted to reinforce the security forces in their fight against trafficking in persons (ECI, NE-05 which received additional funding), and terrorism (ECI counter-terrorism, NE-15, and EP-GNN,⁶⁶ NE-16, recently contracted). At the regional level, EUTF funding on SO4 focuses mainly on support to security forces through the GAR-SI programme (REG-04) and cooperation between countries of the G5-Sahel through the PAGS programmes (PAGS II, REG-20, is included for the first time in this report).

Providing support to the security response in conflict zones

In the Liptako-Gourma and the Lake Chad Basin, national armies have been fighting against non-state armed groups for almost a decade and the attacks on civilians and armed forces have intensified in the last years. While countries in the Sahel dedicate large shares of their budgets to military expenditure (in 2019, Mali's military budget amounted to 2.7% of its GDP, 1.84% for Niger),^{67,68} security forces are under-equipped, and ill-prepared to face non-state armed groups.⁶⁹ In this context, EUTF-funded programmes support the states' security response through the provision of training, equipment, rehabilitation of infrastructure and support to coordination. In 2020, 2,351 national and local security forces were trained in the region, a 38% increase compared to the amount reached at the end of 2019 (indicator 4.2). In total, since the beginning of activities, 8,552 members of security forces have been trained across the region. Among the 90% whose gender was specified, 5% (or 469 people) were women.

In 2020, 61% of all security forces trainees (or 1,433) received capacity building on security and intervention techniques to support their actions against non-state armed groups. Most of these (53%) were reached by the GAR-SI programme (REG-04),⁷⁰ which created and equipped intervention units in countries of the G5-Sahel.⁷¹ In 2020, the programme trained 755 members of national security

⁵⁹ BBC, 'Coup d'État au Mali : retour sur une journée historique', August 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶⁰ Le Monde, 'Côte d'Ivoire : Alassane Ouattara annoncé vainqueur de l'élection présidentielle', November 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶¹ BBC, 'Alpha Condé remporte les élections en Guinée (Commission électorale)', October 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶² Jeune Afrique, 'Présidentielle au Burkina : impatience et crispations en attendant les résultats', November 2020, Retrieved [here](#).

⁶³ Le Monde, 'Présidentielle : la réélection contestée de Kaboré, dans un Burkina Faso sous pression djihadiste', November 2020, Retrieved [here](#).

⁶⁴ The Africa Report, 'Ghana elections 2020: Nana Akufo-Addo declared winner', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶⁵ TV5Monde, 'Niger : la secrétaire générale de la Francophonie dénonce les violences post-électorales', February 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶⁶ *Soutien à la création d'un escadron polyvalent de la Garde Nationale du Niger*.

⁶⁷ Statista, 'Ratio of military spending to gross domestic product (GDP) from 2009 to 2019', consulted in April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶⁸ World Bank, 'Military expenditure (% of GDP) – Niger', consulting in April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶⁹ ISS, 'Sahel militaries need better governance to face terror threat', 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁷⁰ *Groupes d'intervention rapide – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel*.

⁷¹ The G5-Sahel is composed of Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Chad.

forces across the region. GAR-SI units are deployed in border and remote areas to fulfil police functions and to provide support to other security units in case of attack. In 2020, GAR-SI also provided 5,138 pieces of equipment to GAR-SI units, accounting for 75% of all equipment provided to support governance throughout the year (indicator 4.1 bis). The programme provided them with 231 vehicles over the year to support their timely interventions in the remote areas where they are deployed.

643 members of the security forces were trained on border management during the second half of 2020 to address continued border porosity to non-state armed groups. In Burkina Faso, the ProGEF programme (BF-03)⁷² trained 439 members of the interior security forces in border management. In Niger, the AJUSEN programme (NE-06)⁷³ trained 175 people on border management, at both terrestrial and aerial borders.

Supporting peace mechanisms at the community level

In the SLC region, displacement and insecurity both fuel and are fuelled by community-level conflicts (both inter and intra-community). EUTF-funded programmes contribute to training community and civil society representatives as well as support the reconstruction of endogenous peace mechanisms at the community level. **In 2020, 65% (or 7,014 people) of 10,796 people trained on peace and governance were community and civil society representatives (indicator 4.2).**⁷⁴ Reinforcing already existing organisations allows programmes to rely on the community's existing knowledge, and to ensure sustainability of the activities more reliably (than by creating exogenous groups or committees). Overall, since the beginning of activities, 18,509 community and civil society representatives have been trained by EUTF-funded programmes. Among these, 10,369 people were members of civil society organisations (CSOs) trained on peace and security (indicator 4.2). In 2020, CSOs represented 39% of actors trained in the SLC (4,207 people). Most CSO members were trained by the regional RESILAC (REG-05) programme,⁷⁵ which trained and reinforced 2,122 members of community-based organisations in the Lake Chad Basin region, epicentre of the Boko Haram insurgency. Most trainees were in Lac (Chad, 1,108 people), Borno (Nigeria, 607 people) and Far-North (Cameroon, 407). **Building the capacity of CSOs to dialogue with authorities and other groups is key to RESILAC's activities on peaceful resource management.** In the Lake Chad Basin, where the programme is implemented, most conflicts are directly linked to access and management of resources.⁷⁶ A study conducted by the programme's learning partner, Groupe URD,⁷⁷ found that in most of the implementation areas, traditional authorities' legitimacy and/or influence to manage land issues has dropped in recent years as a result of their perceived or real corruption, mistrust of their relationships with authorities and/or displacement.⁷⁸ This leads to increasingly difficult negotiations around usage of resources in communities, especially as influential groups or people take advantage of the lack of authorities or agreements to appropriate resources. In this context, the programme has supported the capacity of community-based associations to analyse and diagnose their environment and its constraints, thus reinforcing their capacity to negotiate new resource management policies and plans.

The UN Security Council resolution on women, peace and security, adopted in 2000, stressed the important role women play and can play in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, and urged all actors to work on the inclusion of women in conflict-prevention and resolution activities.⁷⁹ In

⁷² Programme Gestion Intégrée des Espaces Frontaliers au Burkina Faso.

⁷³ Contrat relatif à la Reconstruction de l'État au Niger en complément du SBC II en préparation / Appui à la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger.

⁷⁴ The different actors trained are: community representatives, journalists, justice officials, local civilian institutions, local security forces, national civilian institutions, national security forces, NGOs/CSOs, regional institutions, traditional leaders, youth ambassadors and others. Community and civil society representatives here include: community representatives, NGOs/CSOs, traditional leaders and youth ambassadors.

⁷⁵ Redressement Économique et Social Inclusif du Lac Tchad.

⁷⁶ Groupe URD, 'Etude sur les mécanismes endogènes de prévention, médiation et résolution des conflits dans le Bassin du Lac Tchad', 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁷⁷ Groupe urgence, réhabilitation, développement in French

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ UN Security Council, 'Resolution 1325', consulted in April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

north eastern Nigeria, the MCN programme (NG-03)⁸⁰ trained 1,544 members of NGOs/CSOs in 2020 (37% of the NGOs/CSOs members trained in 2020), including 66% (or 1,023) women, well above the 30% average of female CSOs members trained in SLC this year. 919 of the 1,023 women CSOs members trained by the programme in 2020 were members of women's associations on conflict-management and human rights. In conflict and remote areas, NGOs and CSOs are often the first line of support to affected populations. More particularly, women's associations are on the frontline to provide services to women and girls who suffered from displacement, loss and GBV. The MCN programme aims to support women's associations in their work on the reintegration of women and girls who have been victims of the insurgency or counter-insurgency forces.

In addition to members of CSOs, in 2020, 2,807 community representatives and traditional and youth leaders were trained on conflict prevention, peace, and governance (8,139 since the beginning of activities, indicator 4.2). This accounts for 26% of all actors trained over the year. Community representatives and leaders were mostly trained on community-based peace activities to ensure they can engage with the population, and with authorities on the behalf of the population (1,285 people in 2020, or 46% of the trainees).

Most community representatives trained in 2020 (24%) were mediators trained by the PDU (REG-18)⁸¹ programme on pastoral laws, mediation techniques and communication. In 2020, the programme trained 671 people, including 118 women. In the SLC region, conflicts between pastoral and farming communities are compounded by insecurity, the effects of climate change as well as long-standing tensions between communities. In 2020, 646 incidents involving pastoral and farming communities were recorded, causing 2,039 fatalities in the region.⁸² Community mediation is an effective tool to solve conflicts at the local level before escalation to violence. The mediators trained by PDU are organised in networks and support micro-conflict resolutions in their communities. In S2 2020, all the trained mediators were in Mauritania, where the programme launched its latest mediators' network. Prohibition of gatherings in the context of the fight against COVID-19 had prevented the network from being established until then.

In the SLC, the youth are often the most at risk of joining criminal or non-state armed groups, and they are underrepresented in customary authorities or among traditional leaders.⁸³ In S2 2020, the PDU programme (REG-18) reached 270 youth leaders through trainings on inclusive leadership and conflict management. The programme aims to engage them to reach their peers through non-violent discourse and include youth leaders amongst conflict management actors.

Community leaders also play a role in the relationship of communities with authorities. Supporting the community's capacities to engage with management and governance issues ensures a stronger representation of the populations needs in local decisions making. The RESILAC programme (REG-05) trained 195 community leaders in S2 2020 on democratic governance in Chad and Nigeria.

Reinforcing the states' peace and governance architecture

In the SLC countries, state presence and governance has been affected by insecurity, displacement, and conflict. This has had an impact on service provision, social cohesion and the relationship between populations and their governments. EUTF-funded programmes support authorities through the adoption of policies and laws at the local and national levels. The EUTF funds 16 programmes in the SLC that contributed, in 2020, to the adoption of 339 policies and laws (indicator 4.6). This represents a 39% increase compared to the numbers achieved in 2019. Overall, 1,203 policies and laws have been supported since the beginning of activities.

⁸⁰ Enhancing state and community level conflict management capability in North Eastern Nigeria.

⁸¹ *Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du G5 Sahel.*

⁸² ACLED, 'Armed Conflict Location and Event Data project dashboard', consulted in March 2020, Retrieved [here](#).

⁸³ AEI. 'Tackling Terrorists' Exploitation of Youth', 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

In 2020, 66% of the policies were adopted at the local level (223 policies) and aimed to support local institutions and authorities in reducing conflicts and developing service provision. Most local policies were supported in Burkina Faso in 2020 (102), where the PDU programme (REG-18)⁸⁴ supported 43 communes in developing plans to adapt to the effects of climate change locally. Managing resources in the context of increasingly adverse climatic events has been a challenge for communes, as resource-related conflicts are increasing in Burkina Faso. The PEV programme (BF-08),⁸⁵ also in Burkina Faso, supported the adoption of 48 land tenure plans.

To support the implementation of local plans and the provision of services, EUTF-funded programmes trained 685 members of civilian institutions in 2020 (8% of all actors trained this year), 480 of whom were local civil servants (indicator 4.2). In 2020, most local civil servants (64%) were trained by the RESILAC programme (REG-05), which built the capacity of 293 people on local development, project management, and territorial management in Cameroon, Nigeria, and Chad.

EUTF-funded programmes also support countries to develop service provision and government effectiveness. In 2020, the PAECSIS programme (ML-08)⁸⁶ supported 68 national plans and strategies for the computerisation and strengthening of the civil registration system in Mali. In situations of conflict and displacement, lack or loss of civil documentation is common, and blocks individuals from accessing services like education, or from engaging in the democratic life of the country through votes. The PAECSIS programme also trained 21 civil servants to develop and sustain the computerisation of civil registration documents (indicator 4.2) and provided 910 pieces of equipment to civil registration centres (indicator 4.1 bis).

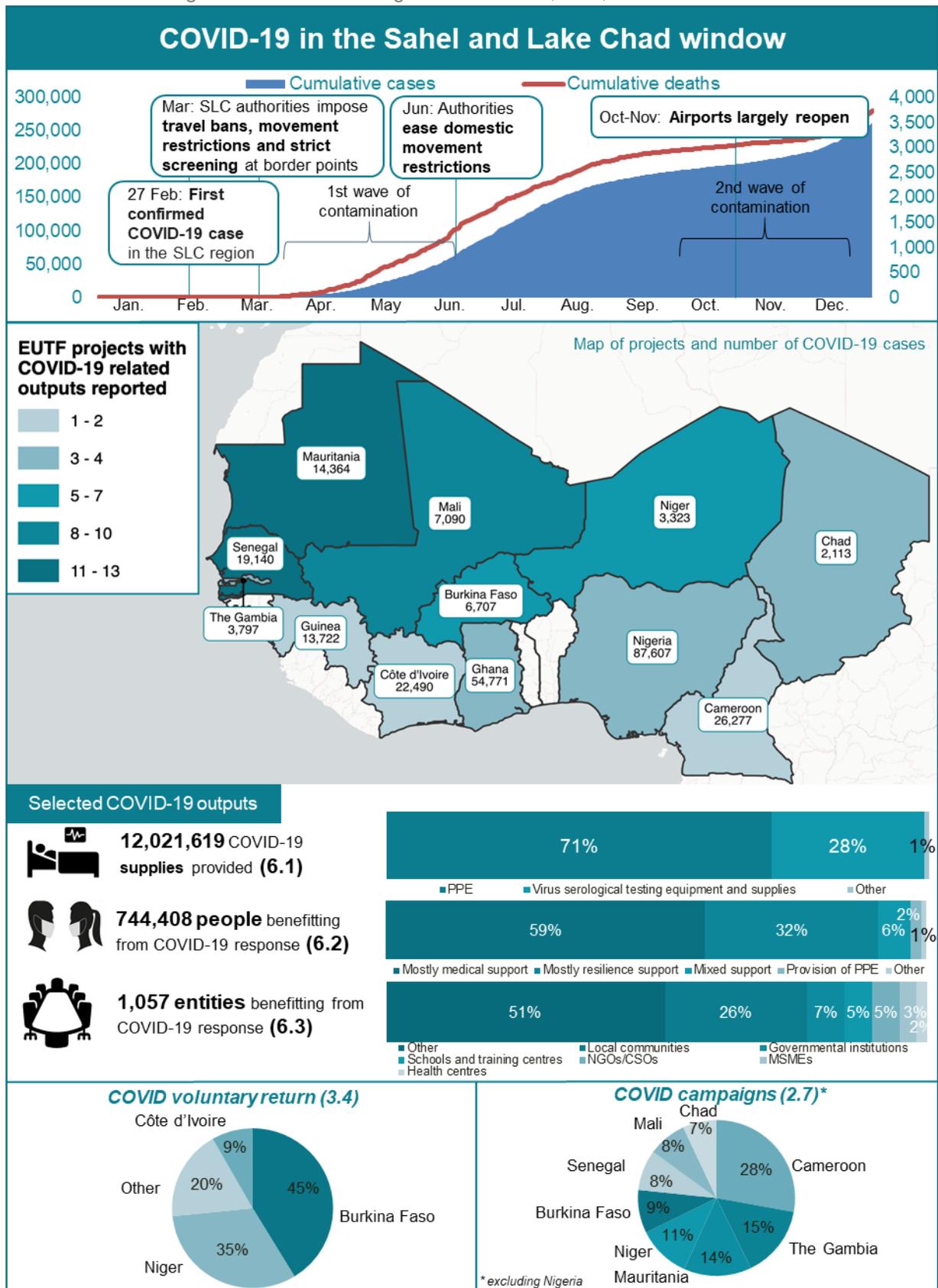
⁸⁴ *Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du G5 Sahel.*

⁸⁵ *Rebâtir une cohésion sociale au Nord du Burkina à travers un meilleur suivi de la radicalisation, la promotion du dialogue et la valorisation de l'économie pastoraliste.*

⁸⁶ *Programme d'appui au fonctionnement de l'état civil au Mali: appui à la mise en place d'un système d'information sécurisé.*

5.2.6. COVID-19 IN THE SLC AND THE EUTF RESPONSE

Figure 17: COVID-19 Regional dashboard, SLC, December 2020



The first case of COVID-19 in sub-Saharan Africa was recorded in Nigeria on 27 February 2020, followed by Senegal on 2 March 2020, before the virus rapidly spread to other countries within the SLC window. The outbreak of the pandemic pushed governments to enforce restrictive measures such as border closures, restrictions on public and private gatherings, and varying degrees of lockdown. Most countries were able to relax restrictive measures over the summer but suspicions of a second, more virulent wave of contamination in Africa in the fall led some governments, such as Mauritania and Mali, to re-establish tighter measures of physical distancing such as movement restrictions, mask-wearing and curfews while aiming to minimise the economic impact on the population.^{87,88}

As of 31 December 2020, 261,401 cases and 3,733 deaths had been registered in the SLC countries.⁸⁹ Swift response from African governments at the onset of the pandemic, including border closures, allowed to initially contain the spread of the disease. However, countries in West and Central Africa saw a steady increase in their number of contaminations during 2020,⁹⁰ with 172,227 new cases recorded during the second half of the year.⁹¹

Beyond sanitary implications, the pandemic had a severe impact on economies worldwide, including in sub-Saharan Africa. For the first time in 25 years, the region is predicted to go through a recession with a GDP contraction of 3.3% in 2020. It is estimated that forty million people could be driven into extreme poverty as a result thereof. In Nigeria, the continent's largest economy, GDP dropped by 6.1% year-on-year in the second quarter of 2020.⁹² Uncertainty continues to prevail around the global economic landscape and the spill-overs on Africa. As vaccination campaigns have kick started in richer countries, African countries will face challenges for recovery and access to vaccines in 2021, raising concerns about the continent's possible isolation from the rest of the world.⁹³

Migrants are particularly vulnerable in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. As many countries closed their borders and limited movements, millions of migrants were left stranded and remain in precarious situations.⁹⁴ Some lost their means of support and travel and became unable to meet their basic needs or to access safe shelter.⁹⁵ Housing conditions and higher concentration of migrants in employment sectors where physical distancing is difficult to maintain also left migrants at much higher risk of COVID-19 than local communities.⁹⁶ Additionally, the pandemic and its economic repercussions have already become a driver of migration: in West Africa, a significant portion of refugees and migrants (about a third of those who left after April 2020) indicated that their decision to leave was mostly influenced by the pandemic and its repercussions on the economy.⁹⁷

The EUTF adapted its response in the SLC region by reorienting part of its funding and allocating new resources to COVID-19-related activities, for a total of €99.8M⁹⁸. In SLC countries in 2020, 744,408 people benefitted from COVID-19 emergency response activities such as medical treatment or equipment, food aid and trainings (indicator 6.2). 1,056 MSMEs, health and training centres and government institutions received capacity building and risk communication training as well medical equipment (indicator 6.3). Lastly, 676 firms benefitted from emergency or accelerated financial support in the context of the pandemic (indicator 1.2), and, across the region, 133,459,215 beneficiaries were reached by sensitisation campaigns on the pandemic (indicator 2.7). As part of the IOM-EU JI, IOM also managed to organise humanitarian corridors thanks to negotiation with relevant governments for

⁸⁷ [Mauritania](#), closing of all universities and court rooms in Mali, curfew and interdiction of gatherings in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, curfew and prayers suspended in Mauritania, restrictions in Senegalese restaurants. Retrieved [here](#).

⁸⁸ UNCHR, 'COVID-19 Emergency Response West', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁸⁹ WHO, 'COVID-19 dashboard', consulted in April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁹⁰ UNCHR, 'COVID-19 Emergency Response West', December 2020, Retrieved [here](#)

⁹¹ Our World in Data, 'Coronavirus Pandemic (COVID-19)', consulted in March 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁹² World Bank, 'Africa's Pulse Volume 22', October 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Reuters, 'Nearly three million migrants stranded by COVID-19 - UN report', October 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁹⁵ IOM, 'Covid-19 impact on stranded migrants', September 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁹⁶ OECD, 'What is the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on immigrants and their children?', October 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁹⁷ MMC, 'Migration in the Sahel: putting back human rights, cooperation and solidarity at the centre', March 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁹⁸ For more information on the budget allocated to the COVID-19 response as part of the EUTF SLC window, please refer to the portfolio section in this report (3.3).

the opening of airport, the set-up and adopting of prevention procedures during and after the return. 3,161 benefitted from this assistance (indicator 3.4).

Supporting health systems through prevention and treatment supplies

In the SLC region, the pandemic put significant strain on the public health system. Whilst the region had experience dealing with infectious diseases, such as Ebola, and was able to put in place swift containment measures at the onset of the pandemic,⁹⁹ the COVID-19 pandemic was unprecedented in many regards and health facilities had to rapidly adapt to a new disease, in a context where diagnostic tests and hospital equipment is already lacking.¹⁰⁰

In Nigeria, the most populated country of the continent, EUTF-funded activities provided awareness and relief support. As of December 2020, there were 87,607 cases of COVID-19 contamination in the country and 1,289 deaths, the highest count in SLC countries.¹⁰¹ The One UN Response Plan (NG-09-01) led mass sensitisation campaigns (indicator 2.7) on protective measures across the country, reaching 131,377,488 million people – over 60% of the population – and provided PPEs to 7,668,863 Nigerians (indicator 6.1). With less than 100 ventilators available in the country at the outbreak of the pandemic and most in private clinics,¹⁰² Nigerian hospitals and health centres were ill-equipped to handle a large number of incoming patients with respiratory issues. The One UN Response Plan distributed 854 treatment supplies, including ventilators, as relief support. It also provided 3,462,358 virus and serological testing equipment and supplies (indicator 6.1) and support to 24 existing laboratories (indicator 6.3) to scale-up testing capabilities. Overall, in Nigeria, 11,328,281 supplies were distributed (indicator 6.1), benefitting 425,784 people (indicator 6.2).

In other SLC countries, EUTF-funded projects adapted their intervention and activities to account for the needs of the pandemic. Across the rest of the EUTF SLC window, 684,639 PPEs and other types of equipment were provided to project teams and beneficiaries (indicator 6.1). In Mali and Burkina Faso, the increase in the number of cases during S2 drove Mode Ethique (REG-07), for example, to start producing facial masks for distribution to the most marginalised segments of the population, leveraging the know-how and capacity of the project's production shops to distribute 300,000 PPEs in Burkina Faso and 100,000 in Mali (indicator 6.1), close to 60% of all PPEs distributed in the SLC countries (excluding Nigeria). In Senegal, PASPED (09-01) distributed 3,700 special transparent masks in schools hosting hearing-impaired students in order to facilitate communication with their peers whilst maintain safe practices.

EUTF-funded programmes also supported the development of innovative health ideas tailored to local realities. Whilst provision of medical supplies is fundamental, they require to be channelled through sufficiently equipped healthcare systems. By inviting the local youth to participate in the response, the EUTF-funded EJOM (ML-09),¹⁰³ a pre-existing TVET and development programme in Mali, funded a Beat COVID-19 challenge during the second half of the year. In total, 29 young people received training (indicator 1.4) in the context of the fight against the pandemic, learning about modern methods and local know-how. They were then able to launch 8 anti-COVID projects, such as the creation of a low-cost artificial respirator and an automated hand washing device for disabled people; a local 3D filament plant used to print PPE; and the establishment of an online platform which allows people to identify COVID-related symptoms. Likewise, in Mauritania, the PECOBAT programme (MR-01)¹⁰⁴ trained 52 people, half of whom were women, on the establishment of water points in the health context of the pandemic and on how to sew protection masks. Beyond sanitary implications, the local

⁹⁹ World Bank Blog, 'Guinea: Knowledge comes from experience. How the lessons learned from combating Ebola led to a quick response from the very start of the COVID-19 epidemic', October 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁰⁰ NCBI, 'Spreading of SARS-CoV-2 in West Africa and assessment of risk factors', September 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁰¹ WHO, 'COVID-19 dashboard'. Accessed in April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁰² Techabal, 'Tech companies are working to salvage the shortage of ventilators in Nigeria', April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁰³ L'Emploi des Jeunes crée des Opportunités au Mali

¹⁰⁴ Projet Éco-construction bâtiment

youths in Mauritania and in Mali – including women – gained long-term skills that will outlive the pandemic.

Adopting gender-responsive measures in the fight against the pandemic

As with any crisis, women are more vulnerable than their male peers. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the current crisis threatens to roll back women’s gains in economic opportunities of the last 30 years worldwide.¹⁰⁵ In sub-Saharan Africa, women are overwhelmingly represented in the informal sector, which is particularly at risk during the pandemic, meaning that they face greater economic hardships¹⁰⁶ as they lack benefits or protection under official labour laws that apply to formal workers. Women are also more likely than men to work in social sectors, such as tourism and hospitality, which are hit hardest by physical distancing and mitigation measures.¹⁰⁷ As a result, the pandemic is leading to higher women’s unemployment, as compared to men.¹⁰⁸

Women are also more exposed to risks of contamination. Globally, 70 percent of health workers and responders are women.¹⁰⁹ In this case, due to the nature of their work, working from home is not an option.¹¹⁰ Yet, women also tend to bear the social fallout of the pandemic. They are more likely to be burdened with unpaid domestic labour, and to drop out of the labour force.¹¹¹

Through the intervention of the EUTF in the SLC, women beneficiaries received support to help them cope with the effects of the crisis. 173,993 women benefitted from COVID-19 emergency response activities (indicator 6.2), compared to 131,406 men.¹¹² Through PARERBA (SN-09),¹¹³ 120,448 of these women received food aid across the groundnut basin, a region with difficult access to agricultural land, and 1,217 women received support for their economic activities. In Nigeria, the One UN Response Plan gave 1,992 basic social services (indicator 2.2) to women (compared to 286 to men), in health, including GBV treatment and other health services such as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and tuberculosis (TB).

As women tend to be in charge of the children and household duties, their awareness of prevention measures is paramount. Women refugees are particularly vulnerable to the effects of the crisis, as they are more subject to socio-economic pressure, such as increased tension in homes and communities and school closures as a result of pandemic-related poverty.¹¹⁴ In Cameroon, the RESILIAN programme (CM-01)¹¹⁵ targeted 36,211 women on the move, including refugees, informing them on the risks of contamination and how to prevent the spread of the virus through better hygiene practices (indicator 2.7).

¹⁰⁵ IMF Blog, ‘The COVID-19 gender gap’, July 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁰⁶ WHO, ‘WHO concerned over COVID-19 impact on women, girls in Africa’, June 2020. Retrieved [here](#)

¹⁰⁷ IMF Blog, 2020. op. cited.

¹⁰⁸ UN Women, ‘COVID-19 and its economic toll on women: The story behind the numbers’, September 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁰⁹ UN Women, 2020. op. cit.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹¹ Ibid.

¹¹² Indicator 6.2 also includes beneficiaries for whom the gender was unspecified, meaning that more men and women received emergency response support, but that we do not know the gender breakdown.

¹¹³ Projet d'Appui à la Réduction de l'Émigration rurale et à la Réintégration dans le Bassin Arachidier par le développement d'une économie rurale sur base des périmètres irrigués

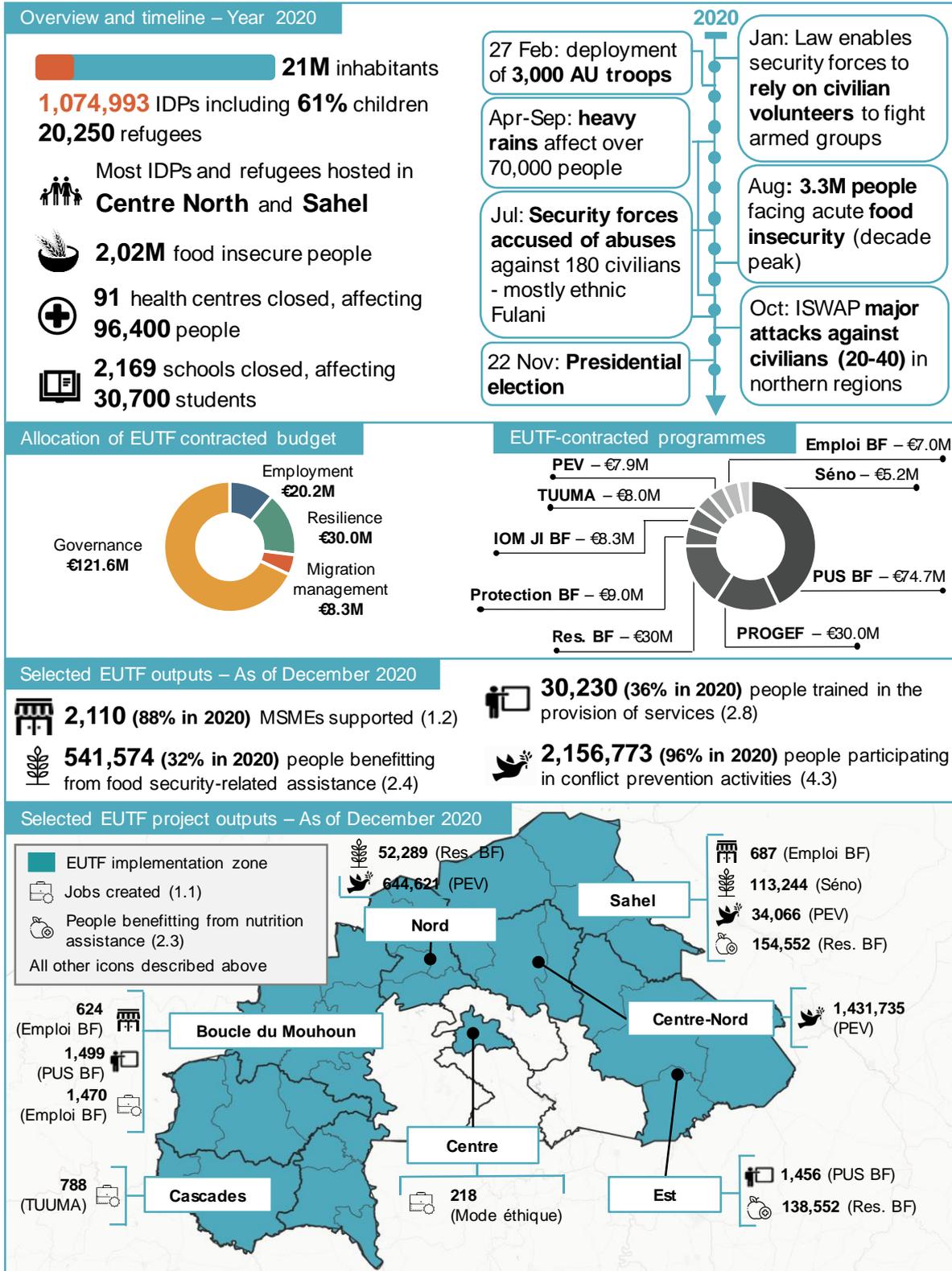
¹¹⁴ UNHCR, ‘COVID-19 pandemic worsening gender inequalities for refugee women and girls’, March 2021. Retrieved [here](#)

¹¹⁵ Redressement Économique et Social Inclusif et de Lutte contre l'Insécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle des Territoires du Nord Cameroun (RESILIAN)

6. ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY

6.1. BURKINA FASO

Figure 18: Burkina Faso – Key facts and figures dashboard, December 2020



6.1.1. BURKINA FASO AND THE EUTF IN 2020

In 2020, the security situation deteriorated at a fast pace in Burkina's Sahel, Centre-Nord, Nord, Est and Boucle du Mouhoun regions. The country is facing a multifaceted crisis with an increasing number of violent events, combining violence from NSAGs and intercommunal tensions. Violence burst out in Burkina Faso in 2019 with 646 violent attacks recorded, up from 233 in 2018. Conflict intensity persisted in 2020 with 670 violent events that led to 2,293 casualties, 44% of which were civilians.¹¹⁶ In the last quarter of the year, however, improvements were recorded in the Soum province after the Government and a local branch of JNIM¹¹⁷ in the area opened negotiations in September. These security issues fuel and are fuelled by intercommunal and ethnic tensions. Presidential and legislative elections were held on 22 November 2020 and incumbent President Kaboré was re-elected.

In addition to Burkina Faso's extremely volatile northern regions, its southern regions are increasingly at risk of violence, especially the region bordering Côte d'Ivoire. Since 2018, non-state armed groups have recruited a range of local armed actors to conduct armed assaults against fixed positions and local security forces in the border area with Côte d'Ivoire. ACLED¹¹⁸ describes this new phenomenon as a "jihadization of banditry".¹¹⁹ After a first operation led by the Ivorian Forces in July 2019 to counter possible attacks, in May 2020, Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire launched their first large-scale joint operation, 'Operation Comoé', on both sides of the border.

Burkina Faso's remote and conflict-affected regions also suffer from scarce basic service provision due to their volatile context, the lack of investment in public institutions and services, and access constraints. Attacks on schools by armed groups severely disrupted education in 2020. As of December 2020, 2,169 schools were closed due to insecurity, affecting 307,000 children.¹²⁰ Health structures often lack medical equipment and medicines, while health workers regularly go on strikes due to poor working conditions.¹²¹ More specifically, 25% of health facilities in conflict-affected areas were either closed or working at limited capacity in November 2020.¹²²

In conflict areas, access for humanitarian actors is limited, reinforcing the vulnerability of the local population. In its 2020 humanitarian overview, ACAPS described access constraints faced by humanitarian assistance in Burkina Faso as "high".¹²³ Out of the nine qualitative indicators ACAPS uses to assess the criticality of humanitarian access, three reached the highest level in 2020, namely ongoing hostilities, environmental constraints and increasing violence against personnel, facilities and assets.

The EUTF has contracted €191.5M in Burkina Faso, focusing mainly on governance and security-related programmes (SO4), which account for 68% of the funding (€121.6M). While support to security forces to strengthen border management (ProGEF, BF-03) started from the beginning, significant financial support (€74.7M) has been provided to the government of Burkina Faso since mid-2018 to strengthen its presence in remote and conflict-affected areas (PUS-BF, BF-09). These efforts aim to build peace, stability and security, as well as to reduce the vulnerability of local populations, especially in rural and conflict-affected areas. In addition, mass displacements have increased the vulnerability of local communities, as IDPs put additional pressure on already scarce local resources and services. In light of this, 17% of the EUTF's budget in the country went to resilience-building activities (SO2), all through the now completed Résilience Burkina Faso project (BF-01) which aimed to address the root causes of instability, improve the livelihoods of local communities and foster social cohesion. To strengthen resilience of communities through a LRRD approach, 11% of the EUTF budget was

¹¹⁶ ACLED, 'Armed Conflict Location and Event Data project dashboard', Accessed in March 2020, Retrieved [here](#)

¹¹⁷ Jamaat Nusrat al-Islam wal Muslimeen (Group for the Support of Islam and Muslims)

¹¹⁸ Armed Conflict Location and Event Data project

¹¹⁹ ACLED, 'In light of the Kafolo Attack: The Jihadi Militant Threat in the Burkina Faso and Ivory Coast Borderlands', 2020. Retrieved [here](#)

¹²⁰ OCHA, 'Aperçu de la situation humanitaire', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#)

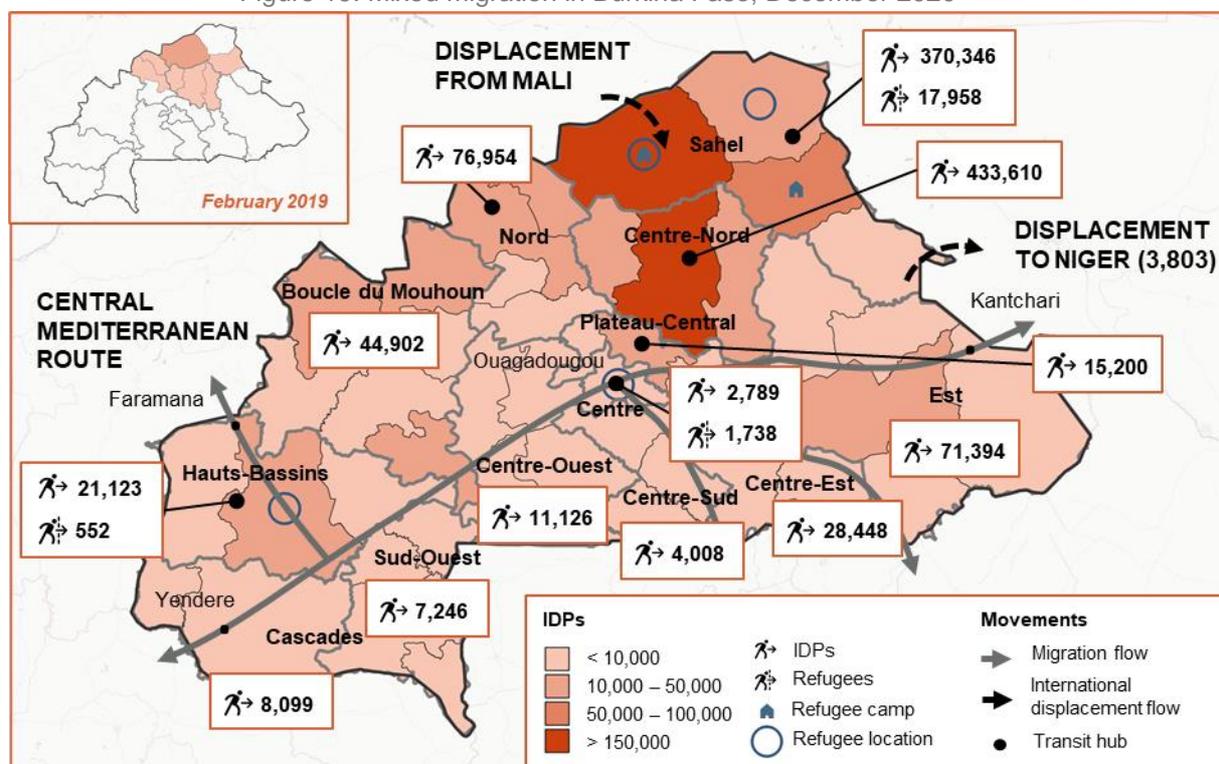
¹²¹ ACAPS, 'Humanitarian Access in the Sahel: scenarios', February 2021. Retrieved [here](#)

¹²² ACAPS, 'Central Sahel: Humanitarian access and civil-military coordination', January 2021. Retrieved [here](#)

¹²³ ACAPS, 'Humanitarian Access Overview', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#)

allocated to the creation of employment opportunities (SO1) mostly in conflict-affected areas. Finally, 4% aims to improve migration management (SO3 – EU-IOM JI Burkina Faso, BF-04).

Figure 19: Mixed migration in Burkina Faso, December 2020¹²⁴



Reinforcing the capacities of security forces in border areas and social cohesion in rural communities

In 2020, Burkina Faso faced growing intercommunal tensions, fuelled by disputes over land and natural resources, as well as violence from non-state armed groups. Intercommunal tensions have worsened since self-defence groups started forming in 2014 to fill the gap left by governance shortcomings in rural areas.¹²⁵ In January 2020, the government enabled civilian volunteers to fight against non-state armed groups alongside state forces to compensate for their limited capacities to cover their territory. Civilian volunteers and security forces faced recurring accusations of abuses against civilians¹²⁶ and were accused in July of involvement in the extra judicial killings of 180 “mostly ethnic Fulani” civilians between November 2019 and June 2020.

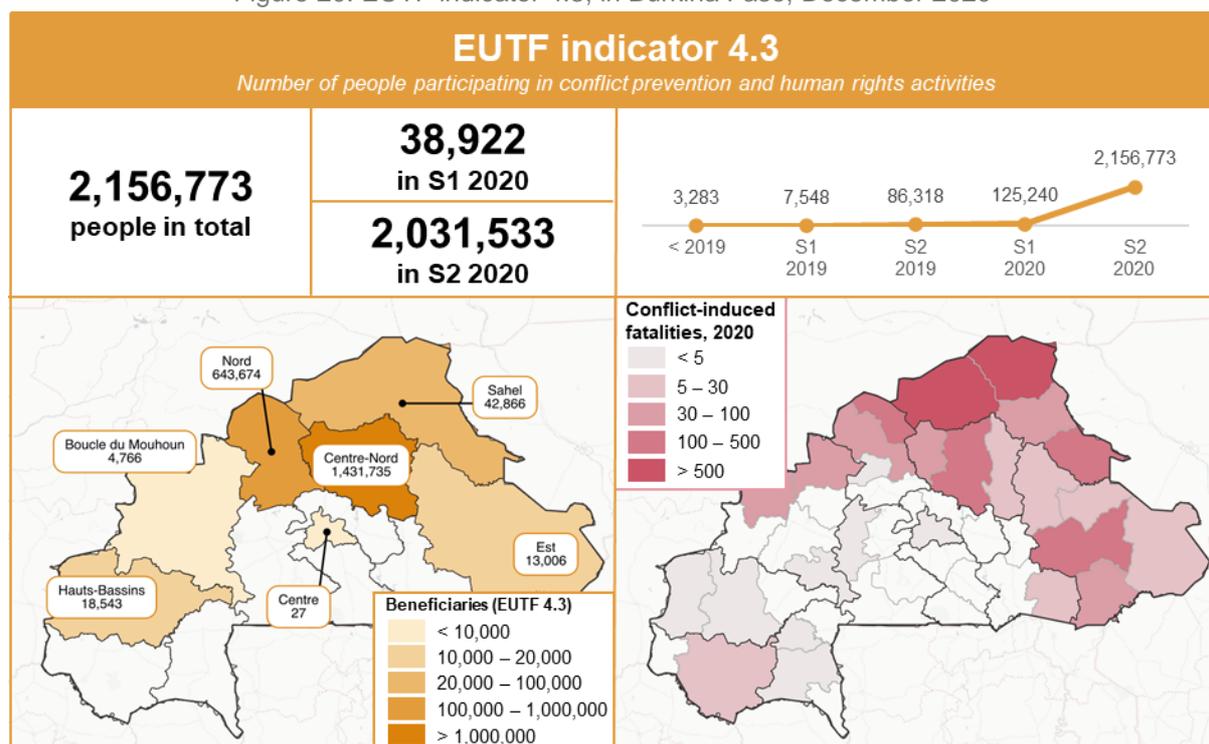
In this context, EUTF-funded programmes in Burkina Faso work on promoting intercommunal and interreligious cohesion. In S2 2020, 2,031,533 beneficiaries were reported as participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities (indicator 4.3), mostly in Centre-Nord (70%) and Nord (29%) regions, or 16 times more since June 2020 than what had been achieved until then (125,240). In S2 2020, Burkina Faso accounted for 80% of the results recorded under indicator 4.3 across the region.

¹²⁴ In January 2019, an unprecedented series of violent attacks led to the displacements of 36,000 people in Burkina Faso, to reach a total of 83,066 IDPs in the country. Persisting violent outbursts then led to a ten-fold increase in internal displacements of the population between February 2019 (101,415) and December 2020 (1,074,993).

¹²⁵ ICG, ‘Burkina Faso: Stopping the Spiral of Violence’, February 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

¹²⁶ ICG, Crisis Watch Data, consulted in May 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 20: EUTF indicator 4.3, in Burkina Faso, December 2020



A large part of this result was driven by the PEV programme (BF-08),¹²⁷ which reached 2,030,844 people, mostly through sensitisation campaigns on broadcast media (1,967,265 reached via radio and TV) but also through live events (47,577 beneficiaries), such as peace caravans, film screenings followed by a debate and theatre-related activities. The events and campaigns were organised around issues related to intercommunal dialogue, tolerance and social cooperation. As civilian volunteers and national security forces faced accusations of abuses against civilians, which further fuelled intercommunal tensions, local representatives (mayors) were supported in organising radio programmes on the accountability of security forces and self-defence groups, as well as legal proceedings available to populations. Ethnic tensions also worsened religious issues, which were addressed through dialogues and TV programmes on interreligious concerns. Part of PEV's exceptional outputs for S2 also came from 15,980 beneficiaries involved in community dialogues that informed them about a range of subjects including the risks of violent extremism, how to identify and prevent it, and the need to protect young children and teenagers.

To address the root causes of intercommunal tensions, which mostly stem from land disputes, the PEV (BF-08) and PDU (REG-18)¹²⁸ programmes also supported resource management activities. PEV supported the development of 48 local protocols on land tenure (indicator 4.6) in the Sahel and Centre-Nord regions in 2020. The programme identifies land issues in cooperation with local authorities and sensitises the local communities about the importance of land tenure protocols and plans. PDU, meanwhile, trained 173 mediators, including 29 women (17%) (indicator 4.2), to solve agro-pastoral conflicts over natural resources and engaged 860 beneficiaries from host communities in community dialogues (indicator 4.3). In 2020, 14 conflicts relating to resource management were resolved by PDU in the Sahel (9), Boucle du Mouhoun (3) and Nord (2) regions.

Since 2015, when violence from non-state armed groups started spreading in Burkina Faso, the Sahel, Nord, Centre-Nord and Boucle du Mouhoun regions have been the most affected by escalating tensions. Therefore, in addition to local level mediation and peacebuilding activities, EUTF-funded programmes in Burkina Faso have also focused on reinforcing border management, both by

¹²⁷ Prévention de l'extrémisme violent autochtone (PEV)

¹²⁸ Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du G5 Sahel (PDU)

building the capacities of national security forces and by helping improve cooperation with neighbouring countries, especially Mali and Niger. In 2020, 1,432 staff from both state and non-state actors were trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (indicator 4.2), 74% of them in S2. In 2020, the largest group (34%)¹²⁹ consisted of national security forces trained to strengthen security cooperation in border areas and to fight non-state armed groups. The ProGEF programme (BF-03)¹³⁰ trained 439 national security forces in border management issues in the Est, Sahel and Boucle du Mouhoun regions at the border with Mali and Niger. ProGEF also supported the construction of a border station in the Boucle du Mouhoun region (indicator 4.1) and the revision of nine regional laws on border management in 2020, including five in S2 2020 (indicator 4.6). The regional GAR-SI programme (REG-04)¹³¹ trained the remaining 46 national security forces to support security operations and police functions in border and remote areas. GAR-SI provided its units with 1,210 items of equipment (indicator 4.1 bis) in 2020 in order to scale up its operational capacity in the increasingly unsafe Liptako-Gourma region. This represents a 130% increase compared to the total governance-related equipment provision up to the end of 2019.

Reinforcing local communities' resilience in the volatile north-eastern regions

In 2020, the intensification of violence led to an increase in population displacement and needs, especially regarding food security, in the Centre-Nord, Nord, Est and Sahel regions, which have been facing an unprecedented humanitarian crisis since 2018. Mass displacements since 2019 put additional pressure on land and natural resources, which already suffer from deteriorated soils due to dire climate events, and in turn worsened food insecurity. Flooding caused by record rainfalls from April to September further exacerbated this phenomenon, mostly in the Sahel and Centre-Nord regions.¹³² As a result, in August 2020, Burkina Faso experienced its highest peak of food insecurity in a decade, with 3.3 million people countrywide reported to be in a state of crisis or worse.¹³³

In 2020, EUTF-funded programmes provided food security-related assistance (indicator 2.4) to 173,568 beneficiaries, all in the Nord, Boucle du Mouhoun, Est and Sahel regions. 97% of beneficiaries were reached by the Résilience Burkina Faso (BF-01)¹³⁴ and Stabilisation Séno (BF-02)¹³⁵ programmes, which in fact accounted for 60% of all the food security-related assistance delivered in the SLC window during the first quarter of 2020. Résilience Burkina Faso aims to support the resilience of vulnerable communities facing food and nutrition insecurity in the medium- and long-term by strengthening populations' access to social services. Its initial budget of €25M was raised to €30M to increase its number of beneficiaries and extend its geographical coverage, namely in the Boucle du Mouhoun region, where it allowed to reach 105,279 people with food-related assistance during the whole programming period. Stabilisation Séno aims to improve the resilience of vulnerable households by increasing agro-pastoral production, land security and improving the local governance of natural resources. The programme focuses on Séno province (Sahel region) as it is particularly at risk. Despite growing food security needs, Résilience Burkina Faso and Stabilisation Séno reported no results under this indicator in S2 (in fact after Q1) and, overall, the total results for the indicator are down from 217,432 in 2019, as both programmes ended in June 2020.

¹²⁹ In 2020, the other groups of actors trained were community representatives (31%), local civilian institutions (4%), NGOs/CSOs (4%) and 27% were unspecified.

¹³⁰ Programme gestion intégrée des frontières au Burkina Faso (ProGEF)

¹³¹ *Groupes d'action rapides – Surveillance et intervention au Sahel (GAR-SI Sahel)*

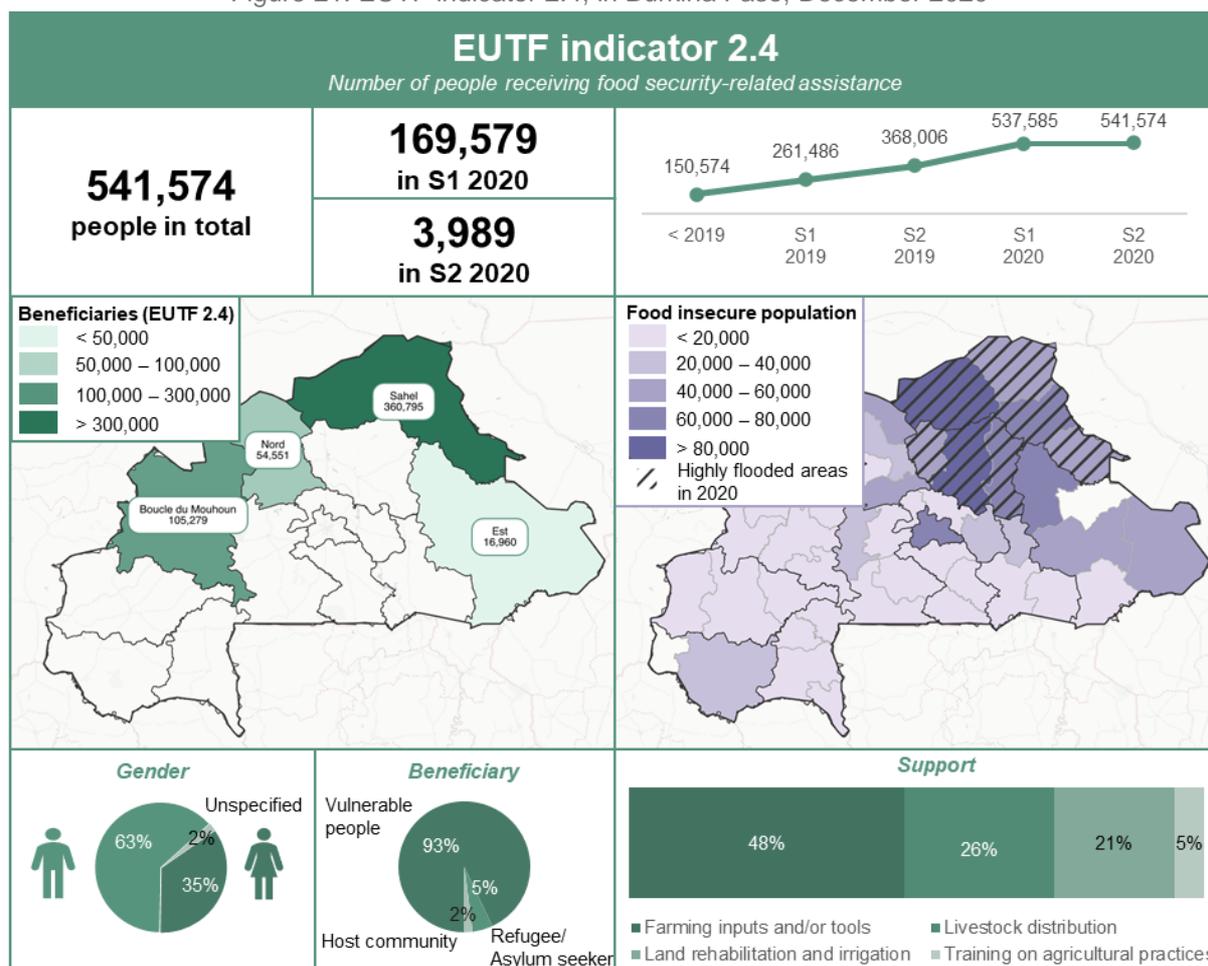
¹³² OCHA, 'Burkina Faso – Inondations 2020, Rapport de situation n°01', September 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

¹³³ OCHA, 'Burkina Faso – Humanitarian Snapshot', August 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

¹³⁴ Programme 'LRRD' de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones septentrionales au Burkina Faso (Résilience Burkina Faso)

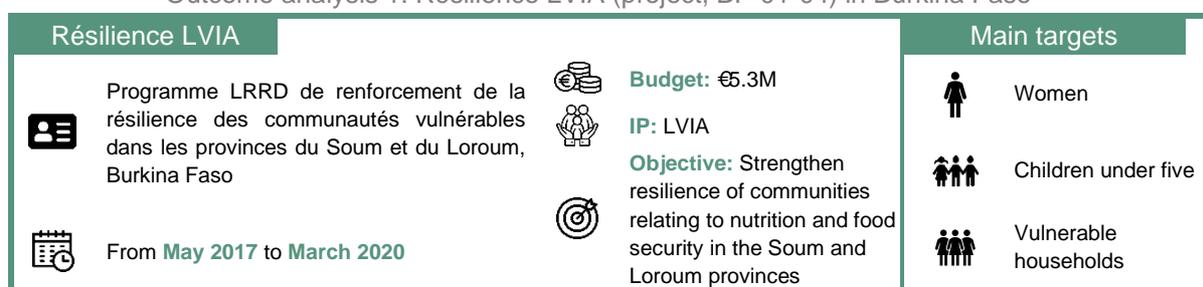
¹³⁵ Insertion et stabilisation socio-économique des jeunes et des femmes dans la province du Séno (Stabilisation Séno)

Figure 21: EUTF indicator 2.4, in Burkina Faso, December 2020



The 173,568 previously mentioned beneficiaries (indicator 2.4) included 72,000 vulnerable people who received food stamps or cash assistance from Résilience Burkina Faso (BF-01). They all came from vulnerable households jointly chosen with local authorities and were located in the Soum (Sahel) and Loroum (Nord) provinces, which are two of the provinces most strongly hit by the food insecurity crisis. Food stamps were distributed during the lean season to ensure that beneficiaries have access to food in sufficient quantity and quality. Cash assistance was provided during the rest of the year. The distributions were often coupled with sensitisation activities on subjects related to nutrition, such as dietary diversity, to foster proper use of cash and stamps.

Outcome analysis 1: Résilience LVIA (project, BF-01-04) in Burkina Faso¹³⁶



¹³⁶ Service de Paix LVIA, 'Rapport d'analyse de l'évaluation finale du programme LRRD de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les provinces du Soum et du Loroum', Avril 2020.

The final evaluation of Résilience LVIA¹³⁷ suggests that concrete improvements to support livelihoods of vulnerable households can be attributed to the project's intervention: it sustainably improved the resilience regarding nutrition and food security of vulnerable local people and strengthened their productive capacities. It also improved their access to basic services. Notable findings include:

Distribution of food stamps and cash transfers to improve food security and nutrition: food stamps were distributed during the lean period and cash for the rest of the year. Cash transfers were primarily used for food provision (77.3%) and food diversification (51.6%).¹³⁸ During the implementation, 26,993 beneficiaries were reached through this initiative, as well as 5,600 IDPs who became targets of the programme as displacements to Soum and Loroum intensified. These distributions were combined with awareness-raising activities on dietary diversity to foster perception and behaviour changes. 94.3% of beneficiaries of cash transfers and food stamps also participated in such sensitisation activities.

Best practices

- **Needs-based approach:** the combination of both types of coupons granted beneficiaries flexibility to use them as it suited them best, in line with the objectives to reinforce their dignity while supporting their livelihood. Results show that all surveyed beneficiaries are satisfied (32/90 in Loroum and 46/138 in Soum) or very satisfied (58/90 in Loroum and 92/138 in Soum) with the initiative.
- **Inclusive approach:** community-based health officers received capacity-building activities regarding nutrition in general. Their knowledge on nutrition for infants and children, use of moringa powder and malnutrition were enhanced, and they learnt to conduct malnutrition screenings. This aims to foster long term behaviour change regarding nutrition by ensuring continuity of activities after the programme ends.

Implementation of IGAs and agropastoral projects: 1,628 IGAs were set up during the programme implementation (256% of realisation, with an initial target at 500), as well as 732 cowpea production activities and 403 vegetable gardening activities. 624 households also received livestock (mainly small ruminants). It provided vulnerable households with higher and more sustainable revenues, which in turn improved their living conditions and allowed them to better integrate in the social fabric. Most IGA beneficiaries earned between 20,000 and 80,000 F CFA monthly at the time of the final evaluation (while cash transfers vary from 10,000 to 20,000 F CFA).

Best practices

- **Support to food security and nutrition:** Development of local production, especially the eight hectares of vegetable gardens constructed during the programme implementation, enhanced the availability and diversity of locally produced vegetables that are increasingly included in households' consumptions and contribute to fight against malnutrition.
- **Training to ensure sustainability of activities:** Trainings on as stocking and preserving agricultural products or small ruminants holding were provided to the beneficiaries, along with trainings to manage newly constructed infrastructures like irrigation developments. It provided them with skills to better manage their activities, leading in turn to an increase in productivity and revenues. It also induced sustainable behaviour change through the promotion of good practices regarding agropastoral production: 53,2% of surveyed pastoral beneficiaries had resorted to veterinary services when the survey was conducted.

Challenges

- **Security conditions:** The deteriorating security context in both regions led to punctual suspension of activities during the project's implementation as it led to beneficiaries' displacements, restricted access to the project's intervention areas and/or higher cost of intervention.
- **Mismatch between technique and land quality:** some techniques were not adapted to conduct land rehabilitation with the purpose to grow cowpea despite land availability. It resulted in suboptimal use of some rehabilitated land.

EUTF-funded programmes also aim to build resilience against external shocks, such as the recurring droughts and floods Burkina Faso faces. In 2019, limited rainfalls resulted in significant

¹³⁷ Lay Volunteers International Association (LVIA)

¹³⁸ Surveyed beneficiaries were invited to select all relevant answers to this question, therefore percentages do not add up to 100%.

fodder shortages in the country.¹³⁹ In S1 2020, Stabilisation Séno thus helped 69,227 vulnerable agropastoralists with land rehabilitation (indicator 2.4) in the Séno province. This represents a ten-fold increase in the number of Stabilisation Séno's beneficiaries compared to 2019. 66% of the beneficiaries were women, and they benefitted from the building of 30 water points. Indeed, Burkinabè women are mostly involved in vegetable gardening, which they generally do during the dry season and therefore establish close to weirs. To improve resource management in prevision of droughts, Stabilisation Séno also developed irrigation infrastructures to help restore damaged soils and benefitted 27,096 vulnerable agropastoralists in the Séno province (Sahel region). Through these activities, Stabilisation Séno aims to increase agropastoral the productivity of vulnerable households in the area by 30%.

In S2 2020, 3,889 people benefitted from livestock distribution (indicator 2.4), after heavy rainfalls between April and September 2020 led to the loss of many cattle. Two regional programmes delivered this type of assistance: Refugees' Resilience (REG-06¹⁴⁰ – 77%) and PDU (REG-18 – 23%). Implemented in the Oudalan and Soum provinces (Sahel region), at the border with Mali, *Refugees' Resilience* aims to strengthen communities' self-sufficiency and foster peaceful coexistence between refugees and members of the host communities. In this regard, it distributed livestock to 440 Malian refugee households (2,640 individuals) and to 60 host community households (360 people). Implemented in the Liptako-Gourma region, PDU supported 889 vulnerable pastoralists to rebuild their livestock through the provision of small ruminants in the last quarter of the year, after flooding had ended.

Reinforcing employment for youth and women in conflict-affected areas

Recurring attacks and violent events in Burkina Faso's north-eastern regions also impact employment opportunities. Growing insecurity impedes economic development and state presence, which in turn prevents access to employment. The lack of state presence in rural conflict-affected areas due to growing insecurity reinforces uneven access to jobs. Non-state armed groups benefit from this situation and exploit local grievances to recruit youth into their ranks, which further fuels intercommunal tensions.

Women and youth in rural areas are in particularly precarious situations. In 2015, for example, more than 95% of active youth were employed in the informal sector. Most young people in Burkina Faso work in agriculture. In addition, in 2018, 41% were neither in education, employment nor training (NEET rate), and the proportion for young women is estimated at 49%. While education is a driver for higher quality employment, in 2014, the literacy rate for youth (15-24 years old) in Burkina Faso rural areas was of only 38%, and 24% for women between 25 and 34 years old (47% for men in the same age category).¹⁴¹

EUTF-funded programmes aim to support local economies to help stabilise conflict-affected areas, and in particular to increase job opportunities for youth and women in volatile regions by promoting entrepreneurship. In 2020, 1,855 MSMEs were created or supported (indicator 1.2), or nine times more than in 2019. Almost all (95%) of these MSMEs were supported or created by the Emploi Burkina Faso programme (BF-05) through multiple support (training, technical assistance, access to finance or equipment provision). All are located in the volatile Boucle du Mouhoun, Nord and Sahel regions. Emploi Burkina Faso created or supported 2,951 jobs (indicator 1.1) in 2020 through its support to MSME creation. The jobs benefitted vulnerable women (60%), notably widows and single mothers, and young unqualified people (64%). The regional programme IPDEV2 (REG-11)¹⁴² also reported results under this indicator for the first time in 2020, with 132 jobs created or supported through

¹³⁹ FAO, 'Burkina Faso – Revised humanitarian response Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#)

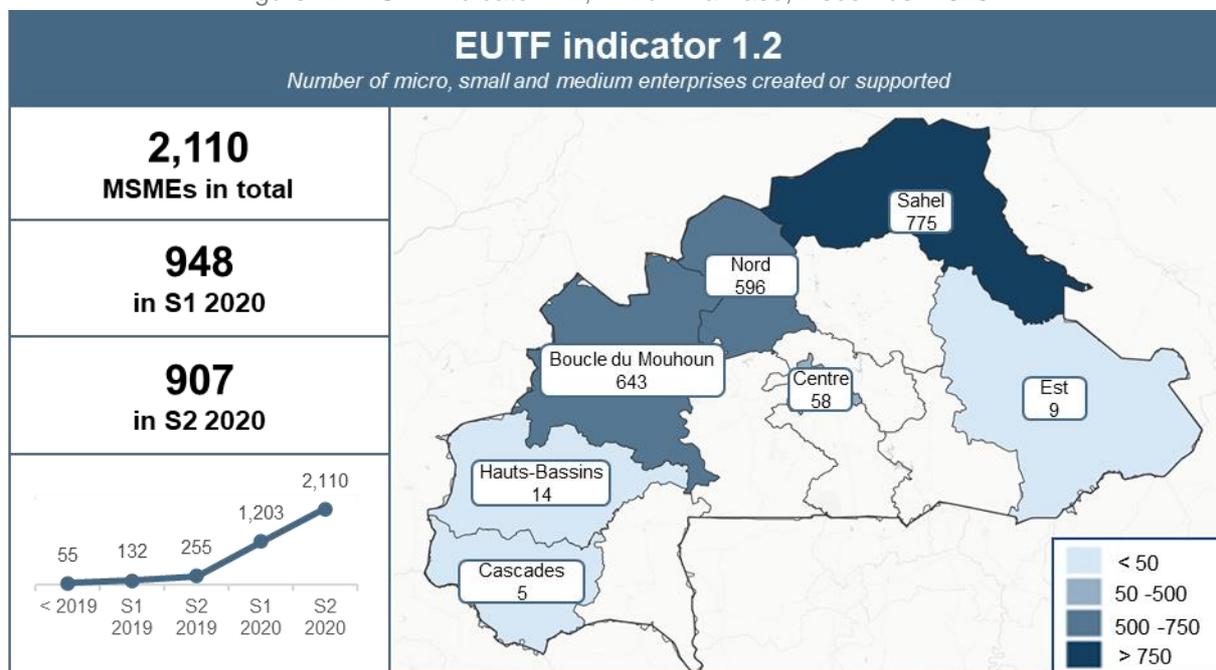
¹⁴⁰ Renforcement de la résilience et de la capacité d'autonomisation des réfugiés, des rapatriés et des personnes déplacées internes liés au conflit au Nord du Mali (Refugees' Resilience)

¹⁴¹ ILO, 'Dix ans d'intervention en faveur de l'emploi des jeunes au Burkina Faso : Quels enseignements ?', 2020. Retrieved [here](#)

¹⁴² I&P Accélération au Sahel : Soutenir les entrepreneurs et les très petites et moyennes entreprises (TPME) en Afrique de l'Ouest (en appui à l'initiative IPDEV-2).

support to MSMEs. IPDEV2 primarily focused on raising funds from private investors to allow the creation of local funds and foster the creation of stable and sustainable job opportunities. In 2020, all jobs created or supported by IPDEV2 were permanent long-term wage employment.

Figure 22: EUTF indicator 1.2, in Burkina Faso, December 2020



EUTF-funded programmes also supported short-term relief through CFW activities that created or supported 2,005 FTE jobs (indicator 1.1) in 2020 to address immediate employment needs in Burkina Faso’s neighbouring regions with Mali. Almost all (99%) of these short-term jobs were created or supported by the TUUMA (BF-06)¹⁴³ programme. 64% of TUUMA beneficiaries were young people. 64% of the beneficiaries whose gender was specified¹⁴⁴ were women. 40% of jobs were created or supported in the Cascades region, 34% in Hauts-Bassins and 16% in Boucle du Mouhoun. The deteriorating security situation however slowed TUUMA’s implementation in the Sahel (5% of TUUMA’s beneficiaries in 2020) and Nord (7%) regions, where less jobs were therefore created or supported.

EUTF-funded programmes also aim to improve beneficiaries’ skills in order to address the challenges relating to job quality and sustainability. 4,195 people benefitted from technical training or skills development (indicator 1.4) in 2020, 49% of whom were women and 59% youth. The main programmes who provided trainings were Emploi Burkina Faso (39%) and TUUMA (27%), as these trainings are part of the packages provided by both programmes to ensure the suitability of the beneficiaries’ skills with their future job or to launch their business. TUUMA provided only technical training which met the requirements needed for CFW activities, while Emploi Burkina Faso provided its beneficiaries with both technical training and skills development to support sustainable entrepreneurship.

¹⁴³ Appui à la compétence professionnelle, l’entrepreneuriat et l’emploi des jeunes et des femmes dans les zones rurales du Burkina Faso (TUUMA).

¹⁴⁴ The gender was specified in 56% of the cases.

6.1.2. BURKINA FASO AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 5: EUTF common output indicators for Burkina Faso, December 2020

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	2,277	2,414	1,818	4,333	10,842
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	55	200	948	907	2,110
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	4,475	12,644	4,256	384	21,759
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET)...	956	5,747	2,644	1,551	10,898
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed,...	3	14	12	10	39
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	33	12	6	51
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	522	1,445	93	215	2,275
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	98,553	58,101	4,405	0	161,059
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	282,181	100,124	23,225	3,045	408,575
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	150,574	217,432	169,579	3,989	541,574
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	23	71	4	0	98
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable...	1,402	1,003	528	154	3,086
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience...	341,434	524,022	137,592	30,843	1,033,891
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers trained...	7,354	11,919	6,445	4,512	30,230
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	333,002	383,674	47,452	15,261	779,389
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs...	0	99	0	0	99
3.3 Number of potential migrants, reached by information campaigns...	9,018	27,040	13,155	137	49,350
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	1,635	1,260	5,616	66	8,577
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	1,595	822	307	161	2,884
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	702	967	146	189	2,003
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	0	1	0	0	1
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	25	0	30	55
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	2	23	6	8	39
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	20	68	1	0	89
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	3	0	0	1	4
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	924	9	602	608	2,143
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	994	1,667	368	1,064	4,093
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention...	3,283	83,035	38,922	2,031,533	2,156,773
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed...	7	141	20	103	271
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed...	91	430	249	127	897
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up...	70	184	111	502	867
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	13	45	3	1	62
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created...	10	1	4	0	15
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided	0	0	2,840	300,000	302,840
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	8,509	0	8,509

6.1.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN BURKINA FASO

Table 6: EUTF projects, Burkina Faso, April 2021¹⁴⁵

Programme	Project code	Project	Lead IP	Budget
Programme "LRRD" de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones frontalières septentrionales au Burkina Faso (Résilience Burkina Faso)	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-01-01	Projet Multisectoriel Intégré de Résilience des ménages pauvres et très pauvres face à l'Insécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle dans les provinces septentrionales de la Boucle du Mouhoun au Burkina Faso (Résilience TDH)	TDH	€5,350,000 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-01-02	Projet de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables du Sahel et du Nord (Résilience Oxfam)	OXFAM	€8,020,000 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-01-03	Renforcer durablement et de manière intégrée la résilience des populations vulnérables à l'insécurité nutritionnelle dans la région de l'Est au Burkina Faso (Résilience ACF)	ACF	€6,580,000 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-01-04	Programme "LRRD" de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables dans les provinces du Soum et du Loroum BURKINA FASO (Résilience LVIA)	LVIA	€5,000,000 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-01-05	Renforcement durable de la résilience des communautés et des ménages vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle de la province du Yagha dans la région Sahel au Burkina Faso (Résilience HI)	HI	€5,000,000 (Completed)
Insertion et stabilisation socio-économique des jeunes et femmes dans la province du Séno (Stabilisation Séno)	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-02-01	Insertion et stabilisation socio-économique des jeunes et des femmes dans la province du Séno (Stabilisation Séno)	AICS	€5,200,000 (Completed)

¹⁴⁵ In this table, projects appear in grey when they are completed and in yellow when they are in inception.

Programme Gestion Intégrée des Espaces Frontaliers au Burkina Faso (ProGEF)	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-03-01	Programme Gestion Intégrée des Espaces Frontaliers au Burkina Faso (ProGEF)	GIZ	€30,000,000
Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Burkina Faso (EU-IOM JI Burkina Faso)	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-04-01	IOM - Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Burkina Faso (EU-IOM JI Burkina Faso)	IOM	€8,300,000
<i>Programme d'appui à l'Emploi dans les zones frontalières et périphériques (Emploi Burkina Faso)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-05-01	<i>Programme d'appui à l'Emploi dans les zones frontalières et périphériques au Burkina Faso (Emploi Burkina Faso)</i>	Expertise France	€6,950,000 (Completed)
TUUMA - Appui à la compétence professionnelle, l'entrepreneuriat et l'emploi des jeunes et des femmes dans les régions rurales du Burkina Faso (TUUMA)	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-06-01	TUUMA - Appui à la compétence professionnelle, l'entrepreneuriat et l'emploi des jeunes en milieu rural dans des régions rurales du Burkina Faso (TUUMA)	ADA	€8,000,000
Protection des jeunes dans les zones à risque au Burkina Faso à travers l'éducation et le dialogue (Protection Burkina Faso)	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-07-01	Amélioration de l'inclusion sociale des apprenants des Foyers coraniques par l'éducation et le dialogue "Dialogue changement social" (Protection Diakonia)	Diakonia	€2,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-07-02	Appui à la modernisation de l'enseignement Franco arabe au Burkina Faso (Protection PREFA)	MENA	€7,000,000
Rebâtir une cohésion sociale au Nord du Burkina à travers un meilleur suivi de la radicalisation, la promotion du dialogue et la valorisation de l'économie pastorale (PEV)	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-02	Renforcement de l'Etat sur le fait religieux (PEV DGLPAP)	DGLPAP	€140,000 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-03	Progettomondo MLAL Ensemble Pour Le Dialogue! Prévention De L'Extrémisme Violent Autochtone À Travers La Promotion Du Dialogue Interreligieux Et Intercommunautaire, De La Base Aux Institutions Publiques (PEV MLAL)	PMLAL	€700,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-04	Projet d'appui à sa stabilisation des régions nord et est du Burkina à travers le renforcement de l'agropastoralisme et du pastoralisme (PEV PASRAP)	APESS	€800,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-05	Revalorisation de l'économie pastorale dans les régions du Sahel et centre-nord par la promotion de la coexistence pacifique (PEV DJAM)	VSF	€1,400,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-06	Renforcement Du Dialogue Social Et Religieux Au Sein Des Communautés Du Nord Et Du Centre-Nord Du Burkina Faso (Redire) (PEV EDUCO)	Educo	€700,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-07	Dialogue Inclusif Pour Un « Mieux Vivre Ensemble » Pour La Paix Et La Sécurité Dans La Région Du Sahel (PEV SOLIDAR)	Solidar Suisse	€700,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-08	Des Ambassadeurs De La Jeunesse Pour Le Renforcement Du Dialogue Et De La Cohésion Sociale Dans La Région De L Est Du Burkina Faso Touchée Par L Extrémisme Violent (PEV SEMFILM)	SEMFILMS	€700,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-10	Projet intégré de monitoring, suivi et de prévention de la radicalisation et de l'extrémisme violent au Burkina Faso (PEV KEOGO)	Keoogo	€500,825
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-11	Construire de nouvelles coopérations entre pasteurs nomades et transhumants et les États de l'Initiative d'Accra (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger et pays du Golfe de Guinée) (PEV Accra)	Promediation	€1,600,000 (Inception)
Appui budgétaire pour la mise en œuvre du Programme d'Urgence Sahel du Burkina Faso (PUS BF)	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-09-01	Appui budgétaire pour la mise en œuvre du Programme d'Urgence Sahel du Burkina Faso (PUS BF)	MINEFID	€73,750,000 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-09-02	Assistance à maîtrise d'ouvrage dans le cadre du PUS et communication (AMOC-COM)	Eau vive	€950,000 (Completed)

6.1.4. PROGRAMMES COMPLETED IN S2 2020

Figure 23: Emploi Burkina Faso (BF-05)

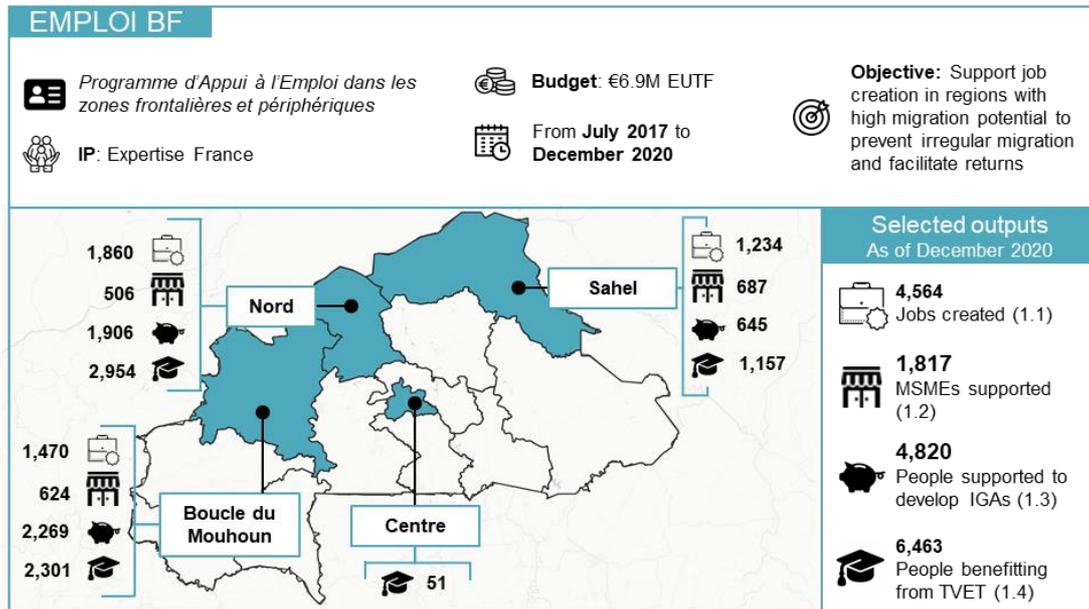
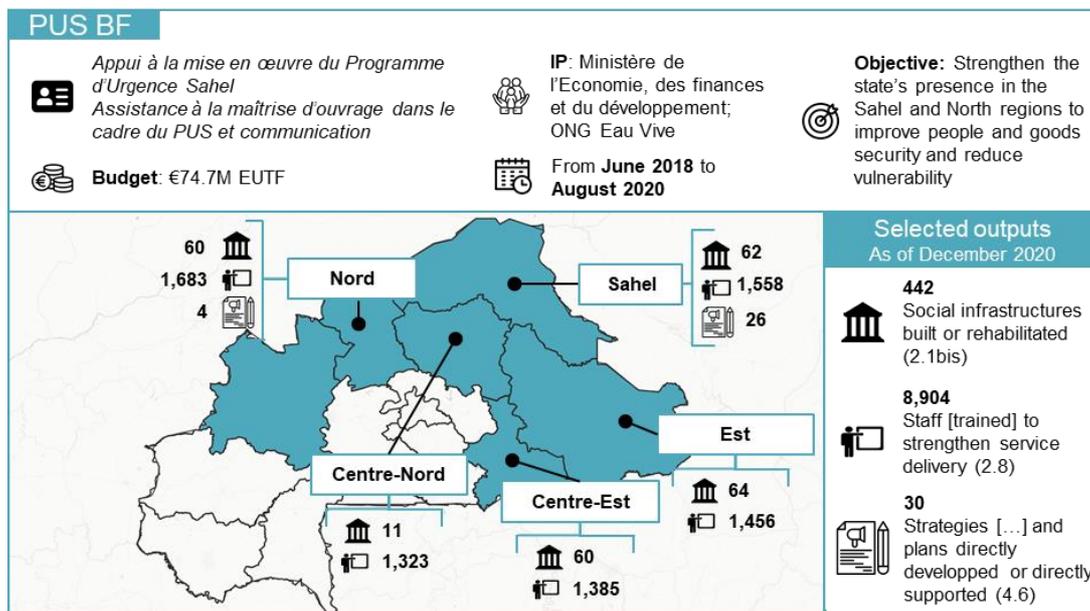
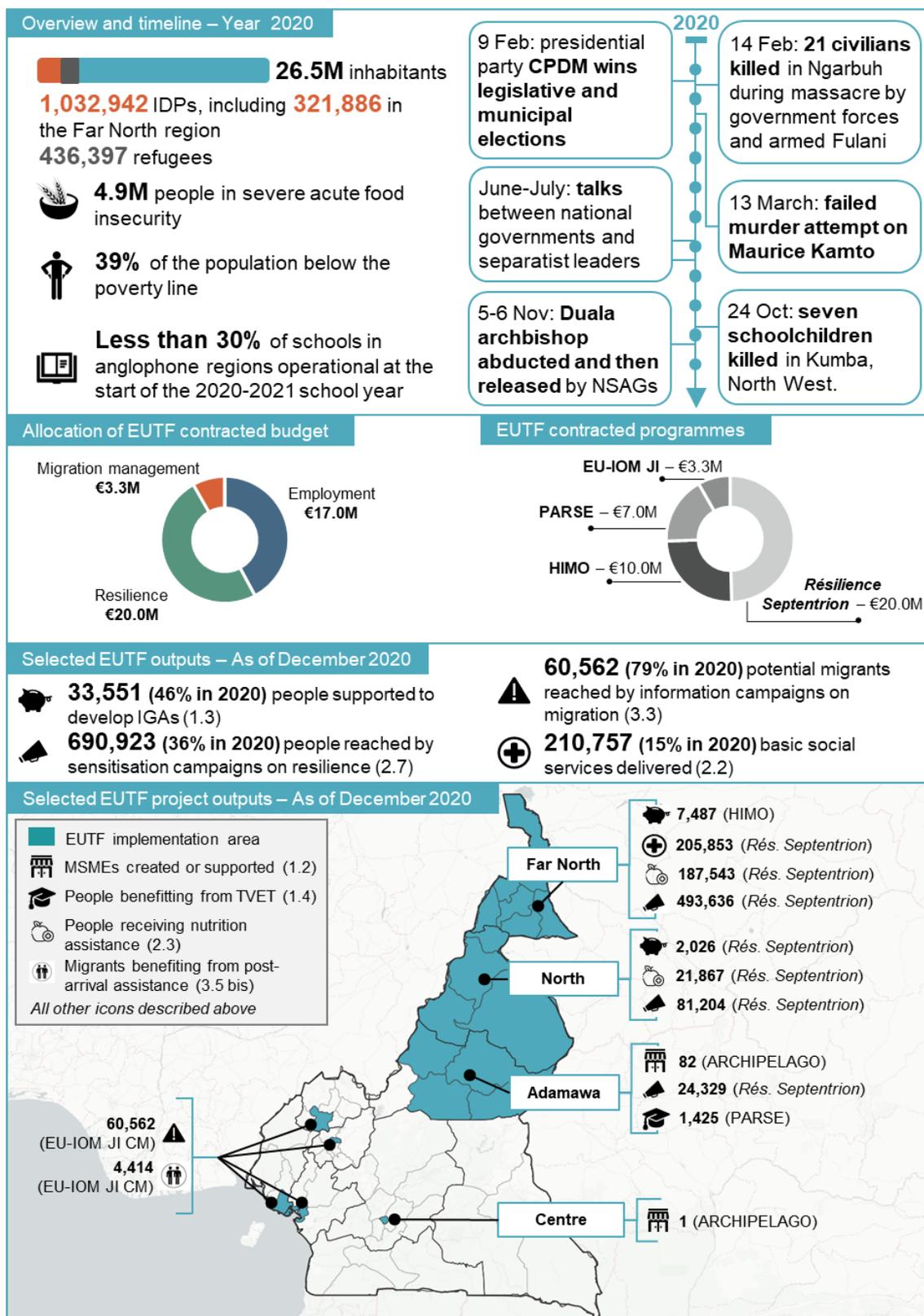


Figure 24: Appui budgétaire à la mise en œuvre du Programme d'Urgence Sahel étendu au Burkina Faso (BF-09)



6.2. CAMEROON

Figure 25: Cameroon – Key facts and figures dashboard, December 2020¹⁴⁶



6.2.1. CAMEROON AND THE EUTF IN 2020

In Cameroon, economic difficulties, combined with political and security issues, accumulated in 2020. In the two Anglophone regions (North West and South West), deadly political conflict between separatists and the central government continued to disrupt the provision of basic services such as education. Attempts to de-escalate the conflict failed in 2020, despite the Southern Cameroons Defence Force's announcements of a ceasefire in March and national authorities' attempts to parley with Julius Ayuk Tabe and other separatist leaders in June and July.^{147,148} In the northern regions, chronic underdevelopment and insecurity, combined with extreme climatic events, continued to restrain local populations' access to basic services. For instance, in the two northern departments of Mayo-Danay and Logone-et-Chari, 31,856 children were out of school as of December 2020.¹⁴⁹ The rainy season from July to October 2020 caused major floods in the Far North region, which affected nearly 165,000 people, caused major human and material damages, led to the displacement of more than 350 households, and killed 50 people.¹⁵⁰ Finally, the consequences of the economic crisis linked to the COVID-19 pandemic started to materialise in the second half of 2020: Cameroon's Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training announced in October 2020 that 14,000 people had lost their jobs since the beginning of March.¹⁵¹

Over the course of 2020, insecurity and extreme climatic events caused additional displacements. As of December 2020, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported 1,960,194 persons of concern, a 14% increase compared to December 2019,¹⁵² including 1,032,942 IDPs (321,886 in the Far North region)¹⁵³, 436,397 refugees, 6,819 asylum-seekers, and 484,036 returnees.¹⁵⁴ In the Far North and more particularly in Mayo-Sava, a surge in forced displacements induced by violent attacks led to the creation of spontaneous camps for displaced people, for instance in Bourdalah.¹⁵⁵

The EUTF has contracted €40.3M in Cameroon, an amount which reached its peak in 2019. The EUTF mainly focuses on resilience in the country through the Résilience Septentrion (CM-01) programme¹⁵⁶ which has a budget of €20M, or 50% of the country's total funding, and targets the health, nutrition and food security of the most vulnerable people in the north of the country. The EUTF also aims to strengthen economic opportunities and income-generating activities in the north, with €17M, or 42% of the funds dedicated to the country. Finally, the €3.3M EU-IOM JI (CM-04)¹⁵⁷ aims to support Cameroon's national authorities on migration management, with a focus on the return and reintegration of Cameroonian migrants, as well as awareness raising around migration.

¹⁴⁷ Aljazeera, 'Cameroon holds first peace talks with main separatist group', July 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁴⁸ Jeune Afrique, 'Cameroun anglophone : les conséquences de quatre ans de conflit', February 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁴⁹ OCHA, 'Cameroun : Extrême-Nord, Rapport de situation'. December 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁵⁰ OCHA, 'Cameroon Humanitarian Bulletin', November 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁵¹ Ibid.

¹⁵² UNHCR, 'Cameroon, location of persons of concern', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁵³ UNHCR, 'Cameroun : statistiques des personnes relevant de la compétence du HCR', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

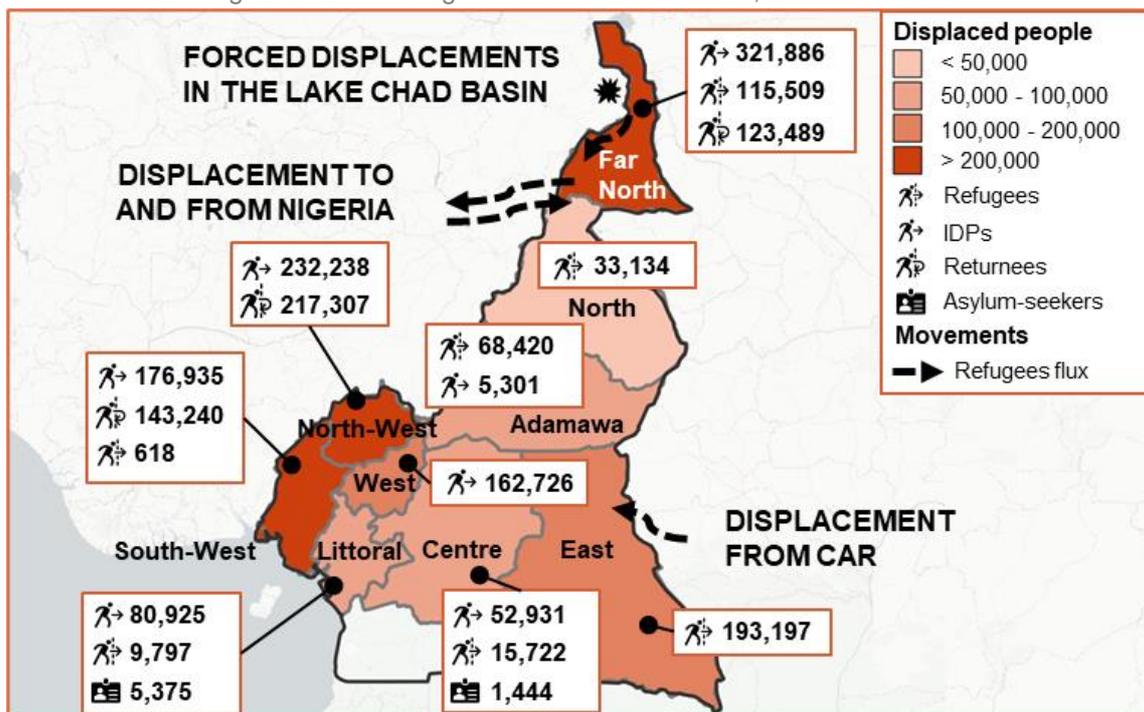
¹⁵⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵⁵ OCHA, 'Cameroun : Extrême-Nord, Rapport de situation No. 5, décembre 2020'. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁵⁶ *Programme de réponse à l'impact des mouvements de populations internes et externes dans les régions du septentrion du Cameroun.*

¹⁵⁷ Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Cameroun.

Figure 26: Mixed migration flows in Cameroon, December 2020



Supporting the development of IGAs and the strengthening of MSMEs

In 2020, the COVID-19-induced economic crisis, amplified by a fall in oil prices,¹⁵⁸ precipitated a 2.8% yearly GDP contraction¹⁵⁹ and destroyed many jobs. Beyond official figures, the crisis weakened informal sector workers, who account for over 90% of Cameroon's labour force.¹⁶⁰ In the north of the country, the crisis found an already extremely vulnerable situation, where insecurity has affected all sectors of the economy, from agriculture and livestock to hospitality, tourism, trade and transport.¹⁶¹

EUTF-funded programmes implemented several activities to encourage the economic stabilisation and recovery of Cameroon's northern regions. First, they supported IGAs as a quick form of economic relief for vulnerable people. In 2020 in Cameroon, 15,537 people were assisted to develop IGAs (indicator 1.3), including 7,411 women and 4,619 men.¹⁶² This represents twice the number supported in 2019, with contributions only from Résilience Septentrion (CM-01)¹⁶³ and RESILAC (REG-05)¹⁶⁴ since the PARSE (CM-02)¹⁶⁵ and HIMO (CM-03)¹⁶⁶ programmes both came to an end before or in early 2020, and thus did not contribute results in 2020. 87% of the beneficiaries were located in Far North – Cameroon's poorest region –,¹⁶⁷ and 13% in North. In line with the importance of subsistence agriculture in these two regions, most IGAs supported dealt with agriculture, livestock, fish farming, and related activities linked to promising value chains (e.g. rice, maize, sorghum,

¹⁵⁸ ILO, 'Cameroon - Rapid evaluation of the impact of COVID-19 on employment and the labour market in Cameroon', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁵⁹ IMF, 'Cameroon', accessed April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁶⁰ ILO, 'Cameroon - Rapid evaluation of the impact of COVID-19 on employment and the labour market in Cameroon', Op. Cit.

¹⁶¹ MPRA, 'Covid-19 in Cameroon: What effect on economy?', July 2020. Retrieved [here](#)

¹⁶² Gender for the remaining 3,507 beneficiaries was unspecified.

¹⁶³ Programme de réponse à l'impact des mouvements de populations internes et externes dans les régions du septentrion du Cameroun.

¹⁶⁴ Soutien aux populations du Bassin du Lac Tchad.

¹⁶⁵ Projet de Promotion de l'Emploi et Renforcement de la Résilience au Nord Cameroun (Extrême-Nord, Nord et Adamaoua).

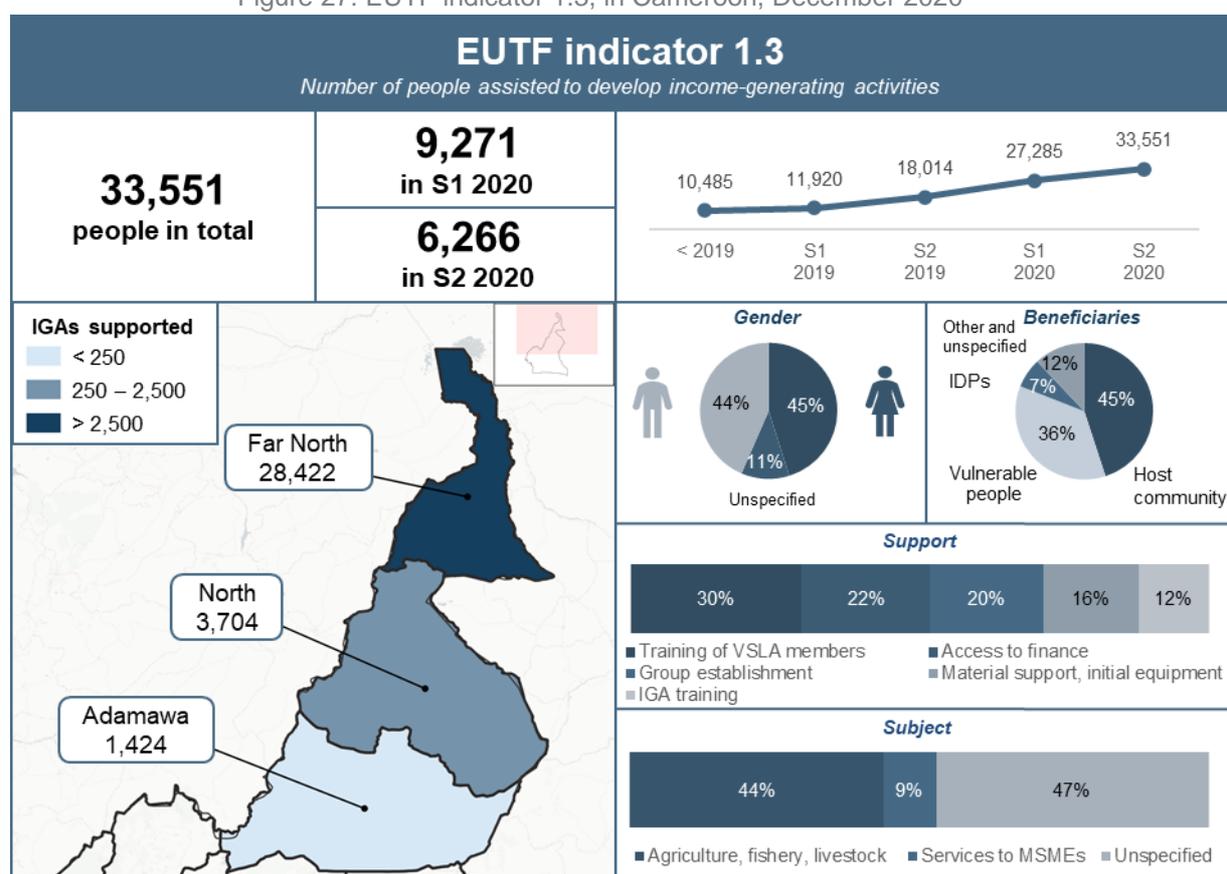
¹⁶⁶ Projet d'investissement en appui au développement économique local dans l'Extrême Nord, favorisant l'emploi et l'insertion des jeunes (approche HIMO).

¹⁶⁷ World Bank, 'Lifting Cameroon's Most Vulnerable Out of Poverty: Building Resilience and Fostering Local Governance to Address the Root Causes of Fragility and Conflict in Northern Regions of Cameroon', November 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

millet, groundnuts, onions and potatoes) identified by a specialised consultancy¹⁶⁸ at the beginning of the programme.¹⁶⁹

EUTF-funded programmes offered different types of activities to support IGAs, including trainings to agricultural VSLA members (2,845 people supported in 2020), trainings and access to water ponds in the sector of fish farming (1,962), technical supervision of farmers in farmer field schools (662), trainings on promising agricultural value chains from production to commercialisation (406), and trainings to agricultural cooperatives' members (71).¹⁷⁰

Figure 27: EUTF indicator 1.3, in Cameroon, December 2020¹⁷¹



EUTF-funded programmes also endeavoured to support MSMEs and semi-formal employment to create conditions for longer-term economic recovery. In 2020, 182 MSMEs were created or supported (indicator 1.2), representing 11% of the total achieved since the EUTF's inception. Three programmes contributed to these results, including two regional ones: ARCHIPELAGO (REG-15, 83 MSMEs created or supported in 2020)¹⁷², RESILAC (REG-05, 70),¹⁷³ and Résilience Septentrion (CM-01, 29). In 2020, 71% of the MSMEs supported operated in the sectors of agriculture, fish farming, fishery, and livestock production or processing, while 3% were micro-insurance funds aiming to manage and repair hydraulic infrastructures.¹⁷⁴ ARCHIPELAGO supported 82 MSMEs in the agrobusiness sector in the Adamawa region, which has major agricultural potential, in order to ensure a more productive form of agriculture. The programme also supported one business membership organisation

¹⁶⁸ TERO, specialised among others in agriculture and agribusinesses.

¹⁶⁹ RESILIAN, 'Rapport programmatique de l'année 2', October 2019.

¹⁷⁰ For the remaining 9,591 people supported to develop IGAs in 2020, no additional information was available regarding the type of IGA and the type of support provided, although the majority dealt with livelihood and agricultural activities.

¹⁷¹ The map colour code presents data for the programmes which have been able to disaggregate data at the first administrative level. Exclusion: 1.

¹⁷² ARCHIPELAGO: an African-European TVET initiative.

¹⁷³ Soutien aux populations du Bassin du Lac Tchad.

¹⁷⁴ The remaining sectors of MSMEs supported were unspecified.

in the Centre region to enhance dialogue between stakeholders from the private and public sectors, link up talent and companies, and share best practices. RESILAC supported 24 production and transformation units in the field of agriculture through access to finance. Résilience Septentrion supported 23 professional agricultural cooperatives, mostly through equipment transfers.

Enhancing nutrition and strengthening food security

Over 2020, the food security situation in Cameroon significantly deteriorated, due to the protracted crises, violence, and the COVID-19-induced economic crisis. In April 2020 already, 2.6 million people were facing Crisis or worse (phase 3 to 5) levels of acute food insecurity – a surge of nearly 1.7 million people compared to the same period in 2019.¹⁷⁵ The figure further increased to 2.7 million over October-December 2020, with most food insecure people located in the Far North, North-West, Littoral, South-West and Adamawa regions.¹⁷⁶ Between March and September 2020, seven households out of ten saw their income shrink by at least 25%, putting additional stress on family budgets and the purchasing of food.¹⁷⁷ Beyond food security, malnutrition remained a significant issue. In September 2020, 32% of households in the country based their alimentation on less than four groups of food products. In Far North, this rate reached 39%, causing several types of dietary deficiencies, especially among children.¹⁷⁸

The EUTF-funded Résilience Septentrion (CM-01) and RESILAC (REG-05) programmes delivered food security-related assistance to 12,139 people in 2020 (indicator 2.4), a 16% increase compared to the total at the end of 2019 but only 29% of what had been delivered in 2019 itself, largely due to Résilience Septentrion's two projects – PRESEC (CM-01-02)¹⁷⁹ and RESILIAN (CM-01-01)¹⁸⁰ – coming to an end in August and December and 2020 respectively.¹⁸¹ The different types of supports provided highlighted the multi-pronged approach adopted by the programme to address the multiple causes of the food security crisis and strengthen the overall food resilience of the local populations. The RESILIAN project focused on food production: in 2020, it supported beneficiaries through agricultural inputs and seeds (5,682), land rehabilitation (3,150), tool kits (498), and cattle distribution and support to livestock reconstitution (258). RESILIAN distributed cattle to compensate for widespread cattle theft by NSAGs and bandits. PRESEC developed irrigated perimeters and other hydro-agricultural structures (622 beneficiaries), distributed cattle (100 households representing around 600 beneficiaries), and trained farmers on technical crop management¹⁸² (381 beneficiaries). Meanwhile, RESILAC facilitated access to land for 158 households and 948 beneficiaries. Through its food security activities, the Résilience Septentrion programme rehabilitated 767 hectares of agricultural and pastoral land in 2020 (indicator 2.6).

In 2020, 21,141 persons benefitted from nutrition assistance (indicator 2.3), all through Résilience Septentrion. Beneficiaries were all reached in three districts of the Far North region with high rates of malnutrition: Diamaré, Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga. They included children under five screened and treated against malnutrition (15,966 children under five in 2020), adult women sensitised on nutritional best practices (3,158 women in 2020), and children over five treated against malnutrition (2,017 in 2020) (see focus box below).

¹⁷⁵ USAID, 'Food assistance fact sheet – Cameroon', based on the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis, April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁷⁶ République du Cameroun, MINADER, WFP, FAO, PU, ACF/SI, 'Enquête Nationale sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle (ENSAN), Avril 2021 – Données de septembre 2020'. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁷⁷ Ibid.

¹⁷⁸ Ibid.

¹⁷⁹ Projet de renforcement de la résilience des populations des régions septentrionales du Cameroun (PRESEC).

¹⁸⁰ Redressement Economique et Social Inclusif et de Lutte contre l'Insécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle des Territoires du Nord Cameroun (RESILIAN).

¹⁸¹ Although RESILIAN officially ended in December 2020 after a no-cost extension was signed, most of its activities were finished by the summer 2020.

¹⁸² Trainings on technical crop management included sowing, treatment and maintenance of crops, respecting the crop calendar, etc.

WASH: By December 2020, the project had enhanced access to water services for 60,000 people.¹⁸⁶ The programme surpassed by 22% its initial target of 129 water points built and rehabilitated,¹⁸⁷ thanks to the absence of major supply issues. Strong ownership and interest from communal authorities were also reported. Among the positive outcome effects, the project reported an increase in access to borehole water (from 64% to 69%),¹⁸⁸ a decrease in the distance to the well with 12% of households travelling more than 500m compared to 22% previously, an increase in hand-washing practices after using toilets (49% to 72%), or a better knowledge of water treatment practices.

Best practices

- RESILIANANT supported water funds and trained craftsmen to repair faulty pumps and mitigate infrastructure breakdowns. Out of the 12 communes equipped with water points, seven had a functional water fund. 25 craftsmen were trained by the project to repair the pumps – although slightly below the initial target of 28.¹⁸⁹
- Accurate diagnoses of water access at the communal level before the construction phase.

Challenge

- Numerous breakdowns of pumps were observed, mostly due to the quality of the installation, and overuse of water points.¹⁹⁰

Health and nutrition: The project contributed to enhancing access to health services, with 50 health centres supported in their activities related to health and nutrition, well above the initial target of 29. Outcome objectives set in terms of severe acute malnutrition care, consultations for children under five, pre-natal consultations and assistance during childbirths were all reached. Only the vaccination component came slightly below the expected results.

Best practices

- Partnerships with local authorities.
- Sustainability: pre-natal consultations and childbirth assistance in health facilities maintained high levels of activities after the project ceased to provide support.¹⁹¹

Challenge

- Sustainability: consultations to children under five or severe acute malnutrition treatments fell at the end of the implementation of this project's components.

Food security: the project improved access to land by providing access to 591 ha for 3,229 people.¹⁹² RESILIANANT also distributed animals to 725 households (mostly goats) for livestock reconstitution purposes.¹⁹³ The distribution of animals was crucial: more than 1,900 goats had been born from the first donations, and a second generation of goats was born at the end of the project, enhancing the longer-term food security of the beneficiaries.¹⁹⁴

Strengthening migration management and supporting the return and reintegration of migrants

Cameroon is both a country of origin and destination for migrants. Its net migration rate was balanced for the 2015-2020 period, at -0.2%, and is projected to remain unchanged for 2020-2025.¹⁹⁵ While Cameroon is not among the main countries of origins of migrants in West and Central Africa, brain drain and migration of workers to wealthier countries (EU, USA, Canada)¹⁹⁶ or other West African

¹⁸⁶ The project had rehabilitated 128 water points and built 30 new ones. The majority of these boreholes were equipped with India Mark (IM) pumps, and a smaller proportion with Vergnet. Paul Cottavoz, 'Rapport d'évaluation finale – projet RESILIANANT', 2021.

¹⁸⁷ 'Avenant signé ACF, UE', June 2020.

¹⁸⁸ The relatively small increase is linked to the fact that the project essentially carried out rehabilitations or built boreholes in villages that needed a second one.

¹⁸⁹ Paul Cottavoz, 'Rapport d'évaluation finale – projet RESILIANANT', 2021.

¹⁹⁰ The project reported an average of 56 households per water point, twice as many as the standard of 25 households using it.

¹⁹¹ Paul Cottavoz. Op. Cit.

¹⁹² Among whom 23% were IDPs and 77% hosts; 42% were women and 58% men.

¹⁹³ Coming slightly below the initial target of 750 households.

¹⁹⁴ Paul Cottavoz. Op. Cit.

¹⁹⁵ UN, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 'World Population Prospects', query accessed April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

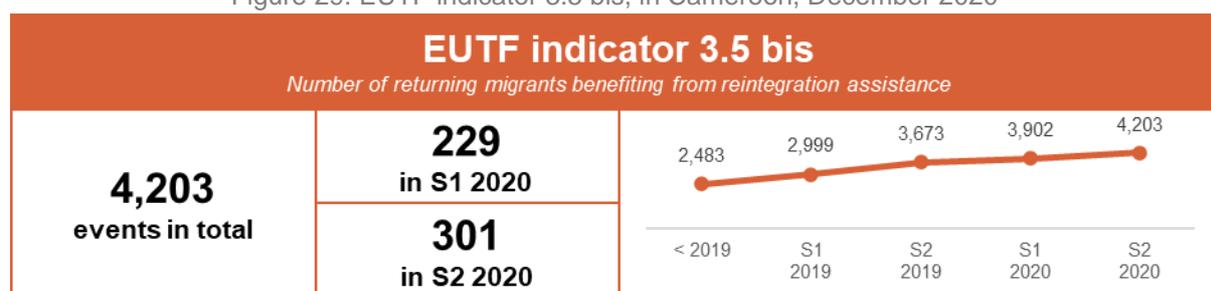
¹⁹⁶ MINEPAT, 'Cameroun Vision 2035', 2009. Retrieved [here](#).

countries fuels labour emigration. The number of irregular arrivals of Cameroonian migrants to European shores peaked in 2016, with 4,417 arrivals, decreasing to 2,354 in 2019.¹⁹⁷ Thousands of Cameroonian migrants live in other West African countries, working or in transit, some exposed to vulnerabilities such as debt.¹⁹⁸ At the same time, the country is home to many West and Central African migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, including refugees from CAR or Nigeria.¹⁹⁹ Finally, in the last decade, violence linked to Boko Haram or to the political conflict in Anglophone regions have forced many Cameroonians into displacement, mostly internal (1,032,942 IDPs in the country in December 2020).

The EU-IOM JI (CM-04)²⁰⁰ supported 575 returnees with post-arrival assistance in 2020 (indicator 3.5), bringing the total to 4,414 people supported by December 2020. The total achieved in 2020 was about half that of 2019, mostly due to COVID-19 and bordure closures.

In parallel, in 2020, 530 returning migrants were provided with reintegration assistance (indicator 3.5 bis), bringing the total to 4,203 people supported by December 2020. Depending on the needs identified during their vulnerability assessment, returnees can potentially receive several targeted types of assistance: housing, food, schooling assistance for children, or psychosocial support. Short TVET trainings (lasting from two weeks to three months) were implemented in collaboration with national structures. These professional trainings, which started late in the implementation of the Joint Initiative, mainly dealt with agriculture or livestock.

Figure 29: EUTF indicator 3.5 bis, in Cameroon, December 2020



¹⁹⁷ Frontex, 'Migratory map', accessed April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁹⁸ Samuel Hall, 'Cartographie et profil socioéconomique des communautés de retour au Cameroun', 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁹⁹ UNHCR, 'Cameroon', accessed April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁰⁰ Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Cameroun.

6.2.2. CAMEROUN AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 7: EUTF common output indicators for Cameroon, December 2020

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	2,600	8,196	0	0	10,796
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	858	583	83	99	1,623
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	10,485	7,529	9,271	6,266	33,551
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET)...	9,438	8,080	950	804	19,272
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed,...	5	10	15	11	41
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	2	0	0	2
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	163	538	111	48	860
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	107,892	71,691	31,097	77	210,757
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	83,120	105,149	21,141	0	209,410
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	33,366	42,164	9,049	3,090	87,669
2.5 Number of insitutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	141	65	4	0	210
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable...	98	3,056	601	166	3,920
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience...	115,042	324,059	146,606	105,216	690,923
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers trained...	616	9,145	3,910	471	14,142
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	22,800	155,419	78,705	3,000	259,924
3.3 Number of potential migrants, reached by information campaigns...	6,489	6,423	12,953	34,697	60,562
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	0	85	0	0	85
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	2,621	1,218	367	208	4,414
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	2,483	1,190	229	301	4,203
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	0	36	0	0	36
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	52	0	0	52
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	1	40	27	7	75
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	33	125	242	98	498
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	0	322	239	260	821
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention...	45,359	14,778	80	1,274	61,491
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed...	19	126	42	0	187
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed...	11	7	27	2	46
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up...	10	4	22	34	70
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	25	25	14	17	81

6.2.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN CAMEROUN

Table 8: EUTF projects, Cameroon, April 2021²⁰¹

Programme	Project code	Project	Lead IP	Budget
Programme de réponse à l'impact des mouvements de populations internes et externes dans les régions du septentrion du Cameroun (Résilience Septentrion)	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-01-01	Programme de Redressement Économique et Social Inclusif et de Lutte contre l'Insécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle des Territoires du nord Cameroun (RESILIENT)	ACF	€13,000,000 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-01-02	Projet de renforcement de la résilience des populations des régions septentrionales du Cameroun (PRESEC)	SNV	€7,000,000 (Completed)
Projet de Promotion de l'Emploi et Renforcement de la Résilience au Nord Cameroun (Extrême-Nord, Nord et Adamaoua) (PARSE)	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-02-01	Projet d'Appui à la Résilience Socio-Économique des Jeunes Vulnérables (Extrême-Nord, Nord et Adamaoua) (PARSE)	GIZ	€7,000,000 (Completed)
Projet d'investissement en appui au développement économique local dans l'Extrême Nord, favorisant l'emploi et l'insertion des jeunes (HIMO)	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-03-01	Projet d'investissement en appui au développement économique local dans l'Extrême-Nord, favorisant l'emploi et l'insertion des jeunes (approche HIMO)	AFD	€10,000,000 (Completed)
Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Cameroun (EU-IOM JI)	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-04-01	IOM - Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Cameroun (EU-IOM JI)	IOM	€3,300,000

²⁰¹ In this table, projects appear in grey when they are completed and in yellow when they are in inception.

6.2.4. PROJECTS COMPLETED IN S2 2020

Figure 30: RESILIAN (CM-01-01)

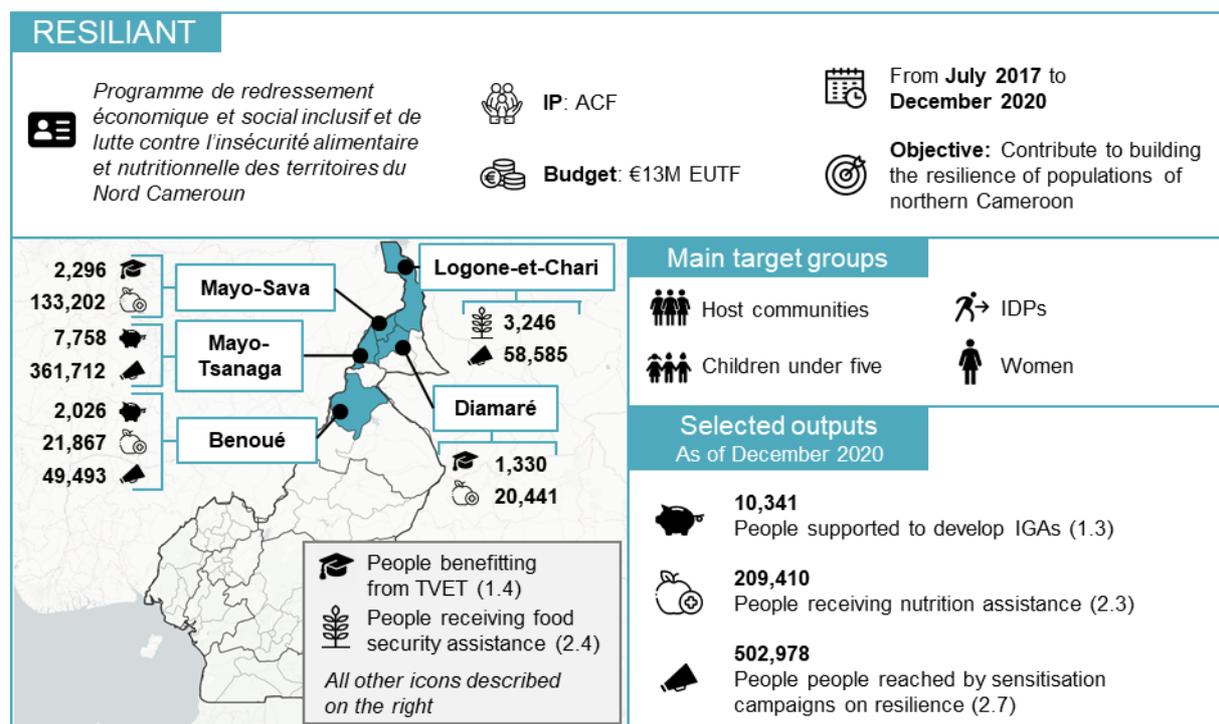
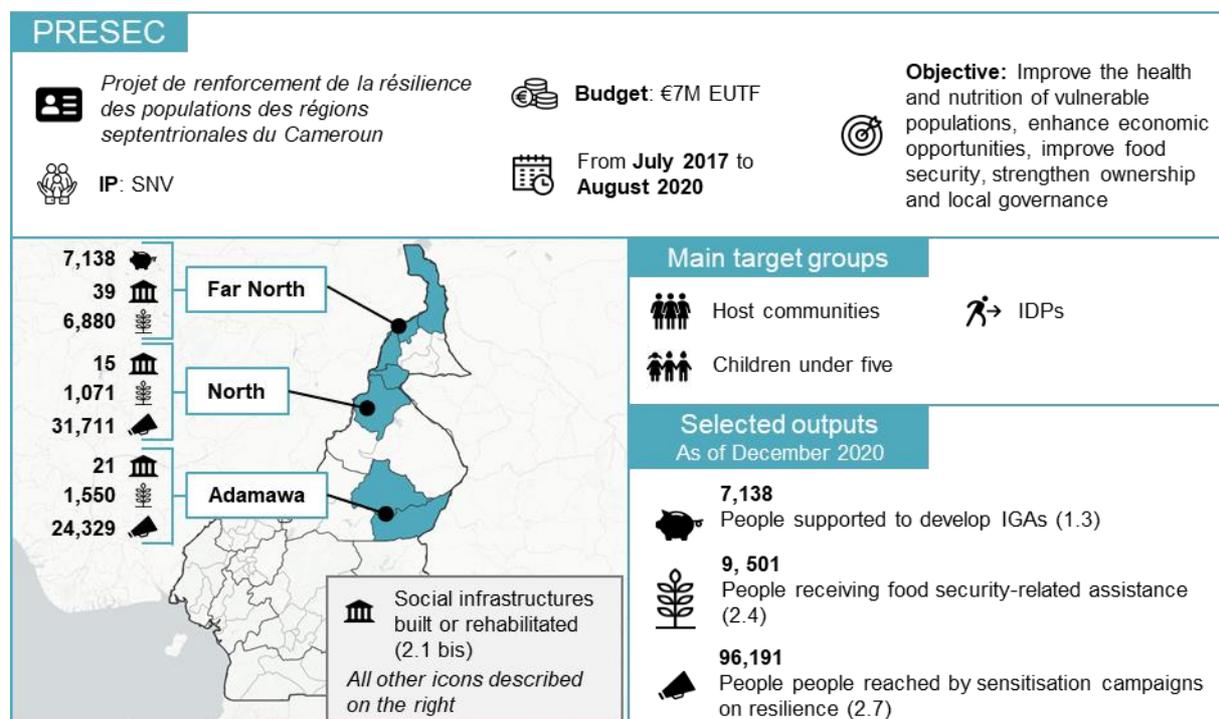
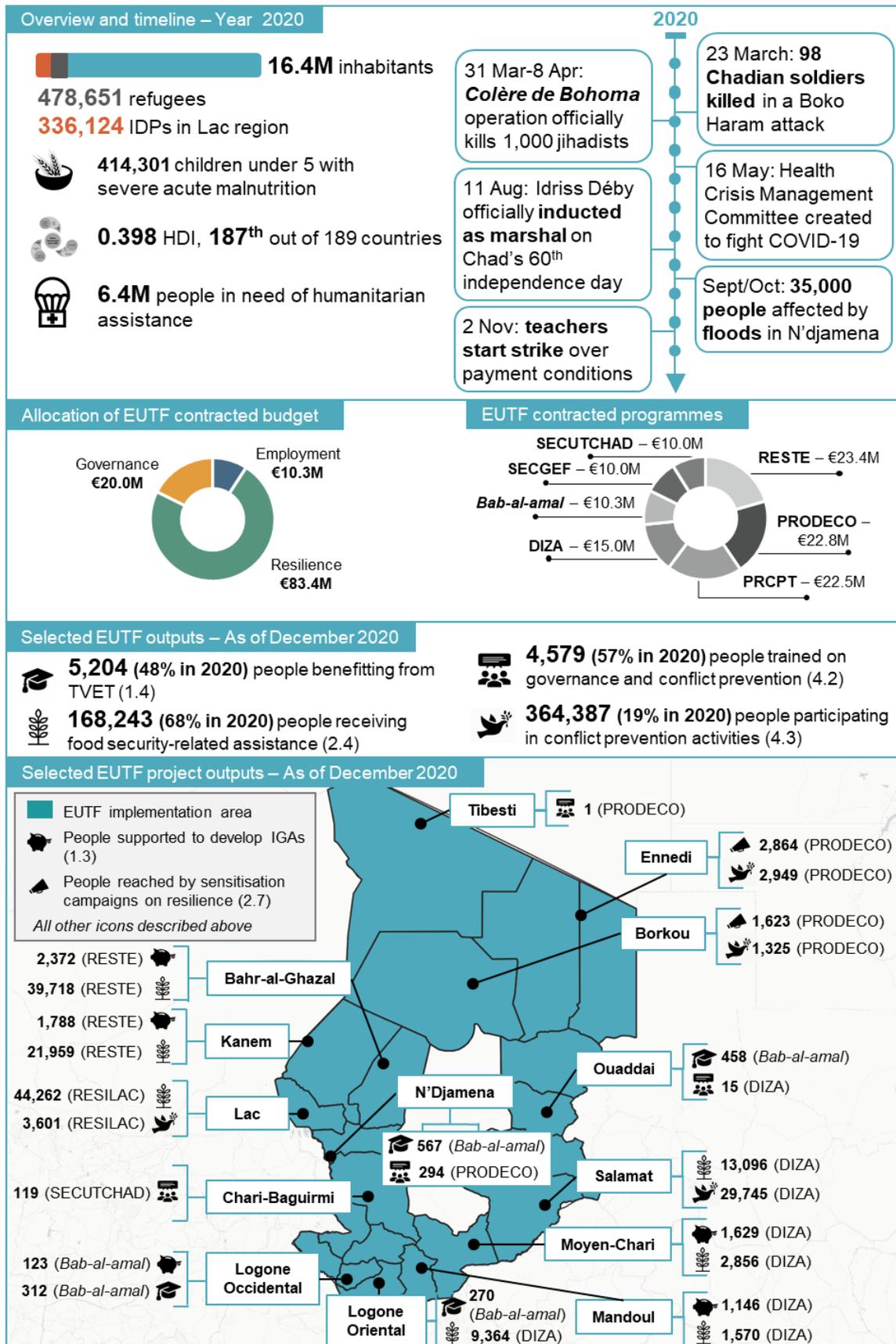


Figure 31: PRESEC (CM-01-02)



6.3. CHAD

Figure 32: Chad – Key facts and figures dashboard, December 2020



6.3.1. CHAD AND THE EUTF IN 2020

In 2020, Chad was shaken by violence from rebel and terrorist groups, economic downturns, and natural hazards. On 23 March, a Boko Haram attack killed 98 Chadian soldiers in Bohoma. It was followed by a series of attacks on fishermen during the spring of 2020.²⁰² Due to the sanitary crisis and related mobility restrictions, the economy further deteriorated over the course of 2020. The government declared a lockdown on 24 March, which affected many sectors of the Chadian economy, especially trade, retail, and non-food shops such as hardware or textile.²⁰³ The bases of the Chadian economy remained frail, with insufficient investments in key sectors such as infrastructure, education, or health,²⁰⁴ dwindling public finances, and a projected fall in oil revenues due to plummeting oil prices.²⁰⁵

Chad suffered from record rainfalls during the rainy season, resulting in floods in 20 of its 23 provinces, especially in the centre, east and south, which affected 64,670 households.²⁰⁶ On 29 October 2020, a dike rupture in N'Djamena caused serious material damage and left 3,000 people without homes or shelters, adding to the 32,000 people already affected by floods in August and September in the capital.²⁰⁷ Floods also destroyed hundreds of thousands of hectares of cultivated land and decimated livestock, further aggravating an already severe food security situation.²⁰⁸

Overall, the living conditions of the population deteriorated in 2020, due to chronic insecurity, extreme weather, and the worsening economic situation. By December 2020, 6.4 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance in Chad,²⁰⁹ a significant surge from the 5.3 million people in need in June 2020.^{210,211} Forced displacements also increased, mostly due to insecurity in the Lake Chad region, and influxes of refugees and returnees from neighbouring countries.^{212,213} By the end of 2020, the country hosted 919,112 displaced people – compared to 739,364 in December 2019.²¹⁴ This includes 478,651 refugees, 336,124 IDPs (+13% compared to 30 June 2020), 69,343 Chadian returnees from CAR, 30,422 Chadian IDP returnees in the Lac region, and 4,572 asylum seekers.²¹⁵ Refugees and asylum-seekers were mostly present along the eastern (Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, Sila) and southern (Logone Oriental) borders.²¹⁶

The EUTF has committed €113.7M in Chad. First, it clearly focuses on resilience, with €83.4M, or 73% of the EUTF's total funds contracted in the country. Among its resilience-related objectives, the Trust Fund aims to increase access to basic services, through the construction and rehabilitation of social infrastructures, legal documentation and cash transfers. It also seeks to deliver nutrition and food security-related assistance, and to conduct sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices dealing with the sustainable management of basic infrastructures, nutrition and food security. Second, the EUTF aims to improve governance and provide capacity building to Chadian national institutions – including the military – and local administrative structures. Governance accounts for €20.0M of the funds committed by the Trust Fund in Chad. Finally, the EUTF aims to enhance job creation and economic opportunities, mainly through the Bab-al-amal programme (TD-03),²¹⁷ which accounts for €10.3M, or 9% of the funds contracted in Chad.

²⁰² RFI, 'Le Tchad endeuilé par la mort de 98 soldats dans une attaque de Boko Haram', 25 March 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁰³ Chad, UN Chad, World Bank, 'Etude d'impact socio-économique de la COVID-19 au Tchad', June 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁰⁴ World Bank, 'Chad overview', July 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁰⁵ Chad, UN Chad, World Bank, Op. Cit.

²⁰⁶ OCHA, 'Tchad, rapport de situation', 6 November 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁰⁷ Ibid.

²⁰⁸ Ibid.

²⁰⁹ OCHA, 'Rapport de situation, Tchad', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

²¹⁰ OCHA, 'Chad situation report', June 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

²¹¹ OCHA, 'UNICEF Chad Humanitarian Situation Report, 1 November to 31 December 2019'. Retrieved [here](#).

²¹² UNCHR, 'Personnes relevant de la compétence du HCR au Tchad', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

²¹³ UNHCR, 'Personnes relevant de la compétence du HCR', Chad, June 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

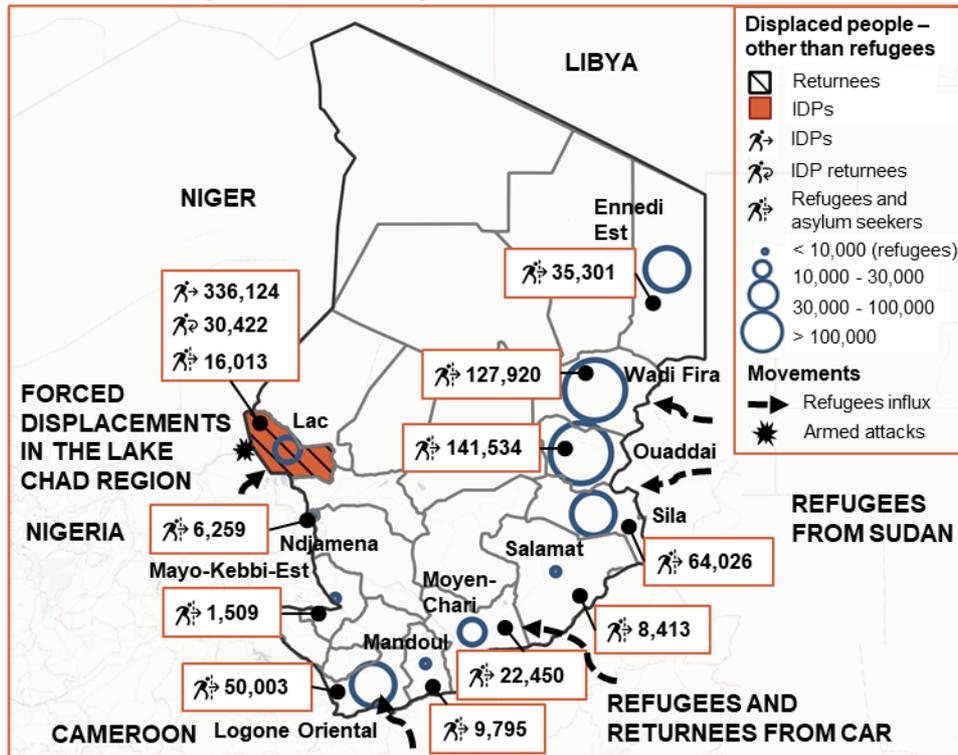
²¹⁴ UNHCR, 'Personnes relevant de la compétence du HCR', Chad, December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

²¹⁵ UNCHR, 'Personnes relevant de la compétence du HCR au Tchad', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

²¹⁶ Ibid.

²¹⁷ *Projet de soutien à l'insertion socio-professionnelle des jeunes tchadiens en situation de vulnérabilité.*

Figure 33: Mixed migration in Chad, December 2020



Improving access to basic services and building the resilience of the local populations

Access to basic services remains particularly low in Chad, despite being a priority for both the Chadian government and international donors.²¹⁸ Only 12% of the Chadian population had access to electricity in 2018.²¹⁹ Gross secondary school enrolment was at 21% in 2019,²²⁰ with notable differences across regions.²²¹ Only 39% of the population had access to at least basic drinking water services in 2017,²²² and 8% to basic sanitation services,²²³ causing over 17,000 yearly deaths from diarrhoea.²²⁴ In the Lake Chad region and in the East, protracted crises, insecurity and forced displacements continue to undermine access to basic services, as displacement-affected communities usually have even lower rates of access to basic services after they move.^{225,226}

EUTF-funded programmes directly aim to increase access to basic services and build the resilience of the Chadian population. They target Chad's poorest conflict-ridden regions with high levels of forced displacements – such as the Lac region –, and aim to enhance access to basic services for vulnerable people. In 2020, four programmes built or rehabilitated 298 social infrastructures (indicator 2.1 bis), 13% more than in 2019. RESTE (TD-01) was responsible for 278 infrastructures in 2020²²⁷ and DIZA (TD-07) reported 12 infrastructures.^{228,229} 89% of the infrastructures built or

²¹⁸ Chadian Republic, 'Vision 2030 – le Tchad que nous voulons', fourth axis, July 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

²¹⁹ World Bank, World Bank Data. Retrieved [here](#).

²²⁰ World Bank, World Bank Data. Retrieved [here](#).

²²¹ Carol Watson, Emmanuel Dnalbaye, Blandine Nan-guer, consultants for the World Bank, 'Refugees and host communities in Chad: dynamic of economic and social inclusion', 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

²²² World Bank, World Bank Data. Retrieved [here](#).

²²³ World Bank, World Bank Data. Retrieved [here](#).

²²⁴ SDC, 'Water is a huge paradox in Chad', 2016. Retrieved [here](#).

²²⁵ Carol Watson, Emmanuel Dnalbaye, Blandine Nan-guer, consultants for the World Bank, 'Refugees and host communities in Chad: dynamic of economic and social inclusion', 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

²²⁶ OCHA, 'Breaking the Impasse: Reducing Protracted Internal Displacement as a Collective Outcome', 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

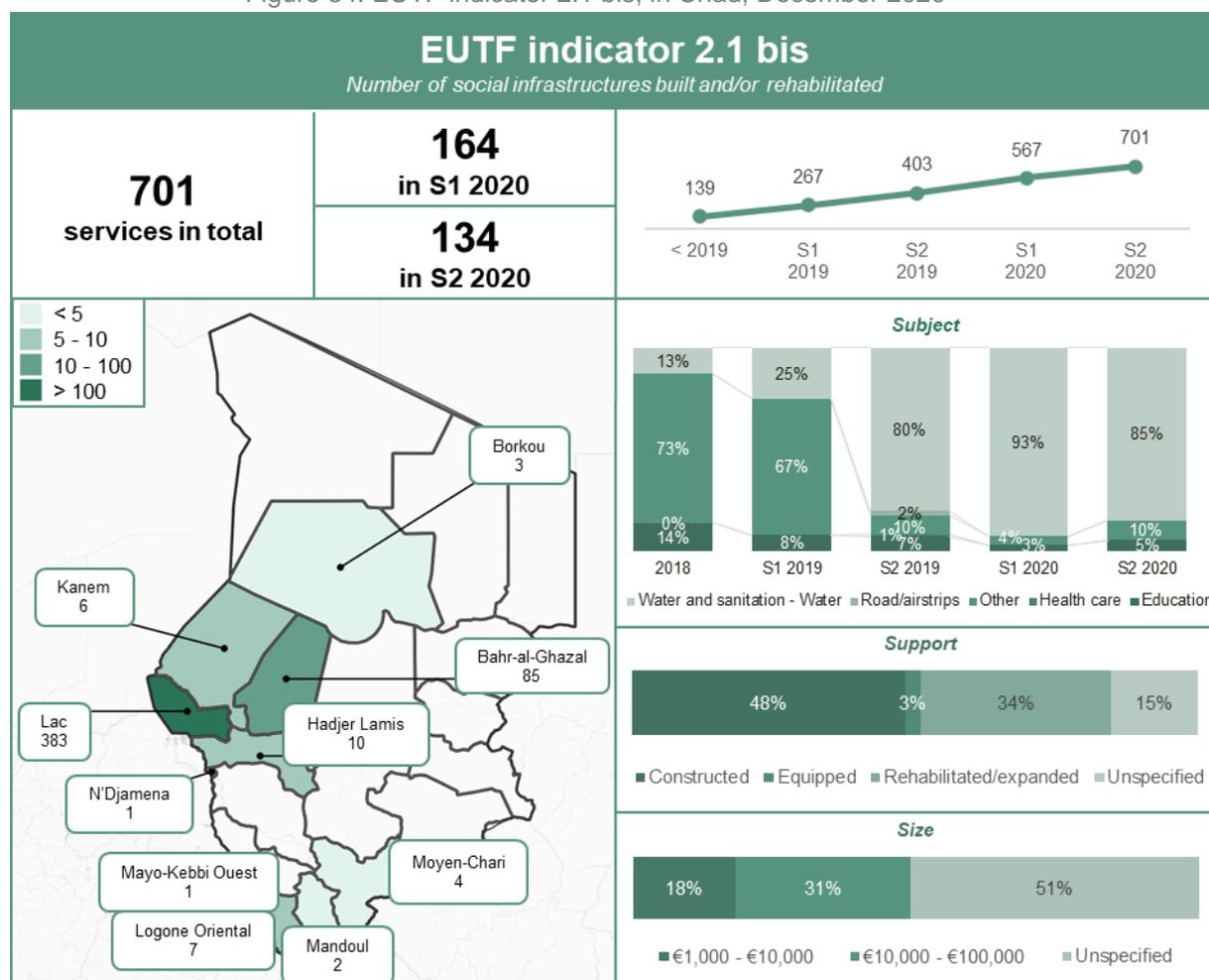
²²⁷ Résilience et Emploi au lac Tchad (RESTE).

²²⁸ Programme de développement inclusif dans les zones d'accueil (DIZA).

²²⁹ The other two programmes contributing to the construction and rehabilitation of social infrastructures were RESILAC (REG-05, Soutien aux populations du Bassin du Lac Tchad, seven infrastructures in 2020), and PRCPT (TD-02, Projet de Renforcement de la Résilience et de la Cohabitation Pacifique au Tchad, one infrastructure in 2020).

rehabilitated in 2020 dealt with water (265). In addition, 12 education facilities (4% of the total in 2020) were rehabilitated or expanded, and 20 agricultural infrastructures, including wadis,²³⁰ dunes and canals. The Lac region accounted for most (81%) of the yearly results.²³¹

Figure 34: EUTF indicator 2.1 bis, in Chad, December 2020²³²



The methods used to build social infrastructure varied greatly from one programme to the other. On one hand, RESTE contracted private sector enterprises to perform technical hydraulic works (mostly drills and boreholes). On the other end, the DIZA or PRCPT programmes used labour-intensive works and local workforce to build, rehabilitate and manage more basic collective infrastructures, thus linking infrastructure construction to job creation, resilience, ownership of the infrastructures, and other socioeconomic objectives.²³³ For instance, PRCPT used local workforce to work on agricultural, education and health and sanitation infrastructures (classroom modules, community shops, large wells, etc.). The programme involved local governance structures in the repairs and sustainable management of the infrastructures: for famers' small-scale equipment, for example, monthly contributions were set

²³⁰ In this context, a wadi, or ouadi in French, is an inter-dune depression, characterised by silty-clay soils with variable salinity, and the presence of a shallow water table.

²³¹ At least five other regions benefitted from the construction or rehabilitation of social infrastructures: Bahr-al-Ghazal, Logone Oriental, Hadjer Lamis, Moyen Chari, and Mandoul. For one infrastructure built or rehabilitated in 2020, no geographical disaggregation at regional level was available.

²³² The map colour code presents data for the programmes which have been able to disaggregate data at the first administrative level. Exclusions: 199.

²³³ Which are mostly: enhancing the socioeconomic insertion of refugees and returnees within host communities for DIZA, and contributing to local development, job creation, and participatory local governance for the PRCPT.

up and paid into a fund to ensure the maintenance and repair of the equipment. PRCPT also established management committees to monitor the use of larger infrastructures.²³⁴

In addition, in 2020, 430 staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitted from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (indicator 2.8), representing 20% of the total since inception. PCRPT trained 221 people in 2020 on basic service delivery, including schoolteachers, community leaders, nurses as well as communal staff trained to implement the local development plans established by the programme. RESILAC trained 80 people on psychological first aid to address traumatism linked to Boko Haram's abuses and violence, which are rarely dealt with otherwise. RESTE trained village agents both on nutrition and the supervision of children under five (76 in 2020) and on repairing water infrastructures (49).

Combining capacity building of national security forces and local governance structures, in order to enhance governance in Chad

Multiple challenges associated with governance, the functioning of public institutions and security remained in Chad in 2020.²³⁵ Highly ethnicised institutions, the de facto exclusion of women from senior positions in government and local governance bodies, but also limited and poorly distributed financial resources as well as corruption impeded governmental institutions from implementing and steering national policies efficiently.²³⁶ At the local level, meagre to non-existent financial resources – state subsidies to communes have stopped –²³⁷ and overreliance on external assistance impeded the implementation of local development plans and the delivery of basic services.²³⁸ On the military side, the Chadian armed forces, despite their reputation for strong capabilities, were undermined by internal (ethnic) tensions, lack of discipline, and scandals linked to abuses on civilian populations.²³⁹

EUTF-funded programmes aim to build the capacities of governance stakeholders at the local, regional, and national levels. Support to Chadian governmental and local institutions and stakeholders essentially comes in two forms: on one hand, EUTF-funded programmes deliver capacity building to national security actors, while, on the other hand, they support local governance structures with peacebuilding, community mediation and socioeconomic development. Some programmes aim to create linkages between the two types of support.

In 2020, 2,519 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors were trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (indicator 4.2), representing 57% of the total since the start of EUTF-funded activities. In 2020, nine programmes contributed to training staff on governance, including RESILAC (REG-05, 1,624 staff trained in 2020, mostly civil society members and community leaders), DIZA (TD-07, 396 staff trained in 2020), and SECUTCHAD (TD-05,²⁴⁰ 232 security officials trained).²⁴¹ The different types of staff trained on governance reflected the EUTF's commitment to strengthen governance at all levels, including for local stakeholders. For instance, DIZA Est (TD-07-01) trained 396 community leaders on planning, budgeting and participatory management and SECUTCHAD trained 232 security staff (including seven women) – namely policemen, gendarmes, and GNNT²⁴² officers –, but also endeavoured to create linkages between security forces, regional (Lac) and local governance structures (see outcome analysis box below).

²³⁴ GIZ, 'PRCPT – ROM Report', 2018.

²³⁵ Events which occurred post-2020, such as the regime change, are not reflected in this section.

²³⁶ Freedom House, 'Freedom in the world 2020'. Retrieved [here](#).

²³⁷ PRCPT, 'ROM Report', 2018.

²³⁸ Ibid.

²³⁹ International Crisis Group, 'New challenges to Chad's army'. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁴⁰ Appui à la formation et à la sécurité publique au Tchad.

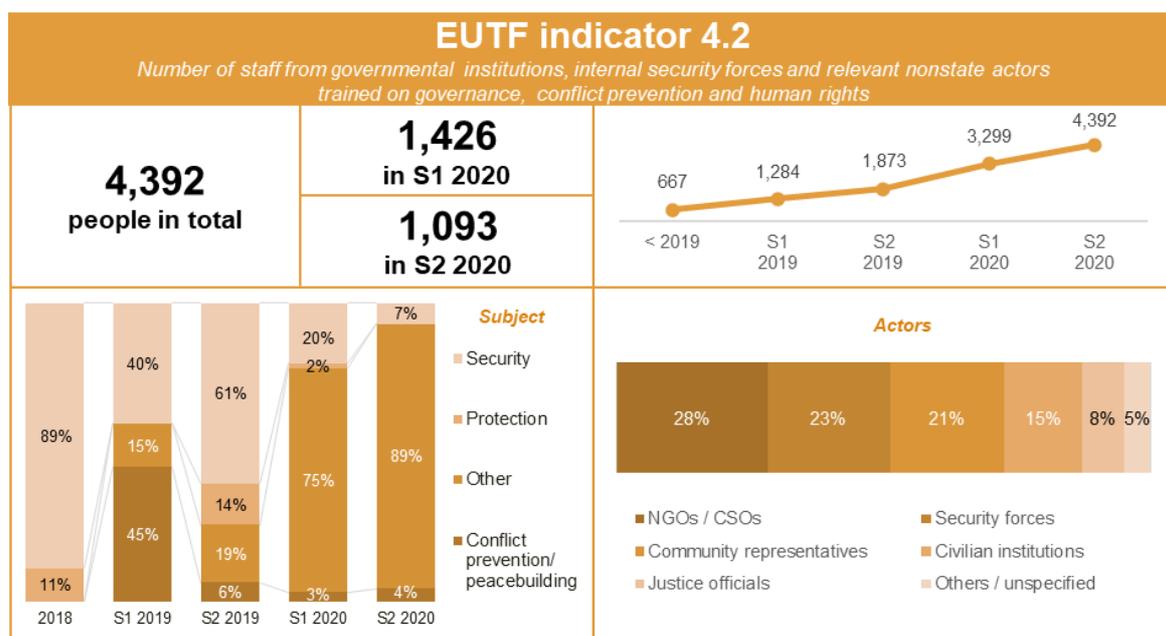
²⁴¹ Programmes *Groupes d'Action Rapides* – Surveillance et Intervention (GAR-SI) (REG-04, 129 security officials from mobile units trained), La Voix des Jeunes II (REG-19, 50 staffs trained in 2020), PDU (*Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du G5 Sahel*, REG-18, 45 staffs trained in 2020), PRODECO (TD-06, 28), PAGES II (REG-20, 10) and WAPIS (REG-03, 5) trained the remaining 138 staff on governance, conflict prevention and human rights.

²⁴² Garde Nationale et Nomade du Tchad in French, or National and Nomadic Guard of Chad.

Efforts to enhance governance at the local level also included peacebuilding and community-based mediation. In 2020 in Chad, 69,918 people participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities, representing 19% of the total achieved since inception. Through SECUTCHAD, 31,164 young people participated in cultural and sports events. The DIZA programme sensitised 604 persons on good governance, and organised inter-community dialogues in the Salamat region for 29,584 participants. Through the PDU programme, 110 people participated in dialogue activities, and 16 people in cross-border meetings in the Lac region.

Finally, as part of the EUTF's effort to strengthen governance, five strategies, laws, policies and plans were developed or supported in 2020 (indicator 4.6), representing 71% of the total since inception. The RESILAC programme (REG-05) helped pass four local agreements aiming to facilitate dialogue between local stakeholders, implement local development plans, and negotiate access to land and natural resources. Through the DIZA programme (TD-07), the UNHCR supported the adoption of the first-ever asylum law in the country in December 2020. This law aims to improve the protection environment for refugees, promote their empowerment, facilitate their socio-economic inclusion in host populations and reduce their risk of statelessness. It represents an important step especially regarding access to land, protection services, economic insertion of refugee populations. In addition to the asylum law, the UNHCR accompanied Chadian authorities in the delivery of legal documents and the reinforcement of civil registry processes. In 2020, 14,548 IDP or returnee children were delivered a birth certificate by UNHCR through the DIZA programme (indicator 2.2), enhancing the beneficiaries' chances of having access to social protection and economic opportunities.

Figure 35: EUTF indicator 4.2, in Chad, December 2020



Outcome analysis 3: SECUTCHAD (programme, TD-05) in Chad²⁴³



²⁴³ COGINA, 'Rapport d'évaluation finale du projet « Appui à la formation et à la sécurité publique au Tchad » (SECUTCHAD)', March 2020.



From **March 2017** to **June 2020**



IP: COGINTA



Objective: contribute to Chad's internal security by improving the provision of security and the relationship between the internal security forces and the population



Host communities

The SECUTCHAD programme aimed to train and build the capacities of Chadian security officials, enhance border management, and support the participation of local governance structures, citizens and civil society in peacebuilding.²⁴⁴ The programme was implemented by COGINTA in the regions of Chari-Baguirmi, Kanem, Lac, Mayo-Kebbi Est, Mayo-Kebbi Ouest, and N'Djamena. The main beneficiaries were the three Chadian interior security institutions: Gendarmerie, National Police, and GNNT.

A result-oriented monitoring (ROM) mission conducted at the end of 2019 and a final evaluation report published in September 2020 highlighted that SECUTCHAD had met most of its output targets, and that beneficiaries' ownership was reportedly strong. At the same time, the ROM stressed that the duration of the project was insufficient, and that a fourth year of implementation would have helped to maintain the programme's achievements in the long run.

Capacity-building of Chadian's internal security forces: At the end of the implementation period, SECUTCHAD had met its targets in evaluating and strengthening initial training modules for new recruits to Chadian security institutions and promoting ethical and behavioural change.

Best practice

- **Promoting ethical change:** The programme helped pass a common ethics charter for the three internal security institutions, as well as one specific to the GNNT. Ethical aspects were integrated in the institutions training modules, with the aim of promoting long term behavioural change.

Challenge

- **Managing transhumance flows and clarifying the mandates between institutions:** The drafting of the instruction setting out the GNNT's competences in the management of transhumance phenomena was not validated by the GNNT, which requested the creation of competences of a judicial nature to have the same prerogatives as the police or the gendarmerie.

Strengthening border management: SECUTCHAD also contributed to strengthening river and lake border management through capacity building, in terms of human resource management and infrastructure, by delivering equipped border posts and boats for river companies and individual and collective equipment, including boat brigades. In the areas covered by SECUTCHAD, more than 90% of the population were satisfied with the work of the internal security forces, especially on counter-terrorism in Lac Province.

Best practice

- **Building the capacities of border management stakeholders.** River and lake brigades were supported with material transfers (small equipment, boats, etc.) serving multiple purposes, beyond border management-centric objectives. For instance, the boats made available to the Gendarmerie were used to provide medical assistance to the populations.

Challenges

- **Insufficient duration of the project.** A fourth year of implementation would have been useful to repair the technical defects usually found after the commissioning and use of infrastructures and the transfer of equipment.
- **Delays in the construction of the border posts and the delivery of boats.** These delays entailed a three-month no-cost extension of the project.

Building the capacities of local security actors: SECUTCHAD built the capacities of local governance structures in the Lac region through a crisis management room at the governorate level, and the installation of fixed radios and antennas in all departmental capitals to enhance the territorial mesh and communication between security forces. Furthermore, SECUTCHAD, in coordination with the PAASIT²⁴⁵, supported the Local Committee for Security and Prevention of Delinquency in Bol, Lac, through operational and material support

²⁴⁴ Ibid.

²⁴⁵ Projet d'appui à l'amélioration de la sécurité intérieure au Tchad (PAASIT)

(support to the organisation of meetings, acquisition of two motorbikes, office furniture) and with three €14,000 grants to local NGOs.²⁴⁶

Best practices

- **Adapting to the regions' needs:** The development of the Provincial Security and Development Plan from April 2018 to June 2019 at the request of the Governorate of the Lac region was another crucial activity not planned in the logical framework but which demonstrated the project's adaptation capacities.
- **Working with local NGOs:** Three €14,000 grants were made to local NGOs, according to an identification of needs conducted with the Local Committee for Security and Prevention of Delinquency in Bol.

Challenge

- High exposure to exogenous security conditions and events.

Enhancing job creation and professional insertion

The economic crisis and the associated 0.9% GDP recession in 2020 further weakened an already extremely vulnerable economy and a fragile job market.²⁴⁷ All economic sectors were affected by the sanitary and mobility restrictions enforced to curb the spread of COVID-19.²⁴⁸ Formal economic opportunities remain very limited, and working conditions poor. In 2019, Chad had the second highest working poverty rate in the SLC region behind Mali, at 40% of its working population,²⁴⁹ perpetuating a livelihood-based economy, where Chadian workers are unable to save money and invest. Finally, the business environment remains dire: formal registration of private companies is not up to date, and restricted access to funding and corruption hinder private investment and initiatives.²⁵⁰

In an extremely fragile economic environment, EUTF-funded programmes implement a realistic and pragmatic response to address the lack of economic opportunities and to create jobs. The Trust Fund supports the creation of three main types of jobs: post-TVET job placements mostly in urban centres, auto-employment and entrepreneurship jobs in poorer rural areas that nonetheless have agricultural potential, and finally CFW and casual jobs linked to the construction or rehabilitation of basic infrastructure in Chad's poorest areas.

In 2020, EUTF-funded programmes created or supported 1,595 jobs in Chad (indicator 1.1), 27% of the total achieved since the EUTF's start. First, the Bab-al-amal programme (TD-03)²⁵¹ created or supported 621 regular wage employments by facilitating professional insertion through trainings and internships. Beneficiaries included 242 women and were mostly young adults²⁵² from Chad's six largest urban centres (Sarh, N'Djamena, Moundou, Abéché, Doba, and Bongor).²⁵³ Through the same programme, 746 people benefitted from technical TVET in 2020 (indicator 1.4), laying the foundation for beneficiaries' future professional insertion.

²⁴⁶ COGINTA, 'Rapport d'évaluation finale du projet « Appui à la formation et à la sécurité publique au Tchad (SECUTCHAD) », March 2020.

²⁴⁷ IMF, 'Chad', accessed April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁴⁸ AfDB, 'Chad – Chad Economic Outlook', 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁴⁹ ILO, ILO database, accessed April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

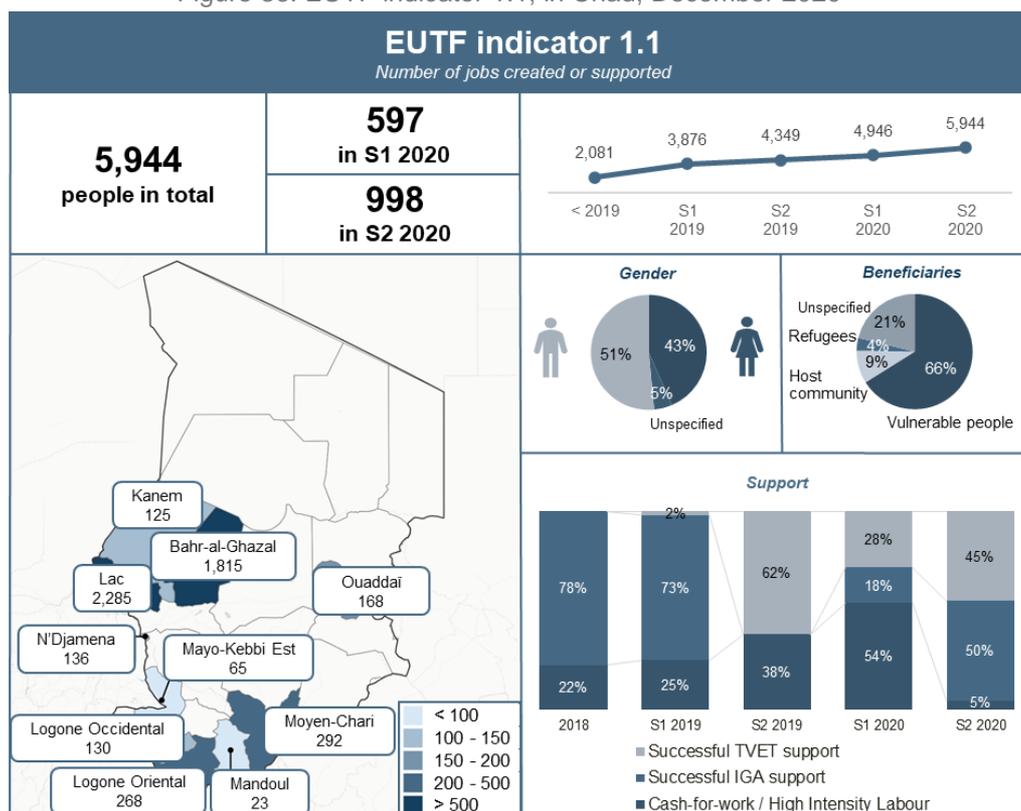
²⁵⁰ AFD, 'Environnement de l'Investissement Privé dans les Pays de la Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique Centrale', 2012. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁵¹ *Projet de soutien à l'insertion socio-professionnelle des jeunes tchadiens en situation de vulnérabilité.*

²⁵² Despite the programme's clear focus on youth, no age disaggregation could be provided for 2020 figures relating to job creation.

²⁵³ Urban centres were listed in order according to number of jobs created or supported in 2020.

Figure 36: EUTF indicator 1.1, in Chad, December 2020²⁵⁴



Second, through the RESTE programme, Oxfam created or supported 608 jobs in 2020 linked to auto-employment and entrepreneurship – including 502 in Q4 2020 –, all in rural areas of the Bahr-al-Ghazal region. Targeted beneficiaries were mostly female micro-entrepreneurs (75% of the micro-entrepreneurs supported by RESTE in 2020 were women), young people relying entirely on agriculture and livestock, as well as displaced people and lower castes (hadad) who constitute the population’s most marginalised segment.²⁵⁵ In order to enhance employment opportunities and the diversification of income sources, the programme identified the most promising agro-silvo-pastoral value chains, and helped people launch small businesses dealing with the production, processing, transport, and selling of agricultural products as well as other extra-agricultural activities. The programme set up a dedicated fund to support existing training centres and finance entrepreneurs’ micro-projects which should ultimately result in job creation.

Third and finally, 366 CFW jobs were created or supported in 2020. The two programmes that contributed the most – RESILAC (REG-05)²⁵⁶ and DIZA (TD-07)²⁵⁷ – implemented community works to create or rehabilitate collective and agricultural infrastructures. DIZA’s CFW activities addressed needs identified by local development plans: protection against rain-induced land gullyng, roads, irrigation mechanisms, construction or rehabilitation of schools and community centres, or storage areas. As a result, the programme also built 12 infrastructures (indicator 2.1 bis) during S2 2020.

²⁵⁴ The map colour code presents data for the programmes which have been able to disaggregate data at the first administrative level. Exclusions: 637.

²⁵⁵ EUTF Emploi Résilience Oxfam, SAH-TD-01-01, RESTE, Document of Action.

²⁵⁶ 200 CFW jobs created or supported in 2020.

²⁵⁷ 136 CFW jobs created or supported in 2020.

6.3.2. CHAD AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 9: EUTF common output indicators for Chad, December 2020

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	2,081	2,268	597	998	5,944
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	0	47	11	63	121
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	5,268	16,982	3,349	5,760	31,359
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET)...	230	2,454	1,359	1,160	5,204
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed,...	3	24	4	7	38
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	26	56	5	14	101
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	139	264	164	134	701
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	660	2,567	9,223	8,601	21,051
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	18,546	10,477	6,232	2,485	37,740
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	34,999	18,610	20,075	94,560	168,243
2.5 Number of insitutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	8	40	4	5	57
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable...	70	317	1,045	535	1,967
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience...	21,672	30,706	172,708	11,089	236,175
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers trained...	57	1,622	249	181	2,108
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	35,160	221,000	0	14,206	270,366
3.3 Number of potential migrants, reached by information campaigns...	0	605	353	1,115	2,073
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	0	119	151	209	479
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	86	65	14	0	165
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	0	1,196	0	3,043	4,239
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	1	1	0	0	2
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	0	16	6	17	39
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	0	0	16	0	16
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	216	353	356	925
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	667	1,292	1,478	1,141	4,579
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention...	60,527	233,942	34,592	35,326	364,387
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed...	1	1	0	5	7
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed...	17	206	76	55	355
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up...	5	12	2	155	174
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	10	20	5	4	39
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created...	8	0	3	1	12

6.3.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN CHAD

Table 10: EUTF projects, Chad, April 2021²⁵⁸

Programme	Project code	Project	Lead IP	Budget
Résilience et Emploi au lac Tchad (RESTE)	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-01-01	Emploi, résilience et cohésion sociale dans la bande sahélienne et la zone du Lac Tchad (RESTE)	OXFAM	€15,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-01-04	Campagne de sensibilisation WASH et de mise en place d'une méthodologie de sensibilisation adaptée à l'utilisation rationnelle des latrines communautaires (Sensibilisation WASH RESTE)	OXFAM	€1,199,402
	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-01-06	Tavaux de réalisation et de réhabilitation de 40 forages productifs pour hydraulique villageoise et 20 forages hydrauliques semi-urbaine dans les sous-préfectures de Bagasola, Bol et N'Gouri (RESTE Forages 1)	OXFAM	€924,319 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-01-07	Tavaux de réalisation et de réhabilitation de 40 forages productifs pour hydraulique villageoise et 20 forages hydrauliques semi-urbaine dans les sous-préfectures de Doum-Doum et Kouloudia (RESTE Forages 2)	SMC	€624,184 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-01-08	Tavaux de réalisation et de réhabilitation de 40 forages productifs pour hydraulique villageoise et 20 forages hydrauliques semi-urbaine dans les sous-préfectures de Mani, Massakory, Massaguet (RESTE Forages 3)	Geyser SA	€533,071 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-01-09	Travaux de construction de 120 superstructures pour nouveaux et anciens forages réhabilités d'hydraulique villageoise, y compris la fourniture et la pose de 120 pompes à motricité humaine au Tchad (RESTE Superstructures)	Vergnet	€947,493 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-01-10	Construction de 20 unités de production hydraulique (UPH) alimentées par l'énergie photovoltaïque dans la zone de Hadjer Lamis et	Berthy	€892,000 (Completed)

²⁵⁸ In this table, projects appear in grey when they are completed and in yellow when they are in inception.

		Lac (s/préfectures de Massakory, Mani, Massaguet et N'Gouri) - lot 1 (RESTE UPH1)		
	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-01-11	Construction de 20 unités de production hydraulique (uph) alimentées par l'énergie photovoltaïque dans la zone du Lac (s/préfecture de N'Gouri, Bol et Doum-Doum) – lot 2 (RESTE UPH2)	SMC	€1,172,327
Projet de Renforcement de la Résilience et de la Cohabitation Pacifique au Tchad (PRCPT)	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-02-01	Projet de Renforcement de la Résilience et de la Cohabitation Pacifique au Tchad (PRCPT)	GIZ	€22,250,000
Projet de soutien à l'insertion socio-professionnelle des jeunes tchadiens en situation de vulnérabilité (Bab-al-amal)	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-03-01	Projet de soutien à l'insertion socio-professionnelle des jeunes tchadiens en situation de vulnérabilité (Bab-al-amal)	AFD	€10,300,000
Appui à la formation et à la sécurité publique au Tchad (SECUTCHAD)	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-05-01	Appui à la formation et à la sécurité publique au Tchad (SECUTCHAD)	COGINTA	€9,999,203 (Completed)
Appui au déminage, à la protection sociale et au développement des personnes vulnérables (PRODECO)	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-06-01	Appui au déminage, à la protection sociale et au développement des personnes vulnérables (PRODECO)	HI	€22,750,000
Programme de développement inclusif dans les zones d'accueil (DIZA)	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-07-01	DIZA Est	Concern	€7,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-07-02	DIZA Sud	Caritas Suisse	€7,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-07-03	DIZA – appui transversal	UNHCR	€1,000,000
Sécurité et gestion des frontières (SECGEF)	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-08-01	SECurité et GEstion des Frontières (SECGEF)	Gvt. Chad	€10,000,000 (Completed)

6.3.4. PROJECTS COMPLETED IN S2 2020

Figure 32: RESTE Forages 2 (TD-01-07)

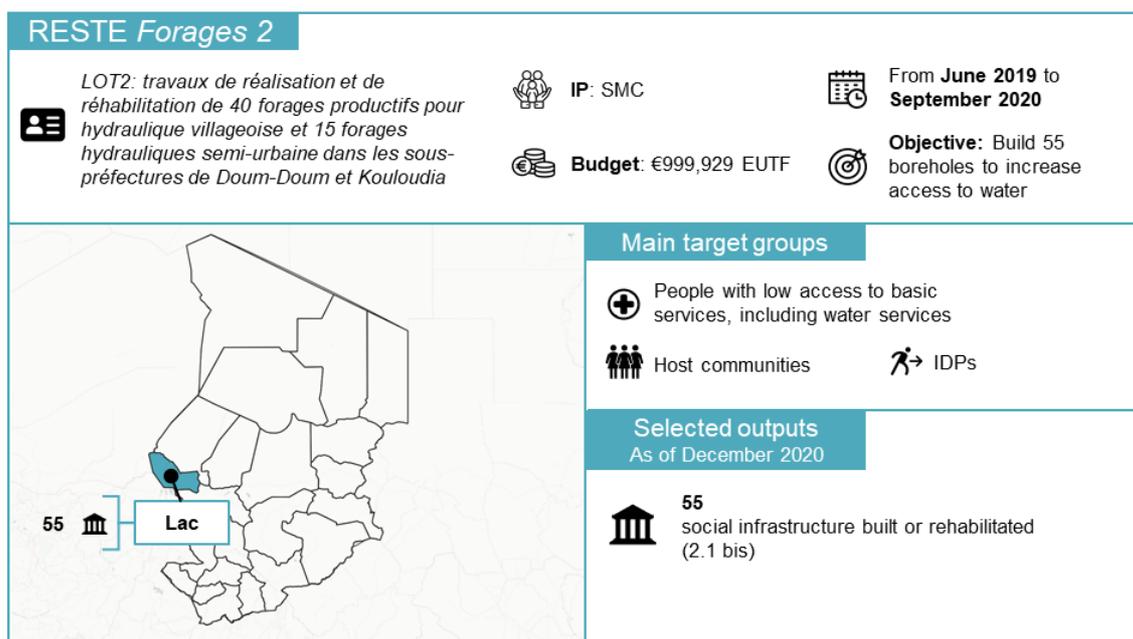
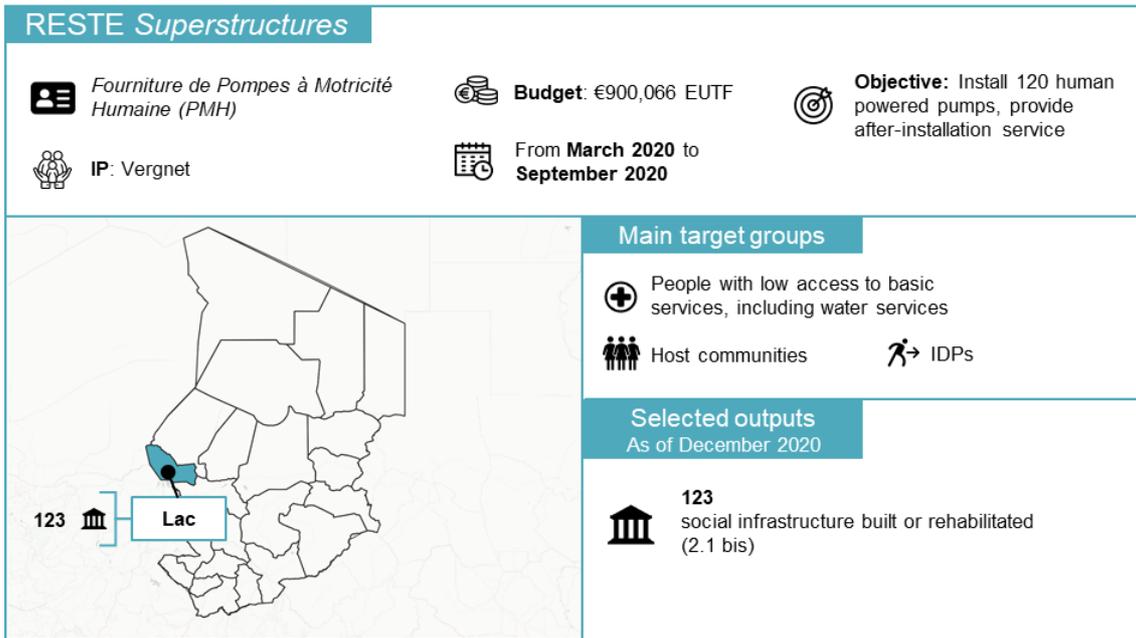
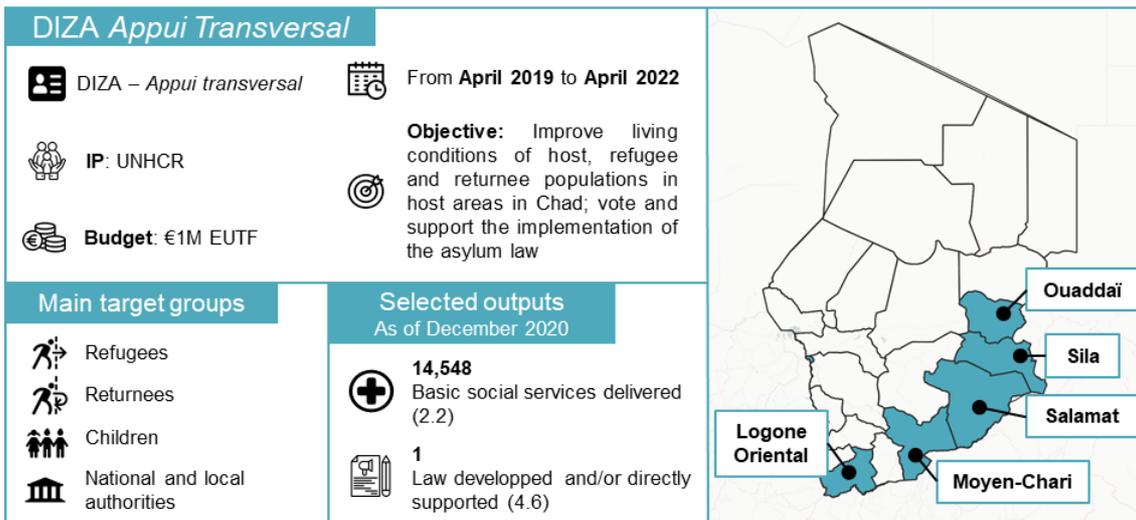


Figure 37: RESTE Superstructures (TD-01-09)



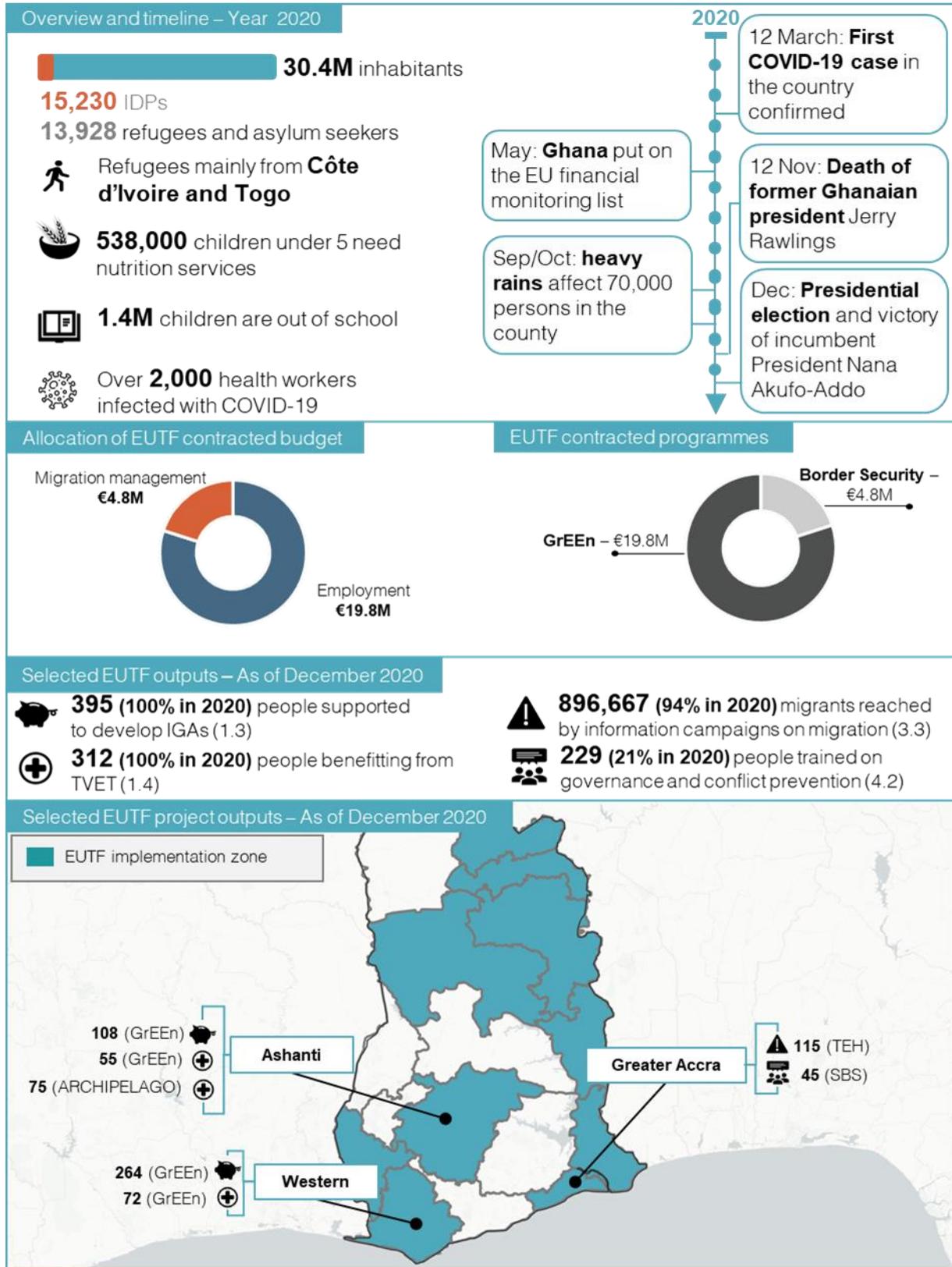
6.3.5. PROJECT NEWLY INCLUDED IN THE MLS IN S2 2020

Figure 38: DIZA Appui Transversal (TD-07-03)



6.4. GHANA

Figure 39: Ghana – Key facts and figures dashboard, December 2020



6.4.1. GHANA AND THE EUTF IN 2020²⁵⁹

With a population of 30.4 million people, over the past 30 years, Ghana has become one of the most stable and economically prosperous countries in West Africa and, at the end of 2019, was the world's fifth fastest-growing economy.²⁶⁰ While in 2020 the GDP growth decreased to its lowest level in the last 30 years (1.1%) due to the COVID-19 pandemic,²⁶¹ Ghana's economy should know a significant rebound in 2021, with a GDP growth expected at 4.2%.²⁶² Ghana is also one of the few countries in sub-Saharan Africa to be in the medium human development category: Ghana's Human Development Index value, which takes into consideration population's health, access to knowledge and living conditions, increased by more than 30% between 1990 and 2019.²⁶³ However, improvements at the national level reportedly mask important inequalities between the north and the south of the country, as well as between rural and urban areas.²⁶⁴ Poverty and food insecurity remain prevalent in the south and rural areas due to limited access to basic services and infrastructures, and challenging agricultural conditions.

Ghana has also made significant achievements in terms of democracy during the past two decades, with the development of a multi-party system and an independent judiciary.²⁶⁵ The country also reportedly enjoys a high level of media freedom, with the private press and broadcasters operating without significant restrictions.²⁶⁶ Ghana's presidential elections took place in December 2020 and led to the tight victory and second mandate of incumbent President Nana Akufo-Addo. The election reportedly happened peacefully and was described by international observers as an example to follow in West Africa. However, violent clashes emerged in the days following the elections in several regions, which led to the death of at least five persons.²⁶⁷

Ghana is a country of origin, transit and to a lesser extent destination of migration. More than 970,000 Ghanaians lived outside Ghana in 2019, mainly in Africa (49%) and more specifically in Nigeria.²⁶⁸ In addition, 466,780 international migrants were reported in the country in 2019, mainly from ECOWAS countries, especially Togo, Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire.²⁶⁹ In some cases, these migrants do not stay in Ghana and continue their journey northwards by crossing through Burkina Faso to reach northern African countries or Europe. The country also hosted 15,230 IDPs as of December 2019 who had moved internally mostly as a result of natural disasters (15,000).²⁷⁰ Refugees and asylum seekers were present in a similar proportion at the end of 2020, with 12,411 refugees and 1,517 asylum seekers reported by UNHCR, mainly from Côte d'Ivoire, Togo and Liberia.²⁷¹

²⁵⁹ This is the first time that Ghana and national EUTF projects in the country are presented in an MLS report. As the projects started the implementation of their activities around June 2020, most of the output results were reported in S2 2020.

²⁶⁰ The Africa Report, 'Ghana: Corruption and neglect of the north threatens security', 19/11/2019. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁶¹ World Bank, 'Ghana Overview', consulted in May 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁶² Ibid.

²⁶³ UNDP, 'the Next Frontier: Human Development and the Anthropocene – Briefing note for countries on the 2020 Human Development Report – Ghana', Human Development Report 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁶⁴ WFP, 'Ghana Overview', consulted in March 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁶⁵ World Bank, 'Ghana Overview', consulted in April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁶⁶ UNDP, 'About Ghana', consulted in March 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁶⁷ Jeune Afrique, 'Présidentielle au Ghana : la tension monte d'un cran entre Nana Afuko-Addo et John Mahama', 09/12/2020. Retrieved [here](#).

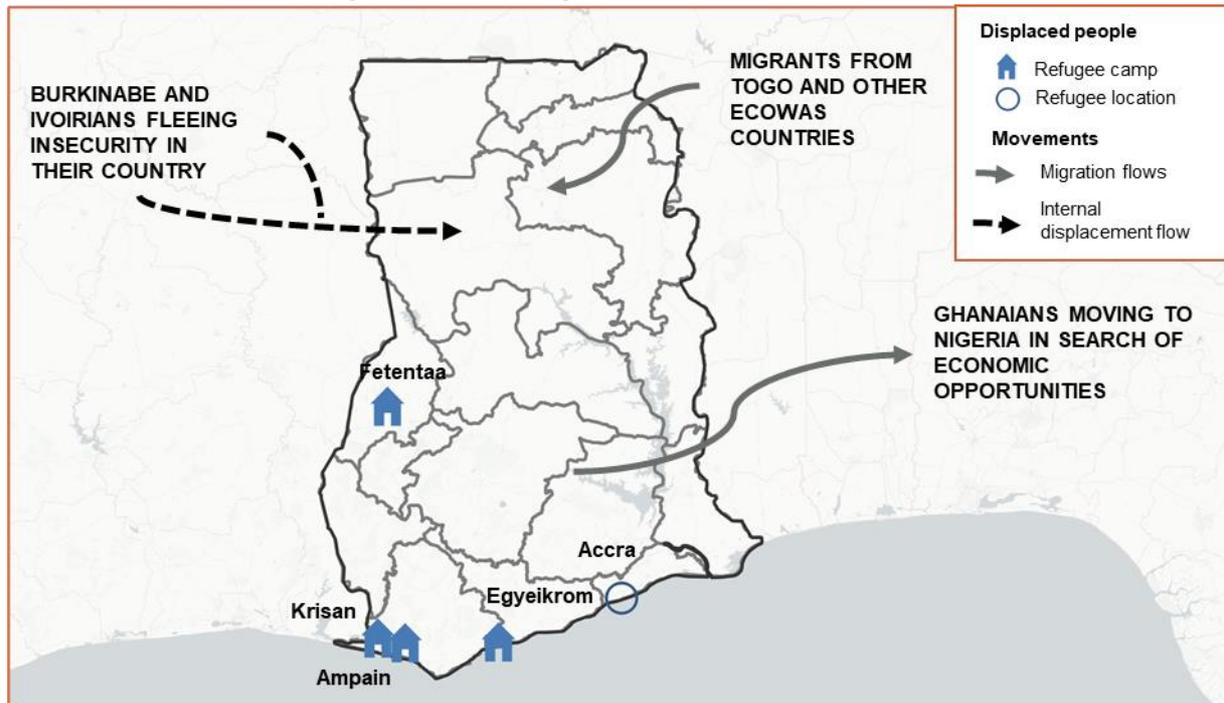
²⁶⁸ IOM Migration Profile, 2019. Op. Cit.

²⁶⁹ IOM, 'Migration in Ghana – A Country profile 2019', 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁷⁰ IDMC, 'Ghana – Country information', consulted in April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁷¹ UNHCR, 'Operational portal – Ghana', consulted in April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 40: Mixed migration flows in Ghana, 2020



The EUTF has contracted €25M to Ghana. Employment-related projects (SO1) account for most of the funding (80%), followed by a migration management project (SO3, 20%). National projects were contracted at the end of 2019 and focus on supporting the creation of employment and enterprise opportunities, especially in the green sector (through the GrEEn programme, GH-02), but also on strengthening local and national actors' capacity in relation to migration and border management (through the Border Security programme, GH-01). Ghana and national EUTF projects in the country are presented in this report for the first time, as national projects started recording outputs from S2 2020 onwards following a few months' inception which was disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. As national projects started their implementation recently, the number of beneficiaries as of December 2020 is relatively low but is expected to increase with the projects' implementation.

Increasing awareness on the risks related to (irregular) migration

Ghana has witnessed a rise in the number of international migrants present in the country over the last ten years (from 337,017 in 2010 to 466,780 in 2019), but also an increase in the number of Ghanaians living outside the country (from 716,044 in 2010 to 970,625 in 2019).²⁷² Similarly to other West African countries, Ghana has a longstanding tradition of migration. While the country achieved lower middle-country status recently, it continues to struggle to provide adequate employment for its labour force, and many young Ghanaians search for better opportunities and economic prospects abroad.²⁷³ Internal migration has also been on the rise in recent years, with 23,633,323 internal migrants reported in 2010, compared to 17,257,982 in 2000. An important proportion of this internal migration relates to rural-urban movements, notably with youth moving to Ghana's major cities looking for economic opportunities. The most common migration routes out of Ghana go through Burkina Faso and Niger to reach Algeria and Libya,²⁷⁴ a journey with significant protection risks.²⁷⁵ Informing migrants or potential migrants on the risks related to migration therefore appears key so that they can take informed decisions about their journey.

²⁷² IOM Ghana country profile. op. cit.

²⁷³ Michaela Balluff, 'Migrants to and from Ghana: Research Note', 29/06/2020. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁷⁴ IOM Missing Migrants, 'Mixed migration routes: Ghana', 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁷⁵ Fransje Molenaar, Jérôme Tubiana, Clotilde Warin, 'Caught in the middle – A human rights and peacebuilding approach to migration governance in the Sahel', Clingendael, December 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

EUTF-funded programmes in Ghana organised 204 awareness raising events on migration in 2020 (indicator 3.11), representing 70% of the events organised since the programmes' inception.²⁷⁶ Most of these events (179) were concentrated in S2 2020, mainly due to COVID-related mobility restrictions and social distancing measures implemented at the beginning of the year by the Ghanaian government. However, delays in the implementation of activities have also been an opportunity for IPs to include COVID-19 preventive messages in the campaign.

All but one of the awareness activities in 2020 (203) were organised by the EU-IOM JI (REG-08), which reached 841,098 persons (indicator 3.3). Awareness raising activities aim to enable potential migrants to make informed decisions about their migratory journey and to sensitise communities on migration.²⁷⁷ They were conducted in six regions prone to outward migration and returns (Western, Greater Accra, Central, Bono, Bono East - previously Brong Ahafo - and Ashanti), as well as in specific villages located in rural and remote areas.²⁷⁸ Activities targeting both potential migrants and their communities included awareness-raising sessions in communities and schools across the country as well as mass media communication through radio, TV and social media.²⁷⁹ In July 2020, IOM, in collaboration with the government, launched a nation-wide multimedia campaign under the hashtag #LetsTalkMigration to promote safe migration, enable youth to look for opportunities in Ghana, and invite for an open conversation on migration.²⁸⁰ This nation-wide campaign succeeded in reaching the highest number of beneficiaries since the EUTF programmes' inception in the country in Q4 2020 - 729,605 persons.

Migrants are particularly vulnerable to human trafficking and forced labour, especially when moving or working through irregular channels.²⁸¹ In Ghana, a source, transit and destination country of victims of trafficking (VoT), the government reportedly identified 348 potential VoT, including 252 children in 2018, for example.²⁸² **In this context, EUTF-funded programmes also aim to inform migration candidates and populations as a whole about this specific risk.** One information campaign was notably organised in Ghana in Q3 2020 by the TEH programme (REG-12)²⁸³ (indicator 3.11), which is implemented by Expertise France in the Gulf of Guinea and aims to contribute to the fight against human trafficking in the region. The campaign consisted in the organisation of the commemoration for "Blue Day", or World Day Against Trafficking in Persons, on 21 July 2020 in Greater Accra. The theme of the event was "Stakeholders Act Now to End Human Trafficking Amidst COVID-19 in Ghana" and reached 115 persons, including 40 women (35%) (indicator 3.3).

Development of and access to sustainable and green economic opportunities

Despite significant economic growth in the last ten years, Ghana still faces challenges to generate enough quality jobs for its growing active, young population. The employment rate has indeed not followed the pace and scope of the country's economic growth:²⁸⁴ it is estimated that on average between 1991-2013, each percentage point of economic growth rate resulted in half a point growth in employment, with most jobs created in the informal sector.

EUTF-funded programmes aim to enhance the development of and access to economic opportunities for the Ghanaian population. 395 persons were supported to develop IGA activities (indicator 1.3), all through the GrEEn programme (GH-02)²⁸⁵ implemented by the UN Capital

²⁷⁶ While this is the MLS's first time presenting Ghana and national EUTF projects in the report, regional programmes such as the EU-IOM JI have ongoing activities and have reported beneficiaries in the past.

²⁷⁷ Altai consulting, 'TPML - Ghana report', March 2021.

²⁷⁸ Altai Consulting, 'TPML - Ghana report', March 2021.

²⁷⁹ IOM, 'IOM, Ghana Immigration Service, CSOs, scale up efforts to raise awareness among communities of safe migration', 16/11/2020. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁸⁰ Ibid.

²⁸¹ IOM, 'Migrants and their vulnerability to human trafficking, modern slavery and forced labour', 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁸² IOM Ghana country profile. Op. Cit.

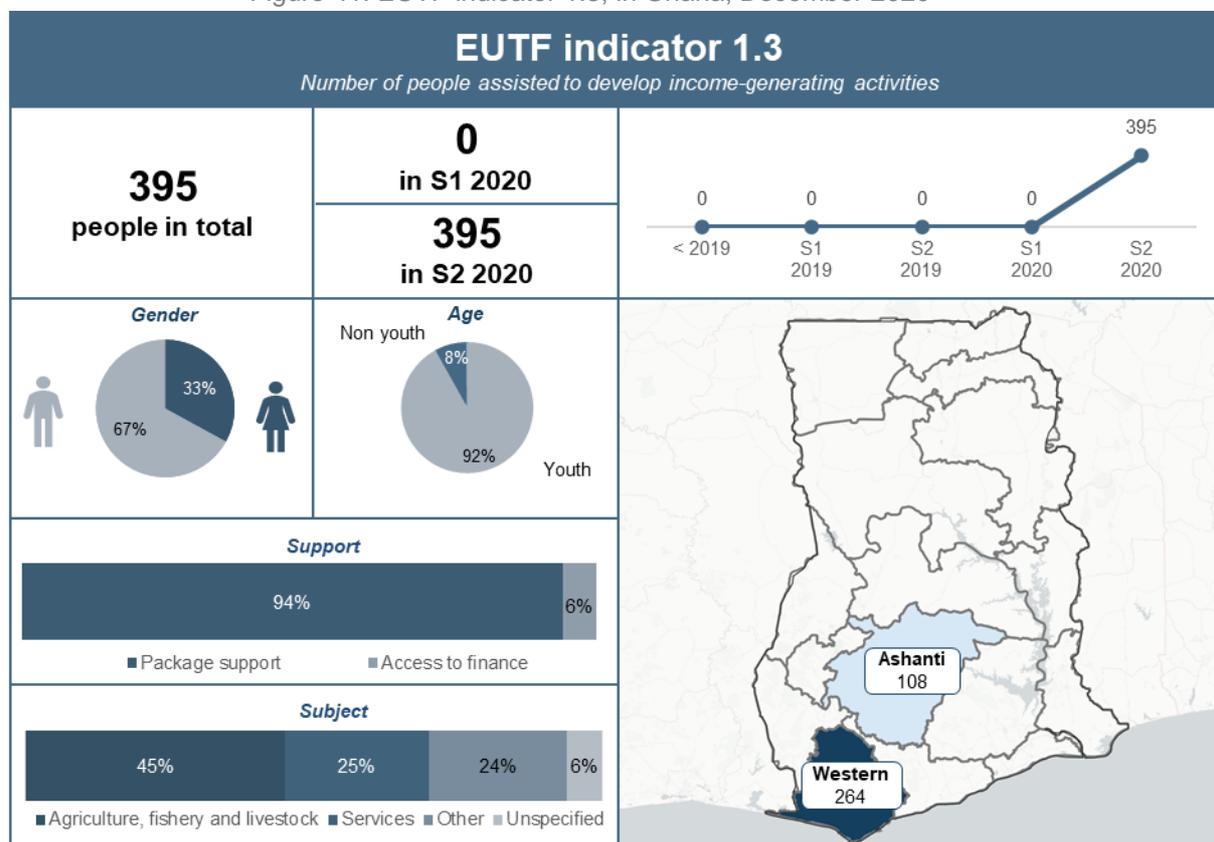
²⁸³ Appui à la Lutte contre la Traite des Personnes dans les pays du Golfe de Guinée (TEH)

²⁸⁴ Africa Insights Desk, 'Africa Youth Employment Insights: Ghana Brief', 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁸⁵ Boosting green employment and enterprise opportunities in Ghana (GrEEn)

Development Fund (UNCDF) and SNV Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV) in Ashanti and Western Regions. All beneficiaries were assisted in S2 2020 as the programme started its implementation around June, and mostly (98%) in Q4 2020 due to COVID-19-related restrictions on mobility and gatherings in prior months. The type of support provided mainly consisted in training for employability and in entrepreneurship skills (372 beneficiaries, 94%).

Figure 41: EUTF indicator 1.3, in Ghana, December 2020²⁸⁶



IGA support provided by GrEEen focused mainly on agriculture (45%), followed by WASH (25%) and energy (24%).²⁸⁷GrEEen aims to promote and support sustainable, green businesses and economic opportunities. Despite a transition towards a service and industry-based economy, Ghana remains strongly dependent on agriculture as a source of employment: the sector notably accounted for 29.8% of employment in 2019.²⁸⁸ The country, however, has been severely affected by climate change over the last decade, which has led to an increase in the frequency and intensity of natural hazards, especially floods. These extreme weather events pose serious challenges to the agricultural sector and the Ghanaian economy as a whole as they destroy livestock, lands, and infrastructure.

Several formal TVET programmes are available to the population in Ghana and offered by pre-tertiary technical institutes under the supervision of the Ghana Education Services, private vocational schools and TVET centres run by Ghana’s National Vocational Training Institute. However, the number of TVET institutions is small compared to the demand, and the quality of training and facilities varies and is reportedly often inadequate.²⁸⁹ **EUTF-funded programmes offer support to strengthen professional training and skills.** For instance, 312 persons have received professional and skills development trainings (indicator 1.4), all in 2020 through GrEEen (GH-02, 257 beneficiaries) and

²⁸⁶ 23 beneficiaries not shown on the map because of unspecified location at the first administrative level.

²⁸⁷ The remaining 6% are ‘unspecified’.

²⁸⁸ World Bank Data, ‘Employment in agriculture (% of total employment (modeled ILO estimate) – Ghana’, consulted in May 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁸⁹ Mehwish Kamran, Yigu Liang, Stefan Trines, ‘Education system profiles – Education in Ghana’, 16/04/2019. Retrieved [here](#).

ARCHIPELAGO (REG-15, 55 beneficiaries). As both programmes were in their first year of implementation in 2020, more than half of the beneficiaries received a Training of Trainers (ToT). In addition, GrEEn trained 61 beneficiaries to strengthen their understanding and usage of financial services for their businesses. The support provided by GrEEn also contributed to the placement as interns of 49 youth, including 26 women. Finally, ARCHIPELAGO trained 22 young people on entrepreneurship in the Ashanti region.

Youth and women are the two population groups that face the most challenges to access economic opportunities, especially as Ghana's growth so far has not sufficiently translated into productive employment opportunities for them: for example, the share of youth neither in employment, education nor training (NEET) was notably at 30.46% in 2017.²⁹⁰ However, youth represent a significant proportion of the country's population and the share of youth is expected to grow significantly in the coming years: in 2020, 37% of the population was estimated to be under 14 years old.²⁹¹ Women's access to employment opportunities is also limited: while men had a labour participation rate of 72% in 2020, women's stood at 63.4%.²⁹² Given this context, both GrEEn and ARCHIPELAGO aim to mainly provide economic-related support and assistance to youth and women. In 2020, 92% of beneficiaries who received IGA support were youth, but only 33% and 36% of those who received IGA support and professional training, respectively, were women.

Adapting activities to support the response to the COVID-19 pandemic

Ghana was one of the countries in the region most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in response to which both national and international actors had to adapt their activities. Ghana officially confirmed its first two COVID-19 cases on 12 March 2020.²⁹³ Social restrictions were announced by President Nana Akufo-Addo three days later: all public gatherings were banned, including conferences, workshops, political rallies and church activities, and schools and universities were closed. All air, land and sea border checkpoints were also closed on 22 March, and a partial lockdown was put in place in the country's major cities (Accra, Tema, Kasoa and Kumasi) on 27 March for almost a month. The government started easing the restrictions from July onwards as the number of COVID-19 cases witnessed a significant decline, and public gatherings of maximum 100 persons were allowed.²⁹⁴ However, Ghana's international borders remained closed until September, and schools were expected to reopen in mid-January 2021 only, after a nine-month closure.²⁹⁵ As of 31 December 2020, Ghana continued to have the second highest number of coronavirus cases in absolute numbers (54,771) in West and Central Africa, and the tenth highest number of confirmed cases on the African continent.²⁹⁶

EUTF-funded programmes in Ghana adapted their activities to support the national and local response to the COVID-19 pandemic. At the national level, the Strengthening Border Security in Ghana programme (SBS, GH-01) redefined its activities to support the Ghana Immigration Services (GIS) and their efforts to contain the pandemic. Indeed, while the programme aims to strengthen the capacity of Ghanaian authorities to control and manage borders to reduce irregular migration, its first year of implementation mainly focused on strengthening authorities' response to the pandemic: it provided 31 items of equipment (indicator 4.1 bis) to GIS in Q3 2020, including information technology (IT) equipment for video calls (68%), as well as vehicles, motorbikes (32%) to support their border controls' capacity. In addition, two workshops on contingency planning were organised in Greater Accra during the same period to establish a group of trainers with direct experience on COVID-19 response

²⁹⁰ World Bank Data, 'Share of youth not in education, employment or training, total (% of youth) – Ghana', consulted in May 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁹¹ UNFPA, 'World Population Dashboard – Ghana', consulted in April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁹² ILO Statistics Ghana. op. cit.

²⁹³ Jiaqi Zhang, Justice Nonvignon, Wenhui Maho, 'How well is Ghana – with one of the best testing capacities in Africa – responding to COVID-19?', 18/07/2020, Brookings. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁹⁴ SNV, 'GrEEn Interim Report – Year 1', 15/11/2019 – 14/11/2020.

²⁹⁵ UNICEF, 'Ghana COVID-19 Situation Report - #13, 1st – 31st December 2020', January 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁹⁶ Ibid.

for the service: 16 GIS officers, including seven women, participated in these workshops (indicator 4.2). The programme also provided PPE such as reusable and disposable masks (20,000), gloves (10,000) and sanitisers (2,000) which benefitted around 7,000 officers (indicators 6.1 and 6.2).

At the local level, GrEEn (GH-02) supported ten Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in Ashanti and Western regions with their COVID-19 response plans (indicator 6.3). A portion of the programme's budget - \$90,000 (around €75,459) - was allocated to finance interventions in these MMDAs to assist local communities in the management and containment of the pandemic. After analysis of their COVID-19 response plans, 20 interventions were identified for support through GrEEn COVID-19 grants which were transferred to the ten MMDAs in S2 2020.

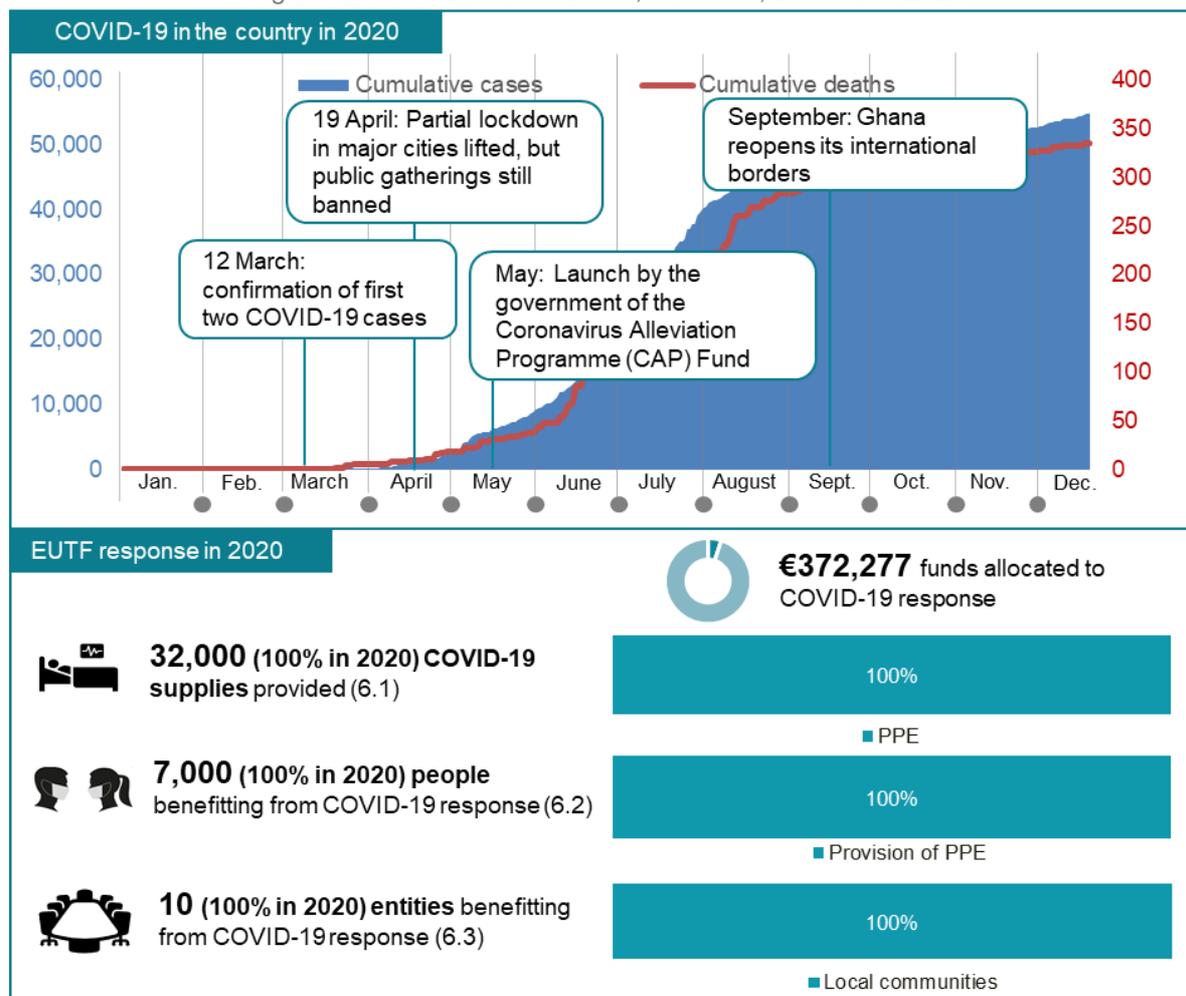
Beyond local communities, additional support was provided by GrEEn to MSMEs in Ghana as they suffered from the economic consequences of the pandemic and the preventive measures adopted by governments globally. Indeed, reportedly, many firms had to cut costs by reducing staff hours, cutting wages, and in some cases laying off workers.²⁹⁷ In S1 2020, the programme conducted an assessment on the impact of COVID-19 on service delivery to MSMEs in Ghana. Results were presented through an online webinar which took place on 25 June 2020.²⁹⁸ The study notably highlighted that a significant proportion of services providers (94%) were negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and that 68% saw a significant decrease in their revenue. GrEEn thus launched a COVID-19 Innovation Challenge to select entrepreneurs with innovative solutions to prevent the spread of the virus.²⁹⁹ Four micro-entrepreneurs were selected and supported with technical and financial support to scale-up and develop products in support of Ghana's efforts to fight the disease (indicator 1.2).

²⁹⁷ World Bank, 'COVID-19 forced businesses in Ghana to reduce wages for over 770,000 workers and cause about 42,000 layoffs – research reveals', 03/08/2020. Retrieved [here](#).

²⁹⁸ Available here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XvNoG_floEQ&t=1060s

²⁹⁹ SNV, 'GrEEn Interim Progress Report – Year 1', December 2020.

Figure 42: COVID-19 dashboard, in Ghana, December 2020



6.4.2. GHANA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 11: EUTF common output indicators for Ghana, December 2020

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	0	0	0	2	2
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	0	0	0	61	61
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	0	0	0	395	395
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET)...	0	0	27	285	312
3.3 Number of potential migrants, reached by information campaigns...	3,164	25,290	35,308	805,905	869,667
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	0	0	0	5	5
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	875	266	111	407	1,659
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	212	449	169	134	965
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	0	43	157	200
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	5	88	35	29	157
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	29	57	25	179	290
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	0	0	31	31
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	140	40	0	49	229
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed...	0	0	1	18	19
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up...	0	0	1	2	3
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	0	0	0	13	13
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created...	1	0	0	0	1
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided	0	0	0	32,000	32,000
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	0	7,000	7,000
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	0	10	10

6.4.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN GHANA

Table 12: EUTF projects in Ghana, April 2021

Programme	Project code	Project	Lead IP	Budget
Strengthening Border Security in Ghana	T05-EUTF-SAH-GH-01-01	Strengthening border security in Ghana (Border Security)	ICMPD	€4,840,000
Boosting green employment and enterprise opportunities in Ghana	T05-EUTF-SAH-GH-02-01	Boosting green employment and enterprise opportunities in Ghana (GrEEEn SNV)	SNV	€9,840,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-GH-02-02	Boosting green employment and enterprise opportunities in Ghana (GrEEEn UNCDF)	UNCDF	€9,940,000

6.4.4. PROJECTS NEWLY INCLUDED IN THE MLS IN S2 2020

Figure 43: Strengthening Border Security (GH-01-01)

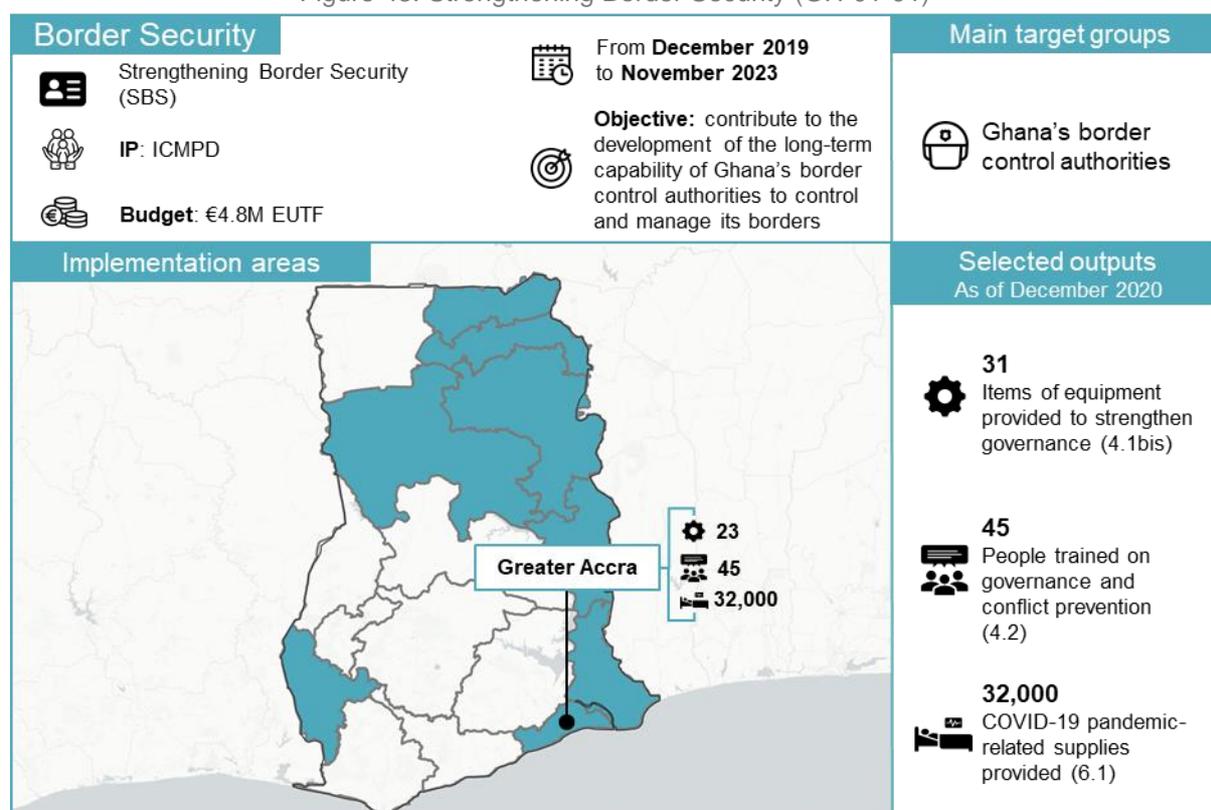


Figure 44: GrEEen SNV (GH-02-01)

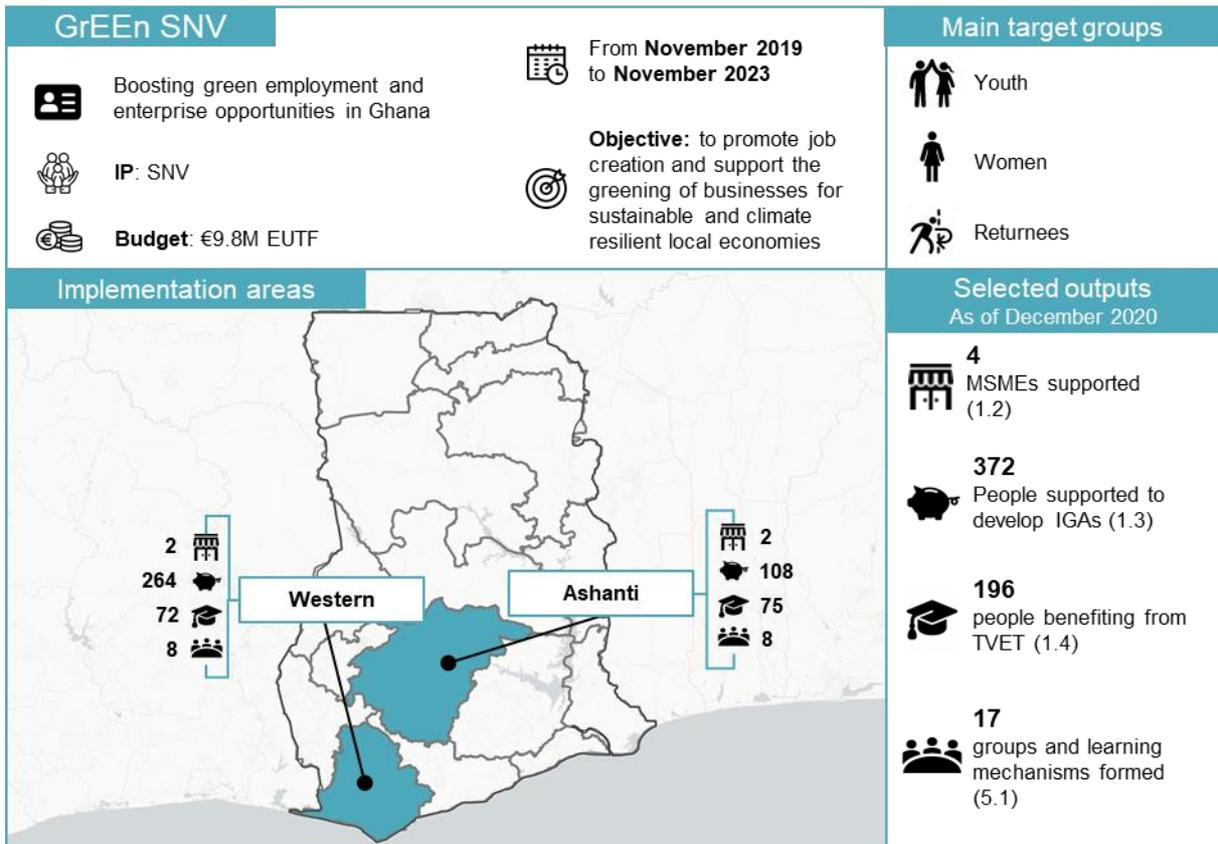
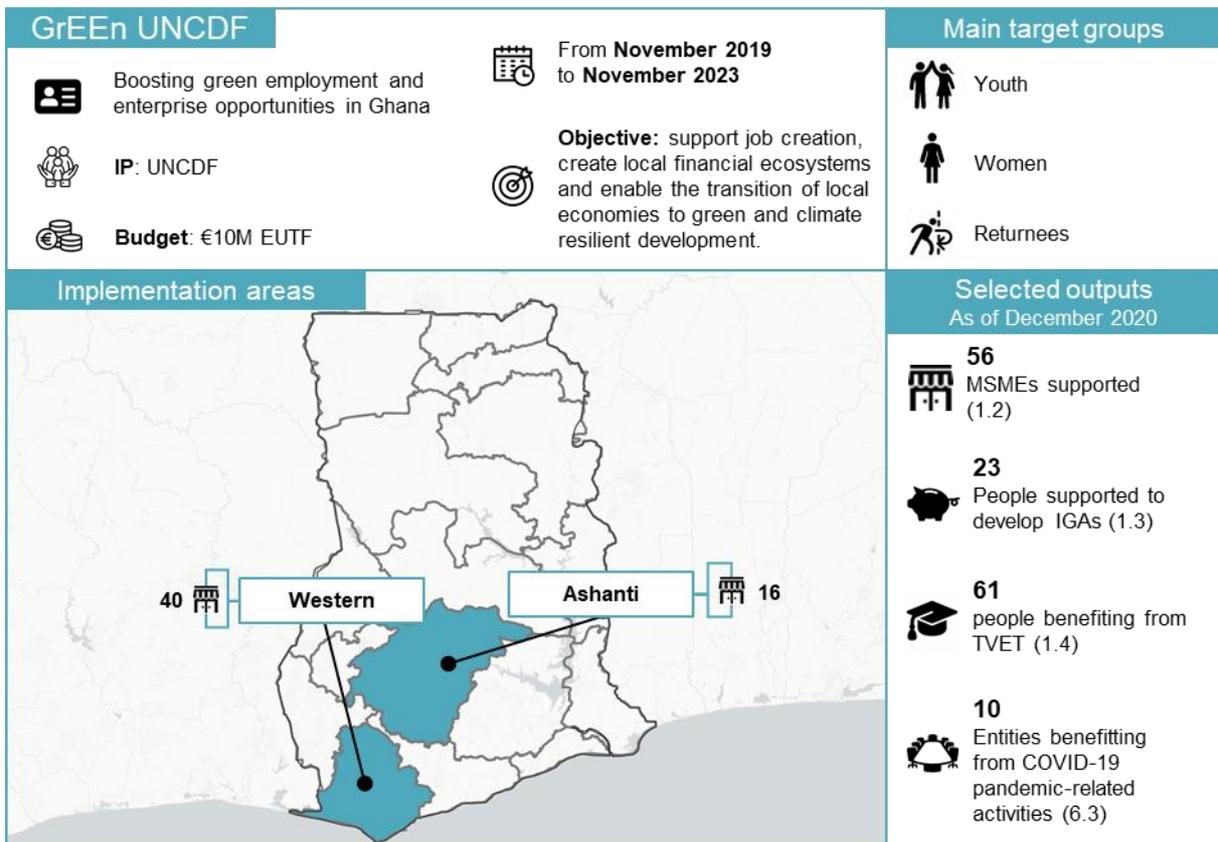
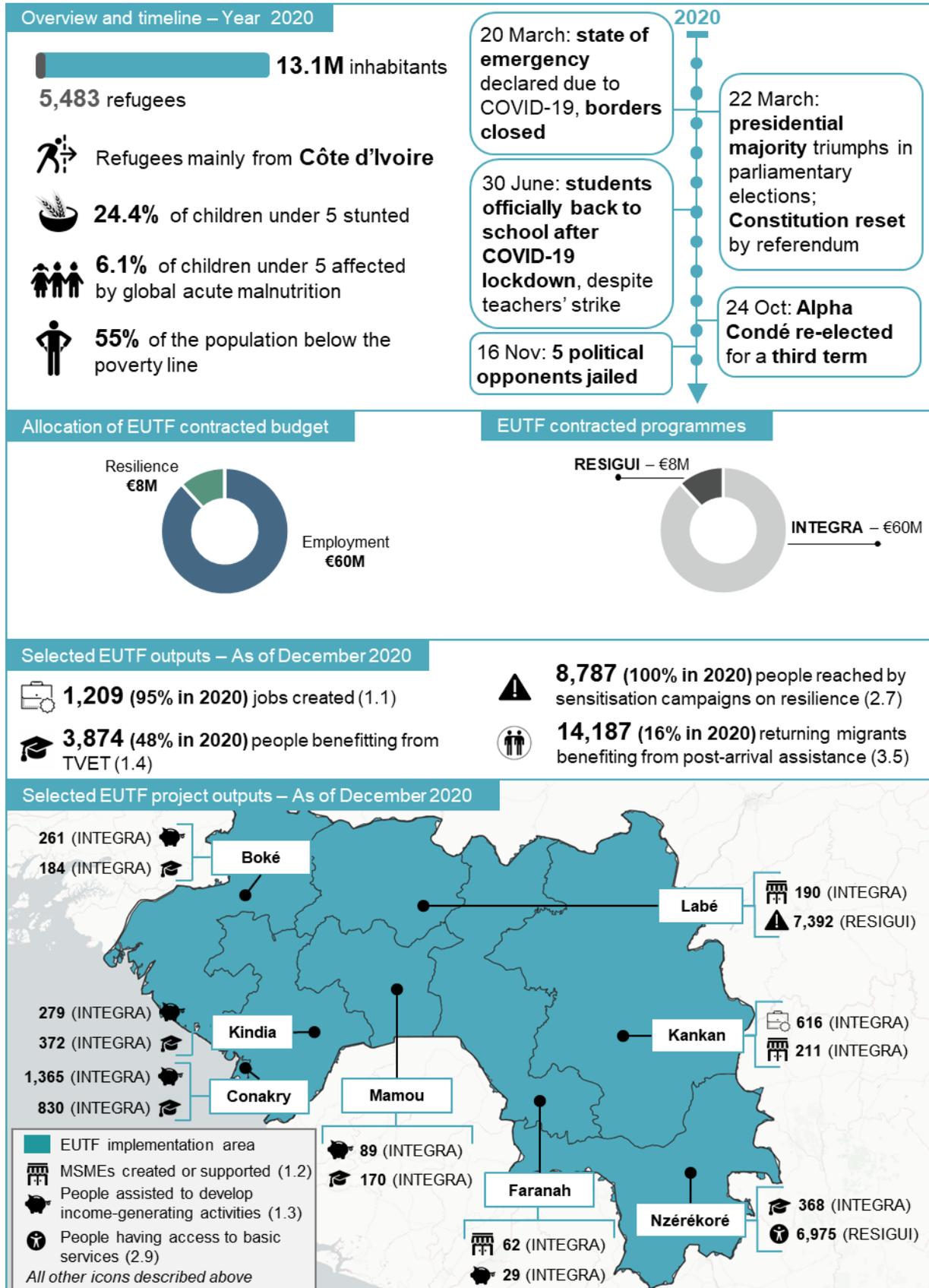


Figure 45: GrEEen UNCDF (GH-02-02)



6.5. GUINEA

Figure 46: Guinea – Key facts and figures dashboard, December 2020

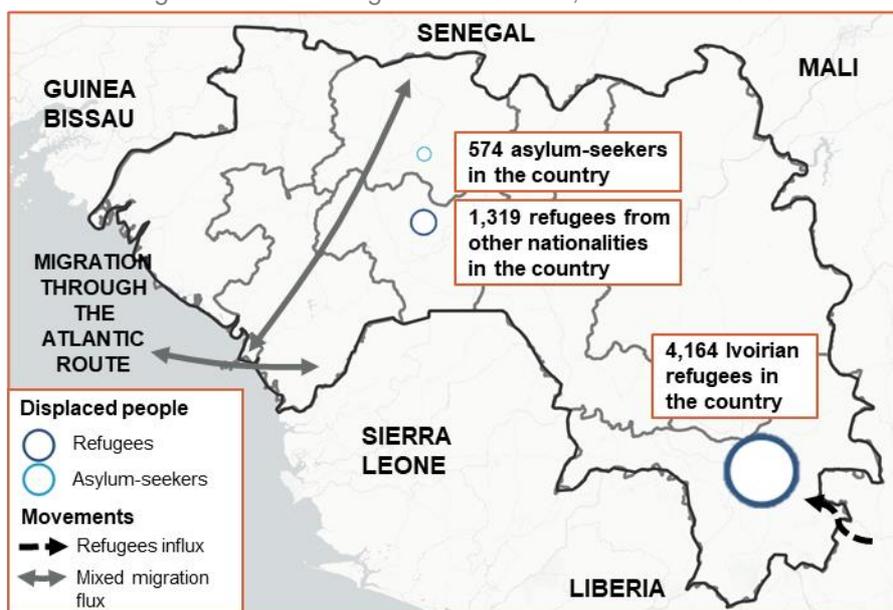


6.5.1. GUINEA AND THE EUTF IN 2020

In 2020, the Guinean economy was affected by the worldwide pandemic and economic crisis, although it showed some resilience. Vulnerable people and informal businesses such as street vendors or cross-border merchants were most affected by preventive measures such as border closures, social gathering restrictions or travel restrictions imposed between cities.³⁰⁰ To balance the negative effects of the economic crisis, national authorities enacted a COVID-19 economic response plan on 6 April, including support to health infrastructures, assistance to the most vulnerable people through a waiver on the payment of utilities, labour intensive works and provisions of cash transfers, and support to the private sector through temporary tax exonerations.³⁰¹ Overall, GDP growth in 2020 stood at a strong 7%, but essentially due to a thriving mining sector, while the pandemic took a significant toll on the non-mining economy which employs the vast majority of the population.³⁰² On the political side, 2020 was a crucial and tense year, with legislative elections taking place in March 2020, and more importantly presidential elections in October 2020, leading to the controversial re-election of Alpha Condé for a third mandate.³⁰³ Tensions burst into post-electoral violence causing 46 deaths, about 200 people wounded by bullets and over 100 arrests between 19 October and 3 November.³⁰⁴

In 2020, Guinea remained mostly a country of origin of migrants, although numbers have dwindled compared to 2015-2016. Most Guinean migrants emigrate towards West Africa or Europe. Over the 2011-2020 decade, 53,769 Guinean migrants were detected while trying to cross a European border illegally, with a peak at 15,985 in 2016, and 1,113 in 2020.³⁰⁵ In contrast, the country receives few refugees, asylum-seekers or economic migrants. By December 2020, there were only 5,483 refugees in the country – most of them coming from Côte d'Ivoire (4,164).³⁰⁶

Figure 47: Mixed migration in Guinea, December 2020



As of December 2020, the EUTF had contracted €68M in Guinea. Its main objectives are to create jobs and economic opportunities in the country, mostly for youths. The INTEGRA programme (GN-01),³⁰⁷ which accounts for €60M, or 88% of the funds in the country, mostly seeks to create jobs, support young

³⁰⁰ Enabel, 'Partners for entrepreneurs in Guinea', 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁰¹ KPMG, 'Guinea, Tax developments in response to COVID-19', June 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁰² IMF, 'IMF Staff Completes 2021 Article IV Mission to Guinea', April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁰³ Le Point, 'Guinée : Chronique d'une faillite électorale et démocratique', November 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁰⁴ Ibid.

³⁰⁵ Frontex, 'Migratory map', accessed April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁰⁶ UNCHR, 'Operational portal – Guinea, 31/12/2020, accessed February 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁰⁷ Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes en République de Guinée.

entrepreneurs and MSMEs, and raise awareness on migration. A newly-included programme, RESIGUI (GN-04),³⁰⁸ was signed over the summer of 2020, to provide short-term food emergency and build the longer-term food resilience of Guinea's most vulnerable populations. RESIGUI accounts for the remaining €8M (12%) of the EUTF's contracted funds in the country.

Enhancing economic opportunities through job creation, support to entrepreneurship, and professional trainings

Despite its dynamism and youth – the median age in Guinea is 18 –,³⁰⁹ the country's labour market remains very fragile and characterised by limited economic opportunities. Informality is the norm: wage and salaried workers represented only 8.1% of total employment in 2019.³¹⁰ Access to education, to jobs, and socio-economic insertion overall remain a concern, especially for youth: youth aged 15-24 not in employment, education or training (NEET) amount for 22.3% of the age group – in line with regional numbers – while the rest often work in informal, precarious situations.³¹¹

EUTF-funded programmes endeavour to enhance economic opportunities and professional insertion, especially for youths. The INTEGRA programme (GN-01),³¹² implemented by the International Trade Centre (ITC), GIZ, Enabel, UNDP and UNCDF, aims to create sustainable economic opportunities in various sectors (e.g. agriculture, construction, logistics, retail) by supporting entrepreneurship, and facilitating the socio-professional insertion of the Guinean youth. The programme directly complements governmental policies and contributes to creating new economic opportunities mainly through support to agricultural value chains and their integration in the formal economy, improved access to financial services, and TVET to ensure youth's qualifications and skills match with job opportunities.³¹³ In 2020, INTEGRA created or supported 1,154 jobs (indicator 1.1), or 95% of the total since the programme's inception, in seven regions across the Guinean territory, reflecting the programme's nationwide approach. The programme targeted youths: 58% of the jobs created or supported in 2020 went to beneficiaries who were under 35. 631 jobs were created or supported in 2020 through support to MSMEs and livelihood groups, 484 through successful TVET support, while 39 jobs were CFW jobs created for the construction of infrastructures.

INTEGRA contributed to creating or provided support to 1,054 MSMEs in 2020 (indicator 1.2), mainly through support to management, governance, and training (69% of beneficiary MSMEs), followed by access to finance (28% of the MSMEs created or supported in 2020), which was delivered through the capacity building of financial and microfinance institutions along with the development and scaling up of innovative financial products adapted to the needs of targeted beneficiaries (MSMEs, young entrepreneurs). Finally, 1,848 people benefited from TVET and/or skills development (indicator 1.4): 40% of the beneficiaries received a certification from a nationally-accredited institution – reflecting the close collaboration between INTEGRA and national authorities on economic insertion and professional trainings –, while 17% received no certification.³¹⁴

³⁰⁸ Améliorer la résilience des populations vulnérables de Guinée.

³⁰⁹ Worldometers, 'Guinea Population'. Retrieved [here](#).

³¹⁰ World Bank, World Bank data. Retrieved [here](#).

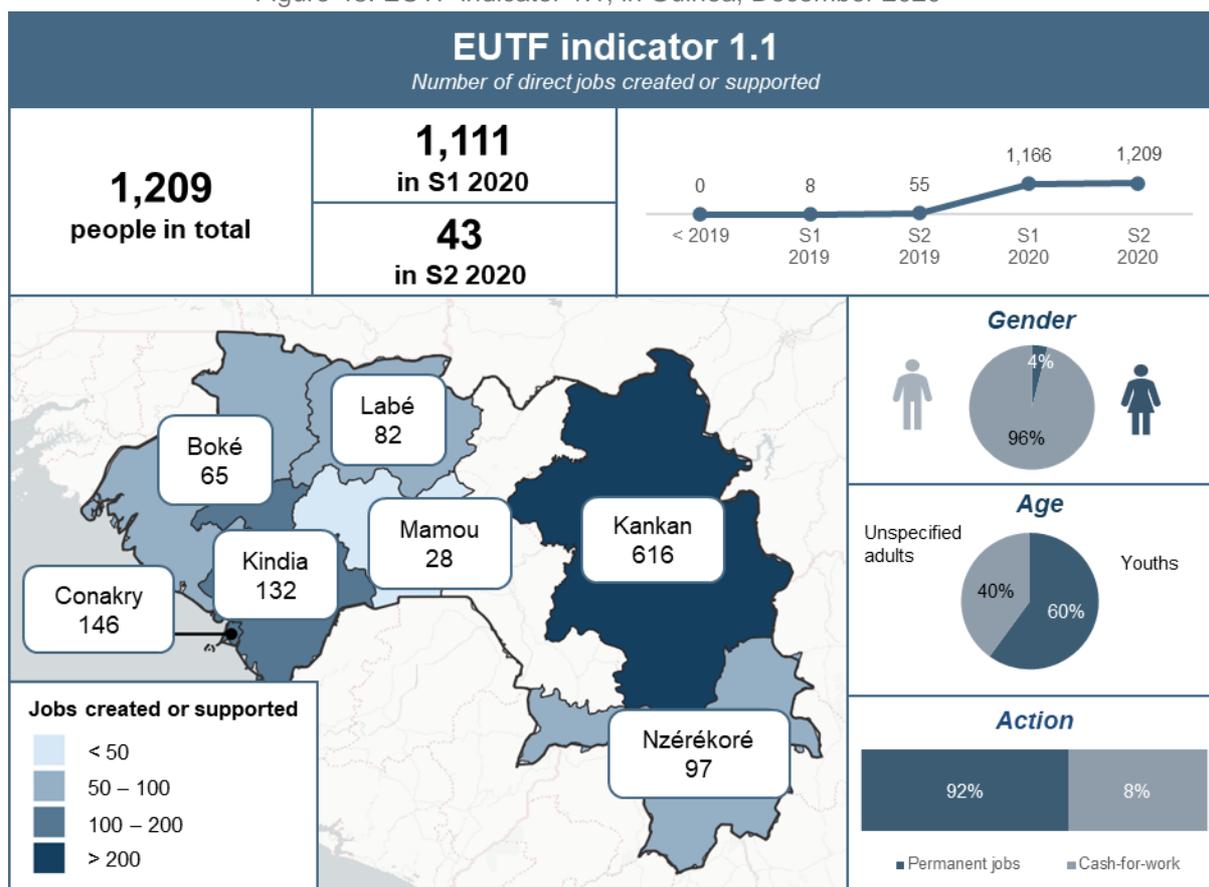
³¹¹ ILO, 'Youth Labour statistics – Share of youth aged 15-24 not in employment, education or training (NEET), modelled estimates for 2018'. Retrieved [here](#).

³¹² Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes en République de Guinée.

³¹³ T05-EUTF-SAH-GN-01 INTEGRA, Document of Action.

³¹⁴ For the remaining TVET beneficiaries, no information was available regarding the certification provided.

Figure 48: EUTF indicator 1.1, in Guinea, December 2020³¹⁵



Mitigating the food crisis and building the local populations' resilience to shocks

The Guinean population, especially in rural areas, remains very exposed to food insecurity. In 2020, 6% of children under five suffered from global acute malnutrition, 24% were stunted, and 12% underweight.³¹⁶ Poor logistics, extreme weather issues and low access to inputs, equipment and financial products considerably impact small farmers, who represented 71% of the severely food insecure in 2020.³¹⁷ In addition, in 2020, rainfall deficits between May and October reduced agricultural yields.³¹⁸ Finally, the COVID-19-induced economic crisis and mobility restrictions weakened poor households who already had very little margins in their budgets. 0.27M people were reported to be severely food insecure during the lean season from June to September 2020, and 0.59M people over the September-December period – a significant increase compared to the 0.07M people over the same period in 2019.³¹⁹

The RESIGUI programme (GN-04),³²⁰ which is led by the World Food Programme (WFP), implemented measures to counter the effects of the food crisis and build Guinean populations' resilience to shocks through a humanitarian-development nexus approach. Running from July 2020 to November 2021, the programme is built on three successive action phases: an emergency phase, a recovery phase (including conditional cash transfers, the creation of community productive assets, and trainings of farmers), and a final resilience-building phase promoting environment-friendly and sustainable agricultural practices as well as access to markets. The first emergency phase – the

³¹⁵ The map colour code presents data for the programmes which have been able to disaggregate data at the first administrative level. Exclusions: 43.

³¹⁶ WFP, 'État d'avancement du projet RESIGUI', December 2020.

³¹⁷ Ibid.

³¹⁸ WFP, 'Food security highlights', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

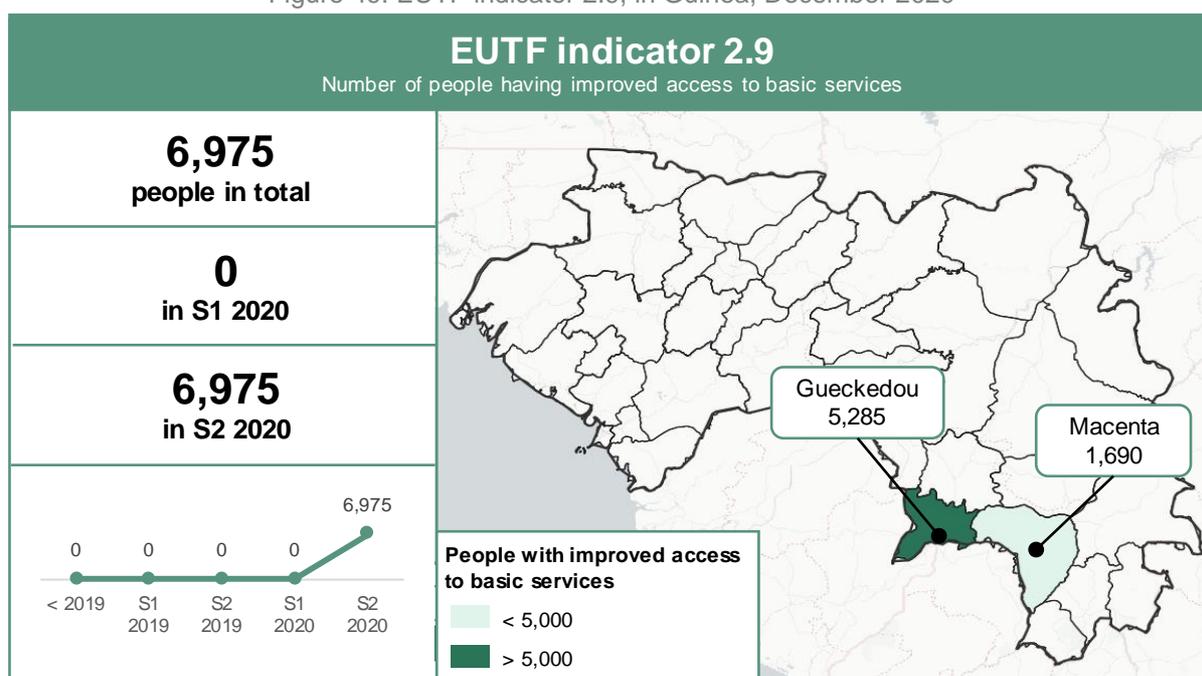
³¹⁹ WFP, 'Food security highlights West and Central Africa', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³²⁰ Améliorer la résilience des populations vulnérables de Guinée.

only one that had started by the end of 2020 – includes unconditional cash transfers to improve food security and nutrition, in particular for pregnant women and children under five, along with awareness raising on nutrition.³²¹

In the second semester of 2020, through RESIGUI, 6,975 persons had improved access to food products and other basic services (indicator 2.9). The WFP handed out USD 565,848 worth of cash transfers to beneficiaries in Nzérékoré – the most remote, landlocked Guinean province, and one of the most exposed to food insecurity – in the prefectures of Guéckédou and Macenta.

Figure 49: EUTF indicator 2.9, in Guinea, December 2020



In addition, during the second semester of 2020, RESIGUI sensitised 8,787 people through campaigns on improved nutritional practices and the consumption of local products (indicator 2.7). Women represented 62% of the beneficiaries, and male 38%, reflecting the programme’s focus on gender. The WFP identified women as key interlocutors to be sensitised within households in order to promote healthy and sustainable nutritional practices. 84% of the beneficiaries were located in the region of Labé, and 16% in Nzérékoré – among the most rural, remote parts of the country.

Fighting the root causes of trafficking in persons (TIP), raising awareness on the issue, and building the capacities of relevant stakeholders

Many causes underpin TIP in Guinea: poverty, a lack of economic opportunities, limited regular migration patterns outside of ECOWAS countries, but also traffickers’ feeling of impunity and deed-rooted cultural practices all contribute to the persistence of TIP. As elsewhere in West Africa, TIP mostly affects children and women.³²²

The EUTF has adopted a combined approach to address the root causes of TIP and mitigate its negative consequences: activities include a mix of sensitisation on the risks associated to TIP (although mostly in its overlaps with mobility) and capacity building of national authorities on TIP – in Guinea, especially the national anti-trafficking committee (CNLTTPA)³²³ and related stakeholders.

³²¹ WFP, ‘État d’avancement du projet RESIGUI’, December 2020. Op. Cit.

³²² UNODC, ‘Global report on trafficking in persons’, 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³²³ Comité National de Lutte contre la Traite des Personnes et pratiques Assimilées in French, or National Committee Combatting Trafficking in Persons and Related Practices.

In Guinea in 2020, the Protection West Africa programme (REG-13)³²⁴ reached and sensitised 164 people on the risks associated to the mobility of children and young people (indicator 3.3), including 129 men (79%) and 35 women (21%).^{325,326} Information tools and materials were produced to enable children on the move and their relatives to access useful and adapted information on dedicated protection services. These tools were made available at bus stations, in public spaces (markets, youth centres, etc.), at police stations and gendarmeries at the borders, as well as in protection areas supported by the project. The content and the way to convey the messages were adapted to the targeted public and emitted in different languages including French, English and local languages.³²⁷

Furthermore, in 2020, the EUTF endeavoured to build the capacities of national stakeholders by training officials on migration and related topics (indicator 3.7), including on TIP. In 2020, the regional TEH programme (REG-12) trained 17 persons from national committees on TIP and related issues.^{328,329} In addition to training and awareness raising, the TEH supported the elaboration of a plan to strengthen anti-TIP stakeholders (indicator 5.2) structurally and organisationally. It also provided technical assistance and operational support to the CNLTPA to strengthen its role as a useful discussion forum between the different stakeholders aiming to tackle TIP in Guinea, including governmental stakeholders, syndicates, and CSOs, and to encourage the implementation of anti-TIP measures.

6.5.2. GUINEA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 13: EUTF common output indicators for Guinea, December 2020

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	0	55	1,111	43	1,209
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	0	444	892	163	1,499
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	0	1,246	405	873	2,524
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET)...	0	2,026	896	952	3,874
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed,...	0	3	2	0	5
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	1	0	0	0	1
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience...	0	0	0	8,787	8,787
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers trained...	0	74	0	0	74
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	0	0	0	6,975	6,975
3.3 Number of potential migrants, reached by information campaigns...	21,155	21,161	5,697	735	48,748
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	0	76	3	8	87
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	8,280	3,637	1,449	820	14,187
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	1,832	2,206	1,146	690	5,873
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	0	174	0	0	174
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	220	17	0	237
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	672	107	57	15	851
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed...	0	8	0	1	9
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up...	0	8	1	0	9
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	0	15	0	1	16
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created...	0	36	0	0	36
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided	0	0	19,617	0	19,617
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	2,336	0	2,336

6.5.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN GUINEA

Table 14: EUTF projects, Guinea, April 2021

Programme	Project code	Project	Lead IP	Budget
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³²⁴ Appui à la protection des migrants les plus vulnérables en Afrique de l'Ouest.

³²⁵ The total number of beneficiaries reached by information campaigns on migration, mobility and related topics (including protection and TIP) in 2020 was 6,432 (indicator 3.3). 6,268 beneficiaries were migrants or potential migrants reached by IOM through the EU-IOM JI and sensitised on the risks associated to irregular migration (not on protection or TIP).

³²⁶ EJM, Enfants et Jeunes en Mobilité. For more information, Save The Children, 'Protection West Africa REG-13-02 – DOA'.

³²⁷ For more information, Save The Children, 'Protection West Africa REG-13-02 – Description of action'.

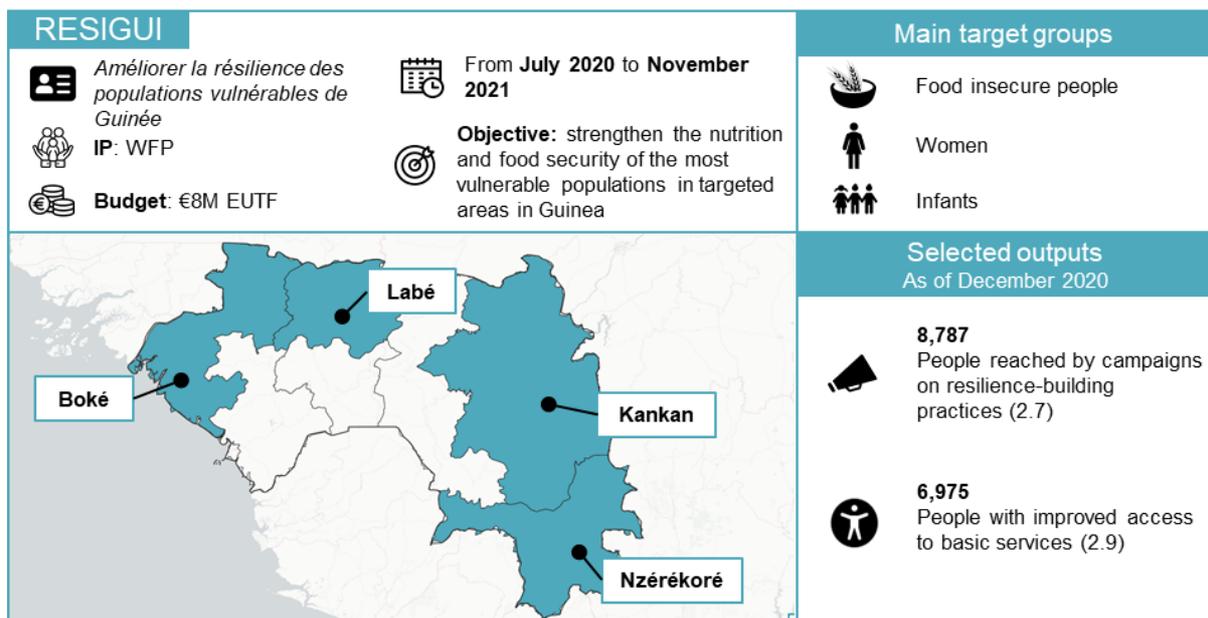
³²⁸ Appui à la lutte contre la traite des personnes dans les pays du golfe de Guinée.

³²⁹ The EU-IOM JI in Guinea trained 220 people on migration management prior to 2020, but did not report any 3.7 beneficiaries in 2020.

Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes (INTEGRA)	T05-EUTF-SAH-GN-01-01	Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes en République de Guinée (INTEGRA ITC)	ITC	€15,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-GN-01-02	Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes en République de Guinée (INTEGRA Enabel)	Enabel	€35,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-GN-01-03	Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes en République de Guinée (INTEGRA GIZ)	GIZ	€10,000,000
Améliorer la résilience des populations vulnérables de Guinée (RESIGUI)	T05-EUTF-SAH-GN-04-01	Améliorer la résilience des populations vulnérables de Guinée (RESIGUI)	WFP	€8,000,000

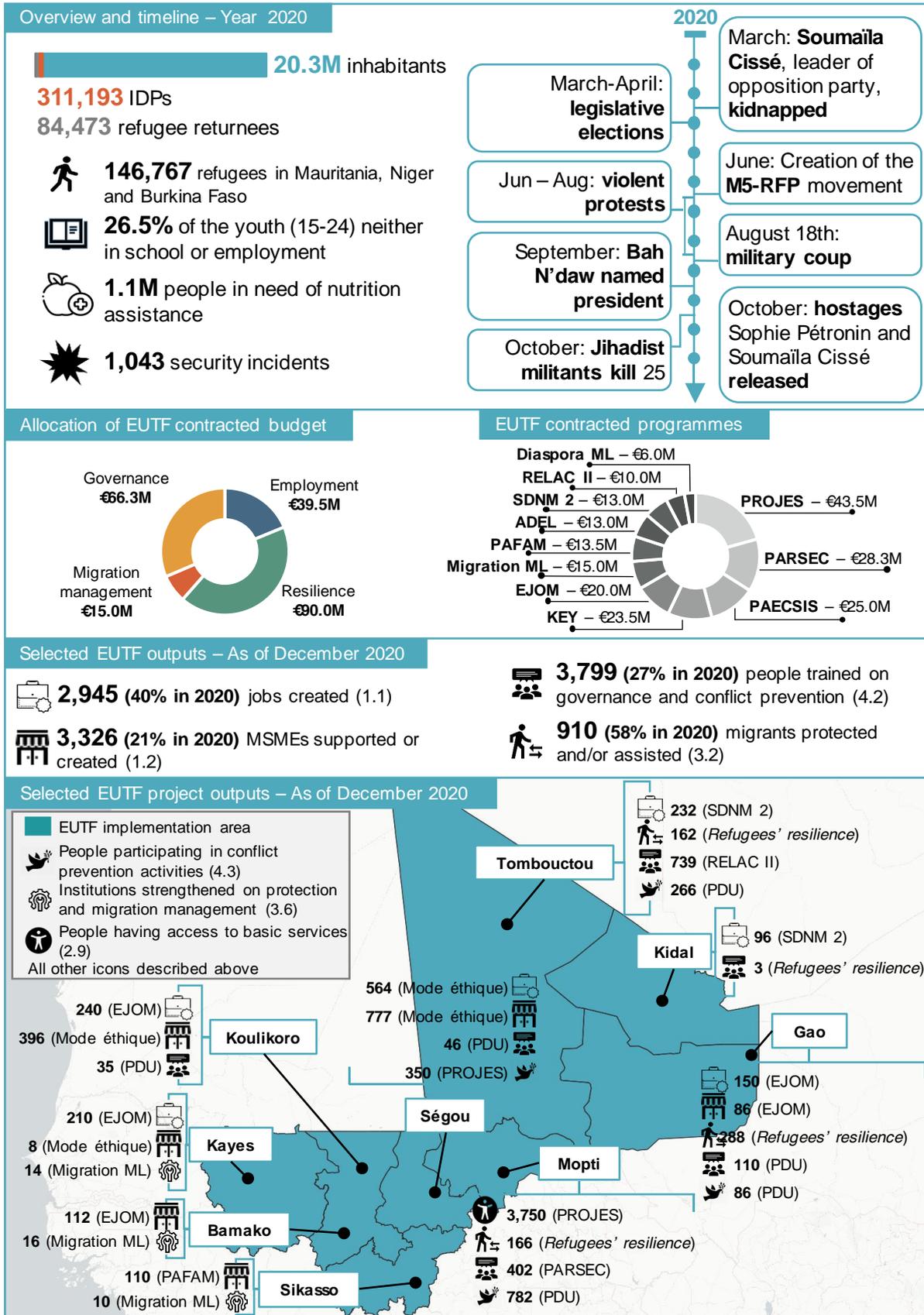
6.5.4. PROJECT NEWLY INCLUDED IN THE MLS IN S2 2020

Figure 50: RESIGUI (GN-04)



6.6. MALI

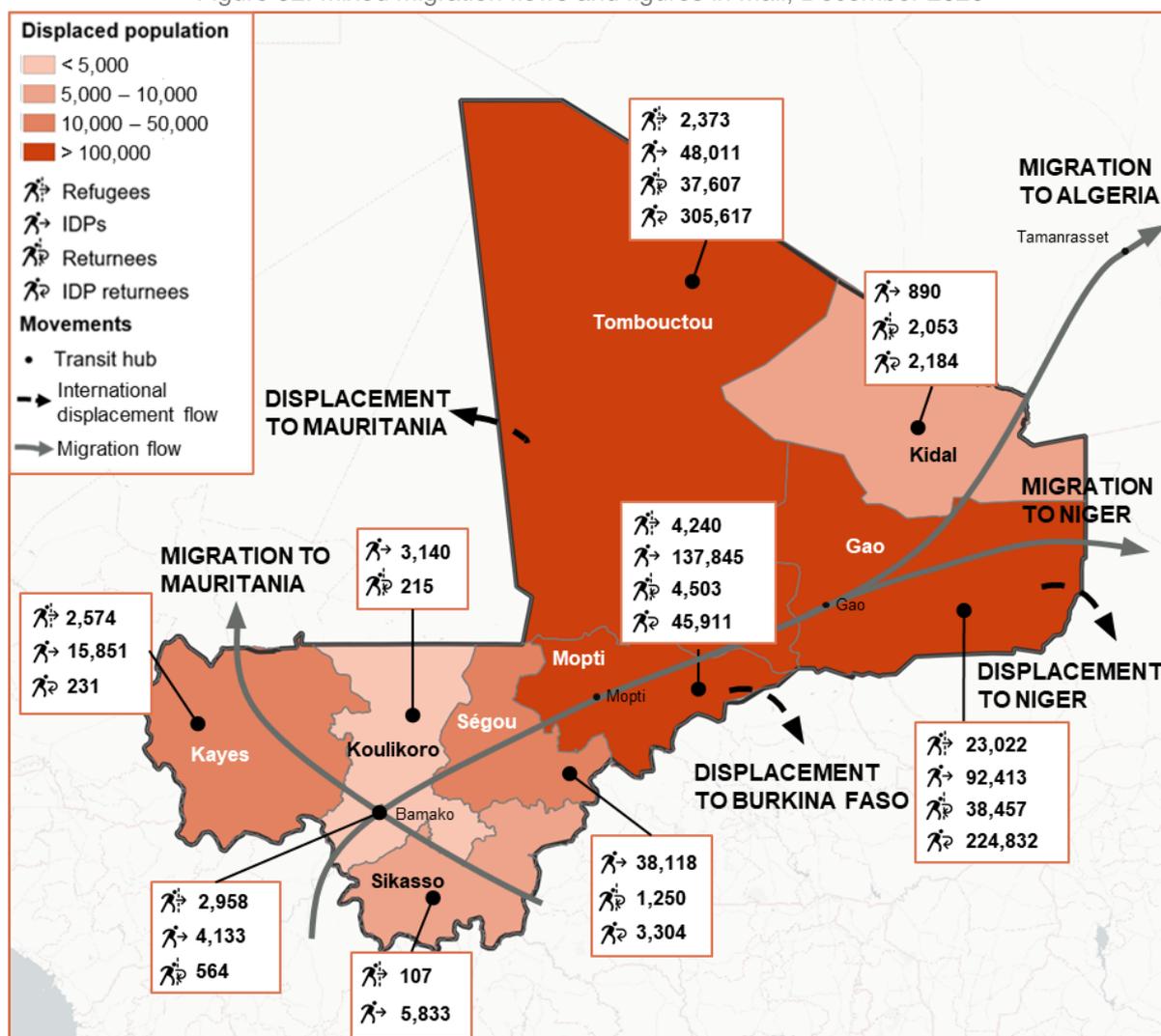
Figure 51: Mali – Key facts and figures dashboard, December



6.6.1. MALI AND THE EUTF IN 2020

The continually increasing violence perpetrated by non-state armed groups, ethnic militias and government security forces has led to a further deterioration of Mali's security situation and an intensification of humanitarian needs. In 2020, 1,043 attacks were recorded, a 62% increase compared to 2019.³³⁰ Alarming, in 2020, the conflict spread to the southern regions of the country: the number of battles and attacks tripled in the regions of Bamako, Kayes, Koulikoro, Segou and Sikasso between 2019 and 2020.³³¹ These events, committed by non-state armed groups but also by self-defence groups like the Dan Na Ambassagou, caused widespread displacement and reduced access to basic services and food markets.³³² As of December 2020, the country hosted 322,957 IDPs, a 55% increase from 207,751 in December 2019.³³³

Figure 52: Mixed migration flows and figures in Mali, December 2020



In 2020, both civilians' and the military's growing frustration resulted in a major political crisis leading to the collapse of Ibrahim Boubacar Keita's government. The invalidation of around 30 results of the March and April 2020 legislative elections³³⁴ led to massive protests and the creation of

³³⁰ ACLED, 'Armed Conflict Location and Event data project dashboard', 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³³¹ Ibid.

³³² Mali: Events of 2020, Human Rights Watch, 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³³³ UNHCR, 'Mali: Country report', accessed in November 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³³⁴ France 24, 'Au Mali, le second tour des législatives perturbé dans le Centre et le Nord', April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

the M5-RFP³³⁵ opposition movement spearheaded by imam Mahmoud Dicko. Throughout the summer, protests were faced with violent repression, which resulted in 23 deaths and over 150 injuries.³³⁶ On 18 and 19 August, a group of mutinied soldiers kidnapped President Keïta, leading to his resignation and the dissolution of the government and parliament.³³⁷ The group, later renamed the National Committee for the Salvation of the People (CNSP) took power, and appointed a transition government a month later, led by Bah N'Daw, former defence minister, and Assimi Goïta, leader of the CNSP.³³⁸

The EUTF contributes to the response to the security, humanitarian and economic challenges faced by Mali. In the northern and central regions, the EUTF focuses on border management and the strengthening of national and regional capacities to fight criminal and terrorist networks and to implement the Algiers peace agreement. The Trust Fund also supports the strengthening of the resilience of communities and households vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity in the northern regions. Countrywide, the EUTF contributes to the development of employment and training opportunities, as well as awareness raising on the risks of irregular migration, and assistance to civil registration. These actions are complemented by support for migrant protection, return assistance and support to the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants.³³⁹

Supporting communities and local security forces on conflict prevention and resolution

The upsurge of non-state armed groups in northern and central Mali continues to critically impact the country's security situation. Since 2012, insecurity in Mali has included attacks by Islamist armed groups on civilians and the military, by ethnic self-defence groups, and by Malian security forces. March 2020 was the deadliest month since 2012.³⁴⁰ The escalation of hostilities to a full-fledged war between JNIM³⁴¹ and ISGS and counter-militancy operations account for a substantial increase in reported fatalities and conflict recorded in Mali in 2020.³⁴² This year, JNIM also expanded its operations to the southern regions of Kayes and Sikasso.³⁴³ Conflict increased in Mopti between JNIM and Fulani militias on one side and the Dogon-majority Dan Na Ambassagou group on the other.³⁴⁴

EUTF-funded projects have trained various actors to improve the protection of border areas of the Liptako-Gourma region and to strengthen conflict prevention and resolution capacities. In 2020, 1,021 staff were trained on governance and conflict prevention (16% women (162), compared to 10% before 2020), bringing the total number of trainees to 3,799 since the beginning of EUTF-funded activities (indicator 4.2).

In 2020, EUTF-funded programmes further supported community representatives and youth ambassadors to increase opportunities for peaceful conflict resolution at the community level. Overall, in Mali, most actors trained on governance and conflict prevention are members of local civilian institutions (45%), followed by security forces (22%). In 2020, however, most beneficiaries were community representatives or youth ambassadors. This shift can be attributed to the change of regime that occurred in Q3 2020 and hampered the training of national actors, but also to the start of Malian activities by the regional PDU programme (REG-18)³⁴⁵. The PDU aims to strengthen the resilience of local communities by linking relief, rehabilitation and development in areas particularly affected by current environmental, socio-economic and security problems. Building community-based mediation

³³⁵ Mouvement du 5 juin-Rassemblement des Forces Patriotiques, 5 June Movement/Gathering of Patriotic Forces.

³³⁶ France 24, 'Mali : de la crise politique au coup d'État militaire', August 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³³⁷ Ibid.

³³⁸ BBC News, 'Bah Ndaw and Assimi Goïta go lead Mali as transitional leaders', September 21st 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³³⁹ EUTF, 'Mali'. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁴⁰ ACLED, 'Armed Conflict Location and Event data project dashboard', 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁴¹ Jamaat Nusrat al-Islam wal Muslimeen

³⁴² ACLED, '10 conflicts to worry about in 2021', February 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

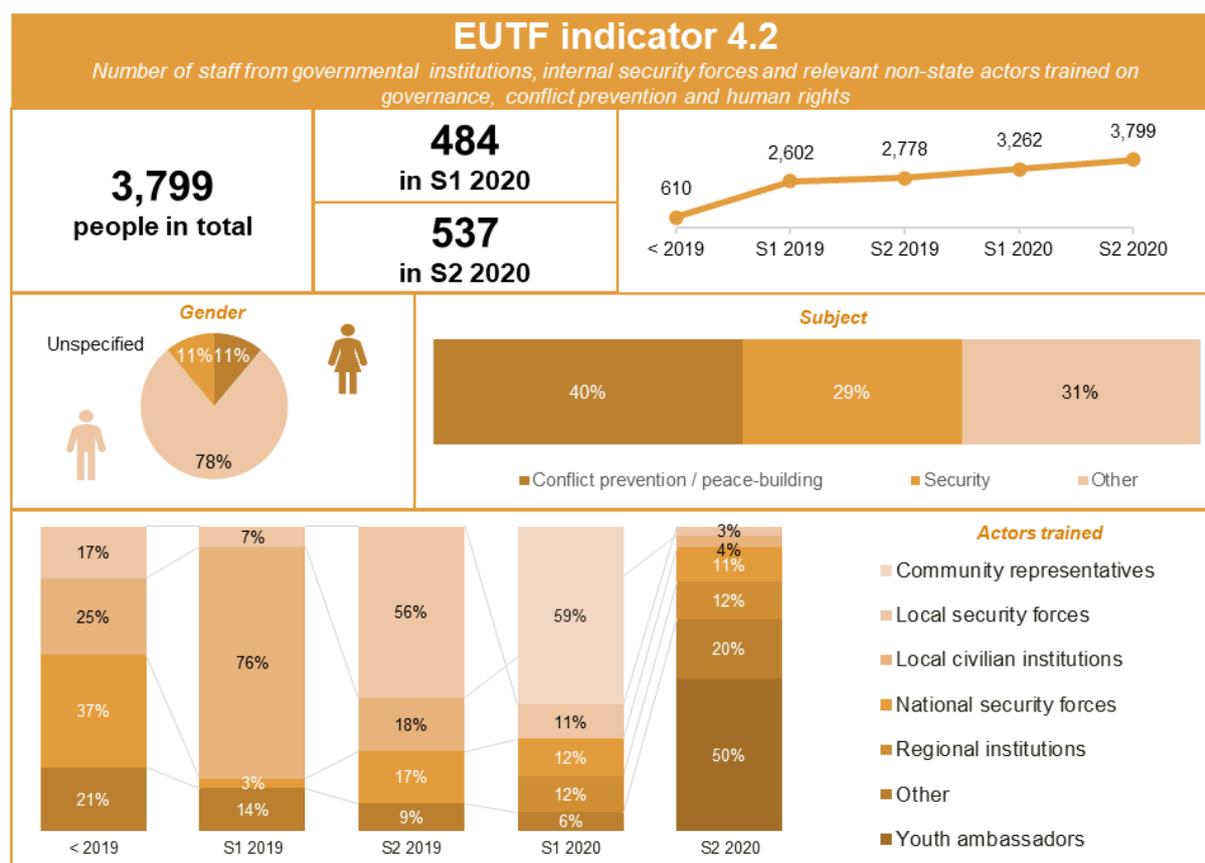
³⁴³ Ibid.

³⁴⁴ Ibid.

³⁴⁵ *Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du G5 Sahel.*

networks is especially important in Mali, where the JNIM has reportedly posited itself to solve inter-community conflicts in central regions, thus taking on more governing responsibilities.³⁴⁶

Figure 53: EUTF indicator 4.2, in Mali, December 2020



In Mali, PDU projects support local communities and institutions to prevent conflicts and to strengthen social cohesion. In 2020, a total of 284 mediators and 270 youth ambassadors were trained through the programme, respectively 14% and 25% of whom are women. Mediators contribute to the resolution of micro-conflicts over access to natural resources. In 2020, the trained mediators supported the resolution of 91 conflicts in Mali, most of which took place in Tombouctou and Mopti (respectively 49 and 34). Youth ambassadors are trained in inclusive leadership, positive communication, and conflict transformation to have them both engage with their peers and be part of conflict management networks. A total number of 1,873 people participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities in Mali through the programme, including 1,637 in 2020 (indicator 4.3). Finally, the PDU programme revitalised and set up 43 peace clubs to strengthen community mechanisms for cohesion and conflict prevention in communes of the Mopti, Ségou and Tombouctou regions (indicator 5.1). A peace club is a citizens' group composed of an average of 10 people, including two members of a village conflict management mechanism, four women and four youth. They aim to organise community awareness-raising activities on conflict prevention and management. A network of peace clubs will also be formed at the communal level, with two members of each village peace club representing their clubs in the network.

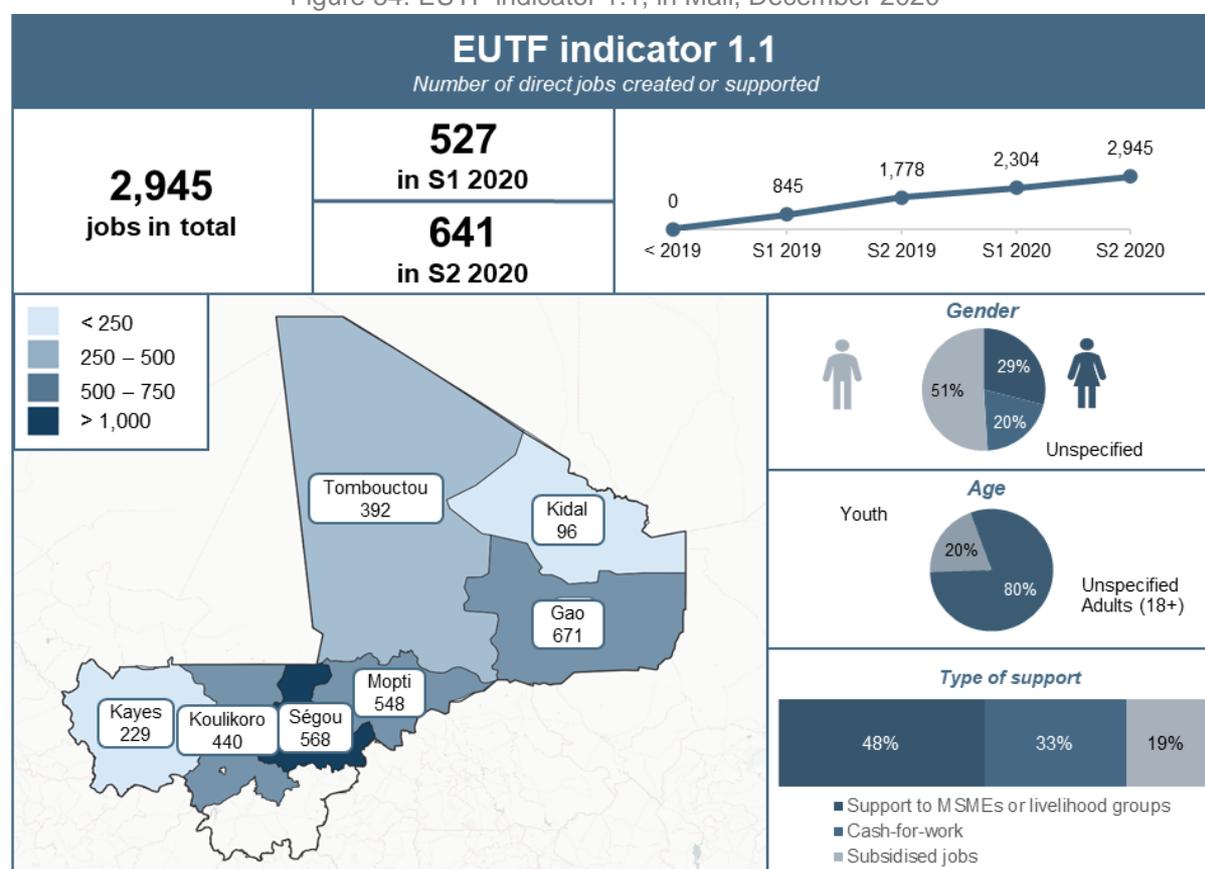
³⁴⁶ ACLED, 'Mid-Year update: ten conflicts to worry about in 2020', 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

Increasing economic opportunities to provide alternatives to violence and irregular migration

Lack of economic opportunities is both a factor of crime and terrorism and of irregular migration in and from Mali. Young Malians face profound and systemic challenges in terms of employment due to a mismatch between skills education and market needs and the low ratio of job creation to population growth.³⁴⁷ The irregular emigration of young Malians reflects these systemic employability challenges. In addition, in the face of a deteriorating security situation, addressing youth unemployment has become increasingly important as criminal and radical groups recruit youth who see no viable economic alternative.³⁴⁸ In this context, promoting youth employment is a priority for national and international actors.^{349,350}

EUTF-funded programmes aim to create economic opportunities and promote micro-enterprises in Mali. In 2020, EUTF-funded projects created or supported 1,895 direct jobs (indicator 1.1) and 1,803 MSMEs (indicator 1.2) in Mali, respectively 52% and 41% of the overall results.

Figure 54: EUTF indicator 1.1, in Mali, December 2020



In 2020, the EJOM (ML-09)³⁵¹ programme reported the largest numbers of outputs for jobs and MSMEs in Mali. The programme supports youth employment through the development of MSMEs and horticultural farms, in addition to promoting self-employment by training youths and financing their income-generating activities. In 2020, it supported the development of IGAs for 1,015 people (including 577 women and 72 returnees – indicator 1.3) through technical and entrepreneurial training followed

³⁴⁷ EJOM Description of Action.

³⁴⁸ The Broker Online, 'Youth unemployment in Mali: a magnet for criminals and terrorists', 23 April 2015. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁴⁹ Plan for the Reconstruction of Mali 2013 to 2014.

³⁵⁰ EUTF, 'Mali'. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁵¹ *L'emploi des jeunes crée des opportunités, ici au Mali.*

by the disbursement of a start-up kit. In addition, EJOM created 257 enterprises in 2020 (68% of the results achieved so far),³⁵² 28% of them in Bamako and the rest in Koulikoro, Kayes, and Gao. The programme operates in the fields of horticulture, utility crafts, agri-food, and waste management, as it identified these as having high potential for job creation and poverty reduction. In 2020, the programme finalised the creation of 20 horticultural farms of four hectares each and involving 30 youths organised in cooperatives for each farm, thus creating 600 jobs (indicator 1.1). The programme estimates that the farms will create another 600 permanent jobs and 300 temporary ones once fully operational.³⁵³

The Malian component of the regional Mode Ethique (REG-07)³⁵⁴ programme remains an important contributor of outputs for jobs and MSMEs in Mali, despite a decrease in 2020. The programme aims to reduce migratory pressure in Mali by providing training opportunities and promoting the creation of dignified and sustainable jobs. As such, it operates in the southern regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, and Ségou and targets people likely to migrate (youth) and returnees. The programme intervenes along the entire value chain of artisanal weaving, from cotton ginning to the transformation of fabrics into finished products. In 2020, it supported 176 MSMEs (1,267 in total), creating skilled jobs in the handicraft sector for 816 people, including 241 women. The programme supports MSMEs through support to the development of managerial skills (55%) or access to finance through the identification and inclusion of private investors (45%). The programme, which started in 2017, initially faced challenges related to the deteriorating security situation, long and cumbersome customs procedures, and poor internet network, which affected sourcing and communication. **In 2020, both programmes adapted their activities to also support the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic in Mali.** Mode Ethique supported the initiative "One artisan, one sustainable, 100% cotton mask handmade in Mali" by using partner artisans' cooperatives that were previously supported by the programme to produce facemasks. The initiative produced 100,000 masks in 2020 (indicator 6.1). EJOM established a partnership with the Kabako incubator to open a call for projects for innovative solutions to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the local economy. The scheme selected, trained, and funded the development of eight projects by 29 young Malians, including 8 women. Two companies were formally created and three others are in the process of being structured. The solutions range from automated hand washing devices for people with disabilities to the production of 3D filament from recycled plastic. It is estimated that, in addition to helping in the fight against COVID-19, these companies will create 95 jobs by June 2021.

EUTF-funded programmes also aim to bring short term economic relief to vulnerable populations through CFW initiatives, particularly in the north of the country. CFW schemes help bolster social safety nets and are intended to alleviate the strain of the ongoing crisis. In 2020, the SDNM2 (ML-04),³⁵⁵ KEY (ML-01),³⁵⁶ and Diaspora Mali (ML-05)³⁵⁷ programmes employed 1,246 people on construction sites through CFW, working the equivalent of 479 full-time jobs (indicator 1.1).³⁵⁸ The SDNM2 programme created the equivalent of 439 full-time jobs through CFW in 2020, allowing to bring short-term relief to vulnerable people in Gao, Tombouctou, Kidal, and Mopti.

Supporting migration management in Mali

Mali is an important departure and transit country for migrants going to North Africa and Europe. Overall, most Malian migrants come from the southern regions, mainly Kayes and Bamako, from where

³⁵² The total for indicator 1.3 in 2020 is 257 as it also includes the 20 horticultural farms and two enterprises created within the Beat COVID-19 challenge.

³⁵³ Extrapolated from the estimation given by seven cooperatives in the mid-term review of the project.

³⁵⁴ 'Job creation and development of micro enterprises through fair trade and selected value chains'.

³⁵⁵ Sécurité et Développement au Nord du Mali – phase 2.

³⁵⁶ *Programme de renforcement de la résilience des communautés, des ménages et des individus vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Mali.*

³⁵⁷ *Projet d'appui aux investissements de la diaspora malienne dans les régions d'origine.*

³⁵⁸ The number of jobs created or supported through CFW activities is calculated in full-time equivalent, based on the number of days worked by beneficiaries divided by 230 (workdays per year).

they venture to North Africa and in some cases to Europe.³⁵⁹ Considering that 70% of the region's migratory movements, most of which are linked to the search for employment, take place within the ECOWAS zone, Mali plays a central role in movements, given its strategic geographical position.³⁶⁰

In 2020, EUTF-funded programmes intensified their migration governance activities in Mali. The Migration Mali (ML-07) programme entered its second phase of implementation: while its first phase had focused on rolling out migration-related awareness-raising campaigns, the second phase aims to promote consultation between actors, with a component dedicated to the initiation of inter-ministerial, regional and local consultation platforms on the theme of migration. The political renewal linked to the Malian coup in 2020 has slowed down the progress of this component at the national level, but one inter-ministerial group was nonetheless created at the end of 2020 (indicator 5.1). 18 institutions were trained on migration in 2020 (bringing the total to 40), were all NGOs/CSOs (indicator 3.6). These trainings involved 54 people in 2020, bringing the total number of individuals trained on migration management and protection to 79 (indicator 3.7). The programme strengthened the capacity of these organisations to effectively support the operationalisation of the migration national policy and the national information and awareness strategy. The programme also donated 62 pieces of equipment, including 35 items of IT equipment and 27 vehicles to the *Ministère des Maliens de l'Extérieur et de l'Intégration Africaine*³⁶¹ (indicator 4.1bis).

In 2020, EUTF-funded programmes also continued to provide protection assistance to vulnerable migrants in Mali. As of December 2020, 910 vulnerable migrants have been protected and/or assisted by the Refugees' resilience (REG-06) programme ³⁶² (indicator 3.2). This includes 530 people (58%) supported in 2020, a steep increase from the 2019 result (156). The programme aims to increase the number of protection monitors in the 20 priority return areas designated by the authorities to facilitate the more comprehensive collection, analysis and referral of protection incidents. Monitors are trained on protection monitoring tools, the collection and analysis of incident types and referral mechanisms, in coordination with IOM. This helps to strengthen and guarantee the protection and access to basic rights and services of vulnerable people while encouraging greater ownership by local and national actors. The recent Protection West Africa (REG-13)³⁶³ regional programme also aims, to respond to the protection needs of vulnerable populations on migration routes. Its results should complement those of Refugees' resilience in 2021.

³⁵⁹ ML-07 Description of Action.

³⁶⁰ Ibid.

³⁶¹ Ministry of Maliens Abroad and African Integration.

³⁶² *Renforcement de la résilience des populations déplacées par l'instabilité au Nord-Mali et soutien à la coexistence pacifique entre communautés.*

³⁶³ Appui à la protection des migrants les plus vulnérables en Afrique de l'Ouest.

6.6.2. MALI AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 15: EUTF common output indicators for Mali, December 2020

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	0	1,778	527	641	2,945
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	950	1,664	340	372	3,326
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	18,499	30,766	8,340	12,234	69,839
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET)...	3,689	5,511	4,374	1,624	15,198
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed,...	7	58	5	14	84
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	258	323	75	47	703
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	3,813	2,344	100	1,190	7,447
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	108,815	190,481	61,741	947	361,984
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	38,880	69,426	53,823	2,491	164,620
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	10	2	0	0	12
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable...	5,133	4,736	697	3,455	14,021
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience...	31,343	176,408	254,865	56,115	518,731
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers trained...	586	5,069	300	64	6,019
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	1,749,378	308,089	136,118	93,865	2,287,450
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	0	0	21	0	21
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs...	224	156	62	468	910
3.3 Number of potential migrants, reached by information campaigns...	0	91,476	33,767	8,962	134,205
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	1,882	977	113	236	3,208
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	9,863	6,132	1,185	396	17,576
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	1,815	6,739	1,639	1,414	11,608
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	3	19	0	18	40
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	25	0	0	54	79
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	2	14	2	4	22
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	0	0	1	30	31
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	3	2	1	2	9
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	837	6	261	810	1,914
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	610	2,168	484	537	3,799
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention...	265	1,753	242	1,745	4,005
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed...	37	381	23	90	531
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed...	12	26	4	45	87
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up...	17	16	9	804	846
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	34	26	2	6	68
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created...	8	0	4	2	14
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided	0	0	1,341	101,300	102,641

6.6.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN MALI

Table 16: EUTF projects, Mali, April 2021³⁶⁴

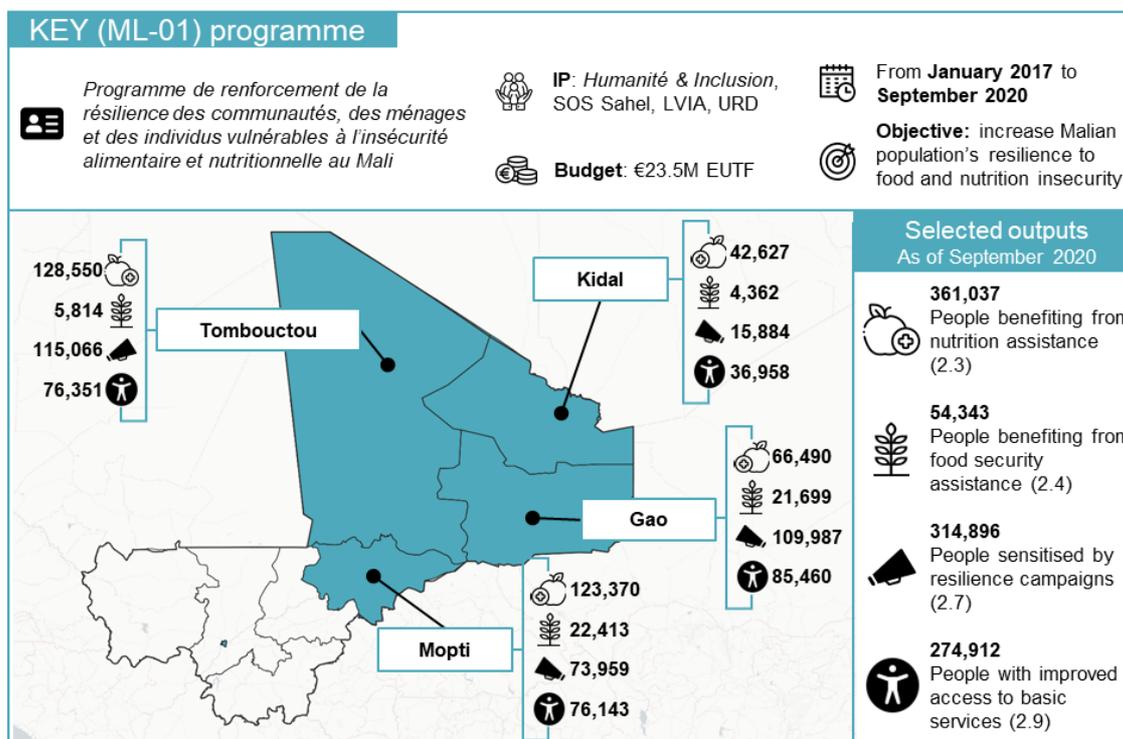
Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Programme de renforcement de la résilience des communautés, des ménages et des individus vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Mali (KEY)	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-01-01	Consortium Alliance pour la Résilience Communautaire (KEY ARC)	HI	€14,940,000 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-01-02	Partenariat pour le Renforcement de la Résilience à l'Insécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle au Nord Mali (KEY PRIAN)	SOS Sahel	€4,560,000 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-01-03	Renforcement des capacités de résilience à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle des populations vulnérables des régions de Gao et Mopti (KEY LVIA)	LVIA	€4,000,000 (Completed)
Création d'emplois par l'amélioration de la filière de l'anacarde, afin d'atténuer les causes de l'émigration, dans les régions de Sikasso, Kayes et Koulikoro (PAFAM)	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-02-01	Projet d'Appui à la Filière de l'Anacarde au Mali (PAFAM)	AECID	€13,500,000
Relance de l'Economie Et Appui aux Collectivités II (RELAC II)	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-03-01	Relance De L'Economie Et Appui aux Collectivités dans le Nord du Mali (RELAC II)	LuxDev	€10,000,000
Sécurité et Développement au Nord du Mali – phase 2 (SDNM2)	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-04-01	Sécurité et Développement au Nord du Mali Phase 2 (SDNM2)	AFD	€13,000,000
Projet d'appui aux investissements de la diaspora malienne dans les régions d'origine (Diaspora Mali)	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-05-01	Projet D'Appui Aux Investissements de la Diaspora Malienne Dans Les Régions D'Origine (Diaspora AFD)	AFD	€5,000,000

³⁶⁴ In this table, projects appear in grey when they are completed and in yellow when they are in inception.

	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-05-02	Investissement de la diaspora dans l'entrepreneuriat durable des jeunes ruraux au Mali (Diaspora FIDA)	IFAD	€1,000,000 (Inception)
Programme d'Appui au Renforcement de la Sécurité dans les régions de Mopti et de Gao et à la gestion des zones frontalières (PARSEC Mopti-Gao)	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-06-01	Programme d'Appui au Renforcement de la Sécurité dans les régions de Mopti et de Gao et à la gestion des zones frontalières (PARSEC Mopti-Gao)	Expertise France	€28,313,224
Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Mali (Migration ML)	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-07-01	Projet d'information et de sensibilisation sur les risques et dangers de la migration irrégulière et la promotion de la libre circulation dans l'espace CEDEAO (Migration AECID)	AECID	€3,200,000
	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-07-02	IOM - Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Mali (EU-IOM JI Mali)	IOM	€11,800,000
Programme d'appui au fonctionnement de l'état civil au Mali : appui à la mise en place d'un système d'information sécurisé (PAECSIS)	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-08-01	Programme d'appui au fonctionnement de l'état civil au Mali : appui à la mise en place d'un système d'information sécurisé (PAECSIS CIVIPOL)	CIVIPOL	€8,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-08-02	Programme d'appui au fonctionnement de l'état civil au Mali : appui à la mise en place d'un système d'information sécurisé (PAECSIS Enabel)	Enabel	€17,000,000
Youth Employment Creates Opportunities at Home in Mali (EJOM)	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-09-01	Youth Employment Creates Opportunities at Home in Mali (EJOM)	SNV World	€20,000,000
Programme Jeunesse et Stabilisation – PROJES – régions du centre du Mali (PROJES)	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-10-01	Programme Jeunesse et Stabilisation –régions du centre du Mali (PROJES)	GIZ	€43,500,000
Appui au Développement Economique Local et à la prévention des conflits dans les régions de Tombouctou et Gao (ADEL)	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-12-01	Appui au Développement Economique Local et à la prévention des conflits dans les régions de Tombouctou et Gao (ADEL)	LuxDev	€13,000,000

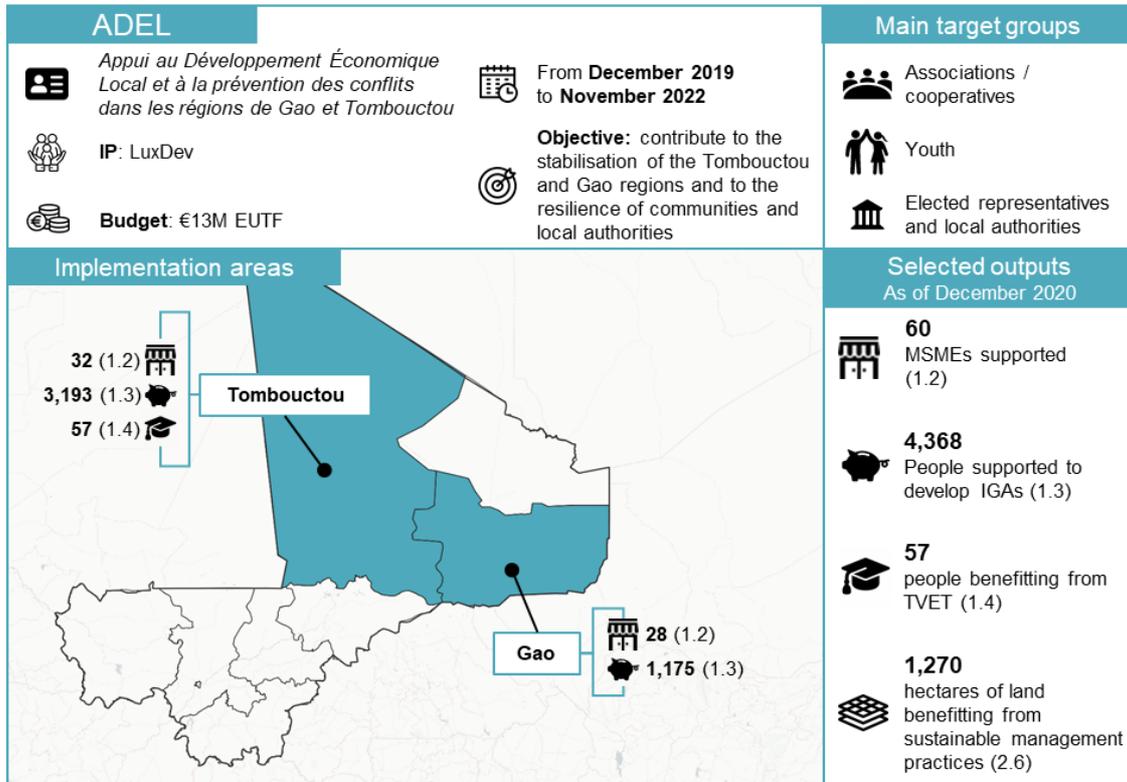
6.6.4. PROGRAMMES COMPLETED IN S2 2020

Figure 55: KEY (ML-01)



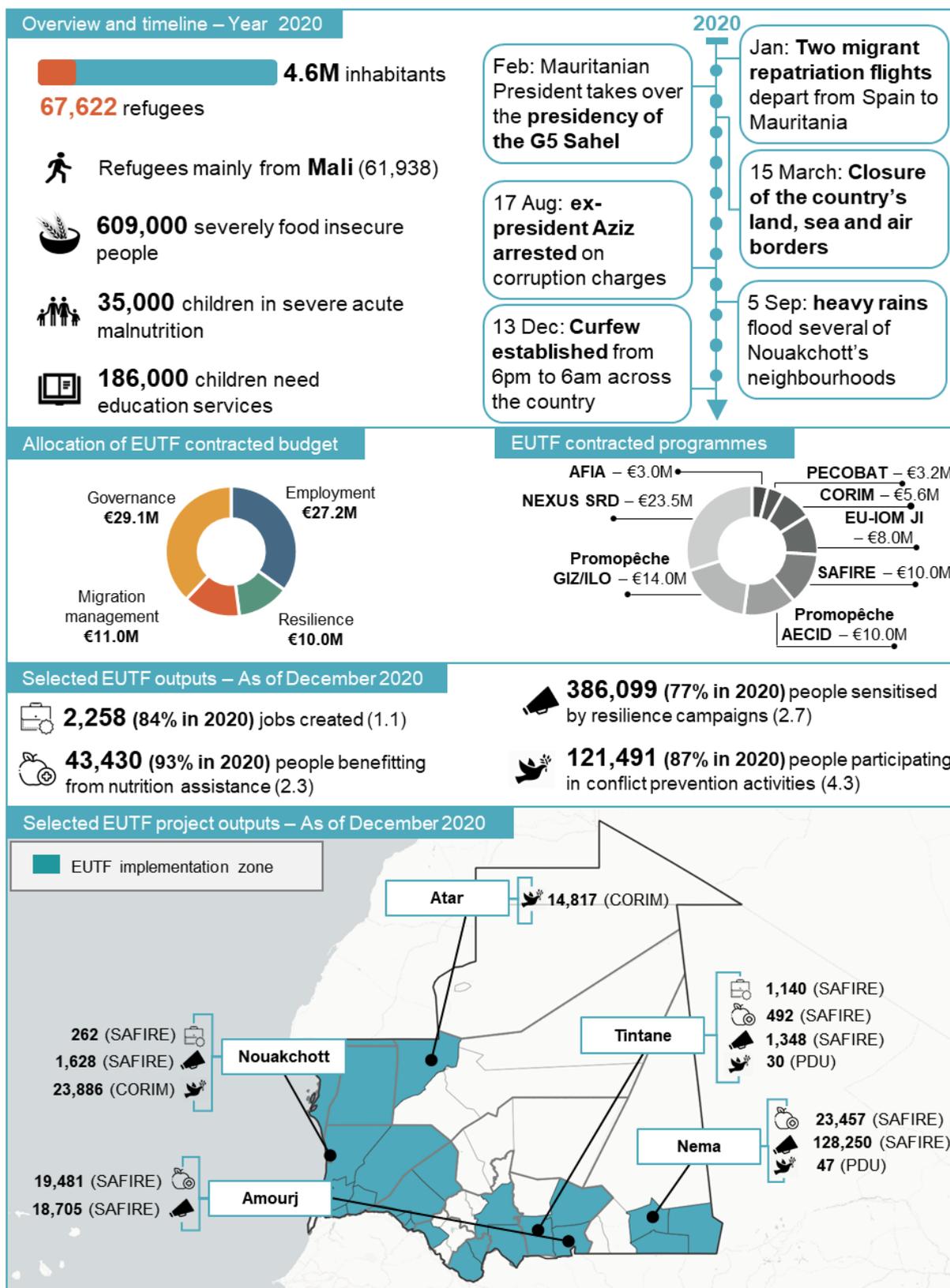
6.6.5. PROJECT NEWLY INCLUDED IN THE MLS IN S2 2020

Figure 56: ADEL (ML-12-01)



6.7. MAURITANIA

Figure 57: Mauritania – Key facts and figures dashboard, December 2020



6.7.1. MAURITANIA AND THE EUTF IN 2020

Mauritania's GDP growth has increased significantly in the last ten years, and reached its highest level since 2006 in 2019 with a rate at 5.9%, compared to 2.1% the previous year.³⁶⁵ This increase is mainly due to a rebound in the extractive sector thanks to an increase in the mine production, notably of gold and iron.³⁶⁶ However, the country's economy is expected to be severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, notably due to an economic slowdown in Europe and China, Mauritania's main commercial partners. On the political scene, a parliamentary investigation committee revealed corruption affairs in relation to the previous government. It led to the arrest of former president Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz in August as well as to a ministerial reshuffle with the eviction of four ministers, including the Prime Minister.^{367,368}

Despite its economic growth, Mauritania remains one of the world's poorest countries and its population faces serious humanitarian needs. In 2020, over 25% of the population was in severe food insecurity in most of the country's provinces, mainly due to droughts and flooding, and the number of children facing acute malnutrition doubled to 55,110.^{369,370} Similarly to other countries in the region, the COVID-19 pandemic further aggravated these needs and negatively affected the provision of basic social services.³⁷¹

At the same time, even though the security situation considerably worsened in its neighbouring countries, the number of refugees and asylum seekers in Mauritania did not significantly increase in 2020: 68,594 refugees and asylum seekers were reported at the end of November, including 61,938 Malian refugees registered at M'Bera camp (compared to 60,458 refugees and asylum seekers in the country in 2019).^{372,373} With the growing use of the Atlantic Route, from the West African coasts to the Canary islands, numerous sinking of migrants boats were reported along the Mauritanian coasts, especially in the last quarter of 2020, with notably in December the deaths of more than 60 migrants who had departed from The Gambia.³⁷⁴ Many migrants were also rescued or intercepted during this period off the coast of Mauritania: around 400 migrants within three weeks in October alone according to IOM.³⁷⁵

The EUTF contracted €77.3M to Mauritania, 38% to governance-related projects (SO4), followed closely by the employment-related (SO1 – 35%). The latter sees interventions, notably through the SAFIRE or Promopêche programmes (MR-07 and MR-04), which aim to support employment access and creation, and technical training with a focus on sectors with high potential, such as the fishery value chain and construction. Meanwhile, the EUTF's focus on the former aims to contribute to the government's strategy to prevent radicalisation (for example, through the CORIM programme, MR-06). Mauritania is also considered as a key partner for regional actions to strengthen the fight against terrorists and criminal groups in the region, notably through initiatives supporting the G5 Sahel (such as the PAGES II programme, REG-20).

³⁶⁵ World Bank, 'Rapport sur la situation économique en Mauritanie', 3rd edition, June 2020. Retrieved [here](#)

³⁶⁶ Ibid.

³⁶⁷ Le Monde, 'Mauritanie : le président nomme un nouveau gouvernement', 10/08/2020. Retrieved [here](#)

³⁶⁸ Le Monde Afrique, 'En Mauritanie, l'ancien président Aziz relâché mais restreint dans ses mouvements', 25/08/2020. Retrieved [here](#)

³⁶⁹ ECHO, 'Mauritania Factsheet', Last updated 24/11/2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁷⁰ UNICEF, 'Mauritania Highlights', 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁷¹ Ibid.

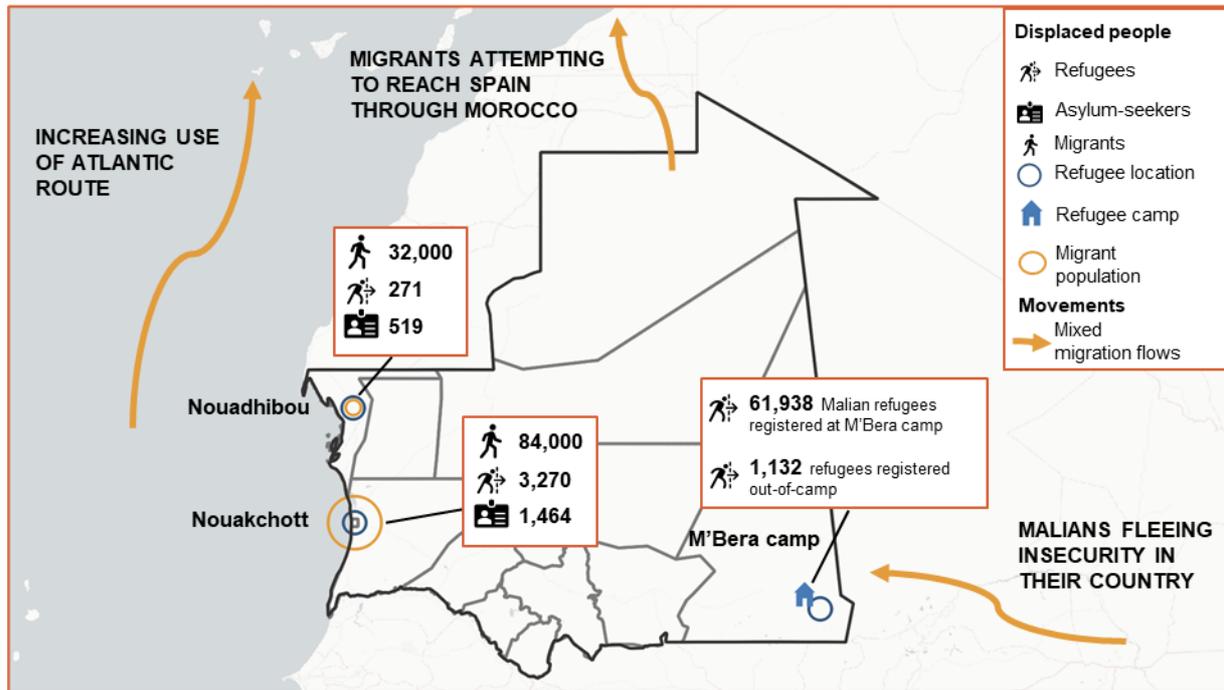
³⁷² UNHCR, 'Mauritania Situation Map', November 2020, Retrieved [here](#).

³⁷³ UNHCR, 2019 Year-End report', 10/07/2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁷⁴ L'Express, 'Plus de 60 migrants meurent dans le naufrage de leur bateau au large de la Mauritanie', 05/12/2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁷⁵ IOM, 'Growing Humanitarian Needs Among Migrants Rescued off Mauritanian Coast', 06/11/2020. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 58: Mixed migration flows in Mauritania, December 2020



Strengthening and improving access to professional trainings

One of the key challenges for the Mauritanian population to access the labour market consists in the rare opportunities available for technical and professional training. Indeed, the professional training system in the country is undersized compared to the demand which keeps increasing with the arrival of a growing youth population on the labour market.³⁷⁶ In addition, professional training in Mauritania is also often criticized for its quality.

In this context, the EUTF aims to support and improve access to professional training. In 2020, 3,914 persons benefitted from TVET and/or skills development (indicator 1.4), representing a 45% increase compared to the previous year (1,746). A significant proportion of 2020 beneficiaries were reached in S2 2020 (80%) as training centres had been closed during the first months of 2020 to contain the spread of COVID-19. Social distancing measures, such as the ban on meetings with more than six persons, were also implemented throughout the year, and IPs had to adapt their activities accordingly. In some cases, the number of participants was reduced, and attendees were divided into smaller groups, often increasing the training duration. Some trainings were also conducted and recorded online, and shared with beneficiaries through WhatsApp.

Most of the 2020 beneficiaries (62%, or 2,426 persons) of professional skills / skills development came from the SAFIRE programme (MR-07).³⁷⁷ Implemented by the OXFAM³⁷⁸, CRF³⁷⁹ and GRET,³⁸⁰ this programme notably aims to increase sustainable and decent socio-professional insertion, especially in economic sectors with high potential. The beneficiaries received skills development training (54%), technical (TVET) training (24%), and for 14%, a training including both skills development and TVET. In cases where the sector was specified, the trainings mainly focused on agriculture (24%) as it represents a key economic sector in Mauritania where professional training opportunities are lacking.³⁸¹ The programme also supported 126 youth, including 69% women, to find

³⁷⁶ UNESCO, 'La formation professionnelle – Analyse de la mise en œuvre des réformes – Mauritanie', 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁷⁷ Programme de renforcement de la résilience des communautés urbaines et rurales vulnérables en Mauritanie

³⁷⁸ Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM)

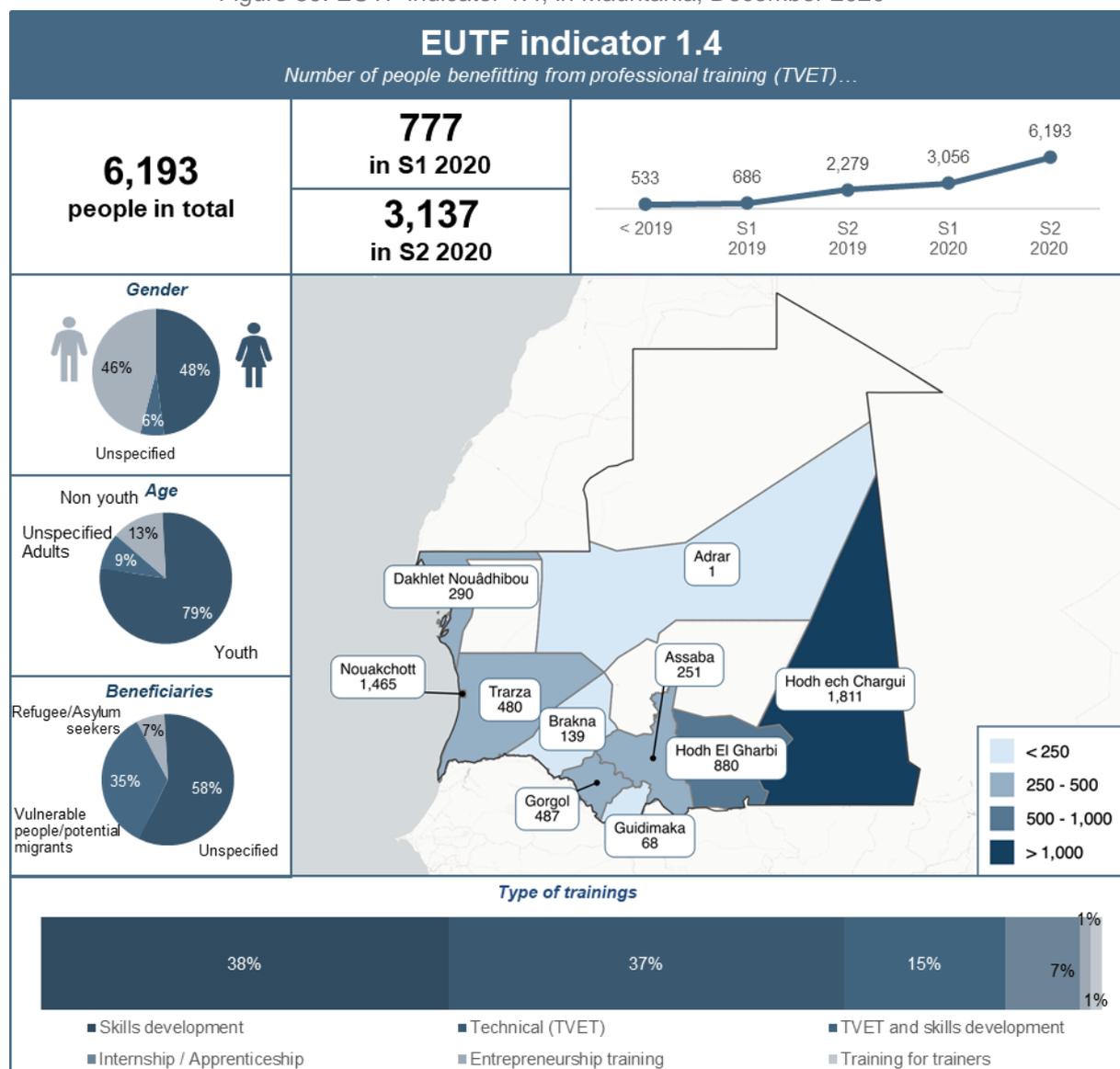
³⁷⁹ Croix-rouge française (CRF)

³⁸⁰ Groupe de recherche et d'échange technologique (GRET)

³⁸¹ The other categories were 'unspecified' (14%) and 'other' (58%).

an internship, mainly in textile and clothing (38%) and construction (16%), which are two other key sectors of the Mauritanian economy.

Figure 59: EUTF indicator 1.4, in Mauritania, December 2020³⁸²



PECOBAT (MR-01),³⁸³ a programme implemented by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in the wilayahs of Brakna, Gorgol and Guidimakha, also provided support in the construction sector. In 2020, the programme provided 249 beneficiaries,³⁸⁴ all youth and including 41% women, with professional and technical trainings, all in the construction sector (indicator 1.4). The programme favours ‘chantiers-écoles’ or on site schools which it developed, including a significant practical component, as an alternative to the traditional professional trainings which were found to be too theoretical and inadequate to meet businesses’ needs.³⁸⁵ With a relatively short cycle (seven months),

³⁸² 321 beneficiaries not shown on the map because of unspecified location at the first administrative level.

³⁸³ *Amélioration de l’employabilité des jeunes et des capacités des PME par le développement du sous-secteur du BTP en matériaux locaux et de la formation professionnalisante dans les chantiers écoles construction*

³⁸⁴ 52 other persons were trained in welding and stitching to support the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, bringing the total of persons trained to 301.

³⁸⁵ IRAM, ‘Évaluation à mi-parcours de la mise en œuvre du projet PECOBAT (Projet Eco-Construction Bâtiment)’, 09/03/2021.

the training is accessible to youth who have prematurely left the education system and/or have not accessed formal professional training opportunities since it does not require a minimum education level.

Access to professional training and economic opportunities could also be a way to prevent radicalisation, especially among the youth. Indeed, challenges to access economic opportunities and employment may constitute a source of frustration and a driver for recruitment by extremists' groups.³⁸⁶ The CORIM programme (MR-06),³⁸⁷ which is implemented by Expertise France, offers professional training to former prisoners, partisans of a violent ideology and their families. Access to professional insertion allows them to develop a life project which will contribute to their sustainable economic and social reintegration. In 2020, 561 young people received professional training (indicator 1.4), including 20% women.³⁸⁸ When specified, most trainings were provided in relation to services to MSMEs (17%), construction (6%), textile and clothing (5%), as well as transportation and logistics (3%).³⁸⁹

Providing food security-related and nutrition assistance to mitigate the impact of climate change and increased droughts

In Mauritania, 588,080 persons were facing Crisis (Phase 3) or worse levels of acute food insecurity (phases 4 and 5) between September and December 2020.³⁹⁰ In addition, 35,000 children were estimated to face severe acute malnutrition in 2020.³⁹¹ Food security and malnutrition in Mauritania are mainly due to recurrent droughts which negatively affect lands and crops. Severe rainfall deficits along with delayed rains and dry spells affected most of the country in 2020, especially western areas, which experienced both pasture and/or crop deficits.³⁹²

In this context, EUTF-funded programmes in Mauritania aim to provide food security-related and nutrition assistance based on a two-pronged approach. While malnutrition is mainly addressed through fast relief, an approach focusing on development is implemented to tackle the inter-related challenges around food insecurity.

In 2020, 40,332 beneficiaries received nutrition assistance (indicator 2.3), representing 93% of beneficiaries since the beginning of EUTF-funded activities. All the assistance was provided as part of the SAFIRE programme (MR-07) in the wilayah of Hodh ech Chargui, in the south of the country and where malnutrition rates are among the highest.³⁹³ Support was based on two main components: malnutrition screening (97%) and nutrition supplies (3%). In 2020, 39,187 pregnant and lactating women received malnutrition screening. The programme also contributed to the implementation of points of sale for enriched flour in the different areas of intervention. Composed of key vitamins and minerals, enriched flour is essential for children's growth, and the points of sale enable households to easily have access to this product. In 2020, 1,145 women were provided with enriched flour at the points of sale. Most of the nutrition assistance outputs were reported in Q3 2020 as the COVID-19 related restrictions were eased from July 2020 onwards. This notably allowed the programme to conduct mass nutrition screening during the lean season (35,046 women in Q3 2020).

The nutrition assistance provided by EUTF-funded programme in Mauritania is complemented support with regards to food security, which notably aims to help farmers and agropastoralists to develop their activities. More than half of Mauritania's population depends on agriculture and

³⁸⁶ UNDP, 'Journey to extremism in Africa: Drivers, incentives and the tipping point for recruitment', 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁸⁷ *Phase II du Projet d'appui à la prévention de la radicalisation violente en république Islamique de Mauritanie - CORIM*

³⁸⁸ The gender was unspecified for 345 beneficiaries.

³⁸⁹ The other categories were 'unspecified' (61%) and 'other' (8%).

³⁹⁰ Humanitarian Data, 'Food Security Data in West & Central Africa: Cadre Harmonise (CH) and Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) data', consulted in May 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁹¹ UNICEF, 'Humanitarian Action for Children – Mauritania Appeal 2021', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

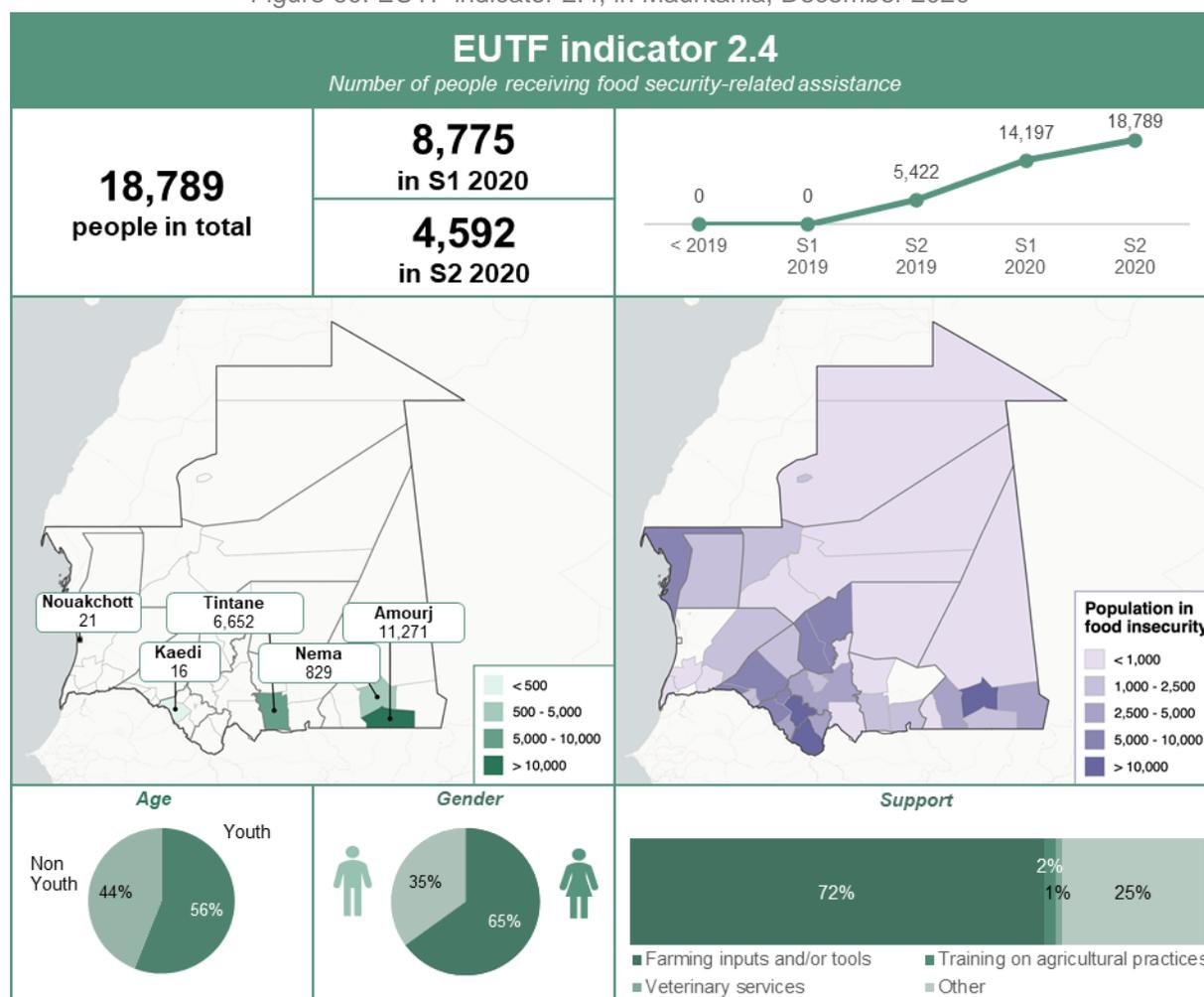
³⁹² FAO, 'Early Warning Early Action Report on Food Security and Agriculture', January 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁹³ UNICEF, 'Fact sheet Mauritania', July 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

livestock herding for food and income, which are negatively affected by climate change and associated irregular climatic events, such as dry weather and irregular rainfalls.³⁹⁴

Food security-related assistance was provided to 13,367 persons in 2020 (indicator 2.4), (71% of all outputs reported under this indicator), all by the SAFIRE programme and in the wilayahs of Hodh ech Chargui and Hodh El Gharbi, as well as Gorgol and Nouakchott to a lesser extent. The support provided mainly consisted of the provision of agriculture farming inputs and/or tools (60%), especially improved seeds, which are more adapted to climate change. In addition, 36% of beneficiaries, all agropastoralists, received financial support for the development of innovative projects in the agriculture sector, which would enable them to diversify their activities and to mitigate the impact of climate change.

Figure 60: EUTF indicator 2.4, in Mauritania, December 2020



As women and youth are particularly vulnerable to both nutrition and food insecurity,³⁹⁵ the support provided by SAFIRE mainly targeted these two vulnerable groups. Respectively 77% and 61% of the 13,367 beneficiaries of food security assistance in 2020 were women and youth. In addition, all the 40,332 beneficiaries of nutrition assistance in 2020 were women.

³⁹⁴ ECHO, 'Mauritania Overview', 24/11/2020. Retrieved [here](#).

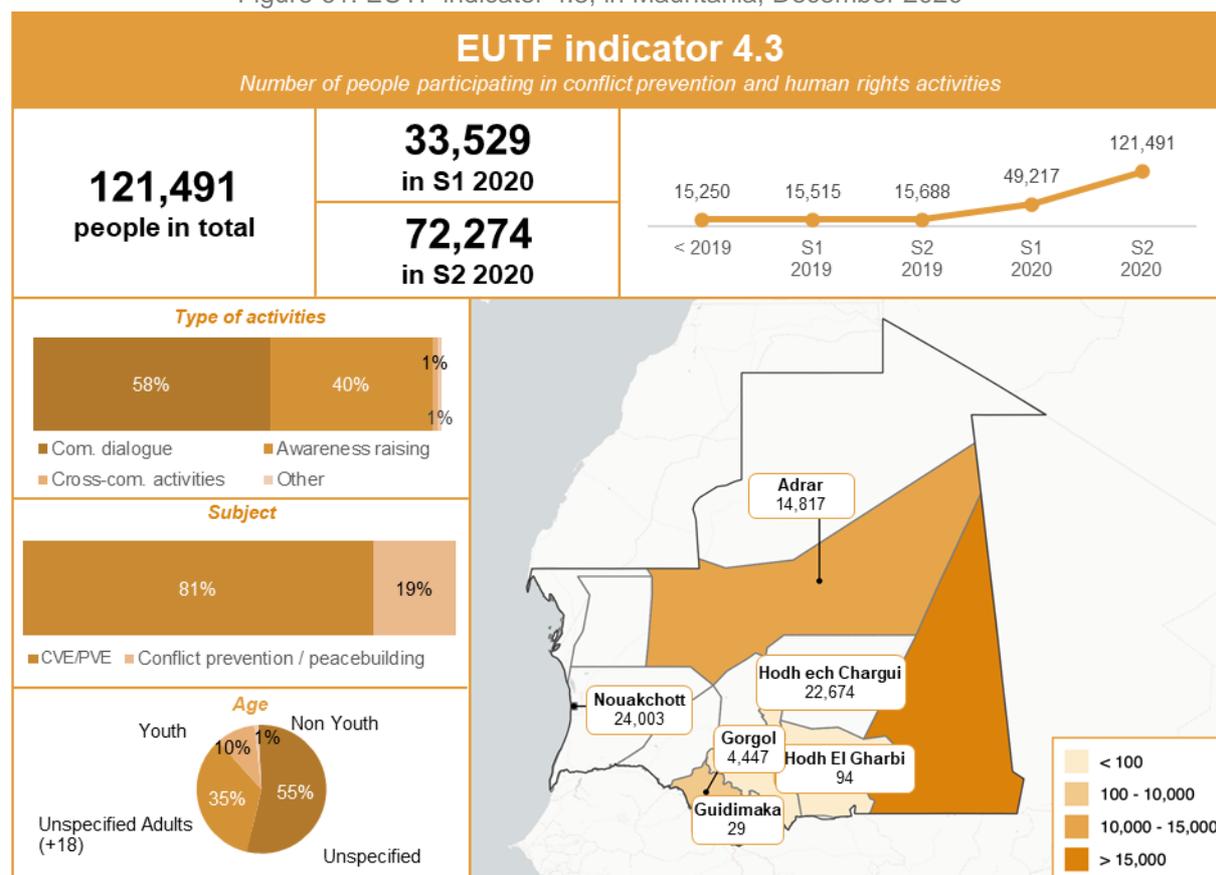
³⁹⁵ WFP, 'Plan stratégique de pays – Mauritanie (2019-2022)', November 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

Supporting the prevention of radicalisation in a region with growing violence and insecurity

With a last reported terrorist attack in 2011, Mauritania appears as an exception in the SLC region as its neighbouring countries face increasing violence and insecurity. While Mauritania was the first in the Sahel to experience terrorist attacks in 2005, the country has been able to avoid the occurrence of these tragic events on its soil during the last ten years. Several analysts explain that this is due to the Mauritanian government's multidimensional strategy, which combines preventive and repressive measures, and takes into consideration factors that may directly or indirectly contribute to terrorism such as radicalisation, drugs and arms trafficking.³⁹⁶ It was adopted following a series of attacks, especially one which occurred in 2008 in Tourine, at the north of the Mauritanian desert, during which 12 soldiers were kidnapped and killed by AQIM.³⁹⁷

The strategy has a strong preventive social component, which is based on the involvement of communities, especially the ones located in remote areas in the desert. The government notably created new cities in these areas to regroup the population and give them access to basic services.³⁹⁸ In addition, a dialogue with extremists was initiated through imams and ulemas who went to prisons to talk to prisoners and convince them to renounce their radical ideologies. These religious leaders also contributed to raise awareness among the population of the support provided by and collaboration possibilities with armed forces in the fight against extremism.

Figure 61: EUTF indicator 4.3, in Mauritania, December 2020³⁹⁹



³⁹⁶ Hassane Koné, 'Comment la Mauritanie échappe-t-elle aux attentats terroristes ?', ISS Africa, 06/12/2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁹⁷ Anouar Boukars, 'Contre le terrorisme en Mauritanie', Centre d'études stratégique de l'Afrique, 25/06/2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁹⁸ Ibid.

³⁹⁹ 55,397 beneficiaries not shown on the map because of unspecified location at the first administrative level.

To complement these efforts, EUTF-funded programmes reached 105,803 persons through conflict prevention and human rights activities (indicator 4.3) in 2020, representing 87% of the total beneficiaries under this indicator. Most beneficiaries were reached in S2 (72,274) due to COVID-19-related preventive measures restraining social gathering and movements in the first months of the year. Activities in 2020 mainly focused on CVE/PVE (93%) and conflict prevention/peacebuilding (7%) and were conducted mostly through community dialogues (52%) and awareness raising (46%).⁴⁰⁰

All the activities focusing on CVE/PVE were implemented by the CORIM programme (MR-06)⁴⁰¹ which aims to support the prevention of radicalisation in Mauritania. CORIM notably contributed to the development of an alternative discourse to violent narratives in collaboration with various stakeholders including imams and ulemas. This alternative discourse was disseminated through various means, including during preaches and on the radio with conference-debates, and reached a total of 96,629 persons in 2020. Beyond this component, 12 imam focal points divided across six areas of intervention (the four districts of Nouakchott, Atar and Kaedi) contribute to the identification of vulnerable people, and support around ten persons each. The identification is conducted at the end of discussions and debates following the daily preaches, or by close family. Following identification, the imam focal points support the beneficiaries through an informal and regular dialogue aiming to deconstruct the violent discourse. While 589 persons benefitted from this tailored and individual support during the first semester of 2020, there were 120 beneficiaries per month during the second, leading to a total of 1,309 persons assisted in 2020, all of them youth.

The Mauritanian government's approach to the fight against terrorism is also based on a security-military component. Following the attack on Mauritanian soldiers that took place in 2011, the government launched an important process of modernisation of the army which was translated, among other things, in a significant increase in the military budget, which was multiplied by four between 2008 and 2018.⁴⁰² The government invested in improving professional military training, purchased more recent and adapted equipment, and improved security forces' living conditions, notably by increasing their financial bonus. In addition, it created eight flexible mobile units dedicated to border surveillance (*Groupements spéciaux d'intervention*).⁴⁰³

EUTF-funded programmes contributed to these efforts by providing 1,379 items of equipment to strengthen governance in 2020 (indicator 4.1 bis, 98% of total outputs). Most of this equipment benefitted the national security forces (87%) and was provided as part of the GAR-SI programme (REG-04)⁴⁰⁴. This regional programme, which is implemented by FIIAPP⁴⁰⁵, aims to increase the operational capacity of the national security forces through the establishment of GAR-SI units, which are flexible, mobile, self-sufficient, and multi-disciplinary police units. In Mauritania, two GAR-SI units were created, in Akjoujt and Aioun. In 2020, they received 1,203 pieces of equipment, including technical equipment (76%), IT equipment (21%) and vehicles (3%).

⁴⁰⁰ The other categories are: cross-community groups or activities (1%) and other (1%).

⁴⁰¹ *Phase II du Projet d'appui à la prévention de la radicalisation violente en république Islamique de Mauritanie - CORIM*

⁴⁰² Anouar Boukars, 'Contre le terrorisme en Mauritanie', *Centre d'études stratégique de l'Afrique*, 25/06/2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁰³ Ibid.

⁴⁰⁴ *Groupes d'Actions Rapides de Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel*

⁴⁰⁵ Fundación internacional y para Iberoamérica de administración y políticas públicas (FIIAPP)

6.7.2. MAURITANIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 17: EUTF common output indicators for Mauritania, December 2020

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	46	325	850	1,038	2,258
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	0	18	119	346	483
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	5,160	7,678	597	3,608	17,043
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET)...	533	1,746	777	3,137	6,193
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed,...	0	0	2	0	2
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	4	11	26	21	62
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	404	204	334	0	942
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	0	3,098	4,141	36,191	43,430
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	0	5,422	8,775	4,592	18,789
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable...	8	12	0	14	34
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience...	0	87,260	210,851	87,988	386,099
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers trained...	0	170	0	14	184
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	0	0	2,100	0	2,100
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs...	1	826	818	785	2,430
3.3 Number of potential migrants, reached by information campaigns...	6,558	14,138	331	1,221	22,248
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	910	2,525	104	270	3,809
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	11	12	6	2	31
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	10	7	0	0	17
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	15	76	43	1	135
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	65	773	0	50	888
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	3	0	0	3
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	13	30	3	4	50
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	2	2	0	0	4
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	31	0	710	669	1,410
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	223	339	414	558	1,534
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention...	15,250	438	33,529	72,274	121,491
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed...	39	10	2	15	66
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed...	0	26	100	22	148
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up...	13	6	3	266	288
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	5	32	11	21	69
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created...	9	0	1	0	10
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided	0	0	4,095	31,112	35,207
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	4,214	2,448	6,662
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	33	62	95

6.7.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN MAURITANIA

Table 18: EUTF projects, Mauritania, April 2021⁴⁰⁶

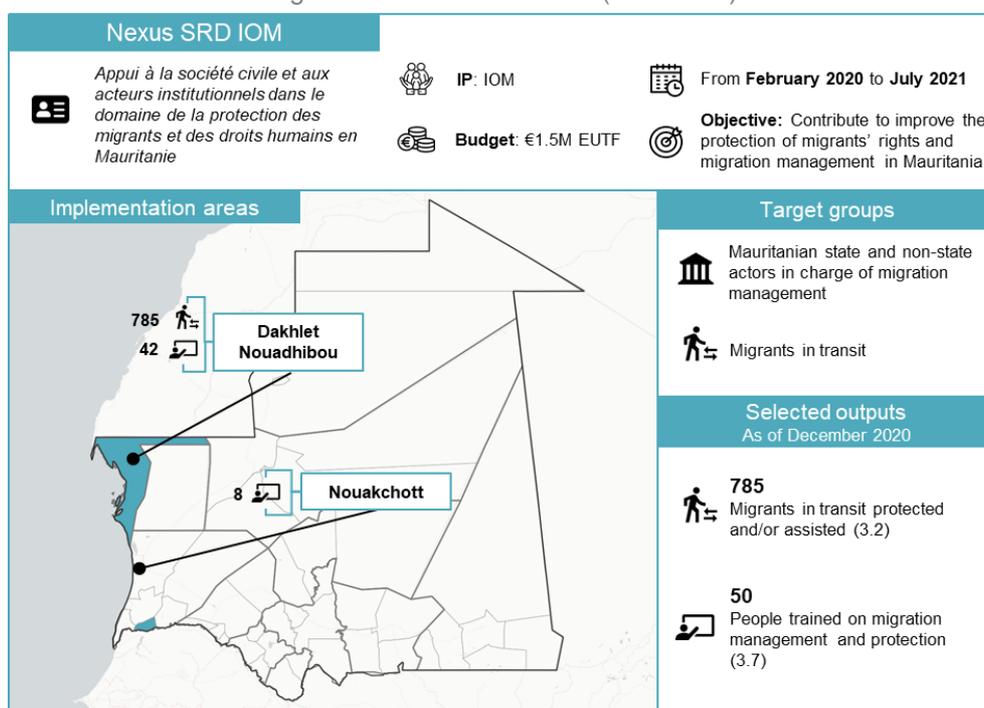
Programme	Project code	Project	Lead IP	Budget
Projet PECOBAT : Amélioration de l'employabilité des jeunes et des capacités des PME par le développement du sous-secteur du BTP	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-01-01	Projet Pecobat : Amélioration De L'employabilité Des Jeunes Et Des Capacités Des Pme Par Le Développement Du Sous-Secteur Du BTP En Matériaux Locaux Et De La Formation Professionnalisante Dans Les Chantiers Écoles Construction (PECOBAT)	ILO	€3,200,000
Renforcement des capacités pour une meilleure gestion de la migration afin de protéger l'enfance migrante contre l'exploitation et la traite	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-02-01	Renforcement des capacités pour une meilleure gestion de la migration afin de protéger les enfants migrants contre l'exploitation et la traite (AFIA Save the Children)	Save the Children	€3,000,000 (Completed)
Contribuer au renforcement de la gouvernance et de la gestion des migrations et des frontières, et faciliter la protection, le retour et la réintégration durable de migrants en Mauritanie	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-03-01	IOM – Renforcement de la gestion des migrations et des frontières, et faciliter la protection, le retour et la réintégration durable de migrants (EU-IOM JI Mauritania)	IOM	€8,000,000
Création d'emplois décents et consolidation de l'emploi existant pour les jeunes et potentiels migrants dans le secteur de la pêche artisanale	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-04-01	GIZ – Création d'emplois décents et consolidation de l'emploi pour les jeunes et potentiels migrants dans le secteur de la pêche artisanale (Promopêche GIZ)	GIZ	€2,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-04-02	OIT – Création d'emplois décents et consolidation de l'emploi existant pour les jeunes et potentiels migrants dans le secteur de la pêche artisanale (Promopêche ILO)	ILO	€12,000,000

⁴⁰⁶ In this table, projects appear in grey when they are completed and in yellow when they are in inception.

Promotion de l'emploi et amélioration des conditions de vie des pêcheurs artisanaux côtiers, jeunes et femmes aux alentours des espaces naturels protégés du secteur nord de Mauritanie	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-05-01	AECID – Promotion de l'emploi et amélioration des conditions de vie des pêcheurs artisanaux côtiers, jeunes et femmes aux alentours des espaces naturels protégés du secteur nord de Mauritanie (Promopêche AECID)	AECID	€10,000,000
Résilience pour la cohésion sociale et culturelle en République Islamique de Mauritanie	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-06-02	Phase de mise en œuvre du projet d'appui à la prévention de la radicalisation en Mauritanie (CORIM)	Expertise France	€5,578,754
Programme de renforcement de la résilience des communautés urbaines et rurales vulnérables en Mauritanie	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-07-01	Résilience Communautaire et Institutionnelle pour l'Insertion Économique et Sociale des Jeunes et des Femmes à Nouakchott, au Hodh El Chargui et Hodh El Gharbi, en Mauritanie (SAFIRE Oxfam)	OXFAM	€4,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-07-02	Renforcer les populations vulnérables par l'insertion professionnelle, le développement agropastoral et para-agricole et l'amélioration à la résilience face à l'insécurité alimentaire et au changement climatique (SAFIRE CRF)	CRF	€3,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-07-03	Projet d'appui à l'inclusion économique et sociale pour la stabilité et l'emploi des jeunes en Mauritanie (SAFIRE GRET)	GRET	€3,000,000
L'UE pour le nexus sécurité-résilience-développement en Mauritanie	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-08-01	Appui budgétaire « L'UE pour le nexus sécurité-résilience-développement en Mauritanie » (Nexus SRD Appui Budgétaire)	Gvt. Mauritania	€20,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-08-03	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-08-03 – OIM Mauritanie – Appui à la société civile et aux acteurs institutionnels dans le domaine de la protection des migrants et des droits humains en Mauritanie (Nexus SRD IOM)	IOM	€1,500,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-08-04	Appui stratégique dans le domaine de la sécurité et notamment de la sécurité maritime (Nexus SRD Sécurité maritime)	FIIAPP	€2,000,000 (Inception)

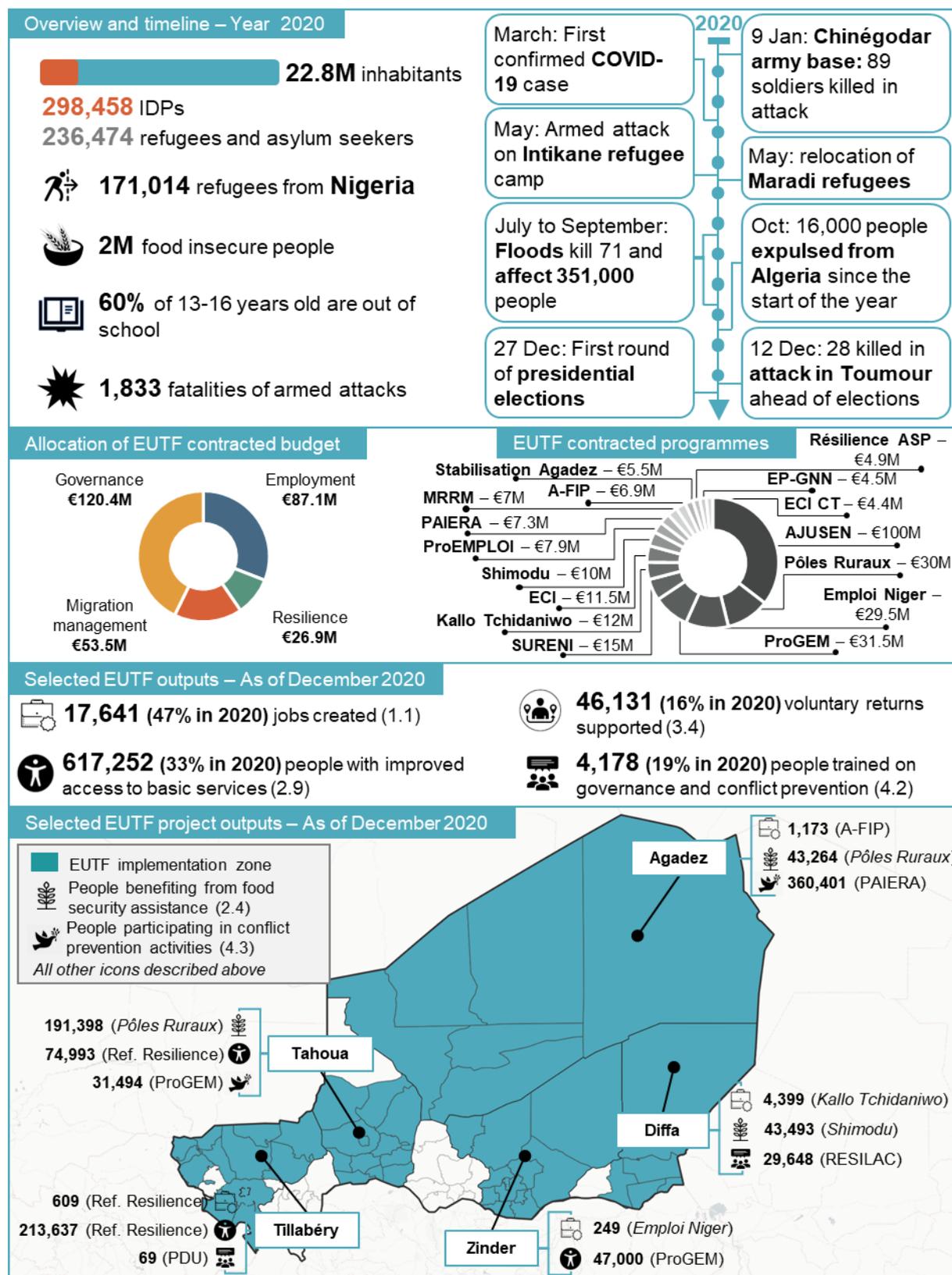
6.7.4. PROJECT NEWLY INCLUDED IN THE MLS IN S2 2020

Figure 62: Nexus SRD IOM (MR-08-03)



6.8. NIGER

Figure 63: Niger – Key facts and figures dashboard, December 2020



6.8.1. NIGER AND THE EUTF IN 2020

In 2020, Niger was greatly impacted by a worsening security situation as non-state armed groups kept up deadly attacks and national security forces scaled up counter-terrorism operations. Almost three times more people were killed (1,833) in armed attacks than in 2019 (719).⁴⁰⁷ Most of the violence occurred in the border regions of the Liptako-Gourma (Tahoua and Tillabéry) and in Diffa, where non-state armed groups targeted armed forces and civilians alike in deadly attacks and kidnappings. Counter-terrorism efforts led to alleged exactions by security forces. In September, while investigating the disappearance of 102 citizens following an army operation in Tillabéry in March, the independent National Commission on Human Rights discovered 71 bodies in a mass grave.⁴⁰⁸

Floods and droughts, occurring every year during the rainy season (July to September), further impacted the resilience of the population to external shocks and insecurity. In 2020, floods left 71 dead and affected almost 351,000 people, almost three times as many as in 2019.^{409,410} Climatic events intensified an already volatile situation in Niger and compound the humanitarian needs of the population: in 2021, 2 million people are expected to require food security assistance.⁴¹¹

Niger remained a major transit country for migrants looking to cross to Libya or Algeria and move further on to Europe throughout the year, despite border closures related to the COVID-19 pandemic. In September, the government adopted a National Policy on Migration for 2020-2035 to manage these migration movements. The policy aims to emphasize the economic benefits of migration, reinforce the protection of migrants and host communities, and improve the management of migration flows.⁴¹²

Presidential elections were held at the end of the year and the former Minister of Interior, Mohamed Bazoum was elected in February 2021 in what marks the first democratic transition of power since the independence of the country.⁴¹³

The EUTF has contracted €281.4M in Niger, focusing mainly on governance and security-related programmes (SO4), which account for 43% of the funding (€120.4M). While support to security forces (AJUSEN, NE-06), anti-trafficking operations (ECI, NE-05), the justice system and border management (AJUSEN) has been ongoing since the beginning of the EUTF, new programmes have been recently signed to reinforce anti-terrorism operations (ECI counter-terrorism, NE-15 and EP-GNN,⁴¹⁴ NE-16).

The EUTF has also increased its support to the reinforcement of economic opportunities, which now accounts for 31% of the country's budget (compared to 19% at the end of 2019). In this area, new programmes have recently started implementing activities, including climate-sensitive economic activities as an alternative to emigration for young Nigeriens (Emploi Niger, NE-11), and support to TVET, IGAs and MSMEs activities for the socio-economic resilience of populations in Tillabéry (ProEMPLOI, NE-13). 17% of the EUTF's budget in Niger supports migration management locally (ProGEM, NE-02), and at the national level (EU-IOM JI, NE-01 and NE-07). Finally, 9% of the budget is spent on resilience building activities (SO2) mostly for displaced and affected populations in Diffa (Kallo Tchidaniwo, NE-09 and Shimodu, NE-10). A resilience programme aiming to support agro-sylvo-pastoral resilience in the western regions (ASP, NE-14) was also newly signed.

⁴⁰⁷ ACLED, 'Armed Conflict Location and Event Data project dashboard', Consulted in March 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁰⁸ BBC, 'Niger mass graves: Army accused of executing over 70 civilians', September 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁰⁹ Le Monde, 'Tout a fini par tomber, même les murs : le Niger face aux pires inondations de son histoire', September 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴¹⁰ VOA Afrique, '57 morts et 130 000 sinistrés dans des inondations depuis juin', September 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

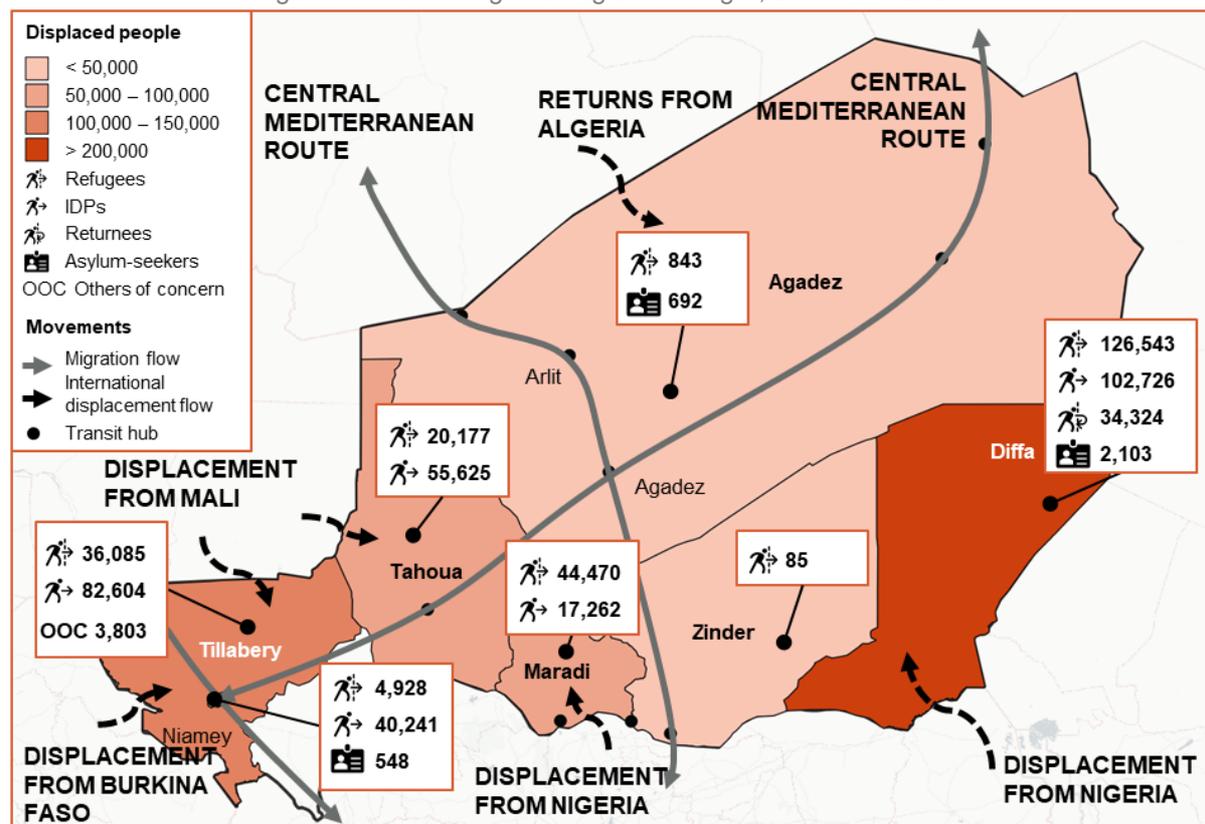
⁴¹¹ OCHA, 'Aperçu des besoins humanitaires : Niger', January 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴¹² Government of Niger, 'Politique Nationale de Migration', September 2020.

⁴¹³ France24, 'Présidentielle au Niger : le peuple a voté dans le calme pour une transition pacifique inédite', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴¹⁴ *Soutien à la création d'un escadron polyvalent de la Garde Nationale du Niger.*

Figure 64: Mixed migration figures in Niger, December 2020



Supporting fast relief through CFW activities

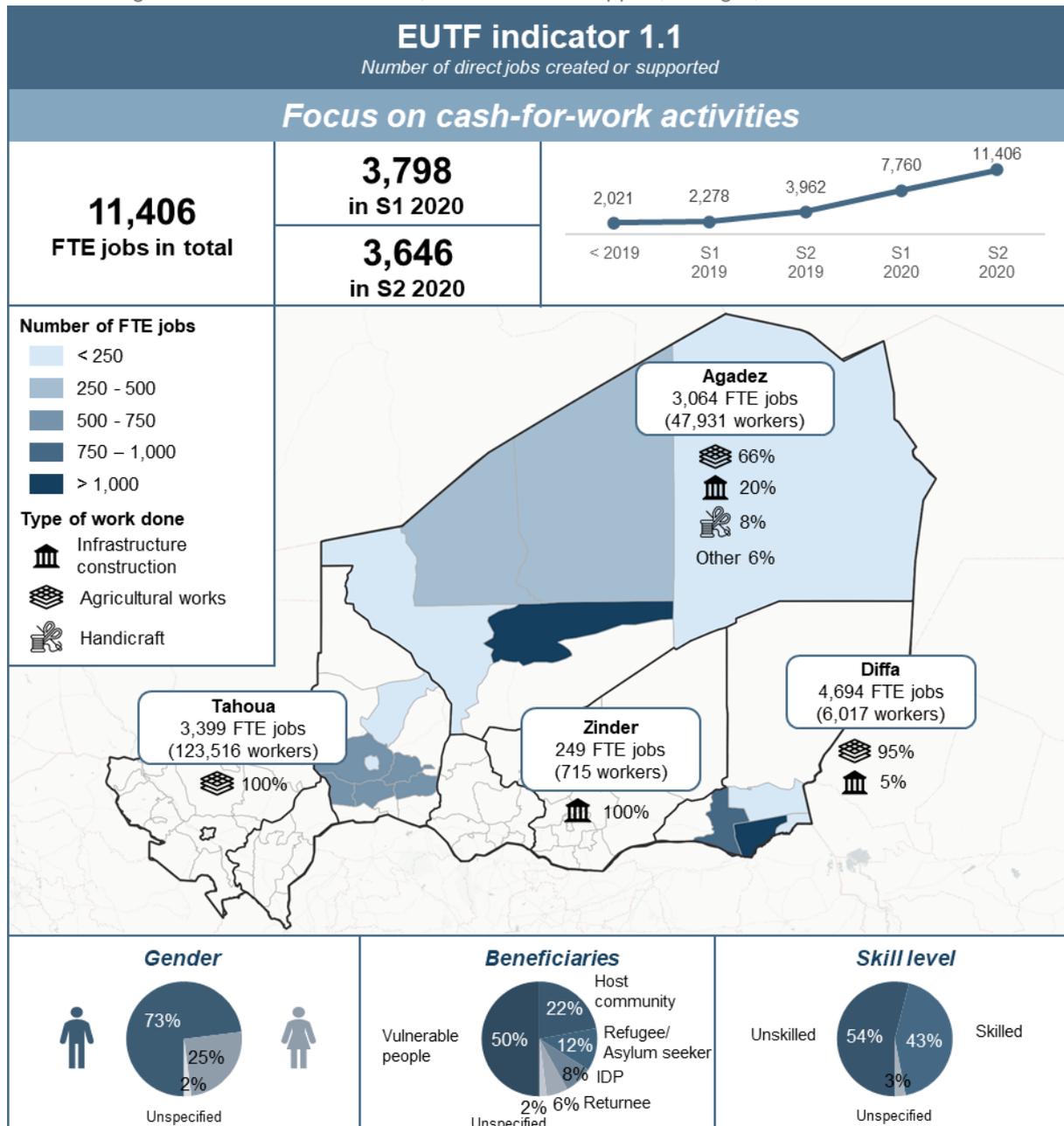
In Niger, where 29.8% of the population was unemployed or under-employed in 2017,⁴¹⁵ CFW programmes act as a short-term safety net for unemployed populations while supporting the construction of infrastructures and the rehabilitation of land. Short-term paid employment has an immediate (if not long lasting) impact on spending habits of households and supports people in setting aside some resources, thus increasing opportunities to invest in IGAs in the longer term.⁴¹⁶ EUTF-funded programmes aiming to build lacking infrastructures and rehabilitate land therefore implemented construction through CFW programmes.

In 2020, programmes in Niger supported the creation of 8,260 jobs, of which 90% (7,444 FTE jobs) were casual and daily labour created through CFW programmes (indicator 1.1). Job creation in 2020 represented an 88% increase compared to results achieved at the end of 2019 (9,381 jobs), bringing the total number of jobs created or supported in Niger since the beginning of activities to 17,641 (of which 11,406, or 65%, were CFW). Most of the increase in 2020 is due to the Pôles Ruraux (NE-03) and the Kallo Tchidaniwo (NE-09) programmes, which intensified activities over the year. Overall, CFW jobs benefitted 85,532 people in 2020, 41% of whom were women (178,179 beneficiaries since the beginning of activities).

⁴¹⁵ Institut National de la Statistique du Niger, 'Enquête régionale intégrée sur l'emploi et le secteur informel – Rapport de Synthèse', 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴¹⁶ AFD, 'Etude de capitalisation : Impact et mise en œuvre de programmes à haute intensité de main d'œuvre (HIMO) en Afrique subsaharienne', 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 65: EUTF indicator 1.1, cash-for-work support, in Niger, December 2020⁴¹⁷



Implemented in Tahoua and Agadez, the agricultural Pôles Ruraux (NE-03)⁴¹⁸ programme is the main contributor to job creation in Niger (31% of all jobs created or supported since the beginning of activities) and represents 43% of all jobs created or supported in 2020 (3,551 FTE jobs). In 2020, the programme employed 79,700 people in CFW activities to rehabilitate their own land. The programme tries to engage the whole households in the rehabilitation work, which, contrary to other labour-intensive activities, allowed it to reach women. In rural areas of Niger, 36% of women are underemployed (against 28% of men), making them more vulnerable to shocks. In 2020, 31,353 (or 39%) CFW beneficiaries of the Pôles Ruraux programme were women, representing 1,440 FTE jobs. **CFW activities were also a conduit for Pôle Ruraux to sensitise the population to COVID-19 safety measures.** While Niger was relatively spared by the pandemic (3,323 recorded cases at the end of 2020), an increase in cases in December indicated that the virus was still circulating in the country. Most beneficiaries of the CFW

⁴¹⁷ 3 jobs are not shown on the map because of unspecified location at the second administrative level.

⁴¹⁸ *Projet d'appui aux filières agricoles dans les régions de Tahoua et d'Agadez.*

activities were sensitised on social distancing and sanitisation of material. In 2020, 76,435 people were reached by COVID-19-specific sensitisation campaigns through the Pôles Ruraux programme (indicator 2.7).

In 2020, 44% of all the jobs created or supported were located in the region of Diffa, all through CFW employment (3,641 FTE jobs). Diffa, at the border with Nigeria, hosts Nigerian refugees fleeing violence in the BAY⁴¹⁹ states since 2013. In December 2020, 126,543 out of 265,696 displaced people in Diffa were Nigerian refugees.⁴²⁰ In this context, the Kallo Tchidaniwo (NE-09)⁴²¹ and Shimodu (NE-10)⁴²² programmes implemented CFW activities to build social housing and support the provision of basic services for displacement-affected communities. The programmes employed respectively 4,638 and 473 people in their construction activities, creating 3,433 and 45 FTE jobs in 2020. 32% of the 2020 job creation beneficiaries in the region were refugees and asylum seekers, 32% were members of the host communities, 20% were IDPs and 13% returnees. Also in the Diffa region, the RESILAC (REG-05)⁴²³ programme created 162 FTE jobs in Q1 2020 through CFW activities for the rehabilitation of community infrastructures.

EUTF-funded programmes in the region also aimed to provide skills to their workers, to improve their future economic opportunities. As insecurity pushed people away from fertile lands in Diffa, reducing long-term employment opportunities, Kallo Tchidaniwo supported its CFW beneficiaries through training in alternative woodless house construction to provide them with opportunities for future employment. Contrary to more traditional CFW activities, in Niger, 58% of CFW beneficiaries are skilled workers (42% in 2020).

Providing basic services for displacement-affected populations in Diffa

Violence and insecurity caused additional displacement in Niger during 2020 and the country hosted 573,059 persons of concern (refugees, IDPs and asylum seekers) at the end of December 2020.⁴²⁴ Since the first attacks on Nigerien soil in 2015, and their intensification in the last years, the displaced population in Diffa has become increasingly mixed. The region now hosts IDPs, refugees and returnees, in addition to the traditional host communities. EUTF-funded programmes in the region aim to provide basic services, including housing and WASH services, to displacement-affected communities in the region.

In 2020, 4,365 services were provided in Niger, all in Diffa (2,638 services in S2 2020, indicator 2.2). Overall, 91% of the service provision since the beginning of activities took place in Diffa (10,704 out of 11,724). **The UNHCR, which implements Kallo Tchidaniwo (NE-09), supports the urbanisation of seven communes in Diffa,** building houses for displacement-affected populations. As of December 2020, the programme has built 1,163 houses and 850 people have already moved in (indicator 2.2): 323 refugees, 208 returnees, 181 IDPs and 138 host community members. The urbanisation sites are also meant to host non- or less vulnerable populations, to ensure social diversity and cohesion between the different populations of Diffa. To this end, part of the land on the sites has been transferred to local authorities who sold plots to more affluent households. Less vulnerable populations (around 260 households) already started building on their plots, and the communes benefit from the added revenue.

⁴¹⁹ Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) are three Nigerian states in the north-east of the country.

⁴²⁰ UNHCR, 'Niger: persons of concern', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

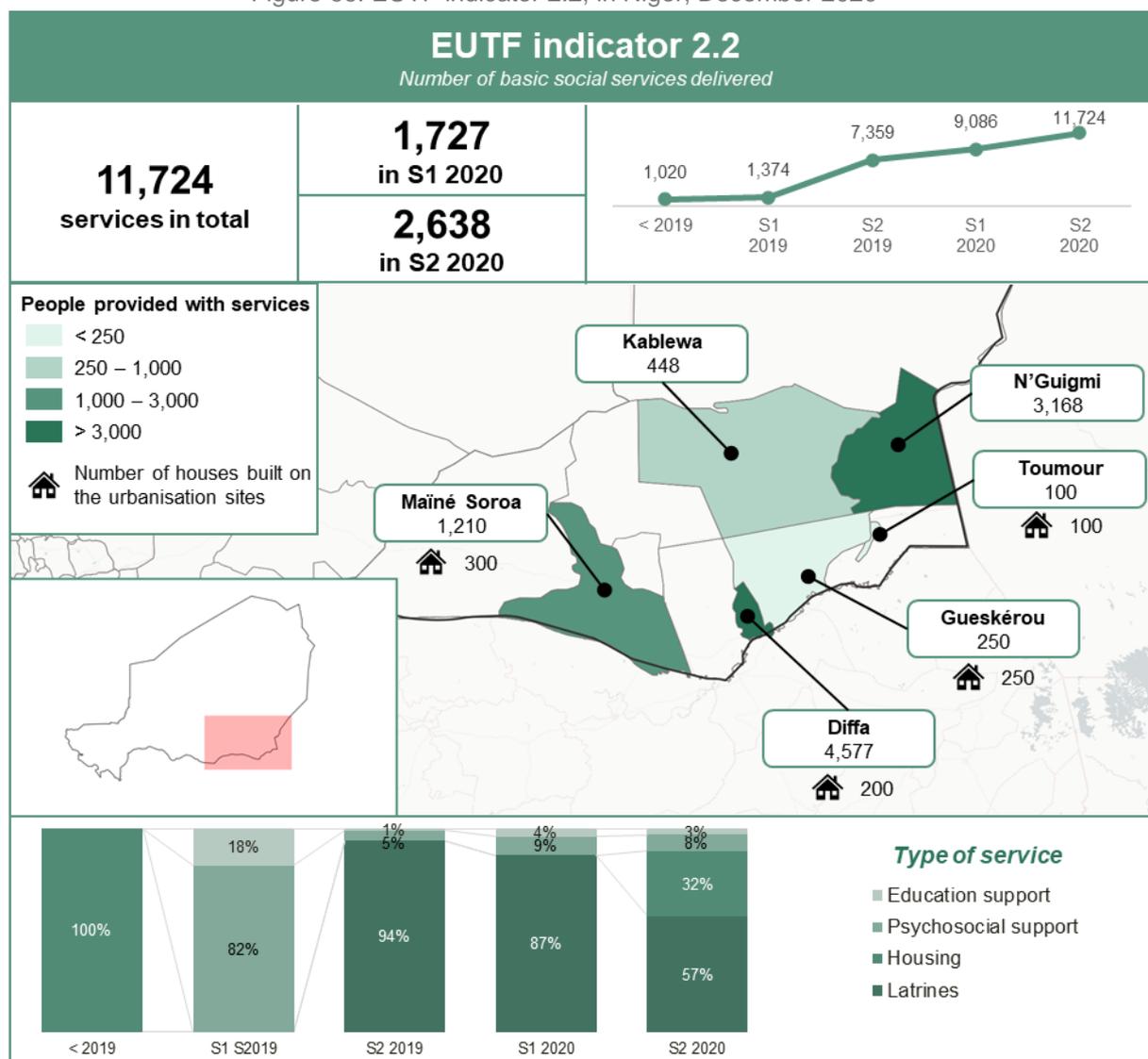
⁴²¹ Renforcement de la résilience institutionnelle et communautaire dans la région Diffa, Bassin du Lac Tchad, Niger

⁴²² Projet intégré d'appui à la résilience des populations vulnérables réfugiées, déplacées, retournées et hôtes de la région de Diffa, Niger

⁴²³ Redressement Economique et Social Inclusif du Lac Tchad.

⁴²⁴ Ibid.

Figure 66: EUTF indicator 2.2, in Niger, December 2020⁴²⁵



The construction of houses for the displaced in Diffa was complicated in 2020 by both the COVID-19 pandemic and the insecurity in the region. The houses are built without wood, to support the reduction of deforestation in the region. Because of security concerns, the fabrication of the bricks had to be moved to Diffa town, and the bricks were then transported from there to the different communes, rather than being made on site. In addition, the closure of borders and the inflation that ensued in the region due to limited supply made construction material too expensive to be bought on the markets. The different partners therefore had to buy materials directly in Niamey, in joint orders.

The ACTED⁴²⁶-led programme Shimodu (NE-10) aims to provide populations with various services in the newly built houses. In 2020, 3,015 out of the 4,365 services (69%) provided in Diffa were latrines for the residents of the urbanisation sites, including 436 latrines built by the programme in 2020 (indicator 2.1 bis). Overall, 8,645 people have benefitted from Shimodu's construction of 1,246 familial latrines. In addition, 258 youth have been provided with education services in Diffa and N'Guigmi communes since the beginning of activities (indicator 2.2).

⁴²⁵ The focus of this map is the Diffa region in Niger where most service provision took place. 1,020 beneficiaries in Agadez and 951 in the Diffa region are not shown on the map because of unspecified location at the third administrative level.

⁴²⁶ Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement (ACTED)

Both Kallo Tchidaniwo and Shimodu built social infrastructures to ensure improved access to water and sanitation for all the residing populations of the sites. Through the construction of five water infrastructures (including two in S2 2020), Kallo Tchidaniwo has improved access to water for 29,648 people since the beginning of activities (indicator 2.9). Shimodu has also supported the creation of three waste sites and built 11 water points (indicator 2.1 bis), which have contributed to an improved access to water and sanitation for 9,453 people overall (indicator 2.9).

Finally, also in Diffa, the regional programme RESILAC (REG-05) provided psychosocial assistance to 371 people in 2020 (951 since the beginning of activities, 9% of beneficiaries, indicator 2.2). The programme provides this assistance to victims of Boko Haram as a pre-requisite to broader social cohesion activities. Indeed, exposure to violence and loss of family members can have immediate as well as long-term consequences for individuals and communities, including post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety and violence, all of which are detrimental to the of rebuilding social structures and cohesion.⁴²⁷

Reinforcing the agricultural sector to reduce food insecurity and improve economic opportunities

Around 80% of Niger's population relies on agriculture for subsistence and employment. Recurring floods and droughts, as well as insecurity in border areas, damage arable land or make it inaccessible, which compromises the food security of the people and reduces their revenues. EUTF-funded programmes aimed to strengthen the agriculture sector through both food security and income-generating activities.

As of December 2020, 101,005 hectares have been rehabilitated in Niger, including 13,470 in 2020 (indicator 2.6). Almost all the land (100,868 ha or 99.9%) has been rehabilitated by the agricultural Pôles Ruraux (NE-03) programme in Tahoua and Agadez. The AFD⁴²⁸-led programme, worked on the rehabilitation and protection of land mostly through water and soil conservation/defence and restauration of land. Water erosion in the regions of Tahoua and Agadez is causing desertification and degradation of land through the loss of surface soil. Small hydraulic and land constructions allow to retain water and prevent the degradation of productive land. Although the land rehabilitation activities of the first half of the year were delayed by the COVID-19 pandemic, most of it was done in time to plant part of the land in May. Rehabilitation of productive land allows the Pôles Ruraux programme to support the food security, in accordance with the national strategy I3N (Nigériens feed Nigériens).⁴²⁹ In 2020, 98,394 people benefitted from land rehabilitation in Niger (indicator 2.4), 88% of which was achieved through Pôles Ruraux, and 125,002 people benefitted from food security-related assistance (indicator 2.4, 68,034 people in S2 2020).

In 2021, the Cadre Harmonisé⁴³⁰ for Niger projects that 1.8 million people will be in an Emergency or Crisis situation of food insecurity, while 4.9 million are expected to be in a Stressed situation.⁴³¹ EUTF-funded programmes aim to support small farmers and pastoralists to reinforce their resilience to shocks and to re-start agricultural production. In addition to land rehabilitation, in 2020, 20,211 people benefitted from farming inputs and tools, of which 53% came from the Shimodu (NE-10) programme (indicator 2.4). They were also trained on more modern and productive agricultural techniques that are adapted to the local context. In S2 2020, the PDU (REG-18)⁴³² programme helped

⁴²⁷ International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), 'Psychosocial support', consulted in April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴²⁸ Agence française de développement (AFD)

⁴²⁹ In French: Les Nigériens nourrissent les Nigériens.

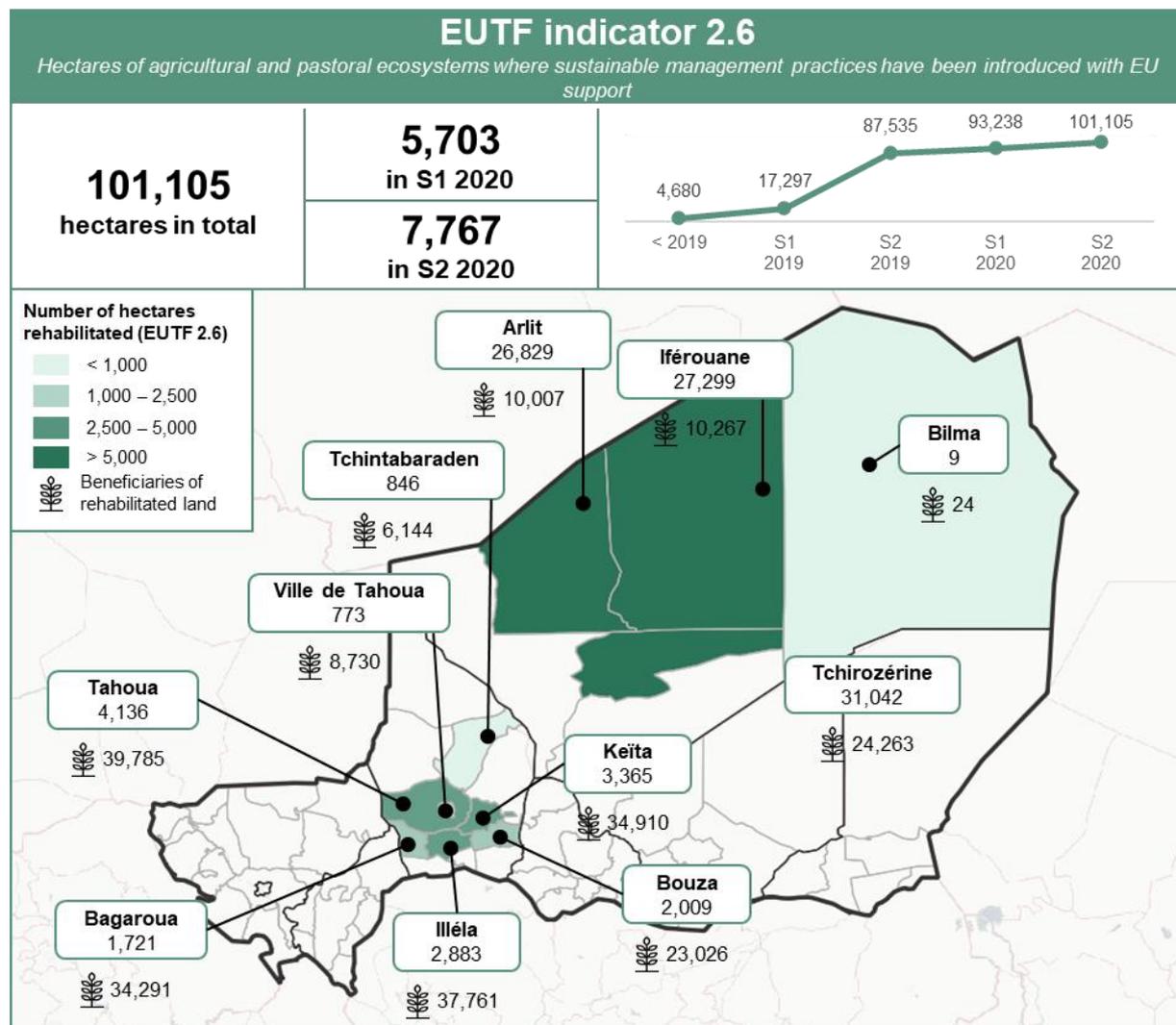
⁴³⁰ The Cadre Harmonisé is a tool produced by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), a multi-partner initiative for improving food security and nutrition analysis. The Cadre Harmonisé classifies the severity of food and nutrition insecurity based on the international classification scale and produces analyses of current and projected food and nutrition situations. Find more information [here](#)

⁴³¹ RPCA, 'Situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle – Niger', consulted in April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴³² Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du G5 Sahel.

2,176 people through livestock support, including 1,752 people who received livestock feed in Q3 2020, during the pastoral lean season.

Figure 67: EUTF indicator 2.6, in Niger, December 2020⁴³³



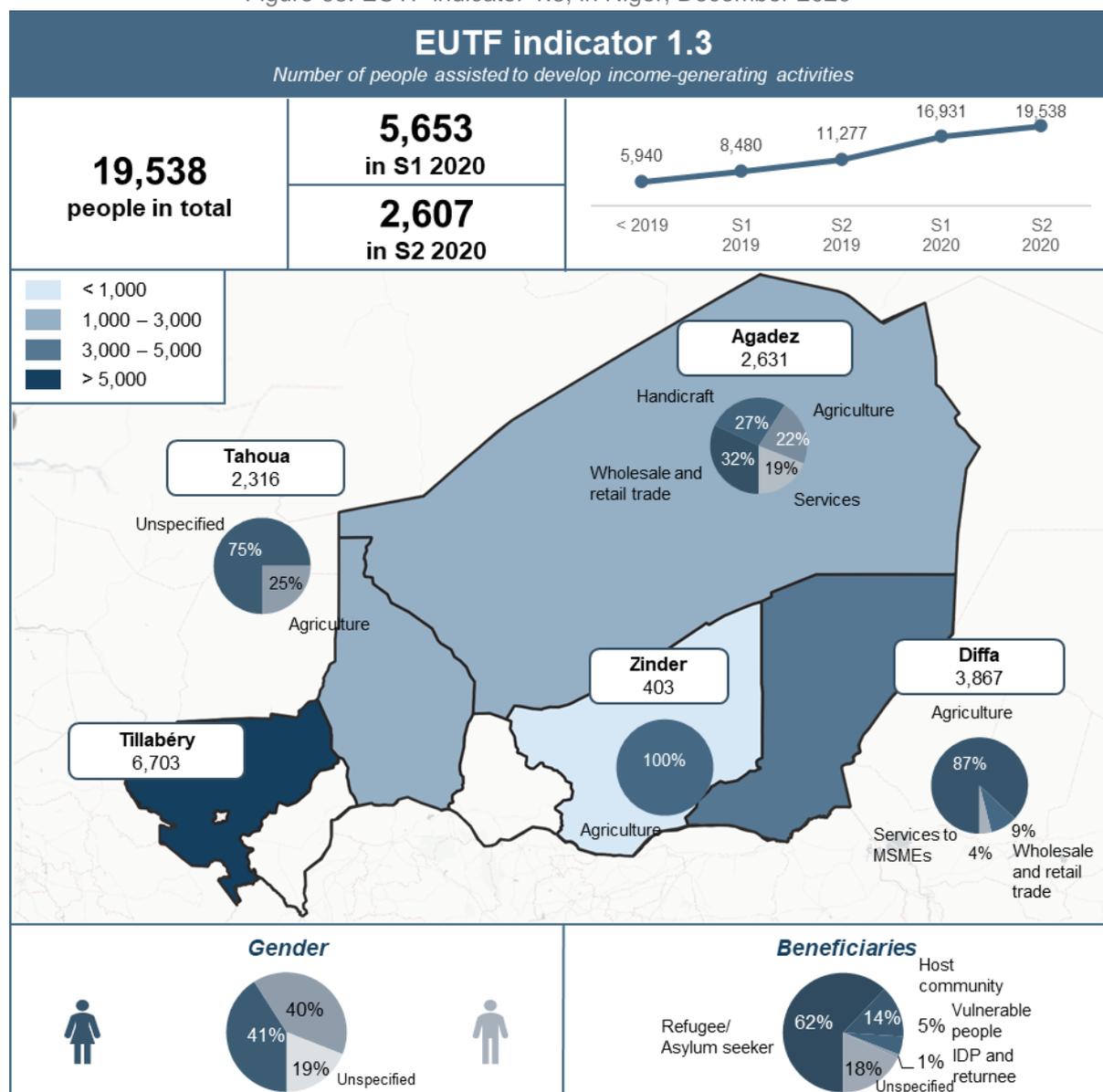
In addition to supporting food security for populations in Niger, EUTF-funded programmes supported beneficiaries' access to economic opportunities in the agricultural sector. The sector employs 80% of the population of the country, and accounts for 40% of the GDP.⁴³⁴ Linking smallholder subsistence agriculture to national agricultural markets and strengthening value chains is the objective of the Pôles Ruraux programme, which, as of December 2020, has financially supported 468 small rural enterprises (indicator 1.2) to work on the rehabilitated land.

In S2 2020 in Niger, 2,607 people were supported to develop income-generating activities, 98% of them in the agricultural sector (indicator 1.3). Overall, 19,538 people have benefitted from IGA support since the beginning of activities, including 25% in the agriculture sector. Despite barriers to land ownership, women play a major role in agricultural activities, care for small livestock (poultry, goats) and are in charge of milk transformation and sale.

⁴³³ 92 hectares are not shown on the map because of unspecified location at the second administrative level.

⁴³⁴ Institut National de la Statistique du Niger, 'Agriculture et conditions de vie des ménages au Niger', 2014. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 68: EUTF indicator 1.3, in Niger, December 2020⁴³⁵



The RESILAC (NE-05) programme was the main contributor in S2 2020, supporting 1,975 people to develop IGAs in the second half of the year, all of them small producers in the agricultural and transformation sector, assisted through various types of activities (land rehabilitation, trainings, and access to finance) to develop IGAs on rehabilitated land.

Beyond reducing food insecurity, supporting IGAs in the agricultural sector can improve the global economic outlook for the country, and aims to reduce the migration of young, unemployed Nigeriens. In S2 2020, the Emploi Niger programme (NE-11)⁴³⁶ trained 532 young people on basic skills for entrepreneurship in the sector of agriculture in Zinder and Tahoua. The measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 put a strain on the programmes' activities, as trainings were delayed, and the programme had to put in place social distancing in training centres. However, the programme has identified business plans and beneficiaries for kits and funding to be awarded following the FISAN⁴³⁷

⁴³⁵ 3,618 beneficiaries are not shown on the map because of unspecified location at the second administrative level. The sector of activity for Tillabéry is unspecified.

⁴³⁶ *Création d'emplois et d'opportunités économiques à travers une gestion durable de l'environnement dans les zones de transit et départ au Niger*

⁴³⁷ *Fonds d'investissement pour la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle (FISAP)*

approach,⁴³⁸ a tri-partite funding agreement to an IGA, including a grant (between 30 and 40% of the amount needed), a credit from a financial institution (amounting to around 50%) and a participation from the beneficiary (10-20%). Despite delays in putting the funds in place, the project kept representatives in the implementation areas throughout the year, communicating with beneficiaries about the status of implementation and reassuring them that the project had not ended. Most beneficiaries have stayed and the programme has seen only a few people leaving the regions, either men leaving for migration or women getting married and moving to other areas.

Finally, supporting IGAs in remote areas of Niger can help reduce the lure of criminal activities.

In Agadez, Law 2015-36 against the smuggling of migrants, the deterioration of the situation in Libya, and the closure of mines greatly reduced income opportunities for people who were in the migration business (guides, smugglers, drivers but also owners of restaurants and shops), people who used to practice pendular migration with Libya and populations around the mines.⁴³⁹ One of the components of the Stabilisation Agadez (NE-12)⁴⁴⁰ programme aims to reinforce community stabilisation and the socio-economic situation in the region of Bilma, at the border with Libya, where few development activities are implemented. The programme, which has just started contributing results to the MLS, has already helped 27 people (including 16 in the agriculture sector) develop IGAs by giving them start-up kits.

Outcome analysis 4: A-FIP (NE-04), Niger^{441,442}

A-FIP		Main targets
 <p>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</p>	 Budget: €6.9M  IP: LuxDev  Objective: Support TVET opportunities for the youth	 Young women and men from rural areas  National institutions in charge of TVET training
 From February 2017 to November 2020		
<p>The final evaluation of the A-FIP programme suggests that concrete improvements can be attributed to the programme's intervention. Notable findings include:</p> <p>Capacity-building of the TVET institutions at the regional level: the Agadez and Zinder regional structures in charge of TVET training, insertion and orientation have been reinforced in their capacity to organise, implement and monitor their activities. However, at the time of evaluation, the execution rate of regional TVET development plans was at a low 25% in Agadez and 42% in Zinder. This can be attributed to delays at the national level for the transfer of funds.</p> <p>Best practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of multiple actors in the implementation of the programme – the programme involved local and regional authorities as well as decentralized government services, who piloted the activities in their regions. This type of inclusion was seen as a positive step in reinforcing the capacity of the institutions, which, themselves, were enthusiastic about the project and instrumental in the approval of the 6-month extension in April. <p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with decentralized services – changes in personnel at the different regional authorities was a challenge for the implementation of capacity building activities. Centralisation of decision-making – the TVET sector is still largely controlled by centralised authorities in Niger, making the institutions reached by the programme dependent on national budgets and capacities. 		

⁴³⁸ Investment fund for food and nutrition security (*Fonds d'investissement pour la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle*). This fund, which was started as part of the I3N strategy (see above), aims to improve access to financial services for the agriculture sector.

⁴³⁹ Clingendael, 'Migration and markets in Agadez: economic alternatives to the migration industry', 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁴⁰ Stabilisation et renforcement socio-économique des populations affectées par la migration irrégulière dans les zones de transit au Niger

⁴⁴¹ 'Rapport d'évaluation finale NIG/801'; December 2020.

⁴⁴² In English, the title of the project is: support professional training and insertion of the youth in Agadez and Zinder, with the aim to contribute to the socio-economic development of both regions.

Insertion: The programme conducted three insertion surveys (in 2018, 2019 and 2020). While the last survey did not include the last wave of trainees (1,000 people) who were still in training or internship, it studied the employment status of 5,758 youth trained and certified in the first three waves: 3,541 of the 5,758 had a job in their field of training in the year following the training (indicator 1.1). This represents an insertion rate of 61% one year after training. In addition, at the time of the last survey (2020), 657 of the 2,002 people trained in the first wave (2018) had a job in their field of training (insertion rate of 33% two years after training).

Best practices

- **Public-private partnership** established between training centres and craftspeople were instrumental to the development of a combined practical and theoretical training which increased the employability of trainees and their motivation.
- **Gender** focal points as well as sensitisation and information activities allowed for the inclusion of 42% women among the trainees (43% among the employed), exceeding targets.
- **Regular evaluations and final certification** allowed to reassure parents and future employers about the quality of the training and in the long term contributed to the improvement of the perception of TVET trainings in the regions of intervention.

Challenge

- **The organisation chosen to co-fund** (according to the FISAN approach) a selected number of projects to support self-employment for certified youth lacked the capacity to examine all the selected projects, leading to a smaller number of funded projects than expected. The relatively small number (123 projects funded out of 852) of funded projects can also be attributed to a lack of trust from the operator in the solvability of the applicants.

6.8.2. NIGER AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 19: EUTF common output indicators for Niger, December 2020

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	4,831	4,550	4,611	3,649	17,641
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	91	127	196	472	886
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	5,940	5,337	5,653	2,607	19,538
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET)...	6,110	7,875	781	2,985	17,752
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed,...	0	212	17	54	284
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	26	30	16	4	77
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	62	845	239	454	1,600
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	1,020	6,339	1,727	2,638	11,724
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	0	184	927	7,254	8,364
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	70,386	123,818	56,968	68,034	319,206
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable...	4,680	82,855	5,703	7,767	101,005
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience...	0	3,669	141,353	50,615	195,637
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers trained...	651	1,426	459	899	3,436
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	144,191	266,542	87,900	118,618	617,252
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs...	1,642	1,165	133	526	3,466
3.3 Number of potential migrants, reached by information campaigns...	263,488	199,745	941	7,865	472,039
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	24,468	14,166	5,907	1,590	46,131
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	5,219	1,643	441	423	7,726
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	285	487	26	503	1,301
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	65	14	10	0	89
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	639	672	175	116	1,602
3.8 Number of people of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement...	2,915	1,395	359	224	4,893
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	6	4	0	10
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	9,233	2,996	22	0	12,251
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	10	0	0	0	10
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	489	1,081	736	697	3,003
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,607	1,768	267	536	4,178
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention...	395,666	78,233	22,481	26,497	522,876
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed...	7	40	4	12	63
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed...	46	40	20	65	171
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up...	48	58	4	395	505
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	29	18	6	8	61
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created...	8	7	5	0	20
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided	0	0	1,500	2,213	3,713
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	500	367	867
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	20	0	20

6.8.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN NIGER

Table 20: EUTF projects, Niger, April 2021⁴⁴³

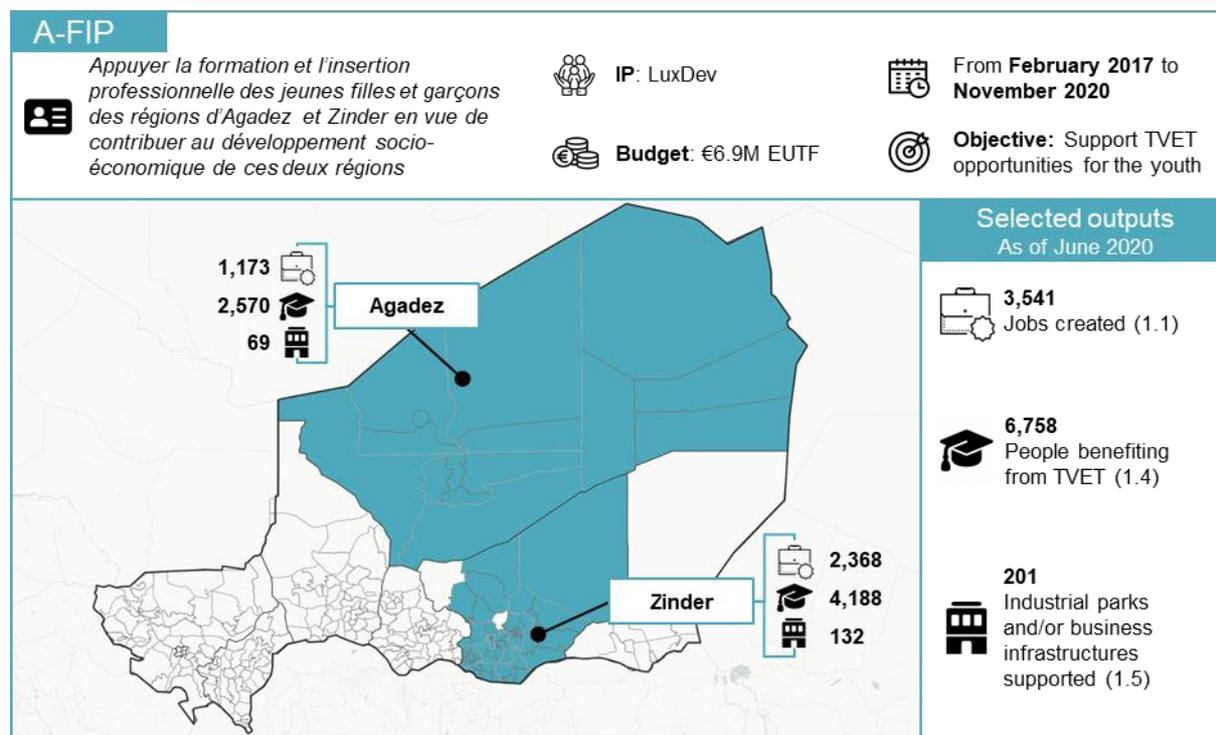
Programme	Project code	Project	Lead IP	Budget
Mécanisme de Réponse et de Ressources pour les Migrants (MRRM)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-01-01	Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM)	IOM	€6,999,893 (Completed)
Renforcement de la gestion durable des conséquences des flux migratoires (ProGEM)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-02-01	Renforcement De La Gestion Durable Des Conséquences Des Flux Migratoires (ProGEM)	GIZ	€31,500,000
Projet d'appui aux filières agricoles dans les régions de Tahoua et Agadez (Pôles Ruraux)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-03-01	Projet d'appui aux filières agricoles dans les régions de Tahoua et Agadez (Pôles Ruraux)	AFD	€30,000,000
Appuyer la formation et l'insertion professionnelle des jeunes filles et garçons des régions d'Agadez et Zinder en vue de contribuer au développement socioéconomique de ces deux régions (A-FIP)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-04-01	Appuyer la formation et l'insertion professionnelle des jeunes filles et garçons des régions d'Agadez et Zinder en vue de contribuer au développement socioéconomique de ses deux régions (A-FIP)	LUXDEV	€6,900,000 (Completed)
Création d'une Équipe Conjointe d'Investigation pour la lutte contre les réseaux criminels liés à l'immigration irrégulière, la	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-05-01	Création d'une Équipe Conjointe d'Investigation (ECI) pour la lutte contre les réseaux criminels liés à l'immigration irrégulière, la traite des êtres humains et le trafic des migrants (JIT/ECI)	FIIAPP	€11,500,000

⁴⁴³ In this table, projects appear in grey when they are completed and in yellow when they are in inception.

traite des êtres humains et le trafic des migrants (ECI)				
Contrat relatif à la Reconstruction de l'Etat au Niger en complément du SBC II en préparation / Appui à la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger (AJUSEN)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-06-01	Appui budgétaire à la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger (AJUSEN Budget Support)	Gvt. Niger	€90,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-06-02	Contrat relatif à la Reconstruction de l'Etat au Niger en complément du SBC II en préparation / Appui à la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger (AJUSEN Sécurité)	CIVIPOL	€3,998,300
	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-06-03	Volet Justice du Programme d'Appui à la Sécurité et à la Justice au Niger (AJUSEN Justice)	AFD	€6,000,000
Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour durable au Niger (Sustainable Return from Niger – SURENI)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-07-01	Initiative EUTF – IOM pour la protection et la réintégration des migrants – Niger (SURENI)	IOM	€15,000,000
Plan d'Actions à Impact Economique Rapide à Agadez (PAIERA)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-08-01	Pilotage du Plan d'Actions à Impact Economique Rapide dans la Région d'Agadez (AGAPAIR)	HACP	€1,075,000 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-08-02	Projet d'Appui à la Stabilité Socioéconomique dans la Région d'Agadez (PASSERAZ)	KARKARA	€3,500,000 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-08-03	Projet d'intégration économique et sociale des jeunes : Emploi pour le patrimoine d'Agadez (EPPA)	CISP	€2,725,000 (Completed)
Renforcement de la résilience institutionnelle et communautaire dans la région Diffa, Bassin du Lac Tchad, Niger (Kallo Tchidaniwo)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-09-01	Renforcement de la résilience institutionnelle et communautaire dans la région Diffa, Bassin du Lac Tchad, Niger (Kallo Tchidaniwo)	UNHCR	€12,000,000
Projet intégré d'appui à la résilience des populations vulnérables réfugiées, déplacées, retournées et hôtes de la région de Diffa, Niger (Shimodu)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-10-01	Projet intégré d'appui à la résilience des populations vulnérables réfugiées, déplacées, retournées et hôtes de la région de Diffa, Niger (Shimodu)	ACTED	€10,000,000
Création d'emplois et d'opportunités économiques à travers une gestion durable de l'environnement dans les zones de transit et départ au Niger (Emploi Niger)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-11-01	Les jeunes entreprennent et s'emploient au Niger (JEEN)	SNV	€8,865,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-11-02	Programme de création d'emplois et d'opportunités économiques à travers une gestion durable de l'environnement dans les zones de départ et de transit du Niger (DURAZINDER)	Enabel	€6,895,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-11-03	Durabilité de l'Environnement et Stabilisation Economique sur la Route de Transit (D.E.S.E.R.T.)	AICS	€13,790,000 (Inception)
Stabilisation et renforcement socio-économique des populations affectées par la migration irrégulière dans les zones de transit au Niger (Stabilisation Agadez)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-12-01	Pilotage du projet d'appui à la stabilisation et renforcement socio-économique des populations affectées par la migration irrégulière dans les zones de transit au Niger (PASREP)	HACP	€2,377,570 (Inception)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-12-03	Projet d'appui à la stabilité socioéconomique et à la paix dans la région d'Agadez (PASP)	Garkua	€3,138,349 (new in this report)
Promotion de l'emploi pour le renforcement de la résilience économique des communautés dans la région de Tillabéry (ProEMPLOI)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-13-01	Promotion de l'emploi pour le renforcement de la résilience économique des communautés de la région de Tillabéry (ProEMPLOI)	GIZ	€7,860,000 (Inception)
Résilience agro-sylvo pastorale, Ouest Niger (Résilience ASP)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-14-01	Résilience agro-sylvo-pastorale, Ouest Niger (REPO)	Enabel	€4,860,000 (Inception)
Création d'une Equipe Conjointe d'Investigation pour la lutte contre les réseaux criminels liés au terrorisme (ECI CT)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-15-01	Création d'une Equipe Conjointe d'Investigation (ECI) pour la lutte contre les réseaux criminels liés au terrorisme (ECI CT)	CIVIPOL	€4,450,000 (Inception)
Soutien à la création d'un escadron polyvalents de la Garde Nationale du Niger (EP-GNN)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-16-01	Soutien à la création d'un escadron polyvalent de la Garde Nationale du Niger (EP-GNN)	COGINTA	€4,500,000 (Inception)

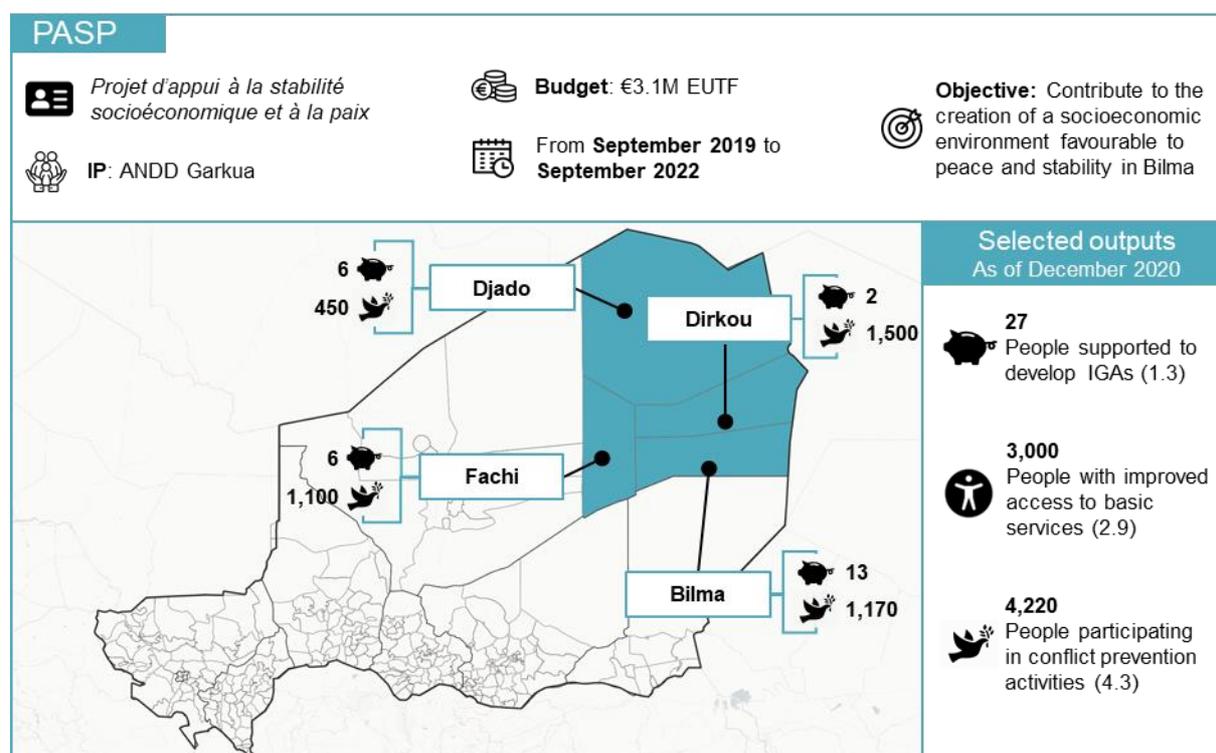
6.8.4. PROGRAMMES COMPLETED IN THE MLS IN S2 2020

Figure 69 : A-FIP (NE-04)



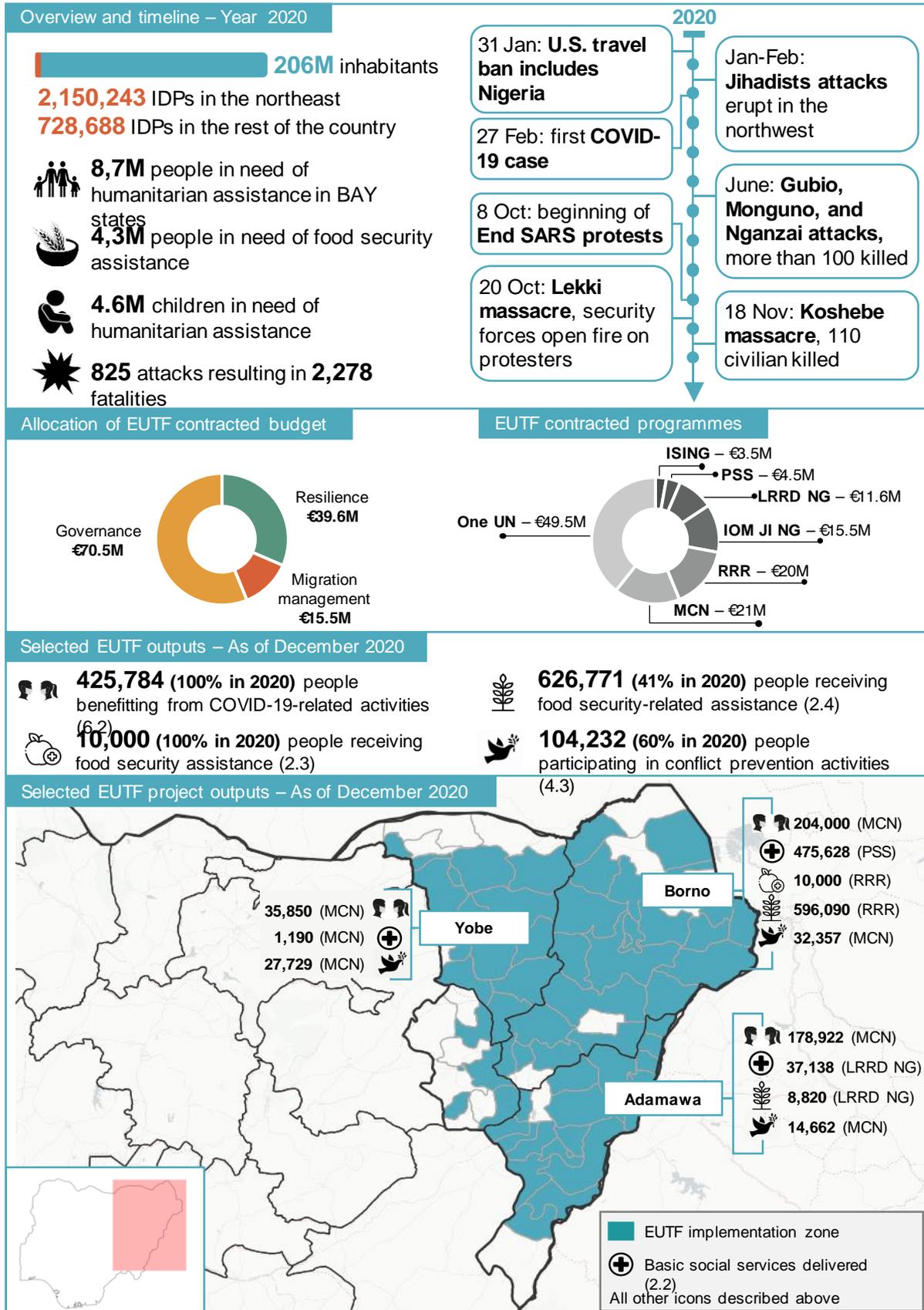
6.8.5. PROJECT NEWLY INCLUDED IN THE MLS IN S2 2020

Figure 70: PASP (NE-12-03)



6.9. NIGERIA

Figure 71: Nigeria – Key facts and figures dashboard, December 2020



6.9.1. NIGERIA AND THE EUTF IN 2020

In 2020, Nigeria's security situation worsened due to an intensification of attacks by Boko Haram and its splinter faction Islamic State's West Africa Province (ISWAP), increased inter-communal violence, and major protests against police brutality. The number of armed attacks against civilians and soldiers increased, with 825 attacks and 2,278 fatalities in 2020, respectively representing a 42% and 10% increase from 2019.⁴⁴⁴ Some of the most brutal attacks by non-state armed groups were recorded at the end of the year, including against IDPs and aid workers.^{445,446} Intercommunal violence, exacerbated by arms proliferation, continued as Fulani herdsman moved southwards into Hausa farmers' lands.^{447,448} Kidnappings in the central and north-western states raised fears about increased cooperation between armed extremist groups and local bandits.⁴⁴⁹ As of December 2020, the number of Nigerian refugees in the three neighbouring countries of Niger, Chad and Cameroon reached 304,252 (compared to 280,451 the year before), while the number of IDPs remained stable at 2.9 million.⁴⁵⁰ While the security situation was not improving, Borno State authorities announced and started plans to return 1.8 million IDPs to their communities of origin to the dismay of international organisations.⁴⁵¹ The movement to disband the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) faction of the Nigeria Police Force grew in October 2020 following more revelations of abuse by the unit:⁴⁵² nationwide protests in October saw protesters' demands evolving from the dissolution of the SARS unit to overall reforms and accountability in police operations.⁴⁵³ The police severely repressed these demonstrations, including opening fire on a peaceful crowd, leading to an uncertain death toll.⁴⁵⁴

The economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic contributed to an increase in the humanitarian needs of vulnerable populations. The collapse of oil prices following the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the Nigerian economy: GDP has contracted by 1.9% in 2020.^{455,456} In the north-eastern BAY states, most hit by the decade-long armed conflict with Boko Haram, the humanitarian situation remained critical, as the number of people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance rose from 7.1 million in 2019 to 8.7 million in 2020, out of a population of 13.4 million.⁴⁵⁷ Food insecurity and malnutrition worsened, with 4.3 million people in need of food assistance.⁴⁵⁸

The EUTF has contracted €125.6M in Nigeria, €49.5M of which (39%) were allocated in 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic to support the United Nations Development Programme's implementation of the One UN Response Plan (NG-09). The MCN (NG-03) is contributing to improved governance and conflict prevention (SO4), bringing the EUTF budget on this objective (SO4) to €70.5M. €39.6M are allocated to strengthening the resilience of communities and the most vulnerable, including refugees and other displaced people (SO2). The RRR programme, which represents half of the budget allocated to resilience in Nigeria, supports conflict-affected people in Borno by building their resilience in terms of nutrition and food security. Programmes such as LRRD NG (NG-01), ISING (NG-02) and PSS (NG-06), which have now completed, also contributed to address the basic needs crisis in the BAY states. The MCN (NG-03) is contributing to improved governance and conflict prevention (SO4),

⁴⁴⁴ ACLED, Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁴⁵ OCHA, 'Nigeria Situation Report', 4 January 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁴⁶ The Guardian, 'Northeast Nigeria attack claimed at least 110 lives', 29 November 2020, retrieved [here](#); BBC News, 'Boko Haram kill villagers in Christmas Eve attack', 25 December 2020, retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁴⁷ Al Jazeera, 'Nigeria: At least 19 killed in ethnic fighting in Taraba', 15 April 2020, retrieved [here](#); Reuters, 'Armed bandits' kill 47 in northwest Nigeria's Katsina state', 19 April 2020, retrieved [here](#); This day, 'El-Rufai: Cycle of Attacks, Reprisals, Cause of Southern Kaduna Killings', 25 July 2020, retrieved [here](#); Sahara reporters, 'At Least 178 Killed In Southern Kaduna Attacks In Seven Months', 29 July 2020, retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁴⁸ Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, 'Nigeria', retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁵⁰ UNHCR, Data portal. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁵¹ Daily Post, 'Boko Haram: Borno to return 1.8million IDPs, refugees to 19 communities', 4 August 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁵² Al Jazeera, 'Nigeria special police unit reined in after abuse allegations', 4 October 2020, retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁵³ Al Jazeera, 'We need to live': Young Nigerians on why they are protesting', 14 October 2020, retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁵⁴ Voice Of America, 'Rights Group, Nigeria Officials Differ on Lekki Shooting Death Toll', 22 October 2020, retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁵⁵ The World Bank, 'Monitoring COVID-19 Impact on Nigeria Households'. Retrieved [here](#).

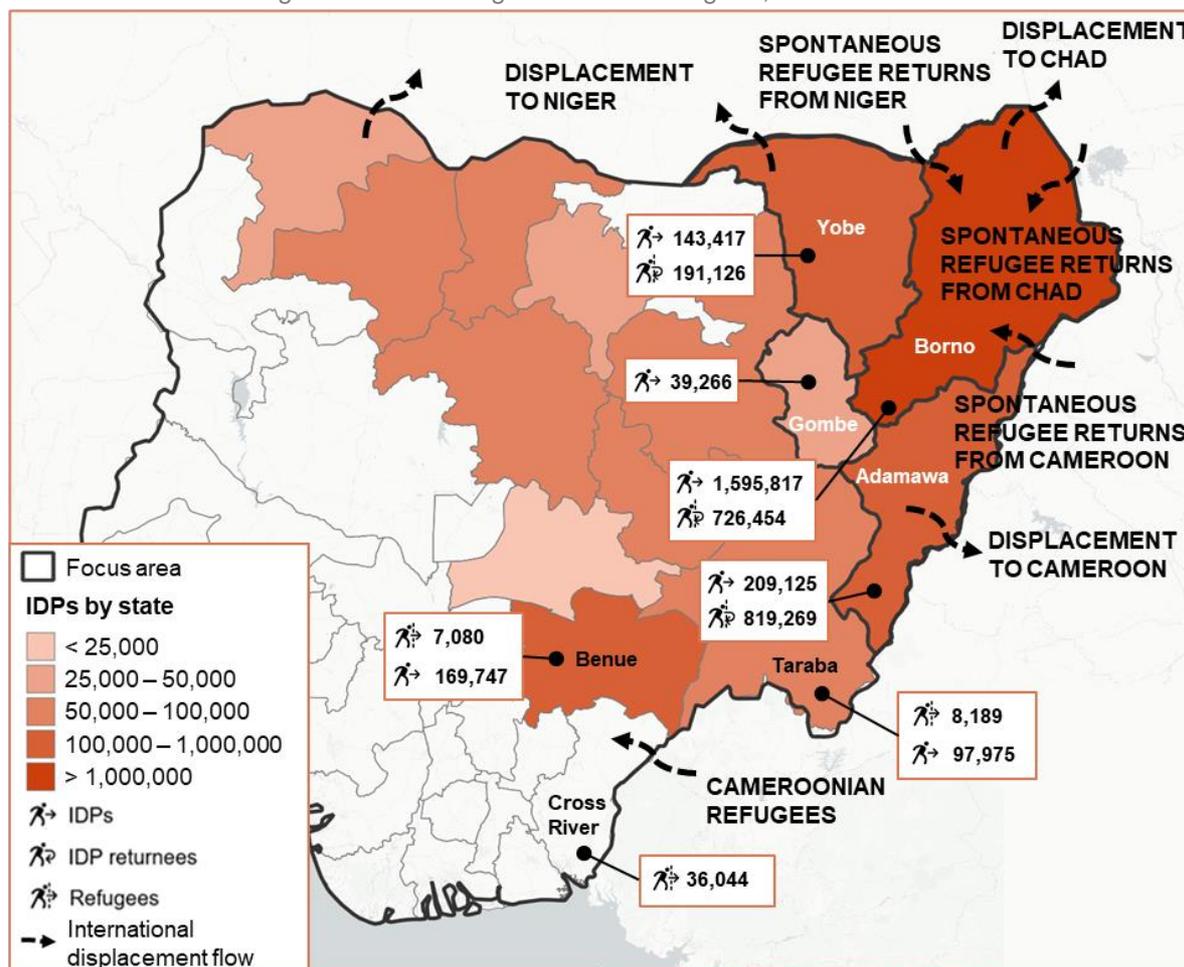
⁴⁵⁶ Bloomberg, 'Africa's Largest Economy Unexpectedly Exits Recession', 18 February 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁵⁷ OCHA, 'Nigeria Humanitarian Needs Overview'. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁵⁸ OCHA, 'Nigeria Situation Report', 4 January 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

bringing the EUTF budget on this objective (SO4) to €70.5M. Finally, 12% of the EUTF budget in Nigeria is allocated to migration management (SO3).

Figure 72: Mixed migration flows in Nigeria, December 2020



Supporting the COVID-19 response

Despite rapid measures taken at the beginning of the pandemic, the COVID-19 situation worsened in Nigeria at the end of 2020. The first confirmed case of COVID-19 in sub-saharan Africa was recorded in Lagos, Nigeria on 27 February 2020.⁴⁵⁹ As of December 2020, there were 87,607 reported cases in Nigeria, making it the most affected country in West Africa.⁴⁶⁰ In February and March, the government closed borders with high-risk countries and ordered complete lockdowns of the cities of Lagos and Abuja to contain the evolution of the pandemic. However, as a result of the decrease in the number of cases identified from September onwards, these measures were relaxed, including lockdowns and mandatory use of face-masks. This contributed to a resurgence of cases, with national authorities announcing the arrival of a “second wave” on 10 December 2020, with the highest number of new infections recorded on 17 December (1,145).^{461,462} The Minister of Health stressed that the rise

⁴⁵⁹ NCDC, 28 February 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁶⁰ Statista. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁶¹ Federal Ministry of Health, 10 December 2020, Press briefing by Hon. Minister of Health Dr. Osagie Ehanire at the presidential taskforce on COVID-19. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁶² NCDC. Retrieved [here](#).

in cases was mostly driven by an increase in community outbreaks rather than by international travelers entering Nigeria.⁴⁶³

International actors, including the EUTF, mobilised rapidly to support Nigeria and its fragile health care system in the fight against COVID-19. At the beginning of the pandemic, Nigeria had only seven labs able to test for the virus, and five hospital beds available for every 10,000 people.⁴⁶⁴ At the end of April, the IMF approved a €2.9B loan to help Nigeria deal with the economic and social consequences of the pandemic, part of a €5.9B package that the country asked to borrow from the IMF, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank.⁴⁶⁵ The EUTF and other donors supported the UNDP's⁴⁶⁶ implementation of the One UN Response Plan⁴⁶⁷ programme (NG-09) in Nigeria. With a budget of €49.5M, the programme aims to support the rapid implementation of the country's National COVID-19 Multi-Sectoral Pandemic Response Plan to ensure optimum care for the confirmed cases and contain a further spread of the outbreak. Its direct beneficiaries are the Federal Ministry of Health, the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and the Presidential Task Force. Two other EUTF-funded programmes reoriented EUTF funds to COVID-19 related response activities, namely MCN (NG-03, €136,000)⁴⁶⁸ and RRR (NG-07, €4,000)⁴⁶⁹.

Thus the EUTF has directed €49.6M at COVID-19 in Nigeria, or 52% of the pandemic-related EUTF budget in the SLC region. The One UN Response Plan accounts for 93% of all COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed with EUTF funds (Indicator 6.1). In addition, the three Nigerian programmes combined account for 57% of the people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities (Indicator 6.2), and 44% of the entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities (Indicator 6.3).

EUTF-funded programmes have supported the availability of COVID-19 supplies. As of December 2020, and to compensate for the low testing capacities and limited PPEs across the federal state,⁴⁷⁰ 11,328,281 COVID-19 related supplies were distributed in Nigeria, 98% of which came from the One UN Response Plan (indicator 6.1): 69% were PPEs (7,863,949) distributed by all three programmes, and 31% (3,462,358) were testing supplies provided by the One UN Response Plan. While the One UN Response Plan dispatched these supplies centrally to the government, MCN provided a total of 179,586 items of PPE to 40 NGOs/CSOs, 23 local communities, 9 governmental institutions and 2 hospitals. PPE provision therefore not only supported the general COVID-19 response, but also enabled IPs to implement activities safely. RRR (NG-07) started its COVID-19-related actions during S2 and distributed 15,500 items of PPE to local communities (indicator 6.1).

EUTF-funded programmes, especially the One UN Response Plan, also addressed the low level of community education on social distancing measures and facemask use through awareness-raising campaigns.⁴⁷¹ 131,884,860 people were reached (over 99% of them by the One-UN Response Plan) by awareness raising campaigns, recovery interventions, risk communication and public engagement messaging (indicator 2.7). Actions included partnerships with media companies and radio stations to strengthen media communication around COVID-19, dissemination of information through traditional channels, and production of COVID-19 related publicity material in different local languages. Communication was strengthened by going through key actors such as political leaders and their spouses, religious and traditional leaders and musicians.

⁴⁶³ Federal Ministry of Health, 10 December 2020, Press briefing by Hon. Minister of Health Dr. Osagie Ehanire at the presidential taskforce on COVID-19. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁶⁴ Federal Ministry of Health. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁶⁵ France Info, 'Coronavirus: le Nigeria veut emprunter 7 milliards de dollars pour faire face à la crise', 8 April 2020. Retrieved [here](#)

⁴⁶⁶ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

⁴⁶⁷ One UN Response Plan to COVID-19.

⁴⁶⁸ Enhancing State and Community Level Conflict Management Capability in North Eastern Nigeria.

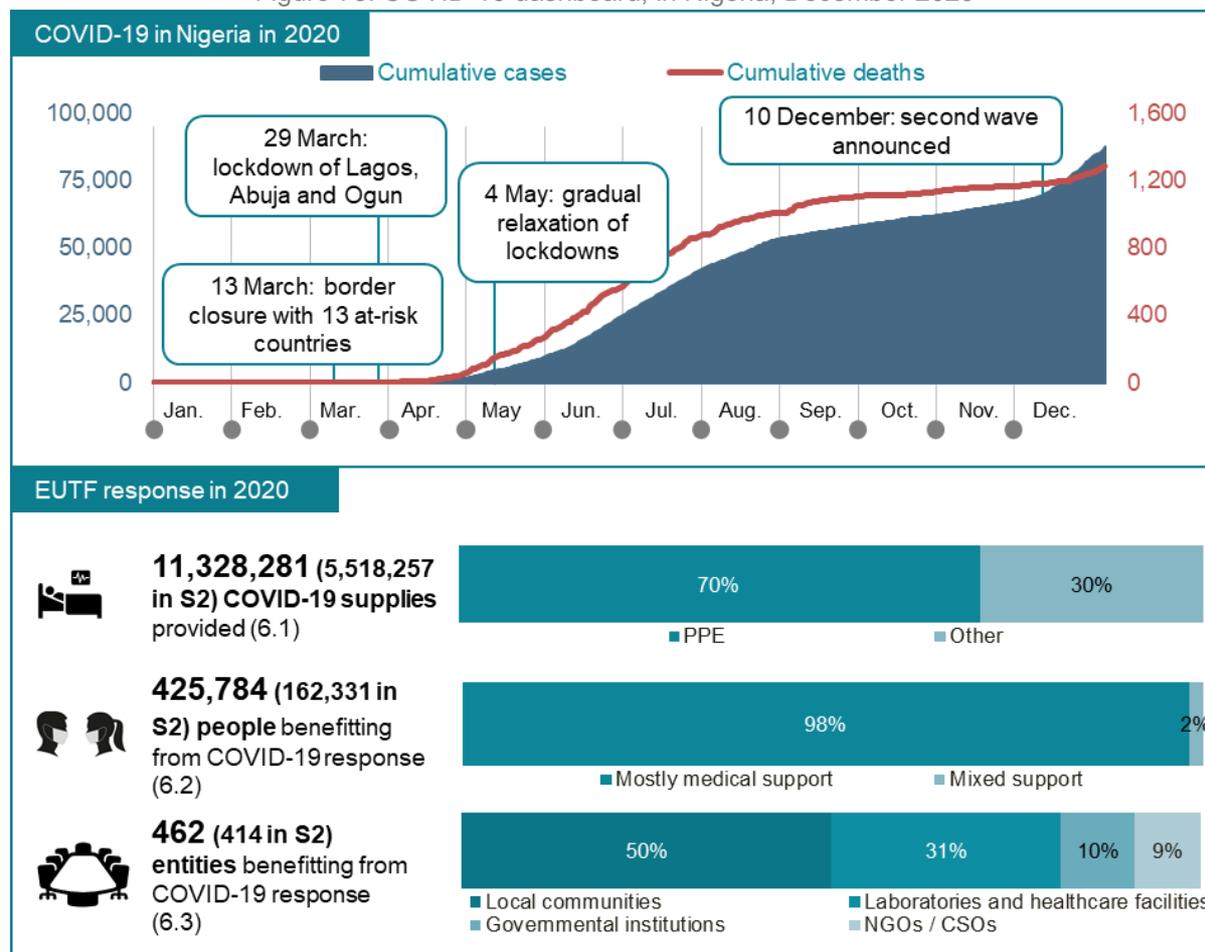
⁴⁶⁹ Response Recovery and Resilience.

⁴⁷⁰ WHO, 'COVID-19 Situation Update: Northeast Nigeria', 7 June 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁷¹ Ibid.

Finally, the One-UN response also sought to maintain access to essential health services for vulnerable groups. In July 2020, the programme organised a meeting with relevant government and civil society stakeholders to map specific gaps in Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) and GBV service provision due to COVID-19. The programme also supported 7,041 people, including 1,992 women, with GBV, HIV, TB and SRH health services (indicator 2.2)⁴⁷² and distributed condoms in 30 local government areas across 15 states. It also provided income replacement support to 35,468 vulnerable people through unconditional small grants (indicator 2.9).

Figure 73: COVID-19 dashboard, in Nigeria, December 2020



Addressing the extreme food security and nutrition crisis in Borno

At the end of 2020, it was estimated that 4.3M people needed food security assistance and 1.1M needed nutrition assistance in Nigeria.⁴⁷³ Persistent insecurity, the impact of COVID-19 and flooding were key drivers of the Nigerian food crisis in 2020.⁴⁷⁴ Borno State is the epicentre of the crisis as the security situation has led to almost all households experiencing a reduction in access to food, including because of infrequent market access by food transporters.⁴⁷⁵ Up to 5.1 million people in BAY States were estimated at risk of being critically food insecure during the next lean season (June – August 2021), a level similar to 2016-2017, when famine loomed over Borno.⁴⁷⁶

⁴⁷² The rest being 286 men and 4,763 unspecified.

⁴⁷³ OCHA, 'Nigeria Situation Report', 4 January 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

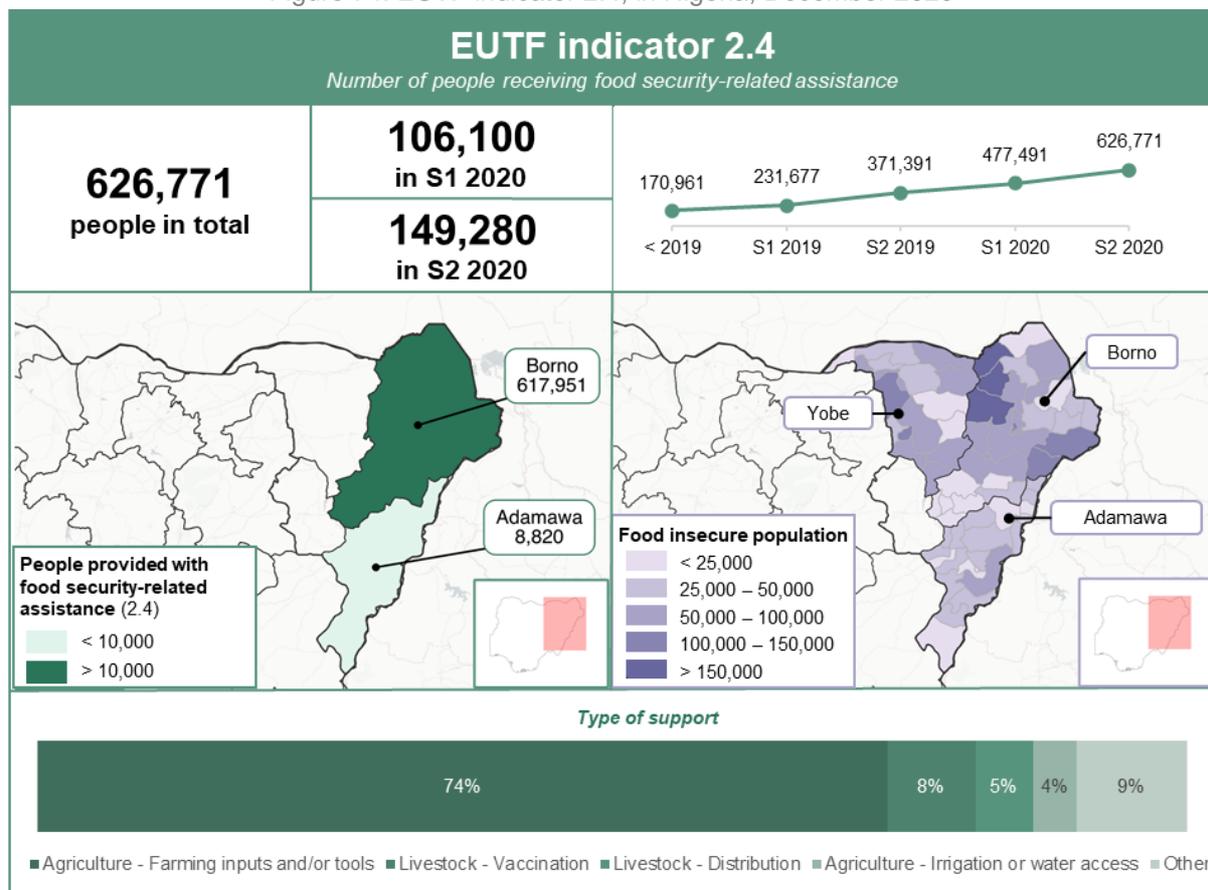
⁴⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁶ Ibid.

The EUTF-funded programme RRR (NG-07) provided multiple types of food security-related assistance in 2020. EUTF-funded food security assistance reached 255,380 people in 2020 (41% of the total since the beginning of EUTF-funded activities, indicator 2.4), 95% of them through RRR in Borno. The programme, which is implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), WFP and UN Women, aims to sustainably improve production and mitigate agropastoral risks through the development of small- and family-scale farming. It faced multiple implementation challenges in 2020, including increased insecurity, COVID-19 related restrictions, and governmental safety measures around fertilizer movements (components such as ammonium nitrate can be used to make explosives), which all hampered its ability to distribute support. Despite difficulties and delays, the programme, managed to assist 246,044 people with food security-related assistance in 2020, a 25% increase from 2019, thanks to its collaboration with local governments.

Figure 74: EUTF indicator 2.4, in Nigeria, December 2020



The programme’s most common intervention in 2020 remained the provision of quality agricultural inputs to reinforce crop production, intercropping diversification, and soil conservation, benefitting 171,451 people, of which 39% were women. This is especially relevant in Nigeria, where agriculture is primarily rainfed and characterized by low productivity, low technology, and high labour intensity.⁴⁷⁷ In addition, the ramp up of other types of support, such as the provision of starter kits for aquaculture, the establishment of fish processing or the provision of stove and zeer pots, benefitted 49,245 persons in 2020. Such interventions enabled households to adequately store and produce food in the context of poor harvests or harvest losses. In the second half of 2020, the regional programme RESILAC (REG-

⁴⁷⁷ International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, ‘Synthesis Report of the Nigeria Zero Hunger Strategic Review’, 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

05)⁴⁷⁸ also provided 9,336 Borno inhabitants with food security-related assistance through the creation or rehabilitation of pastoral facilities and facilitation of land access.

As mentioned above, the nutrition situation in the BAY states significantly deteriorated in 2020 with an increase in acute malnutrition.⁴⁷⁹ Continued insecurity also disrupted health and nutrition services and caused new population displacements.⁴⁸⁰ In 2020, RRR offered nutrition assistance to 10,000 people (indicator 2.3): this newly implemented activity consisted in the distribution of fresh food vouchers to heads of households. In Borno, where insecurity restricts cash movements and banks and functional mobile coverage are lacking, food vouchers represent a contextually appropriate response to the low purchasing power among already vulnerable populations, enabling households to cope better with increased food prices.⁴⁸¹

Enhancing reconciliation and stability in conflict affected communities

The security situation in the north-eastern BAY states remained critical in 2020, especially in Borno and Yobe States, where fatalities due to attacks increased by 55% and 140% compared to 2019.⁴⁸² The decade-long Boko Haram insurgency, intercommunal violence and banditry have severely weakened community-based governance institutions in these states. Enhancing reconciliation and stability through dialogue and mediation activities is key to restore community cohesion and resilience in conflict settings.

EUTF-funded programmes continued to engage in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities in Nigeria in 2020. In 2020, 62,706 people took part in such activities (indicator 4.3), bringing the total of beneficiaries to 104,232. Reflecting the security situation, most beneficiaries were in Borno (55%). The number of beneficiaries in Borno have multiplied by six from 2019 to 2020 thanks to MCN's activities (NG-03)⁴⁸³ as well as the start of related RESILAC activities (REG-05) in the second half of 2020. Since LRRD and PSS concluded their activities in this field in 2019, these two programmes were the sole contributors to this indicator in 2020.

MCN aims to enhance state and community level conflict management capabilities in the BAY states through a community-based approach. MCN is a British Council-implemented programme, operating in all three BAY states which notably aims to enhance communities' resilience to conflicts by engaging traditional rulers and leaders and by ensuring that local conflict resolutions mechanisms are properly functioning. The programme started in February 2017 and accounts for 72% of the total number of people having participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities funded by the EUTF in Nigeria (indicator 4.3). In 2020, MCN engaged 47,249 people in community dialogues, through activities such as trainings of local leaders on dispute resolution, strengthening of CSOs and youth groups on peacebuilding/reconciliation, and the initiation of dialogue platform in communities. The remaining 3,010 beneficiaries were involved in civil mediation activities through various platforms such as Community Peace Partnerships at local councils, which have solved 295 safety/security issues as of December 2020.⁴⁸⁴

⁴⁷⁸ Soutien aux populations du Bassin du Lac Tchad.

⁴⁷⁹ OCHA, 'Nigeria Situation Report', 4 January 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁸⁰ Ibid.

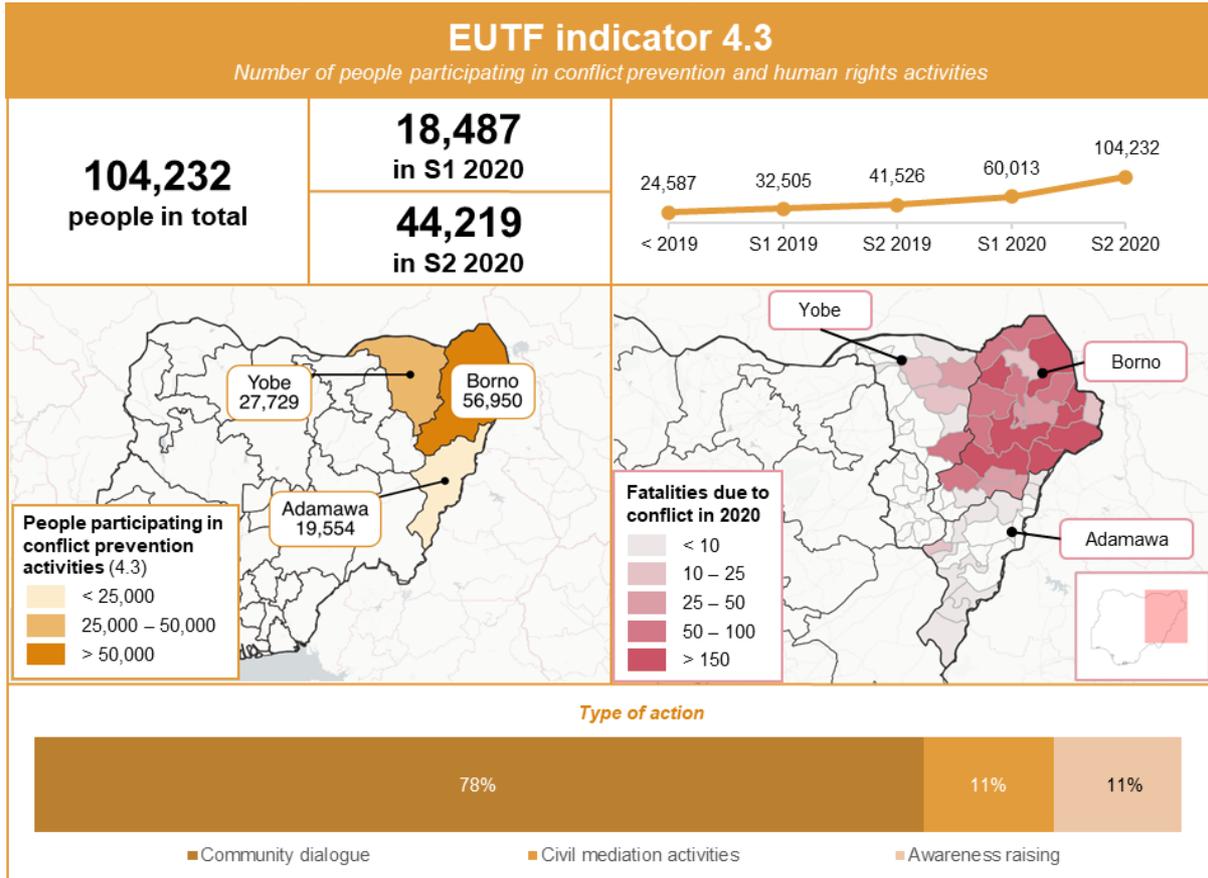
⁴⁸¹ Ibid.

⁴⁸² ACLED. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁸³ Enhancing state and community level conflict management capability in north-eastern Nigeria.

⁴⁸⁴ Managing Conflict in Nigeria. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 75: EUTF indicator 4.3, in Nigeria, December 2020



In parallel in S2 2020, the RESILAC programme involved 12,447 people in conflict prevention and human rights activities in Nigeria, all in Borno. The COVID-19 pandemic as well as the growing insecurity in some LGAs led to delays in the implementation of this component. The programme therefore organised activities such as soccer games to encourage social cohesion while respecting barrier measures. Door-to-door awareness campaigns were also conducted in October, and radio programmes continued throughout the last quarter in local languages such Hausa and Kanuri. A total of 11,626 people benefitted from these awareness-raising activities in 2020. The remainder of beneficiaries (821) took part in community dialogues for the implementation of natural resource management agreements.

6.9.2. NIGERIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 21: EUTF common output indicators for Nigeria, December 2020

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	4,575	75	0	0	4,650
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	257	27	11	26	321
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	17,101	5,511	1,179	4,207	27,998
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET)...	774	1,322	105	181	2,382
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	12	0	0	0	12
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	431	24	1	0	456
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	186,085	315,828	58,715	8,313	568,941
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	0	0	7,000	3,000	10,000
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	170,961	200,430	106,100	149,280	626,771
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable...	0	600	273	467	1,340
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience...	114,224	9,388	27,383,154	104,507,450	132,014,216
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers trained...	5,624	1,774	174	230	7,802
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	169,560	17,965	0	118,327	305,852
3.3 Number of potential migrants, reached by information campaigns...	1,265	11,020	10,910	47,616	70,811
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	0	0	0	7	7
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	11,451	4,450	586	334	16,821
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	5,261	4,825	833	448	11,367
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	0	0	0	3	3
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	0	0	45	45
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	41	14	57	112
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	10	65	43	86	204
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	4	17	3	0	24
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	0	40	20	60
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	9,093	4,612	2,011	1,236	16,953
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention...	24,587	16,939	18,487	44,219	104,232
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed...	9	2	0	6	17
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed...	33	1	11	12	57
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up...	16	12	4	0	32
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	28	9	4	2	44
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided	0	0	5,810,024	5,518,257	11,328,281
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	263,454	162,331	425,784
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	48	414	462

6.9.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN NIGERIA

Table 22: EUTF projects, Nigeria, April 2021⁴⁸⁵

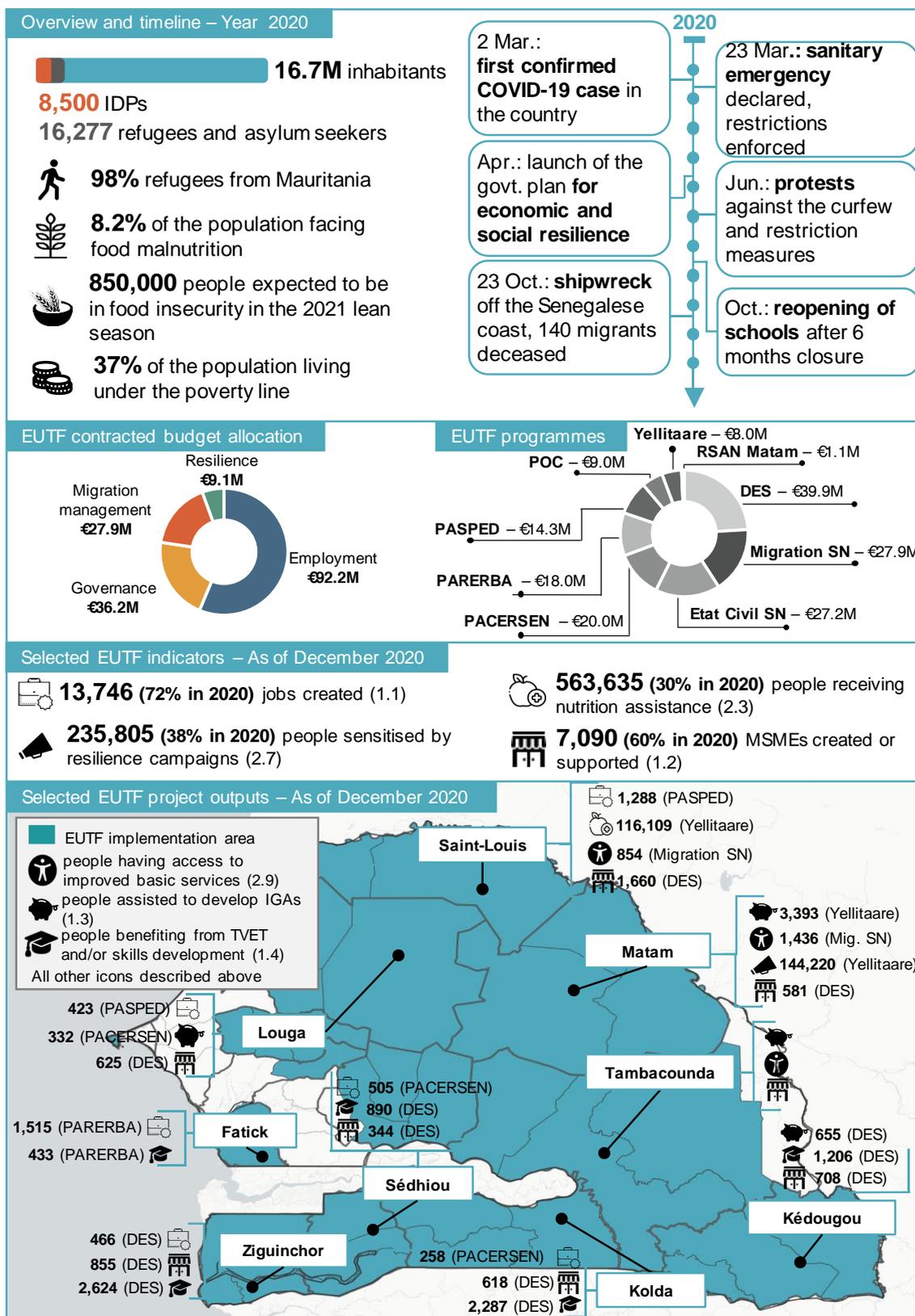
Programme	Project code	Project	Lead IP	Budget
Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development and promoting the stability and safety of communities in displacement in North East Nigeria (LRRD NG)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-01-01	Promoting Stability in Nigeria's Northeast (LRRD NG DRC)	DRC	€5,500,000 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-01-02	Multi-sector support to the displaced in Adamawa and Borno States (LRRD NG IRC)	IRC	€4,000,000 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-01-03	Promoting Resilience and Peaceful Coexistence Among Displacement Affected Communities in Northeast Nigeria (LRRD NG NRC)	NRC	€2,123,000 (Completed)
Investing in the Safety and Integrity of Nigerian Girls (ISING)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-02-01	Investing in The Safety and Integrity of Nigerian Girls (ISING)	Mercy Corps	€3,500,633 (Completed)
Enhancing state and community level conflict management capability in North Eastern Nigeria (MCN)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03-01	Enhancing state and community level conflict management capability in North Eastern Nigeria (MCN)	British Council	€21,000,000
Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Nigeria (IOM JI NG)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-04-01	IOM – Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Nigeria (EU-IOM JI NG)	IOM	€15,500,000
Strengthening Psychosocial Support, Mental Health, Reintegration and Protection Services for children in Borno, including children associated with Boko Haram (PSS)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-06-01	UNICEF – Strengthening Psychosocial Support, Mental Health, Reintegration and Protection Services for children in Borno, including children associated with Boko Haram (PSS)	UNICEF	€4,500,000 (Completed)

⁴⁸⁵ In this table, projects appear in grey when they are completed and in yellow when they are in inception.

EU Support to Response, Recovery and Resilience in Borno State (RRR)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-07-01	Restoring and Promoting Sustainable Agriculture Based Livelihoods For Food Security And Nutrition Improvement In Borno State (RRR)	FAO	€20,000,000
EU Support to the United Nations 'One UN Response Plan to COVID-19 in Nigeria' (One UN Response Plan)	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-09-01	EU Support to the United Nations 'One UN Response Plan to COVID-19 in Nigeria' (One UN Response Plan)	UNDP	€49,500,000

6.10. SENEGAL

Figure 76: Senegal – Key facts and figures dashboard, December 2020



6.10.1. SENEGAL AND THE EUTF IN 2020

In late 2020, Senegalese President Macky Sall announced a new cabinet reshuffle, the first one to take place since his re-election in 2019. This change aimed to instil a new dynamic for innovation and transformation for the country's development. It notably included key members of the opposition, such as Idrissa Seck who came in second during the last presidential elections.⁴⁸⁶

The COVID-19 pandemic had a severe impact on the country's economy. After the identification of the first case on 2 March 2020, the Senegalese government put in place restriction measures to contain the spread of the virus, including temporary border closures, school closures, a curfew and restrictions on inter-regional transport and gatherings in public and private spaces. In April 2020, the government launched its economic and social resilience programme which articulates support strategies in response to the pandemic. Despite the mitigation measures, the country's GDP contracted by 0.7% in 2020 due to a slowdown in the tourism, transport and trade sectors.⁴⁸⁷

The contraction of the economy affected livelihoods, causing protests to erupt. During the first half of 2020, 85% of households saw their revenues decrease as a result of the economic climate.⁴⁸⁸ In a country where 90% of the population relies on the informal economy⁴⁸⁹ and where 37% of the population lives in poverty,⁴⁹⁰ restriction measures threatened most the livelihoods of the segments of the population relying on daily labour, leading to the eruption of protests in various cities against the curfew and other measures in place.

The deteriorating economic climate coincided with an increasing number of departures of migrants from Senegal. To many Senegalese, migration is seen as the pathway to success and economic prosperity.⁴⁹¹ In 2020, given the economic downturn, migration seemed even more appealing. In October alone, the Senegalese marine intercepted five pirogues departing from the Senegalese coast.⁴⁹² On 23 October, a shipwreck off Mbour, a fishing city on the coast of Senegal, cost the lives of 140 Senegalese – including a 14-year-old boy – in their attempt to reach the Canary Islands. This event sparked consternation across the country and, for the first time in Senegalese history, three fathers were taken to trial for “endangering the life of others” and sentenced to two years in prison.⁴⁹³

⁴⁸⁶ Jeune Afrique, 'Sénégal : Macky Sall opte pour un gouvernement d'ouverture', November 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁸⁷ African Development Bank, 'Perspectives macroéconomiques', 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁸⁸ National Agency for Statistics and Demography, 'Suivi de l'impact sur le bien-être des ménages', September 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁸⁹ International Labour Organization, 'Etude de l'impact de la Covid-19 sur les entreprises et travailleurs de l'économie informelle au Sénégal', September 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

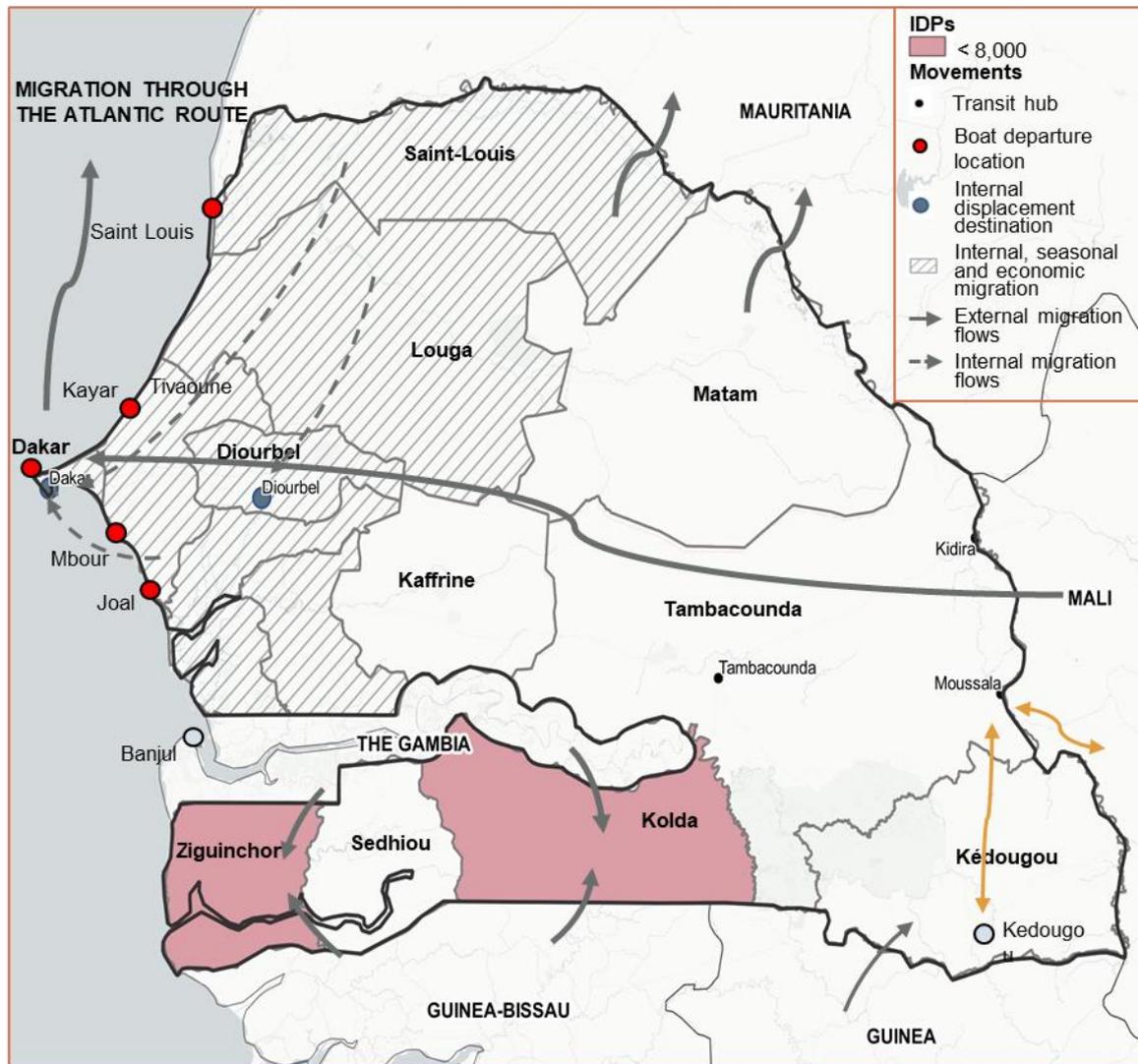
⁴⁹⁰ WFP, 'Senegal Country Brief', January 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁹¹ Le Monde, 'Après un naufrage, le Sénégal s'inquiète de la « recrudescence » des tentatives d'émigration', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁹² Le Parisien, 'Le naufrage d'un bateau de migrants fait au moins 140 morts au Sénégal', September 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁹³ Le Parisien, 'Sénégal : trois pères condamnés après avoir fait embarquer leurs fils pour l'Europe', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 77: Mixed migration figures in Senegal, December 2020



The EUTF has contracted €165.4M to Senegal, of which employment-related projects (SO1) account for 56%, followed by governance (SO4 – 22%) and migration-related projects (SO3 – 17%). Notably through the *Développer l'Emploi au Sénégal*, PARERBA, PASPED and PACERSEN programmes (SN-04, SN-08, SN-09 and SN-05, respectively), the EUTF aims to create economic opportunities and jobs, as well as support populations' resilience to food and nutrition insecurity through food diversification initiatives and access to basic services. It also aims to assist returning migrants and their sustainable reintegration through the Migration SN programme (SN-06). In Senegal, preventing irregular migration and human trafficking are also priorities which are supported by the Etat Civil SN and POC programmes (SN-07 and SN-10).

Supporting job creation and MSMEs, with a focus on main migration departure points

The COVID-19 pandemic put a great strain on the Senegalese economy. After an increase of 6.7% in 2018 and 5.3% in 2019, real GDP contracted by 0.7% in 2020. Beyond the largely predominant informal sector which was directly impacted by movement restrictions and the curfew, the formal sector also saw an important decline in activities.⁴⁹⁴ Over 90% of the firms surveyed by the Senegalese Agence nationale de la statistique et de la démographie indicated that the pandemic had a negative impact on their operations, and for instance, their ability to import raw material from abroad or have

⁴⁹⁴ Direction générale du Trésor, 'Sénégal', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#)

access to finance. Dwindling domestic and international demand also affected revenue generation as consumers saw their purchasing power weaken.⁴⁹⁵

MSMEs are the driving force of the Senegalese economy as they represent over 90% of the country's economic fabric and over 30% of total jobs.^{496,497} To support firms and employment in Senegal, EUTF-funded programmes provided technical and financial support to new and existing MSMEs. As of December 2020, 7,402 MSMEs were created or supported through the EUTF (indicator 1.2), including 4,568 in 2020 (62% of total MSMEs supported since inception). This was mainly driven by the DES programme (SN-04),⁴⁹⁸ which accounted for 3,656 of MSMEs created or supported in 2020 (80% of the total number of firms supported during the year). As part of this, DES provided COVID-19 related support to 534 firms. As some entrepreneurs became unable to unlock funding, MSMEs received funding and technical assistance on financial restructuring and intermediation with banks, but also capacity building in the establishment of digital tools.

In Senegal, despite an increase in women's access to education and employment in recent years, women's labour remains largely concentrated in the informal sector.^{499,500} As such, the DES programme, implemented by AFD, aims to support women accessing economic opportunities and resultantly 20% of the firms supported by AFD were led by women. PASPED (SN-09)⁵⁰¹, which aims to improve the capacity of the Senegalese private sector and the Senegalese diaspora, also supported 694 firms during the second semester of 2020. About a quarter of these firms (178) received financial support and 516 received technical assistance on the development of a framework for traineeship and internships. Of the 178 firms that received financial support, 136 received access to rapid funding to improve their resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Support to MSMEs also permitted to create and consolidate jobs in a time of crisis. During 2020, 11,423 jobs were created or supported in Senegal (indicator 1.1) or 74% of all jobs created or supported with EUTF funds in the country. Job creation or directly support was largely driven by the DES (SN-04) and PASPED (SN-09) programmes. PASPED contributed to the creation or direct support of 4,600 jobs (including 2,154 for the youth), i.e. a third of all jobs created or supported in 2020 and close to 50% of jobs created or supported during the second half of the year. Youth unemployment is a pressing issue in Senegal, and one of the main drivers of migration. By addressing unemployment amongst the youth, PASPED is tackling one of the main root causes of migration in the targeted areas.

The DES programme (SN-04) contributed to the creation of 2,746 jobs in S2 2020, mainly directing its funding towards the agricultural sector, which employs a large number of people: 60% of the Senegalese rural population works in agriculture, and the sector contributes to 15% of GDP.⁵⁰² Additionally, the PARERBA programme (SN-08)⁵⁰³, which aims to develop the rural economy through the creation of long-term jobs, has contributed to the creation of 1,691 jobs in the agricultural sector in 2020, out of a total of 3,709 since inception.

In Senegal, despite recent progress, female-to-male employment in the country stands at 0.60, as women continue to face barriers to employment such as the costs of taking care of the home and family and discrimination in the labour market.⁵⁰⁴ Thus, across all EUTF programmes, an effort was made to ensure about a third of the total number of jobs created or supported in 2020 were held by women.

⁴⁹⁵ ANSD, Enabel, 'Enquête Covid-19 Industrie (ECI)', November 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁹⁶ Primature de la république du Sénégal, 'Journal Officiel', November 2008. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁹⁷ ANSD, 'Rapport global du Recensement général des Entreprises', January 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴⁹⁸ *Développer l'Emploi au Sénégal*

⁴⁹⁹ Nellie Peyton, 'How Senegal is empowering businesswomen', February 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁰⁰ IMF, 'A Quantitative Analysis of Female Employment in Senegal', 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

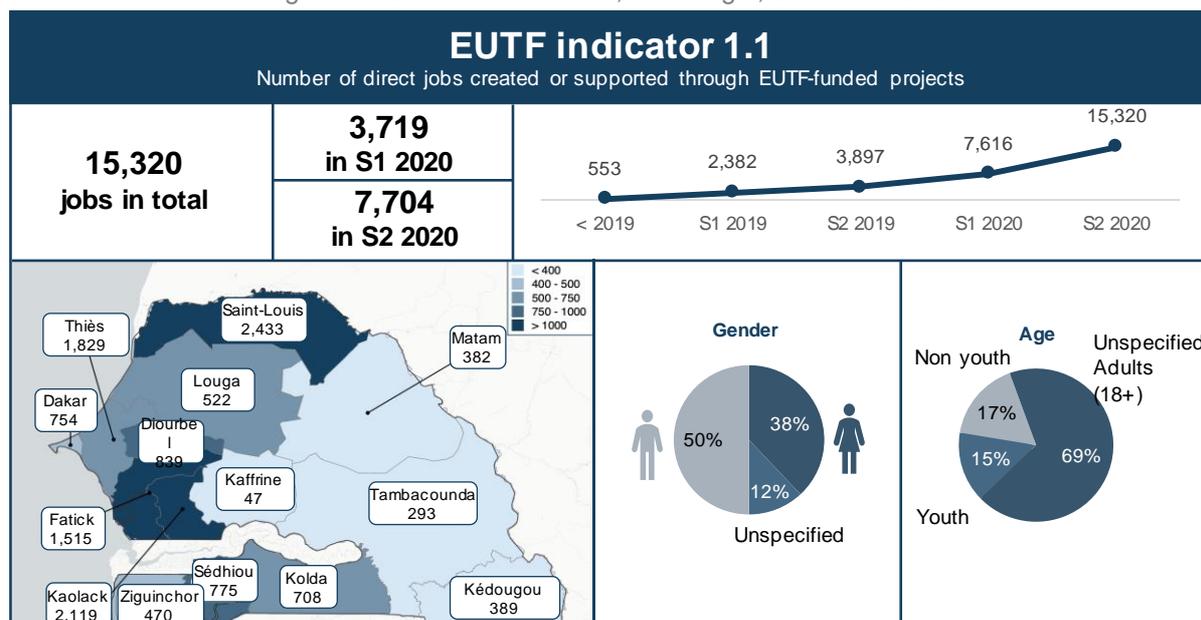
⁵⁰¹ Programme de contraste à la migration illégale à travers l'appui au Secteur Privé et à la création d'emplois au Sénégal

⁵⁰² FAO, 'Plateforme de connaissances sur l'agriculture familiale', consulted in May 2021. Retrieved here.

⁵⁰³ Projet d'Appui à la Réduction de l'Émigration rurale et à la Réintégration dans le Bassin Arachidier

⁵⁰⁴ IMF. 2019. Op. Cit.

Figure 78: EUTF Indicator 1.1, in Senegal, December 2020



Support to MSMEs and job creation provided by EUTF programmes was concentrated in the main points of departure of migrants. The region of Saint Louis in the north of the country relies heavily on fishing and tourism, which have been declining. A gradual depletion of fish catches over the last few years have had a severe impact on livelihoods, and, more recently, restriction measures such as the curfew have limited fishing capacity, while restrictions in international travel have ground tourism to a halt.^{505,506} These compounding factors have made Saint Louis one of the main departure points of migrants in 2020.^{507,508} Most of the young men who were on board in the October 2020 shipwreck were from Pikine, a city located in the Saint Louis region.⁵⁰⁹ And, according to the last national census in 2013, 10% of all Senegalese migrants came from Saint-Louis, the highest rate after Dakar.⁵¹⁰ EUTF-funded activities contributed to the creation of, 2,433 jobs in the region in 2020, more than in any other region in the country (indicator 1.1).⁵¹¹ Additionally, of the 4,568 MSMEs supported or created in 2020, 1,798 were in Saint Louis (indicator 1.2). The Trust Fund also provided employment opportunities in other parts of the country where poverty rates are particularly high: Diourbel, Kolda and Louga, which fall in the highest national brackets of poverty (between 36% and 50%),⁵¹² concentrated 20% of all jobs created or supported, and MSMEs supported country-wide in 2020.

A multiple-level approach to migration: raising awareness; supporting returnees' integration; and involving the diaspora

In Senegal, irregular migration is largely driven by economic motives. Senegalese migrants tend to be young men of working age, in search of financial prospects, who see examples of success stories

⁵⁰⁵ RFI, 'Sénégal : les racines du malaise à Saint-Louis', March 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁰⁶ Le Quotidien, 'Conséquences de la maladie sur l'économie : Les activités de la pêche au ralenti à Saint-Louis', April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁰⁷ IOM, 'Monitoring of movement to the Canary Islands', September 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁰⁸ France 24, 'Au Sénégal, les pêcheurs et les jeunes frappés par la crise se tournent vers les îles Canaries', October 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁰⁹ France24, 'Au large du Sénégal, une pirogue pour les Canaries prend feu : "Cette route offre deux possibilités, mourir ou réussir"', October 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵¹⁰ IOM, 'Migration au Sénégal : profil migratoire 2018', 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵¹¹ For instance, Saint Louis was followed by Kaolack, with 2,119 jobs; Fatick, with 1,515 jobs; Diourbel, with 839 jobs; Sédhiou, with 775 jobs, etc.

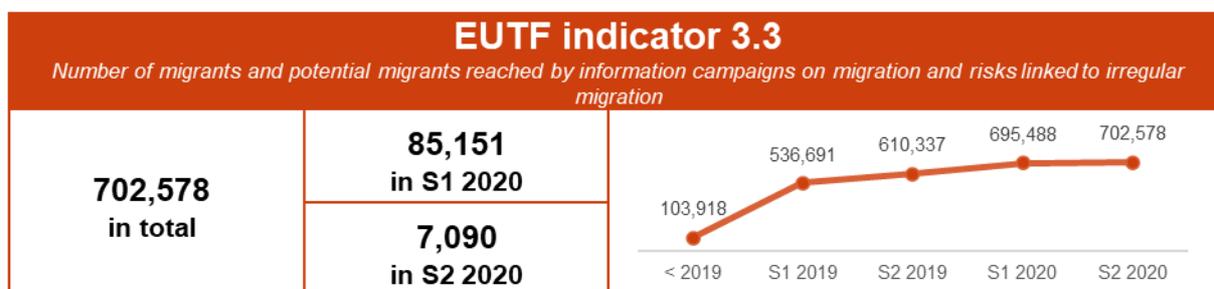
⁵¹² Agence nationale de la statistique et de la démographie, 'Cartes de pauvreté 2011', consulted in April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

in Europe and want to follow the same track.⁵¹³ Senegal is one of the main countries of origin in terms of irregular migration towards Morocco and the European Union.⁵¹⁴

Over the last few years, irregular migration has become more dangerous as the use of the Atlantic route has increased. With tighter control over crossings to Europe from Libya and a crackdown on migration along Morocco’s northern coast, West African candidates to migration, including Senegalese, are increasingly using the Canary Islands route – also known as the Atlantic maritime route, one of the most dangerous migration paths.^{515,516} The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated restrictions across international borders were also a factor of resurgence of the route. In October 2020 alone, more than 400 Senegalese are believed to have died attempting the journey.⁵¹⁷ In 2020, increased economic hardships brought on by the pandemic accelerated the number of departures through the Atlantic route.^{518,519} In 2019, about 2,700 people from Africa arrived in the Canary Islands by boat while in 2020, this number exceeded 19,500, including many Senegalese.⁵²⁰

The entrenchment of myths about migration plays a role in potential migrants’ decision-making. Pressure from family, friends and the wider community also comes into play.^{521,522} More recently, during the pandemic, rumours circulated that the death toll in Europe caused a shortage of workers that could be filled by migrants.⁵²³ Against this backdrop, EUTF-funded activities contribute to raising awareness on the risks related to irregular migration. 702,578 potential migrants were reached by information campaigns on migration (indicator 3.3) since programmes’ inception, including 92,241 in 2020. In order to debunk the myths on migration and prevent young people from embarking on a perilous journey, Tekki Fii⁵²⁴ (SN-04) targeted potential migrants to inform them about the risks of irregular migration, reaching 86,491 people (indicator 3.3) in 2020, i.e. about 94% of people reached during the year. Target groups extended beyond (potential) migrants to also reach their communities may exert influence on and lead to a shift in the way irregular migration is perceived. Similarly, the EU-IOM JI (SN-06) reached 3,912 potential migrants through information campaigns on migration in 2020, and the Protection West Africa Program (REG-13) reached 1,838 potential migrants and stakeholders in 2020 through sensitisation campaigns, including nearly 40% of women.

Figure 79: EUTF indicator 3.3, in Senegal, December 2020



⁵¹³ Seydi Ababacar Dieng, ‘Déterminants, caractéristiques et enjeux de la migration sénégalaise’, consulted in April 2021. Retrieved [here](#)

⁵¹⁴ IOM, ‘Irregular Migration from West Africa to the Maghreb and the European Union: An Overview of Recent Trends’. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵¹⁵ Daily Sabah, ‘Senegal intercepts 186 migrants as more choose Atlantic migration route to Canaries’, October 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵¹⁶ The New Humanitarian, ‘What’s driving the deadly migrant surge from Senegal to the Canary Islands?’, December 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵¹⁷ Ibid.

⁵¹⁸ Ibid.

⁵¹⁹ Le Monde. 2020. Op. Cit.

⁵²⁰ The New Humanitarian. 2020. Op. Cit.

⁵²¹ DW, ‘Les parents et l’immigration clandestine’, November 2016. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵²² Seydi Ababacar Dieng. op. cit.

⁵²³ The New Humanitarian. 2020. op. cit.

⁵²⁴ “Succeed here” in Wolof.

Migrants that left and had to come back face obstacles upon their return. Usually, migration is associated with a life goal, and the family may place great expectations on the migrant who leaves.⁵²⁵ When this migration project is affected, returnees may face great sociological and psychological stress, and reintegration upon their return can be very difficult.⁵²⁶ Many factors determine the reintegration process, such as the length of time spent abroad, the skills learned, and other more structural factors such as housing and employment.⁵²⁷

In Senegal, EUTF-funded activities provide reintegration support to returning migrants. As of December 2020, 20,469 migrants have benefitted from reintegration support (indicator 3.5 bis), including 18,287 in 2020 (89% since inception). This was mainly driven by the Migration Senegal⁵²⁸ programme (SN-06), which accounts for 98% of all support since inception. Implemented by the AFD and IOM, the programme distributed cash transfers to returning migrants to help them manage daily challenges and cover basic needs, such as food provision, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. It also worked at the structural level to improve the conditions of return and reintegration and to create an environment more conducive to reintegration. For instance, returnees benefitted from counselling sessions on reintegration and training and professional support, particularly in business set up and business management.

The Trust Fund's programmes also mobilise the diaspora in the establishment of development projects. The AFD-implemented portion of the Migration Senegal programme mobilised members of the diaspora to participate in local, social and economic development initiatives in Senegal. As a result, 70 projects received financial and technical support since inception, including 15 in 2020.

Building resilience in rural areas in a context of food insecurity and malnutrition

In Senegal, food insecurity is a pressing issue that puts populations at risk of heightened vulnerability. In 2019, 7.2% of Senegalese were food insecure,⁵²⁹ due to multiple factors. Poor rural communities have limited means to cope with sudden increases in food prices, which tend to be frequent given that Senegal remains dependent on food imports (the country imports close to 70% of its food needs)⁵³⁰, particularly rice. In addition, environmental factors have led to the progressive depletion of soils and resources, with considerable damage and losses in terms of agricultural output.⁵³¹ Recently, the pandemic's mitigation measures have aggravated populations' food insecurity. The nation-wide closure of food markets at the beginning of the second quarter of the year left a significant impact on access to foodstuffs, with soaring prices and inaccessibility of quality products.⁵³² Whilst the government lifted most restrictions relating to food markets in mid-2020, the wider economic context and perturbation to existing emergency nutritional programmes further exacerbated food vulnerabilities in the country.⁵³³

As of December 2020, EUTF-funded activities have provided food security-related assistance to 58,752 beneficiaries (indicator 2.4), including 15,547 (26%) in 2020. This was largely driven by the PARERBA programme (SN-08), which has supported 32,787 people since inception, including 15,205 in 2020, close to 98% of 2020's total reported output. PARERBA is particularly active in the groundnut

⁵²⁵ Seydi Ababacar Dieng. op. cit.

⁵²⁶ IOM, 'Mentoring returnees: study on reintegration outcome through a comparative lens', October 2020. Retrieved [here](#)

⁵²⁷ IOM, 'Coming home can be harder than leaving: the psychosocial challenges of being a returnee' consulted in April 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵²⁸ Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Sénégal et accompagnement des investissements de la diaspora sénégalaise.

⁵²⁹ WFP, 'Senegal Country Brief', November 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵³⁰ IPAR, 'Effets de la Covid-19 sur les exploitations familiales agricoles et des organisations de producteurs membres du CNCR au Sénégal', November 2020. Retrieved [here](#)

⁵³¹ AfDB, 'Sécurité alimentaire au Sénégal', consulted in May 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵³² Cicodev Africa, 'Résultats de l'enquête sur les impacts de la Covid-19 sur la sécurité alimentaire au Sénégal', July 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵³³ Transform nutrition, 'COVID-19 et son impact sur la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition en Afrique de l'Ouest', November 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

basin,⁵³⁴ where climate change hazards and limited access to water limit agricultural exploitation, increasing food insecurity. Beneficiaries received hydro-agricultural improvements in rural areas, making it more feasible for them to exploit and work on the land. Women were specifically targeted by PARERBA, representing 61% of beneficiaries since inception, allowing them to improve their agricultural inputs and families' nutrition. As part of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, PARERBA also supported 239,460 beneficiaries during the second semester (indicator 6.2), handing out food staple to help them cope with the economic hardships induced by the wider economic climate.

As of 2018, chronic malnutrition affects 8.2% of the population and almost 20% of the country's children.^{535,536} Malnutrition can have a long-term development impact on children's well-being and far-reaching consequences on human capital and national development overall.⁵³⁷ In the north of the country, where the effect of climate change is more acute, infants' chronic malnutrition is particularly high, affecting between 2.2 and 4.5% of 6–59-month-olds.^{538, 539, 540}

In this context, EUTF-funded programmes provide nutrition assistance in regions of the country where nutrition is most at-risk. In 2020, 168,358 people received nutrition assistance (30% of the total since inception – indicator 2.3). This was done through the Yellitaare programme (SN-01),⁵⁴¹ which aims to improve the resilience of local populations and access to basic services with a focus on the most vulnerable. In Matam and Podor,⁵⁴² in the north of country, Yellitaare undertook malnutrition screening and treatment and provided nutrition supplies to all the 2020 beneficiaries, all children and babies. Yellitaare also conducted resilience campaigns (indicator 2.7) to sensitise parents, especially mothers, on practices around child nutrition in Matam and Podor, reaching 67,250 adults. Of these, 85% were women who received information on good nutritional practices, while 60 women received training on accessible, nutrient-rich products available locally.

⁵³⁴ The groundnut basin extends across Diourbel, Fatick, Kafrine, Kaolack and Thiès.

⁵³⁵ USAID, 'Senegal: Nutrition Profile', February 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵³⁶ WFP, 2020. Op.cit.

⁵³⁷ USAID, 2018. Op. cit.

⁵³⁸ Akpaki et al. 'Assessing the Food Availability and Food Insecurity Situation among Communities of Matam Region, Senegal', March 2020. Retrieved [here](#)

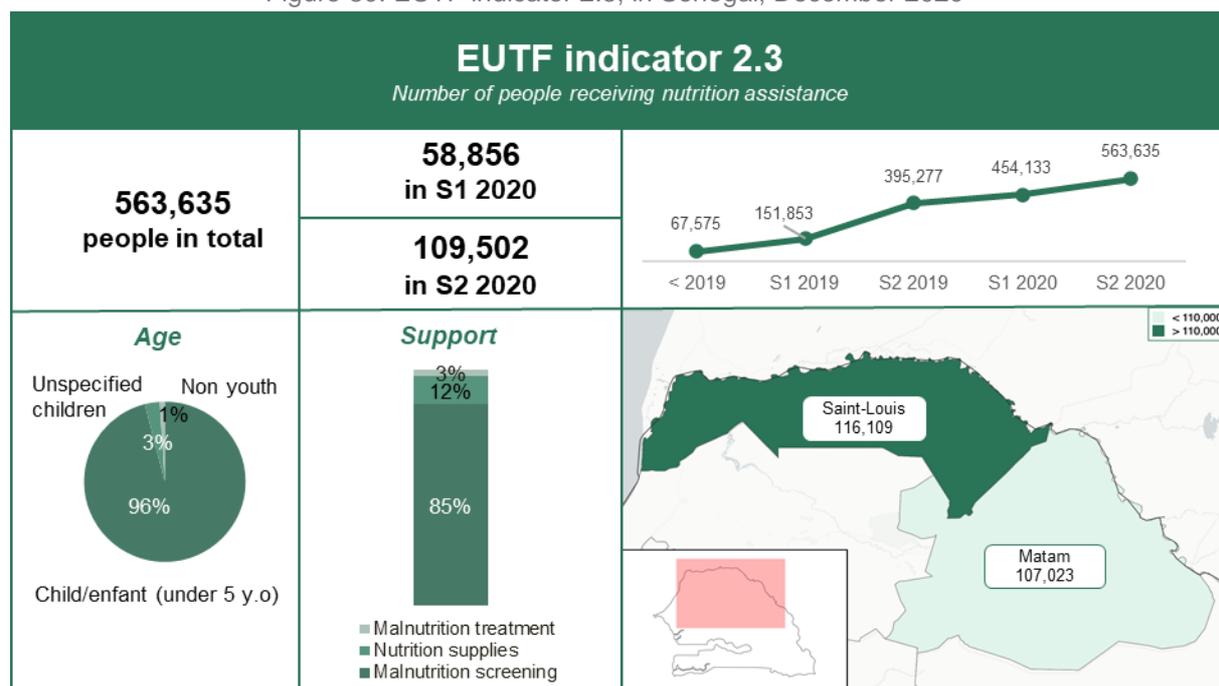
⁵³⁹ USAID, 'Food assistance fact sheet', September 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁴⁰ Akvo RSR, 'Project summary Yellitaare', consulted in April 2021. Retrieved [here](#)

⁵⁴¹ Amélioration de la réponse des communautés les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les départements de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanél.

⁵⁴² Podor is a commune located in the Saint Louis region.

Figure 80: EUTF indicator 2.3, in Senegal, December 2020



6.10.2. SENEGAL AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 23: EUTF common output indicators for Senegal, December 2020

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	553	3,344	3,719	7,704	15,320
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	1,688	1,146	2,159	2,408	7,402
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	6,207	7,356	1,137	2,478	17,178
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET)...	9,757	7,109	908	1,794	19,569
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	6	11	5	3	25
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	3	56	2	11	72
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	5,378	2,781	0	304	8,463
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	67,575	327,702	58,856	109,502	563,635
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	23,153	20,052	14,126	1,420	58,752
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	0	40	0	0	40
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable...	23	658	469	27	1,176
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience...	42,939	104,275	44,756	160,951	352,921
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers trained...	194	1,997	25	74	2,290
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	2,400	10,737	1,829	28,208	43,174
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	19	36	9	6	70
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs...	0	0	0	442	442
3.3 Number of potential migrants, reached by information campaigns...	103,918	506,419	85,151	7,090	702,578
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	0	7	3	116	126
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	3,104	789	265	106	4,264
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	1,139	1,043	1,591	16,696	20,469
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	0	8	0	0	8
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	147	0	160	307
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	36	39	11	86
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	221	73	250	298	842
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	34	0	340	362	736
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	150	50	0	141	341
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed...	8	28	0	10	46
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed...	0	44	0	9	53
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up...	8	9	0	3	20
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	14	5	0	16	35
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided	0	0	25,005	59,520	84,525
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	252,506	0	252,506
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	27	66	93

6.10.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN SENEGAL

Table 24: EUTF projects, Senegal, April 2021⁵⁴³

Programme	Project code	Project	Lead IP	Budget
Résilience des populations les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les zones de départ de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-01-01	Amélioration de la réponse des communautés les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les départements de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel (Yellitaare)	AECID	€8,000,000
Projet de renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans la région de Matam	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-03-01	Projet de renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans la région de Matam (RSAN Matam)	ACTED	€1,100,000 (Completed)
Développer l'emploi au Sénégal : renforcement de la compétitivité des entreprises et de l'employabilité dans les zones de départ	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04-01	Développer l'emploi au Sénégal : renforcer le tissu d'entreprises locales (DES AFD)	AFD	€16,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04-02	Développer l'emploi au Sénégal : accès équitable à la formation professionnelle (DES LUXDEV)	LUXDEV	€19,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04-04	Développer l'emploi au Sénégal : campagne « Tekki fii » (DES Tekki Fii 1)	20STM	€544,060 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04-05	Positive Planet – Développer l'emploi au Sénégal : faciliter l'accès au financement – Oser entreprendre ! (DES PPI)	PPI	€2,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04-06	GRET – Développer l'emploi au Sénégal : faciliter l'accès au financement – Accompagnement des jeunes vers l'emploi au Sud du Sénégal (DES GRET)	GRET	€2,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04-07	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04-07 – Campagne de communication Tekki Fii – Phase 2 (DES Tekki Fii 2)	AF Consulting Sénégal	€369,784
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	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-05-01	Projet d'appui à la réduction de la migration à travers la création d'emploi ruraux au Sénégal, par la mise en place de fermes agricoles villageoises et individuelles (fermes Natanguées) (PACERSEN AECID)	AECID	€10,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-05-02	Projet d'appui à la réduction de la migration à travers la création d'emploi ruraux au Sénégal, par la mise en place de fermes agricoles villageoises et individuelles (fermes Natanguées) (PACERSEN MAECI)	MAECI DGCS	€10,000,000
Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Sénégal et accompagnement des investissements de la diaspora sénégalaise	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-06-01	IOM – Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Sénégal (IOM JI Senegal)	IOM	€7,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-06-02	AFD – Promouvoir les initiatives de développement local, économique et social et accompagner les investissements productifs au Sénégal de la diaspora (Diaspora Senegal)	AFD	€10,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-06-03	Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Sénégal (Gouv. Migrations)	AECID	€9,500,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-06-04	IOM Initiative for Migrant Protection And Reintegration: Regional Proposal (IOM JI Regional Office)	IOM	€1,400,000 (Completed)
Programme d'appui au renforcement du système d'information de l'état civil et à la création d'un fichier national d'identité biométrique	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-07-02	Programme d'appui au renforcement du système d'information de l'état civil et à la création d'un fichier national d'identité biométrique (Etat Civil SN CIVIPOL)	CIVIPOL	17,150,000 (Inception)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-07-03	Programme d'appui au renforcement du système d'information de l'état civil et à la création d'un fichier national d'identité biométrique (Etat Civil SN Enabel)	Enabel	10,000,000 (Inception)
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	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-08-01	Projet d'Appui à la Réduction de l'Emigration rurale et à la Réintégration dans le Bassin Arachidier par le développement d'une économie rurale sur base des périmètres irrigués (PARERBA)	Enabel	€18,000,000
PASPED – Programme de contraste à la migration illégale à travers l'appui au Secteur Privé et à la création d'emplois au Sénégal	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-09-01	Programme de contraste à la migration illégale à travers l'appui au Secteur Privé et à la création d'emplois au Sénégal /PASPED)	AICS	€14,303,200

⁵⁴³ In this table, projects appear in grey when they are completed and in yellow when they are in inception.

Partenariat Opérationnel Conjoint (POC) de lutte contre l'immigration irrégulière, la traite et le trafic de migrants au Sénégal	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-10-01	Partenariat opérationnel conjoint (POC) de lutte contre l'immigration irrégulière et le trafic de migrants et de la traite des êtres humains au Sénégal	CIVIPOL	€9,000,000
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6.10.4. PROJECTS NEWLY INCLUDED IN THE MLS IN S2 2020

Figure 81: Migration Governance (project, SN-06-03)

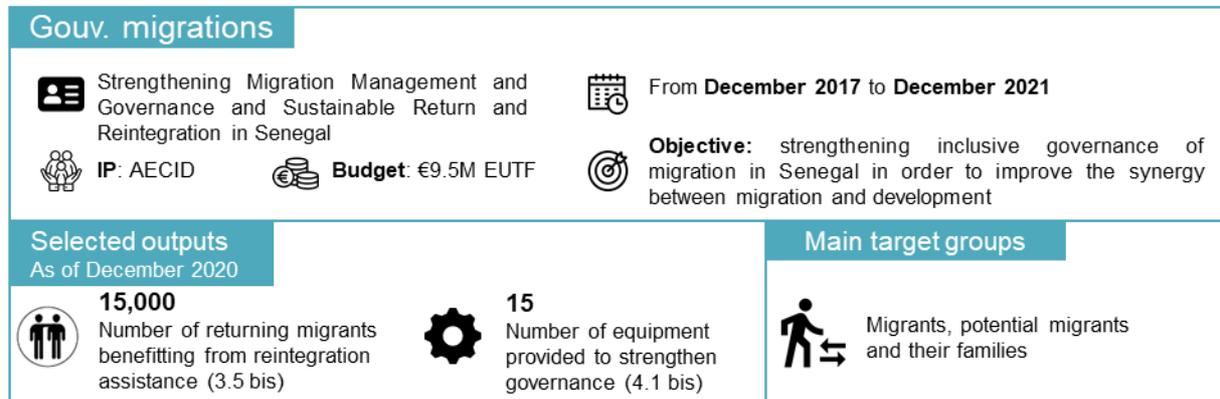


Figure 82: PASPED (project, SN-09-01)

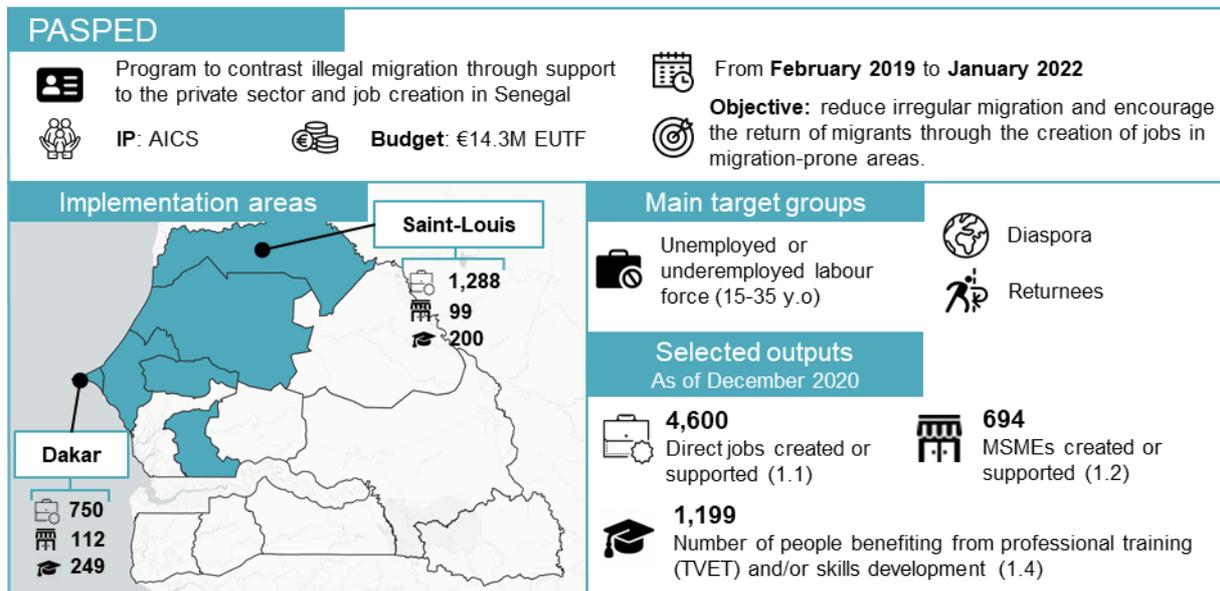
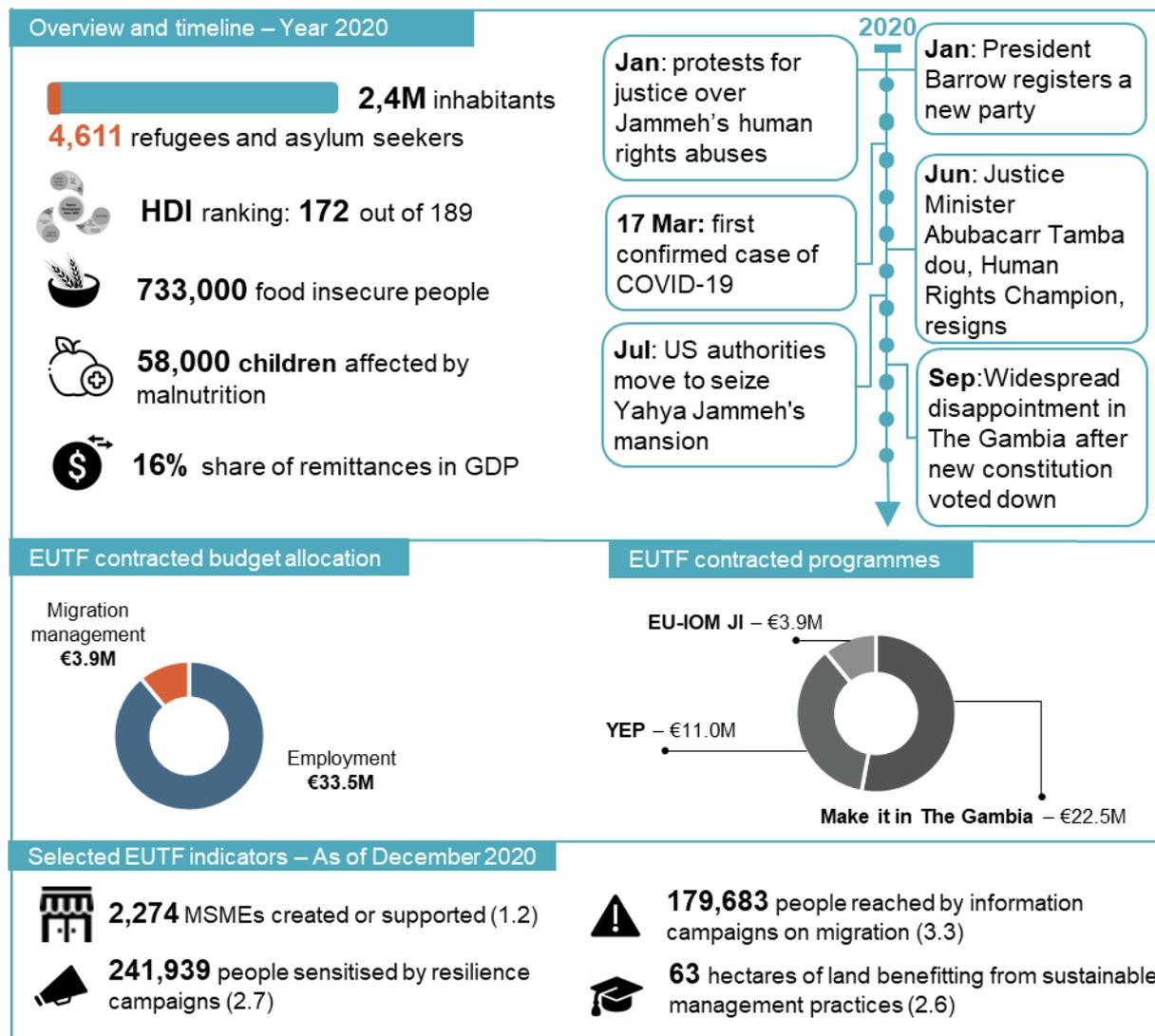


Figure 83: POC (project, SN-10-01)

POC		Main target groups	
 <p>Joint operational partnership to fight against irregular immigration and smuggling of migrants and human trafficking in Senegal</p>	 <p>From October 2019 to October 2022</p>	 <p>Police and gendarmery</p>	 <p>Ministries</p>
 <p>IP: CIVIPOL</p>	 <p>Objective: prevent irregular migration and forced displacement and facilitate migration management and returns.</p>	 <p>Victims of human trafficking</p>	
Selected outputs As of December 2020			
 <p>141 People trained on governance and conflict prevention (4.2)</p>	 <p>4 Strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (4.6)</p>	 <p>6 Field studies, surveys and other research conducted (5.3)</p>	

6.11. THE GAMBIA

Figure 84: The Gambia – Key facts and figures dashboard, December 2020



6.11.1. THE GAMBIA AND THE EUTF IN 2020

2020 marked the third anniversary of president Adama Barrow's inauguration following the departure of Yahya Jammeh who had ruled the country for over twenty years. While Barrow had declared at the time that he would serve a three-year transitional term before calling for elections,⁵⁴⁴ he is now set to end his five-year mandate and run for a new term. Yahya Jammeh, the former President, agreed to go into exile provided he would be allowed to return to the country after three years, but has since faced accusations of human rights abuses, including extrajudicial killings, and has been warned that his safety could not be guaranteed if he returned to the country.⁵⁴⁵

In 2020, the country also grappled with the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic and a difficult global economic climate. As a result of the pandemic, real GDP per capita contracted by 2.9% in 2020.⁵⁴⁶ The Gambia relies heavily on tourism, which traditionally contributes to around one-

⁵⁴⁴ Al Jazeera, 'Thousands rally in The Gambia for ex-leader Yahya Jammeh's return', January 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁴⁵ BBC, 'Yahya Jammeh warned not to return to The Gambia', January 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁴⁶ The World Bank, 'The World Bank in The Gambia', consulted in May 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

fourth of the country's GDP.⁵⁴⁷ With border closures and restrictions in source markets for tourists, many Gambian businesses had to significantly reduce their capacity and operations. The sector lost over US\$100 million in 2020 and the equivalent of at least US\$57 million in tax revenue,⁵⁴⁸ and losses could be even greater if travel restrictions are maintained in Europe throughout 2021.

Despite being one of the smallest countries in sub-Saharan Africa and with only two million inhabitants, The Gambia has one of the highest rates of irregular migration to Europe. Between 2009 and 2019, it is estimated that 46,199 Gambians reached Europe through the Mediterranean Sea routes, equivalent to close to 4% of the population.⁵⁴⁹ Many Gambians perceive migration as the path to a decent livelihood, and the recent deteriorating economic climate may further exacerbate this pattern.⁵⁵⁰

Figure 85: Mixed migration figures in The Gambia, December 2020



The EUTF programs in The Gambia aim to contribute to developing employment opportunities for the youth and to spreading awareness on the risks of irregular migration.⁵⁵¹

Preventing irregular migration through agriculture-led development

The Gambia is one of the world's poorest nations.⁵⁵² According to the latest estimates, in 2015, 10% of the Gambian population lived under the international poverty line – and as much as 50% are below the national poverty line.^{553,554} At least half of the country's poor are farmers and agricultural workers.⁵⁵⁵ A large portion of the population lives in rural areas, where poverty rates are highest. Whilst the agricultural sector contributes to 25% of the country's GDP, it employs over 70% of the labour force,⁵⁵⁶ and remains characterised by low-productivity labour.

Rural poverty is contributing to migration, with many Gambians migrating from rural to urban areas in search of new socio-economic opportunities.⁵⁵⁷ This rapid urbanisation has led to a concentration of poor, overwhelmingly young, people in urban areas, where inequality is high and

⁵⁴⁷ AA, 'Gambian tourism struggles with virus' impact', November 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁴⁹ World Bank Blog, 'No one leaves home unless home is the mouth of a shark', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁵⁰ The New Humanitarian, 'What's driving the deadly migrant surge from Senegal to the Canary Islands?', December 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁵¹ European Commission. 'EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, The Gambia'. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁵² International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), 'Investing in rural people in The Gambia', June 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁵³ The World Bank, 'Poverty and Equity Brief, The Gambia', October 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵⁵ IFAD. 2019. op. cit.

⁵⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁵⁷ Maastricht University, 'Gambian migration profile', October 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

traditional support systems are weak.⁵⁵⁸ The Gambia has one of the highest levels of rural-urban migration in Africa, with 58% of the population living in urban centres in 2019.⁵⁵⁹ The inability to provide newcomers with economic opportunities has led many Gambians to leave the country to seek prospects abroad.⁵⁶⁰

Over the last few years, natural disasters, erosion and insufficient rainfall have contributed to low yields and greater poverty in rural areas. Resultantly, the EUTF aims to contribute to agriculture-led development as a priority area in The Gambia, working towards the creation of sustainable livelihoods in rural areas and showing potential migrants that it is possible to make a sustainable living in their communities. For example, the Make it in The Gambia (MIITG) programme (GM-03), which is implemented by IMVF⁵⁶¹, Enabel ITC and GIZ, developed 42 hectares of agricultural land in 2020 (two thirds of the total since inception) where it introduced sustainable management (indicator 2.6).

Most women in The Gambia are rural and engaged in agricultural production, generally in horticulture.⁵⁶² To support their engagement, MIITG contributed to the establishment of women groups for the development of the horticulture sector through vegetable production and related services, whereby women received fertilisers and tools to improve exploitation. Women then benefitted from a scale-up strategy, allowing them to increase the number of vegetable gardens developed, while the infrastructure of the existing ones was further developed. In 2020, MIITG also helped 1,676 women to develop IGAs (76% of all beneficiaries in 2020, and 50% of the total since inception – indicator 1.3), including 1,079 in S2. They received seeds and tools to improve activities in vegetable gardens and benefitted from group and financial management capacitation as well as technical training via farm field schools. In The Gambia, women farmers manage most of rural poultry.⁵⁶³ As such, women also attended trainings on business plans and inputs for their poultry business to reinforce the poultry value chain.

Access to basic services is also a pressing issue outside urban centres.⁵⁶⁴ Poverty is heavily intertwined with low access to basic services and infrastructure. This means that people living in rural areas, where poverty rates are higher, experience higher levels of vulnerabilities such as poor health, poor quality of work, or inadequate living and, as a result thereof, lower levels of productivity and resilience.^{565,566} In this context, EUTF-funded programmes aim to improve access to services for Gambians in rural areas: in 2020, MIITG constructed water systems and improved agricultural infrastructure and equipment, thus helping 2,400 vulnerable people and/or potential migrants benefit from improved access to services (78% of the total since inception – indicator 2.9).

Fighting the COVID-19 pandemic through awareness and distribution campaigns

The COVID-19 pandemic reached The Gambia in March 2020. Shortly thereafter, the country enacted quick measures to contain the spread of the virus: it closed all borders – including the land borders with its only neighbour, Senegal⁵⁶⁷ – and adopted a state of emergency. In addition, all non-essential food outlets, non-essential public spaces and public worship places were closed.⁵⁶⁸

⁵⁵⁸ The World Bank. 2020. op. cit.

⁵⁵⁹ APA news, 'Small Gambia in big migration dilemma', March 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁶⁰ Afrobarometer, 'Gambians see sharp decline in emigration, though interest in leaving remains high', December 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁶¹ Instituto Marquês de Valle Flôr.

⁵⁶² UN Women, 'The Gambia', consulted in May 2021. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁶³ Ibid.

⁵⁶⁴ The World Bank, 'Poverty and Equity Brief, The Gambia', October 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

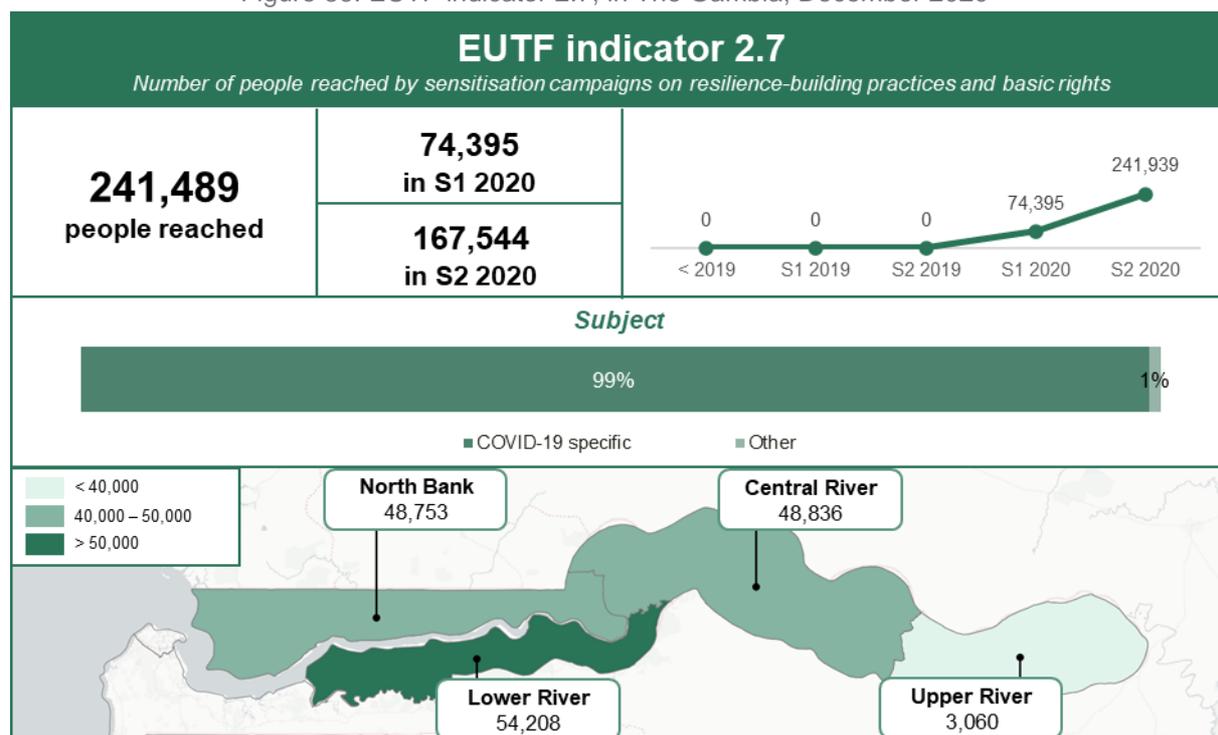
⁵⁶⁵ OPHI, 'Policy – A Multidimensional Approach'. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁶⁶ The World Bank. 2020. Op. Cit.

⁵⁶⁷ AA, 'COVID-19: Gambia, Senegal to close border for 21 days', March 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵⁶⁸ Africa feeds, 'Gambia declares state of emergency over coronavirus', March 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 86: EUTF indicator 2.7, in The Gambia, December 2020

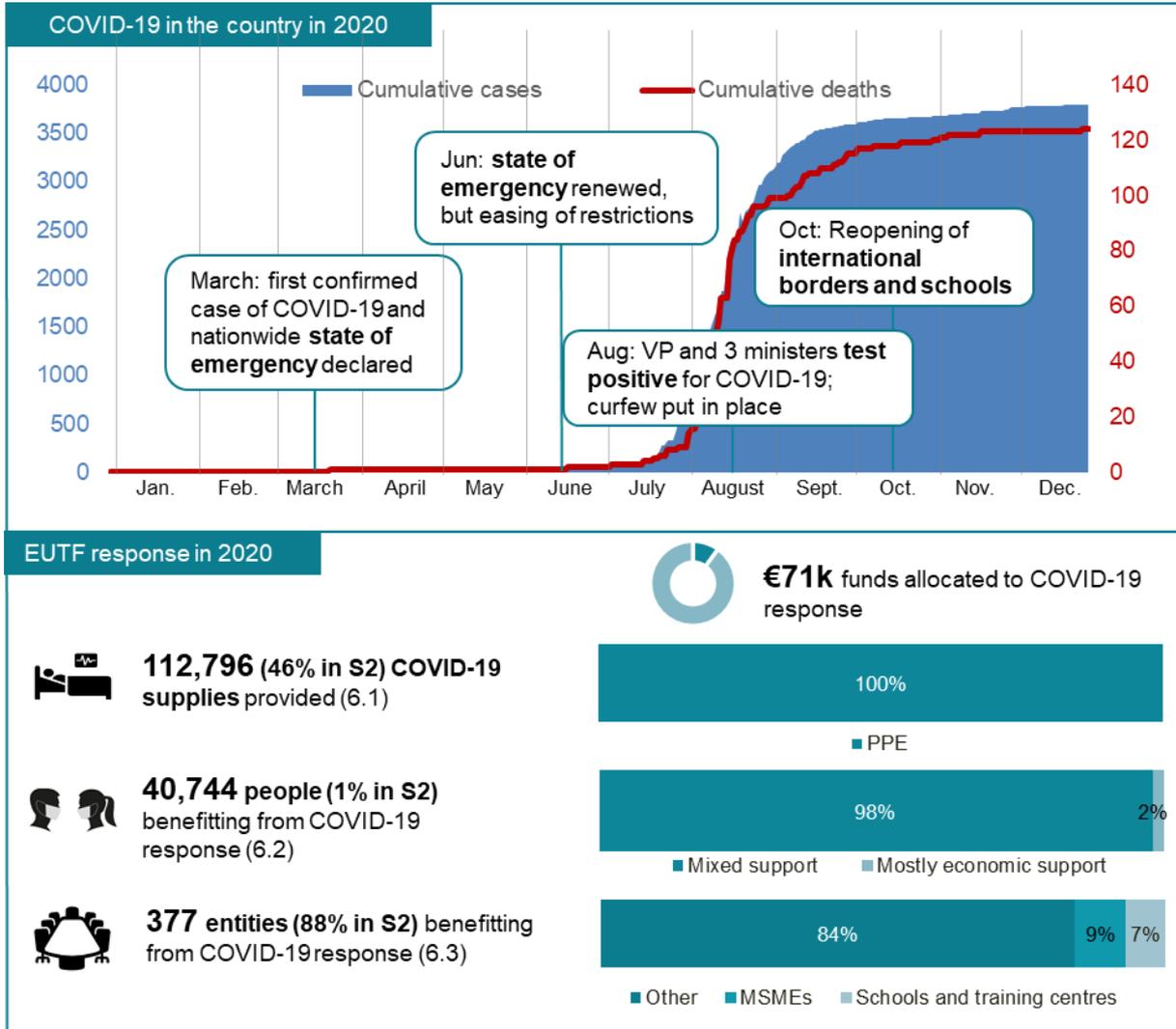


Throughout the year, EUTF-funded programmes sensitised Gambians on COVID-19 preventive measures, even in the most remote areas, reaching 241,489 beneficiaries (indicator 2.7), equivalent to around 10% of the country’s population. As part of the response, MIITG sensitised 149,607 people on measures related to the pandemic by mobilising youth groups throughout the country, especially in remote locations where access to information is scarcer. Beyond its role to sensitise on preventive measures, mobilising youth may have a longer-term impact as it contributes to strengthening intergenerational bonds and solidarity, key dimensions of social cohesion, whilst empowering the youth with a sense of pride during an emergency context. Similarly, the YEP programme (GM-01)⁵⁶⁹ put in place awareness raising mechanisms in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic, reaching 87,032 beneficiaries in S2: ten billboards were displayed throughout the country and weekly radio shows included messages about how to prevent the spread of COVID-19. In addition, videos on the use of face masks were aired daily on local television and social media were used to reach young people, and poetry challenges and a music challenge related to COVID-19 were launched.

As part of their pandemic response, EUTF-funded programmes distributed PPEs to 5% of the Gambian population. In 2020, 112,796 PPEs (indicator 6.1) were distributed through the YEP and MIITG programmes, including 51,820 in S2. YEP accounted for 72% of all the PPE distributed in the country through EUTF funds. The programme sourced 45,000 face masks from ten young fashion entrepreneurs, three training institutes and 107 women from rural women’s groups on behalf of the Gambian Ministry of Health. YEP also supported 3D printing solutions through Make3D Gambia, a private company, and distributed over one hundred 3D face shields printed in the country. Meanwhile, MIITG provided 31,878 PPE in 2020, including 16,015 in S2.

⁵⁶⁹ Youth Empowerment Project

Figure 87: COVID-19 dashboard, in The Gambia, December 2020



6.11.2. THE GAMBIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 25: EUTF common output indicators for The Gambia, December 2020

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	370	1,681	90	1,425	3,566
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	335	306	233	1,400	2,274
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	1,770	2,956	782	2,332	7,840
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET)...	767	2,877	222	733	4,599
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed,...	0	5	3	5	13
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	0	0	0	7	7
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable...	0	21	19	23	63
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience...	0	0	74,395	167,544	241,939
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers trained...	0	42	111	146	298
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	0	688	440	1,960	3,088
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs...	0	0	0	69	69
3.3 Number of potential migrants, reached by information campaigns...	8,775	73,378	8,162	89,368	179,683
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	0	3	2	0	5
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	3,440	729	193	24	4,386
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	2,028	1,324	659	176	4,188
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	0	0	70	70
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	10	1	4	15
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	65	208	285	7	565
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed...	4	1	0	1	6
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed...	4	4	3	0	11
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up...	0	0	0	1	1
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	0	1	0	7	8
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided	0	0	60,976	51,820	112,796
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	40,252	492	40,744
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	46	331	377

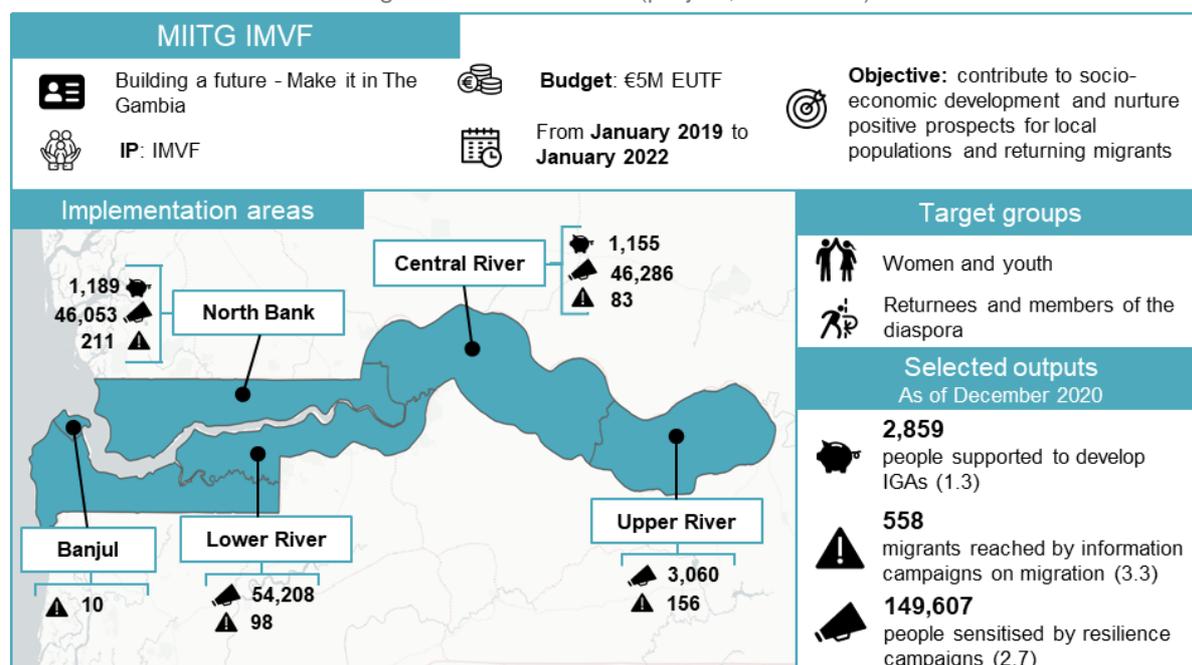
6.11.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE GAMBIA

Table 26: EUTF projects, The Gambia, April 2021

Programme	Project code	Project	Lead IP	Budget
Youth Empowerment Project	T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-01-01	Youth Empowerment Project (YEP)	ITC	€11,000,000
Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in the Gambia	T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-02-01	IOM - Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in the Gambia (EU-IOM JI The Gambia)	IOM	€3,900,000
Building a future – Make it in The Gambia	T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-03-01	Make it in The Gambia – GIZ (MIITG GIZ)	GIZ	€7,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-03-02	Make it in The Gambia – YEP 2.0 (MIITG YEP 2)	ITC	€3,500,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-03-03	Make it in The Gambia – IMVF (MIITG IMVF)	IMVF	€5,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-03-04	Make it in The Gambia – Rural Infrastructures for Employment Creation – RIEC (MIITG Enabel)	Enabel	€7,000,000

6.11.4. PROJECT NEWLY INCLUDED IN THE MLS IN S2 2020

Figure 88: MIITG IMVF (project, GM-03-03)



6.12. REGIONAL PROJECTS IN THE MLS

The EUTF in the SLC window funds regional programmes that implement activities in more than one country. Whenever possible, the MLS for the SLC window attributes their results to the country where the activities took place. However, some regional programmes implement activities in Côte d'Ivoire, which has not been included yet in the MLS or in other eligible countries of the region (Benin, Guinea-Bissau and Togo) which are not analysed at country level. Such results, as well as regional level results (not imputable to a country), are presented in the overview of results (section 4.2). In addition, throughout this report, results shown at the country level include results achieved by regional programmes.

Ten regional projects have been newly included to the MLS and are presented here.

6.12.1. EUTF REGIONAL PROJECTS

Table 27: EUTF projects, regional, April 2021⁵⁷⁰

Programme	Project code	Project	Lead IP	Budget
Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route	T05-EUTF-REG-REG-04-01	Enhancing protection, life-saving assistance and solutions, including resettlement for persons of concern with international protection needs in Libya and West Africa (ETM)	UNHCR	€45,000,000
	T05-EUTF-REG-REG-04-03	Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean Route (Top-up IOM)	IOM	€100,000,000
Erasmus+ in West Africa and the Horn of Africa	T05-EUTF-REG-REG-05-01	Erasmus+ in West Africa and the Horn of Africa (Erasmus)	National Agency	€6,000,000
Appui à la coopération régionale des pays du G5 Sahel et au Collège Sahélien de Sécurité	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-01-01	Appui à la coopération régionale des pays du G5 Sahel et au Collège Sahélien de Sécurité (PAGS I)	CIVIPOL	€7,200,000 (Completed)

⁵⁷⁰ In this table, projects appear in grey when they are completed and in yellow when they are in inception.

Programme d'Appui au G5 pour la Sécurité au Sahel (PAGS) Phase II	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-20-01	Programme d'appui au G5 pour la sécurité au Sahel phase II (PAGS II) - en consortium avec GIZ et FIAPP	CIVIPOL	€9,998,500 (new in this report)
GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel)	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-04-01	GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel)	FIAPP	€9,783,953
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-04-02	GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel) - Burkina Faso	FIAPP	€11,802,073
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-04-03	GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel) – Mali	FIAPP	€15,219,637
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-04-04	GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel) – Niger	FIAPP	€10,438,963
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-04-05	GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel) – Sénégal	FIAPP	€6,392,030
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-04-06	GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel) – Tchad	FIAPP	€8,300,499
RESILAC – Redressement Économique et Social Inclusif du Lac Tchad	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-05-01	Soutien aux populations du Bassin du Lac Tchad (RESILAC)	AFD	€31,100,000
Renforcement de la résilience et de la capacité d'autonomisation des réfugiés, des rapatriés et des personnes déplacées internes liés au conflit du Nord Mali	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-06-01	Renforcement de la résilience et de la capacité d'autonomisation des réfugiés, des rapatriés et des personnes déplacées internes liés au conflit du Nord Mali – Mali (Refugees' Resilience ML)	UNHCR	€5,300,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-06-02	Renforcement de la résilience des populations déplacées par l'instabilité au Nord du Mali et soutien à la coexistence pacifique entre communautés - Burkina Faso (Refugees' Resilience BF)	UNHCR	€4,900,000 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-06-03	Renforcement de la résilience et de la capacité d'autonomisation des réfugiés, des rapatriés et des personnes déplacées internes liés au conflit du Nord Mali – Mauritanie (Refugees' Resilience MR)	UNHCR	€4,900,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-06-04	Renforcement de la résilience et de la capacité d'autonomisation des réfugiés, des rapatriés et des personnes déplacées internes liés au conflit du Nord Mali – Niger (Refugees Resilience NE)	UNHCR	€4,900,000
Job creation and development of micro enterprises through fair trade and selected value chains	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-07-01	Création d'emplois équitables et développement durable de micro entreprises à travers la gestion responsable et éthique de chaînes de valeur spécifiques liées aux secteurs de la mode (Mode éthique)	ITC	€10,000,000
Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Chad (EU-IOM JI)	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-08-01	Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Côte d'Ivoire (EU-IOM JI Côte d'Ivoire)	IOM	€2,700,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-08-02	Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Ghana (EU-IOM JI Ghana)	IOM	€3,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-08-03	Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Guinea Bissau (EU-IOM JI Guinea Bissau)	IOM	€2,480,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-08-04	Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Guinea (EU-IOM JI Guinea)	IOM	€5,400,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-08-05	Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Chad (EU-IOM JI Chad)	IOM	€350,000
La voix des jeunes du Sahel	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-09-01	La Voix des jeunes du Sahel	HD	€2,200,000 (Completed)
La voix des jeunes du Sahel - Dialogue entre jeunes et institutions au Sahel (phase II)	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-19-01	La voix des jeunes du Sahel - Dialogue entre jeunes et institutions au Sahel (phase II)	HD	€5,000,000
Erasmus+ in West Africa	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-10-01	Erasmus+ in West Africa	National Agency	€6,000,000
IPDEV2: Soutenir les entrepreneurs et les petites PME en Afrique de l'Ouest	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-11-01	I&P accélération au sahel (en appui à l'initiative IPDEV-2)	I&P	€15,800,000
Appui à la Lutte contre la Traite des Personnes dans les pays du Golfe de Guinée	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-12-01	Appui à la lutte contre la traite des personnes dans les pays du Golfe de Guinée (TEH)	Expertise France	€17,400,000
Appui à la protection des migrants les plus vulnérables en Afrique de l'Ouest	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-13-01	Appui à la protection des migrants les plus vulnérables en Afrique de l'ouest (Protection West Africa – Red Cross)	IFRC ES	€10,000,000 (new in this report)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-13-02	Amélioration de la protection des enfants et jeunes migrant(e)s dans les principales routes migratoires de l'Afrique de l'ouest (Protection West Africa – Save the Children)	Save the Children	€5,000,000 (new in this report)
Modernizing and strengthening secure	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-14-01	Modernizing and strengthening secure identity chains and documental security (GESTDOC)	CAMOES	€5,000,000 (Inception)

identity chains and documental security (GESTDOC)				
ARCHIPELAGO: an African-European TVET initiative	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-15-01	ARCHIPELAGO: an African-European TVET initiative	SEQUA	€15,000,000 (new in this report)
Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-16-01	Monitoring and evaluation of the EUTF migration management approach and actions in the Sahel and Lake Chad (TPML)	Altai	€1,995,038
Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Sahel and Lake Chad (MLS)	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-17-01	Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Sahel and Lake Chad (MLS)	Altai	€4,995,000
<i>Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du G5 Sahel (PDU)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-18-01	PDU Médiation communautaire G5-HD	HD	€5,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-18-02	<i>Soutien au programme régional d'urgence d'aménagement d'infrastructures de proximité (PDU) du G5 Sahel, composante hydraulique et assainissement pour les zones Nord Tillabéry et Ouest Tahoua au Niger, dans le cadre du PROSEHA</i>	LUXDEV	€8,000,000 (new in this report)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-18-04	Résilience et cohésion sociale des communautés transfrontalières du Liptako Gourma (RECOLG)	Save the Children	€17,640,000 (new in this report)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-18-06	Alliance pour la cohésion sociale et la résilience au Mali et en Mauritanie – lot 1 Fuseau ouest et zones limitrophes (ACOR)	HI	€12,691,500 (new in this report)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-18-07	Projet de renforcement de la résilience et de la cohésion sociale des populations vulnérables des régions transfrontalières du Burkina Faso (et du Niger) (RECOSA)	HI	€17,575,000 (new in this report)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-18-08	Renforcement de la résilience et de la cohésion sociale dans les zones frontalières du Niger et du Tchad (RECOSOC)	OXFAM	€12,734,094 (new in this report)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-18-09	Programme de résilience et de cohésion sociale au Sahel (PROGRESS)	ACH	€27,000,000 (new in this report)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-18-11	Appui à la résilience et à la réduction de la conflictualité dans les communautés de Mopti au Mali et de Soum au Burkina Faso	IRC	€15,000,000 (Inception)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-18-12	Inter-consortia PDU Burkina Faso	TDH	€1,400,000 (Inception)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-18-13	Inter-consortia PDU Mali Mauritanie	HI	€1,400,000 (Inception)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-18-14	Inter-consortia PDU Niger Tchad	Save the Children	€1,400,000 (Inception)
Contribution au financement de l'Unité de Coordination de l'Alliance Sahel (UCA)	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-22-01	Contribution au financement de l'Unité de coordination de l'Alliance Sahel (UCA)	GIZ	€2,000,000 (Inception)
Appui aux forces de sécurité des pays membres du G5 Sahel pour la lutte contre l'impunité et le renforcement de leurs liens avec les populations	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-23-03	Appui aux capacités de dialogue et d'actions concertées des Forces de sécurité intérieures dans les environnements de conflictualité et d'insécurité au Burkina Faso, Mali et Niger (G5 Security FSI)	Promediation	€2,400,000 (Inception)
CRIALCES - Réponse à la Crise Alimentaire au Centre Sahel : support nutritionnel et relèvement	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-24-01	Réponse à la Crise Alimentaire au Centre Sahel : support nutritionnel et relèvement (CRIALCES)	WFP	€20,000,000 (Inception)
Radio Jeunesse Sahel - Appui européen à la phase de démarrage de la radio	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-25-01	Radio Jeunesse Sahel - Appui européen à la phase de démarrage de la radio	OIF	€2,050,000 (Inception)

6.12.2. PROJECTS NEWLY INCLUDED IN THE MLS

Figure 89: Protection West Africa Red Cross (REG-13-01)

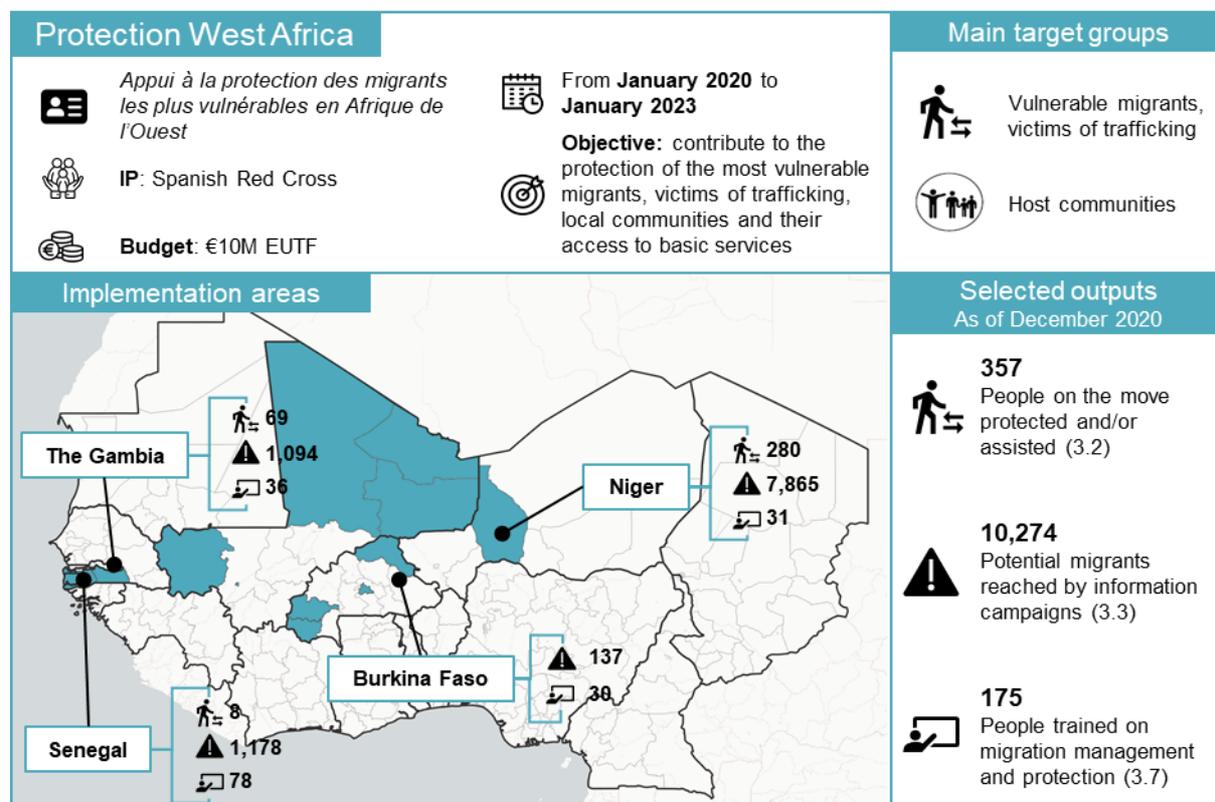


Figure 90: Protection West Africa Save the Children (REG-13-02)

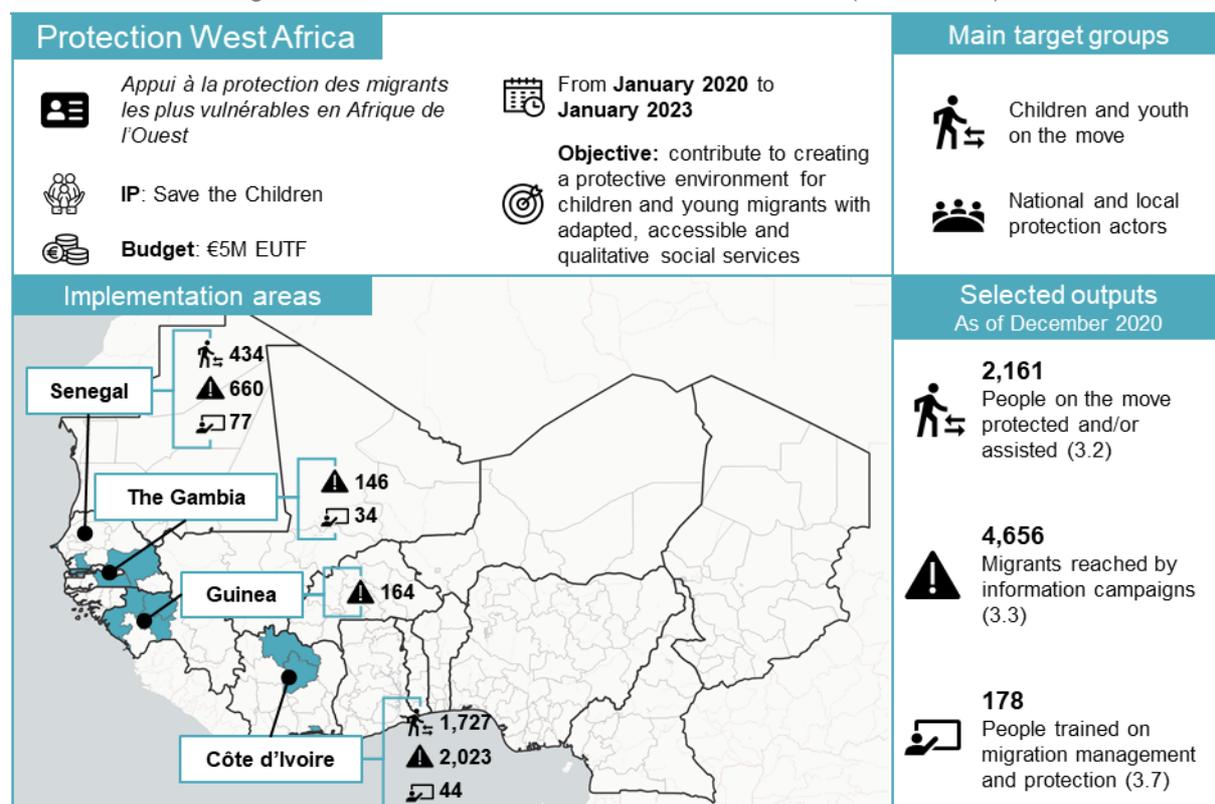


Figure 91: ARCHIPELAGO (REG-15-01)

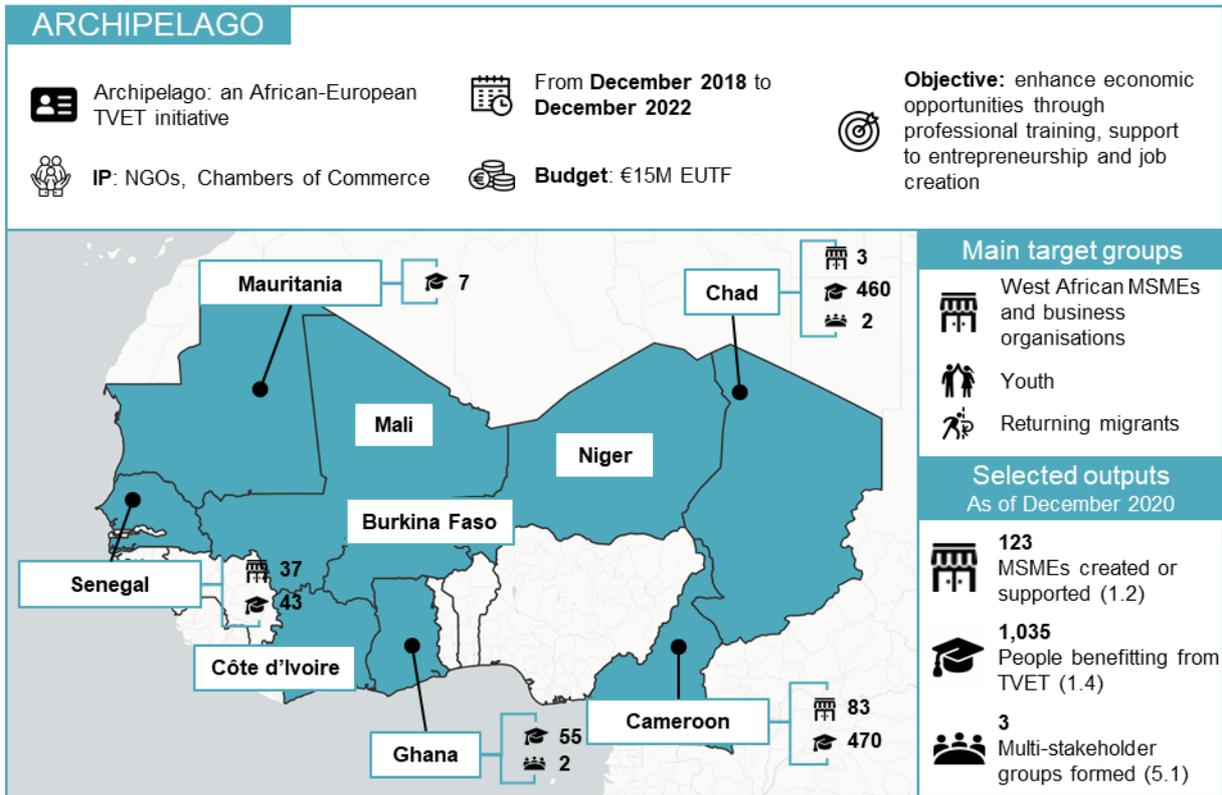


Figure 92: PDU PROSEHA (REG-18-02)

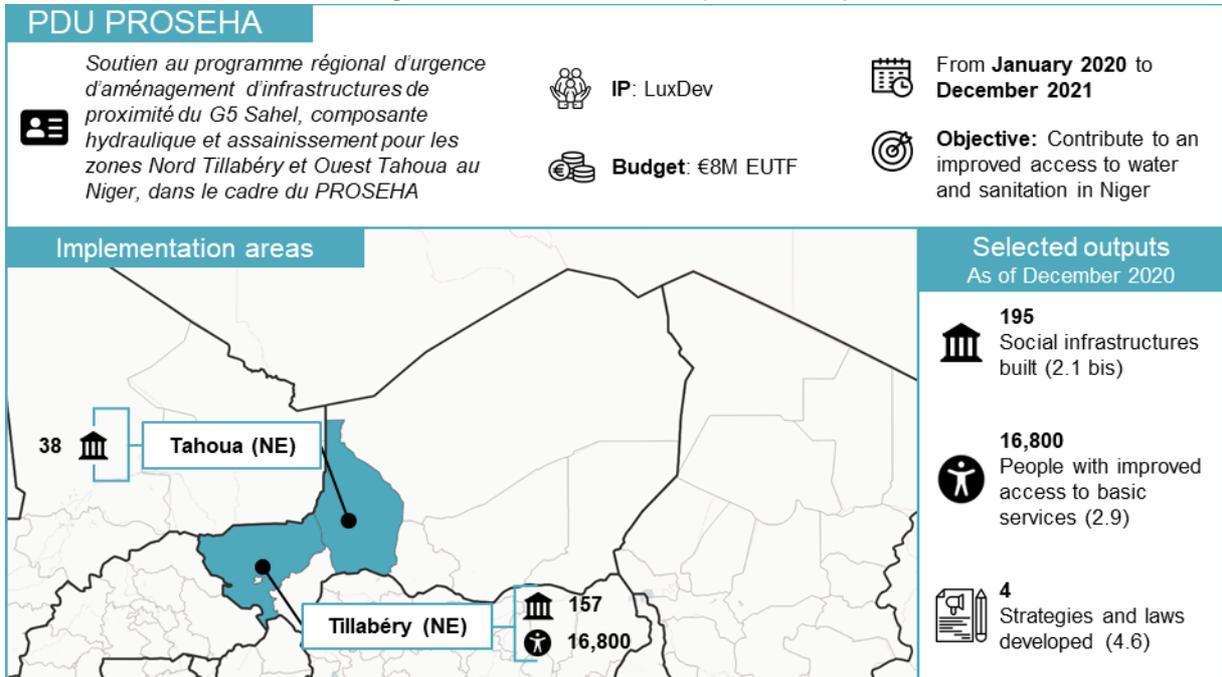


Figure 93: PDU RECOLG (REG-18-04)

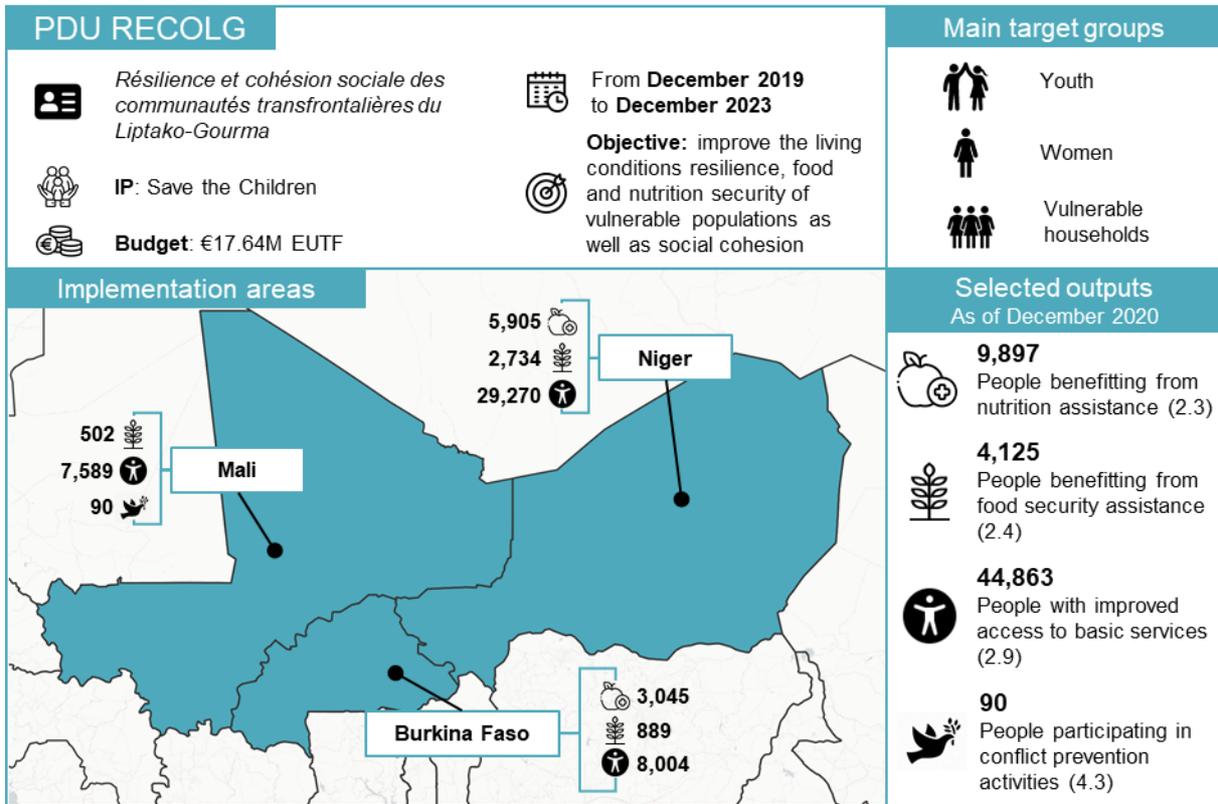


Figure 94: PDU ACOR (REG-18-06)

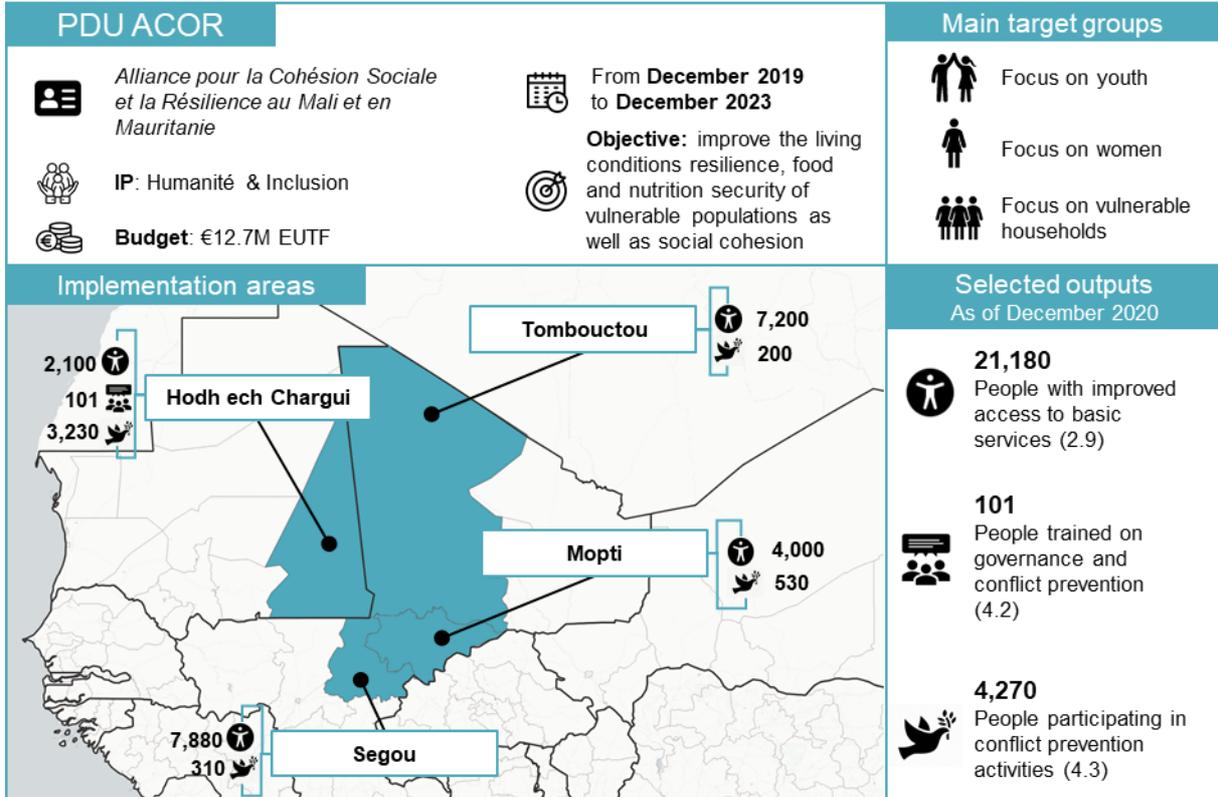


Figure 95: PDU RECOSA (REG-18-07)

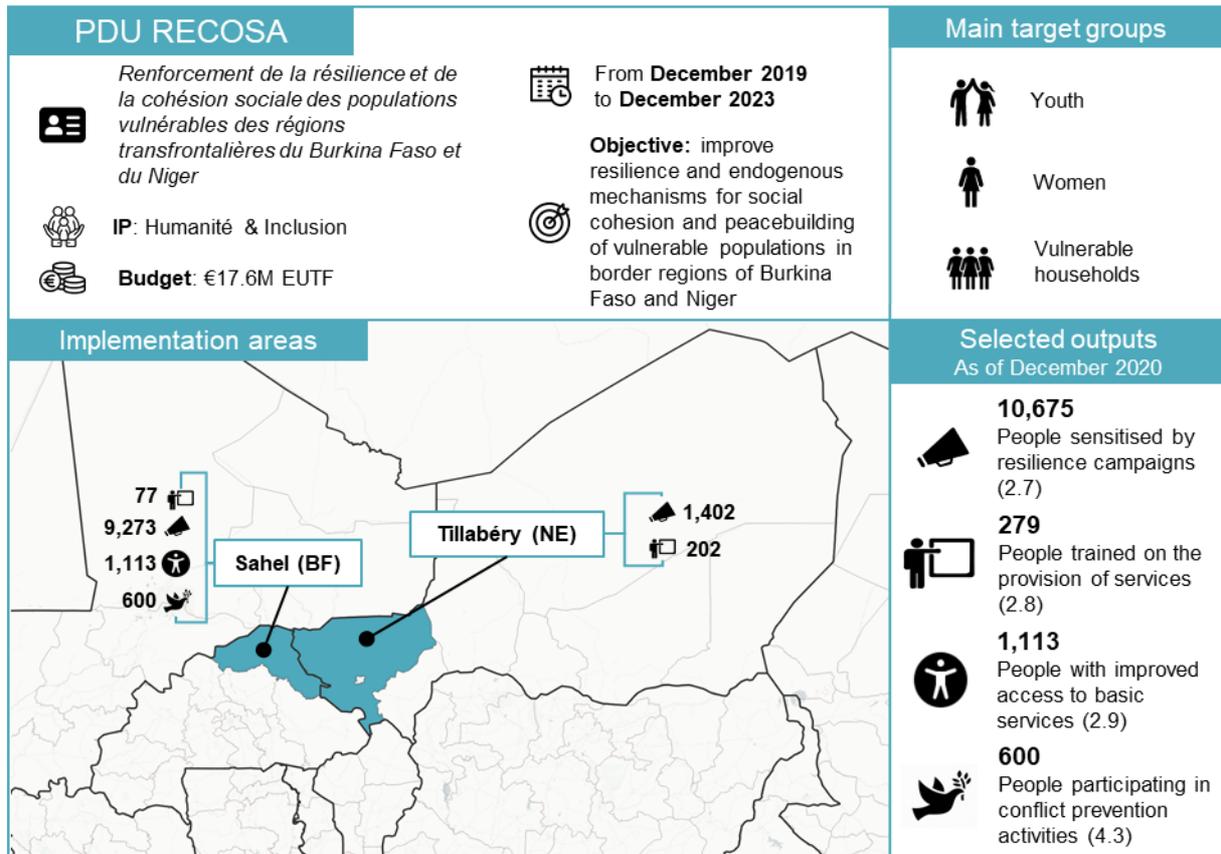


Figure 96: PDU RECOSOC (REG-18-08)

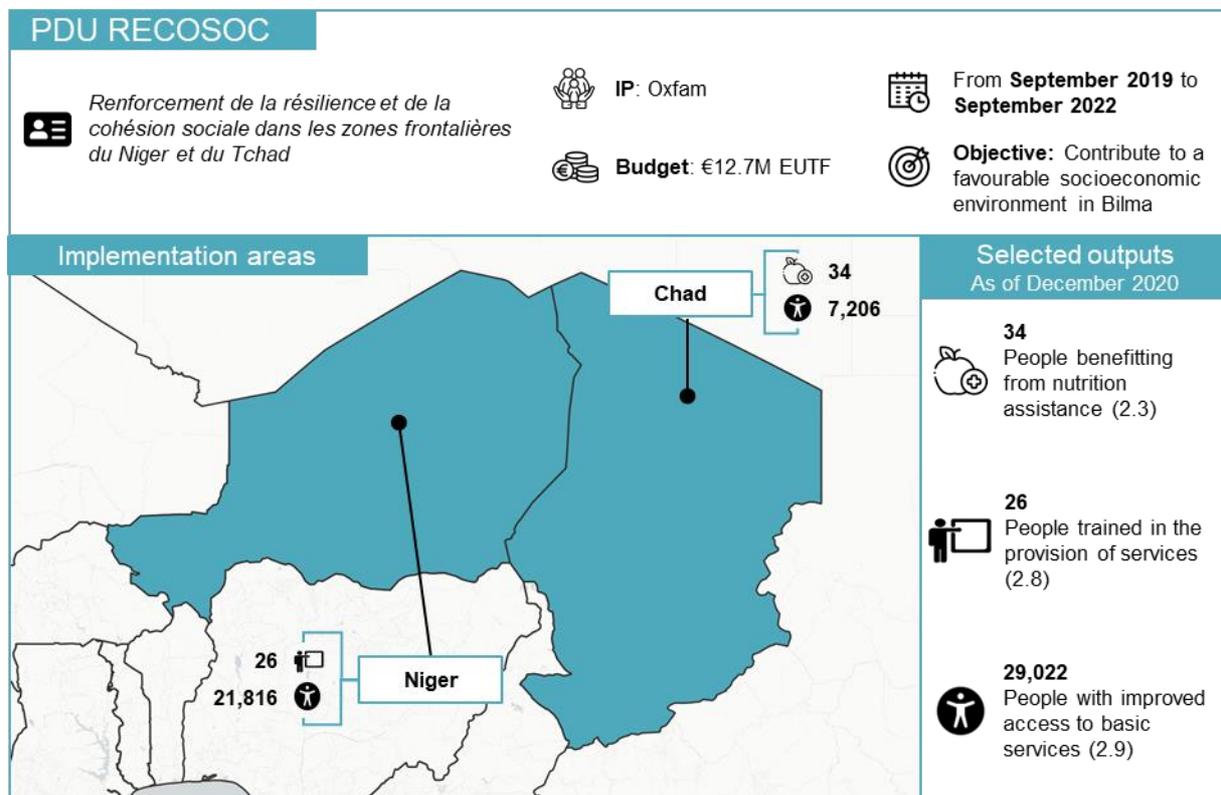


Figure 97: PDU PROGRESS (REG-18-09)

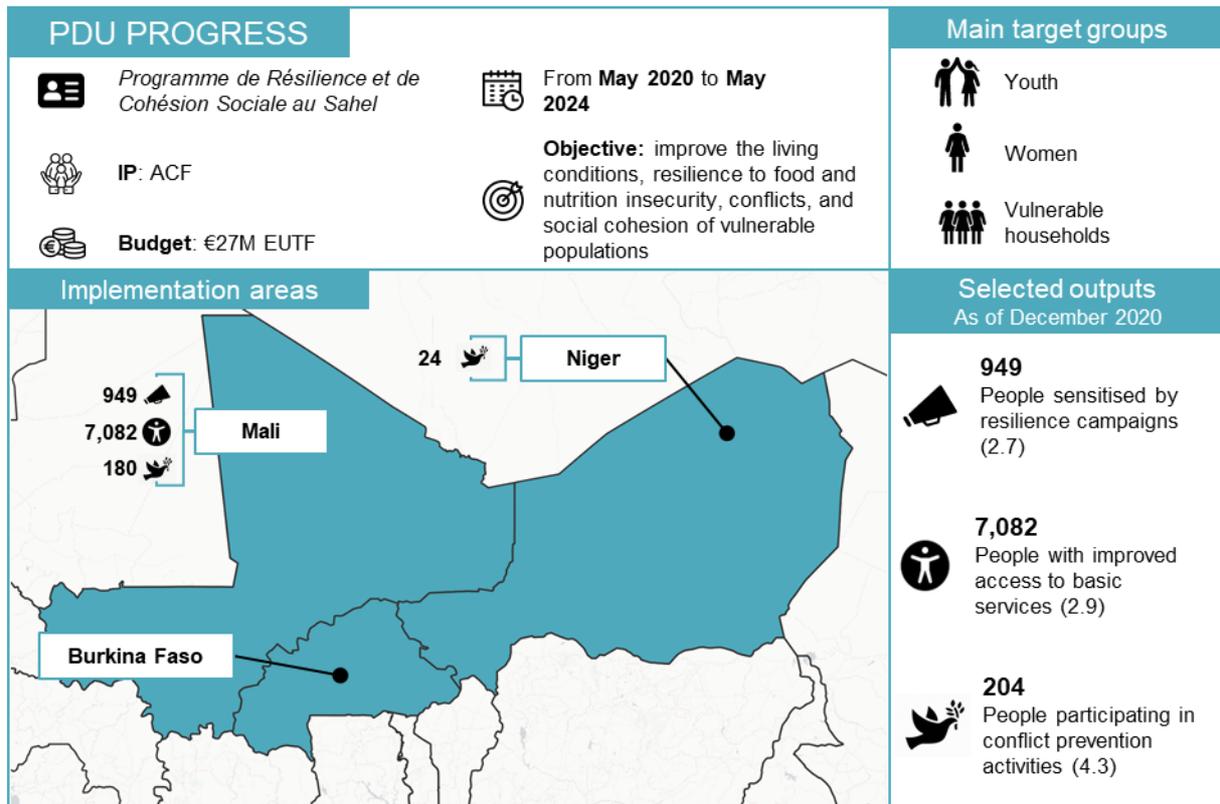
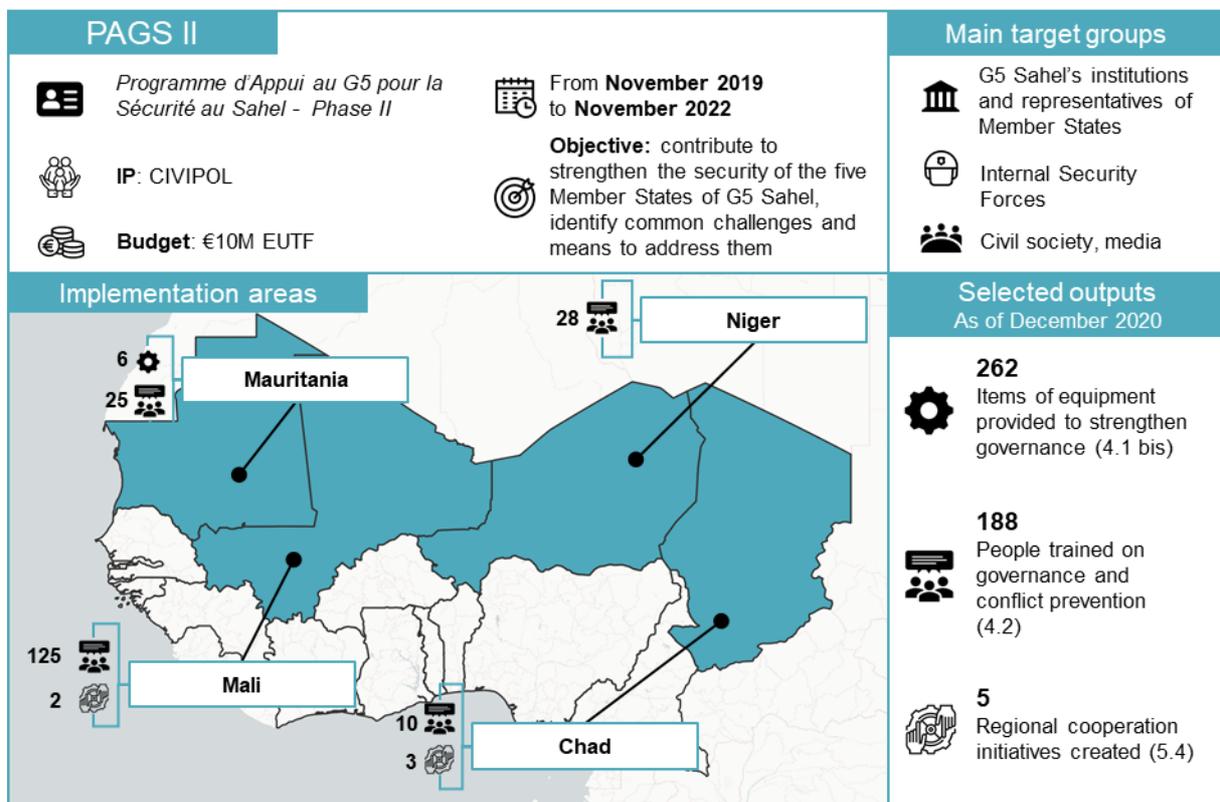


Figure 98: PAGES II (REG-20-01)



CONCLUSIONS

The situation in the SLC region kept deteriorating in 2020 as the insecurity that has been affecting the Liptako-Gourma area and the Lake Chad Basin for a decade intensified and expanded to other regions. Displacement figures further increased in 2020, and the SLC hosted 1.4M refugees/asylum seekers and 6.8M IDPs at the end of the year. Mass displacement, combined with the effects of climate change, endemic poverty and the consequences of the COVID-19-related preventive measures resulted in a rising number of people in need, reaching 31.4M people as of November 2020.

THE EUTF PORTFOLIO IN 2020

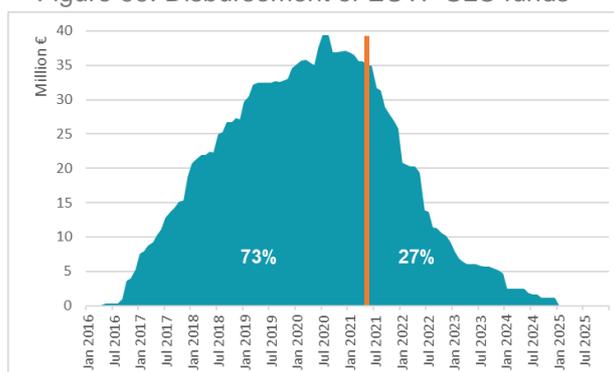
The EUTF portfolio grew in 2020 by 14% in terms of number of projects and 18% in terms of funding, from 170 operational contracts and €1.61B at the end of 2019 to 193 contracts and €1.90B in April 2021. The fund reached its peak of disbursement during the first half of 2020, but a significant amount of budget remains to be implemented.

New projects were contracted to cover all Strategic Objectives. Five additional projects were contracted to support governance, peace and security, (two in Niger, one regional and one in Burkina Faso); and another five additional contracts were signed to support the resilience of populations (in Chad, Guinea, Niger and two at the regional level). One project was signed to support civil registration in Côte d'Ivoire (the first contract signed in Côte d'Ivoire, contributing to SO3), and one project was signed to support employment for populations in Niger (contributing to SO1).

To mitigate the impact of the pandemic on SLC countries, the EUTF also reacted by reorienting some of its funding towards the COVID-19 response. In total, 53 projects redirected funds, accounting for €95.6M (up from €65M in S1 2020), towards a COVID-19 response; 56 projects had implemented COVID-related activities as of end December 2020 (up from 31 in S1 2020).⁵⁷²

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Figure 99: Disbursement of EUTF SLC funds⁵⁷¹



THE MLS

This report is the outcome of the seventh round of data collection conducted by the MLS team for the EUTF's SLC window. In 2020, the MLS shifted from a quarterly to a biannual reporting schedule, initially to accommodate the methodological changes process described in Section 2.1.1., and later to make room for other complementary work streams that aim to support the EUTF and the EU in the medium- to long-term future. The format of this report largely follows the Q4 2019 annual report and S1 2020 report, which adopts a more narrative approach compared to earlier quarterly reports by linking project outputs to contextual data.

Data collection for the S2 2020 report spanned from beginning of March to mid-April 2021. As expected, the rollout was straightforward following the complete application of the methodology changes in S1 2020, which meant that no further adaptations were required in S2 2020. In addition to the standard data collection requests, IPs were asked to update their COVID-19 budget and response data when

⁵⁷¹ Estimates based on known contracts' budget, start and end dates. Only contracted and operational projects are included.

⁵⁷² The 56 projects with funds allocated to the COVID-19 response and 53 projects with COVID-19-response outputs are not necessarily the same projects. There are four projects with COVID-19-response outputs, but no funds reportedly allocated to the COVID-19 response: Yellitaare (SN-01-01), RESILIENT (CM-01-01), Promopêche GIZ (MR-04-01), Pôles Ruraux (NE-03-01), PAGES II (REG-20-01) and DES PPI (SN-04-05). In addition, some projects with funds allocated to the COVID-19 response have not yet generated COVID-19-related outputs that are relevant to the EUTF indicators.

relevant. A number of IPs also provided the MLS team with more qualitative information on programmes' implementation, which allowed to add further qualitative details and explanations to the data collected.

This report includes data for 166 projects, a number that has been gradually increasing from 71 projects in the first report for 2018, to 129 at the end of 2019 and 143 in S1 2020.

S2 2020 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Despite the impact of COVID-19 on project implementation, substantial outputs were reported against all Strategic Objectives in S2 2020 and throughout the year.

- **Economy and employment:** The EUTF supported the creation of 19,900 jobs in the SLC region in S2 2020, for a total of 33,227 jobs created or supported over the course of the year (indicator 1.1). In addition, 41,143 people benefitted from assistance to income-generating activities for a total of 76,112 in 2020 (indicator 1.3), and 15,122 people benefitted from TVET and/or skills development for a total of 28,167 in 2020 (indicator 1.4). 6,317 MSMEs were also created or supported in S2 2020, for a total of 11,312 throughout the year (indicator 1.2). Finally, 101 business and productive infrastructures were built or rehabilitated in the second half of the year, for a total of 162 in 2020 (indicator 1.5).
- **Resilience:** EUTF-funded programmes supplied 327,455 people with food security-related assistance (indicator 2.4) and 162,424 with nutrition assistance (indicator 2.3) in S2 2020, for a total of 765,950 and 345,687 in 2020 respectively. EUTF-funded programmes also supported the delivery of 21,125 basic social services (indicator 2.2), improved access to basic services for 400,420 people (indicator 2.9) and built or rehabilitated 937 social infrastructures (indicator 2.1 bis) in S2 2020, for a total of 126,726, 754,964 and 1,648 in 2020 respectively.
- **Migration:** EUTF-funded activities assisted 2,809 voluntary returns and humanitarian repatriations (indicator 3.4), and also supported 3,238 returnees with post-arrival assistance (indicator 3.5) and 24,447 with reintegration assistance (indicator 3.5 bis) in S2 2020, for a total of 14,715, 8,728 and 31,320 in 2020 respectively. EUTF-funded programmes also provided assistance or protection to 4,017 migrants in transit, refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs in S2 2020 and 5,030 in 2020 (indicator 3.2). To improve migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination, programmes also provided capacity building or operational support to 22 institutions and non-state actors (indicator 3.6) and 802 staff (indicator 3.7) in S2 2020 for a total of 76 and 1,072 respectively in 2020. 1,014,384 migrants and potential migrants were reached by campaigns on the risks of irregular migration in S2 2020, for a total of 1,224,886 people reached throughout the year.
- **Security and stability:** EUTF-funded programmes supported the drafting of 246 laws, plans and policy documents aimed at supporting governance and policymaking efforts in S2 2020, for a total of 339 in 2020 (indicator 4.6). Furthermore, 2,548,868 individuals participated in peacebuilding activities centred around social cohesion, conflict resolution and management in S2 2020 for a total of 2,697,200 in 2020 (indicator 4.3). EUTF-funded programmes also delivered conflict prevention- and security-related training to 5,522 staff and members of key actors involved in social cohesion and peace dynamics in S2 2020, for a total of 10,796 over the course of the year (indicator 4.2). In addition, 3 infrastructures were built (indicator 4.1) and 3,555 pieces of equipment (indicator 4.1 bis) provided to support governance and security in S2 2020, for a total of 23 infrastructures and 6,851 pieces of equipment provided in 2020.
- **COVID-19 response:** To mitigate the impact of the pandemic in the SLC region, 6,087,521 COVID-19 supplies were provided with EUTF funding in S2 2020 for a total of 12,012,919 since the beginning of the pandemic (indicator 6.1). Furthermore, 172,638 individual beneficiaries and 877 entities benefitted from specific COVID-19 response activities in S2 2020, for a total of 744,408 and 1,051 respectively (indicators 6.2 and 6.3).

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