The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF)
Sahel and Lake Chad

Strengthening the resilience of communities and particularly the most vulnerable, including refugees and other displaced people

Strategic Objective 2 (SO2) output indicators as of December 2023
SO2: Strengthening the resilience of communities and particularly the most vulnerable, including refugees and other displaced people

Key EUTF SO2 output indicators as of December 2023

- **2,618,846** People benefiting from nutrition assistance (EUTF 2.3)
- **3,503,325** People benefiting from food security assistance (EUTF 2.4)
- **7,185,643** People with improved access to basic services (EUTF 2.9)

EUTF SO2 portfolio in SLC

- **€536.8M** Total EUTF SLC budget SO2
- **25%** Recipient countries
- **11%** Private sector
- **15%** United Nations
- **15%** Member state agencies
- **58%** NGOs

Key SO2 trends

Cumulative EUTF SO2 outputs

- **7,185,643** People with improved access to basic services (EUTF 2.9)
- **3,503,325** People benefiting from food security assistance (EUTF 2.4)
- **2,618,846** People benefiting from nutrition assistance (EUTF 2.3)

- **38%** in Mali
- **16%** in Burkina Faso and in Niger
- **29%** in Burkina Faso
- **15%** in Chad
- **22%** in Nigeria
- **14%** in Mali
- **39%** in Burkina Faso
- **24%** in Mali
- **70%** were children under 5 years old
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SO2 funding by country

- **Guinea**: €8M
- **Niger**: €29M
- **Mauritania**: €10M
- **Cameroon**: €20M
- **Burkina Faso**: €30M
- **Nigeria**: €39M
- **Senegal**: €9M
- **Chad**: €83M
- **Regional**: €215M
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Implementation areas and key SO2 outputs as of December 2023

Conakry, Guinea
139,826 people have improved access to basic services (EUTF 2.9). All received assistance for civil status registration. As of 2016, only 76.4% of children under five were registered in the civil system.\(^4\)

Tambacounda, Senegal
206,212 people have improved access to basic services (EUTF 2.9), notably healthcare (88%) thanks to initiatives from the diaspora, supported by the EUTF. The Human Development Index of the region is amongst the lowest in the country (0.454).\(^3\)

Sahel, Burkina Faso
446,811 people have received food security-related assistance (EUTF 2.4). The Cadre Harmonisé\(^2\) estimated that 22,480 people were facing catastrophic food insecurity (IPC Phase 5) in March/May 2023.\(^8\)

Tillabéri, Niger
107,538 people received food security assistance (EUTF 2.3), including 91% through malnutrition screening. The region has one of the highest chronic malnutrition rates in the country (34.5%).\(^4\)

Borno State, Nigeria
EUTF programmes delivered basic social services to 520,044 individuals including 99% consisting of psychosocial support (EUTF 2.2). The state is the epicentre of the protracted conflict between government forces and jihadists.\(^*\)

Number of SO2 priority projects per region\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sahel &amp; Lake Chad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Number of SO2 priority projects per region

\(^2\) Cadre Harmonisé

\(^3\) Human Development Index

\(^4\) 2016

\(^5\) IPC Phase 5

\(^6\) Protracted conflict

\(^7\) Government forces

\(^8\) Jihadistes
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### Key SO2 outputs

#### Non-cumulative EUTF SO2 outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>People benefiting from nutrition assistance (EUTF 2.3)</th>
<th>People benefiting from food security assistance (EUTF 2.4)</th>
<th>People with improved access to basic services (EUTF 2.9)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-18</td>
<td>S1-S2 600K</td>
<td>S1-S2 600K</td>
<td>S1-S2 600K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>S1-S2 450K</td>
<td>S1-S2 450K</td>
<td>S1-S2 450K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>S1-S2 300K</td>
<td>S1-S2 300K</td>
<td>S1-S2 300K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>S1-S2 150K</td>
<td>S1-S2 150K</td>
<td>S1-S2 150K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>S1-S2 0</td>
<td>S1-S2 0</td>
<td>S1-S2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>S1-S2 0</td>
<td>S1-S2 0</td>
<td>S1-S2 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Highest results were reached over the 2016-2018 period

Between 2016 and 2018, a total of 560,237 individuals received nutrition assistance through the contributions of six programmes, representing 21% of total result as of December 2023. Outputs were obtained in Burkina Faso (50%), in Mali (19%), Cameroon (15%), Senegal (12%) and Chad (3%).

#### Sustained high output in 2019 and stabilisation over the 2020 – S1 2022 period

In 2019 nutrition assistance reached 737,215 people, mainly in Senegal (44%) via the Yellitaare programme, and in Mali (26%) through the KEY programme. Subsequent semesters of 2020, 2021, and S1 2022, witnessed a decline, stabilising at figures ranging between 183,263 in S1 2020 and 181,378 in S1 2022.

#### S2 2022 marked a rise in activities, before output eventually reached a lowest point in S2 2023

In S2 2022, 241,357 individuals received support, primarily led by the PDU programme (73%). There was a decline in figures in 2023, where PDU eventually became the only operating programme under this indicator in S2 2023, mainly targeting Burkina Faso (71%).

#### Steady early outputs, with 522,319 people (15% of total results) receiving food security-related assistance in the 2016-2018 period

RRRF in Nigeria, Résilience BF in Burkina Faso, and Pôles Ruraux in Niger were the main contributors. Activities supported agriculture and livestock through interventions like improved irrigation, land rehabilitation, farmer training, and input distribution.

#### Sustained high output during the 2019-S1 2021 period with a peak in activities in S2 2019

The number of people receiving food security assistance ranged from 245,746 in S1 2019 to 452,836 in S2 2019 mainly driven by activities in Nigeria (29%) and Burkina Faso (31%). Results remained substantial with up to 349,626 in S1 2021. Nigeria was the first beneficiary country that semester (45%).

#### Downward trend starting S2 2021 despite a rise in activities in S2 2022

In S2 2021, a decline was observed with 211,442 individuals receiving food security assistance. S2 2022 saw an increase in activities (350,793 beneficiaries), driven by CRIACLES mainly in Burkina Faso and Mali, accounting for 51% of outputs during this period. However, in 2023, there was a significant decrease in results with only 38,036 beneficiaries in S2 2023, almost all supported by the PDU (99%).

#### Activities reached an all-time low in S1 2023 (282,676), but strong output in S2 2023 (526,143)

In the S1, the PDU remained an important contributor (18%) but the GREN GN (43%) in Ghana and the Migration SN (37%) in Senegal were the most prominent. Output was partly driven by the Etat Civil GN in the S2, assisting 179,478 (34%) people with civil status registration. PDU, with its wash activities, was the highest contributor in the S2 (46%).
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Footnotes

1. The colours on the map represent the number of SO2 priority projects in each region. However, the key outputs selected highlight notable results achieved by EUTF projects, and do not always correlate with the number of projects present in a given area.

2. The Cadre Harmonisé is the early warning mechanism for food security in West Africa. It analyses current and projected food and nutrition situations and classifies the severity of food and nutrition insecurity based on the international classification scale.

3. Résilience des populations les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les zones de départ de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel (Yellitaare)

4. Programme de renforcement de la résilience des communautés, des ménages et des individus vulnérables à l’insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Mali (KEY)

5. Programme d’urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du G5 Sahel (PDU)

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

7. 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 BF)

8. Projet d’appui aux filières agricoles dans les régions de Tahoua et Agadez (Pôles Ruraux)

9. Réponse à la crise alimentaire au centre Sahel : support nutritionnel et relèvement (CRIACLES)

10. Relance de l’Economie et Appui aux Collectivités II (RELAC II)

11. Renforcement de la résilience et de la capacité d’autonomaisation des réfugiés, des rapatriés et des personnes déplacées internes liés au conflit du Nord Mali (Refugees’ Resilience)

12. Boosting green employment and enterprise opportunities in Ghana (GrEEn GH)

13. 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 (Migration SN)

14. Projet pilote d’amélioration des performances de l’état civil guinéen par le recours à la digitalisation (Etat Civil GN)

Sources


