



EUTF Monitoring and Learning System SLC

YEARLY 2019 REPORT
COVERING UNTIL 31 DECEMBER 2019

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the fifth report – and the second yearly report – of the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the SLC window. It covers all the outputs achieved with EUTF funding in the window since the start of activities until end of December 2019, with a specific focus on outputs generated in 2019. As of April 2020, the EUTF window has committed €4.5B, including €2.02B across 101 decisions to the Sahel and Lake Chad window. A total of €1.61B have been contracted to 170 projects so far.¹ This report includes programmes implemented in 14 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal.

The Sahel and Lake Chad region in 2019

Rising violence caused unprecedented **waves of forced displacement** across the region: the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mali has tripled and reached 208,000 in 2019, while it has multiplied seven-fold in Burkina Faso, going from 80,000 to 560,000 IDPs over the year.² In the Lake Chad Basin area, 2.7 million people were uprooted from their homes by December 2019, bringing the total number of IDPs in the SLC region to 5.2 million by the end of the year.³ The number of refugees in the SLC reached 1.3 million.⁴ Insecurity and mass displacement dramatically increased humanitarian needs, especially concerning **food security**. In 2019, attacks in the Lake Chad Basin and Liptako-Gourma areas associated with looting, banditry and the emergency states and border closure measures, affected the functioning of markets and hampered access to fields and agricultural inputs.⁵ In addition, humanitarian needs across the region were heightened by the **lack of access to basic social services**, leaving hundreds of thousands of people without access to adequate education and health care. Mass displacement put pressure on the provision of basic services and in certain areas, competition to access basic services but also natural resources, between host and displaced families, affected social cohesion and the sustainability of these resources during the dry season.⁶

EUTF strategy

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.

Of the €1.61B contracted so far, the largest portion (€423M, or 26%) is dedicated to support **economic and employment opportunities** (Strategic Objective 1).⁸ These types of activities are particularly important in the coastal countries of Guinea (100% of the country's total), The Gambia (90%), Ghana (80%) and Senegal (60%). **Security and governance** activities (Strategic Objective 4)⁹ are funded at a similar level (26% or €417M). SO4 is the main priority in Burkina Faso, where it accounts for 62% of

¹ The 170 projects include only operational projects, as defined in the report.

² United Nations, *Persistent needs in the Sahel*. Retrieved [here](#).

³ EU, *Sahel Echo Factsheet*. November 2019, Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ UNHCR, 'West and Central Africa Update', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ FAO, 'Sahel region, FAO in emergencies', accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ FAO, *Sahel region, FAO in emergencies*. Retrieved [here](#).

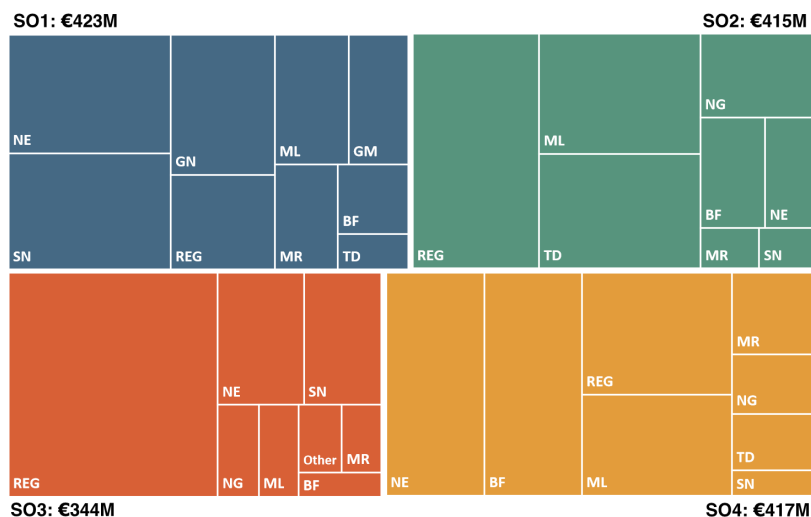
⁷ The four Strategic Objectives (SO) of the EUTF are: SO1 'Greater economic and employment opportunities'; SO2 'Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people'; SO3 'Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination' and SO4 'Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration'.

⁸ The first Strategic Objectives (SO) of the EUTF is SO1 'Greater economic and employment opportunities'.

⁹ SO4 'Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration'.

the budget allocated to the country. **Resilience** building activities (Strategic Objective 2)¹ also represent 26% of the EUTF funds in the SLC window (with €415M) and are particularly important in Chad, Nigeria and Cameroon, where they account for respectively 72%, 52% and 50% of the total budget. Finally, **migration management** (Strategic Objective 3)² represents another 21% of the total EUTF funding in SLC, with €344M. SO3 is funded primarily through regional programmes, which represent €193M. Country programmes dedicated to SO3 are mostly prevalent in Niger (€46M) and Senegal (€42M). Regional programmes account for the most funds allocated in the region, with €448M, or 28% of the total contracted budget as of April 2020. Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso account for an additional 37% with respectively €244M, €202M and €154M.

Figure 1: Breakdown of contracted budget by country and strategic objective, April 2020



Main achievements in 2019

Strengthening security in the Sahel and Lake Chad region

The Sahel and Lake Chad region has seen a devastating surge in **attacks against both civilians and military targets** over the year 2019, with 3,616 security incidents recorded over the year in the countries covered by the EUTF.³ Violence and insecurity are mostly concentrated around two main areas in the region: the **Lake Chad Basin** and the **Liptako-Gourma region**. As an answer to this growing insecurity, EUTF-funded programmes have supported the training of 13,217 staff of state and non-state relevant organisations on security and governance topics (indicator 4.2).

Though largely attributed to regional dynamics, insecurity in both Liptako-Gourma and Lake Chad Basin areas is also linked to **local tensions**. This past year, jihadists fuelled on tensions between different ethnic groups, while inter-communal violence alone claimed more lives than direct jihadist attacks.⁴ To address this situation, EUTF-funded programmes have been implementing activities to ease these local tensions, prevent radicalisation of the youth and improve social cohesion. EUTF-funded programmes have implemented activities to support local government administration and institutions in reducing sources of tensions and managing conflicts. 3,202 **staff from local and national civilian institutions** have been trained on a number of topics to improve local governance (indicator 4.2).

¹ SO2 'Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people'.

² SO3 'Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination'.

³ ACLED, 'Armed Conflict Location & Event Data project', accessed in April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ The New Humanitarian, 'The Sahel in flames', May 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

In addition to targeted **trainings on conflict prevention**, EUTF-funded programmes have implemented activities to involve population in peace building activities to address the different sources of tensions. 386,570 people have participated in 2019 in activities on peacebuilding and conflict-prevention (indicator 4.3).

Supporting the resilience of crisis affected populations in volatile areas

In a context of chronic poverty and climate change, mass displacement and insecurity continued to increase humanitarian needs in the Sahel in 2019. Repeated droughts and floods, added to unprecedented levels of violence in the Lake Chad Basin area and more recently in Liptako-Gourma, have led to the disruption of agricultural livelihoods and provision of basic services.¹ In order to face this multi-faceted crisis, EUTF-funded programmes have provided **food security-related assistance** (indicator 2.4) to 208,533 beneficiaries in the most crisis affected areas in 2019 alone. Socio-economic vulnerability can also heighten food security-related needs. Within the Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) approach, resilience programmes address chronic food and nutritional insecurity by providing direct food security assistance but also strengthening **livelihoods**, mainly through support to agricultural income generating activities (IGAs). In 2019, 107,477 people were assisted to develop income generating activities (indicator 1.3).

EUTF programmes have also improved **access to basic services**, especially for displaced communities. In 2019, 505,819 basic social services were delivered (indicator 2.2), the majority in psychosocial health in north-eastern Nigeria. Most of the services delivered in 2019 reached forcibly displaced populations and their host communities since they were provided in extremely volatile areas which are also characterised by high levels of displacement. Resilience programs also supported the rehabilitation or construction of 205 **health related infrastructures** in volatile areas (indicator 2.1 bis). In addition, 35,967 staff from **local authorities and basic service providers** (indicator 2.8) were trained in 2019, in an effort to increase sound governance at the local level in affected communities. In this regard, programmes also supported 243 **local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies** (indicator 2.5) in 2019 as well as 106 local development plans (indicator 2.1).

Providing economic opportunities to the most vulnerable populations as alternatives to irregular migration

The Sahel and Lake Chad (SLC) region suffers from a lack of job creation. Although Sahelian economies are on the rise, in the recent past they have not expanded quickly enough to match population's growth and provide African youths with decent employment opportunities. As the situation is already problematic, it could even worsen due to the millions of youths entering the job market every year, without clear perspectives to find a job.² The lack of employment and economic opportunities for vulnerable populations is a strain on resilience capacities of communities as a whole, as well as a possible push factor for irregular migration, or to engage in criminal activities.

As a response, EUTF-funded programmes have supported **short and long-term job creation** through the creation of 21,695 jobs in the region in 2019 (indicator 1.1). Jobs created are meant to bring cash to the communities, on the short term with cash for work actions (4,850 FTE jobs created in 2019)³, but also to have a stabilizing effect and prevent negative future outcomes linked to unemployment, such as irregular migration or radicalisation. Beyond scarce job creation, many people in the region do not have the adequate skills to find a decent job. In this context, the EUTF has strived to provide people with **technical and vocation education and training (TVET)**, in order to increase qualification, especially for youths, and to reduce the mismatch between the skills of the population and the job market. In 2019,

¹ FAO, 'Sahel region, FAO in emergencies', accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

² The World Economic Forum, 'Why the skill gap remains wider in Africa', September 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ The number of jobs created through cash for work is calculated through full-time equivalent, based on the number of days worked per person divided by 230 workdays per year.

39,708 people have been supported through TVET (indicator 1.4). Lastly, efforts towards greater economic opportunities from the EUTF deal with enterprise support, through access to funding, material support, organisation support, training, or other forms of support. Enterprise support also aims at indirect job creations on the long run, and greater economic opportunities. In 2019, 4,165 micro, **small and medium enterprises (MSMEs)** were supported (indicator 1.2) by EUTF-funded programmes.

Improving migration management through assistance to migrants and capacity building of stakeholders

Mixed migration journeys in the SLC region remain fraught with risks for those transiting. In 2019, EUTF-funded programmes have protected and/or assisted 5,041 **migrants in transit, refugees and asylum seekers** (indicator 3.2). Most of them being stranded refugees and asylum seekers evacuated from Libya and hosted temporarily in the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) in Niger. In addition, 1,021,087 migrants and potential migrants have been reached in 2019 by **information campaigns on migration and the risks of irregular migration** (indicator 3.3).

EUTF-funded programmes also supported **voluntary returns and humanitarian repatriations** for 23,500 migrants and refugees (indicator 3.4). In 2019, 26,156 returnees have benefited from reintegration assistance (indicator 3.5), through an integrated approach benefiting both the returnee and the community of return. Finally, to ensure sustainable progress in protection and reintegration of migrants, as well as in overall migration management, EUTF-funded programmes have trained 1,878 people on migration management in 2019.

Figure 2: EUTF common output indicators for all SLC projects, December 2019

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2019-Q4	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	15,495	21,695	6,767	37,190
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	4,438	4,165	1,560	8,603
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	71,368	107,477	31,428	178,845
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	28,387	39,708	11,114	68,095
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	1,471	1,704	261	3,175
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed [...]	14	49	22	63
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships [...]	37,307	1,211,137	142,733	1,248,444
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	39	106	34	145
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	1,992	2,736	1,046	4,728
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	457,386	505,819	85,502	963,204
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	572,633	766,790	297,724	1,339,423
2.4 Number of people receiving food security related assistance	184,497	208,533	26,036	393,030
2.5 Number of local governments [...] that adopt disaster risk reduction strategies	175	243	120	418
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	11,413	93,264	69,110	104,677
2.7 Number of people reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices [...]	653,376	1,268,905	414,910	1,922,281
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	16,260	35,967	16,516	52,228
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	2,150,784	1,028,411	142,138	3,179,195
3.1 Number of projects by diaspora members	19	36	11	55
3.2 Number of migrants in transit [...] assisted	2,296	5,041	258	7,337
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	443,515	1,021,087	218,864	1,464,602
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	57,390	23,500	6,511	80,890
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	55,197	26,156	7,600	81,353
3.6 Number of institutions [...] strengthened on protection / migration management	73	393	0	466
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	717	1,878	35	2,595
3.8 Number of refugees [...] receiving legal assistance to support their integration	1,866	860	0	2,726
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	26	0	0	26
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	11	326	49	337
3.11 Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness on migration	10,340	4,236	1,103	14,576
4.1 Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	10	0	0	10
4.2 Number of staff [...] trained on security, border management, etc.	12,768	13,217	2,956	25,985
4.2 bis Number of institutions [...] benefiting from capacity building on security, [...]	782	420	89	1,202
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention / peace building activities	545,527	386,570	79,975	932,097
4.4 Number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services	0	1	0	1
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	44	26	0	70
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, [...] developed and/or directly supported	162	770	105	932
4.8 Number of [...] networks and dialogues on migration related issues [...]	3	44	2	47
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	211	716	220	927
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up [...]	241	369	56	610
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	97	163	23	260

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

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

This is the fourth quarterly report and second yearly report of the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the SLC window, covering all the outputs achieved with EUTF funding in the window since the start of activities until end of December 2019, with a specific focus on outputs generated in 2019.

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

1.2. THE EUTF SLC IN 2019

As of April 2020, the EUTF had committed €4.5 billion (B)¹. The Sahel and Lake Chad window is the first in size with €2.02B committed across 101 decisions, of which 84% or €1.7B have been contracted to 314 projects across the region. Out of these 314 signed contracts, 170 are operational and of interest to the MLS.² 136 of them – worth €1.32B – have entered their implementation phase and 129 have data to report.³ This report includes all 129, covering a contracted amount of €1.26B.

Since the previous report⁴, 14 projects were added to the MLS: four in Burkina Faso, three in Mauritania, three in Chad, two in Mali, one in Niger and one regional project.

Funding and implementation continue to follow the EUTF's four Strategic Objectives⁵ and the strategic priorities set by the EUTF Strategic Board and ratified in September 2019 i.e., i) returns and reintegration; ii) refugee management; iii) completing progress on the securitisation of documents and civil registry; iv) anti-trafficking measures; v) essential stabilisation efforts; and vi) migration dialogue.

¹ While this report presents output data up to 31 December 2019, portfolio data is presented as of the time of writing (April 2020).

² Projects are considered operational when they deliver outputs to beneficiaries. Administrative projects and non-operational projects (such as projects contracted under the Research and Evidence Facility and the Technical and Cooperation Facility, feasibility studies, third-party evaluations, audits, etc.) are not included in the analysis.

³ This includes 13 completed projects.

⁴ *EUTF Monitoring and Learning System, Sahel and Lake Chad: Q3 2019 report, covering up until 30 September 2019*, available [here](#).

⁵ 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'.

2. METHODOLOGY, CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

2.1. MLS METHODOLOGY

The MLS uses data produced by projects' internal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems to inform 41 EUTF common output indicators¹ that are shared by the three EUTF windows. The MLS team works with each implementing partner (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 are all at different stages of and project completion and have different resources, limitations and capacities, the MLS has tried to offer as much flexibility as possible with regards to the quantity, 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 for reporting). 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.

The following methodological notes are worth taking into consideration for a better understanding of the report:

1. New projects join the MLS every quarter as they start to generate outputs. Other projects are subject to delays or hiatuses during implementation (usually due to insecurity and other contextual challenges), which means that they may report outputs during one quarter but not the next. Some projects – or the MLS itself – may choose not to report all the projects' outputs for a quarter (for example, if there are unresolved doubts regarding the data). In such cases, the MLS may choose to include data in the next quarter so that further verification can be conducted. All of this must be taken into account when considering the “growth” figures in the report.
2. In order to avoid double counting within activities (and indicators) and across time, some outputs are not counted. Therefore, projects that work with the same beneficiaries throughout the project lifetime are likely to show little or no growth in indicators over time. This is not because no work is happening – quite the opposite – but because no new beneficiaries are being added to the project's outputs.
3. Only direct beneficiaries are counted towards a project's outputs (with the exception of indicator 2.9, which counts overall “catchment areas” or groups of people with improved access to services, and indicator 2.2, which is discussed below), rather than all the members of their households, even though they are likely to benefit from certain activities equally or more than the direct beneficiary.
4. Indicator EUTF 2.2 exceptionally counts services delivered rather than beneficiaries, as it would be impossible for many IPs to accurately account for beneficiaries who receive multiple services in their area of intervention.

¹ The full list of 41 common output indicators can be found in annex.

5. Already reported (and published) data is prone to change, as internal project verifications, changes in activities or exchanges with the MLS regarding mappings and double counting may result in IPs deciding to change the reported data. A 'corrections and changes' section is therefore included in the annexes of each new report to identify and explain changes.
6. Jobs created (1.1) through temporary cash for work activities are calculated on the basis that a created job is equivalent to 230 days of work.

2.2. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS IN THE 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

Some projects that have previously provided data to the MLS did not report data in Q4 2019.

- The AMOC-COM project in Burkina Faso and the PRODECO programme in Chad did not submit Q4 2019 data.
- In Burkina Faso, PUS BF is a budget support programme which does not provide data every quarter.
- In Chad, the SECUTCHAD programme and the *RESTE Forages lot 2* project, as well as CORIM in Mauritania had no outputs to report in Q4 2019.
- In Niger, the *Kallo Tchidaniwo* programme submitted data for all outputs covering the period since the beginning of activities. A pro-rata method was used to allocate outputs to different quarters for all data but the construction of houses and the beneficiaries of constructed houses.
- In Niger as well, the ETM programme was able to provide only partial data, as the COVID-19 epidemic put a strain on human resources in the M&E department. A revision of the mapping has been agreed on but data prior to Q4 2019 still refers to the initial version.
- In Mali, the project *Mode Ethique* will provide data for the next quarter.
- Finally, DES – LuxDev in Senegal undertook a significant revision of its mapping: it submitted new data for previous quarters, which was taken into account in this report but unresolved doubts regarding Q4 data corrections could not be verified in time for inclusion.

3. PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

3.1. BUDGET AND NUMBER OF CONTRACTS BY STATUS

As of April 2020, the EUTF window has committed €4.5B, including €2.02B across 101 decisions to the Sahel and Lake Chad window. A total of €1.61B have been contracted to 170 projects so far.¹

The 170 contracted projects include:

- 34 projects in their inception phase,
- 7 projects in their early implementation phase, with no data to report to the MLS yet,
- 114 projects in their implementation phase and with data to report, and
- 15 completed projects.

The current report includes data on 129 projects (equivalent in funding to €1.26B).

Table 1: Projects and budget covered by the current MLS report, April 2020

	Total contracted	Total operational	Total covered by MLS	Comments
Number of contracts	314	170	129	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 314 total contracted projects - 144 projects worth €89M and considered "non-operational" are excluded from the overall analysis. They are mostly evaluations and audits, technical assistance, mappings and plans, reports, communications and events. Administrative costs are also excluded.
Budget covered by contracts	€1.70B	€1.61B	€1.26B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 170 operational projects (314-144) - 129 implementing (114) or completed (15) projects, all covered by the MLS - <i>Operational projects NOT covered by the MLS are either in their inception phase or in early implementation and therefore have no data to report yet.</i>

¹ The 170 projects include only operational projects.

Since the previous report, the following projects have been added to the MLS database and to this report:

Table 2: Projects newly added to the MLS report for Q4 2019, April 2020

Country	Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Burkina Faso	<i>TUUMA - Appui à la compétence professionnelle, l'entrepreneuriat et l'emploi des jeunes et des femmes dans les régions rurales du Burkina Faso</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-06-01	<i>Appui à la compétence professionnelle, l'entrepreneuriat et l'emploi des jeunes en milieu rural dans des régions rurales du Burkina Faso (TUUMA)</i>	ADA	€8,000,000
	<i>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</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-02	<i>Renforcement de l'Etat sur le fait religieux (PEV DGLPAP)</i>	DGLPAP	€140,000
		T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-03	<i>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)</i>	PMM	€700,000
		T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-08	<i>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 Semfilms)</i>	Semfilms	€700,000
Chad	<i>Programme de développement inclusif dans les zones d'accueil (DIZA)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-07-01	<i>Diza – Zone Est</i>	Concern Worldwide	€7,000,000
	<i>RESTE (Résilience et Emploi au Lac Tchad)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-01-04	<i>Campagne de sensibilisation WASH et de mise en place d'une méthodologie de sensibilisation adaptée à l'utilisation rationnelle des latrines communautaires</i>	Oxfam	€1,199,402
	<i>Sécurité et gestion des Frontières (SECGEF)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-08-01	<i>Sécurité et gestion des frontières (SECGEF)</i>	Budget support	€10,000,000
Mauritania	<i>Programme de renforcement de la résilience des communautés urbaines et rurales vulnérables en Mauritanie</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-07-01	<i>Résilience Communautaire et Institutionnelle pour l'Insertion Economique et Sociale des Jeunes et des Femmes à Nouakchott, au Hodh El Chargui et Hodh El Gharbi, en Mauritanie (SAFIRE Oxfam)</i>	Oxfam	€4,000,000
		T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-07-02	<i>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)</i>	CRF	€3,000,000
		T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-07-03	<i>Projet d'appui à l'inclusion économique et sociale pour la stabilité et l'emploi des jeunes en Mauritanie – PIESSE (SAFIRE PIESSE – GRET)</i>	GRET	€3,000,000
Mali	<i>Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Mali</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-07-01	<i>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)</i>	AECID	€3,200,000
	<i>Programme d'appui au fonctionnement de l'état civil au Mali : appui à la mise en place d'un système d'information sécurisé</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-08-02	<i>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)</i>	Enabel	€17,000,000
Niger	<i>Création d'emplois et d'opportunités économiques à travers une gestion durable de l'environnement dans les zones de transit et départ au Niger</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-NE-11-01	<i>Les jeunes entreprennent et s'emploient au Niger (JEEN)</i>	SNV World	€8,865,000
Regional	<i>GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-04-06	<i>GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel) – Tchad</i>	FIIAPP	€ 6,300,499

Table 3: Evolution of projects and budgets covered by the MLS, April 2020

	2018	Q1 2019	Q2 2019	Q3 2019	Q4 2019
Number of signed contracts / projects	140	148	148	173	170 ¹
Budget covered by signed contracts	€1.38B	€1.39B	€1.39B	€1.60B	€1.61B
Number of contracts covered by the MLS report²	71	93	108	115	129
Budget covered by the MLS report	€820M	€981M	€1.15B	€1.19B	€1.26B

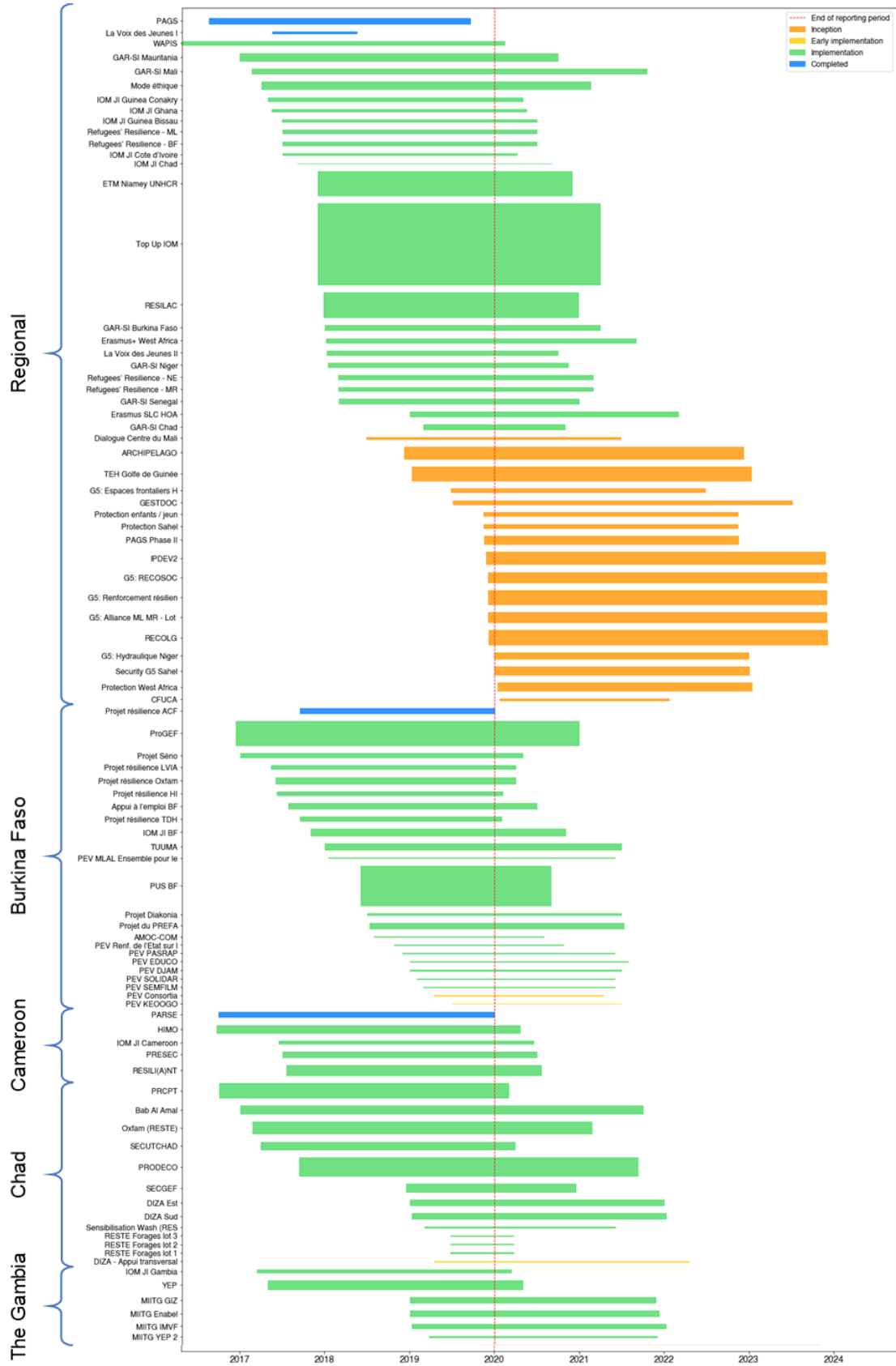
Throughout 2019, 29 new relevant contracts were signed: one in Burkina Faso, four in Chad, three in Ghana, one in Mali, three in Mauritania, three in Niger and fourteen regional contracts. 60 new projects were included in the MLS reporting in 2019 and five projects were completed in 2019.

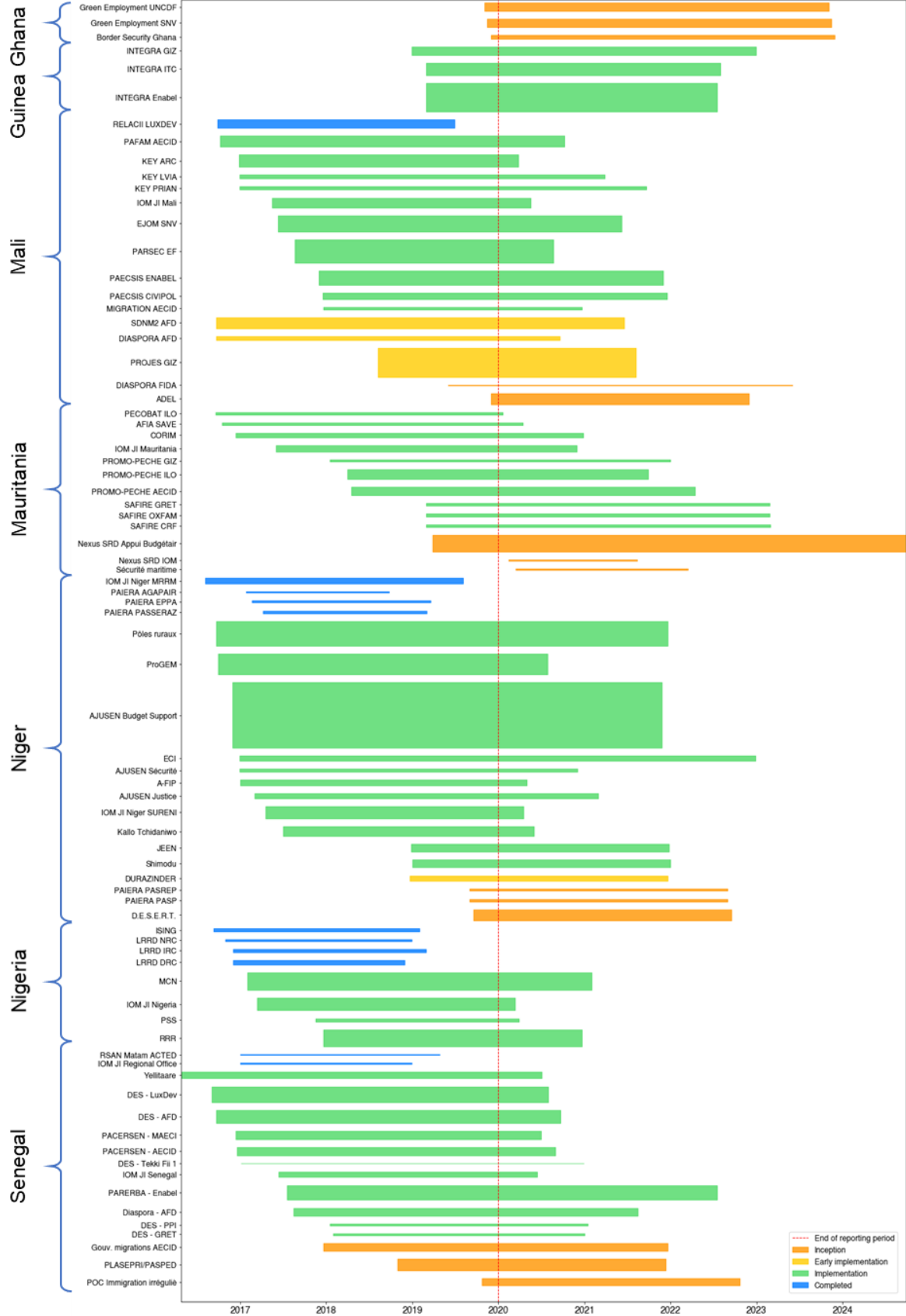
The below graph shows 170 projects by budget (height of bar), lifespan and status of implementation. The graph uses shortened programme names for the sake of clarity. Budgets are solely EUTF contribution. The length of the bars represents the lifespan of the project and the height/width the EUTF budget per project. The colour of the bars shows the status of the project. Dates of completion are considered as per December 2019.

¹ Between the Q3 and Q4 2019 reports, the MLS re-classified projects as operational or non-operational. This affected the total number of contracts, thus the apparent discrepancy between 173 signed contracts in Q3 and 170 in Q4 2019.

² The top-up for the EU-IOM Joint Initiative was not counted initially as a covered project, although data was reported for it since the first MLS report, so figures in this table differ slightly from figures shown in previous reports.

Figure 3: EUTF SLC contracted projects by budget and implementation status, April 2020

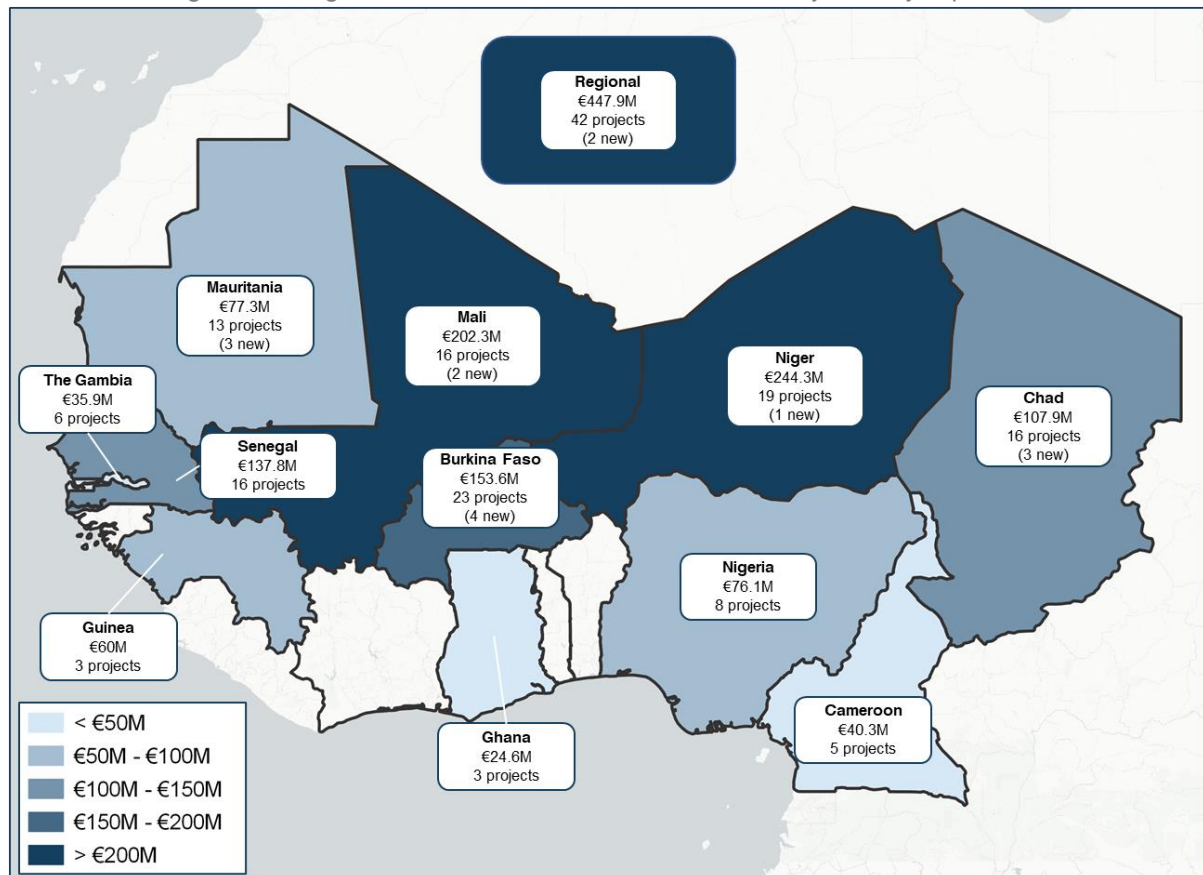




3.2. BUDGET DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTRY AND IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

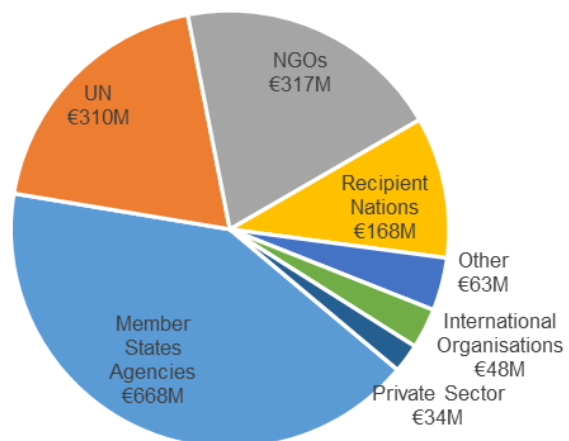
The below map shows the geographic distribution of the 170 operational contracts of interest to the MLS, in terms of budget, number of projects, and projects which have entered the MLS in Q4 2019. The largest share, both in terms of budget and number of projects, goes to regional projects, with 42 projects and €448M, or 28% of the total. Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso are the largest beneficiaries of country-level projects, with respective budgets of €244M (15%), €202M (13%) and €154M (10%).

Figure 4: Budget contracted and number of contracts by country, April 2020



Compared to end of 2018, the budget allocated to contracted and operational projects implemented by NGOs has increased by €100M; Member States agencies (from ten countries) still channel the largest share of the budget, with a total of €668M – an increase of €70M in 2019.

Figure 5: Budget distribution by type of implementing partner, April 2020



4. SITUATION AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

4.1. THE SAHEL AND LAKE CHAD REGION IN 2019

The Sahel and Lake Chad region has been facing an exceptional crisis which deteriorated significantly in 2019, leading to unprecedented levels of humanitarian needs and mass displacements. Chronic insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin area,¹ partially attributed to Boko Haram,² and more recently to the Islamic State – West African Province (ISWAP),³ kept harming civilians. In 2019, 8,201 conflict fatalities were recorded in the four countries of the Lake Chad Basin area, while an average of 40 security incidents per month occurred in the area, especially in the Far North region of Cameroon.⁴

Central Sahel also saw a dramatic increase in terrorist attacks, mostly located in the Liptako-Gourma area, a cross-border region of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger. Starting in 2012, the Malian crisis fostered terrorist activities in the north of the country, then expanded to the Mopti region in 2015 and spilled over in neighbouring countries. In early 2019, cross-border jihadist groups consolidated their presence in central Sahel. *Jamaat Nusrat al-Islam wal Muslimeen*⁵ is based in northern Mali, but also operates in Burkina Faso and Niger, and the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS)⁶ carries out attacks in west Niger, as well as in northern Mali and eastern Burkina Faso.⁷ Though largely attributed to regional dynamics, insecurity in both Liptako-Gourma and Lake Chad Basin areas is also linked to local tensions. In 2019, community clashes, especially between herders and farmers, have been exacerbated by climate change, land degradation, and population growth. As they gained ground in 2019, jihadists fuelled on tensions between different ethnic groups, which are accused of either joining or supporting them. Inter-communal violence this past year claimed more lives than direct jihadist attacks.⁸

Rising violence caused unprecedented waves of forced displacement across the region, especially in the Lake Chad Basin and the Liptako-Gourma areas. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mali has tripled and reached 208,000 in 2019, while it has multiplied seven-fold in Burkina Faso, going from 80,000 to 560,000 IDPs over the year.⁹ In the Lake Chad Basin area, 2.7 million people were uprooted from their homes by December 2019, bringing the total number of IDPs in the SLC region to 5.2 million by the end of the year.¹⁰ The number of refugees in the SLC reached 1.3 million, and were mostly Malians (140,103) living in Niger, Mauritania and Burkina Faso, and Nigerians (361,387) located in Niger, Cameroon, Chad and Mauritania.¹¹

Furthermore, insecurity and mass displacement dramatically increased humanitarian needs, especially concerning food security. In 2019, attacks in the Lake Chad Basin and Liptako-Gourma areas associated with looting, banditry and the emergency states and border closure measures, affected the functioning of markets and hampered access to fields and agricultural inputs.¹² Adding to this, climate change crises increasingly impacted agricultural production. According to the United Nations, roughly 80% of the Sahel's farmland is degraded, while temperatures are rising 1.5 faster than the global

¹ In north-eastern Nigeria and the Far North (Cameroon), Lac (Chad) and Diffa (Niger) regions.

² More information in Table 5: Main jihadist groups operating in the SLC region.

³ More information in Table 5: Main jihadist groups operating in the SLC region.

⁴ OCHA, 'Lake Chad Basin: Humanitarian Snapshot (as of 29 November 2019)', November 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ More information in Table 5: Main jihadist groups operating in the SLC region.

⁶ More information in Table 5: Main jihadist groups operating in the SLC region.

⁷ ACAPS, 'Burkina Faso - escalation of violence', November 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁸ The New Humanitarian, 'The Sahel in flames', May 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁹ United Nations, 'Persistent needs in the Sahel', March 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

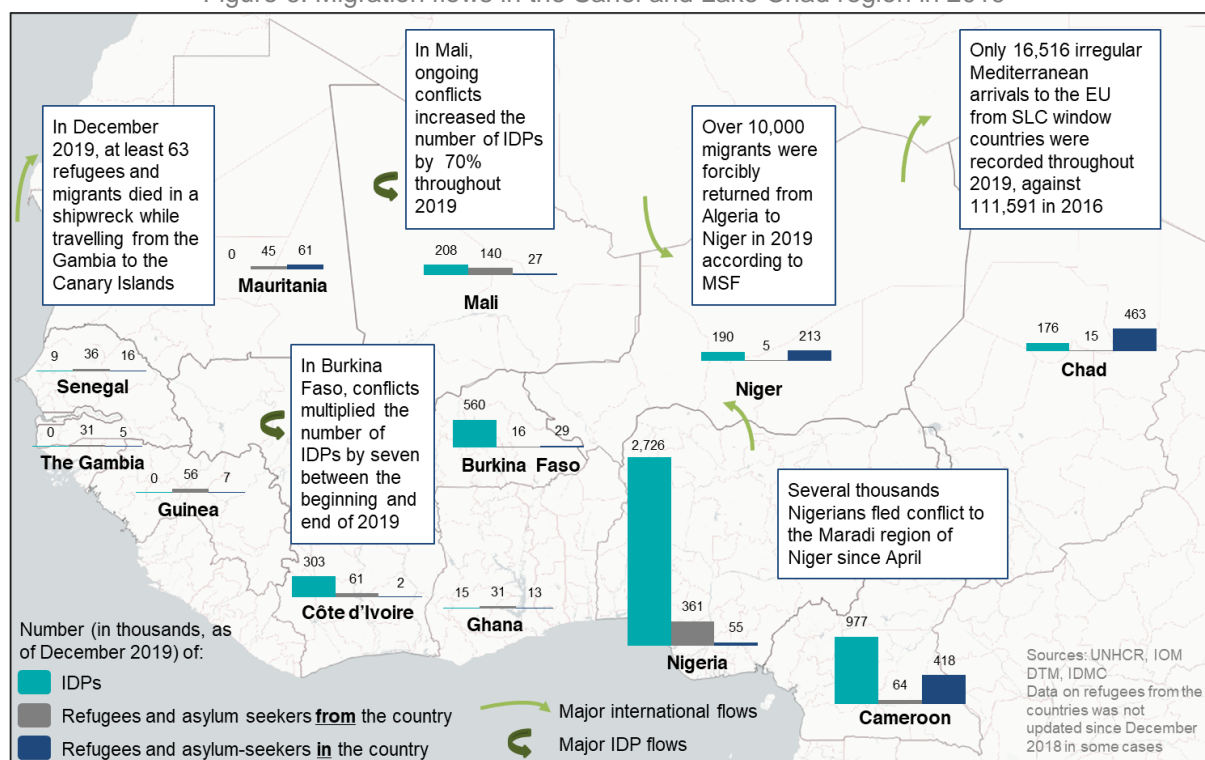
¹⁰ EU, 'Sahel Echo Factsheet', November 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

¹¹ UNHCR, 'West and Central Africa Update', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

¹² FAO, 'Sahel region, FAO in emergencies', accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

average. As a result, droughts and floods are more frequent, as shown in Niger and Chad in 2019, where they respectively affected 211,000¹ and 170,000 people.²

Figure 6: Migration flows in the Sahel and Lake Chad region in 2019³



Humanitarian needs across the region were also heightened by the lack of access to basic social services, leaving hundreds of thousands of people without access to adequate education and health care. In central Sahel alone, more than 3,300 schools were closed by December 2019, affecting almost 650,000 children.⁴ Mass displacement also put pressure on the provision of basic services and in certain areas, such as the BAY⁵ states (1,835,000 IDPs) in Nigeria and the Sahel (212,000 IDPs) and Centre North (270,000 IDPs) regions in Burkina Faso. Competition to access basic services but also natural resources, between host and displaced families in certain areas, affected social cohesion and the sustainability of these resources during the dry season.⁶ Moreover, violence made it increasingly difficult for humanitarian workers to reach people in need, delayed their activities and sometimes hit project infrastructures.⁷ In some other cases, humanitarian workers also faced government hostility and forced closures of offices.⁸

All these issues are deeply intertwined and constitute the root causes of forced displacement, irregular migration, and instability. Humanitarian aid alone cannot address crises of such magnitude and diversity, even more so when they become protracted. To address these complex issues, the EU in the SLC has been adopting an integrated approach,⁹ which aims to link humanitarian, development and peace activities, while strengthening cooperation between operational actors on the ground, in order to

¹ OCHA, 'Niger Situation report', September 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

² OCHA, 'Chad, over 170,000 people affected by floods in Chad according to the Red Cross', November 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ For Greece and Malta, some nationalities were not reported by national authorities and UNHCR, therefore actual arrivals are likely to be slightly higher than the numbers mentioned on the map.

⁴ UNICEF, 'Crisis in the Central Sahel', January 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ Borno, Adamawa, Yobe.

⁶ FAO, 'Sahel region, FAO in emergencies', accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁷ Internal document of project T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-01-02.

⁸ AAH, 'Nigeria: Following forced closure of offices in Borno and Yobe states, Action Against Hunger strongly rejects accusations of supporting terrorist groups', September 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁹ EU, 'Council conclusions, operationalizing the Humanitarian-Development Nexus', May 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

better anticipate, prepare for and respond to crises.¹ Their objective is also to strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable populations in crisis affected areas, for which they use the Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) approach. The EUTF also fosters greater economic and employment opportunities as an alternative to irregular migration and to help stabilize volatile areas hit by radicalisation. Finally, EUTF-funded programmes also aim to support safer and regular migration by improving migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination.

4.2. THE EUTF RESPONSE – FUNDING

The main issues affecting the SLC region appear intertwined and often stem from common causes such as poor economic opportunities, lack of access to basic services, poor migration management and governance, deficient rule of law as well as conflict and insecurity. At the overall scale of the Trust Fund in the window, all strategic objectives are almost similarly funded. The country analysis section, in the next part of this report, offers a more in-depth analysis of how EUTF's interventions are tailored to address the specific challenges faced by each country.

Of the total budget contracted by the Fund in the SLC window, 1.61B,² an estimated €423M (or 26% of the total) is dedicated to support economic and employment opportunities (SO1)³. These types of activities are particularly important in the west African coastal countries of Guinea (100% of the total for this country), The Gambia (90%), Ghana (80%) and Senegal (60%). In absolute numbers, however, the country with the largest amount of funding dedicated to SO1 is Niger, with €80M (32% of the country's total budget).

Security and governance activities (SO4)⁴ are funded at a similar level (26% or €417M). SO4 is the main priority in Burkina Faso, where it accounts for 62% of the budget allocated to the country. In absolute numbers, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Mali receive the largest amount of funding for SO4, with respectively €96M, €95M, and €66M dedicated to these activities. Regional programmes focusing on SO4 represent €80M.

Resilience building activities (SO2)⁵ also represent 26% of the EUTF funds in the SLC window (with €415M) and are particularly important in Chad, Nigeria and Cameroon, where they account for respectively 72%, 52% and 50% of the total budget. In absolute numbers, regional projects dedicated to SO2 receive €125M; Mali receives €82M, followed by Chad (€77M) and Nigeria (€42M).

Migration management (SO3)⁶ represents another 21% of the total EUTF funding in SLC, with €344M. SO3 is funded primarily through regional programmes, which represent €193M. Country programmes dedicated to SO3 are mostly prevalent in Niger (€46M) and Senegal (€42M).

The remaining 1% of the EUTF budget contracted in SLC finances cross-cutting activities.

¹ SIPRI, 'Connecting the dots on the triple nexus', November 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

² This excludes non-operational projects as defined above.

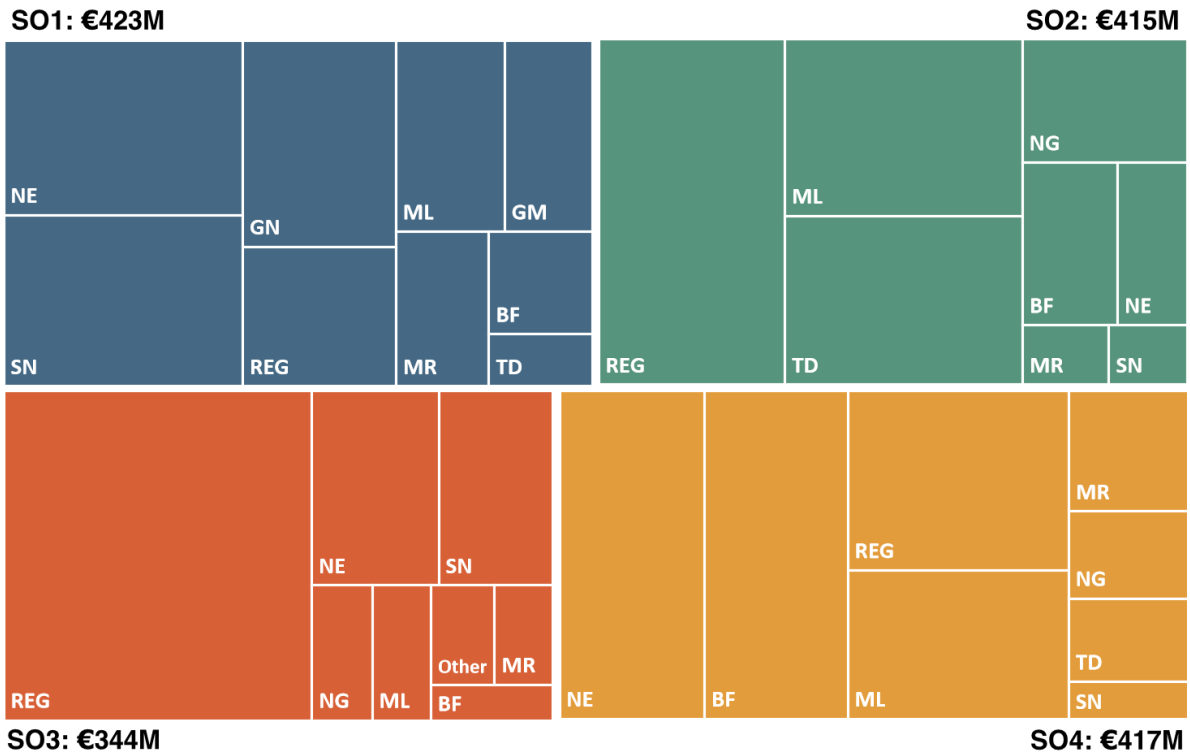
³ The first Strategic Objectives (SO) of the EUTF is SO1 'Greater economic and employment opportunities'.

⁴ SO4 'Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration'.

⁵ SO2 'Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people'.

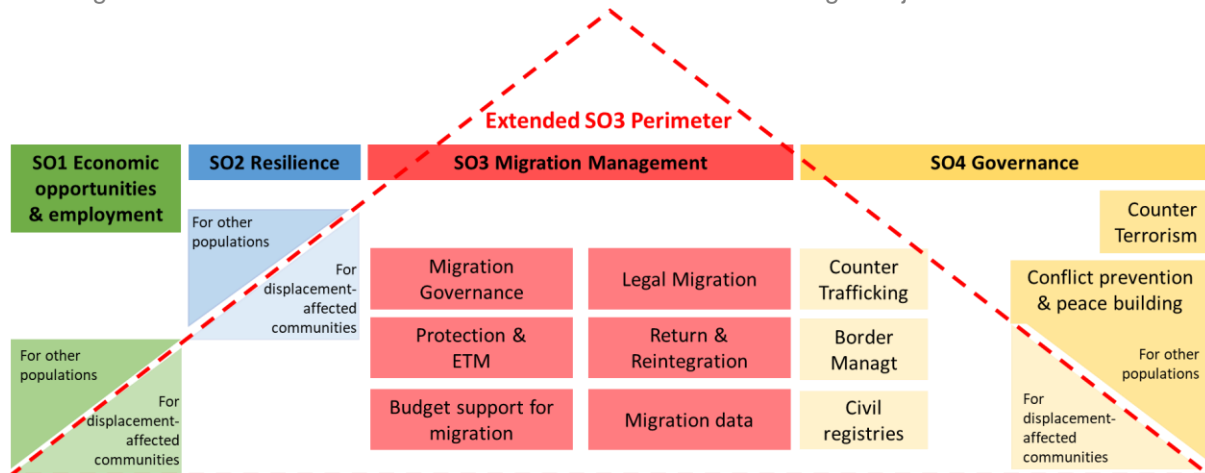
⁶ SO3 'Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination'.

Figure 7: Breakdown of contracted budget by country and strategic objective, April 2020



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 portfolio of the EUTF. The MLS refers to these activities as ‘extended Strategic Objective 3’, or ‘extended SO3’. The concept originated in the MLS Lessons Learned exercise, for which the MLS conducted a portfolio analysis of EUTF-funded activities directly 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. border management), SO1 (livelihoods) and SO2 (resilience), whenever such interventions directly benefit displacement-affected communities, including refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs, migrants and host and transit communities. The topics included in the ‘extended SO3’ can be found below.

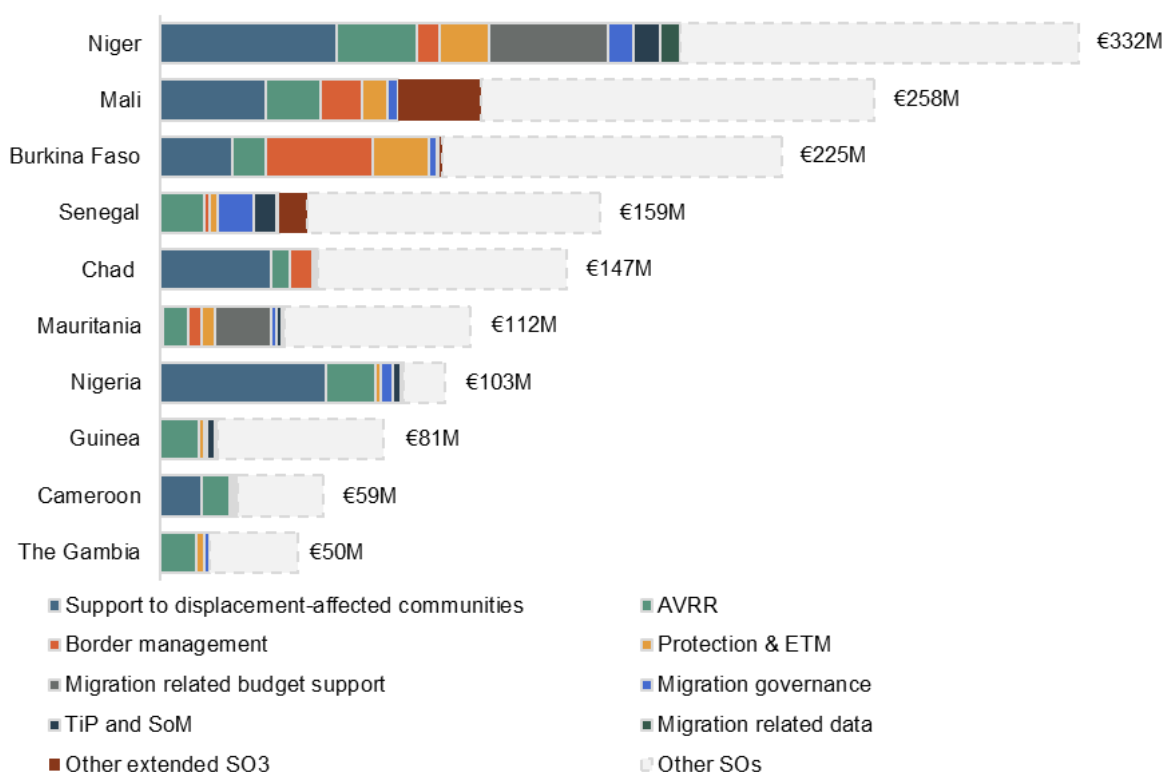
Figure 8: Perimeter of the ‘extended SO3’ across the four Strategic Objectives of the EUTF



In the SLC, 48% (€774M) of the 1.6B contracted budget is allocated to 'extended SO3' activities as of April 2020. Most is used to implement activities in Niger (both from regional and national programmes), which receives the biggest share (24%) of the 'extended SO3' budget. In Niger, €64M are dedicated to support to displacement affected communities, along migration routes and in the border regions of Diffa (Lake Chad Basin), Tahoua and Tillabéri (Liptako-Gourma area). In addition, €43M are allocated to migration-related budget support (68% of the budget allocated to this category in the region) in Niger. However, Nigeria is the country for which the largest proportion of the budget is allocated to 'extended SO3'. 85% of the €103M contracted for Nigerian-based activities. With the majority of Nigerian projects being implemented in the north-east of the country, €60M are dedicated to support to displacement-affected communities.

Of the €774M dedicated to 'extended SO3', the largest portion (€245M) funds activities related to SO1 (employment), SO2 (resilience) and SO4 (peace building and governance) that directly benefit displacement-affected communities. This amount is almost entirely allocated to activities in the Liptako-Gourma and the Lake Chad Basin countries: Niger and Nigeria, followed by Chad (€40M), Mali (€38M), Burkina Faso (€26M) and Cameroon (€15M), which host the majority of the displaced populations in the region. An additional €176M is allocated to assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) services in the SLC region, most of which (86%) through the EU – IOM Joint Initiative. AVRR is followed by border management, which receives overall €82M of the 'extended SO3' budget, mostly in Burkina Faso and Mali, where insecurity in border areas has increased over the last years.

Figure 9: Funding allocated to 'extended SO3' in the SLC, by country, April 2020¹



¹Activities representing an estimated €84M are implemented through regional programmes in Benin, Cap Vert, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau and Togo are not presented in this graph.

4.3. THE EUTF RESPONSE – OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

4.3.1. OVERVIEW OF EUTF INDICATORS OUTPUTS

The table below shows the aggregated values reported by projects in the SLC region for 39 of the 41 EUTF common output indicators as of 31 December 2019. Two indicators have not reported contribution to date: EUTF indicators 1.7bis (Financial volume granted to individual recipients), and 4.7 (Number of refugees benefitting from an Out-of-camp policy).

Table 4: EUTF common output indicators for all SLC projects, December 2019¹

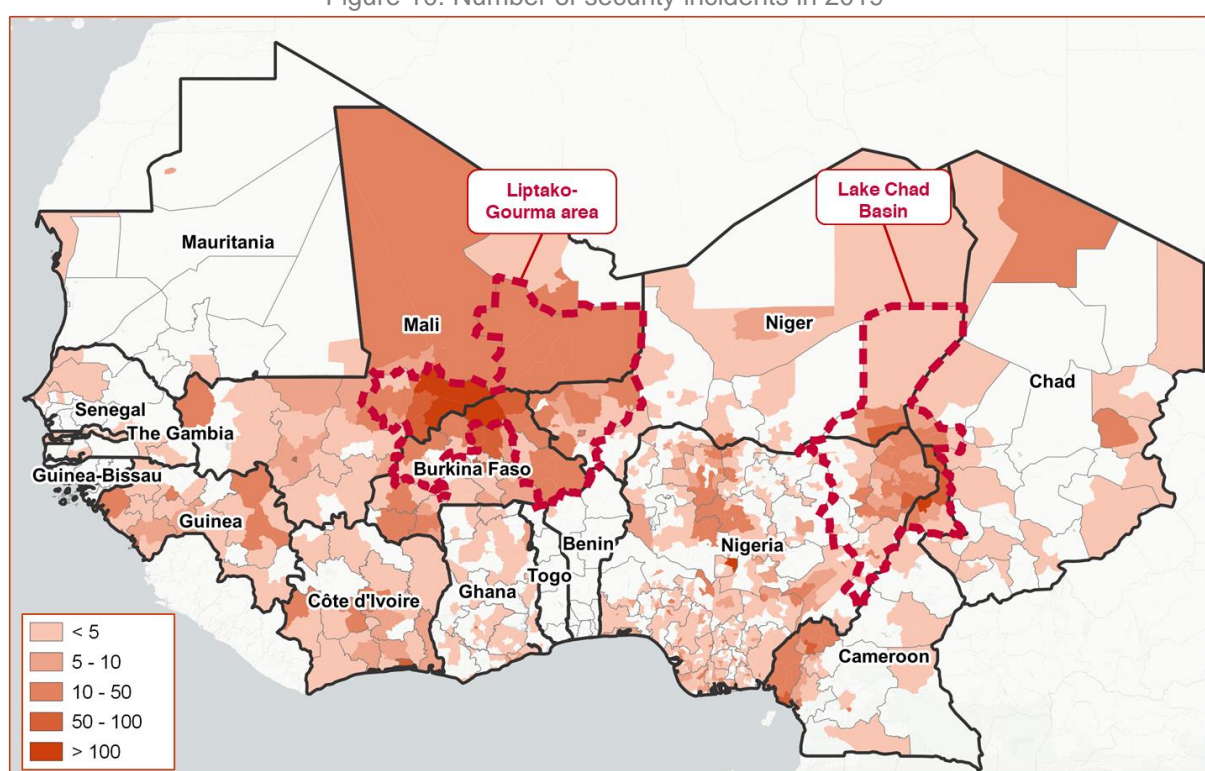
EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2019-Q4	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	15,495	21,695	6,767	37,190
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	4,438	4,165	1,560	8,603
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	71,368	107,477	31,428	178,845
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) [...]	28,387	39,708	11,114	68,095
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	1,471	1,704	261	3,175
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed [...]	14	49	22	63
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships [...]	37,307	1,211,137	142,733	1,248,444
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	39	106	34	145
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	1,992	2,736	1,046	4,728
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	457,386	505,819	85,502	963,204
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	572,633	766,790	297,724	1,339,423
2.4 Number of people receiving food security related assistance	184,497	208,533	26,036	393,030
2.5 Number of local governments [...] that adopt disaster risk reduction strategies	175	243	120	418
2.6 Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management	11,413	93,264	69,110	104,677
2.7 Number of people reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices [...]	653,376	1,268,905	414,910	1,922,281
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	16,260	35,967	16,516	52,228
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	2,150,784	1,028,411	142,138	3,179,195
3.1 Number of projects by diaspora members	19	36	11	55
3.2 Number of migrants in transit [...] assisted	2,296	5,041	258	7,337
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	443,515	1,021,087	218,864	1,464,602
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	57,390	23,500	6,511	80,890
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	55,197	26,156	7,600	81,353
3.6 Number of institutions [...] strengthened on protection / migration management	73	393	0	466
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	717	1,878	35	2,595
3.8 Number of refugees [...] receiving legal assistance to support their integration	1,866	860	0	2,726
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	26	0	0	26
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	11	326	49	337
3.11 Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness on migration	10,340	4,236	1,103	14,576
4.1 Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	10	0	0	10
4.2 Number of staff [...] trained on security, border management, etc.	12,768	13,217	2,956	25,985
4.2 bis Number of institutions [...] benefitting from capacity building on security, [...]	782	420	89	1,202
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention / peace building activities	545,527	386,570	79,975	932,097
4.4 Number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services	0	1	0	1
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	44	26	0	70
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, [...] developed and/or directly supported	162	770	105	932
4.8 Number of [...] networks and dialogues on migration related issues [...]	3	44	2	47
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	211	716	220	927
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up [...]	241	369	56	610
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	97	163	23	260

¹ Differences from previous reports are largely due to IP data corrections and are further explained in the errata section in the Annexes.

4.3.2. STRENGTHENING SECURITY IN THE SAHEL AND LAKE CHAD REGION

The Sahel and Lake Chad region has seen a devastating surge in terrorist attacks against both civilians and military targets over the year 2019, with 3,616 security incidents (battles, violence against civilians and explosions) recorded over the year in the countries covered by the EUTF.¹ Violence and insecurity are mostly concentrated around two main areas in the region: the Lake Chad Basin and the Liptako-Gourma region. The Lake Chad Basin region has been marred by conflict since 2009. Daily attacks from Boko Haram² and more recently from ISWAP³ in Nigeria, Chad, the Diffa region of Niger and the northern regions of Cameroon have affected almost ten million people considered in need of assistance in 2019.⁴ The insurgency drew on pre-existing local grievances and rooted structural challenges, including religious and ethnic tensions, competition over resources and political corruption. The violent counterinsurgency has fuelled the groups further, while shrinking economic opportunities have pushed communities to engage in criminal activities.⁵

Figure 10: Number of security incidents in 2019⁶



There was a rapid expansion in extremist attacks in the Liptako-Gourma region⁷ in 2019. In Mali, tensions between Dogon (pastoralist farmers) and Fulani (nomadic herders) communities have escalated over the last few years, with 'self-defence' militias leading attacks on the civilian population. Islamist armed groups in the region have been able to exploit this conflict and to strengthen their presence in the region, spilling over into Niger and Burkina Faso where the same inter-community conflicts are increasing.⁸

¹ ACLED, 'Armed Conflict Location & Event Data project', accessed in April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

² More information in Table 5: Main jihadist groups operating in the SLC region.

³ More information in Table 5: Main jihadist groups operating in the SLC region.

⁴ OCHA, 'Lake Chad Basin – Crisis update', June 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ Council on foreign relations, 'Nigeria's battle with Boko Haram', August 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ ACLED, 'Armed Conflict Location & Event Data project', accessed in April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁷ The Liptako-Gourma region is the cross-border region between Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger.

⁸ ACAPS, 'Conflict and displacement in Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso', March 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

Strengthening security forces' capacity to face violence and regional threats

As a response to the growing regional insecurity, the EUTF funds 21 programmes in the SLC region that have contributed, in 2019, to the training and capacity building of 13,217 staff from state and non-state organization on security and governance-related themes (indicator 4.2)¹. In total, 25,985 people have been trained on these topics since the beginning of activities: 28% were local and national security forces, supported through training and equipment provision. 65% of all security forces supported are Nigerien (2,027 beneficiaries), Burkinabe (1,294) and Chadian (1,058).

Insecurity has significantly increased in the Liptako-Gourma region in 2019, with the number of victims of terrorist acts in Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso reaching 4,000 during the year, five times more than in 2016.² In the Liptako-Gourma region, where groups move relatively freely across borders, security forces, in 2019, were mostly supported on border management and security: the ProGEF programme, in Burkina Faso, trained 1,053 members of security forces on border control and securitisation of border areas. The AJUSEN programme, in Niger, reinforced the capacities of different branches of the security forces by training 676 individuals in 2019 (1,553 since the beginning of activities) on terrorism prevention. In Mali, the PARSEC programme trained 333 men from security forces and civil protection on security in the central border region of Mopti. Overall, 4,027 members of security forces were trained in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger.

In the Lake Chad Basin area, where militaries have been involved in the fight against terrorist groups for the last decade, an additional 2,113 staff from security forces were trained (in Nigeria and Chad). However, contrary to the Liptako-Gourma region, beneficiaries of EUTF-funded programmes were trained mostly on conflict prevention and protection of populations. In Chad, the SECUTCHAD programme has trained 720 members of security forces (241 of these in 2019) on protection of populations, including trainings on ethics and deontology, while the SECGEF programme supported 81 security forces instructors in providing trainings with specific attention to the respect of human rights.

EUTF programmes have also supported the training and reinforcement of security forces at the regional level: the *Groupe d'actions rapides – Surveillance et intervention* (GAR-SI) programme has supported the creation of units on the ground and the 'West African Police Information System' (WAPIS) programme works on the creation of cooperation and communication instruments. GAR-SI units have been supported in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal, where the EUTF-funded programme provided equipment to a total of 847 people. GAR-SI units have both prevention and reaction functions: they fulfil police functions in remote and border areas and can be deployed in support to other units in case of security incidents.

In 2019, violence shifted eastward in the region, toward Burkina Faso and a possible spill to West African coastal states is feared, as radicalised elements might cross borders.³ In April 2019, Burkina Faso warned their neighbours that suspected extremist elements had been reported in Benin, Ghana and Togo.⁴ Ghana and Benin are included in the WAPIS programme, and 58 members of security forces have been trained in the system since the beginning of activities in both countries.

¹ The data under this indicator is displayed in the annexes, under SO4 – 4.2.

² UN News, 'Unprecedented terrorist violence in West Africa, Sahel region', January 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³ UN News, *Ibid*.

⁴ Jeune Afrique, 'Des jihadistes présents au Bénin, au Togo et au Ghana, selon les services burkinabè', April 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 11: EUTF Indicator 4.2, local and national security forces, December 2019

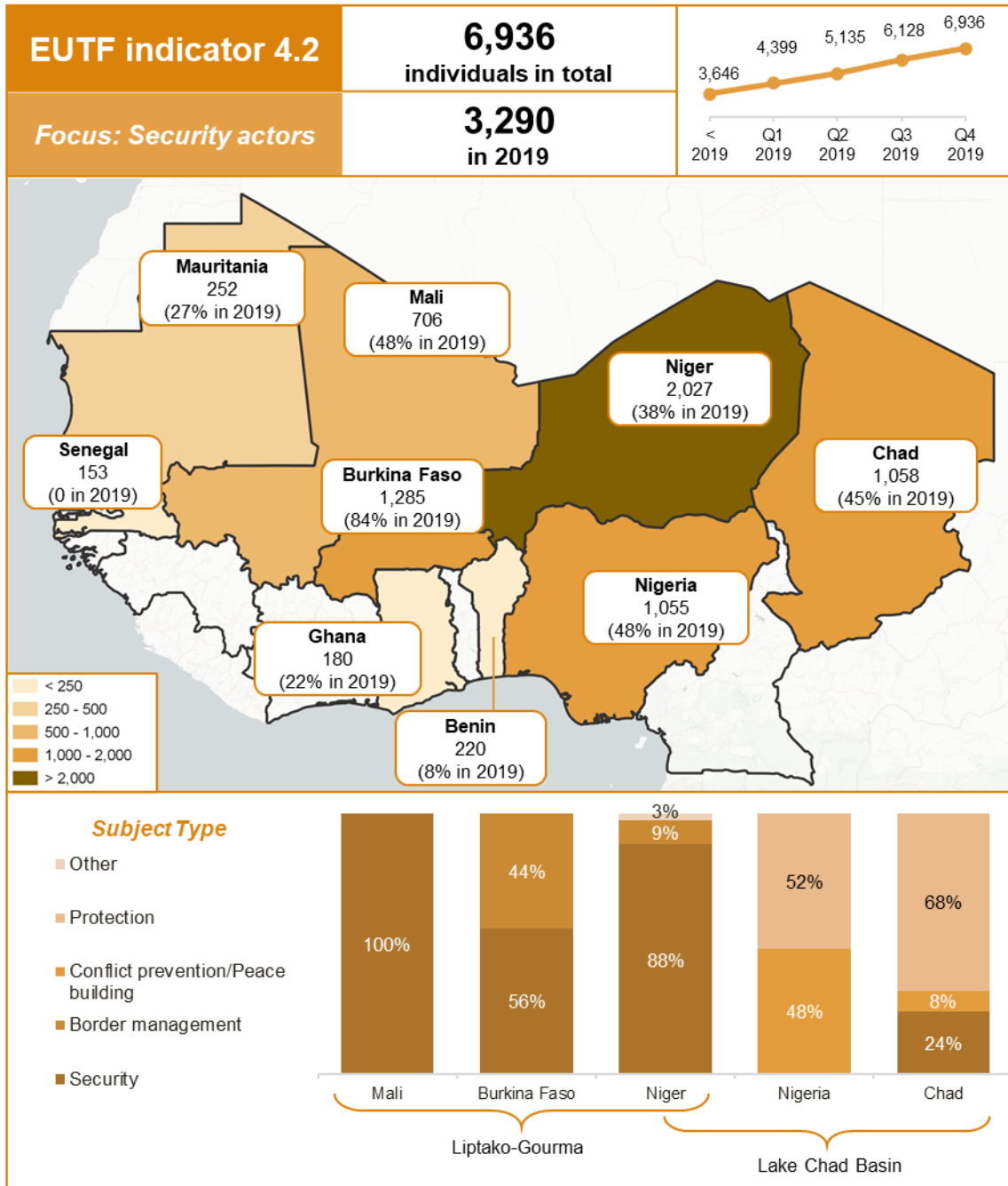


Table 5: Main jihadist groups operating in the SLC region¹

Designation	Description	Active since	Active in
Lake Chad Basin			
ISWAP	Islamic State - West African Province New name of Boko Haram after allegiance pledge to ISIS (2015). 2016: Abubakar Shekau, leader, is evicted and replaced by Abou Mosab al-Barnaoui. 2019: alliance with ISGS. Leader: Abou Mosab al-Barnaoui	2015: as a new name for Boko Haram 2016	Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Niger
JAS	Jamaatu Ahlis-Sunna Liddaawati Wal Jihad Also known as Boko Haram Beginning of the insurgency in Nigeria in 2009. 2015: allegiance to ISIS, changes its name to ISWAP. 2016: Abubakar Shekau, evicted from ISWAP, splits from ISWAP, retakes the name JAS and remains affiliated to ISIS. Leader: Abubakar Shekau	2009: beginning of insurgency	Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Niger
Liptako-Gourma			
Ansarul Islam	Group began as a localized insurgency in the north of Burkina Faso, under Malam Ibrahim Dicko. Believed to work in collaboration with Katibat Macina. Leader: Jafar Dicko	2016: First attack	Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger
Ansar Al-Din	Group emerged around a core of Ifoghas Tuareg who had taken part in the 1990 rebellion in Mali. Supported by AQIM. Active around Kidal and has been instrumental in the creation of the JNIM. Leader: Iyad Ag Ghali	2011: creation	Mali (Kidal)
AQIM	Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb Group that emerged from the Algerian Armed Islamic Group (GIA) as the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC) Pledged allegiance to Al-Qaeda in 2006, became AQIM in 2007. First real transnational jihadist group in the region, through local relationships and basic governance. 2011: split between AQIM and MUJAO. Has suffered strong losses but remains a force in Timbuktu. Leader: Abdelmalek Droukdel	2003: as the GSPC. 2007: as AQIM	Mali (Mopti, Timbuktu)
ISGS	Islamic State in the Greater Sahara Created from a schism with MUJAO. Self-proclaimed local branch of ISIS . Allegiance recognized in 2016. Sometimes operates in proximity (or collaboration), with JNIM. Relies on fighters from the areas it operates in: Nigerien Peuls, Dawсахak from Ménaka & Gao in Mali. Responsible for the Inates (December 2019) and Chinégodar (January 2020) attacks. Leader: Adnan Abu Walid al-Sahraoui	2015: allegiance pledge to ISIS.	Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso.
JNIM	Jamaat Nusrat al-Islam wal Muslimeen JNIM is a coalition of Al-Qaeda aligned groups. It includes Ansar Al-Din, Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, al-Mourabitoun and Katibat Macina. Leader: Iyad Ag Ghali	2017: creation	Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso
Katibat Macina	Created as a part of Ansar al-Din by Amadou Kouffa in 2012. Building outreach efforts around the discontent of the Peul population. One of the founding members of JNIM. Leader: Amadou Kouffa	2015: in Mopti 2016: Niger delta	Mali, Burkina Faso
MUJAO	Movement of oneness and Jihad in West Africa/Al-Mourabitoun Split from AQIM in 2011 and built around a more Sahelian orientation. Fusion in 2013 with a group created by Mokhtar Belmokhtar (former AQIM) to form Al-Mourabitoun . Split in 2015 – part of the fighters joined ISGS, the rest stayed and eventually joined JNIM. Specialized in complex attacks on 'soft' (non-military) targets: Radisson Blu (Bamako, 2015), Capuccino Café & Hotel TK (Ouagadougou, 2016), Grand Bassam (Côte d'Ivoire, 2016) Leader: Hamada Ould Mohamed Kheirou	2011: split from AQIM 2013: as Al-Mourabitoun	Mali (Gao), Niger, Libya

¹ For the Liptako-Gourma region, most information can be found on: ECFR. Mapping armed groups in Mali and the Sahel. May 2019. Retrieved [here](#). For the Lake Chad Basin, on: DCAF. Facing the challenge of the Islamic State in West Africa Province. March 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

Tackling local grievances and promoting peacebuilding

Regional insecurity in the SLC is fuelled by long-standing local dynamics and conflicts. Lack of social cohesion and grievances between communities are breeding grounds for violent extremism. To address this situation, EUTF-funded programmes have been implementing activities to ease these local tensions, prevent radicalisation of the youth and improve social cohesion.

The EUTF response involves the training of state and non-state actors on conflict prevention and peacebuilding (these subjects account for 44% of the beneficiaries of indicator 4.2). Trainings in these topics mostly took place in Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Mali.

Conflict prevention activities implemented by EUTF-funded programmes in the SLC have also involved multiple actors in dialogue processes. In north-eastern Nigeria, the Boko Haram insurgency tore communities apart and led to a further breakdown in trust between the government and the population – both because of the government’s reportedly heavy-handed counter insurgency strategy and its failure to protect communities under threat. This has led to a weakening of community-based conflict management institutions such as traditional institutions, local courts or religious institutions. In most of the affected communities, such institutions have been tremendously undermined by insurgents or become non-existent due to population displacement. EUTF-funded programmes have thus trained 8,791 people on conflict prevention and peace building in the northern eastern states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa.

The MCN programme, working under the assumption that strengthening coordination and accountability between state and civil society will enhance stability and reconciliation in the communities, has trained 4,284 people on conflict prevention and peace building. The programme, for instance, supported the establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms that bring together government, security and community actors to work in a coordinated way for peace, safety and security. These Community Peace Partnerships (CPPs) conduct early warning initiatives and undertake activities related to the resolution of conflicts. 43% of the 1,769 CPP members trained were staff of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs), 20% belonged to national security forces (356 people), while local civilian institutions, community representatives and traditional rulers accounted for respectively 9%, 9% and 7% of the members (indicator 4.2).

Moreover, EUTF-funded programmes have implemented activities to support local government administration and institutions in reducing sources of tensions and managing conflicts. 3,202 staff from local and national civilian institutions have been trained on a number of topics to improve governance (indicator 4.2). 1,785 were trained in Mali since the beginning of EUTF activities: there, the RELAC II programme has supported the training of 1,478 people on various topics, including land rights and land ownership. In the Liptako-Gourma region, where intercommunal conflicts between herders and farmers have caused a deadly escalation of violence, land rights are a critical topic to quell tensions between sedentary farmers and semi-nomadic herders who would let their cattle go through farmers’ lands during transhumance.

In addition to targeted trainings on conflict prevention, EUTF-funded programmes have implemented activities to involve population in peace building activities to address the different sources of tensions. As of December 2019, 932,097 people had participated in conflict prevention and peace building activities (indicator 4.3)¹ in the SLC region. 386,570 people took part in these activities in 2019, compared to 545,527 by the end of 2018. 92% of the total of beneficiaries have been reached by mass awareness campaigns and events that aim at sensitising the population on peace building, conflict prevention and countering violent extremism. Most of the beneficiaries reached in 2019 are in Chad, where the PRCPT programme organized cultural initiatives on the topic of peace and dialogue to which 229,480 people participated. 86,051 people in Burkina Faso participated in conflict prevention and peace building activities since the beginning of activities, most of them (77%) through community

¹ The data under this indicator is displayed in the annexes, under SO4 – 4.3.

theatres and fora organized by the PEV programme to foster tolerance and social cohesion. The PEV programme aims to prevent violent extremism in the country, where young populations are especially at risk of joining the ranks of terrorist groups.

The most vulnerable groups of the populations, the youth and women, more at risk of abuse or of engaging in criminal activities, were particularly targeted by the programmes' activities. 46% of all those who have participated in conflict prevention and peace building activities are youth¹ and 43% are women. 77% of the 15,938 youth who participated in peacebuilding activities in 2019 were reached by the HIMO programme in Cameroon, as part of sensitisation activities held during working hours on construction sites where the youth are employed.

4.3.3. SUPPORTING RESILIENCE OF CRISIS AFFECTED POPULATIONS IN VOLATILE AREAS

In a context of chronic poverty and climate change, mass displacement and insecurity continued to increase humanitarian needs in the Sahel in 2019. Repeated droughts and floods, added to unprecedented levels of violence in the Lake Chad Basin area and more recently in Liptako-Gourma, have led to the disruption of agricultural livelihoods and provision of basic services.² By December 2019, 9.4 million people were estimated to be in immediate need of food and nutrition assistance in the Sahel and West Africa.³

In order to better anticipate, prepare for and respond to crises related to insecurity, mass displacement or other future shocks, EUTF resilience programmes adopted the Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) approach. It consists of bridging the gap between humanitarian and development operations, and meet basic food needs while also improving access to basic services, livelihood opportunities, and, reinforcing local governance for a long-term impact.⁴

Focus box 1: Inter-consortia mechanisms to manage resilience programmes in the Sahel, an MLS case study, April 2020

A case study was conducted by the MLS to analyse the inter-consortia mechanisms of two programmes: KEY in Mali and *Résilience Burkina Faso*. The consortium approach allows to gather diverse expert NGOs from the humanitarian and development fields and foster their cooperation on the ground. A strong inter-consortium cell ensures a convergence of objectives, results and indicators through a common narrative and logical framework. It seems to be more effective and legitimate to consortia stakeholders when it is adopted during the contracting phase and is formed by internal members of the consortia.

Inter-consortium coordination also allows an extensive geographical coverage, especially important in areas marked by security and access constraints. The Burkina Faso LRRD programme operates in four at risk regions on the borders with Mali and Niger.

From an EU perspective, the management of resilience programmes through large NGO consortia also simplifies administrative and contractual procedures by limiting grant contracts despite a large number of implementing partners (IP). The KEY Mali programme, for instance, brings together five consortia and 28 IPs, as well as several national partners.

For the IPs, inter-consortia mechanisms can require an additional workload to ensure regular feedback and coordination, but also allow the sharing of tools and know how.

¹ The age of the rest of the beneficiaries is not specified.

² FAO, 'Sahel region, FAO in emergencies', accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³ The Food Crisis Prevention Network, 'Sahel and West Africa: food and nutrition situation 2019-20', 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

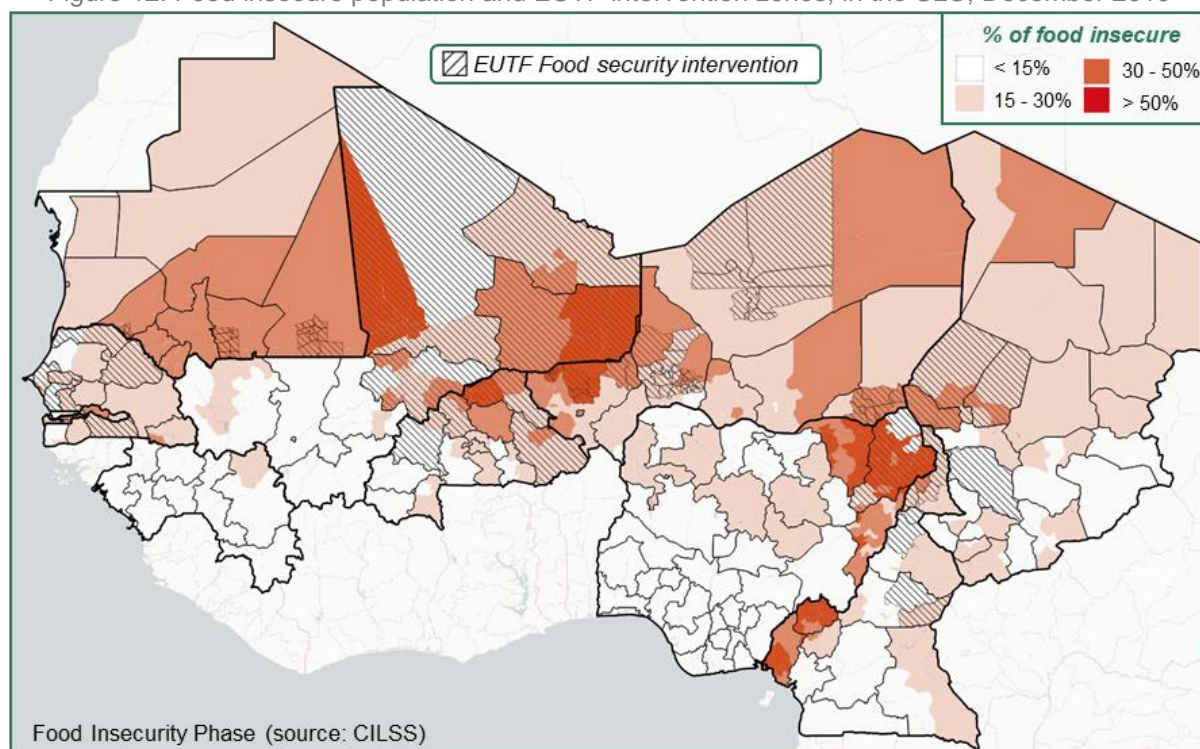
⁴ Description of action of project T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-01-05.

Food security assistance to help affected populations in the Lake Chad Basin and the Liptako-Gourma region

Resilience programmes provided food security-related assistance (indicator 2.4)¹ to 208,533 beneficiaries in the most crisis affected areas in 2019 alone. Two consortia which implemented the LRRD approach, *Résilience Burkina Faso* and RRR (Nigeria) accounted for 21% and 20% of the beneficiaries, respectively. Similarly to 2018, however, the main contributor remained *Pôles Ruraux* (Niger), which accounted for 33% of the beneficiaries. All these programmes partially operated within the Lake Chad Basin or Liptako-Gourma areas, in extremely volatile regions, such as Borno (Nigeria), Tahoua (Niger), and the Sahel region of Burkina Faso.

Continuous attacks, associated with looting, banditry and border closures, affected the functioning of markets and limited access to fields and agricultural inputs in these areas.² To mitigate these issues, EUTF-funded programmes provided different types of food security assistance, which helped the local population cope with the impact of insecurity. In 2019, 31% of the total beneficiaries reported under indicator 2.4 were provided with farming inputs, and 14% benefitted from livestock distribution or vaccination. Most of them were in Nigeria (40%), supported through the RRR programme, operating in Borno, epicentre of the Boko Haram conflict. RRR conducted livestock vaccination campaigns, distributed goats and bulls, and provided seeds and fertilizers to help the local population increase their crop production and diversification.

Figure 12: Food insecure population and EUTF intervention zones, in the SLC, December 2019



In order to fight structural food insecurity, resilience programmes also address the underlying causes of food crises. Climatic conditions can have a huge impact on agricultural crops and livelihoods, especially in the Lake Chad Basin, a region which already suffers from degraded soils and erratic rainfalls.³ Land rehabilitation and trainings on improved agricultural practices can help mitigate these issues. In 2019, land rehabilitation beneficiaries were mostly situated in Niger (89%), a country in which

¹ The data under this indicator is displayed in the annexes, under SO2 – 2.4.

² FAO, 'Sahel region, FAO in emergencies', accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³ World Resources Institute, 'Improving Food Security in the Sahel Is Difficult, but Achievable', February 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

severe floods affected more than 211,000 people in the Agadez, Diffa, Maradi and Zinder regions since August 2019.¹ This resulted in further disruption to livelihoods and loss of livestock for a population already at risk of food insecurity or living in conflict affected areas.² In this context, 68,192 people benefitted from land rehabilitation in Niger in 2019, 99% through the *Pôles Ruraux* programme, which also supported the rehabilitation of 82,209 hectares of land the same year. In 2019, most of the beneficiaries trained on improved agricultural practices were situated in Burkina Faso (53%) and Cameroon (24%). In Burkina Faso, they were supported through *Résilience Burkina Faso* and mostly located in the Sahel region. Trainings aimed at improving the quantity and quality of crop production, field management and monitoring or soil recovery and composting techniques to improve cultivable land.

Supporting agricultural income-generating activities to strengthen livelihood

Socio-economic vulnerability can also heighten food security-related needs. Within the LRRD approach, resilience programmes address chronic food and nutritional insecurity by providing direct food security assistance but also strengthening livelihoods, mainly through support to agricultural income generating activities (IGAs).

Sahelian economies are still largely rural even though urbanisation is steeply accelerating across the continent. Agriculture remains by far the largest source of employment, and in countries like Mali, it contributes to more than 35% of the GDP and 80% of livelihood.³ Many people rely on their daily activities to make a living, even though the boundary between a proper job and survival activities can be blurry. Beyond economics, agriculture has a crucial stabilizing role and is often strongly linked to the resilience of rural populations. Moreover, the demographic push in the whole sub-region and ethnic tensions are adding further pressure on access to land, water, natural resources, cattle or machinery that remain essential to the livelihood of populations. Even though official unemployment figures remain relatively low, underemployment and the insufficient capacity of the job market to absorb the growing population increase the risks of vulnerability and food insecurity.

One commitment from the EUTF is to develop and support IGAs, mostly for fragile communities in order to eradicate the root causes of food insecurity. Adopting the LRRD approach, resilience programmes therefore address basic food needs but also strengthen livelihoods to help households and communities reduce their vulnerability.

Consequently, in 2019, 107,477 people were assisted to develop income generating activities (indicator 1.3)⁴. The largest contributing programmes were KEY in Mali (38,267 people supported in 2019), Refugees' resilience UNHCR at the regional level (10,195), PRCPT in Chad (6,915), *Résilience Burkina Faso* (6,532) and EJOM (6,466) in Mali. The KEY programme helped 34,360 beneficiaries establish small scale farming activities through the provision of start-up kits and other types of material for agriculture, fishing, or livestock. UNHCR's Refugees' resilience programme targeted 4,108 Malian refugees and 2,012 host community members in Mauritania and 3,459 refugees in Niger, as well as 616 IDPs, returnees and local populations in Mali. It adopted a cross-country approach and focused on areas hosting Malian refugees, internally displaced or returnees, mostly in the border regions of Burkina Faso and Niger, and in Northern Mali. Beneficiaries received IGA training, tools and fertilizers for small-scale agriculture and cash grants.

Overall, achieving gender balance has been a point of attention for the EUTF. The will to include women more in economic life and to associate them with IGA support acknowledges their traditional role in Sahelian communities, where women handle family budgets and collective savings or loans that are

¹ OCHA, 'Situation report – Niger', September 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

² FAO, 'Niger Response overview', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ FAO, 'Mali, Country factsheet on food and agricultural policy trends', accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ More information on this in indicator 1.3 annex graphs.

later reinvested in small family or communal projects, thus contributing to strengthening livelihood.¹ Among the IGA support beneficiaries in 2019, 48% were female, 48% were male, and the remaining 4% were of unspecified gender.

Improving access to basic services for displaced communities

Mass displacement and rising insecurity have heavily stressed the already low provision of basic services across the region, especially among the displaced and host communities. They have weakened education systems, disrupted the delivery of routine health care, and created tensions between host and displaced communities in a context of already limited human and natural resources.² Moreover, IDPs on the move often lack access to basic services during their journey and upon arrival, while they also required tailored protection assistance.

EUTF-funded programmes have tried to ensure the provision of basic services in volatile areas and reinforce the cohesion between displaced and host communities. In 2019, 505,819 basic social services were delivered, compared to 457,386 by the end of 2018 (indicator 2.2).³ Most of the services delivered in 2019 (87%) reached forcibly displaced populations and their host communities since they were provided in extremely volatile areas – 62% of all beneficiaries are located in Borno (Nigeria), 14% in Far North (Cameroon), and 13% in the Sahel region of Burkina Faso – which are also characterised by high levels of displacement. Numbers of IDPs reached 1,483,566 in Borno in 2019, while they also increased in the Far North (297,380) and Sahel (212,000) regions.⁴

As in 2018, most services delivered in 2019 were related to health, with 63% in psycho-social assistance and 23% in medical care such as health consultations, support for giving birth or vaccination campaigns. Populations in conflict-affected areas face a number of challenges in accessing appropriate healthcare and they often require tailored protection assistance to overcome the trauma of conflict. The PSS programme in Nigeria accounts for all psycho-social services delivered in 2019. It supported children in north-eastern Nigeria, who were exposed to violence, stress and loss of friends or family members because of the on-going Boko Haram insurgency. *Résilience Septentrion* accounted for 14% of the services supplied in 2019, all of them in medical care, mostly located in the Far North region. The programme supports the delivery of free health care services for the most vulnerable people, and pay for medical consultations, provide medicine, or build capacities of local health infrastructures.⁵

Increasing violence also impacted humanitarian access and existing national healthcare infrastructures. Armed assailants sometimes specifically target schools and health centres, and by the end of 2019, 241 health centres were no longer operating in the SLC.⁶ In 2019, EUTF programmes supported the rehabilitation or construction of 205 health related infrastructures in volatile areas (indicator 2.1 bis)⁷, 37% of them in Gao and Timbuktu (Mali), 30% in the Sahel region of Burkina Faso and 24% in North and Far North regions of Cameroon. This consisted in the rehabilitation of Health and Social Promotion Centres in Burkina Faso, nutrition treatment centres in Cameroon and communal health facilities in Mali.

Strengthening local governance in service provision across the Sahel

According to the LRRD approach, resilience programs also aim to reinforce the capacity of local institutions and communities to help ensure food and nutrition security in the long run. This strategy is

¹ For more information on this, see WFP report: 'Gender, Markets and Women's Empowerment in the Sahel Region: A Comparative Analysis of Mali Niger, and Chad' 2016-2017. Retrieved [here](#).

² UNICEF, 'Crisis in the Central Sahel', January 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³ The data under this indicator is displayed in the annexes, under SO2 – 2.2.

⁴ OCHA, 'Lake Chad Basin Humanitarian Snapshot', November 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ Description of action, T05-EUTF-CM-01 *Résilience Septentrion*.

⁶ OCHA, 'Displacement and humanitarian needs rise in the Sahel', February 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁷ The data under this indicator is displayed in the annexes, under SO2 – 2.8.

particularly relevant for the Lake Chad Basin, where it helps fill the vacuum left by national governments in some rural and remote areas. Indeed, governments across the region have tended to increase their security budgets in reaction to the evolution of the security situation, while limiting investments for social services.¹ Moreover, they have often focused their resources on political centres and dynamic capital cities, neglecting the deserted hinterland that constitutes large parts of the Sahelian territories.²

In 2019, EUTF programmes trained 35,967 staff from local authorities and basic service providers (indicator 2.8),³ more than twice as many people as those that had been trained by the end of 2018. Community and volunteer service providers represented an overwhelming majority (75%) of the total number of staff trained in 2019. They are mostly located in volatile, remote rural areas like the Sahel in Burkina Faso (20%), Far North in Cameroon (18%) and Gao in Mali (11%). State actors cannot necessarily access these areas, as seen in Burkina Faso in 2019, where the retreat of health workers to safer areas forced the closure of 43 health facilities in the Sahel region and 16 in Centre North. Local health actors ensure the continuous delivery of health services in times of crisis, as they have a stronger knowledge of local needs, practices, and territories.⁴

Burkina Faso remained the main country which benefitted from activities contributing to indicator 2.8, accounting for 38% of beneficiaries in 2019. *Protection des jeunes*, a new programme providing trainings this past year, reached 3,716 people, mainly teachers of Franco-Arabic schools. It aims to reduce the risks of radicalisation through education and the improvement of young people's social and economic conditions. In 2019, while most education trainings were offered in Burkina Faso, those related to nutrition and maternal health were mostly delivered in Cameroon (50%). *Résilience Septentrion* trained 8,987 people on maternal and child health and on the Sustainable Nutrition for All (SN4A) approach – 67% of them located in the Far North region. The country suffers from acute malnutrition, which affects 31% of children, especially among displaced populations in the Far North.

Stronger governance through local development plans and strategies is crucial to ensure long term resilience in food security. Support to food security analyses and warning systems helps prepare for risks and future shocks.⁵ In this regard, EUTF programmes supported 243 local disaster risk reduction strategies (indicator 2.5⁶) in 2019, most of them in Burkina Faso (31%) and Cameroon (27%). In addition, the EUTF supported 106 local development plans (indicator 2.1⁷) in 2019, in order to help identify local development issues, plan for adapted means and strategies and ensure long term resilience. As of December 2019, 82 of the total 147 development plans supported by the EUTF had been developed in Chad, mainly through the PRCPT (44) and DIZA (25) programmes. The PRCPT reinforces the capacities of local actors involved in the conception of the plans, provides them with technical and financial support, and sustains the creation of an interregional network between local and regional actors.⁸

EUTF programmes have also supported the development of 770 laws, policies and plans (indicator 4.6⁹) in 2019, including 348 at the local level. Such plans aim at strengthening local governments' responses to resilience issues and ability to deliver basic services. Most of the policies (132) focused on the improvement of WASH practices at the village and commune level and were used in the Far North region of Cameroon (93) and the Sahel region of Burkina Faso (67).

¹ UNICEF, 'Crisis in the Central Sahel', January 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

² ICG, 'Forced out of Towns in the Sahel, Africa's Jihadists Go Rural', January 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

³ The data under this indicator is displayed in the annexes, under SO2 – 2.8.

⁴ United Nations, 'Common UN Approach on Resilience Building in the Sahel', September 2012. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ FAO, 'Sahel region, FAO in emergencies', accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ The data under this indicator is displayed in the annexes, under SO2 – 2.5.

⁷ The data under this indicator is displayed in the annexes, under SO2 – 2.1.

⁸ Description of action of project T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-02-01.

⁹ The data under this indicator is displayed in the annexes, under SO4 – 4.6.

4.3.4. PROVIDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES TO THE MOST VULNERABLE POPULATIONS AS ALTERNATIVES TO IRREGULAR MIGRATION

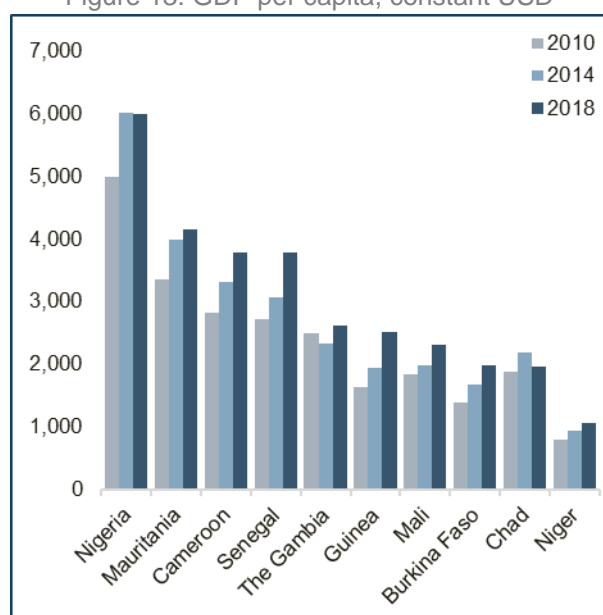
As dynamic as they are, sub-Saharan African economies suffer from a lack of job creation. Between 2000 and 2014, employment expanded by less than 1.8% a year, far below the nearly 3% annual growth of the labour force.² In the coming years, the situation is likely to become even more problematic. Sub-Saharan Africa's workforce will grow considerably: 15 to 20 million young people will join the African workforce every year during the next two decades.³ Scarce employment is both an ongoing issue and a time bomb. Poverty remains high, as illustrated by GDP per capita⁴ in across the region. Unemployed youths also present risks of turning to irregular migration or sliding toward criminal activities.

West-African economies remain largely based on the primary sector, and agriculture in particular. In the sub-region, around 66% of jobs depend on the food economy (mostly livelihood activities and small-scale agriculture).⁵ For a country like Mali, over 80% of the population relies on agricultural activities for their livelihood.⁶ Unfortunately, the traditional paradigm revolving around agriculture has been weakened in recent years by several changes in equilibriums: population growth and ethnic tensions have intensified competition over access to land, water and livestock⁷ and climate change effects are very concrete in Sahel, increasing the frequency of extreme climatic events and reducing the amount and length of rains in some regions.⁸ In the western end of Sahel, in northern Senegal, rainfall has decreased, weakening customary agricultural activities, and will probably continue on this downward slope.⁹ This is particularly dramatic as rural populations are heavily reliant on rain and soil conditions for agricultural activities. Irrigation or drilling systems are often non-existent, further exposing farmers to meteorological events.

Beyond overdependence on agriculture, a second factor that is undermining Sahelian economies is the skill gap between the workforce and the labour market. This is a consequence of the fragility of the educational systems, from primary school to higher education. School enrolment rates remain modest: secondary school enrolment is in general between 30% and 50% in the countries of the region, even below 30% for countries like Niger or Chad.¹⁰

Informality is another characteristic of the West African job market. It has several causes, such as the concentration of Sahelian economies on the primary sector,¹¹ or the lack of funding and administrative regulations for formal enterprise creation. Informality rates are variable, but often surpass 80% of non-

Figure 13: GDP per capita, constant USD¹



¹ World Bank data, accessed April 2019.

² The Mo Ibrahim Foundation, 'Africa's job markets: what are the challenges?', July 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ The World Economic Forum, 'Why the skill gap remains wider in Africa', September 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ In Purchase-power parity. Based on data from the World Bank.

⁵ OECD, 'Agriculture, food and jobs in West Africa', April 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ The World Bank Group, 'Mali, Growth and Diversification', March 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

⁷ France Info Afrique, 'L'accès aux territoires agricoles, un enjeu majeur des conflits au Sahel', April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁸ OECD, 'Climat sahélien : rétrospective et projections', February 2010. Retrieved [here](#).

⁹ Le Monde, 'Au Sénégal, le mil, céréale millénaire et dernier rempart contre la sécheresse', September 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁰ The World Bank Group, World Bank data, accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

¹¹ African Union – OECD, 'Africa's development dynamics. Growth jobs and inequalities', 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

agricultural jobs in Sahelian countries.¹ Although informality itself is not an issue, it does not allow for social protection or tax collection, and entails lower budgetary means which can hinder infrastructure construction or state-funded innovation.

In this context, the EUTF's approach on job creation is both specific and linked to other related topics such as resilience, migration or insecurity. Job creation is seen as a stabilising action in areas affected by ethnic or communal tension, extreme poverty, or forced displacement, and as a mid-term solution to these issues. Three main areas of focus from the EUTF can be underlined: cash for work jobs as a direct form of job creation linked to resilience; improving technical skills – especially for youth – as an indirect form of job creation and way to improve job matching; and finally, support to MSMEs for longer-term, more sustainable job creations and strengthened economic systems.

Direct, short-term job creation through cash for work activities

Three main goals of cash for work (CFW) activities can be underlined: to bring a rapid cash influx to populations in need – for instance, cash for work activities are implemented with farmers during the lean agricultural season, when they have no cash reserves –, to provide people with better infrastructure, and to create short-term, immediate jobs. Local people are given money in exchange for their work on the construction of infrastructure such as roads, schools and education centres, dikes and bridges. CFW jobs are by definition temporary, as people are employed only during the construction period. Yet, CFW activities are meant to entail multiple benefits: infrastructures contribute to improving the living conditions and the resilience of local populations, while the monetisation of the construction alleviates poverty, tackles unemployment and idleness, combats forced urban exodus or migration and lays the foundations for further job creation revolving around the management of the infrastructures.

The rationale underpinning cash for work comes close to that of the HIMO, that seeks to create infrastructure through public investment and labour-intensive works. The HIMO approach is centred at the same time on job creation for a great number of people, on economic opportunities, and on the enhancement of resilience through improved access to basic services.²

In 2019, 4,850 full-time equivalent (FTE)³ jobs were created, mostly through cash for work activities for the construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure – or roughly 1,115,500 man-days. The amount of FTE jobs added in 2019 was comparable to that achieved by the end of 2018 (5,000), demonstrating that cash for work linked to infrastructure and resilience remains a high priority for the EUTF.

In 2019, the biggest contributors to short-term job creation were Pôles Ruraux in Niger, with 1,461 cash for work jobs created, followed by PNDP HIMO in Cameroon (885 cash for work jobs in 2019), ProGEM in Niger (435 short-term jobs created, mostly coming from individual constructions), Kallo Tchidaniwo (393) in Niger, and Résilience Burkina Faso (330). Niger (52%), Cameroun (23%) and Chad (11%) were the countries where the most temporary jobs were created, stressing the connection between CFW or temporary jobs one hand, and support to resilience on the other hand, since the targeted areas were among the poorest of the region, with insufficient access to basic services and little infrastructure. The type of infrastructure that was newly constructed or rehabilitated varied. The Pôles Ruraux programme conducted works dealing with agricultural rehabilitation in the province of Agadez in Q2 and Q4 2019, as well as land management/soil preparation through the year in the provinces of Agadez and Tahoua. ProGEM financed the construction of several health centres, multi-village water supply networks, markets and schools in the regions of Agadez, Tahoua and Zinder, employing temporarily both skilled and locally recruited unskilled workers.

¹ ILO, 'More than 60 per cent of the world's employed population are in the informal economy', April 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

² The HIMO (*Haute intensité de main d'œuvre* or labour-intensive work) approach privileges job creation and involvement of local populations for the completion of infrastructure.

³ The number of jobs created through cash for work is calculated through full-time equivalent, based on the number of days worked per person divided by 230 workdays per year.

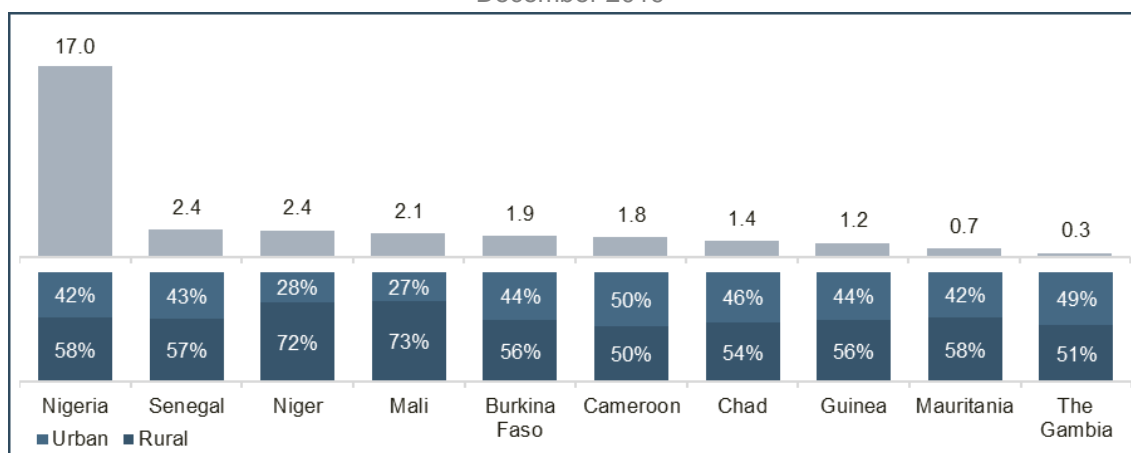
Beneficiaries from CFW activities through the *Kallo Tchidaniwo* programme, in the Diffa region, were trained on site to build houses which do not require wood, thus limiting the construction’s environmental impact.

Overall, the beneficiary types of cash for work were mostly host communities (2,231 jobs created in 2019, or 46% of beneficiaries during the year). Refugees (4%), IDPs (2%), and returnees (1%) also benefitted from CFW in 2019. These figures reflect on the will from the EUTF to help more displacement affected communities through its cash for work job creation programmes.

Filling market labour gaps and skills shortages with TVET

Sahelian workforces are quite dynamic: their populations are very young, of working age or about to enter job markets (the median age remained under 18 for countries such as Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso or Chad).¹ Geographical mobility or bilingualism are common. Yet, an important skills gap remains between the workforce and the labour demand which hinders the Sahelian economies’ potential. As a consequence, businesses of all sizes from sectors as diverse as agriculture, agribusiness or tourism have a hard time recruiting people with adequate skills.² In a survey conducted in 2019, 87% of African business leaders said they were concerned about skills availability.³ On the other side of the spectrum, many African youths find themselves unemployed, idle, or not receiving any education or training, as illustrated by graph below. Youths not in education, employment or training (NEET) are a bit more numerous in rural areas in absolute terms; nevertheless, considering that many African countries’ populations are dominantly rural, it cannot be concluded that rural areas offer less opportunities regarding education, training or formal employment. For instance, a country like Niger has 84% of its population living in rural areas,⁴ and 72% of its youth NEET being rural.⁵

Figure 12: Number of youths not in employment, education or training (NEET), in millions, December 2019⁶



In this context, the EUTF has committed to develop Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) for young people to improve their qualifications and help them find a job. According to ILO, TVET is “a primary instrument used to meet labour market needs that emerge from rapid technological changes, economic growth, and unfolding labour market dynamics”.⁷ TVET provides various kinds of knowledges according to specific needs, from general knowledge and literacy skills to practical know-

¹ World Population review, ‘Countries by median age 2018’. data retrieved [here](#).
² The World Economic Forum, ‘Why the skill gap remains wider in Africa’, September 2019. Retrieved [here](#).
³ PWC, ‘22nd annual global CEO survey’, 2019. Retrieved [here](#).
⁴ The World Bank Group, World Bank data, accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).
⁵ ILO. ILO data, accessed April 2020.
⁶ ILO. ILO data, accessed April 2020.
⁷ ILO, ‘Compilation of assessment studies on Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)’, 2016. Retrieved [here](#).

how, for instance in the case of TVET oriented to agriculture or crafts. The EUTF's vision is to develop TVET in order to reduce the existing skill gaps in the West African labour market in the mid-term, develop people's fundamental knowledge, boost their productivity at work,¹ and offer an alternative path to employment for marginalized youths.

In 2019, 39,708 people received professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development (indicator 1.4).² The main contributors, with different approaches, were *Appui à l'emploi* in Burkina Faso (5,433 persons receiving TVET in 2019), *Développer l'emploi au Sénégal* (DES – 5,220), EJOM in Mali (4,088) and A-FIP in Niger (3,693). For instance, in Senegal, DES promoted the integration of unskilled workers through four types of trainings in the crafts sector: technical and vocational trainings, on the job trainings, apprenticeships and skills development, all taking place within Senegal's *Centres de Formation Professionnelle*.³ The EJOM programme in Mali aimed at providing alternatives to migration for the young populations by training them in horticulture, waste management, food processing and crafts. This work took place in the regions of Bamako, Gao, Kayes and Koulikoro, where the agricultural potential is superior thanks to a higher pluviometry for the southern regions (Bamako, Kayes and Koulikoro), and because of the Niger river in the Gao region. A-FIP aimed at providing populations with TVET in areas where transit migration and structural challenges have disrupted education opportunities. They have focused on training in three main sectors of activity: agriculture, livestock and forestry; industry and services; and skilled manual trades.

Beneficiaries were mostly vulnerable people or potential migrants (28,623 received TVET and/or skills development in 2019), host communities (4,873) and refugees (860). Gender equilibrium was more balanced in 2019 than as of December 2018: 35% of beneficiaries in 2019 were females, 52% were men and 13% unspecified. Before December 2018, the proportion of female beneficiaries was just 26%, versus 56% male beneficiaries and 18% unspecified.

Supporting MSMEs to enhance economic opportunities on the long run

Africa boasts a dynamic scene of small and medium-sized enterprises. MSMEs represent 90% of the entrepreneurial fabric and 60% of jobs across the African continent.⁴ Yet, in spite of their dynamism and innovation capacity, African MSMEs remain fragile. Their main weaknesses are poor access to capital,⁵ difficulty to recruit persons with adequate skills and knowhow, especially for MSMEs in rural areas, and limited management and operational capacities.⁶

In this context, the EUTF has pledged to support MSMEs in various ways, with an objective to develop solid economic opportunities in the long run. Supported MSMEs are expected to protect existing jobs, but also grow and hire more people, initiating a virtuous cycle. Programmes supporting MSMEs can provide various kinds of support to existing or new businesses, including better access to funding, tools, dedicated training, or other complementary actions.

In 2019, 4,165 MSMEs were created or supported through EUTF action, raising the total to 8,603, a 94% increase compared to MSMEs created or supported by December 2018 (4,438) (indicator 1.2).⁷ Refugees' Resilience UNHCR accounts for 26% of all the MSMEs created in 2019, with 1,102 MSMEs created or supported. In Mauritania, the programme distributed kits to refugees to support all kinds of income generating activities inside and outside camps in the province of *Hodh ech Chargui*. In Mali, on the other hand, the programme supported small refugees' businesses with better access to funding. An

¹ The World Bank Group, 'Tackling Africa's Skills Gap to Build More Robust and Diversified Economies', October 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

² More information on this in indicator 1.4 annex graphs.

³ Centres for TVET in English.

⁴ PROPARCO, 'SME finance in West-Africa: what's new?' September 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ PROPARCO, 'SME finance in West-Africa: what's new?' September 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ IFC, 'SME Initiatives' accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁷ More information on this in indicator 1.2 annex graphs.

additional 1,088 MSMEs were supported by *Développer l'emploi au Sénégal* which aims to increase the densification of the MSME fabric in the country through two complementary actions: access to non-financial services through the ADEPME¹-sponsored *Fonds à Frais Partagés*,² and business upgrading through the *Bureau de Mise à Niveau*.³ The PNDP HIMO programme in Cameroon grouped support to 490 MSMEs and small projects with support to the local authorities' development plans. The INTEGRA programme in Guinea sought to promote entrepreneurship among young people, helping them to both launch innovative start-ups and to consolidate their entrepreneurial activities thanks to technical and financial support. 311 MSMEs were supported in 2019 by the programme, 444 in total.

Greater job creation and economic opportunities

In total, since the beginning of EUTF-funded programmes, 37,190 jobs have been created in the SLC window: 9,850 of these jobs (26%) were CFW FTE jobs for short-term construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure, while the rest were longer-term jobs stemming from supported MSMEs hiring people or successfully supported income generating activities, 11,759 jobs categorized as "permanent/long term", and 9,256 dealing with self-employment. Overall, the 6 countries that have benefitted the most from job creations are Cameroon (10,664, or 29% of the total jobs created), Niger (8,367, 22%), Chad (4,359, 12%), Burkina Faso (4,291, 12%), Nigeria (3,673, 10%) and Senegal (3,270, 9%).

Youth is the main age group targeted by the EUTF for employment-related actions. Indeed, African youths are affected by insufficient job creation⁴ as, among other things, the temptation of banditry or radicalisation can lure them into criminal activities. In this context, the EUTF aims to prevent such radicalisation by giving youths an alternative path through jobs, income generating activities and enhanced economic insertion. In 2019, youths accounted for 59% of job creations across the SLC window, the rest being split between unspecified (35%) and non-youth (6%). Naturally, youths are also targeted by programmes with TVET and skills development components: 49% of TVET beneficiaries since the start are youths, 4% non-youth, and the remaining 47% is labelled as unspecified.

Attention to gender balance is another important aspect: EUTF-funded programmes strove to help women integrate better into economic life with job creations, job placements, professional training or support to existing activities through access to funding and material support. Yet, gender balance has not been achieved, among other reasons because of the constraints that women face within traditional communities: less educational opportunities, greater role in managing family issues. Since the start of EUTF programming, women have benefitted from 36% of job creations, against 56% for men and 8% unspecified (figures being respectively 35%, 54% and 11% in 2019). They have also benefitted from 31% of TVET, against 53% for men and 16% unspecified (figures being respectively 35%, 52% and 13% in 2019).

Finally, various types of populations have benefitted from greater economic opportunities. Since the beginning, vulnerable people and host communities have represented the largest share of beneficiaries, with respectively 59% and 23% of job creations. For 2019, these figures amounted to 75% and 18%. Nevertheless, displacement affected communities, also received support in this area. On one hand, communities that have not been affected by forced migration benefit from long-term jobs in order to foster economic development. On the other hand, people affected by forced displacement are helped to integrate into local communities and economic life to contribute to prevent potential tensions. Since the EUTF's launch, refugees, returnees and IDPs benefitted from 10% of job creations in the SLC window. This figure is higher than the relative share of displaced people out of the total population in

¹ APEDME stands for *Agence de Développement et d'Encadrement des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises* (Agency for the Development and Support of Small and Medium Enterprises) in Senegal.

² Cost-sharing funds.

³ Upgrade Office.

⁴ The Mo Ibrahim Foundation, 'Africa's job markets: what are the challenges?', 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

the SLC region. Assuming that there are 5.18 million displaced people across the whole SLC window,¹ and a population of around 400 million inhabitants², the relative share of people having suffered from forced displacement is 1.3% at the regional level.

4.3.5. IMPROVING MIGRATION MANAGEMENT THROUGH ASSISTANCE TO MIGRANTS AND CAPACITY BUILDING OF STAKEHOLDERS

The objective of the EUTF is to address the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement through a comprehensive approach. In this regard, EUTF-funded programmes aim to strengthen resilience, improve security, and foster economic opportunities but also to encourage safe and regular migration through better migration management.

Migration and displacement across the Sahel and Lake Chad region are complex issues whose management faces major challenges. SLC countries grapple with insufficient migration data, weak border management and the recurrent need for humanitarian assistance, as the combined effect of violence, sudden changes in weather patterns, food shortages, and disease outbreaks put pressure on their vulnerable populations.³ An estimated 24.4 million people across the region are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance,⁴ including 9.4 million requiring emergency food assistance,⁵ which is an important driver of forced displacement.⁶ In 2019, the total number of displaced persons throughout the region reached 5.2 million IDPs⁷ and 1.3 million refugees.⁸ Although all displacements involved health and security risks, migration flows towards Niger and Libya, two major transit countries along the Central Mediterranean Route, were particularly fraught with risks, human rights abuses, and disillusion.⁹ Lack of protection services in Libya and other countries along the route and the absence of durable alternative solutions for migrants and refugees taking these routes, are regularly flagged by national and international stakeholders.¹⁰

The EUTF aims to improve migration management in the SLC region, through an integrated approach. It includes, among other things, programmes which provide assistance to migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers to ease their journeys and foster safe and regular migration pathways. EUTF-funded programmes also reinforce local actors' long-term capacities to strengthen service delivery, assistance to migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, and the legislative framework related to protection and AVRR. Additionally, they support awareness raising activities to inform potential migrants on the risks linked to the migration journey, and refugees/asylum-seekers on their rights.

¹ European Commission, 'European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations – Sahel Factsheet', November 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

² The World Bank Group, World Bank data.

³ European Commission, 'European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations – Sahel Factsheet', November 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ The Food Crisis Prevention Network, 'Sahel and West Africa: food and nutrition situation 2019-20', 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ European Commission, 'European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations – Sahel Factsheet', November 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

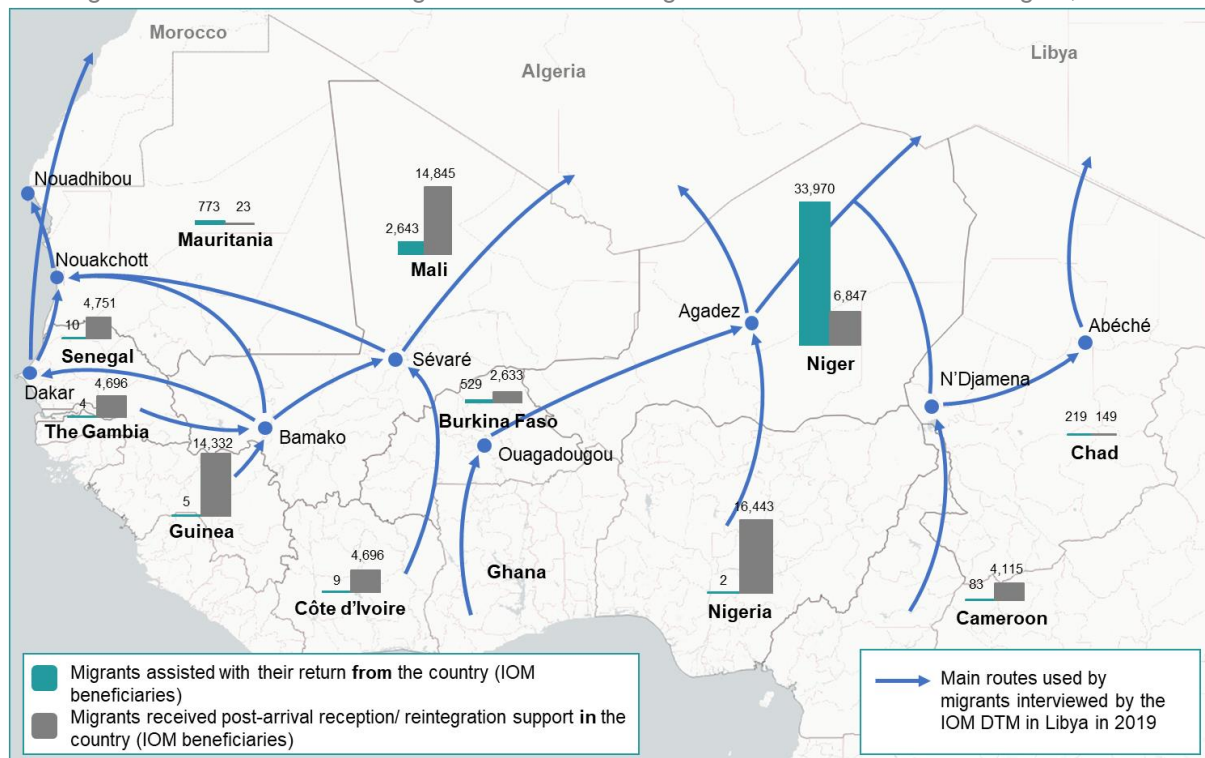
⁷ EU, 'Sahel Echo Factsheet', November 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁸ UNHCR, 'West and Central Africa Update', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁹ Clingendael, 'Caught in the middle: a human rights and peace-building approach to migration governance in the Sahel', January 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁰ Document of action T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-16-01: 'Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route'. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 13: Main northward migration routes and migrant assistance in the SLC region, 2019¹



Providing immediate assistance to migrants on the move

Even though the number of deaths in the Mediterranean has decreased over the past years, from 1,982 in 2015 to 426 in 2019,² migration journeys through the CMR remain fraught with risks such as armed violence from non-state armed groups, human trafficking, forced labour, extortion, abduction, arbitrary detention and even death.³

Moreover, recent restrictive migration policies have pushed migration movements underground, leading migrants and refugees through more inhospitable terrains.⁴ Whereas in 2017, migrants and refugees entered Libya through the western route via Algeria or Niger, in 2019 they increasingly took the eastern route through Niger (along Libya’s southern border), Chad or Sudan.⁵ To a lesser extent, they transited through Algeria (on its south-western border with Mali).⁶ Due to the underground nature of these routes, and because they often cross war-torn territories, migrants and refugees face higher risks.⁷ The perpetrators of violence are diverse: often smugglers and gangs, and more rarely civilians and

¹ This map represents the main migration routes used by migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers as they venture northward, either to other West African countries (e.g. the Bamako – Dakar axis) or to North Africa (e.g. the Mali – Algeria, Niger – Algeria, Niger – Libya and Chad – Libya axes), often en route to Europe. It is important to note that most migration from the Sahel and Lake Chad region occurs within the sub-region, as internal, seasonal, and economic mobility patterns. These are not represented here.

² IOM Missing Migrants Project, ‘Missing Migrants: Tracking Deaths Along Migratory Routes’, April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³ Document of action T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-16-01: ‘Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route’. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ UNHCR, ‘Libya: Mixed Migration Routes and Dynamics in Libya in 2018’, June 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

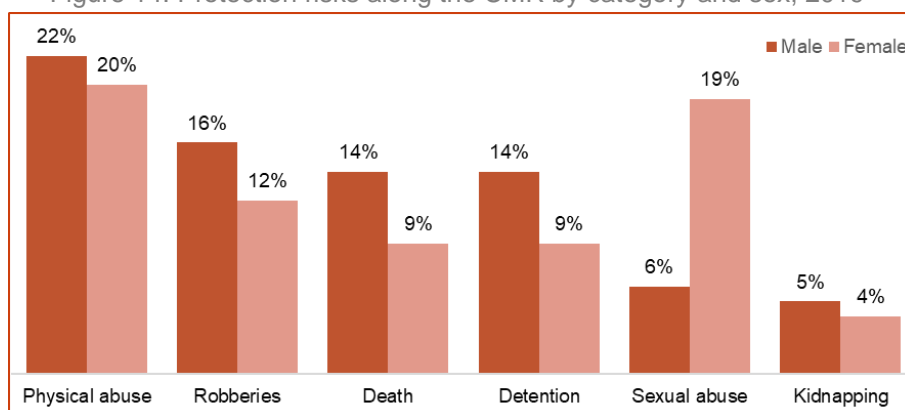
⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Mixed Migration Centre (MMC), ‘MMC North Africa 4Mi Snapshot. Protection risks within and along routes to Libya – a focus on sexual abuse’, June 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

government officials.¹ Finally, another main obstacle for migrants and refugees on the move is the lack of basic services such as access to water, shelter, food or sanitation facilities.²

Figure 14: Protection risks along the CMR by category and sex, 2019³



In this context, the EUTF has been striving to improve the protection of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, IDPs, refugees and asylum-seekers. This encompasses protection measures through direct basic physical and psychological assistance to migrants, victims of human trafficking, asylum seekers and refugees on the move,⁴ as well as evacuations for stranded or detained migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in Niger and Libya.⁵ As of April 2020, €67 million out of the €774 million (9%) dedicated to extended SO3⁶ in the SLC region is allocated to protection activities. The main recipients of such funding are UN agencies (IOM and UNHCR), with a total of €50 million. The Protection CMR programme with its ETM component in Niger receives the largest share of this budget (€30 million, or 45%).

In 2019, 5,041 persons have been protected or assisted in the SLC region, a twofold increase from end of 2018, when 2,296 had been protected or assisted (indicator 3.2).⁷ Similarly to 2018, an overwhelming majority (82%) were reached by the Protection CMR programme through the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM). Launched in December 2017, the ETM was set up as a temporary mechanism to ensure that vulnerable people trapped in detention centres in Libya had access to protection through evacuation to a transit centre in Niger where evacuees are processed for further resettlement to third countries, mainly in Europe and North America, or for return to their first country of asylum.⁸ The security situation in Libya further escalated in 2019 with the country suffering from increasing violence and political turmoil, as the rebel Libyan National Army's assaults intensified, especially in Tripoli and the southern region of Murzuq.⁹ A lack of cooperation from Libyan authorities also limited migrants and refugees' access to protection services.¹⁰ Despite an increasing number of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers with urgent protection needs in detention centres and at disembarkation points in Libya

¹ Xchange, 'Central Mediterranean Survey. Mapping Migration Routes & Incidents', 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

² Mixed Migration Centre (MMC), 'Fraught with risk: Protection concerns of people on the move across West Africa and Libya', May 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

³ Mixed Migration Centre, *MMC North Africa 4Mi Snapshot: Protection risks along within and along routes to Libya – A focus on physical abuse*, January 2020, retrieved [here](#). The data reflects a 4Mi survey conducted between May 2017 and October 2019 of 5,659 refugees and migrants in Libya, 70% of which originate from West Africa.

⁴ EU – IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration, 'Protection', Accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ IOM, 'Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration', Accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ 'Extended SO3' includes all activities initially covered by Strategic Objective 3 (SO3) as well as some activities in SO4 (e.g. border management) but also a percentage of the livelihoods and resilience activities (under SO1 and SO2) and conflict prevention activities (under SO4), when they directly benefit displacement affected communities, including refugees and asylum seekers, IDPs, migrants, returnees and host or transit communities. The sum of these activities is referred to as "extended SO3".

⁷ The data under this indicator is displayed in the annexes, under SO3 – 3.2.

⁸ Document of action T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-16-01: 'Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route'. Retrieved [here](#).

⁹ IOM DTM, 'Libya's Migrant Report: Round 26. June – July 2019', June-July 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁰ Document of action T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-16-01: 'Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route'. Retrieved [here](#).

(it reached 655,144 migrants in 2019), few states carry out interventions in the country.¹ 98% of refugees and asylum seekers assisted by the ETM were evacuated to an ETM facility or a guesthouse in Niamey, where evacuees are processed for onwards resettlement to third countries. During their stay in transit in Niger, either at the ETM centre in Hamdallaye or in temporary guesthouses for most vulnerable refugees, UNHCR provided them protection assistance, including food and health care. The remaining 2% received legal counselling. In addition to the Niger ETM, the EUTF will also support the evacuation and resettlement of asylum seekers and refugees detained in Libya to an ETM centre in Rwanda. Opened in 2019, this new centre is expected to be allocated €10.3M from the EUTF.²

In addition to evacuations, EUTF-funded programmes also supported voluntary returns and humanitarian repatriations for migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers. Voluntary return allows stranded migrants and refugees to escape violence-fraught Libyan detention centres or other extreme volatile areas along the CMR where they could be held indefinitely with no means of repatriation. In 2019, 23,500 migrants or refugees were assisted through voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations, a 41% increase from the total up to December 2018 (indicator 3.4).³

The EU – IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration accounts for most of the migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers (87%) reported under indicator 3.4. Launched in December 2016, this initiative helps migrants and refugees reach their countries of origin in a safe and dignified manner.⁴ In 2019, the programme supported 19,835 voluntary returns in the SLC region, predominantly to Mali (27%), Nigeria (22%) and Guinea (17%). These three countries witnessed the highest numbers of voluntary returns as they are amongst the main departure countries of intra-regional and Europe-bound migratory flows emanating from the region.^{5,6,7} Yet, ever since Libya's coast guards started to intercept migrants' boats and return them to the shores, thousands have remained stranded in Libya. Moreover, since the enforcement of its anti-smuggling law mid-2016, Niger has witnessed a significant number of stranded migrants as well. Malians, Nigerians, and Guineans make up a significant portion of these. In this context, most returns assisted by IOM originated from Libya and Niger, were bound for Mali, Nigeria and Guinea, and motivated either by safety concerns, exhaustion of legal options to stay abroad or financial constraints.⁸ IOM mainly facilitated administrative and logistical arrangements before travel, from arranging all necessary documents and booking the tickets to organising operational assistance upon departure, transit, and arrival. It also provided travel assistance for migrants to go through check-in, passport, and security controls.⁹

Focus box 2: The EU – IOM Joint Initiative in the SLC, April 2020

Launched in 2016, the EU – IOM Joint Initiative is the EUTF's main intervention in the SLC region in support of return and reintegration of migrants. So far, the Joint Initiative has been allocated €195 million in funding¹⁰, spread over 11 programmes and 16 projects, including a €100 million top-up allocated in December 2017.

Through the intervention, a total of 70,496 migrants were assisted in their voluntary return, including 19,835 in 2019 (indicator 3.4). Nearly all of them received pre-departure services, including assistance to acquire identity papers and travel documents, while some received travel support covering the costs and logistics of travel, including food and accommodation. Furthermore, 73,964 returnees benefitted from reintegration assistance through the Joint Initiative, including 22,442

¹ IOM DTM, 'Libya's Migrant Report: Round 26. June – July 2019', June-July 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

² Agence Ecofin, 'Rwanda : 10,3 millions € de l'UE pour appuyer le mécanisme d'évacuation des migrants', November 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ The data under this indicator is displayed in the annexes, under SO3 – 3.4.

⁴ IOM, 'A Framework for Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration', 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ Samuel Hall, 'Cartographie et profil socio-économique des communautés de retour au Mali', Avril 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ Samuel Hall, 'Cartographie et profil socio-économique des communautés de retour en Guinée', Avril 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

⁷ Samuel Hall, 'Mapping and Socio-economic profiling of Communities of Return in Nigeria', September 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ IOM, 'A Framework for Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration', 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁰ This is only considering the amount contracted for SLC activities.

individuals in 2019 (indicator 3.5). All of them received an individual reintegration package consisting of at least one type of support amongst post-arrival assistance, economic support, social support, and psycho-social support. To a lesser extent, the Joint Initiative also provides direct assistance to migrants in transit. In 2019, 318 migrants in transit received direct assistance to meet their basic needs in terms of food, health, and shelter (indicator 3.2). In addition to providing direct assistance to migrants, the Joint Initiative carries out institutional capacity-building of relevant stakeholders to help them develop standard operating procedures in the fields of protection, return and reintegration. The capacity of 267 stakeholders – usually national civilian institutions – was strengthened (indicator 3.6). Within these institutions, 465 individuals were trained (indicator 3.7), mostly on return and reintegration (85%). Finally, the Joint Initiative also carries out awareness raising and information campaigns targeting local communities with a high migration potential. Through the intervention, 639,816 potential migrants were reached by information campaigns on the risks linked to irregular migration, including 370,919 in 2019 (indicator 3.3).

The other main contributor to voluntary repatriation is Refugees' Resilience UNHCR programme which supports the voluntary repatriation of Malian refugees upon their request. In 2019, it assisted 3,665 beneficiaries. Rising violence in host countries such as Burkina Faso increased the number of refugees going back to Mali, which reached 76,048 at the national level in Mali in 2019.¹ The Sahel region of Burkina Faso, which hosts 98% of Malian refugees in the country, is located in the heart of the Liptako-Gourma area and affected by rising insecurity. Attacks sometimes directly harm refugees or camp infrastructures. In the Goudoubo refugee camp near Dori, a security post was attacked twice by unidentified armed individuals in November and December, whilst the Mentao refugee camp has not been accessible to humanitarian actors since June 2019.²

Focus box 3: Border management in the SLC – extended SO3, April 2020

€82 million out of the €774 million (11%) dedicated to extended SO3³ in the SLC region is allocated to border management activities, as of April 2020. The ProGEF programme in Burkina Faso, PARSEC in Mali, PUS BF in Burkina Faso and AJUSEN in Niger are the largest recipients of such funding.

Due to the porosity of their borders, weak state capacity and presence and an historical neglect of remote border regions,⁴ borderlands between Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, also known as the Liptako-Gourma region, are a fertile ground for the entrenchment of illicit activity, organized criminal groups, non-state armed actors and jihadist insurgents.⁵ Since 2012, the conflict in northern Mali, which has lately spilled over to Burkina Faso and Niger, has further undermined state presence in the area and contributed to the spread of transnational threats across the region.⁶

EUTF-funded programmes support improved border management in the Liptako-Gourma region through capacity building of security forces, the construction of security infrastructures, strengthened cross-border cooperation and improved legal framework on border management. In Burkina Faso, the *Gestion Intégrée des Espaces Frontaliers au Burkina Faso* (ProGEF) programme supports the implementation of the National Integrated Border Management Support Programme

¹ For more information, refer to section 5.6.1 on Mali.

² UNHCR, 'Burkina Faso. Country Operation Update', November - December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ 'Extended SO3' includes all activities initially covered by Strategic Objective 3 (SO3) as well as some activities in SO4 (e.g. border management) but also a percentage of the livelihoods and resilience activities (under SO1 and SO2) and conflict prevention activities (under SO4), when they directly benefit displacement affected communities, including refugees and asylum seekers, IDPs, migrants, returnees and host or transit communities. The sum of these activities is referred to as "extended SO3".

⁴ Danish Demining Group, 'Sahel AVR: Mali, Burkina Faso & Niger', Accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ Border Security Report, 'Navigating borderlands in the Sahel Border security governance and mixed migration in Liptako-Gourma', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ Ibid.

(PAGIF). The action aims to contribute to security and stability and create better long-term prospects for the population by improving the institutional and legal framework for border management and cross-border cooperation, providing trainings, and reinforcing social-economic infrastructure. ProGEF has trained 1,870 individuals on border management (indicator 4.2), supported six cross-border cooperation initiatives (indicator 4.5) and reinforced the legal framework on border management through the elaboration of 3 regional action plans in 2019 (indicator 4.6). In Burkina Faso, as well, PUS BF (which is allocated €12 million or 15% of the budget dedicated to border management activities) contributes to strengthening the protection and security of people in the Sahel region bordering Mali and Niger and part of the Northern region. It is a budget support programme, and one of its objectives is to fund the construction of security infrastructures (border police stations, regional judicial police services, group command posts) and security trainings. In Mali, PARSEC (which is allocated €15 million or 18%), has supported capacity building of 18 units of *Forces Armées Maliennes*¹ (indicator 4.2 bis) and trained 333 members of *Forces de Sécurité Intérieure* and *Forces de Protection Civile*² on security (indicator 4.2), all of them in the Mopti region bordering Burkina Faso. In Niger, the AJUSEN programme (which is allocated €8 million or 10%) has supported the establishment of ten border stations (indicator 4.1), four specialised border control units (indicator 4.2 bis) and trained 184 customs staff in the collection of customs intelligence and procedure (indicator 4.2).

Finally, EUTF-funded programmes aimed to strengthen the protection of transiting migrants. In 2019, the main contributor to this effort was the AFIA programme in Mauritania which supports capacity building to protect migrant children from exploitation and trafficking. It assisted 607 migrant children in transit to whom it gave access to *Centres de Protection et d'Insertion Sociale*.³ Often, these children migrated in search of better economic opportunities or to study at Mauritania's *mahadras* (Islamic schools).⁴ Once in these schools, thousands of male children – called *talibe* – are often forced to beg by their religious teachers. Mauritania is the Sahelian country where child exploitation is the most prevalent.⁵

Focus box 4: Counter trafficking in the SLC – extended SO3, April 2020

The study of the extended SO3⁶ estimates that, as of April 2020, €37 million out of the €774 million (5%) dedicated to extended SO3 in the SLC is allocated to counter-trafficking activities. Niger receives the largest share of that budget (25%, or €9 million). Per its location at the crossroads of migration routes, as well as its proximity to Libya, Niger is a high point for trafficking in the region. For twenty years, trade in drugs, gold and people has generated revenue for the populations of the regions, while authorities were less focused on stopping trafficking than on preventing quarrels between groups which could escalate into communal fighting. In the north, localized and relatively unorganized illicit activities have suffered from the 2015 law which banned the smuggling of migrants, and trafficking networks linked to extremism have now absorbed part of the newly idle smugglers.⁷ The EUTF has funded several projects supporting the response to trafficking networks in Niger, including the Joint Investigation Team (JIT) programme which has identified 50

¹ Malian Armed Forces.

² Civil Protection Forces.

³ Centres for Protection and Social Insertion.

⁴ IOM, 'Protecting Unaccompanied and Separated Children in Mauritania', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ The Guardian, 'The unspeakable truth about slavery in Mauritania', June 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ 'Extended SO3' includes all activities initially covered by Strategic Objective 3 (SO3) as well as some activities in SO4 (e.g. border management) but also a percentage of the livelihoods and resilience activities (under SO1 and SO2) and conflict prevention activities (under SO4), when they directly benefit displacement affected communities, including refugees and asylum seekers, IDPs, migrants, returnees and host or transit communities. The sum of these activities is referred to as "extended SO3".

⁷ International Crisis Group (ICG), 'Managing trafficking in northern Niger', January 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

international and 34 national criminal networks so far, and arrested 341 people in crimes related to trafficking. The AJUSEN programme has supported the capacity building of the *Agence nationale de lutte contre la traite des personnes* (ANLTP)¹ while the PAIERA programme has provided livelihood opportunities to 687 former actors of the migration-related business (indicator 1.3).

The regional programme *Appui à la lutte contre la traite des personnes dans les pays du Golfe de Guinée* (TEH), currently in its inception, accounts for €17M (or 46%) of the total counter-trafficking extended SO3 share and will focus on capacity building in six countries of the Gulf of Guinea.

Supporting the reintegration of returnees through economic, social, and psychosocial support

Supporting migrants upon their return and during their reintegration processes and in the long run is a priority concern for countries in the SLC window. At the community level, returns can put further strain on service delivery in communities of departure, where they are already confronted with challenges in providing basic social services and sustainable livelihood opportunities to local populations. At the individual level, returnees can be discriminated against and often suffer severe traumas from their perilous journey.²

In this context, EUTF-funded programmes support sustainable reintegration. As of April 2020, €178 million out of the €774 million (23%) dedicated to extended SO3³ in the SLC region is allocated to AVRR activities. Reintegration was defined by IOM in 2017 as the moment “when returnees have reached levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their communities, and psychosocial well-being that allow them to cope with re-migration drivers.”⁴ To accomplish this objective, EUTF programmes have been adopting an integrated approach that can directly target returning migrants in three forms: individual, collective and community-based assistance.⁵ All forms of reintegration primarily aim to provide economic opportunities to returnees, however they diverge in format: while individual and collective reintegration cover all steps towards reaching economic self-sufficiency, from counselling sessions to vocational trainings and business skills development on an individual or collective basis, community-based reintegration aims to strengthen social cohesion by involving host communities in returnees’ local reintegration projects (e.g. cooperatives for crops planting).

In 2019, 26,156 returnees benefitted from reintegration assistance (indicator 3.5)⁶, a 47% increase from the total reached up to December 2018 (55,197). Most (86%) were supported by the EU – IOM Joint Initiative. This figure includes all returnees benefitting from at least one type of assistance amongst post-arrival assistance, economic support, social support, or psychosocial support. In line with voluntary returns reported under indicator 3.4, most of the beneficiaries of reintegration assistance in 2019 were in Mali (32%), Nigeria (17%) and Guinea (16%). In these three countries, recent IOM data indicates that the total number of beneficiaries far exceeds the initial programme targets.⁷ This surge in returnees in need of reintegration assistance is explained by the worsening security situation in Libya, the clampdown on emigration flows from Niger and mass expulsions from Algeria.⁸ Other programmes also contributed to reintegration efforts in the SLC, such as Refugees’ Resilience in Mali and the Diza

¹ National Agency for the fight against human trafficking.

² EU – IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration, ‘Biannual Reintegration Report’, March 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ ‘Extended SO3’ includes all activities initially covered by Strategic Objective 3 (SO3) as well as some activities in SO4 (e.g. border management) but also a percentage of the livelihoods and resilience activities (under SO1 and SO2) and conflict prevention activities (under SO4), when they directly benefit displacement affected communities, including refugees and asylum seekers, IDPs, migrants, returnees and host or transit communities. The sum of these activities is referred to as “extended SO3”.

⁴ Samuel Hall for IOM, ‘Setting Standards for an Integrated Approach to Reintegration’, 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ EU – IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration, ‘Biannual Reintegration Report’, March 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ The data under this indicator is displayed in the annexes, under SO3 – 3.5.

⁷ Altai Consulting for the European Union, ‘Nigeria Report #1. European Union Trust Fund for Africa Third-Party Monitoring and Learning Mechanism (TPML)’, November 2019.

⁸ Altai Consulting for the European Union, ‘Rapport Guinée n°1. Mécanisme de suivi & apprentissage tierce partie du fonds fiduciaire d’urgence pour l’Afrique’, November 2019.

programme in Chad, together accounting for 11% of beneficiaries reported under 3.5 in 2019. In both countries, they supported the safe and sustainable reintegration of refugees.

Focus box 5: Support to displacement affected communities – extended SO3, April 2020

€245M of the €774M budget allocated to extended SO3¹ funds activities categorized as “support to displacement affected communities”. These are activities related to employment (SO1), resilience (SO2) and governance and peace building (SO4) that benefit displacement affected communities². Out of these, €215M are tied to employment and resilience (SO1 and SO2). Most funding is allocated to activities in Niger and Nigeria (respectively €64M and €60M, from both national and regional programmes).

However, regional programmes represent the largest amount of funds under this category (€48M). €20M are attributed to the Refugees’ Resilience programme implemented by the UNHCR in Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Burkina Faso. The programme aims to support Malian refugees and returnees in all four countries, either through support to reintegration in Mali or through support to refugees and host communities in Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso, which, combined, host 140,103 Malian refugees.³ This support was provided through 144,940 basic services (indicator 2.2) delivered to refugees and host communities, and 19,236 refugees benefitting from support to develop IGAs (indicator 1.3) since the beginning of the programme. Through all EUTF programmes, refugees benefitted from 1,229 jobs created as of December 2019 (indicator 1.1). In all of the SLC window, refugees account for 9% of beneficiaries supported to develop IGAs as of December 2019 (16,499 people assisted).

Out of the €215M allocated to SO1 and SO2 activities for displacement affected communities, €94M are aiming at supporting IDPs and their host communities. Nigeria, which hosts more than 2.7M IDPs, accounts for the majority of this amount, notably through the RRR programme (€20M). Implemented in Borno state, it aims to build the resilience of conflict affected people in the area in terms of food and nutrition security, based on a conflict-sensitive approach and in an environment-friendly way.

Finally, the study of the ‘extended SO3’ estimated that €29M, 12% of the ‘support to displacement affected communities’ categories in the SLC was allocated to conflict prevention activities reaching displacement affected communities. Regional programmes received the largest share of this budget, with €11M, mostly through the RESILAC programme. RESILAC has reached 1,720 people through peace building activities (indicator 4.3) in Lac (Chad), Diffa (Niger) and the Far-North (Cameroon), regions that host a majority of displacement affected communities.

Nigeria accounts for an additional €9M aiming at supporting displacement affected communities, through the programme MCN. As of December 2019, 24,498 people had participated in conflict prevention and peace building activities in Yobe, Adamawa and Borno states (indicator 4.3), where most of the 2.7M IDPs are located.⁴ In addition, 6,673 staff from state and non-state institutions had received training and support on conflict prevention, reconciliation and protection in these states (indicator 4.2), where displacement has increased tensions between communities.

¹ ‘Extended SO3’ includes all activities initially covered by Strategic Objective 3 (SO3) as well as some activities in SO4 (e.g. border management) but also a percentage of the livelihoods and resilience activities (under SO1 and SO2) and conflict prevention activities (under SO4), when they directly benefit displacement affected communities, including refugees and asylum seekers, IDPs, migrants, returnees and host or transit communities. The sum of these activities is referred to as “extended SO3”.

² Displacement affected communities include refugees, IDPs, migrants in transit, host communities and populations living along the migration routes (transit communities).

³ UNHCR. Mali: situation of refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees. December 2019. Retrieved [here](#)

⁴ IDMC, Global internal displacement data and analysis, accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

Improved migration governance through national capacity building, effective referral mechanisms, and adapted laws and policies

The durability of return and reintegration past the end of the EUTF support is, for the fund, an objective of primary importance. As such, programmes support improved migration governance through the capacity building of main migration stakeholders, more effective referral mechanisms and more adapted laws and policies. Ensuring sound migration governance has proven particularly challenging in the SLC region where many countries are fragile states facing increasing flows of IDPs, migrants and refugees, all populations that have varying needs and fall under different protection frameworks.¹ Frontline actors – including governments, law enforcement, justice officials and NGOs – lack common legal and policy frameworks to address migration management in a holistic manner, including laws that address smuggling and trafficking and provide guidance for protection.²

In this context, EUTF-funded programmes aim to strengthen migration governance to ensure effective protection, return and reintegration and border management services. Programmes implement a wide range of interventions from strengthening national migration policies and regulatory frameworks to reinforcing institutional managing capacity.

In 2019 alone, 1,878 individuals were trained on migration management (indicator 3.7),³ compared to 717 in 2018, including 41% who were trained through the AFIA programme in Mauritania. Mauritania has a long-standing history of illicit movements along its porous border with Mali, from the trafficking of drugs and arms to the smuggling of migrants. Despite the adoption of an anti-trafficking law in 2003, the Mauritanian government has limited capacity to address this multi-faceted phenomenon.⁴ The AFIA programme aims to build the capacity of national institutions and non-state actors to better manage migration and protect migrant children from exploitation and trafficking. In 2019, AFIA trained 773 officials, from policemen and ministry⁵ officials to justice officials and local CSOs staff on the protection of children in mobility – with an emphasis on human rights based approaches – and on developing adequate tools for the geographical and social mapping of trafficking and smuggling routes.

The second major contributor (17%) to indicator 3.7 in 2019 was the ProGEM programme in Niger. Since the closure of the Mauritania route allowing to reach Europe by sea in 2011 – and despite the maritime route through Senegal being still active⁶ – and the eruption of the Malian conflict in 2012, 80% of migratory flows in West and Central Africa pass through Niger.⁷ This supplements important migratory movements within West Africa, for instance from Niger to Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire, and from rural areas to cities. The overall objective of ProGEM is therefore to help municipalities develop a rapid and appropriate response capacity to deal with the increasing influx of migrants and its consequences. In particular, the programme helps municipalities increase access for migrants and host communities to public services, such as health, water, and education, to create economic opportunities and to reinforce social cohesion and stability.

¹ Mixed Migration Center (MMC), 'Fraught with risk: Protection concerns of people on the move across West Africa and Libya', May 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

² IOM, 'Mixed Migration and Protection in West Africa', Accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³ The data under this indicator is displayed in the annexes, under SO3 – 3.7.

⁴ IOM, 'Understanding and combating the trafficking of persons in Mauritania', Accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ Ministry of Religious Affairs and Ministry of Social Affairs (MASEF).

⁶ IOM, 'Résumé de recherche – Afrique de l'ouest et du centre – Nouvelles dynamiques migratoires au Sénégal : Situation sur la reprise de la route ouest-africaine', October 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁷ IOM, 'Setting Up a Roadmap for Mixed Migration in West and North Africa. High-Level Expert Meeting', 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

The MLS estimates that €43 million out of the €774 million (6%) dedicated to extended SO3¹ in the SLC window are allocated to migration governance, as of April 2020. Amongst active programmes, the largest share of this budget is allocated to the ProGEM programme in Niger. In recent years, external pressures and increasing numbers of migrants present in Niger have contributed to increase the salience of migration governance for Nigerien policy makers, both at national and local levels.² At the national level, migration governance focuses mainly on irregular migration and led, among others, to the implementation of the 2015-36 law prohibiting smuggling.³ A major caveat is the poor implementation of these policies and the lack of a comprehensive framework for legal migration.⁴ At the local level, migration governance focuses on issues such as adequate access to basic social services for migrants, refugees and host communities, inclusive development, economic opportunities, social cohesion and stability. EUTF-funded ProGEM programme, implemented by GIZ in Niger, aims to assist municipalities and regional authorities in the delivery of their mandate. As such, ProGEM trains municipal and ministerial staff, elected officials, and civil society members on the interlinkages between migration and development, gender, and local economic development, as well as non-violent conflict management and inclusive management of public infrastructure. As of December 2019, they strengthened the capacities of 22 municipalities and regions on legal migration (indicator 3.6) and trained 779 individuals from local governments on the management of legal migration (indicator 3.7).

When including programmes in their inception phase, the Migration Governance & Diaspora programme in Senegal is the largest in budget, with €9 million or 21% of the total budget dedicated to migration governance. This programme aims to strengthen the Senegalese national migration policy as well as the migration strategy of the *Direction Générale d'Appui aux Sénégalais de l'Extérieur*⁵ (DGASE), reinforce the capacities of the DGASE and *Bureaux d'Accueil, d'Orientation et de Suivi*⁶ and promote legal migration.

Additionally, €13 million out of the €43 million (30%) dedicated to migration governance in the SLC region is allocated to the collection and analysis of migration-related data. Gathering and analysing consistent, timely and accurate migration-related data is a pressing issue in Africa, where it is estimated that 19% of countries do not have a data source on total migrant stock that is more recent than 2005.⁷ In the SLC region, which harbours an estimated 8.6 million migrants⁸, 5.2 million IDPs⁹ and 1.3 million refugees¹⁰, the need for migration-related data is especially prevalent, as most countries lack the capacity and the data to properly identify, refer and assist vulnerable migrants along dangerous routes.^{11,12} EUTF-funded programmes in the SLC region support the production of migration-related data. Through the actions implemented by the EU – IOM Joint Initiative, Migration Mali and ProGEM, nine monitoring tools were developed (indicator 5.2), including six referral mechanisms, monitoring reports and country dashboards in Senegal.

¹ 'Extended SO3' includes all activities initially covered by Strategic Objective 3 (SO3) as well as some activities in SO4 (e.g. border management) but also a percentage of the livelihoods and resilience activities (under SO1 and SO2) and conflict prevention activities (under SO4), when they directly benefit displacement affected communities, including refugees and asylum seekers, IDPs, migrants, returnees and host or transit communities. The sum of these activities is referred to as "extended SO3".

² Mercator Dialogue on Asylum and Migration (MEDAM), 'The Political Economy of Migration Governance in Niger', April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ General Directorate for Support to Senegalese Abroad.

⁶ Advice Centre.

⁷ Migration Data Portal, 'Improving data on migration in Africa: Expert voices', May 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁸ UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 'International Migration 2019', 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁹ EU, 'Sahel Echo Factsheet', November 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁰ UNHCR, 'West and Central Africa Update', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

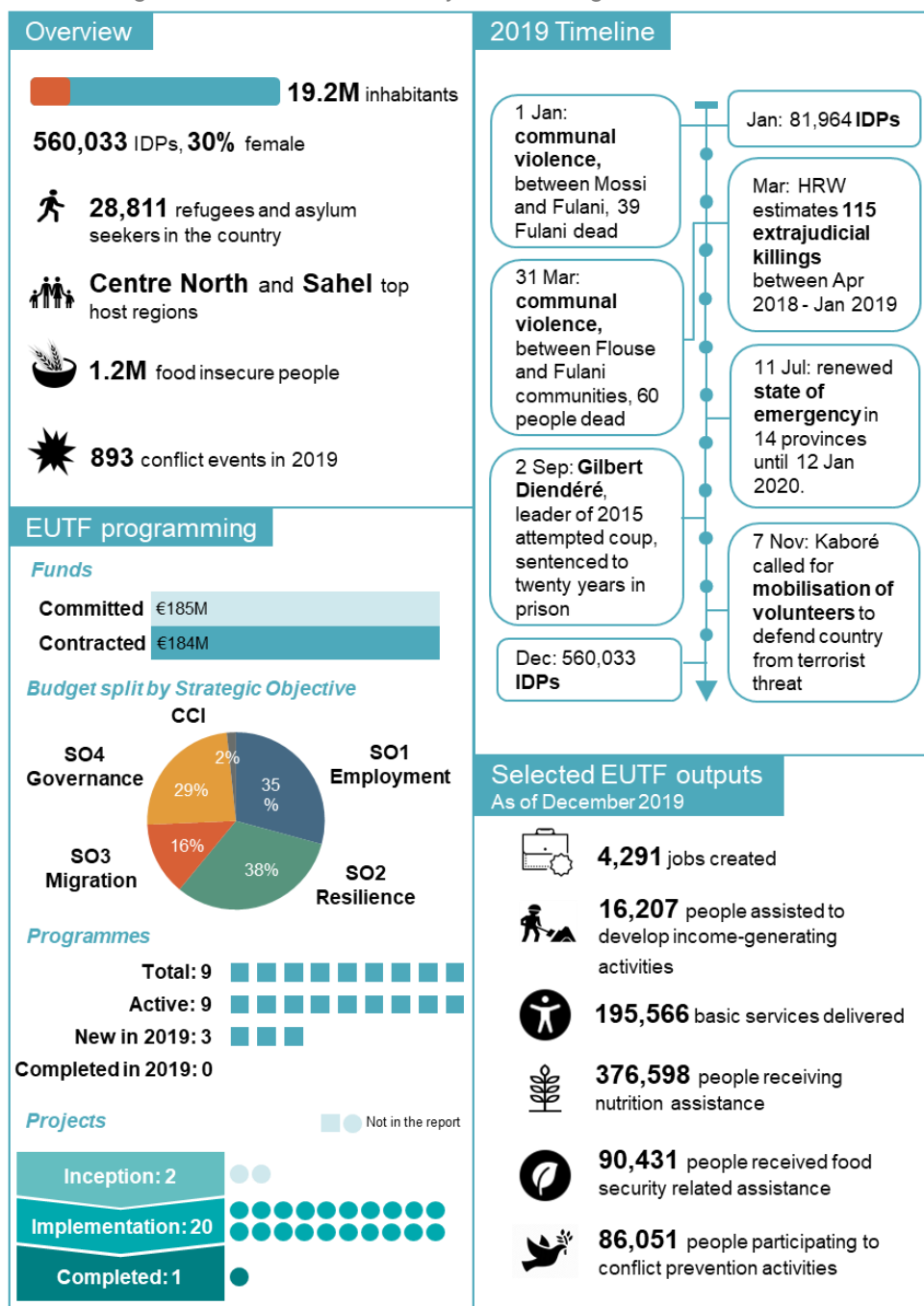
¹¹ Danziger, R, 'Les défis de la migration en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre', Afrique Renouveau. March 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

¹² IOM, 'Mixed Migration and Protection in West Africa', Accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

5. ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY

5.1. BURKINA FASO

Figure 14: Burkina Faso – Key facts and figures dashboard^{1,2}



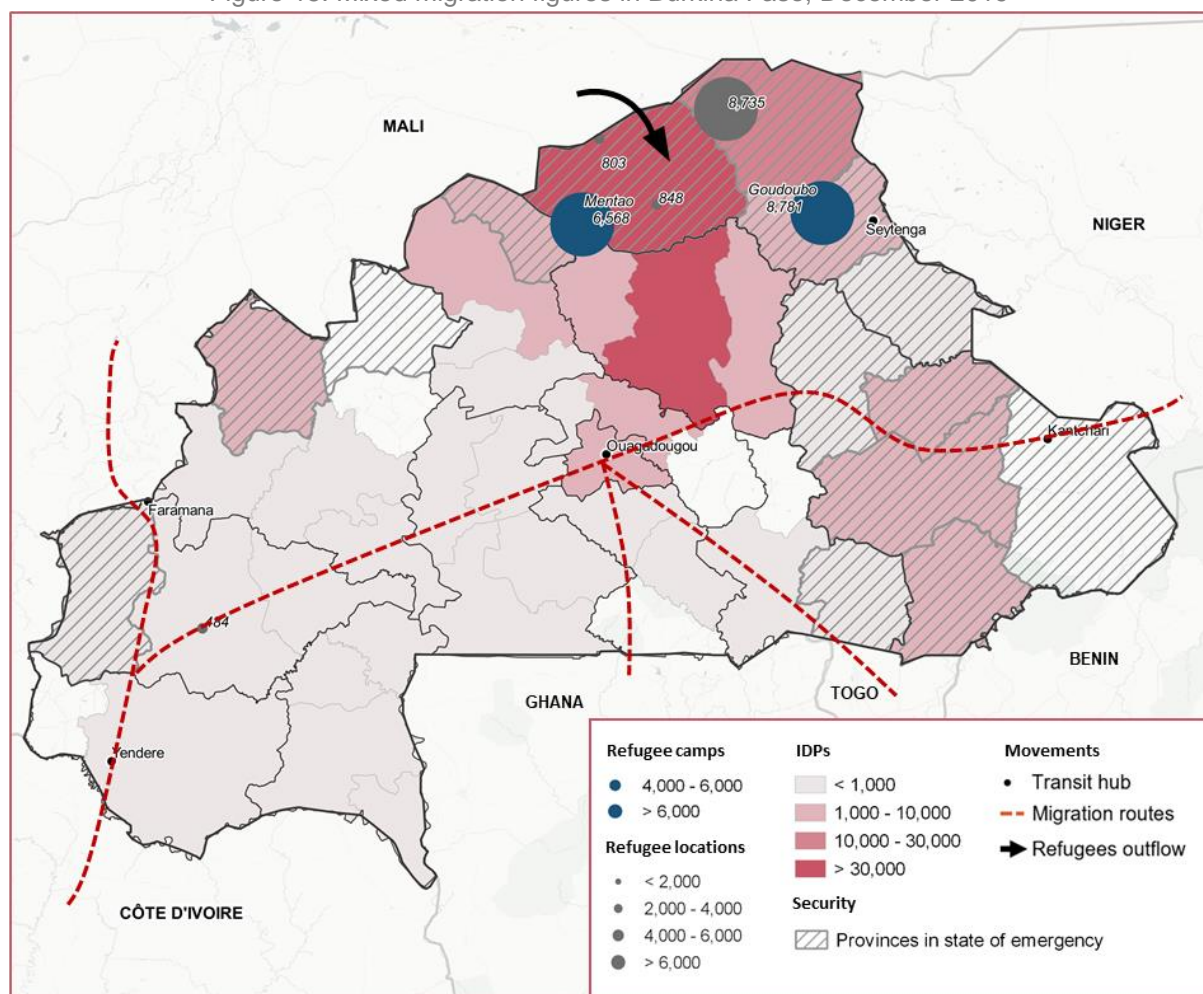
¹ The outputs of regional programmes are included in the aggregated numbers of the countries in which they are implemented. EUTF programming charts only show national projects.

² Crisis Watch, accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#). ACLED, Data Export Tool, accessed 20 April 2020. Retrieved [here](#). FAO, 'Burkina Faso in emergencies', accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#). UNHCR data portal, accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

5.1.1. BURKINA FASO AND THE EUTF IN 2019

The security situation in Burkina Faso deteriorated significantly during 2019, with 893 conflict events, compared to 395 in 2018,¹ especially in the northern and eastern parts of the country.² Intercommunal violence and the expansion of terrorist activities severely impacted food security and the provision of basic services. Rising violence and mass internal displacement, the latter being relatively new in the country, also put pressure on social and health services, and limited humanitarian access and assistance in most affected areas.

Figure 15: Mixed migration figures in Burkina Faso, December 2019

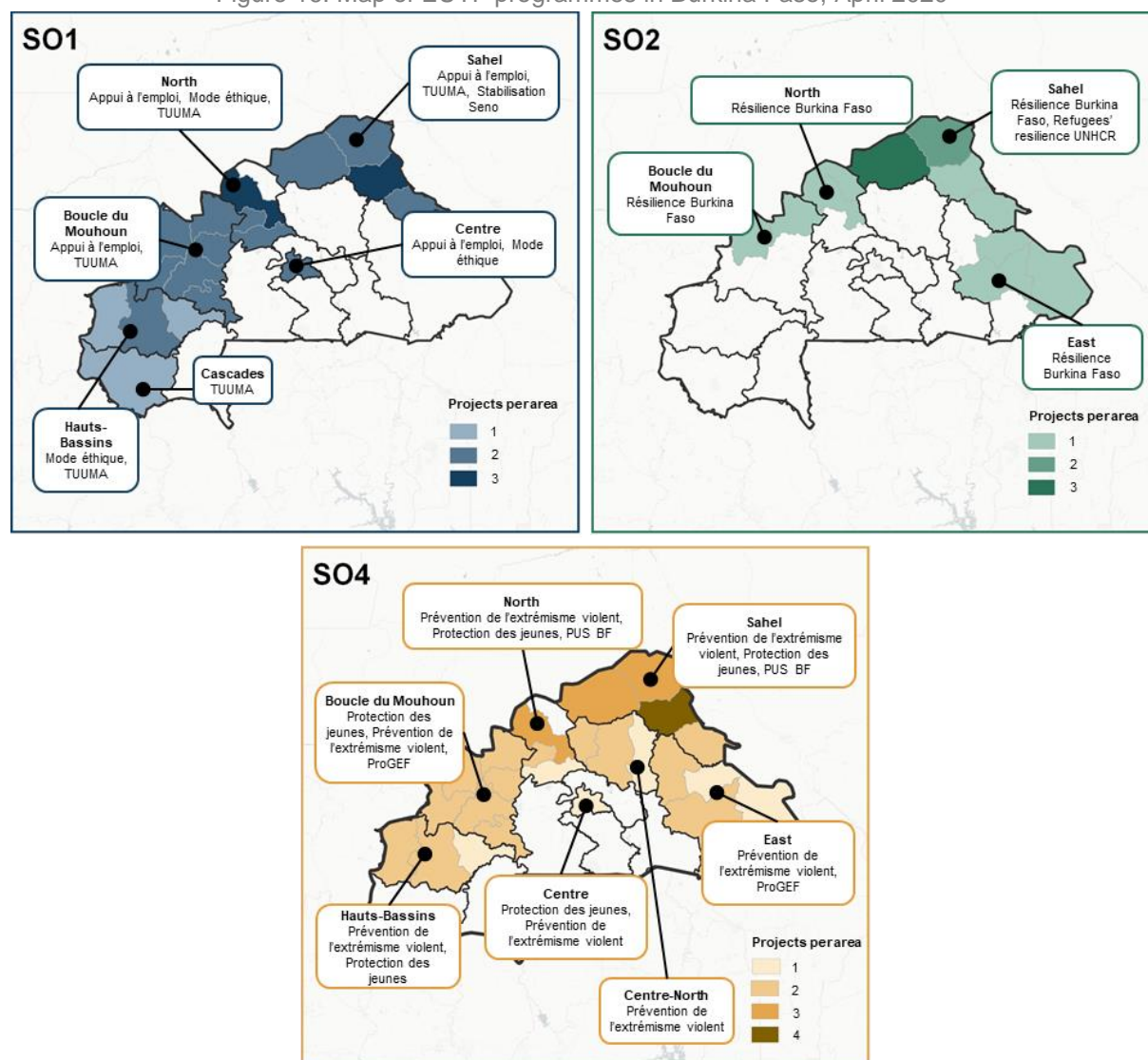


EUTF-funded programmes aim to improve the security situation through better regional cooperation in border areas, and social cohesion at the local level. They also strengthen the resilience of conflict affected communities and intend to provide them with better job and income opportunities.

¹ ACLED, Data Export Tool, accessed 20 April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

² UN, Amid Increased Terrorist Activity in Sahel Region, Speakers Tell Security Council Greater Commitment Needed for Joint Force, November 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 16: Map of EUTF programmes in Burkina Faso, April 2020



Stabilizing Burkina Faso by reinforcing security forces in border areas and social cohesion in rural communities

Though fuelled by regional instability in neighbouring Mali and Niger, violence in the country is also due to intercommunal tensions in rural areas. They created a breeding ground for terrorist activities in the Soum province in 2016, which then expanded to the East and Centre-North regions, and more recently to the North and Boucle du Mouhoun regions.¹

EUTF-funded programmes aim to strengthen cooperation with neighbouring countries and reinforce the presence of security forces in border areas in order to improve the security situation in the country and limit the expansion of terrorism. They also engage community leaders and local populations to prevent radicalisation and foster social cohesion in rural communities.

Insecurity in Burkina Faso is partly due to the Malian conflict. From 2012 to 2015, the latter increased the availability of weapons² and undermined the region's stability, creating safe havens for terrorists in

¹ International Crisis Group (ICG), 'Burkina Faso: Stopping the Spiral of Violence website', February 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

² ICG, 'The Social Roots of Jihadist Violence in Burkina Faso's North', October 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

border regions of Burkina Faso, in the Liptako-Gourma area.¹ JNIM is based in northern Mali, but also operates in Burkina Faso and Niger,² while ISGS³ carries out attacks in west Niger, as well as in northern Mali and eastern Burkina Faso.⁴

The EUTF aims to strengthen security cooperation and presence in border areas to limit the expansion of terrorist activities. Regional programmes such as PAGES or GAR-Si both intervene in the G5 countries,⁵ while national programmes like ProGEF operate in Burkina Faso only. ProGEF trained 1,122 staff in security and border management, and accounts for nearly half of the total beneficiaries for indicator 4.2 in 2019. Implemented in the border regions of Sahel, Boucle du Mouhoun and East, trainings targeted national security forces from Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, and aimed to reinforce their technical capacities as well as their interoperability with security actors from Mali and Niger. Since the beginning of activities, the programme also supported six cross border initiatives (indicator 4.5) that share information on security, social cohesion, social infrastructure and trade in border areas in the three different countries.

Though insecurity in Burkina Faso is linked to regional issues, it also has strong local dynamics. Rural areas suffer from a multi-faceted crisis, with climate change and mass displacement increasing pressure on land and resources, and tensions rising between herders and farmers, as well as host and displaced communities. Rural populations in border areas also suffer from an unequal access to basic services and economic opportunities compared to those living in more southern regions. Terrorists mobilize these social grievances, blame the state for neglecting the locals, and encourage attacks against state and local institutions.⁶ In some areas, jihadist activities lead to further intercommunal tensions, pitting the Fulani against other communities who accuse them of harbouring and joining the militants.⁷

EUTF-funded programmes engage local populations in conflict prevention activities in order to ease tensions in rural areas and prevent radicalisation. In 2019, 82,768 beneficiaries participated in these activities (indicator 4.3), a steep increase compared to 3,283 in 2018. Four new programmes contributed to this indicator in 2019 (*La voix des jeunes II, Prévention de l'extrémisme violent – PEV, Protection des jeunes* and *Stabilisation Séno*). PEV accounted for the vast majority of the 2019 beneficiaries (88%), mainly through the PEV EDUCO project, which reached 68,848 people through theatres and community fora that fostered tolerance and social cohesion.

EUTF programmes also involve religious and community leaders to help stabilise conflict affected areas. In 2019, PEV trained 1,146 people on countering violent extremism and conflict prevention (indicator 4.2). They supported leaders of youth and women's associations in promoting peace and conflict resolution. They also trained influential local actors (leaders of youth and women's associations, religious and community leaders, local media) on topic such as interreligious and community dialogues and their impact on social cohesion.

2019 also saw the growing importance of self-defence groups in conflict-affected areas of the country. Created in 2014, they became particularly active this past year, especially in the Centre-North and Sahel regions, filling the security vacuum left by the state in rural areas. Such measures, however, could further destabilise the country, as armed civilians are difficult to supervise and this type of groups often lead to human rights abuses and aggravate local divisions.⁸ In this regard, 2019 was also marked by an increase in the number of civilians killed by government forces, reaching 431 in 2019, compared to 119 in 2018.⁹

¹ Foreign Policy, 'Terrorism Threatens a Former Oasis of Stability in West Africa', February 2019 [here](#).

² More information in Table 5: Main jihadist groups operating in the SLC region.

³ More information in Table 5: Main jihadist groups operating in the SLC region.

⁴ ACAPS, 'Burkina Faso, Escalation of armed of armed violence', November 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ G5 countries: Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Chad and Mauritania.

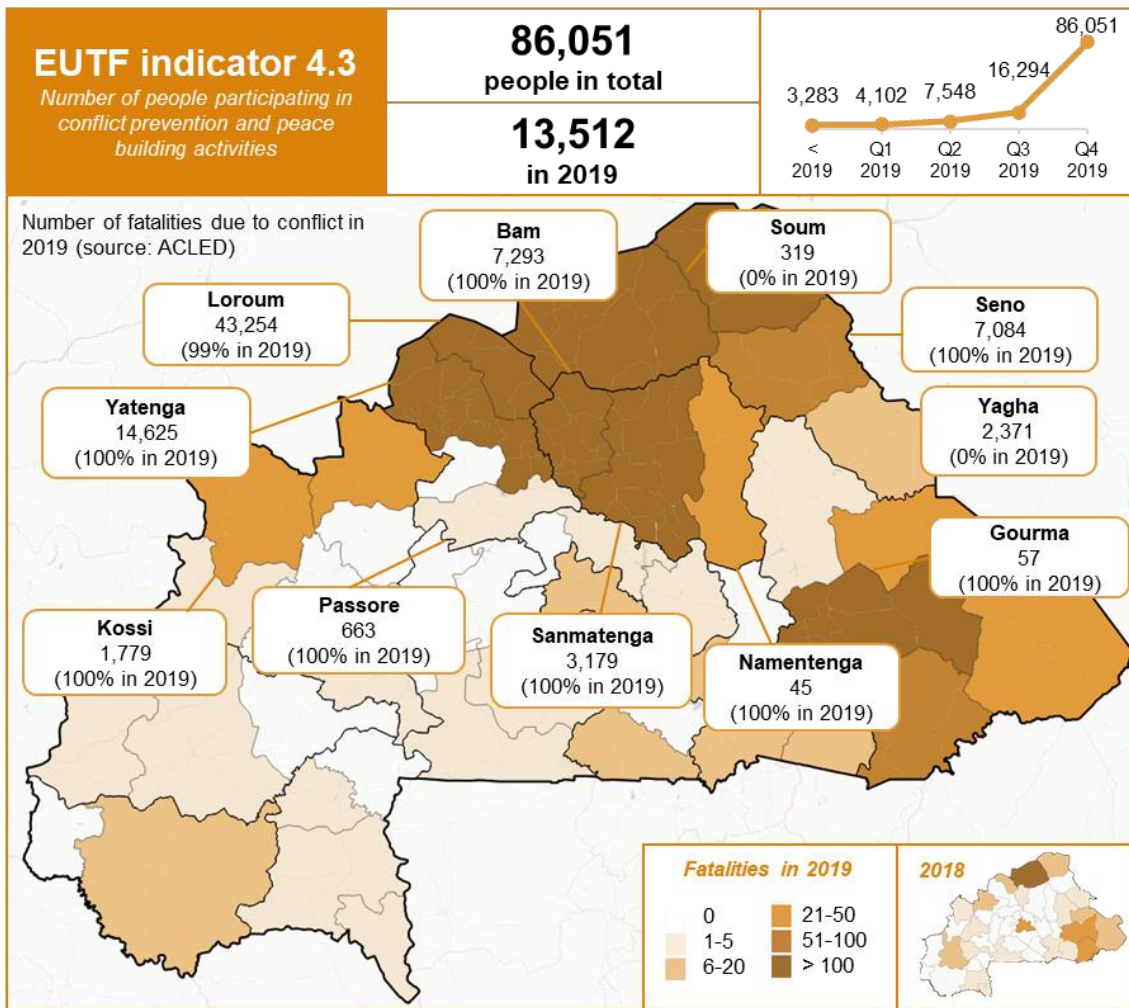
⁶ Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS), 'Burkina Faso conflict insight', March 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁷ New Humanitarian, 'How jihadists are fueling inter-communal conflict in Burkina Faso', February 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁸ International Crisis Group (ICG), 'Burkina Faso: Stopping the Spiral of Violence', February 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁹ ACLED, 'Armed Conflict Location & Event Data project,' accessed in April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 17: Fatalities due to conflict and EUTF Indicator 4.3, in Burkina Faso, December 2019¹



Reinforcing the resilience of local communities facing food insecurity in volatile regions in north eastern Burkina Faso

Since 2018, Burkina Faso has been facing an unprecedented humanitarian crisis, mainly affecting the Centre-North, East, North, and Sahel regions.² Fuelled by insecurity and extreme climatic conditions in the northern part of the country, food insecurity affected 1.2 million people in 2019. Increasing violence led to the disruption of livelihoods, while mass internal displacements of people increased pressure on already limited resources.

EUTF programmes aim to strengthen the resilience and coping capacities of the most vulnerable populations facing food and nutrition crisis. DG ECHO's experience since 2007 has led to the observation that chronic food and nutritional insecurity, as well as repeated economic crises, are addressed more effectively through a joint humanitarian-development strategy. Therefore, most resilience programmes in Burkina Faso adopt the Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) approach. It consists of bridging the gap between humanitarian and development operations, and meeting basic food needs while also improving access to basic services, strengthening livelihoods, and, reinforcing local governance for a long-term impact.³

¹ The map presents outputs for the programmes which have been able to disaggregate data at the province level. Exclusion: 5,382.

² FAO, 'Burkina Faso, FAO in emergencies', accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³ Document of action of project T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-01-05.

Despite growing insecurity, EUTF programmes managed to provide food security assistance (indicator 2.4) to 56,697 people in 2019, compared to 33,734 in 2018. A vast majority of the beneficiaries (76%) were reached through *Résilience Burkina Faso*, and nearly all of them (96%) were located in the North, Sahel and Boucle du Mouhoun regions. Violence rose in these areas due to terrorist and local bandits' activities: thefts, attacks on project infrastructures, tensions at the community level and risk of kidnappings strongly hampered the implementation of activities during the year.¹ To mitigate these issues, EUTF partners fostered community ownership of the projects. They relied on local organisations and community leaders to help them reach the most vulnerable beneficiaries or relocate them to safer areas when necessary.

EUTF resilience programmes delivered different types of food security assistance (indicator 2.4) to address both short and long term needs of the populations. In 2019, they provided 20,252 people with farming inputs and tools, and distributed livestock to 10,825 beneficiaries. This helped mitigate the consequences of the increasing violence in northern Burkina Faso on food security such as livestock looting and losses, disruption of trade, destruction of production infrastructures and drops of up to 70% in agricultural activities.²

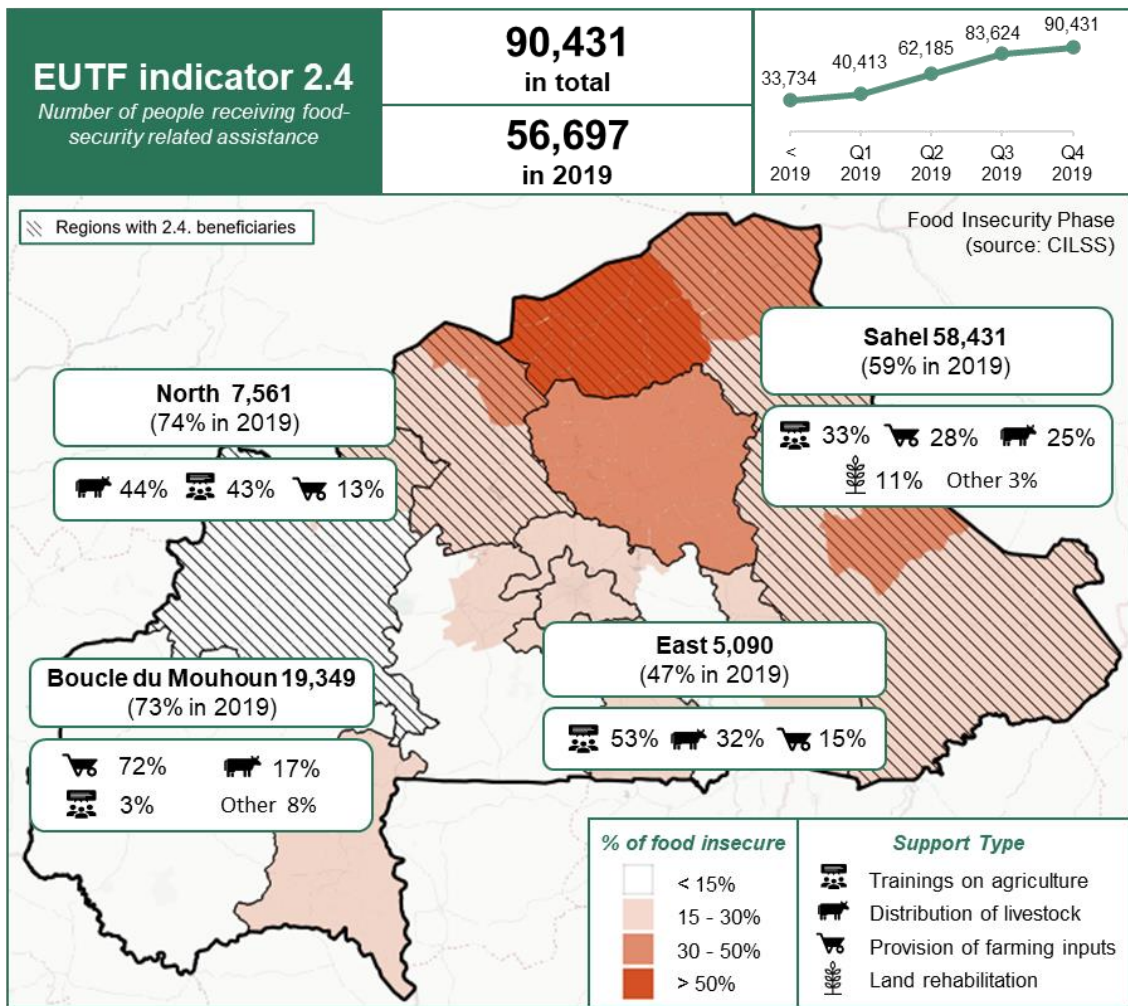
EUTF resilience programmes also address the underlying causes of food security, whether they are related to climate change or any other natural disaster, as well as socio-economic vulnerability. In 2019, they trained 15,819 beneficiaries on improved agricultural practices and supported land rehabilitation for 6,391 people (indicator 2.4) and 1,003 hectares (indicator 2.6). Techniques of irrigation, field management and monitoring or soil recovery can help rehabilitate arable land degraded by climate related shocks. Support to food security analysis and warning systems is also crucial to prepare for risks and future shocks.³ In this regard, EUTF programmes supported 75 local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies, compared to 16 in 2018, 85% of them located in the Sahel region.

¹ Internal document of project T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-01-02.

² FAO, 'Burkina Faso, Response overview', October 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ FAO, 'Sahel region, FAO in emergencies', accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 18: Food insecure population and EUTF Indicator 2.4, in Burkina Faso, December 2019



Finally, socio-economic vulnerability can also heighten food security-related needs. Most of the EUTF resilience programmes therefore provide direct food security assistance but also strengthen livelihoods (LRRD approach). In 2019, 11,592 people were assisted to develop economic income-generating activities (IGAs) (indicator 1.3) – nearly four times higher than the number of people supported in 2018. Three new programmes contributed to this indicator in 2019: *Appui à l'emploi*, *Prévention de l'extrémisme violent* and *Protection des jeunes*. As in 2018, the main contributor remains *Résilience Burkina Faso*, which accounts for 56% of the beneficiaries for 2019 alone. The programme supports IGAs in order to allow producers to get fair prices for their agricultural products and ensure their food security during the lean period. Whereas an overwhelming majority of the beneficiaries (90%) benefitted from IGA trainings in 2018, types of assistance in 2019 were more diversified: 53% benefitted from IGA training, 19% got access to funding, 15% were provided with material support/start up kits, and 14% were supported as members of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA).

Despite growing insecurity in north eastern Burkina Faso, EUTF implementing partners managed to reach a large number of beneficiaries. 2019 was, however, also marked by an unprecedented displacement crisis, reaching 560,033 internally displaced by December 2019, mostly in the Sahel and Centre-North regions. This led to increased competition for natural resources between host and displaced families in these areas and affected social cohesion and the sustainability of these resources, particularly during the dry season. Vulnerable populations are therefore at risk of facing even greater food shortages and increased prices of staple foods in 2020.¹

¹ Ibid.

Reinforcing employment for youth and women in conflict affected areas in northern Burkina Faso

To respond to the deterioration of the humanitarian and security situation in Burkina Faso, the EU adopted an integrated response, which links humanitarian, peace and development activities. The lack of state presence particularly impacted the level of development in the eastern and northern regions. Compared to southern regions such as Ouagadougou or Bobo Dioulasso, uneven access to economic opportunities and basic services in these regions fed a sense of abandonment among the local population.¹ Moreover, communities in northern Burkina Faso are characterized by an unequal social order dominated by traditional chiefs accused of concentrating power and wealth among themselves.² Terrorists exploit these frustrations, and can offer alternative economic opportunities, social recognition and sometimes facilitate access to basic services. In Burkina Faso, terrorists started developing this type of strategy in the Soum province in the north, when Ibrahim Malam Dicko mobilized these social grievances and created Ansar ul Islam³ in 2016.⁴ Similar dynamics occurred in the following years, during which JNIM started operating in eastern and western Burkina Faso, and ISWAP in the Centre North and Sahel regions.⁵

The EUTF supported local economies in order to improve living standards, especially among women and the youth and help stabilise conflict affected areas.

The number of jobs created (indicator 1.1) in the country nearly doubled this past year, going from 2,086 at the end of 2018 to 4,291 by the end of 2019. A new program contributed to this indicator, *Appui à l'emploi*, which accounted for a third of the beneficiaries reported in 2019 alone. As in 2018, jobs created in 2019 were mostly in the Sahel (46%), North (31%) and Boucle du Mouhoun (22%) regions. Populations in these areas are mostly rural and heavily rely on agropastoral activities for their income. Yet, low rainfalls and rising insecurity can often affect agricultural production, seasonal jobs, and their livelihoods are thus very precarious.⁶

The EUTF aims to especially increase job and income opportunities for women and youth. As in 2018, a majority of women (56%) benefitted from job creation in the past year. Mostly working in the agricultural sector, women in Burkina Faso often have access to jobs of poorer quality and lower earnings. Unequal access to education – women's literacy rate only reaches 26% compared to 44% for men – often prevents them from working in more dynamic sectors.⁷ The two main contributors for female jobs are *Appui à l'emploi* and *Stabilisation Séno*. They both intervene in the Sahel region, and aim to coordinate their trainings. *Appui à l'emploi* relies on a strong local approach and implements its activities with local organisations in order to get access to the most remote areas and vulnerable populations. *Stabilisation Séno* empowers women through employment with the establishment of 359 food processing units and by strengthening their leadership role at the local level. In 2019, the programme supported the structuring of six women's organisations: one per commune and one provincial, with a total of 5,080 female beneficiaries this past year.

¹ ICG, 'The Social Roots of Jihadist Violence in Burkina Faso's North', October 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

² Ibid.

³ Ansar ul Islam is a militant Islamist group active in Burkina Faso and in Mali, and the Ansar Dine branch in Burkina Faso.

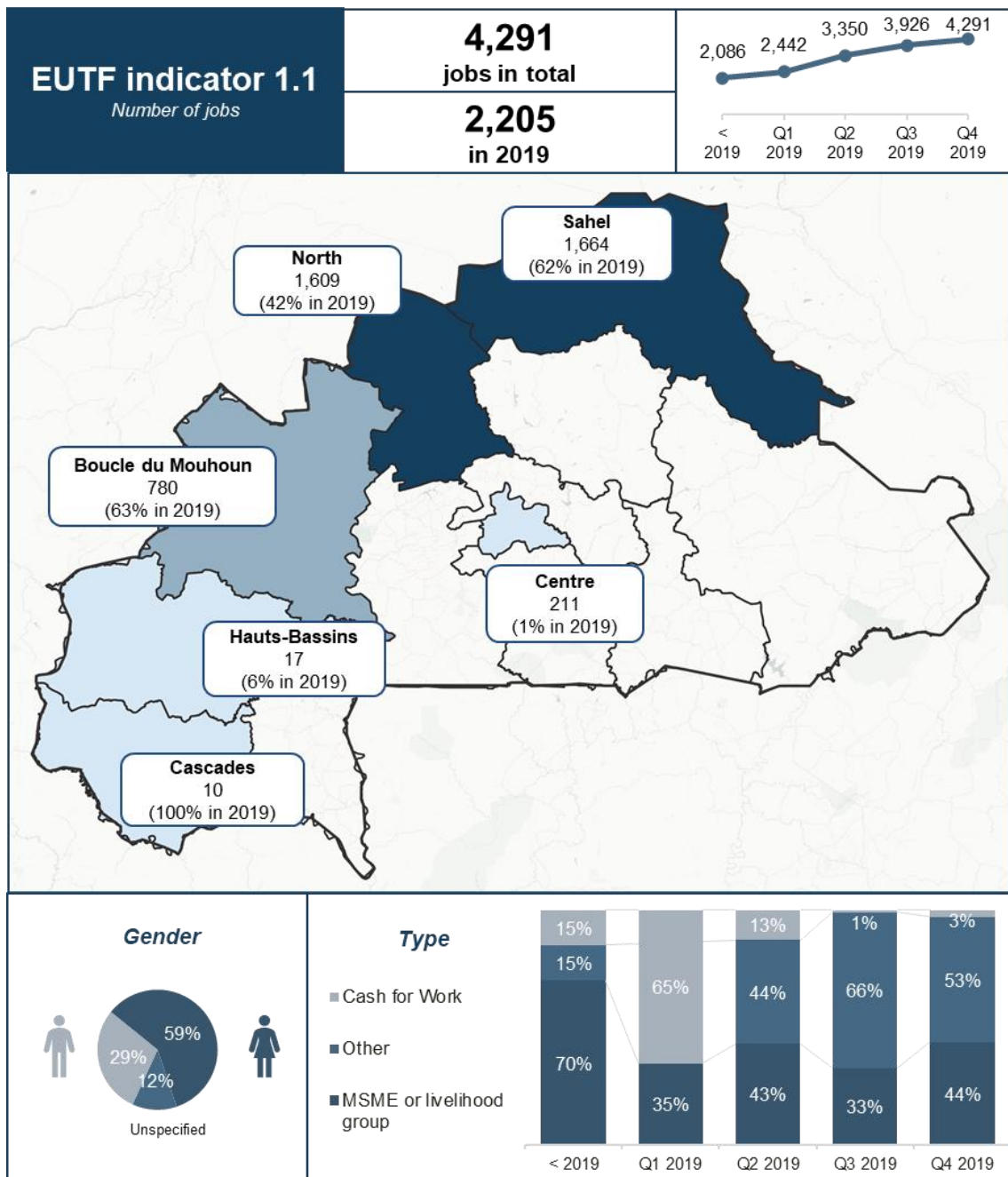
⁴ ICG, 'The Social Roots of Jihadist Violence in Burkina Faso's North', October 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ ICG, 'Burkina Faso: Stopping the Spiral of Violence website', February 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ Document of action of project T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-05-01

⁷ World Bank, 'Jobs, Diagnostic, Burkina Faso', 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 19: EUTF Indicator 1.1, in Burkina Faso, December 2019



5.1.2. BURKINA FASO AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 6: EUTF common output indicators for Burkina Faso, December 2019

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020-Q1	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	2,086	2,205	0	4,291
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	61	200	0	261
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	4,615	11,592	0	16,207
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	1,082	7,126	0	8,208
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	191	226	0	417
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed [...]	3	11	0	14
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships [...]	10,647	121,984	0	132,631
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	33	0	33
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	532	1,189	0	1,721
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	116,445	79,121	0	195,566
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	280,285	96,313	0	376,598
2.4 Number of people receiving food security related assistance	33,734	56,697	0	90,431
2.5 Number of local governments [...] that adopt disaster risk reduction strategies	16	75	0	91
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	1,402	1,003	0	2,404
2.7 Number of people reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices [...]	341,884	501,794	0	843,678
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	7,354	13,216	0	20,570
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	227,234	267,170	0	494,404
3.2 Number of migrants in transit [...] assisted	0	99	0	99
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	9,018	27,040	0	36,058
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	2,363	1,637	0	4,000
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	1,618	819	0	2,437
3.6 Number of institutions [...] strengthened on protection / migration management	0	1	0	1
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	25	0	25
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	5	0	0	5
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	2	23	0	25
3.11 Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness on migration	20	68	0	88
4.2 Number of staff [...] trained on security, border management, etc.	994	2,545	0	3,539
4.2 bis Number of institutions [...] benefiting from capacity building on security, [...]	13	40	0	53
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention / peace building activities	3,283	82,768	0	86,051
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	7	10	0	17
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, [...] developed and/or directly supported	7	141	0	148
4.8 Number of [...] networks and dialogues on migration related issues [...]	3	1	0	4
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	98	429	0	527
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up [...]	76	214	0	290
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	10	42	0	52

5.1.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN BURKINA FASO

Table 7: Burkina Faso projects, December 2019¹

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
<i>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)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-01-01	<i>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</i>	TDH	€5,350,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-01-02	<i>Projet de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables du Sahel et du Nord</i>	Oxfam	€ 8,020,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-01-03	<i>Renforcer durablement et de manière intégrée la résilience des populations vulnérables à l'insécurité nutritionnelle dans la région de l'Est au Burkina Faso</i>	ACF	€6,580,000 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-01-04	<i>Programme "LRRD" de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables dans les provinces du Soum et du Loroum Burkina Faso</i>	LVIA	€5,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-01-05	<i>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</i>	HI	€5,000,000
<i>Insertion et Stabilisation Socio - Economique des Jeunes et</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-02	<i>Insertion et stabilisation socio-économique des jeunes et des femmes dans la province du Séno</i>	AICS	€5,200,000

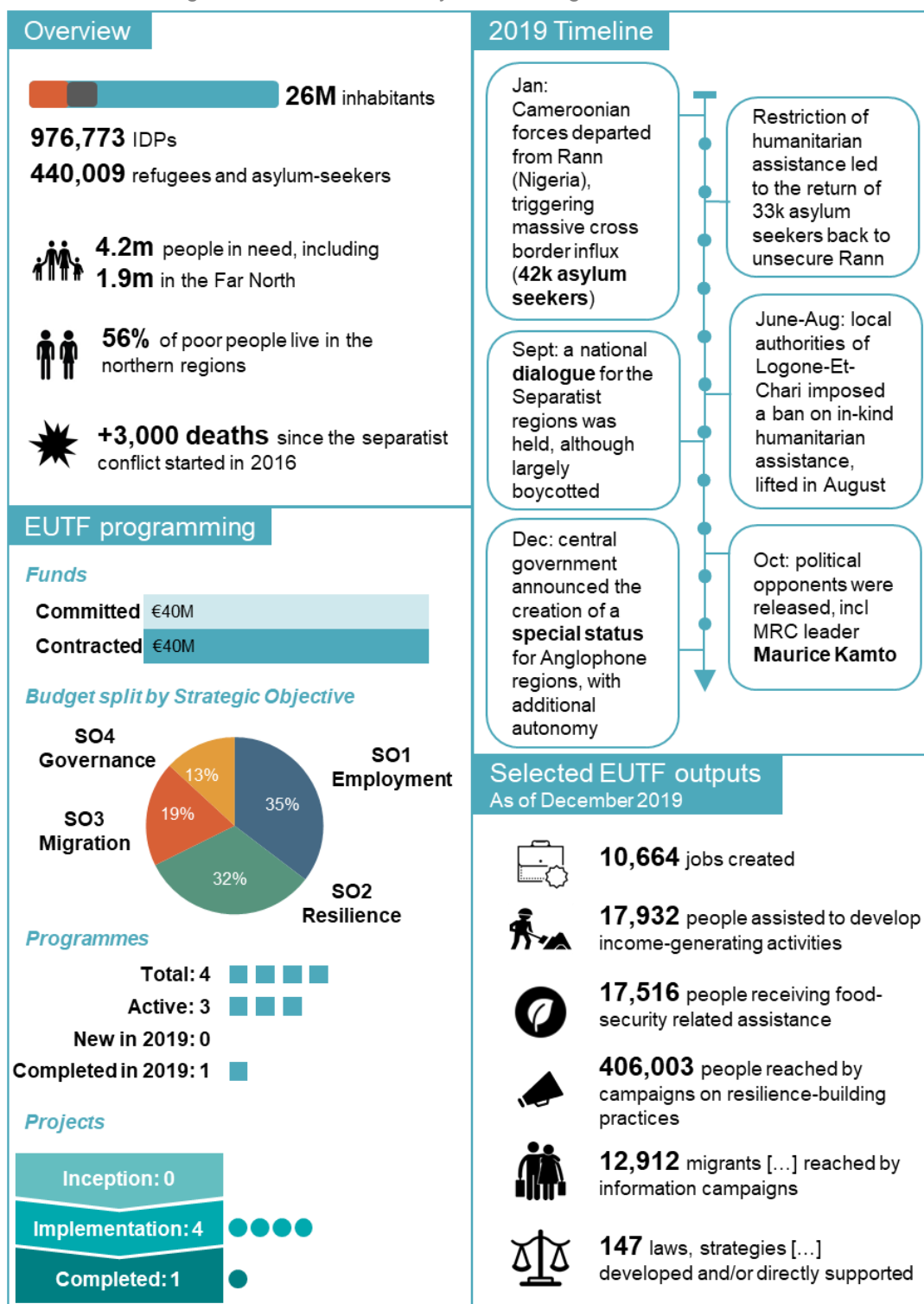
¹ Regional projects' budgets marked with * are at the regional level, and not country specific.

<i>Femmes dans la Province du Séno (Stabilisation Seno)</i>				
<i>Programme Gestion Intégrée des Espaces Frontaliers au Burkina Faso (ProGEF)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-03	<i>Programme Gestion Intégrée des Espaces Frontaliers au Burkina Faso (ProGEF)</i>	GIZ	€30,000,000
<i>Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Burkina Faso (IOM JI BF)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-04	Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Burkina Faso	IOM	€8,300,000
<i>Programme d'appui à l'Emploi dans les zones frontalières et périphériques (Appui à l'emploi)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-05	Programme d'appui à l'Emploi dans les zones frontalières et périphériques au Burkina Faso	Expertise France	€6,950,000
<i>Appui à la compétence professionnelle, l'entrepreneuriat et l'emploi des jeunes en milieu rural dans des régions rurales du Burkina Faso (TUUMA)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-06-01	<i>TUUMA – Appui à la compétence professionnelle, l'entrepreneuriat et l'emploi des jeunes en milieu rural dans des régions rurales du Burkina Faso</i>	ADA	€8,000,000 (new in Q4 2019 report)
<i>Protection des jeunes dans les zones à risque au Burkina Faso à travers l'éducation et le dialogue (Protection des jeunes)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-07-01	<i>Amélioration de l'inclusion sociale des apprenants des Foyers coraniques par l'éducation et le dialogue "Dialogue changement social"</i>	Diakonia	€2,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-07-02	<i>Appui à la modernisation de l'enseignement Franco arabe au Burkina Faso</i>	MENA	€7,000,000
<i>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 (Prévention de l'extrémisme violent)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-02	<i>Renforcement de l'Etat sur le fait religieux</i>	DGLPAP	€140,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-03	<i>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</i>	PMM	€700 000,00 (new in Q4 2019)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-04	<i>Projet d'appui à sa stabilisation des régions nord et est du Burkina à travers le renforcement de l'agropastoralisme et du pastoralisme</i>	APESS	€800,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-05	<i>Revalorisation de l'économie pastorale dans les régions du Sahel et centre-nord par la promotion de la coexistence pacifique</i>	VSF	€1,400,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-06	<i>Renforcement Du Dialogue Social Et Religieux Au Sein Des Communautés Du Nord Et Du Centre-Nord Du Burkina Faso (Redire)</i>	Educo	€700,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-07	<i>Dialogue Inclusif Pour Un « Mieux Vivre Ensemble » Pour La Paix Et La Sécurité Dans La Région Du Sahel</i>	Solidar Suisse	€700,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-08	<i>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</i>	SEMFILMS	€700,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-09	<i>Projet d'accompagnement des consortia dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du programme FFU-PEV</i>	TDH	€610,000 (inception)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-10	<i>Projet intégré de monitoring, suivi et de prévention de la radicalisation et de l'extrémisme violent au Burkina Faso</i>	Keoogo	€500,825 (inception)
	<i>Appui budgétaire pour la mise en œuvre du Programme d'Urgence Sahel du Burkina Faso (PUS BF)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-09-01	<i>Appui budgétaire pour la mise en œuvre du Programme d'Urgence Sahel du Burkina Faso</i>	Burkina Faso
T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-09-02		<i>Assistance à maîtrise d'ouvrage dans le cadre du PUS et communication</i>	Eau vive	€950,000 (no data in Q4 report)
<i>GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-04-02	<i>GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel) - Burkina Faso</i>	FIIAPP	€6,385,897
<i>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</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-06-02	<i>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 – Burkina Faso (Refugees Resilience – Burkina Faso)</i>	UNHCR	€4,900,000
<i>Appui à la coopération régionale des pays du G5 Sahel et au Collège Sahélien de Sécurité</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-01-01	<i>Appui à la coopération régionale des pays du G5 Sahel et au Collège Sahélien de Sécurité (PAGS – Burkina Faso)</i>	CIVIPOL	€7,200,000*
<i>Programme d'Appui au G5 pour la Sécurité au Sahel (PAGS) Phase II</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-20-01	<i>Programme d'appui au G5 pour la sécurité au sahel (PAGS) phase II (PAGS Phase II – Burkina Faso)</i>	CIVIPOL	€9,998,500* (Inception)
<i>Job creation and development of micro enterprises through fair trade and selected value chains</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-07-01	<i>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</i>	ITC	€10,000,000

<i>La voix des jeunes du Sahel</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-09-01	<i>La Voix des jeunes du Sahel</i>	Centre pour le dialogue humanitaire - HD	€2,200,000*
<i>La voix des jeunes du Sahel - Dialogue entre jeunes et institutions au Sahel (phase II)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-19-01	<i>La voix des jeunes du Sahel - Dialogue entre jeunes et institutions au Sahel (phase II)</i>	Centre pour le dialogue humanitaire - HD	€5,000,000*
Security G5 Sahel	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-23-01	<i>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</i>	DRC	€10,310,040*
Erasmus+ West Africa	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-10-01	Erasmus+ in West Africa	National agency	€6,000,000*
WAPIS	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-03-01	Support to the strengthening of police information systems in the broader West Africa region	Interpol	€5,000,000*

5.2. CAMEROON

Figure 20: Cameroon – Key facts and figures dashboard^{1,2}



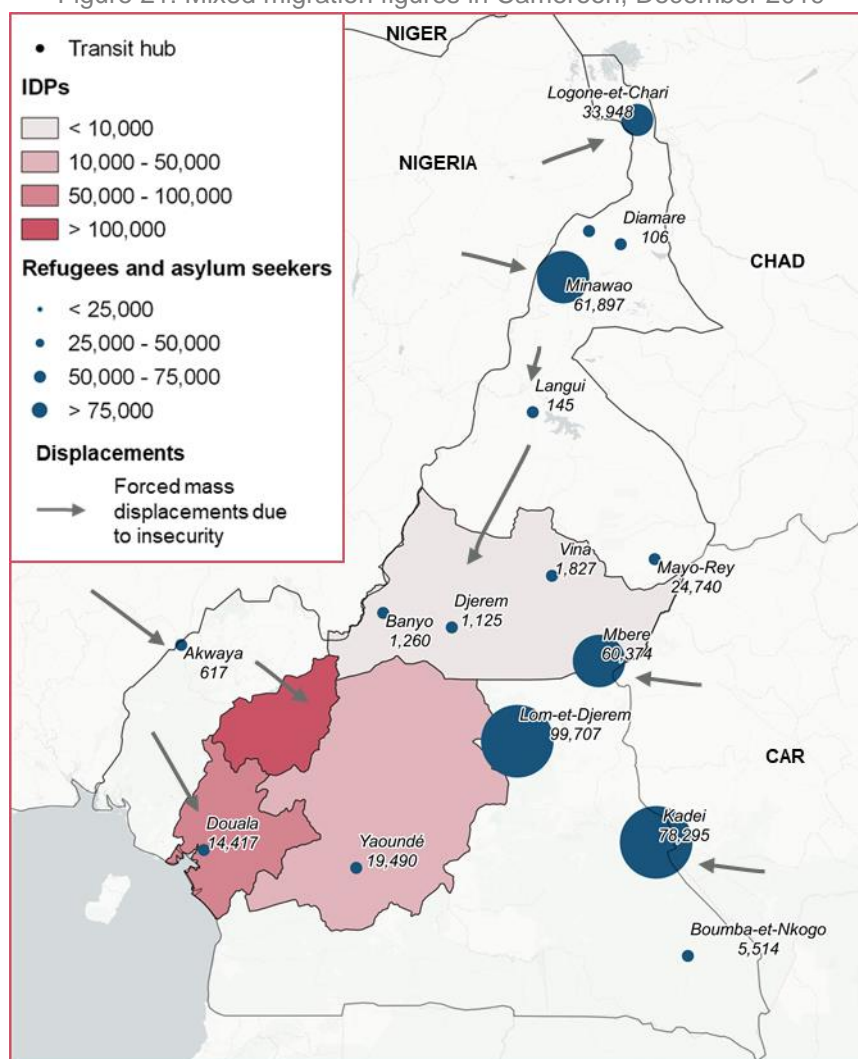
¹ The outputs of regional programmes are included in the aggregated numbers of the countries in which they are implemented. EUTF programming charts only show national projects.

² OCHA, 'Cameroon : Aperçu des besoins humanitaires', January 2019. Retrieved [here](#). The World Bank Group, 'Cameroon overview', updated October 2019. Retrieved [here](#). The New Humanitarian, 'Cameroon's intensifying conflict and what it means for civilians', February 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

5.2.1. CAMEROON AND THE EUTF IN 2019

In 2019, Cameroon's socio-economic and security situation further deteriorated. The country is ranked 150th out of 189 on UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI),¹ and it is estimated that 77% of the population in the Far North region remains below the poverty line.² Cameroon is experiencing several simultaneous crises: in the northern regions, Boko Haram's attacks have killed thousands of people (including over 275 people killed between January and November 2019)³ and forced 270,870 people into internal displacement in the Far North in total.⁴ The East region, bordering the Central African Republic, hosts 271,582 refugees displaced by the conflict since 2012.⁵ The political crisis in the English-speaking provinces had displaced 679,393 people at the end of December 2019.⁶ Closures of schools, youth unemployment, access to basic services remain dramatic in the North and North-West of the country, forcing many into displacement, sometimes encouraging criminal activities.

Figure 21: Mixed migration figures in Cameroon, December 2019



¹ UNDP, HDI Ranking 2019, accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

² The World Bank Group, '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](#).

³ Amnesty International, 'Cameroon: 275 killed by Boko Haram since January', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

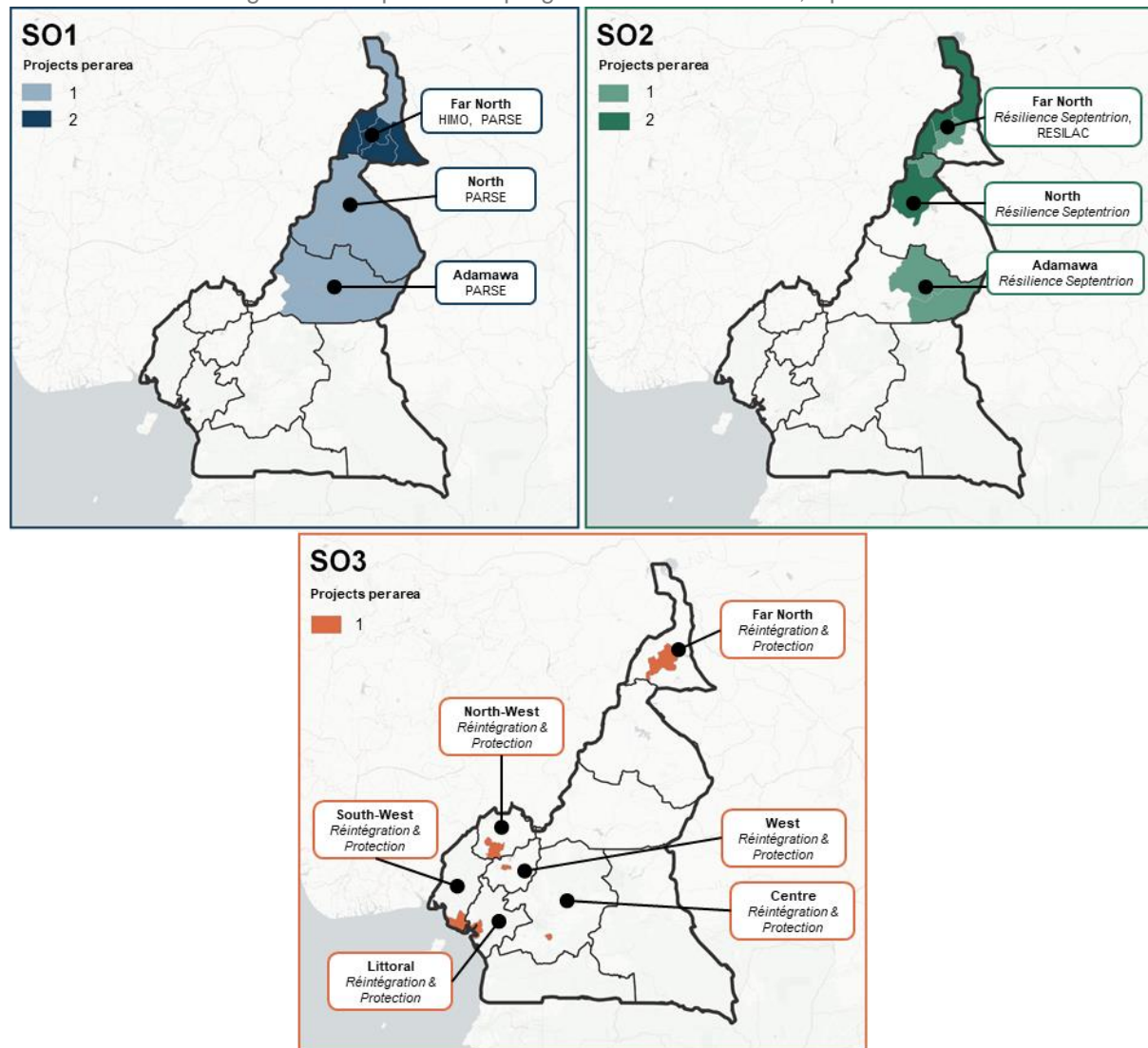
⁴ UNHCR, 'Factsheet – Cameroon', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ The Lutheran World Federation, 'Emergency Operation Cameroon', updated January 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ Ibid.

EUTF-funded programmes in Cameroon are mostly focused on the northern regions of the Adamawa, North and Far North, except for the EU – IOM Joint Initiative which is implemented in the country's biggest cities such as Douala and Yaoundé. The EUTF programmes aim to address different levels of crisis: to provide relief for food insecure and undernourished populations and at the same time to boost local economic development through support to income generating activities. Finally, the EU – IOM Joint Initiative aims at helping national authorities better manage migration flows and at raising awareness regarding the risks associated with irregular migration for relevant communities.

Figure 22: Map of EUTF programmes in Cameroon, April 2020



Remedying the food crisis in the North: nutrition and food security assistance

In 2019, undernourishment affected more than 10% of the population in Cameroon, compared to just 7.7% in 2015.^{1,2} Food insecurity is particularly dramatic in the regions of North, Far North and Adamawa, where the EUTF is focusing its action, and in the separatist regions (South-West, North-West). This deterioration has several causes. Worsened security conditions, including terrorist threats, separatists' actions and armed groups' retaliations in the North-West and South-West are undermining local food

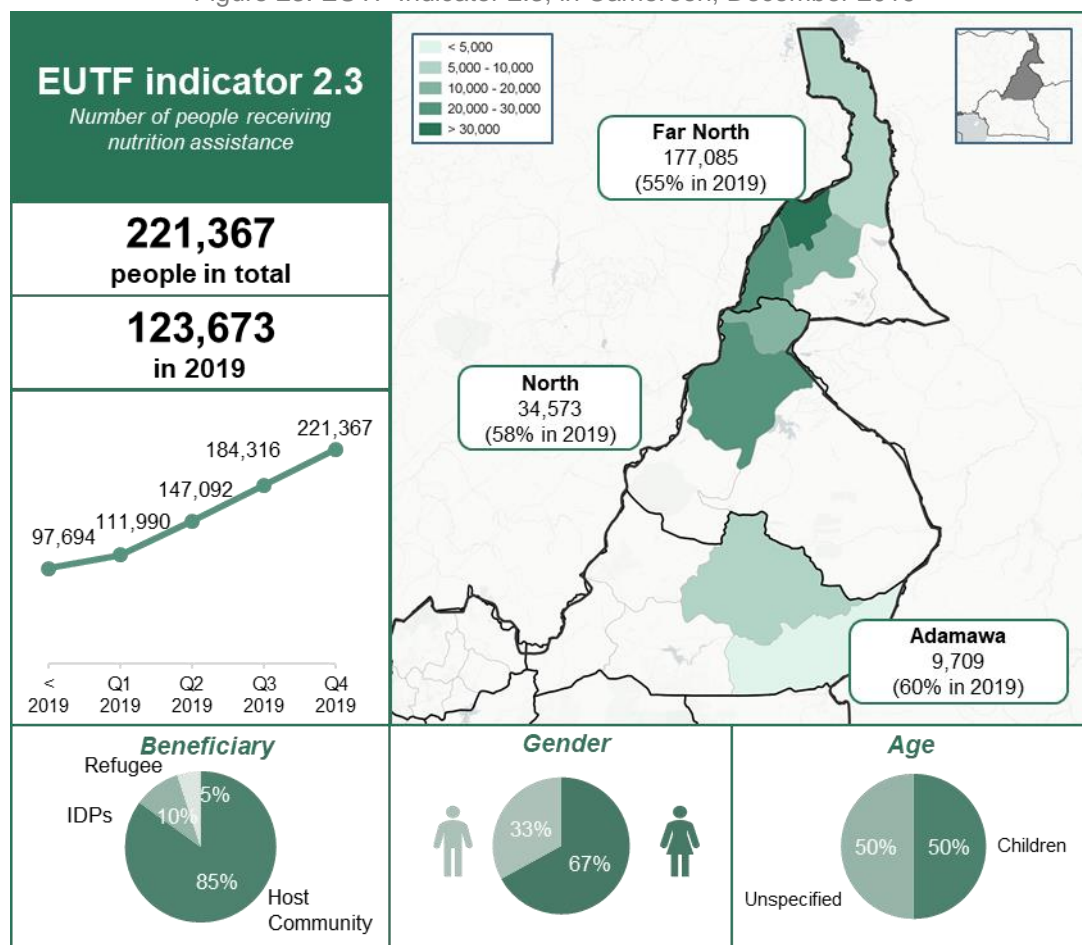
¹ Undernourishment means that a person is not able to acquire enough food to meet the daily minimum dietary energy requirements over a period of one year.

² The World Bank Group, World Bank data, accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

production and supply systems. Access to basic services is severely insufficient for a large part of the population, and the bad state of health infrastructures aggravates undernourishment. Given the state of humanitarian emergency, programmes are following an LRRD strategy, aiming to improve food security and remedy the most pressing challenges while reinforcing access to basic services such as health or water and in the long run improve local governance. For these reasons, actions are conducted at the local level, in collaboration with Cameroonian local authorities, according to the Community Development Program,¹ adopted in 2004 and extended in 2010 to decentralize government, private and international efforts across the territory.

The only EUTF programme delivering nutrition assistance (indicator 2.3), is *Résilience Septentrion*, with 123,673 beneficiaries in 2019. The programme, implemented by ACF and SNV World, aims to address the food crisis but also to rebuild and enhance economic activities in the longer run in order to stabilise a zone affected by conflicts and chronic insecurity which leads to mass displacements. In 2019, *Résilience Septentrion* targeted several communities: mostly host communities (105,038 or 85% of beneficiaries in 2019), but also to a lesser extent IDPs (12,730) and refugees (5,905), reflecting the complex situation in the North and Far North regions. Two types of support were provided: malnutrition treatment (54,617 beneficiaries) and sensitisation actions (69,056). ACF's component of the programme provided both types of support, while SNV World focused solely on sensitisation. Women were specifically targeted, accounting for 71% of the beneficiaries of nutrition assistance: adult women play a key role in transmitting good nutrition habits to their kin and perpetrate good practices within the communities. Children, most vulnerable to malnutrition, accounted for 44% of the beneficiaries in 2019.

Figure 23: EUTF Indicator 2.3, in Cameroon, December 2019



¹ Programme National de Développement Participatif or PNPD.

In addition to providing nutrition assistance, programmes in Cameroon also aim to improve food security (indicator 2.4) for populations affected by the crises in the northern regions. EUTF-funded programmes have provided 10,368 people with food security related assistance in 2019. *Résilience Septentrion* accounts for 99% of the beneficiaries, while the regional programme RESILAC trained an additional 82 people on improved agricultural practices. The PRESEC project, the component of *Résilience Septentrion* implemented by SNV World, focused on improved agricultural practices trainings to help establish small perimeters for the local agricultural production of crops such as onion, okra or yam in order to stabilise populations and reduce food dependency on other regions or international aid. In 2019, 1,782 people benefitted from this type of support. The other beneficiaries reached by the project received seeds to help grow local varieties more resistant to climate change (1,388 beneficiaries) and benefitted from livestock distribution to rebuild their cattle park and overcome the ongoing livestock crisis provoked by insecurity and kidnapping of beasts in exchange for ransoms¹ (90 individual beneficiaries).

On the other hand, beneficiaries of the component implemented by ACF received several types of support, among which land rehabilitation and collective mobilisation for a sustainable use of lands (1,342 beneficiaries throughout 2019). Land rehabilitation occurred in several locations: Bénoué (North), Diamaré, Logone-et-Chari, Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga (Far North). Other types of support included livestock distribution (to 338 beneficiaries), trainings on improved agricultural practices (5,346 beneficiaries) for instance on fish farming, as well as the delivery of farming tools. Overall, the project intends to help reconstitute and strengthen local food production and distribution and to strengthen agricultural value chains to reduce food insecurity.

Improving economic perspectives for fragile communities

In the northern regions of Cameroon, insecurity, frequent Boko Haram² attacks and insufficient investments have degraded the labour situation in recent months. As borders have been reinforced by national authorities for security reasons, cross-border trade exchanges are dampened, affecting traditional communities that used to rely on cross-border trade.³ In this context, unemployed youth have resorted to migration, rural exodus, and in some cases criminal activities or joined armed groups to compensate for the lack of economic and social perspectives. Answering the structural lack of economic opportunities, youth employment programmes are another crucial dimension of the EUTF's efforts in the northern regions of Cameroon. In the EUTF approach, employment and resilience are deeply intertwined. The EUTF effort to boost the local economies aims at the same time to make communities less exposed to regional instability, less dependent on foreign aid, more resilient and less prone to forced displacements. Ultimately, this aims to give the youth an alternative path to migration or radicalisation. In a region where the population largely relies on agriculture as a primary source of income, EUTF employment and IGA activities mostly intervene around this sector. End beneficiaries are mostly local who own land, as opposed to displaced communities.

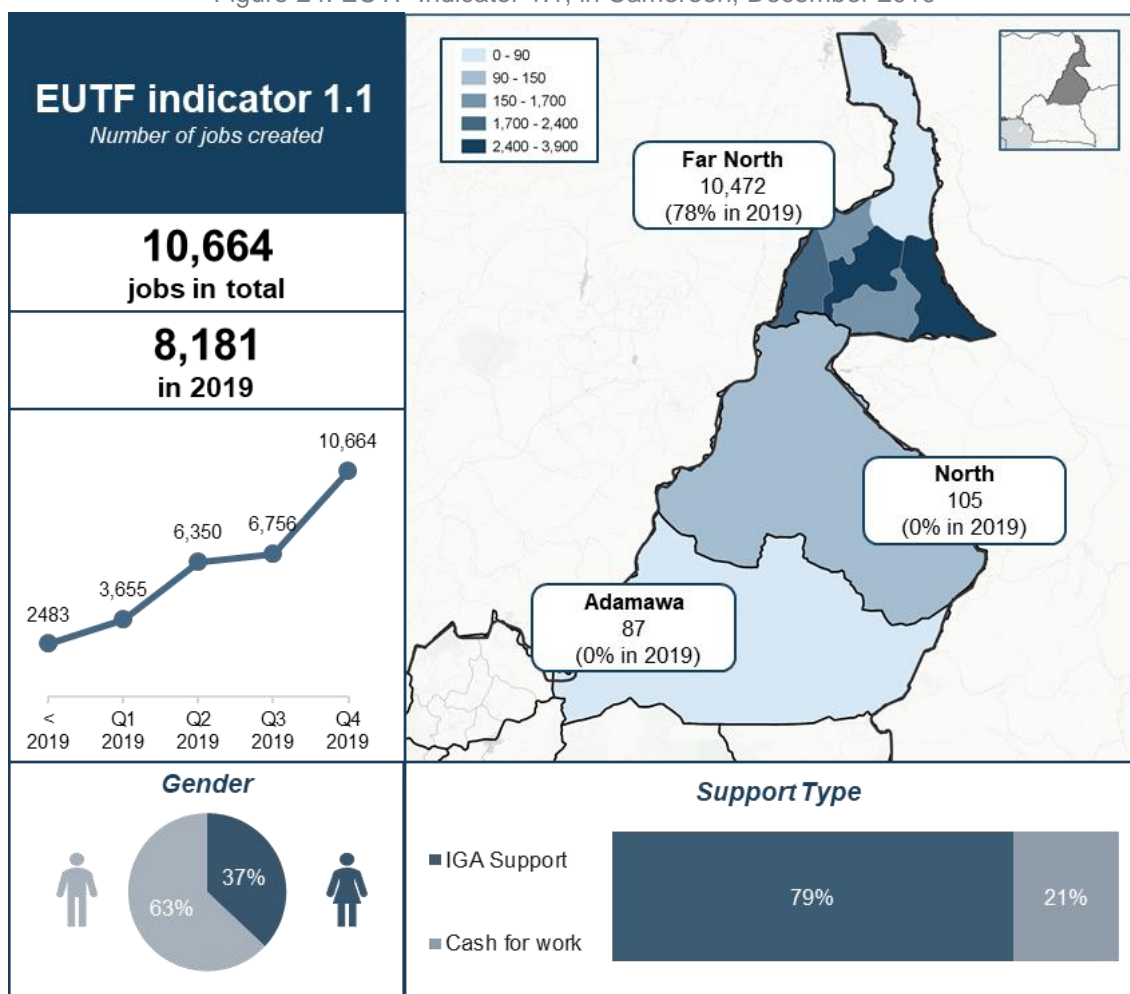
In 2019, 8,181 jobs were created in Cameroon (indicator 1.1), raising the total to 10,664 since the start of EUTF programmes in the country. The PNDP HIMO programme was by far the largest contributor with 8,077 jobs created in 2019 and 10,263 in total. RESILAC started to report data in 2019 and created 43 jobs. Out of the total achieved in 2019, 989 have been full time equivalent jobs through cash for work activities. Cash for work activities constructed or rehabilitated various community infrastructures, including community agricultural fields through the *Résilience Septentrion* programme.

¹ Le Monde, 'Au Cameroun, les éleveurs victimes d'une guerre des kidnappings', January 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

² ACLED data, accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³ International Crisis Group (ICG), 'Cameroun : Le case tête de la reconstruction en période de conflit', October 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 24: EUTF Indicator 1.1, in Cameroon, December 2019



In 2019, 7,447 individuals were assisted to develop income generating activities (indicator 1.3), adding to the 10,485 people who had received this support by December 2018. Beyond immediate IGA support, in 2019, 7,192 youth found sustainable self-employment (indicator 1.1) following successful IGA support thanks to the PNDP HIMO programme.

The nature of the assistance offered to develop income generating activities (indicator 1.3) varied across programmes, spreading from agriculture to fish farming. For instance, through the programme *Résilience Septentrion*, people received training and access to water ponds to develop fish farming activities in the Logone-et-Chari department, among other reasons because of the ability to use river and rain waters there to develop fish farming. Thanks to the PNDP HIMO programme, people received funding and coaching to help with their farming and livestock as well as non-agricultural activities, in Diamaré, Mayo-Danay, Mayo-Kani, Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga. Of the 7,447 people supported to develop IGAs in 2019, 5,144 were vulnerable people/potential migrants, 1,634 host communities, 434 IDPs, and 20 refugees.

In addition, the EUTF's action in Cameroon focused on youth professional training. In 2019, 2,757 people in Cameroon benefitted from professional training (indicator 1.4). With 2,405 trainees, the PNDP HIMO programme was the largest contributor to this result, followed by PARSE with 329. The PNDP HIMO and PARSE programmes provided dual education modules in which beneficiaries received both a TVET training and were supported in finding an internship. All programmes directly targeted youth, which represent 100% of the beneficiaries.

Raising awareness regarding migration and repatriation aid

Cameroon has traditionally been mostly a country of regional migration, both attracting migrants from poorer or conflict-ridden countries – Nigeria, Central African Republic – and a point of departure to other destinations, regional ones such as Nigeria or Gabon, and Western – mostly France but also other countries of the EU, the USA or Canada. Cameroon has historically maintained a relative balance between its inflows and outflows of migrants.¹ Nevertheless, the country has progressively lost its attractiveness in recent years, for economic and safety reasons, because of turmoil in the Lake Chad Basin connected to the emergence of Boko Haram and the degrading economic conditions in the North, Far North, and Adamawa regions. This situation has forced many Cameroonians from the North to move and establish themselves elsewhere. At the end of 2019, there were about 977,000 IDPs in the country,² reflecting the degradation of the situation. They mostly flee the Anglophone and northern regions (Adamawa, North, Far North), which are also the regions of origin of around 50,000 Cameroonian refugees in Nigeria (in Akwa-Ibom, Benue, Cross River and Taraba States in Nigeria). Cameroon also hosts refugees who come mostly from the Central African Republic (290,000 at the end of 2019) and Nigeria (110,000)¹. Finally, Cameroon sees returnees from the region or from Europe. According to the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), there were 116,979 returnees in the country by December 2019.³

In this context, migration management is a priority subject for the EUTF in the country. While resilience-related programmes aim to address the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement, other complementary types of actions are implemented through the EU – IOM Joint Initiative. In 2019, 6,423 migrants or potential migrants were reached by information campaigns on the risks linked to irregular migration (indicator 3.3), through the EU – IOM Joint Initiative.

Also, in 2019, the EU – IOM Joint Initiative programme supported 1,053 voluntary returns to the country (indicator 3.4). Beneficiaries were helped with pre-departure services and monetary support, and 1,213 returning migrants benefitted from reintegration assistance (indicator 3.5). Returnees benefitting from reintegration assistance were mostly men: 1,052, versus 161 women helped in 2019. This gap is due to the fact that men are more likely to migrate in the first place. Returnees entered the country in several regions, including Littoral and Centre: it is estimated that these two regions account for 90% of international transits in Cameroon, as they are the biggest hubs of the country (for air and sea travel). They are also seen as regions with a good economic potential for reestablishment.⁴ The rationale of the programme is to support repatriations and provide assistance to returnees where the Cameroonian State still finds itself limited by budget, inadequate structures or insufficient personnel.

Lastly, the programme aims to support Cameroonian authorities to put in place better tools to cope with migration and returns by building the capacities of the institutions and authorities so that they can manage migration better in the long run, independently of the programme and after it is completed. Training officials is part of this goal. In 2019, 73 individuals were trained on migration management through the IOM – EU Joint Initiative (indicator 3.7). All beneficiaries belonged to government institutions, including the Ministry of Social Affairs. 42 of the 73 individuals were trained to provide psychosocial support.

¹ IOM. 'Cameroon: migration profile', 2008. Retrieved [here](#).

² UNHCR, 'Cameroon fact sheet', February 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³ IOM. IOM DTM, accessed December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ Samuel Hall, '*Cartographie et profil socio-économique des communautés de retour au Cameroun*', 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

5.2.2. CAMEROON AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 8: EUTF common output indicators for Cameroon, December 2019

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2019-Q4	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	2,483	8,181	3,908	10,664
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	856	576	33	1,432
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	10,485	7,447	5,028	17,932
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	6,479	2,757	10	9,236
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	266	266	3	532
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed [...]	0	1	1	1
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships [...]	1,940	156,819	40,610	158,759
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	2	0	2
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	163	505	401	668
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	107,892	71,691	14,602	179,583
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	97,694	123,673	37,051	221,367
2.4 Number of people receiving food security related assistance	7,148	10,368	2,015	17,516
2.5 Number of local governments [...] that adopt disaster risk reduction strategies	141	65	20	206
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	98	3,056	148	3,154
2.7 Number of people reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices [...]	100,468	305,535	73,914	406,003
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	703	9,196	7,268	9,899
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	22,800	152,667	85,558	175,467
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	6,489	6,423	3,669	12,912
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	1,744	1,053	399	2,797
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	2,624	1,213	424	3,837
3.6 Number of institutions [...] strengthened on protection / migration management	0	54	0	54
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	73	0	73
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	1	40	13	41
3.11 Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness on migration	33	125	44	158
4.2 Number of staff [...] trained on security, border management, etc.	0	322	81	322
4.2 bis Number of institutions [...] benefiting from capacity building on security, [...]	0	6	2	6
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention / peace building activities	45,359	14,778	0	60,137
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, [...] developed and/or directly supported	19	128	30	147
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	11	5	3	16
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up [...]	31	9	4	40
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	4	20	0	24

5.2.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN CAMEROON

Table 9: Cameroon projects, December 2019¹

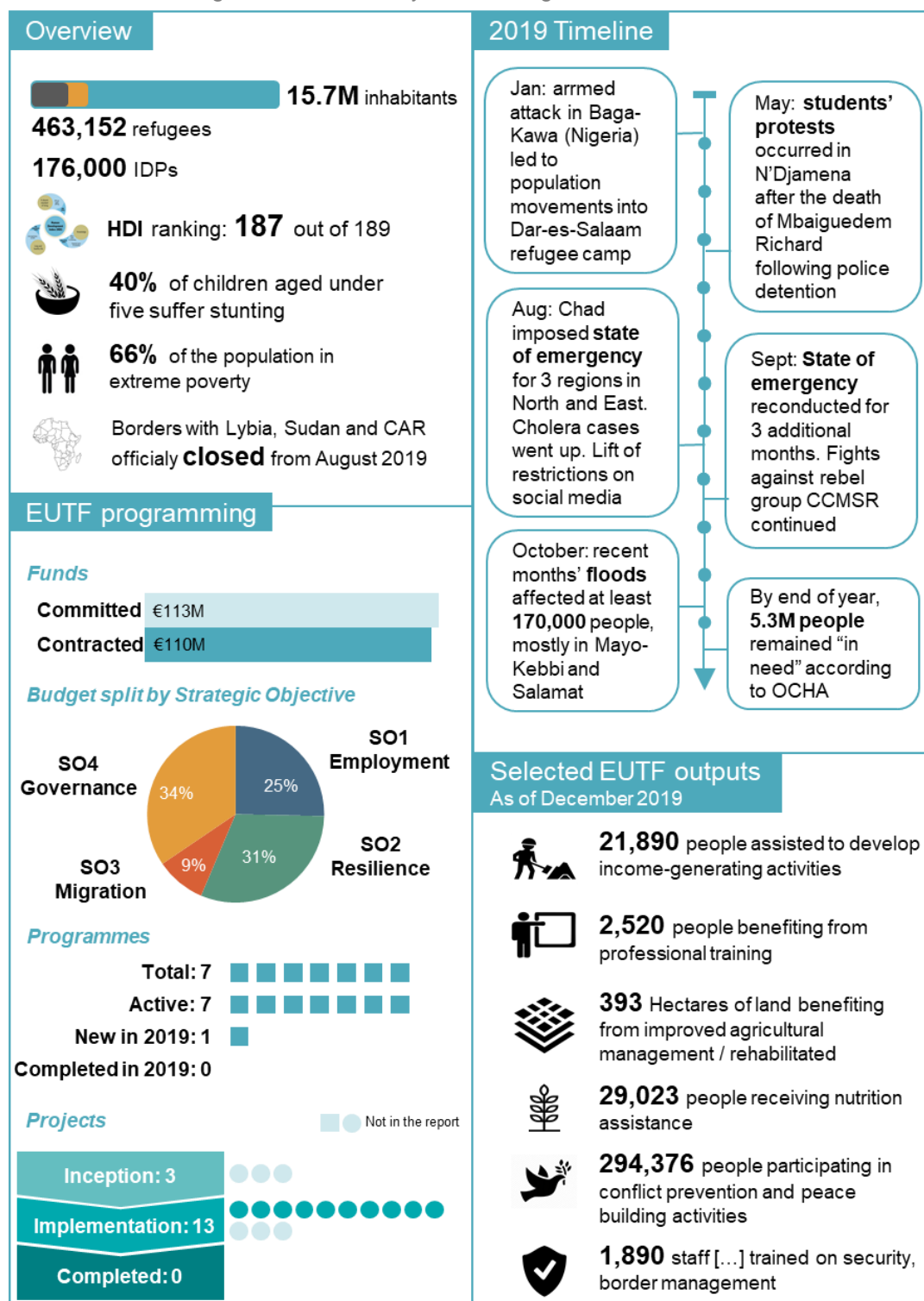
Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
<i>Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Cameroun</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-04-01	<i>Initiative FFUE – OIM pour la protection et la réintégration des migrants : Cameroun (IOM-JI Cameroun)</i>	IOM	€3,300,000
<i>Résilience Septentrion – Programme de réponse à l'impact des mouvements de populations internes et externes dans les régions du septentrion du Cameroun</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-01-01	<i>Programme de Redressement Economique et Social Inclusif et de Lutte contre l'Insécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle des Territoires du Nord Cameroun (RESILIAN)</i>	ACF	€13,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-01-02	<i>Projet de renforcement de la résilience des populations des régions septentrionales du Cameroun (PRESEC)</i>	SNV World	€7,000,000
<i>Projet de Promotion de l'Emploi et Renforcement de la Résilience au Nord Cameroun (Extrême-Nord, Nord et Adamaoua)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-02-01	<i>Projet d'Appui à la Résilience Socio-Économique des Jeunes Vulnérables (Extrême-Nord, Nord et Adamaoua) : PARSE</i>	GIZ	€7,000,000 (Completed)
<i>Projet d'investissement en appui au développement économique local dans l'Extrême Nord, favorisant l'emploi et l'insertion des jeunes</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-03-01	<i>Projet d'investissement en appui au développement économique local dans l'Extrême Nord, favorisant l'emploi et l'insertion des jeunes (approche HIMO)</i>	AFD	€10,000,000
<i>La voix des jeunes du Sahel - Dialogue entre jeunes et institutions au Sahel (phase II)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-19-01	<i>La voix des jeunes du Sahel - Dialogue entre jeunes et institutions au Sahel (phase II)</i>	Centre pour le dialogue humanitaire - HD	€5,000,000*

¹ Regional projects' budgets marked with * are at the regional level, and not country specific.

Erasmus+ West Africa	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-10-01	Erasmus+ in West Africa	National agency	€6,000,000*
RESILAC – <i>Redressement Economique et Social Inclusif du Lac Tchad</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-05-01	<i>Soutien aux populations du Bassin du Lac Tchad</i>	AFD	€31,100,000*

5.3. CHAD

Figure 25: Chad – Key facts and figures dashboard^{1,2}



¹ The outputs of regional programmes are included in the aggregated numbers of the countries in which they are implemented. EUTF programming charts only show national projects.

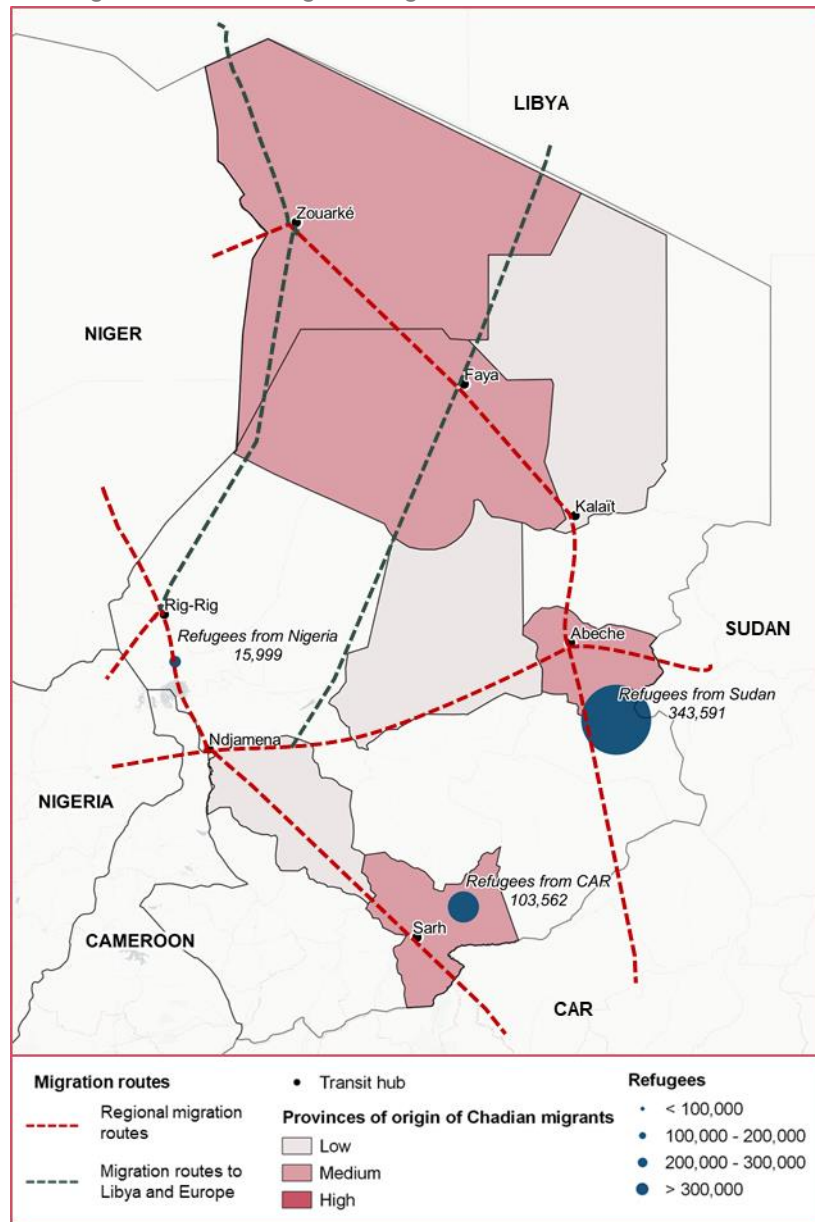
² OCHA. 'Over 170,000 people affected by floods in Chad according to the Red Cross', November 2019. Retrieved [here](#). WFP. 'Chad overview', 2019. Retrieved [here](#). OCHA, 'Chad country profile', September 2019. Retrieved [here](#). OCHA. 'Chad situation report', June 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

5.3.1. CHAD AND THE EUTF IN 2019

In 2019, Chad continued to suffer from great instability, linked to Boko Haram and ethnic tensions in the east, exacerbated by competition for land. 2019 was also a year of extreme climate events and natural catastrophes for Chad, with heavy floods in the south, and regional outbreaks of diseases such as measles or cholera in the Lake Chad Basin.¹ Although the

neighbour countries' instability continued to force people into displacement. As of September 2019, there were over 724,000 displaced persons in Chad, including over 463,000 refugees, 176,000 IDPs and 85,000 Chadian returnees.² Consequently, the EUTF has designed its action to meet Chad's most dire needs, in various areas: security, resilience, food security, but also jobs and economic opportunities in the Lake Chad Basin and in urban centres.

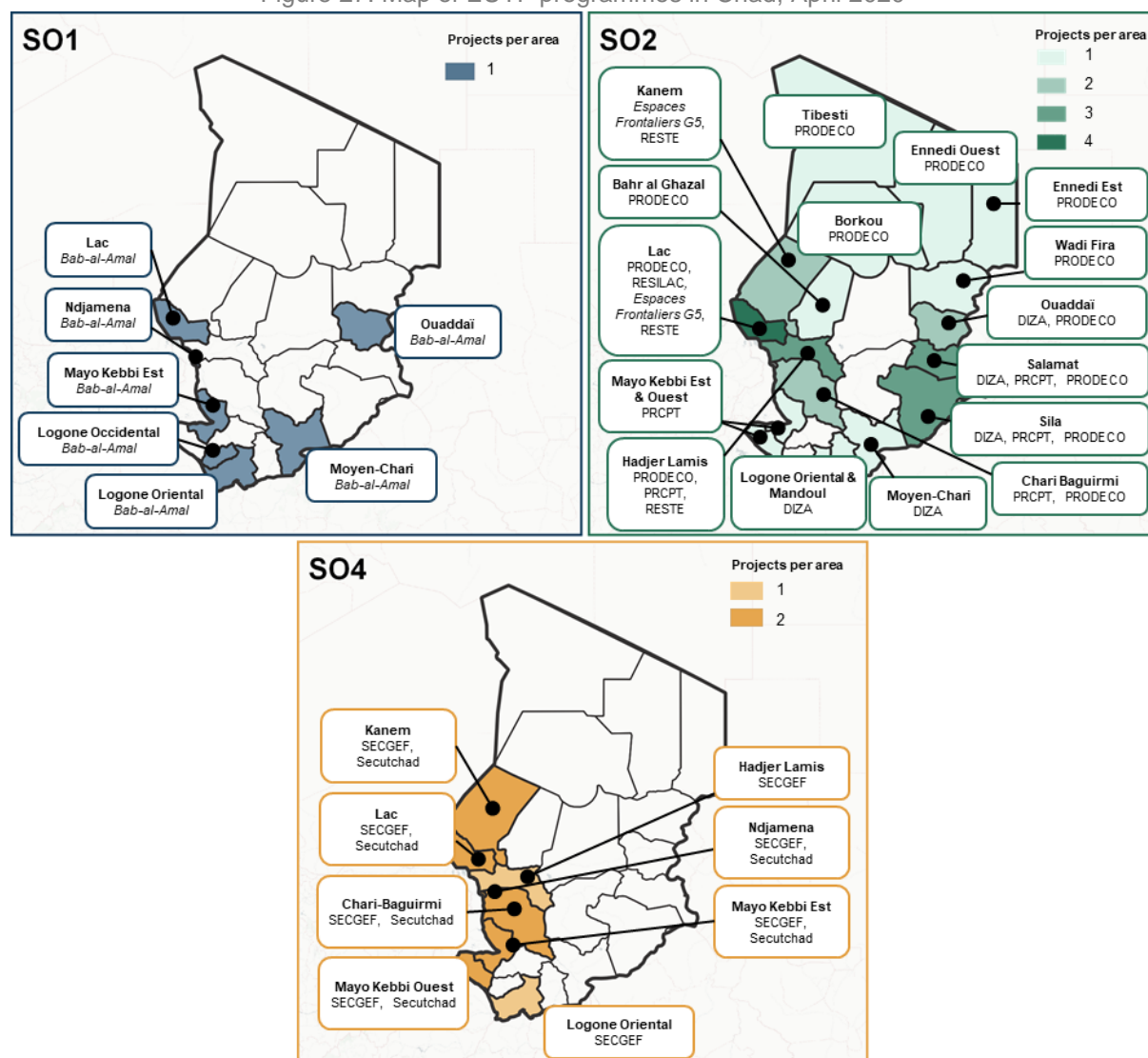
Figure 26: Mixed migration figures in Chad, December 2019



¹ Plateforme Choléra. 2019 regional update. Retrieved [here](#).

² OCHA, 'Chad country profile', September 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 27: Map of EUTF programmes in Chad, April 2020



Improving local security conditions and training Chadian security forces

Chad faces several security challenges, both external and internal. Terrorist groups, such as Boko Haram, or rebel groups such as the Military Command Council for the Salvation of the Republic, a rebel group operating from Libya and seeking to overthrow the President of the Chadian Republic, Idriss Déby, are conducting frequent attacks on both civilians and military forces. Instability has prompted the strengthening of armed auto-defence groups. Internally, Chad also suffers from trouble linked to land disputes and ethnic tensions, especially in the east between semi-nomadic herders and sedentary farmers.¹ The country has engaged in massive military operations in recent years, closed borders with Libya, Sudan and the Central African Republic, and declared a state of emergency in August 2019 in Ouaddaï and Sila following inter-community violence.² In November 2019, the Chadian army was stopped by a local defence group in Miski, a gold-mining town in Tibesti, forcing national authorities to start negotiations.

¹ International Crisis Group (ICG), 'Avoiding the resurgence of intercommunal violence in eastern Chad', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

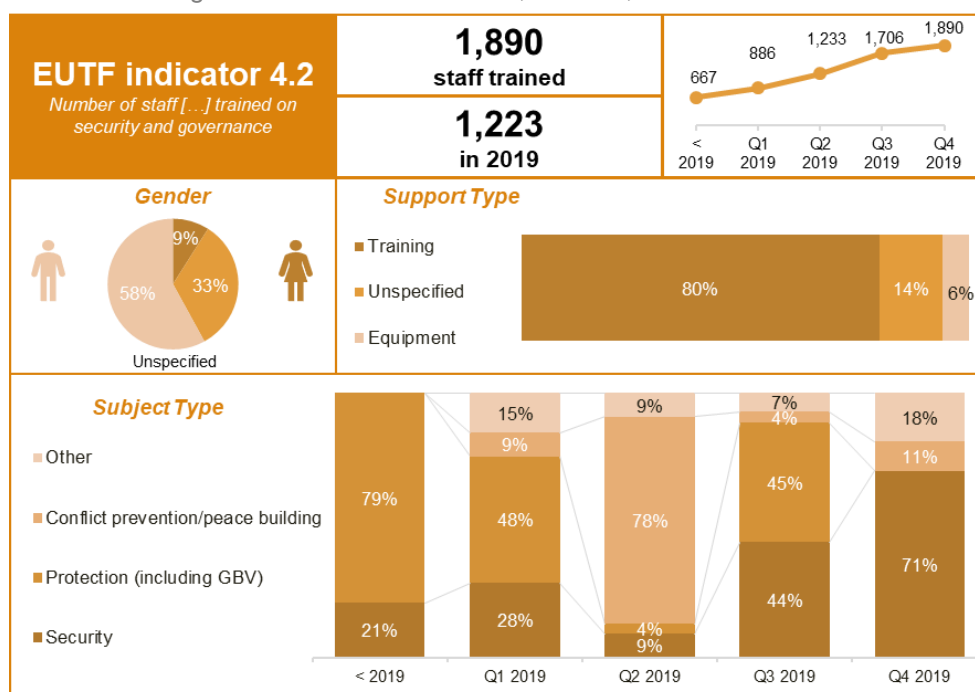
² IOM, 'Chad emergency tracking tool', August 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

Faced with such challenges, and in partnership with the Chadian national authorities, the EUTF has designed several programmes to help the country cope with its most crucial security issues at different levels. Although the country's security forces, namely its army but also the *Forces de Sécurité Intérieures*,¹ including the *Police Nationale*,² the *Gendarmerie Nationale*³ and the *Garde Nationale et Nomade du Tchad*⁴ are among the most effective in the region and the G5 Sahel, the challenges that they face are numerous and complex. Therefore, the EUTF has engaged in supportive action to Chadian security forces.

Training Chadian security forces at various levels – local, regional, and national – is key in the perspective of long-term peace building and state construction. Military training in Chad seeks both to improve local security conditions, by training ground soldiers and gendarmes, and to improve regional cooperation and stability. The recent past has underlined the importance of regional cooperation, for instance in the joint fight by Chadian and Nigerian forces against Boko Haram. The EUTF has implemented several complementary measures through various programmes, including the direct training of Chadian soldiers, budget transfers and support for the better management of security forces or for the training or retraining of local civilians to become local peacekeepers.

In 2019, 1,223 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors were trained on security, border management, common vulnerabilities and exposure, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights (indicator 4.2). SECUTCHAD and PRODECO were the biggest contributors to this indicator, with respectively 330 and 267 people trained in 2019. Training of officers occurred both through national programmes – SECGEF, a budget support programme, SECUTCHAD, PRODECO – with mostly national objectives, and regional programmes, such as WAPIS, GAR-SI Chad or PAGES, aiming to smoothen cooperation with neighbouring countries. The dimensions of regional cooperation are diverse. GAR-SI Chad trains soldiers and special units on the ground. The WAPIS programme looks to improve police information systems and police cooperation at the regional level in West Africa, by supporting data collection and exchange procedures for instance.

Figure 28: EUTF Indicator 4.2, in Chad, December 2019



¹ Interior Security Forces.

² National Police.

³ National Gendarmerie.

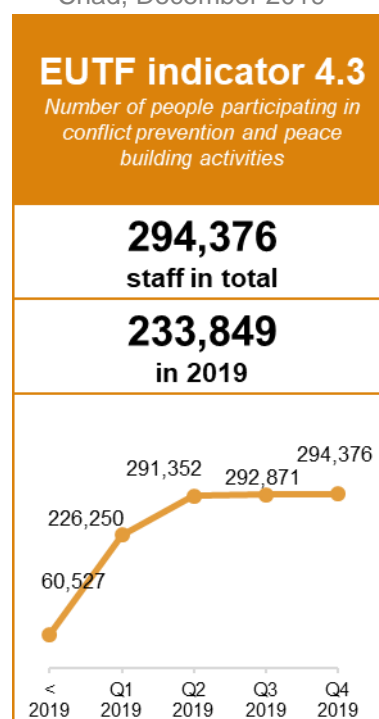
⁴ National and Nomadic Chadian Guard.

Furthermore, in 2019, 101 institutions and non-state actors benefitted from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, countering violent extremism (CVE), conflict prevention, protection and human rights (indicator 4.2 bis). This was done both at the local level, for instance through the RESTE programme which supported 34 local councils in governance in 2019, or at the national level through programmes such as SECGEF (three institutions benefitting from capacity building and operational support in 2019), SECUTCHAD (two) or PRODECO (one). This multiscale effort from the EUTF is in line with the situation of security governance in Chad, where local councils have tremendous importance in enforcing peaceful cohabitation between communities. Supporting local peacekeepers and local councils with the ability to mediate between ethnic or communal groups can deliver quicker and more appropriate results – although geographically limited – than helping national security forces or improving regional cooperation which are longer-term actions aimed at addressing different types of violence.

Also illustrative of this multiscale effort and of the importance of local peacekeeping is the very high number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities in 2019 in Chad (indicator 4.3): 233,849, or a 286% increase from 2018. The PRCPT programme was the principal contributor to this indicator, with 229,480 beneficiaries in 2019, and 288,422 in total. Local peacebuilding efforts mostly support local councils.

Another EUTF action to improve security, protect Chadian civilian populations, and address the consequences of past violence is land demining and land rehabilitation. Over the past years, the presence of land mines has become widespread in Chad, due to persistent fighting between jihadists, self-defence groups and the national security forces. Landmines are most present in regions where the presence of the state is traditionally weaker, in the north or in the east. The EUTF is addressing the issue with the PRODECO programme. In 2019, it conducted demining operations in the most affected regions: in northern Chad (Borkou) and in the Lake Chad Basin (Lac). During the three first quarters of 2019, 99 hectares of land were rehabilitated by the PRODECO programme (indicator 2.6).

Figure 29: EUTF Indicator 4.3, in Chad, December 2019



Increasing resilience through basic infrastructures: WASH and education infrastructure

The resilience of the Chadian population continues to be severely insufficient. In 2019, Chad ranked 187th out of 189 on UNDP’s Human Development Index.¹ The country is considered one of the most vulnerable in the world, exposed to the effects of climate change and food shortages. Because of massive military requirements and relatively low oil prices since 2014 – oil still represents a substantial share of the country’s revenues despite the New Development Plan’s attempt to diversify the economy – budgetary cuts have occurred in numerous sectors (infrastructure, education, health, social spending) and left many of the country’s issues undealt with.

¹ UNDP, ‘2019 Human Development Index Ranking’, accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

Beyond budget considerations, 2019 was particularly dramatic in terms of natural catastrophes and insecurity. Outbreaks of measles occurred in 2019, with 26,623 measles cases and 259 deaths reported between May and December.¹ Military operations, insecurity and communal tensions increased food insecurity, and 2.2 million people were affected by malnutrition by the end of 2019, a 29% increase from 2018.² During the summer of 2019, floods hit provinces in the south and the east of the country, affecting more than 170,000 people.³

Finally, access to basic services such as education or water remains largely insufficient. Drills for irrigation or drinkable water are scarce. The educational system in Chad finds itself in a predicament: one out of two school-age children is out of school and the rate of illiteracy among youth is 70%,⁴ limiting professional insertion and economic opportunities for a consequential part of the population. In addition, schools have recently been closing in the Lake Chad Basin as a direct consequence of insecurity.⁵

WASH infrastructure, resilience to flooding and water management are other issues in Chad. The situation in Chad regarding drinkable water and sanitation highly depends on the region: Chad is a semi-desertic to desertic country in the north and Sahelian and tropical in the south, with higher levels of precipitations during the rainy season (July to October). Still, the poor conditions regarding water infrastructure and resilience to floods or droughts can largely be attributed to conflict, insecurity and a lack of investment. Many people still lack access to drinkable water, for instance along the Niger border.

In 2019, the EUTF contributed to address these issues through a number of programmes, including RESTE, which has a major hydraulic dimension. In 2019 alone, 43 hydraulic works were built through the Oxfam RESTE project, in the regions of Kanem (six), Lac (16) and Baħr al Ghazāl (16).⁶ Also within the RESTE programme, the RESTE Forages lots 1, 2 and 3 projects, which started to report data in the second half of year 2019, drilled 98 wells (respectively 50, 24 and 24), all in the Lac region, in various prefectures that were missing water infrastructure: Bagasola, Bol, N'gouri, Doum-Doum, Kouloudia, Many, Massakory and Massaguet. The RESILAC programme built or rehabilitated six water-related pieces of infrastructure in the Lac region in 2019, such as dams or reaches to prevent flooding. The PRCPT also had a large water and WASH component.

Figure 30: EUTF Indicator 2.1 bis,
in Chad, December 2019

¹ UNICEF, 'Chad situation report n° 11', November-December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

² FAO, 'Chad profile', accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

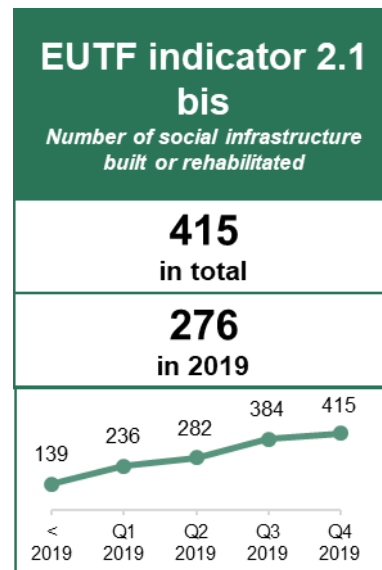
³ OCHA, 'Over 170,000 people affected by floods in Chad according to the Red Cross', November 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ UNICEF, 'Education in Chad', 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ UNICEF, 'Appeal Chad 2020'. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ The five remaining locations were not specified.

In 2019, the EUTF continued to tackle the issue of education, with the construction or rehabilitation of schools and education infrastructure. Several programmes such as the PRCPT, RESILAC, or *Bab-al-Amal* addressed educational matters in distinct ways. For instance, *Bab-al-Amal* focused on TVET by rehabilitating or supporting 15 professional training centres, in various regions: the city of Ndjamena (five), Moyen-Chari (three), Logone-Oriental (three), Mayo-Kebbi-Est (two) and Ouaddaï (two). The programme’s rationale is to focus on urban centres with disadvantaged youths, leveraging the geographical proximity of a job market and helping teenagers and adults extricate themselves from unemployment. RESILAC also contributed to the educational effort, although in another way and at a much lower level, by supporting and providing equipment to 20 functional alphabetisation centres, all in the Lac region, which has been severely affected by violence, military operations and school closures in recent years (49 schools were temporarily closed in the Lac region in 2019¹, leaving many children and teenagers out of school).



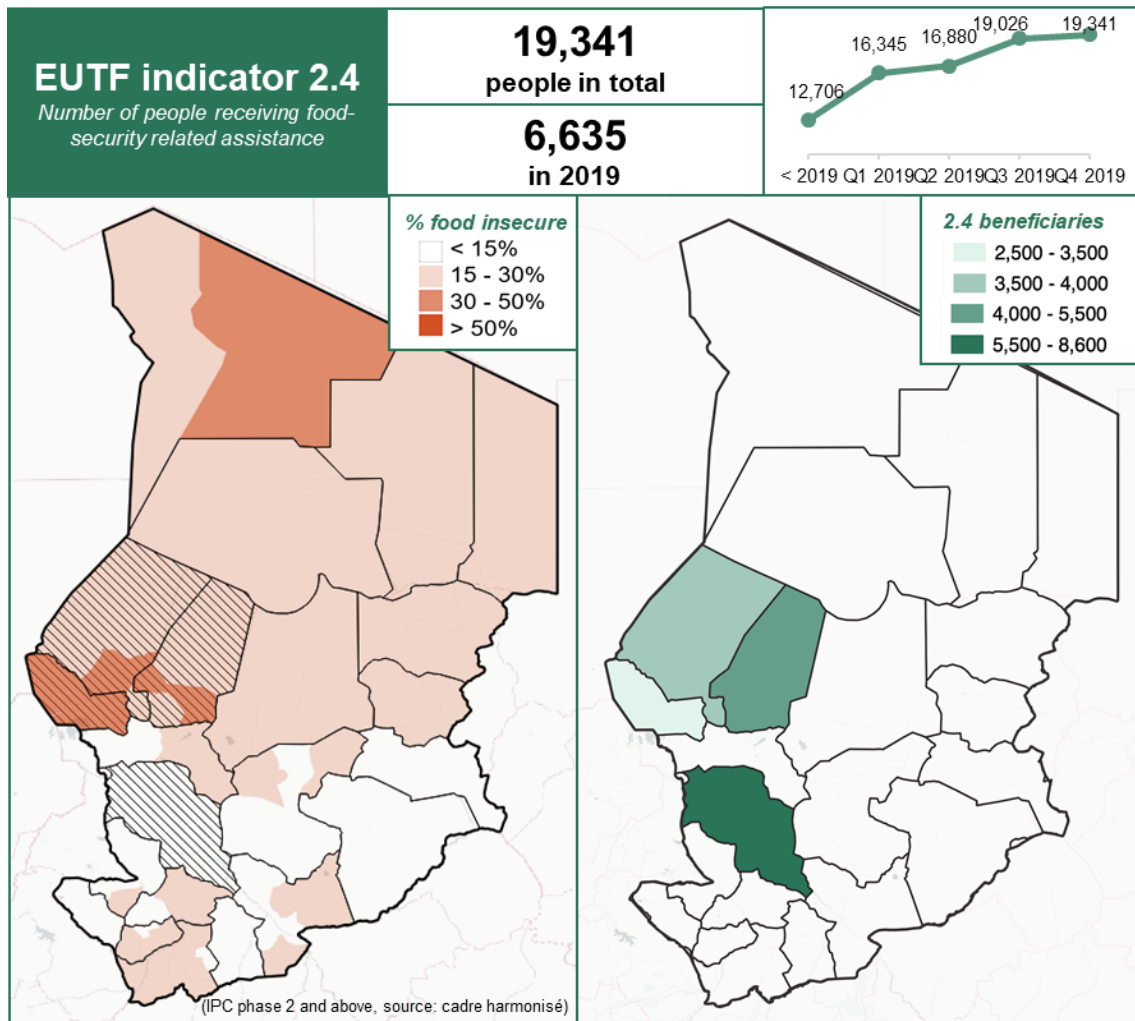
Addressing the food crisis and tackling food insecurity in Chad through short and long-term actions.

As a fragile, landlocked country, very exposed to extreme climatic events, global warming, and affected by its neighbours’ enduring conflicts, Chad is deeply vulnerable regarding food supply and nutrition. In November 2019, according to OCHA, 12.9% of the population suffered from global acute malnutrition and 2.9% from severe acute malnutrition.²

Accordingly, the EUTF has paid particular attention to addressing the food crisis in Chad. EUTF action can be split into two major categories in this regard: short-term emergency action, including nutrition assistance (indicator 2.3) in conflict-ridden zones, and longer-term food security-related assistance (indicator 2.4). Coping with food challenges in Chad is a priority for the EUTF as it is crucial to try to meet the population’s most basic needs before engaging in other complementary actions necessary for mid-term economic and social development, in a LRRD type of approach.

¹ UNICEF, ‘Chad Appeal 2020’, Retrieved [here](#).
² OCHA, ‘Chad country update’, November 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 31: Food insecure population and EUTF Indicator 2.4, in Chad, December 2019



Regarding short-term emergency action, the RESTE programme significantly contributed to delivering nutrition assistance, with 10,477 beneficiaries in 2019, all of them children under five. RESTE put in place an innovating practice: malnutrition prevention and cure centres, the “FARNs” (*Foyer d’Apprentissage et de Réhabilitation Nutritionnelle*¹), to help detect malnutrition at an earlier stage compared to what is done today, and address it in a more effective way while supporting children already affected by malnutrition. The regions that benefitted from the action were Lac and Baḥr al Ghazāl. These two regions were chosen because have seen considerable violence, forced internal displacements and inflows of refugees in the past months give their location in the east, near the Lake Chad and the borders with Niger and Nigeria. These tensions have created disruptions in the economic food chains and increased food scarcity. As shown on the map, Baḥr al Ghazāl is the region with the highest proportion of food-insecure households.

On a longer time horizon and with a different rationale, the EUTF tried to limit the spread of food insecurity in Chad in 2019: 6,635 people received food security related assistance. The main contributors were RESTE (through the Oxfam project, 4,339 people received food security-related assistance during 2019), PRCPT (1,936 people in 2019), and RESILAC (360 people in Chad in 2019). RESILAC brought beneficiaries technical assistance and advice to boost their vegetable crops. PRCPT helped people establish stable income generating agricultural activities by financially and technically supporting the adoption of local development plans at the communal level and then ensuring that the actions of the plans were well implemented, benefitted local communities and reinforced self-

¹ Centres for nutritional education and rehabilitation.

employment in agriculture. Part of PRCPT's intervention area is the Chari-Baguirmi region whose climatic hydrologic conditions allow for a strong agricultural potential, which has cross-border exchanges with Cameroon and the Central African Republic, but also has continuously high levels of food insecurity, as shown in orange on the map.

Both PRCPT and RESTE targeted host communities while the beneficiaries for RESILAC were unspecified. The choice of host communities is natural, as many actions implemented by the programmes have to do with land access and land use.

Improving job creation and professional insertion for the different labour-deprived communities

Chad's labour market remains fragile in 2019. Although the official unemployment rate is low in the country (1.9% in 2019¹), much of the labour market – and its unemployment counterpart – are informal. The Chadian labour market presents a number of weaknesses: insufficiently or inadequately trained workforce, rural exodus, scarce infrastructure, and low job creation. In fragile zones, more and more young people resort to migration to escape from violence or unemployment.

The EUTF's strategy is to create jobs in the most fragile zones (Lake Chad Basin, in the south, and along the Sudanese border) for the neediest communities, to diffuse social tensions and offer an alternative path to radicalisation. Both rural and urban areas are targeted by the EUTF action. Indeed, as Chad remains a predominantly rural country (77% of the population² despite the rural exodus), with little access to education or basic services and a high dependence on land and local farming, a non-negligible part of the jobs created and of the activities supported deal with rural activities – agriculture and basic rural infrastructure.

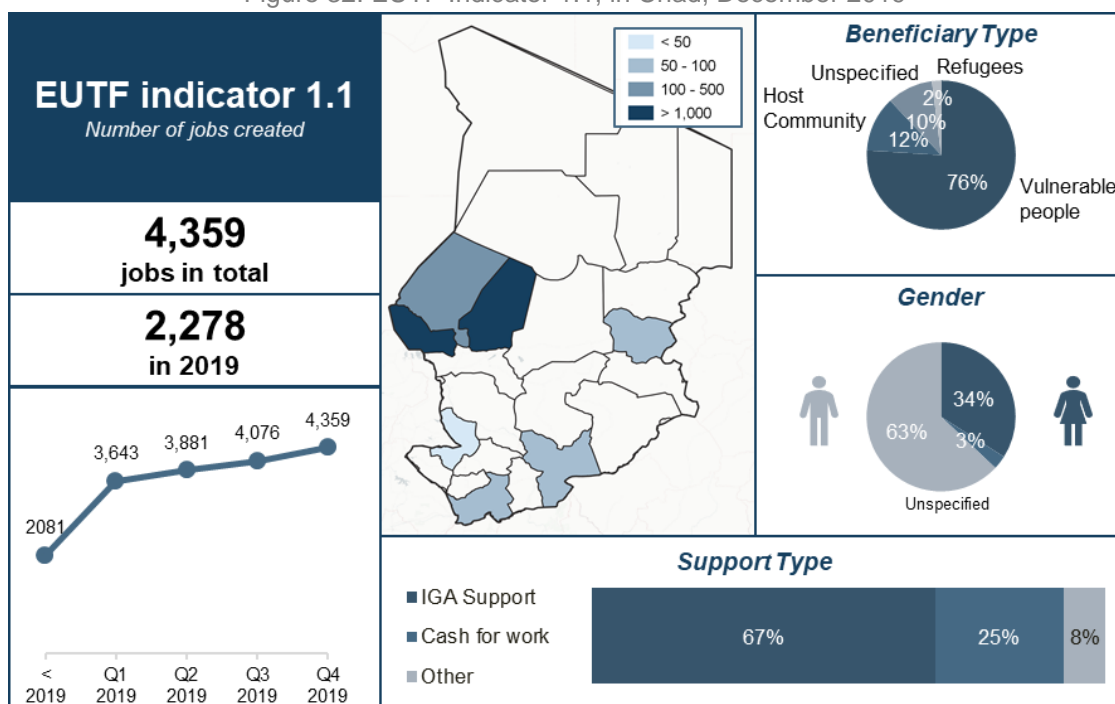
In 2019, 2,278 jobs were created, slightly more than the 2,081 jobs which had been created by the end of 2018. Of this total, 1,311 jobs created in 2019 were successful assistance to income generating activities that generated self-employment. These jobs were created thanks to the RESTE programme, which targeted vulnerable communities in the Lac and Baħr al Ghazāl regions, aiming to support self-employment in agricultural activities. Beneficiaries were small entrepreneurs who either produced, processed, or sold agricultural products but lacked equipment, funds and contacts in local trade and distribution circuits – all bottlenecks that RESTE seeks to address.

Cash for work activities also played a preponderant role. 637 full-time equivalent cash for work jobs were created in 2019, through the RESTE, PRCPT, RESILAC and DIZA programmes. CFW reflects the EUTF's strategy which links resilience and employment and prioritises the employment of local populations for the construction or renovation of small infrastructure. PRCPT recorded 153 cash for work jobs created in 2019 in two geographical corridors: along the Sudanese border and in the west, close to the Cameroonian border. The types of infrastructure built were diverse: schools, dams, rural roads, etc. All of the 110 jobs created by RESILAC's in 2019 came from cash for work, either to build or rehabilitate small community assets. RESTE created jobs from CFW activities for community works, or from self-employment and entrepreneurial activities.

¹ The World Bank Group, World Bank data, modelled ILO estimate, accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

² The World Bank Group, World Bank data, accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 32: EUTF Indicator 1.1, in Chad, December 2019



Another dimension of the EUTF job-related action is the reintegration of refugees and returnees in economic and social life through work. The DIZA programme, which started in the second half of 2019 (Q3 for DIZA South, Q4 for DIZA East) focuses specifically on people living in areas along the southern and eastern borders populated by many refugees and returnees. Indeed, in the recent past, Chad has been a host country for many refugees and CAR returnees, including the major contingent of refugees from Sudan (340,000), mostly in the east of the country.¹ DIZA South already created 82 jobs in 2019 and assisted 3,550 people to develop income generating activities (indicator 1.3), with the establishment of VSLAs (3,420 beneficiaries), IGA training (30) or access to funding (30).

Lastly, other programmes like *Bab-Al-Amal* tried to promote professional integration for marginalized youth and extremely vulnerable groups in the poor neighbourhoods of N'Djaména, Abéché, Bongor, Moundou and Sarh through dual vocational training, internships and job search assistance. *Bab-Al-Amal* also targeted peri-urban neighbourhoods to put in place agricultural activities. While many programmes are concentrated on rural areas, *Bab-al-Amal* addressed social fractures in cities.

¹ UNHCR, 'Chad global focus', accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

5.3.2. CHAD AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 10: EUTF common output indicators for Chad, December 2019

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2019-Q4	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	2,081	2,278	283	4,359
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	0	47	16	47
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	5,268	16,622	2,816	21,890
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	216	2,304	875	2,520
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed [...]	3	9	4	12
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships [...]	1,940	3,060	0	5,000
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	26	56	21	82
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	139	276	31	415
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	660	2,567	140	3,227
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	18,546	10,477	3,446	29,023
2.4 Number of people receiving food security related assistance	12,706	6,635	315	19,341
2.5 Number of local governments [...] that adopt disaster risk reduction strategies	8	40	28	48
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	70	324	104	393
2.7 Number of people reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices [...]	21,672	30,706	12,496	52,378
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	72	2,246	2,107	2,318
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	35,160	221,000	0	256,160
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	0	605	523	605
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	48	265	50	313
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	86	1,258	1,221	1,344
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	3	0	0	3
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	1	1	0	2
3.11 Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness on migration	0	16	11	16
4.2 Number of staff [...] trained on security, border management, etc.	667	1,223	184	1,890
4.2 bis Number of institutions [...] benefiting from capacity building on security, [...]	30	101	17	131
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention / peace building activities	60,527	233,849	1,505	294,376
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	8	4	0	12
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, [...] developed and/or directly supported	1	1	0	2
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	8	168	80	176
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up [...]	2	12	0	14
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	10	19	7	29

5.3.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN CHAD

Table 11: Chad projects, December 2019¹

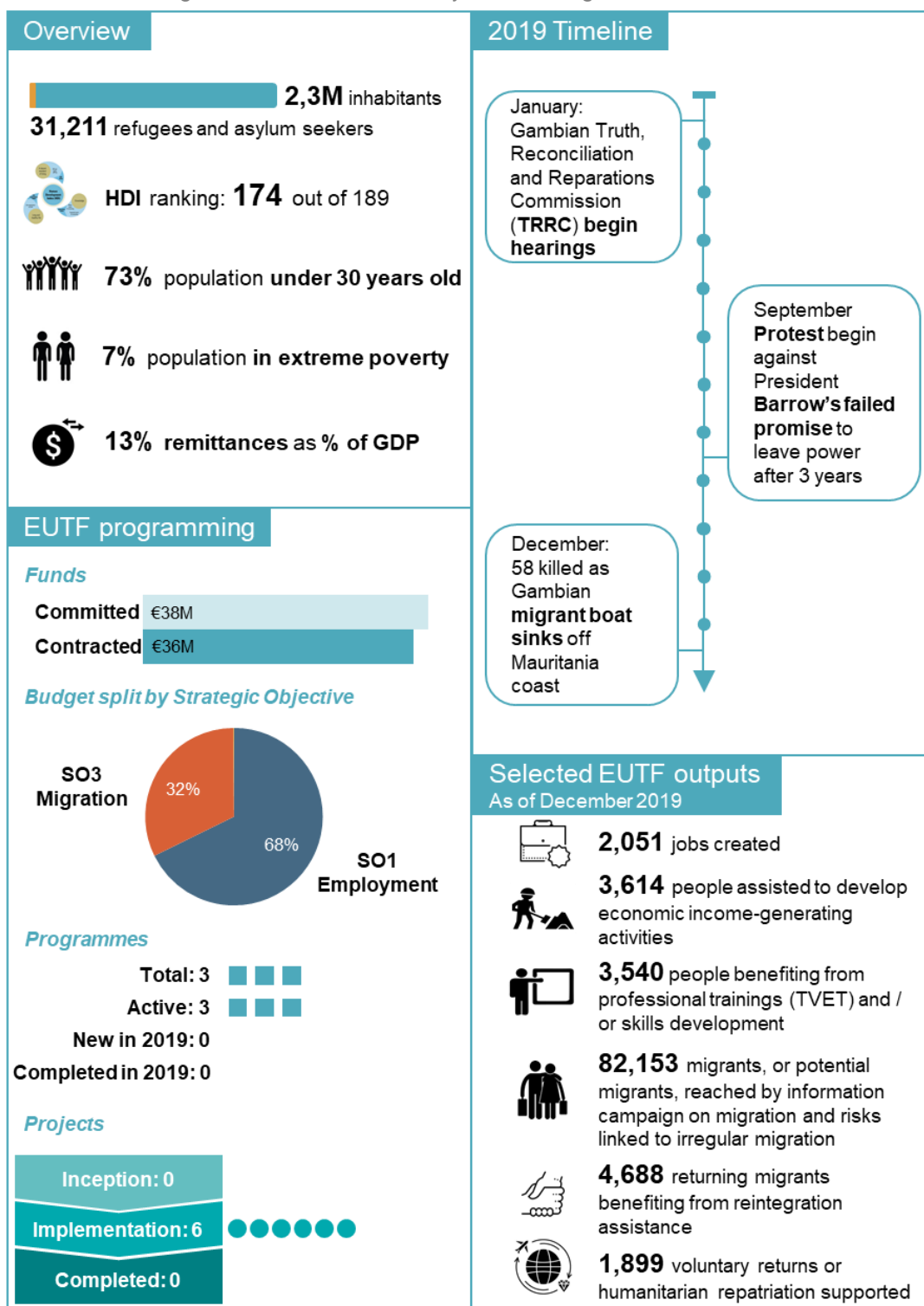
Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
<i>RESTE (Résilience et Emploi au Lac Tchad)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-01-01	<i>Emploi, résilience et cohésion sociale dans la bande sahélienne et la zone du Lac Tchad (RESTE)</i>	Oxfam	€15,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-01-04	<i>Campagne de sensibilisation WASH et de mise en place d'une méthodologie de sensibilisation adaptée à l'utilisation rationnelle des latrines communautaires</i>	Oxfam	€1,199,402 (New in Q4 report)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-01-06	<i>LOT 1 : travaux de réalisation de 40 forages productifs pour l'hydraulique villageoise et 15 forages pour l'hydraulique semi-urbaine dans les sous-préfecture de Bagasola, Bol et N'gouri (projet RESTE)</i>	Geyser SA	€924,319
	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-01-07	<i>LOT 2 : travaux de réalisation et de réhabilitation de 40 forages productifs pour hydraulique villageoise et 15 forages hydrauliques semi-urbaine dans les sous-préfectures de Doum-Doum et Kouloudia (projet RESTE)</i>	Oxfam	€999,929
	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-01-08	<i>LOT 3 : travaux 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 (projet RESTE)</i>	Geyser SA	€773,349
<i>Projet de Renforcement de la Résilience et de la Cohabitation Pacifique au Tchad (PRCPT)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-02-01	<i>Projet de Renforcement de la Résilience et de la Cohabitation Pacifique au Tchad (PRCPT)</i>	GIZ	€18,000,000

¹ Regional projects' budgets marked with * are at the regional level, and not country specific.

<i>Projet de soutien à l'insertion socio-professionnelle des jeunes tchadiens en situation de vulnérabilité</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-03-01	<i>Projet de soutien à l'insertion socio-professionnelle des jeunes tchadiens en situation de vulnérabilité (Bab-al-Amal)</i>	AFD	€10,300,000
<i>Appui au déminage, à la protection sociale et au développement des personnes vulnérables</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-05	<i>Appui à la formation et à la sécurité publique au Tchad (Secutchad)</i>	Coginta	€9,999,203
<i>Programme de développement inclusif dans les zones d'accueil (DIZA)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-07-01	<i>DIZA – Zone Est</i>	Concern Worldwide	€7,000,000 <i>(New in Q4 report)</i>
	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-07-02	<i>DIZA – Zone Sud</i>	Caritas Suisse	€7,000,000
<i>SECurité et GEstion des Frontières (SECGEF)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-08-01	<i>SECurité et GEstion des Frontières (SECGEF)</i>	Budget support	€10,000,000 <i>(New in Q4 report)</i>
<i>GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-04-06	<i>GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel) - Chad</i>	FIIAPP	€6,300,499
<i>Appui à la coopération régionale des pays du G5 Sahel et au Collège Sahélien de Sécurité</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-01-01	<i>Appui à la coopération régionale des pays du G5 Sahel et au Collège Sahélien de Sécurité (PAGS – Chad)</i>	CIVIPOL	€7,200,000*
<i>Programme d'Appui au G5 pour la Sécurité au Sahel (PAGS) Phase II</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-20-01	<i>Programme d'appui au G5 pour la sécurité au sahel (PAGS) phase II (PAGS Phase II – Chad)</i>	CIVIPOL	€9,998,500* <i>(Inception)</i>
<i>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</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-08-05	<i>Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Chad (EU – IOM Joint Initiative in Chad)</i>	IOM	€350,000
<i>La Voix des jeunes du Sahel</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-09-01	<i>La Voix des jeunes du Sahel</i>	Centre pour le dialogue humanitaire - HD	€2,200,000*
<i>La voix des jeunes du Sahel - Dialogue entre jeunes et institutions au Sahel (phase II)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-19-01	<i>La voix des jeunes du Sahel - Dialogue entre jeunes et institutions au Sahel (phase II)</i>	Centre pour le dialogue humanitaire - HD	€5,000,000*
<i>Erasmus+ West Africa</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-10-01	<i>Erasmus+ in West Africa</i>	National agency	€6,000,000*
<i>G5: RECOSOC</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-18-08	<i>Renforcement de la résilience et de la cohésion sociale dans les zones frontalières du Niger et du Tchad (RECOSOC)</i>	Oxfam	€12,734,094*
<i>RESILAC – Redressement Economique et Social Inclusif du Lac Tchad</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-05-01	<i>Soutien aux populations du Bassin du Lac Tchad</i>	AFD	€31,100,000*
<i>WAPIS</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-03-01	<i>Support to the strengthening of police information systems in the broader West Africa region</i>	Interpol	€5,000,000*

5.4. THE GAMBIA

Figure 33: The Gambia – Key facts and figures dashboard^{1,2}



¹ The outputs of regional programmes are included in the aggregated numbers of the countries in which they are implemented. EUTF programming charts only show national projects.

² UNDP, 2019 Human Development Index ranking. Retrieved [here](#). World Data Lab. Data retrieved [here](#). The World Bank Group, World Bank data, accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

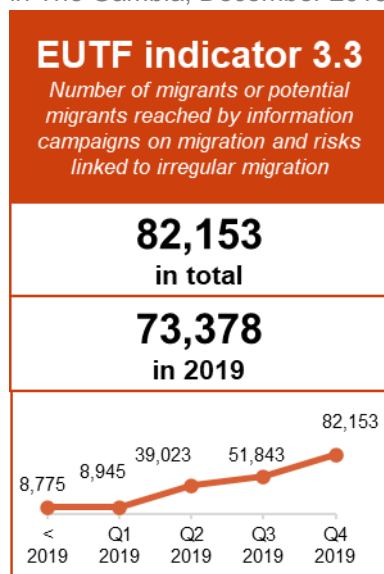
5.4.1. THE GAMBIA AND THE EUTF IN 2019

While the Gambia is the smallest country on the African mainland and one of the smallest in terms of population, in recent years it has accounted for a disproportionately high percentage of the arrivals on European coasts. In 2016, it represented the second highest share of irregular migration from West African to Italy, with 7,765 arrivals between January and August, most of them men aged between 15 and 40.¹ The EUTF sensitises vulnerable populations on the risks of irregular migration and provides protection and return assistance. In parallel, programmes tackle the root causes of irregular migration through the development of employment opportunities for the youth.²

Sensitising vulnerable youth to the risks of irregular migration

Local and national actors, such as the Gambian Immigration Department, have launched awareness raising campaigns in the past. However, they were not able to target the at-risk population and instead of informing on economic alternatives in the country, their messages mostly aimed at stopping the youth from migrating to Europe.³ Many of the most vulnerable youth remain ill-informed regarding the dangers associated to the “back way”⁴ – as the Gambians call it – such as smugglers, detention in Libya, or dangers of the journey through the desert and the Mediterranean sea.⁵ In this context, EUTF programmes have been aiming to increase communities’ awareness of the consequences of irregular migration but also of viable alternatives to irregular migration.⁶

Figure 34: EUTF Indicator 3.3, in The Gambia, December 2019



In 2019, the country saw a steep increase in the number of migrants reached by information campaigns from EUTF-funded programmes, going from 8,775 at the end of 2018, to 82,153 as of December 2019 (indicator 3.3). All three EUTF programmes currently active in the country contributed to this indicator: the EU-IOM Joint Initiative (37%), the Youth Empowerment Programme (YEP – 62%) and ‘Make it in The Gambia’ (1%)⁷.

IOM, which carried out large scale activities such as community theatre or fora but also small gatherings led by chosen community leaders trained beneficiaries on the risks of illegal migration. YEP reached 51,567 vulnerable people in 2019 through the *Tekki Fii – Make it in The Gambia* campaign which aims to help youth see the benefits of choosing to ‘make it’ at home rather than risk all that they have to seek opportunities in Europe through irregular migration. The *Tekki Fii* campaign is coordinated with the Government of The Gambia and technically supported by the YEP programme. The campaign intuitively relies on the ‘Make it in The Gambia’ programme, a three-year programme designed to equip youth with job-ready skills and entrepreneurship opportunities in a

variety of sectors, ranging from solar to agriculture to creative industries and tourism. The programme, implemented by the GIZ, the Portuguese NGO IMVF and Enabel, also aims to reinforce social cohesion

¹ Description of action T05-EUTF-GM-02 IOM Gambia.

² European Commission. ‘EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, The Gambia’. Retrieved [here](#).

³ Description of action T05-EUTF-GM-02 IOM Gambia.

⁴ The “back way” is the colloquial term referring to the irregular migration route that many Gambians take, typically passing through Senegal, then the Sahel (Mali, Niger) and up to Libya, before their intended disembarkation for Europe via boat across the Mediterranean. Samuel Hall, “IOM - Community Mapping and Socio-Economic Profiling of Communities of Return in West Africa - The Gambia”, April 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ The migrant project, ‘Dangerous places: Libya, the desert and the sea’, accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ Document of action T05-EUTF-GM-02 IOM Gambia.

⁷ YEP and MIITG are contractually two different programmes (GM-01, GM-03). A second component of the YEP (YEP 2) is funded within the MIITG programme. Implementing partners of both programmes collaborate extensively. For MLS reporting purposes YEP 2 is spun off of MIITG and counted together with YEP (GM-01).

and promote the role of youth in rural development, providing communities with recreational facilities and activities with a particular focus on sports.

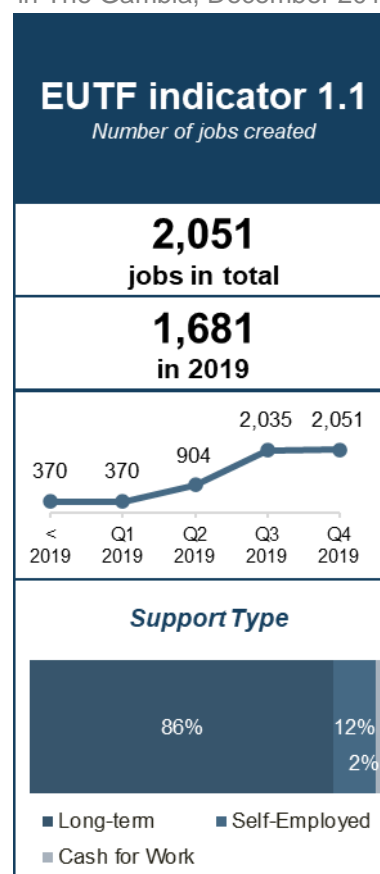
Boosting economic opportunities for the youth as an alternative to irregular migration

After transitioning to democracy following 22 years of dictatorship, the Gambian economy is being progressively rebuilt – the real GDP growth is estimated by the IMF to have reached 6 percent in 2019 – despite remaining particularly undiversified. Traditionally relying on three pillars – tourism, rain fed agriculture and remittances (the latter still accounts for over 12% of the country’s GDP)¹ – the country remains deeply vulnerable to external shocks. While tourism’s numbers peaked in 2018, the sudden collapse of the British travel operator Thomas Cook is expected to have distressing consequences on the country’s second largest economic sector (20% of the \$1.6 billion GDP).² 45% of incoming holidaymakers during the winter holiday season (November to March) were flown in by Thomas Cook.³ More than a third of workers in the sector are at risk of losing their employment.⁴ Moreover, in 2019, erratic rainfall resulted in a 10% decrease in agricultural production, which is likely to impact food security.⁵ Considering that in 2018, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 35 was 45% for males and 55% for females,⁶ the labour market, which is already saturated, could face an even worsened outlook going into 2020.

Since the start of its activities, the EUTF has aimed to boost economic development in the country, with a particular focus on the youth in regions of origin in order to discourage irregular migration and facilitate returns. In 2019, EUTF programmes in The Gambia created 1,681 jobs, compared to 370 in 2018. All were created for the youth, and nearly all (94%) were long term jobs following a TVET training, unlike in 2018 (54%).

The YEP programme, which is implemented by the ITC, tackles the root causes of irregular migration through better job and income prospects for the youth. To increase long term employment opportunities, it adopts a market-led approach which seeks to strengthen the existing technical skills programmes to better match the needs of businesses in the agricultural, services and tourism sectors. The programme also ensures partnerships between industry and training institutions and develops apprenticeship with graduates in Gambian companies. In The Gambia, youth in the workforce lack foundational skills as well as those tailored to market needs. Indeed, one of the economy’s main challenges continues to be the absence of skilled labour. The last labour market survey reported worrisome statistics: 62% of the unemployed youth had no education, 12% had completed primary school, and only 12% had an upper secondary level of education.⁷ Only a very small share of

Figure 35: EUTF Indicator 1.1, in The Gambia, December 2019



¹ The World Bank Group, World Bank data, accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

² Reuters, 'Gambia fears tourism crisis after Thomas Cook collapse', 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ Quartz Africa, 'The collapse of UK travel giant Thomas Cook will devastate this African country’s tourism sector', October 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ Gambia Hotel Association.

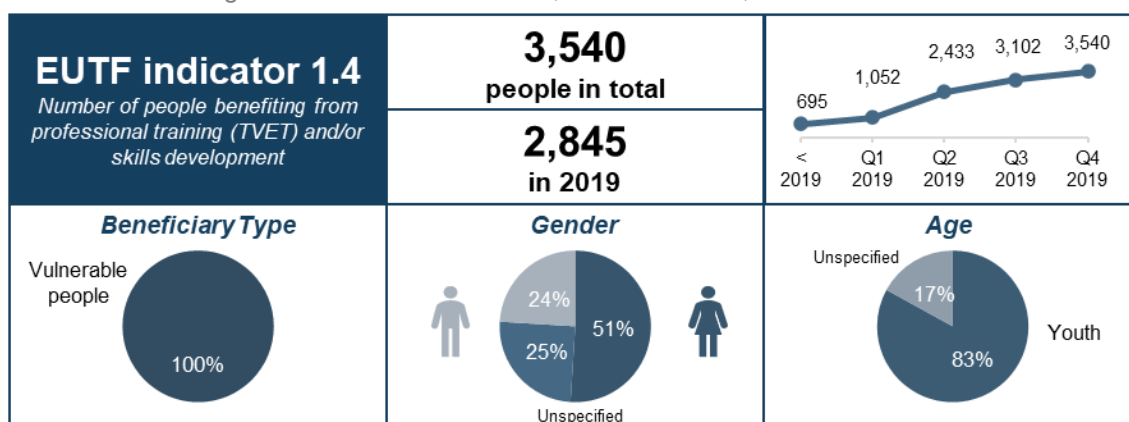
⁵ IMF, 'IMF Executive Board Approves US\$47.1 million Extended Credit Facility (ECF) Arrangement for The Gambia', March 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ Gambia Labour Force Survey, Gambia Bureau of Statistics, 2018, retrieved [here](#).

⁷ Ibid.

the population above 15 has received some vocational training qualification. In addition, available vocational trainings are often mismatched with market needs, and thus may not help secure a job.

Figure 36: EUTF Indicator 1.4, in The Gambia, December 2019



In 2019 alone, YEP trained 2,238 people (indicator 1.4), accounting for 79% of the total beneficiaries of the year. 603 were trained by the MIITG programme. A new contributor in 2019, the latter accounts for 24% of the beneficiaries for this year alone. The programme adopts a migration approach, and improves information, coaching and counselling services for youth and returning migrants.¹ YEP does not differentiate their treatment of returnees from that of other trainees. In 2019, 42 returning migrants benefitted from reintegration assistance through YEP, and 814 through IOM (indicator 3.5). IOM remains the main contributor in 2019 for reintegration assistance, reporting 91% of the beneficiaries in 2019.

5.4.2. THE GAMBIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 12: EUTF common output indicators for The Gambia, December 2019

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2019-Q4	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	370	1,681	16	2,051
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	335	288	13	623
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	1,770	1,844	931	3,614
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	695	2,845	438	3,540
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed [...]	0	4	4	4
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships [...]	0	37,090	1,940	37,090
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	0	1	1	1
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	0	21	17	21
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	0	42	34	42
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	0	688	688	688
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	8,775	73,378	30,310	82,153
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	1,272	627	192	1,899
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	3,796	892	233	4,688
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	10	1	10
3.11 Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness on migration	65	208	84	273
4.4 Number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services	0	1	0	1
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, [...] developed and/or directly supported	4	1	1	5
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	4	4	1	8
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	0	3	0	3

¹ Description of action T05-EUTF-GM-01 YEP

5.4.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE GAMBIA

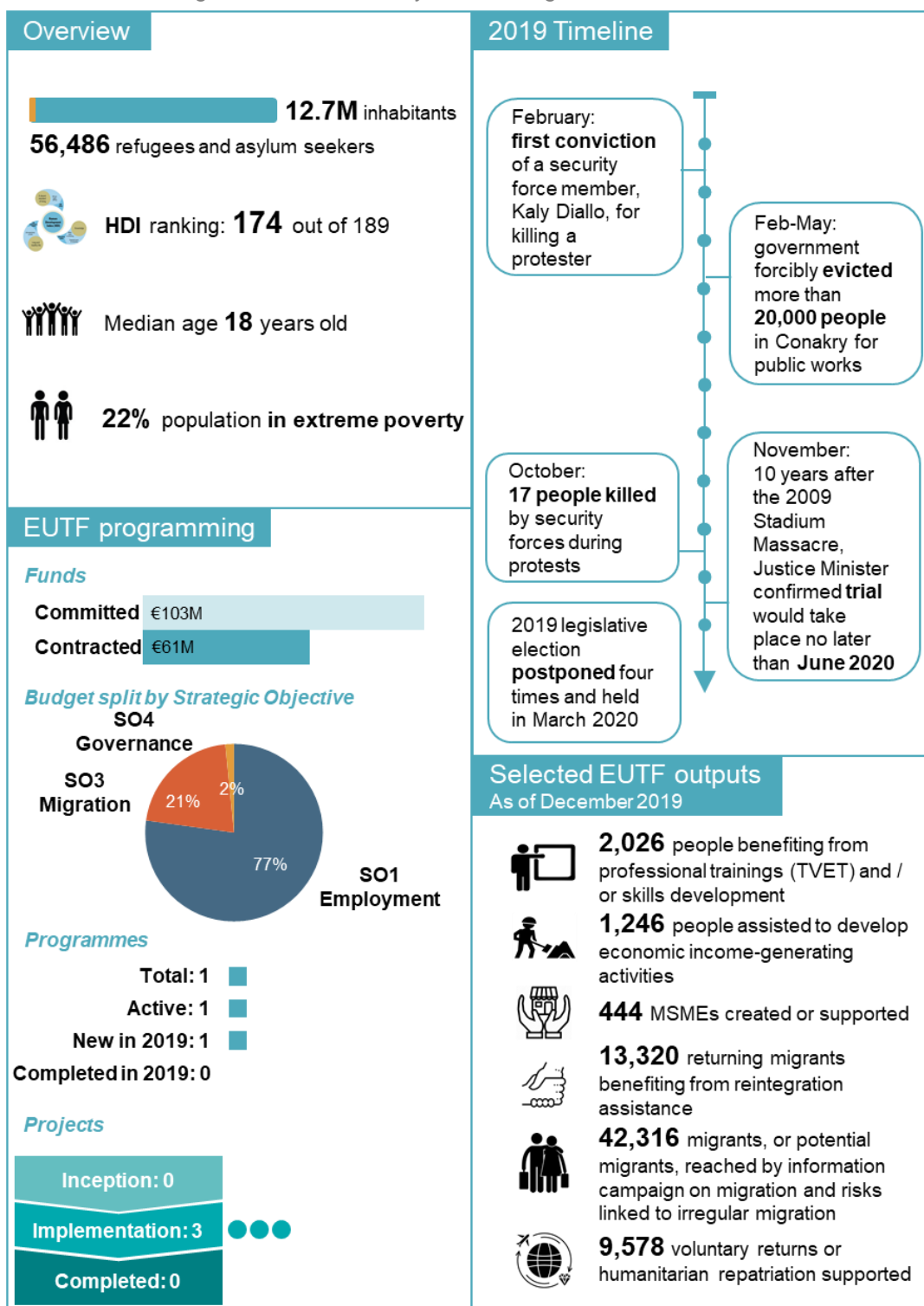
Table 13: The Gambia projects, December 2019¹

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Youth Empowerment Project (YEP)	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 (IOM-JI Gambia)	T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-02-01	Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in the Gambia (IOM-JI Gambia)	IOM	€3,900,000
Building a future - Make it in The Gambia (MIITG)	T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-03-01	Make it in The Gambia – GIZ	GIZ	€7,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-03-02	Make it in The Gambia – YEP 2.0	ITC	€2,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-03-03	Make it in The Gambia – IMVF	IMVF	€5,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-03-04	Make it in The Gambia – Rural Infrastructures for Employment Creation (RIEC)	Enabel	€7,000,000
Erasmus+ West Africa	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-10-01	Erasmus+ in West Africa	National agency	€6,000,000*
WAPIS	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-03-01	Support to the strengthening of police information systems in the broader West Africa region	Interpol	€5,000,000*

¹ Regional projects' budgets marked with * are at the regional level, and not country specific.

5.5. GUINEA

Figure 37: Guinea – Key facts and figures dashboard^{1,2}



¹ The outputs of regional programmes are included in the aggregated numbers of the countries in which they are implemented. EUTF programming charts only show national projects.

² UNDP, Human development indicators, data accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#). World Poverty, data accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#). UN, data accessed May 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

5.5.1. GUINEA AND THE EUTF IN 2019

2019 in Guinea was marked by the strong opposition – and subsequent governmental crack-down on freedoms of assembly and speech – to the proposed constitutional revision that will allow President Alpha Condé to run for a third term run in 2020.¹ The country's economic growth remained steady, with real GDP growth reaching 6.2% in 2019, mainly driven by its natural resources, notably bauxite and gold.² However, trade-offs to this growth have become more apparent. For instance, as the bauxite sector expanded rapidly in the Boké and Boffa regions, thousands of farmers lost their land to mining with inadequate compensation.³ In 2019, more than 2.6 million Guineans still live below the extreme poverty line (USD 1.90 per day per person).⁴ The EUTF in Guinea has been focusing on enhancing the sustainable socio-professional integration of the youth to promote inclusive economic development.

Improving youth employability through vocational and entrepreneurship training

Despite its extraordinary natural resources and high agricultural potential, with more than 3 million hectares of arable land,⁵ the Guinean economy fails to provide its youth with sufficient economic opportunities. In recent years, the high unemployment rate among young people has been causing a rural exodus to the capital and frequent irregular emigration.⁶ With nearly 73% of the population of 12,7 million people under 30 years of age, youth represents the largest group by far.⁷ The unemployed youth, who often lack professional qualifications, are particularly affected by poverty. The literacy rate in the country in 2019 was 30.4%.⁸ The low level of qualification of the Guinean labour force, a problem matching training to employment and a still relatively small modern private sector accounting for less than 10% of total employment are structural economic issues. With regard to employment, it is estimated that informal activities account for about 70% of total employment and more than 90% of youth employment.⁹ Informality is therefore a dominant feature of Guinea's economy and entrepreneurial sector, and, while it helps to create jobs and reduce unemployment, especially among young people, it fails to guarantee safer and stable jobs. When young people do find employment, it is often in the informal sector and in low-paid, low-skilled and precarious jobs. The Government of Guinea considers the promotion of youth employment and the creation of economic opportunities to be absolute priorities and has created the National Economic and Social Development Plan and the sectoral policies to work on the issue.¹⁰

The EUTF *Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes* (INTEGRA) programme, implemented by ITC, GIZ, Enabel, UNDP and UNCDF, aims to enhance the sustainable socio-professional integration of young Guineans in order to promote inclusive economic development in the country. By supporting the national governmental policies, the programme is intended to contribute to initiating new dynamics for the harmonious socio-economic development of Guinea. Initiated jointly by the Guinean Government and the European Union, the programme has been improving the employability of the youth through access to vocational training, the building of labour intensive economic infrastructure as well as the creation of sustainable employment opportunities through the development of entrepreneurship and the strengthening of certain value chains. The programme also runs information campaigns on the opportunities it offers and the risks of irregular migration. The programme aims to reach more than 15,000 unskilled and underemployed youth between the ages of 18 and 35.

¹ The Guardian, 'Protests, postponements and the last stand of an African strongman', April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

² African Development Bank, 'Guinea Economic Outlook 2020'. Retrieved [here](#).

³ HRW, 'World report 2020. Guinea, events of 2019'. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ World Poverty, data accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ The World Bank Group, World Bank data, accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ The World Bank Group, 'Republic of Guinea – Overcoming growth stagnation to reduce poverty', March 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

⁷ UN, data accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

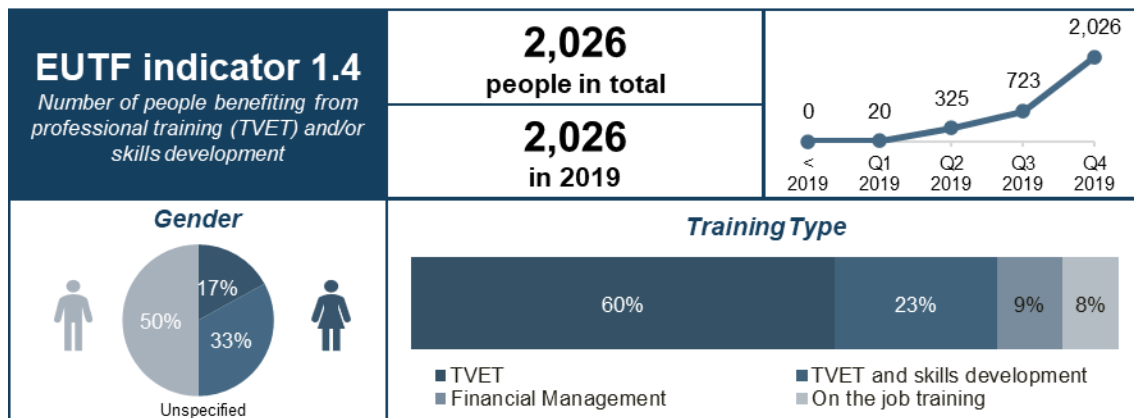
⁸ UNESCO, 'Guinea', data accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁹ SCIRP, 'Assessing the Socioeconomic Impacts of the Informal Sector in Guinea, West Africa', January 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

¹⁰ République de Guinée, 'Plan Nation de Développement Economique et Social', 2016-2020. Retrieved [here](#).

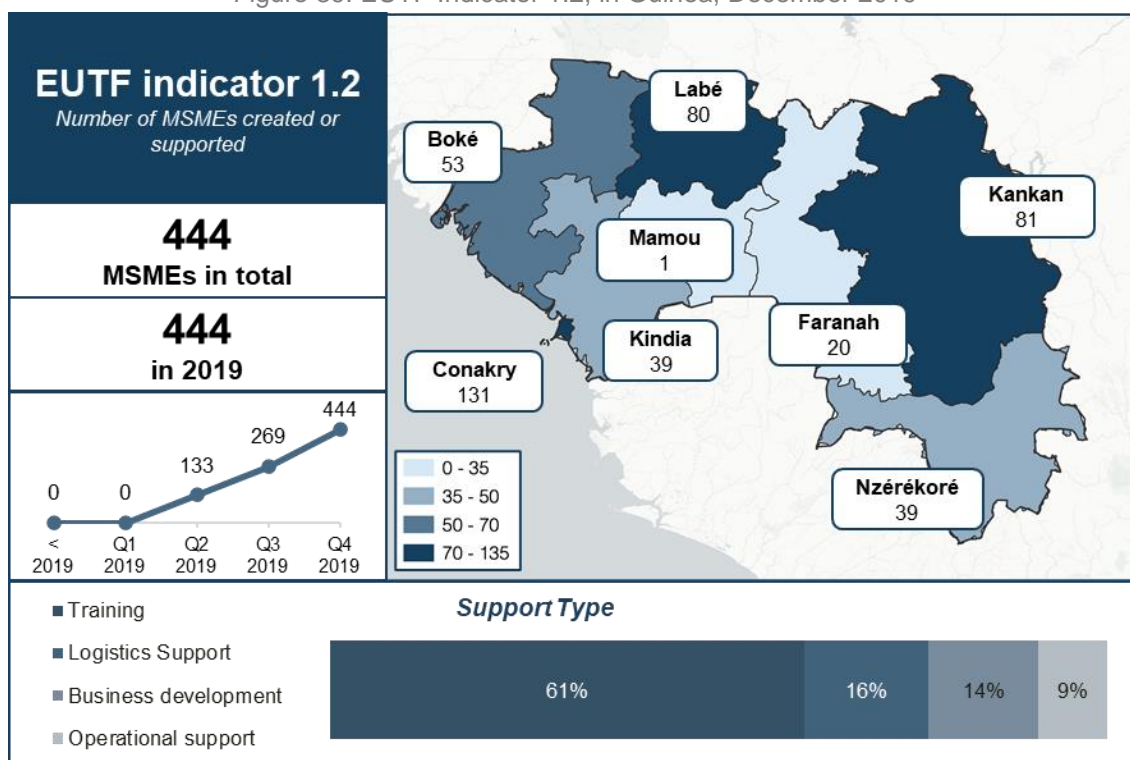
INTEGRA's main goal is to give young people access to vocational training and to prepare them for working life. In 2019, the programme's implementing partners developed professional trainings specific to the needs of companies, that will lead to internships for periods of three to six months. Since the programme started implementing early in the year, 2,026 young people received technical and vocational education and training (TVET) (indicator 1.4): 60% participated in purely TVET programmes, 23% were provided a combination of TVET and skills development, 9% were trained in financial management skills and 8% received on the job training (in the form of *chantier-école*). To better meet the needs of the Guinean job market, learners were professionalised in sectors with high job opportunities such as agriculture, construction, and information and communication technologies.

Figure 38: EUTF Indicator 1.4, in Guinea, December 2019



The second main component of the programme is to promote entrepreneurship among young people by helping them, on one hand, to launch innovative start-ups and, and on the other hand, to consolidate their entrepreneurial activities through technical and financial support. In 2019, the programme focused on rural entrepreneurship and agricultural transformation. The programme promotes market-oriented value chains, quality improvement, innovative agricultural processing and the introduction of integrated farms in order to make entrepreneurial activities in the agricultural sector more profitable. Among others, these solutions include information technologies, renewable energies and permaculture. A total of 444 MSMEs have been supported with EUTF funding in all Guinean regions. 61% were supported through training on enterprise development (business planning, risk analysis), 16% with logistical capacity support, 14% in business development and the remaining 9% with operational support. The largest number (131) of MSMEs were supported in the capital, Conakry, followed by 81 in Kankan and 80 in Labé region.

Figure 39: EUTF Indicator 1.2, in Guinea, December 2019



Finally, the programme supported the promotion of economic opportunities and sustainable employment for young people by creating jobs through labour intensive work contributing to the implementation of development plans at the local level. In this regard, INTEGRA employed youth through cash for work schemes for a total of 12,564 man-days, corresponding to 55 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) jobs. Workers were mainly employed in Kindia (66%) and Mamou regions (33%). About a third were women, underlining the programme’s commitment to achieve gender balance even in labour intensive sectors.

5.5.2. GUINEA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 14: EUTF common output indicators for Guinea, December 2019¹

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2019-Q4	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	0	55	39	55
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	0	444	175	444
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	0	1,246	0	1,246
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	0	2,026	1,303	2,026
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed [...]	0	3	1	3
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	1	0	0	1
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	0	74	0	74
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	21,155	21,161	11,409	42,316
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	6,259	3,319	1,554	9,578
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	9,235	4,085	1,296	13,320
3.6 Number of institutions [...] strengthened on protection / migration management	0	174	0	174
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	220	0	220
3.11 Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness on migration	672	107	59	779
4.8 Number of [...] networks and dialogues on migration related issues [...]	0	36	0	36
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	0	8	0	8
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up [...]	0	8	0	8
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	0	15	0	15

¹ Differences from previous reports are largely due to IP data corrections and are further explained in the errata section in the annexes.

5.5.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN GUINEA

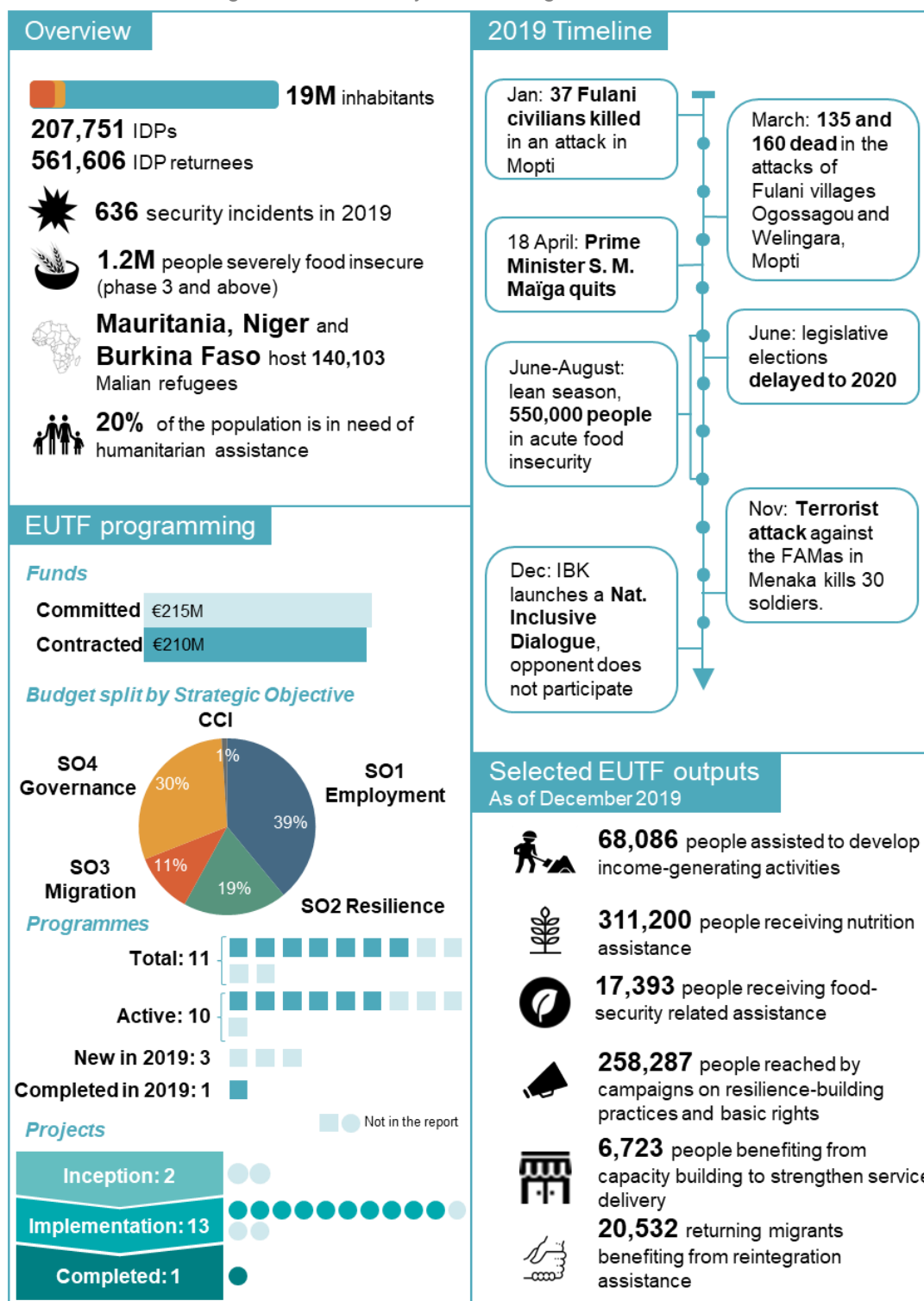
Table 15: Guinea projects, December 2019¹

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
<i>Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes en République de Guinée (INTEGRA)</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-GN-01-01	<i>Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes en République de Guinée (INTEGRA ITC)</i>	ITC	€15,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SLC-GN-01-02	<i>Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes en République de Guinée (INTEGRA Enabel)</i>	Enabel, UNDP, UNCDF	€35,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SLC-GN-01-03	<i>Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes en République de Guinée (INTEGRA GIZ)</i>	GIZ	€10,000,000
<i>Appui à la Lutte contre la Traite des Personnes dans les pays du Golfe de Guinée (TEH)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-12-01	<i>Appui à la Lutte contre la Traite des Personnes dans les pays du Golfe de Guinée (TEH)</i>	Expertise France	€17,400,000* (Inception)
Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Chad	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-08-04	Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Guinea (EU – IOM Joint Initiative in Guinea)	IOM	€5,400,000
WAPIS	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-03-01	Support to the strengthening of police information systems in the broader West Africa region	Interpol	€5,000,000*

¹ Regional projects' budgets marked with * are at the regional level, and not country specific.

5.6. MALI

Figure 40: Mali – Key facts and figures dashboard^{1,2}



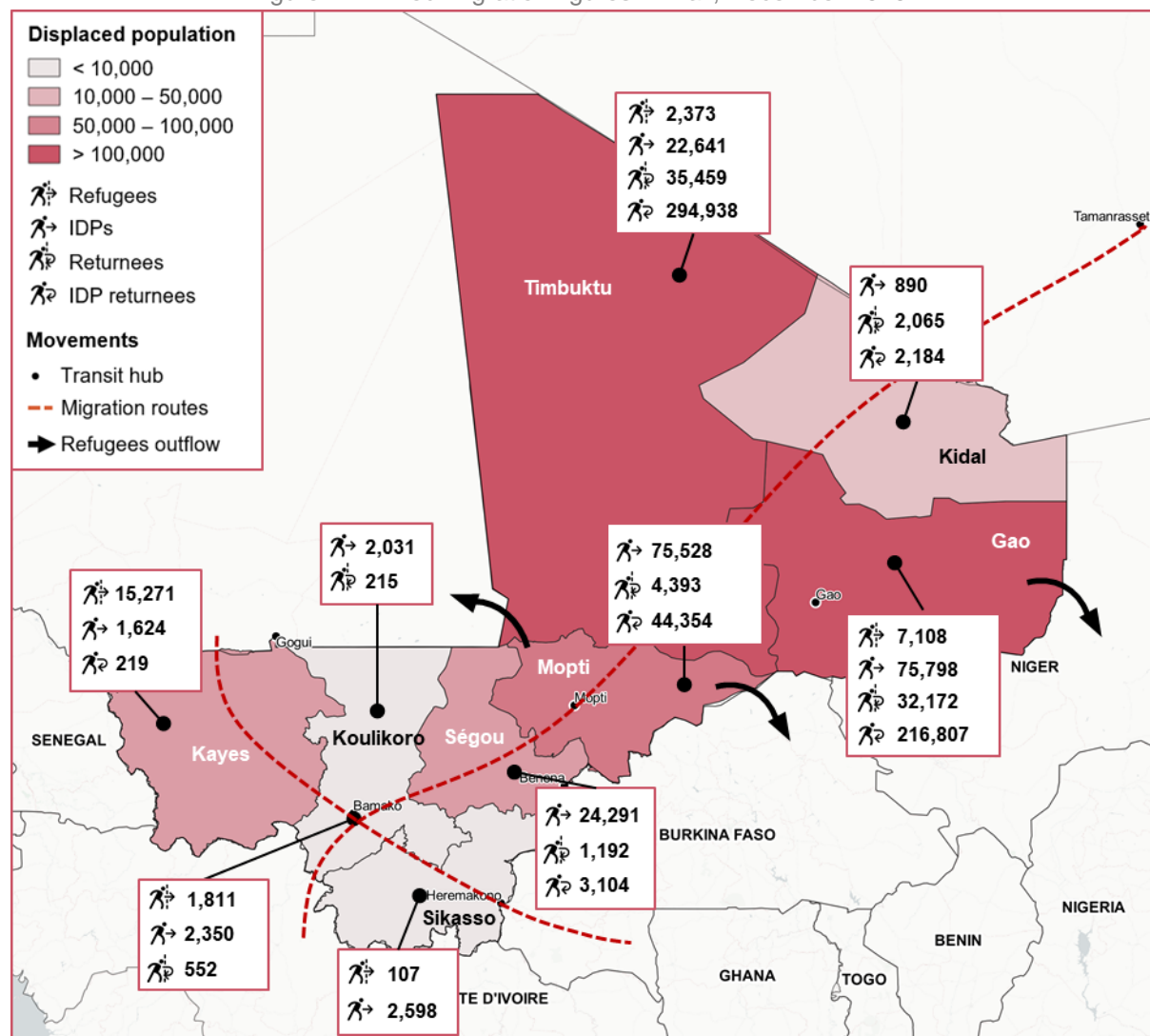
¹ The outputs of regional programmes are included in the aggregated numbers of the countries in which they are implemented. EUTF programming charts only show national projects.

² OCHA, 'Aperçu des besoins humanitaires : Mali', January 2020. Retrieved [here](#). UNHCR, 'Mali. Situation of refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

5.6.1. MALI AND THE EUTF IN 2019

In 2019, the security situation in Mali, and mostly in the centre regions of Mopti and Segou worsened significantly, with added transnational violence and conflict in the Liptako-Gourma region. Rising criminality and insecurity over the year further aggravated the vulnerability of the population, who was already affected by droughts, floods, displacement and facing the multidimensional crisis that emerged since 2012. An estimated 4.3 million people need humanitarian assistance in the country.¹ At the end of 2019, there were 207,751 internally displaced people and 561,606 IDP returnees, most of them in the regions of Gao and Mopti.²

Figure 41: Mixed migration figures in Mali, December 2019³



The conflict and the subsequent withdrawal of the state in the northern and central regions has caused wide disruption in agricultural livelihoods and the provision of basic services. The EUTF in Mali adopted an integrated approach: programmes in Mali aim to support the affected populations to meet immediate basic food needs but also to strengthen livelihoods and, in the long run, to reinforce local governance

¹ OCHA, 'Aperçu des besoins humanitaires : Mali', January 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

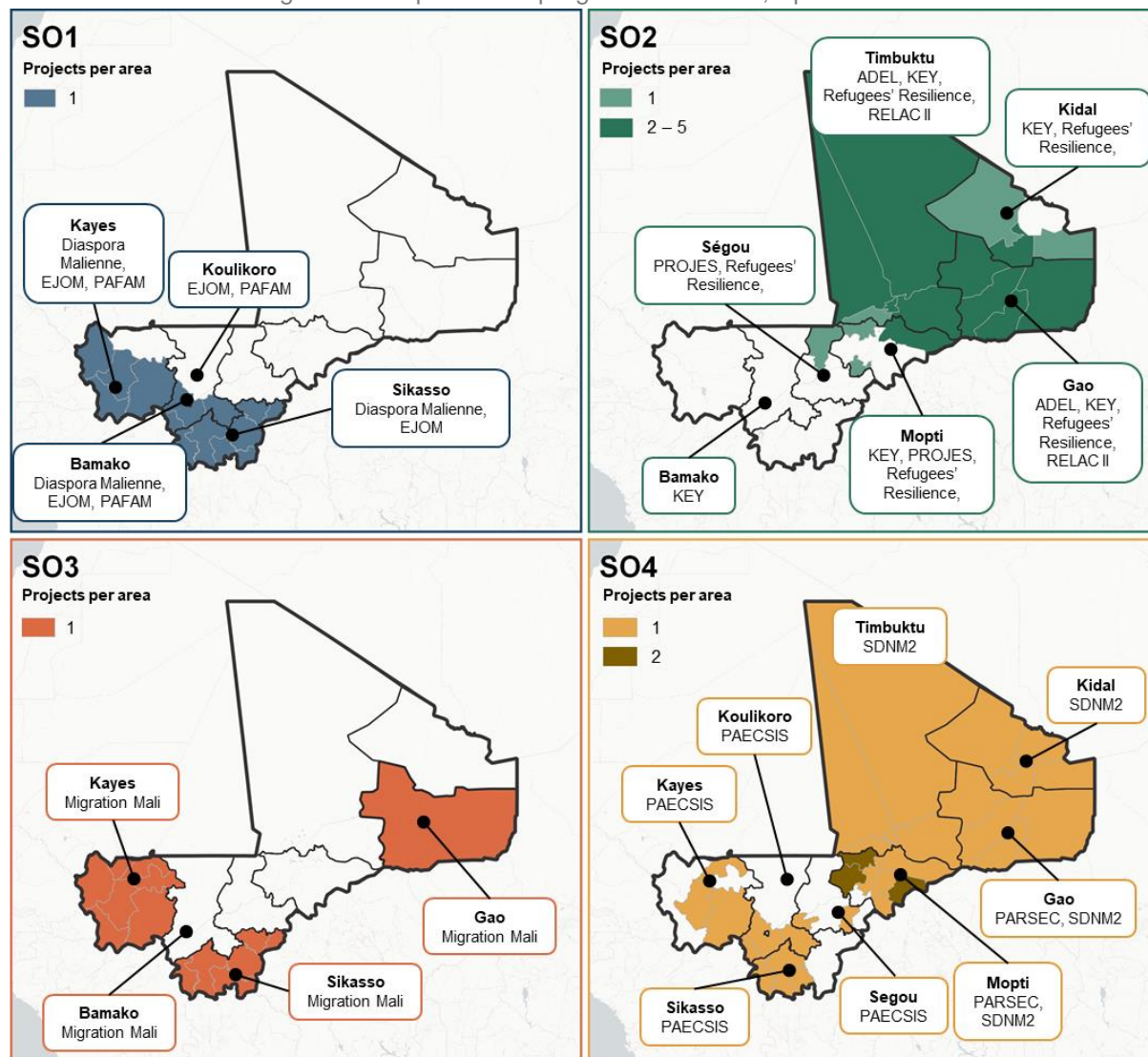
² UNHCR, 'Mali. Situation of refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ Ibid.

by supporting the return of the state to affected communities and the application of the 2015 Peace agreement.

This strategy is applied with a focus on the youth, at risk of joining the ranks of violent groups, and on returnees, who are especially vulnerable. As of the end of 2019, it was reported that 76,048 had been repatriated and had returned to the country.¹

Figure 42: Map of EUTF programmes in Mali, April 2020²



¹ Ibid.

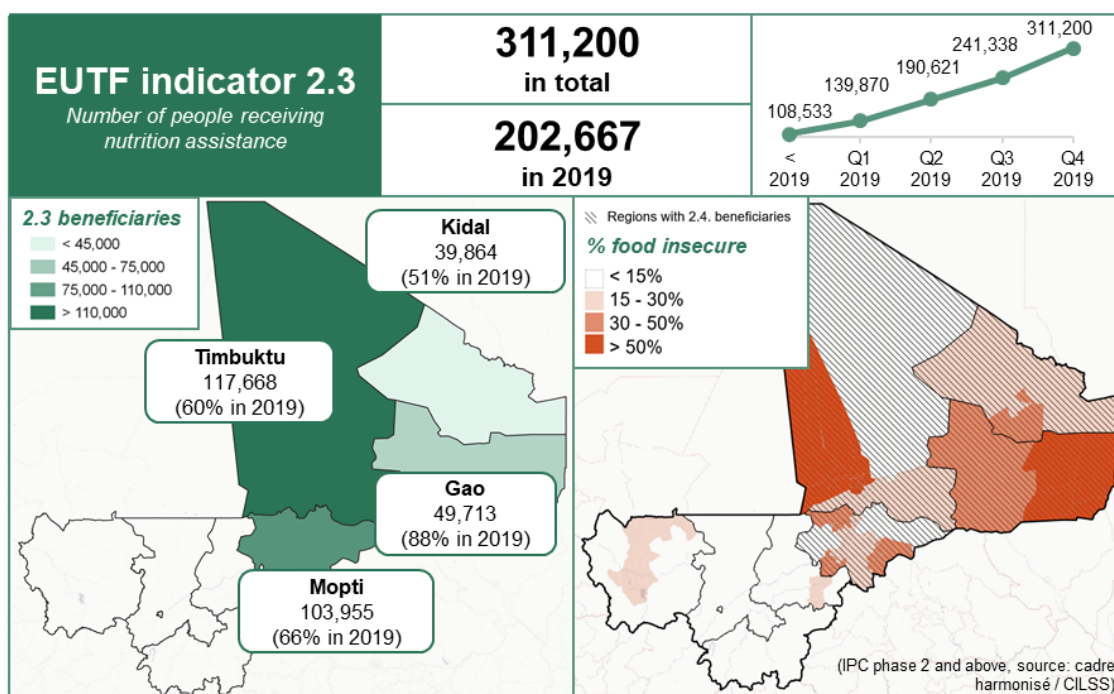
² Programmes working at the national level with no specific interventions area are not shown on this map. SO1 and SO3 programmes implemented in the Gao region are shown at the region level, and not the circle.

Fighting malnutrition in the northern and central regions

In 2019, the country's Global Acute Malnutrition value¹ remained at 10%, which constitutes the emergency threshold according to the WHO. In Mali, malnutrition is a result of several different reasons, including poor alimentary diversification and low access to health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services. In the northern and central regions of Timbuktu, Kidal, Gao and Mopti, growing insecurity and displacements caused by conflicts further reduce access to basic services, including education, health, safe water, hygiene and sanitation, thus affecting the nutritional status of children.²

EUTF-funded programmes have aimed at improving resilience, food security and nutrition for affected populations in the crisis-affected regions of the north. Programmes do not report on the status of beneficiaries, but the northern regions of Mali host most of the displaced populations in the country, who are beneficiaries of the programmes along with host communities. Severe acute malnutrition is a life-threatening condition, although curable if diagnosed on time and treated completely. EUTF-funded programmes have provided 311,200 people with nutrition-related assistance (indicator 2.3), 202,667 in 2019 alone. Out of the total number of beneficiaries, 307,714 were screened for malnutrition.

Figure 43: EUTF Indicator 2.3 and food insecure population, in Mali, December 2019



Timbuktu is one of the most impacted region of Mali, with 2.5% of children affected by severe acute malnutrition in 2019.³ The northern and central regions, which are at the epicentre of the conflict that has been ongoing in Mali since 2012, host the most people in need. 38% of all the beneficiaries of nutrition assistance were located in the region of Timbuktu and 33% in Mopti, the rest being in Gao and Kidal. Across the country, 1.7 million people are affected by malnutrition including 1.2 million children between six and 59 months (less than five years old).⁴ All the beneficiaries of EUTF-funded activities under this indicator are under five.

Such activities are put in place through groups created to support nutrition activities composed of community volunteers. Out of a total 6,723 people benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (indicator 2.8), 3,347 were trained and sensitised to join these groups. 51 beneficiaries

¹ The GAM is the presence of both moderate and severe acute malnutrition in a population.

² UNICEF, 'Nutrition crisis in Mali', July 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

³ UNICEF, 'Overcoming the odds', April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ OCHA, Ibid.

were medical professionals while the rest were community volunteers. Training community volunteers to support malnutrition diagnosis allows for more access to remote communities as well as increased buy-in from the population.

Most nutrition support groups are fully operational but, because of the insecurity of the regions in which they operate, some face difficulties to cure moderate cases for lack of resources and inputs, as insecurity makes it difficult to deliver resources regularly.¹

Malnutrition is also a result of inadequate practices during pregnancy and at birth and some reflexes can be adopted to reduce the risk in young children. Relatedly, 195,744 beneficiaries have been sensitized on nutrition related practices (indicator 2.7), including 180,205 in 2019 alone. The beneficiaries were sensitized on infant and young child feeding. 93% of them were women, traditionally more involved in the feeding and caring of infants and youth.

The KEY Programme also intends to support the inclusion of nutrition in communal development plans. However, in some localities, the lack of functioning communal institutions like concertation meetings, and the absence of technical services is slowing down the activity.

Supporting the economic recovery of vulnerable populations to provide alternatives to violence and migration

As part of EUTF's integrated answer to the crisis in Mali, programmes aim at improving the socio-economic resilience of the affected populations. Through support to income generating activities, EUTF-funded programmes aim to reinforce living conditions and economic opportunities for local and most fragile populations.

As of December 2019, 68,086 people have benefitted from support to develop income generating activities (indicator 1.3), including 48,336 in 2019 alone. This support is expected to first enhance immediate revenues for the populations, thus making households more resilient and able to resist future insecurity and climatic shocks.

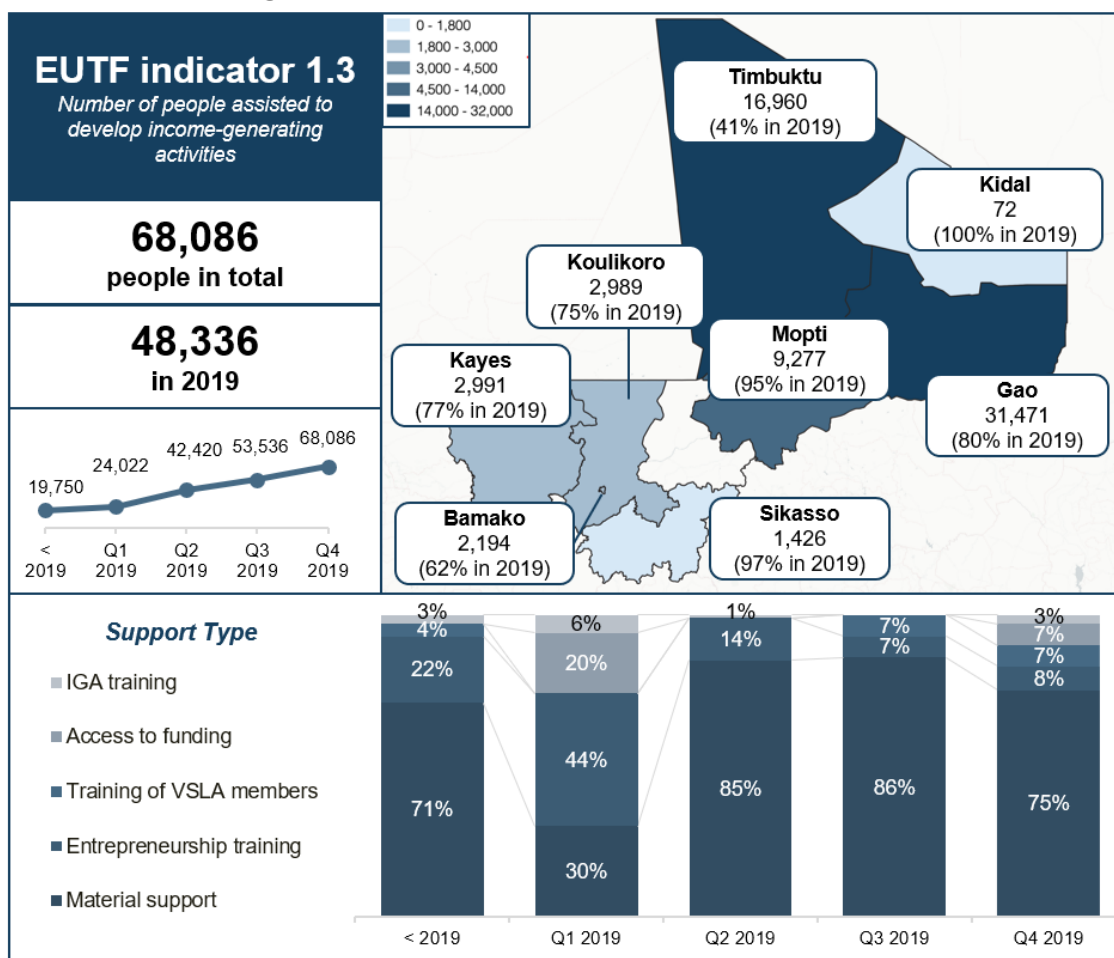
51,780 beneficiaries were supported by the KEY programme in Mali, including 38,267 in 2019 alone. Most beneficiaries of this programme received material support (91%) in the form of start-up kits, inputs, small animals to relaunch productive activities that were disrupted by the crisis, and rehabilitation of productive assets. These activities have allowed to relieve pressure on poor households and help to establish a basis for the longer-term economic recovery of the intervention regions, particularly in Gao, where 46% of the beneficiaries are located.²

Support to IGA allows communities to engage in a virtuous circle, prompting the creation of more jobs and more economic stability for households as well as for the communities as a whole. This strategy can be seen clearly in PAFAM's support to the cashew nut value chain. The programme has allowed for the training of 2,422 members of cooperatives that exploit cashew nuts. It also aims to buttress the development of in country cashew nut processing as a way to create further jobs and food security.

¹ URD, 'Rapport d'évaluation. Appui stratégique du groupe URD au programme KEY', January 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

² Ibid.

Figure 44: EUTF Indicator 1.3, in Mali, December 2019¹



Supporting the development of IGA within communities is also a way to offer alternatives to violence and emigration. Mali is one of the main origin countries for migrants moving towards the Maghreb and Europe. Since the 2010s, Malians have started to reach the EU through irregular channels and were, as of October 2019, the third most numerous West African nationality across all Mediterranean Sea routes.²

The EJOM programme's study on the perception of migration among youth in Bamako, Gao, Kayes and Koulikoro found that 98% of the interviewed people thought they would stay in Mali if they could find a job in a sector that appears valuable to them.³ EJOM has supported 4,366 youth through start-up kits and assisted them to design business plans. In addition, the project provided 5,500 youth with training in entrepreneurship (indicator 1.3).

EJOM has supported its beneficiaries to develop IGA in four main fields: horticulture, waste management, food processing and utilitarian crafts, in coherence with the technical competences they had been trained on by the project. Fruit and vegetable imports are increasing in Mali, as demand is driven by the emerging middle-class in Bamako. As a result, horticulture is proving to be a developing sector and 3,135 people have received technical training (indicators 1.4 and 3.5, the latter for returnees) in this field since the beginning of the project, including 255 returnees (indicator 3.5). An additional 656 people (21 returnees) have been trained on agribusiness, as the need to transform, conserve and commercialise products grows in the country. 1,560 people (93 returnees) were trained on waste

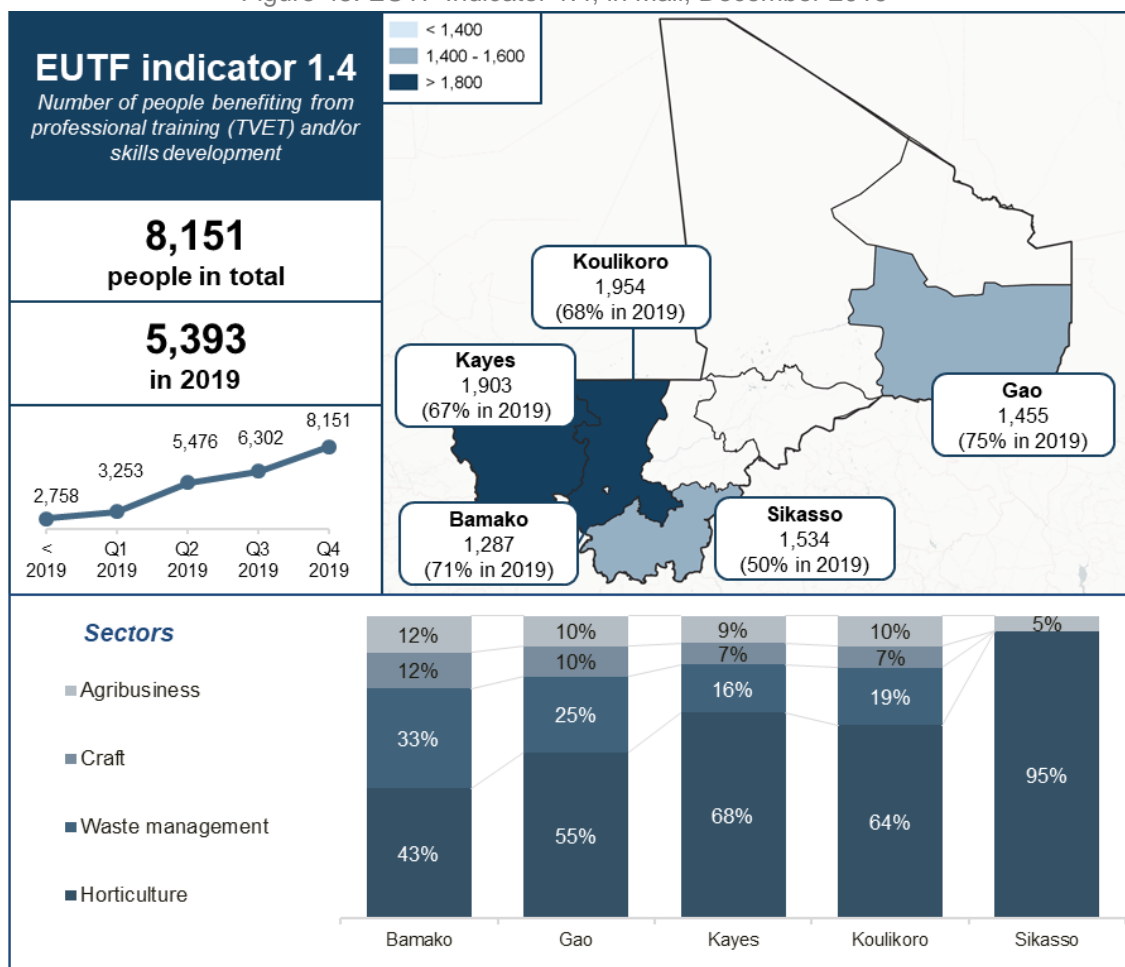
¹ The map colour code presents data for the programmes which have been able to disaggregate data at the second administrative level. Exclusions: 706.

² MMC, 'Destined to migrate: exploring a culture of migration in a world of migration restrictions', March 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³ Y. Diabate, 'Etude sur la perception des jeunes en matière d'emploi et de migration', August 2018.

management: in urban areas, this would involve the collection of waste in households, and possible revalorisation for urban agriculture while, in rural areas agricultural waste can be recycled towards a better organic management of arable lands.

Figure 45: EUTF Indicator 1.4, in Mali, December 2019¹



In addition to supporting local and vulnerable populations to develop IGA and economic opportunities, programmes such as EJOM have also targeted returnees in some of their activities. In total, 1,207 of the EJOM project's beneficiaries are returnees (indicator 3.5). Support to individual projects presents a risk that the beneficiary will not follow through, but also allows returnees to "own" their projects and therefore to be more satisfied by them.²

In addition, the EU – IOM Joint Initiative supported 14,845 returnees through reintegration assistance, including 5,998 in 2019 alone. The flux of returnees in the last years led to a strain on resources and a gap between the number of returnees starting the reintegration process and the ones finishing it: on 31 July 2019, 12,510 repatriated Malians had started the process but only 1,541 had completed it.³

¹ The graph presents data for the programmes which have been able to disaggregate outputs at the first administrative level. Exclusions: 18.

² Altai Consulting for the European Union, 'Mali Report #1. European Union Trust Fund for Africa Third-Party Monitoring and Learning Mechanism (TPML)', November 2019.

³ Ibid.

Kayes is acknowledged as one of the wealthiest regions of Mali, which is largely attributed to the investments of Malians abroad. Building on legal migration patterns between France and Kayes in place since the 1960s, migration is seen as extremely positive in the Kayes region, which is mostly due to concrete examples of families receiving support and resources from family members. It appears widely expected of a young man that he attempt the trip to Europe, even though the journey has become more dangerous in the last years, having become irregular for most individuals. The population is reportedly informed about the risks of irregular migration through information campaigns and other sources. However, this information impacts very little their perception of migration and does not modify their willingness to migrate.

Young adults from Kayes aspire to migrate because migration is seen as the only way to escape poverty. As in the past, most want to invest in their villages of origin and to eventually return and build a life at home (young men leave their families at home). However, restrictive migration policies which have made it harder to go back and forth appear to push people to stay in Europe longer.

Legal documentation and civil registration in Mali

Lack or loss of civil documentation is a widespread issue in most conflict-affected regions and is an obstacle to have access to basic rights (health, education, housing) as well as protection. A study from the KEY programme's inception phase established that only 65% of its projects' adult beneficiaries had national identification documentation, and only 25% of children.² The most affected are displaced population whose documents have been lost and orphaned and unaccompanied children.

According to MLS estimations, €30M have been dedicated to civil registration in the SLC window out of a total €774M spent on 'Extended SO3'.³ Of these €30M, €25M (or 83%) are allocated to programmes in Mali, almost all corresponding to the PAECSIS programme.

One of the main causes of the lack of registration in Mali is that populations are not sensitised on its importance (particularly registration of children at birth) and on the processes involved.⁴ As a response to this, 10,282 people have been reached by sensitisation campaigns on legal documentation by the KEY programme (81% of beneficiaries) and PAECSIS (19%).

The absence of coverage of state services in remote or rural areas is also an obstacle to the procurement of civil registration. Because of persistent insecurity and threats against state representatives, only 25% of the heads of administrative districts are present in their deployment district in crisis-affected regions.⁵ PAECSIS therefore aims to reinforce state civil registration capacities through the creation of a centralised system to register different acts. As such, the PAECSIS programme has so far supported 405 policies and plans to improve the computerisation and local procedures of civil registration.

¹ REACH & MMC, 'Destined to migrate: exploring a culture of migration in a world of migration restrictions in Kayes, Mali', March 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

² Description of action T05-EUTF-ML-01 KEY ARC.

³ 'Extended SO3' includes all activities initially covered by Strategic Objective 3 (SO3) as well as some activities in SO4 (e.g. border management) but also a percentage of the livelihoods and resilience activities (under SO1 and SO2) and conflict prevention activities (under SO4), when they directly benefit displacement affected communities, including refugees and asylum seekers, IDPs, migrants, returnees and host or transit communities. The sum of these activities is referred to as "extended SO3". For more information in 4.2. The EUTF response – funding, p.20 of this report.

⁴ Protection cluster, 'Mali – Matrice d'analyse des risques de protection', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ OCHA, 'Aperçu des besoins humanitaires : Mali', January 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

5.6.2. MALI AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 16: EUTF common output indicators for Mali, December 2019

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2019-Q4	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	0	47	0	47
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	950	614	44	1,564
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	19,750	48,336	14,550	68,086
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	2,758	5,393	1,849	8,151
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	0	553	0	553
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed [...]	7	8	0	15
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships [...]	9,120	43,124	0	52,244
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	251	271	1	522
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	13,556	22,445	4,461	36,001
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	108,533	202,667	69,862	311,200
2.4 Number of people receiving food security related assistance	11,995	5,398	3,302	17,393
2.5 Number of local governments [...] that adopt disaster risk reduction strategies	10	23	7	33
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	5,133	4,736	3	9,869
2.7 Number of people reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices [...]	32,069	226,218	99,278	258,287
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	594	6,129	4,035	6,723
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	1,698,654	106,100	22,819	1,804,754
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	0	90,906	15,811	90,906
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	7,644	5,313	1,537	12,957
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	12,248	8,284	1,673	20,532
3.6 Number of institutions [...] strengthened on protection / migration management	13	35	0	48
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	25	0	0	25
3.8 Number of refugees [...] receiving legal assistance to support their integration	224	91	0	315
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	10	0	0	10
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	2	14	0	16
4.2 Number of staff [...] trained on security, border management, etc.	610	2,171	40	2,781
4.2 bis Number of institutions [...] benefiting from capacity building on security, [...]	36	29	2	65
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention / peace building activities	851	1,772	75	2,623
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	8	4	0	12
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, [...] developed and/or directly supported	37	392	29	429
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	12	24	0	36
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up [...]	17	19	0	36
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	24	22	2	46

5.6.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN MALI

Table 17: Mali projects, December 2019¹

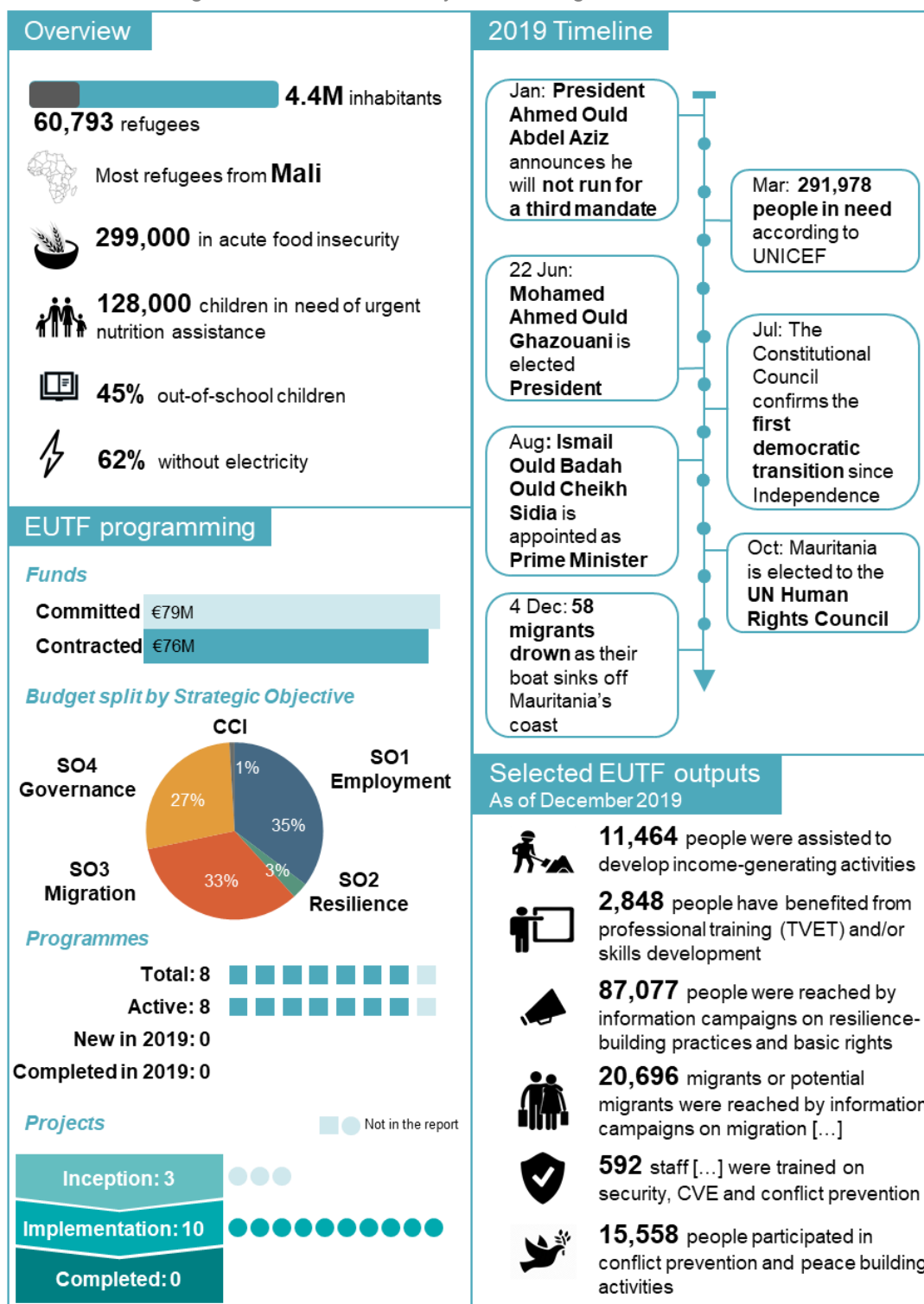
Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
<i>Programme de renforcement de la résilience des communautés, des ménages et des individus vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Mali (KEY)</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-01-01	<i>Consortium Alliance pour la Résilience Communautaire (KEY ARC)</i>	HI	€14,940,000
	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-01-02	<i>Partenariat pour le Renforcement de la Résilience à l'Insécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle au Nord Mali (KEY PRIAN)</i>	SOS Sahel	€4,560,000
	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-01-03	<i>Renforcement des capacités de résilience à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle des populations vulnérables des régions de Gao et Mopti (KEY LVIA)</i>	LVIA	€4,000,000
<i>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)</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-02-01	<i>Projet d'Appui à la Filière de l'Anacarde au Mali (PAFAM)</i>	AECID	€13,500,000
<i>Relance de l'Economie et Appui aux Collectivités II (RELAC II)</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-03-01	<i>Relance De L'Economie Et Appui Aux Collectivités Dans Le Nord Du Mali (RELAC II)</i>	LuxDev	€10,000,000
<i>Sécurité et Développement au Nord du Mali – phase 2</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-04-01	<i>Sécurité Et Développement Au Nord Du Mali Phase 2 (SDNM2)</i>	AFD	€13,000,000 (no data in Q4 report)
<i>Projet d'appui aux investissements de la diaspora</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-05-01	<i>Projet D'Appui Aux Investissements De La Diaspora Malienne Dans Les Régions D'Origine (Diaspora AFD)</i>	AFD	€5,000,000 (no data in Q4 2019 report)

¹ Regional projects' budgets marked with * are at the regional level, and not country specific.

<i>maliennne dans les régions d'origine</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-05-02	<i>Investissement de la diaspora dans l'entreprenariat durable des jeunes ruraux au Mali (Diaspora FIDA)</i>	IFAD	€1,000,000 (Inception)
<i>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)</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-06-01	<i>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)</i>	EF	€28,313,224
<i>Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Mali</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-07-01	<i>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)</i>	AECID	€3,200,000 (new in Q4 report)
	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-07-02	<i>IOM - Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Mali (IOM-JI Mali)</i>	IOM	€11,800,000
<i>Programme d'appui au fonctionnement de l'état civil au Mali : appui à la mise en place d'un système d'information sécurisé (PAECSIS)</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-08-01	<i>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)</i>	Civipol	€8,000,000
	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-08-02	<i>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)</i>	Enabel	€17,000,000 (new in Q4 report)
<i>Youth Employment Creates Opportunities at Home in Mali (EJOM)</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-09-01	<i>Youth Employment Creates Opportunities at Home in Mali (EJOM)</i>	SNV World	€20,000,000
<i>Programme Jeunesse et Stabilisation – PROJES – régions du centre du Mali</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-10-01	<i>Programme Jeunesse et Stabilisation – régions du centre du Mali (PROJES)</i>	GIZ	€35,000,000 (no data in Q4 2019 report)
<i>Appui au Développement Economique Local et à la prévention des conflits dans les régions de Tombouctou et Gao</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-12-01	<i>Appui au Développement Economique Local et à la prévention des conflits dans les régions de Tombouctou et Gao (ADEL)</i>	LuxDev	€13,000,000 (inception)
<i>GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-04-03	<i>GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel) - Mali</i>	FIIAPP	€15,219,637
<i>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</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-06-01	<i>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 – Mali)</i>	UNHCR	€5,300,000
<i>Appui à la coopération régionale des pays du G5 Sahel et au Collège Sahélien de Sécurité</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-01-01	<i>Appui à la coopération régionale des pays du G5 Sahel et au Collège Sahélien de Sécurité (PAGS – Mali)</i>	CIVIPOL	€7,200,000*
<i>Programme d'Appui au G5 pour la Sécurité au Sahel (PAGS) Phase II</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-20-01	<i>Programme d'appui au G5 pour la sécurité au sahel (PAGS) phase II (PAGS Phase II – Mali)</i>	CIVIPOL	€9,998,500* (Inception)
<i>La voix des jeunes du Sahel</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-09-01	<i>La voix des jeunes du Sahel</i>	Centre pour le dialogue humanitaire - HD	€2,200,000*
<i>La voix des jeunes du Sahel - Dialogue entre jeunes et institutions au Sahel (phase II)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-19-01	<i>La voix des jeunes du Sahel - Dialogue entre jeunes et institutions au Sahel (phase II)</i>	Centre pour le dialogue humanitaire - HD	€5,000,000*
<i>Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du G5 Sahel</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-18-06	<i>Alliance pour la cohésion sociale et la résilience au Mali et en Mauritanie – lot 1 Fuseau ouest et zones limitrophes (ACOR) (G5 : Alliance ML MR – Lot 1 – Mali)</i>	Humanité & Inclusion	€12,691,500* (inception)
<i>Security G5 Sahel</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-23-01	<i>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</i>	DRC	€10,310,040* (inception)
<i>Erasmus+ West Africa</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-10-01	<i>Erasmus+ in West Africa</i>	National agency	€6,000,000*
<i>WAPIS</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-03-01	<i>Support to the strengthening of police information systems in the broader West Africa region</i>	Interpol	€5,000,000*

5.7. MAURITANIA

Figure 46: Mauritania – Key facts and figures dashboard^{1,2}



¹ The outputs of regional programmes are included in the aggregated numbers of the countries in which they are implemented. EUTF programming charts only show national projects.

² UNICEF, 'Mauritania humanitarian situation report', January-March 2019. Retrieved [here](#). USAID, 'Food Assistance Fact Sheet. Mauritania', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#). WFP, 'Mauritania Country Brief', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

5.7.1. MAURITANIA AND THE EUTF IN 2019

On 22 June, Mohamed Ahmed Ould Ghazouani was elected President, succeeding Ahmed Ould Abdel Aziz. Shortly after, the Constitutional Council confirmed the first successful democratic transition since the country's independence in 1960.¹ Overall, Mauritania has a favourable economic outlook, with 6.7% real GDP growth in 2019.^{2,3} Yet, conditions remain dire for many Mauritians. Poverty is pervasive, especially in the capital city, Nouakchott, and the eastern and southern regions. Low rainfall, desertification and climate change threaten the resilience of its agriculture, and in 2019, hundreds of thousands of Mauritians were food insecure and malnourished.^{4,5} Additionally, the end of the year witnessed important floods, which allegedly affected more than 40,000 people, in the region of Guidimaka.⁶ Even though Mauritania has not witnessed any major attack or conflict on its soil for a decade, its proximity with neighbouring war-torn Mali makes it extremely vulnerable to radicalisation and indoctrination by jihadist organisations such as Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM).^{7,8}

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

² The African Development Bank Group, 'Mauritania Economic Outlook', 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ This statement applies until the end of 2019, as the eruption of the covid-19 crisis in 2020 might change future forecasts.

⁴ USAID, 'Food Assistance Fact Sheet. Mauritania', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

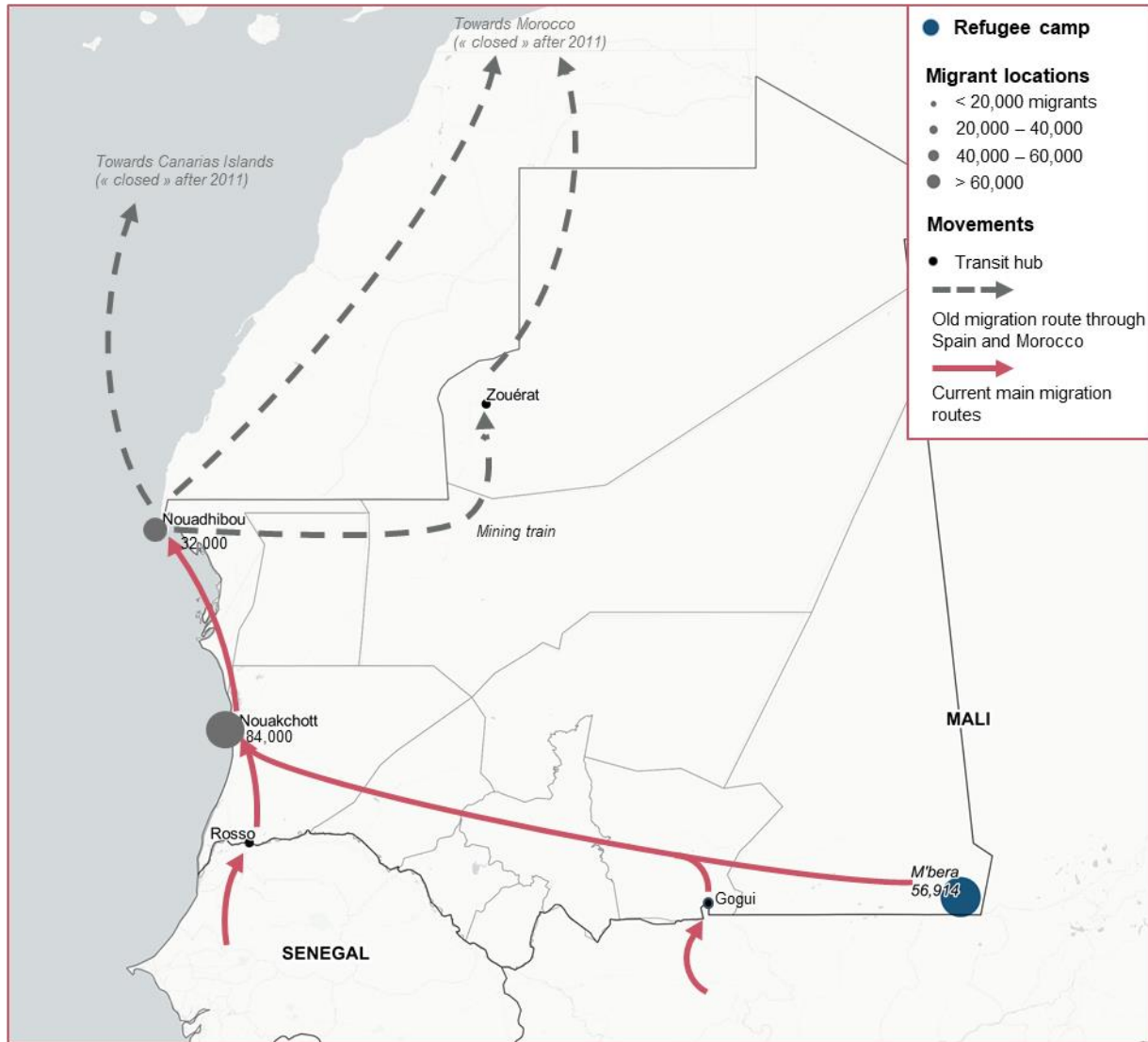
⁵ WFP Mauritania, 'Country brief', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ IOM DTM, '*Mauritanie – Rapport d'évaluation rapide – Inondations dans le Guidimaka (Septembre – Octobre 2019)*', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁷ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Wehrey, F, 'Control and Contain: Mauritania's Clerics and the Strategy Against Violent Extremism', March 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁸ More information in Table 5: Main jihadist groups operating in the SLC region.

Figure 47: Mixed migration figures in Mauritania, December 2019¹



Lastly, Mauritania still witnesses large mixed migration movements from Senegal and Mali. Since 2011, heightened cooperation with Spain (joint patrols at sea and on land) has led to a drastic decrease in departures for Europe.² Nonetheless, Nouadhibou and Nouakchott remain attractive destinations for economic migrants. In 2019, there were 84,000 migrants in Nouakchott and 32,000 in Nouadhibou.³

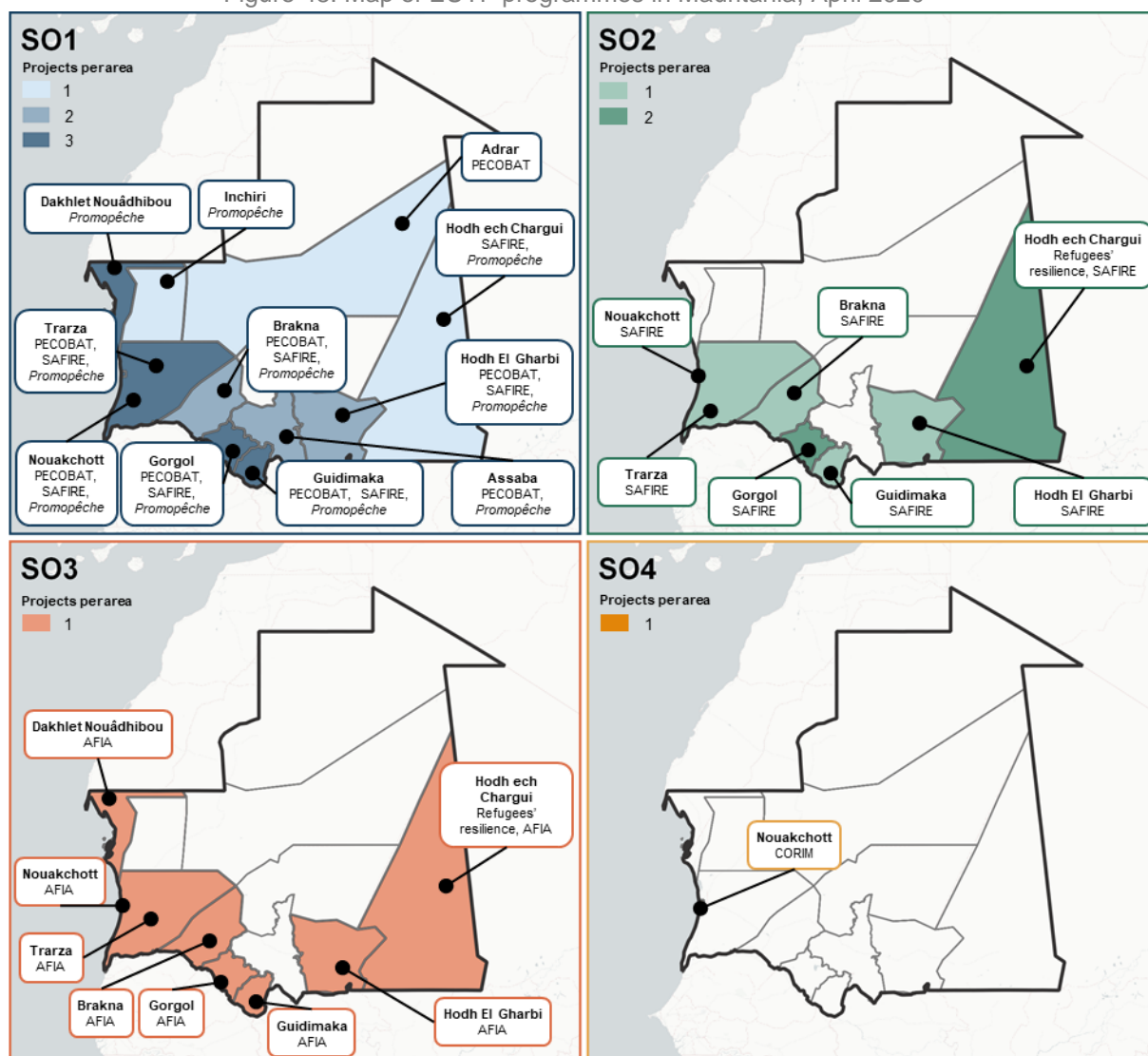
All these issues are encompassed in the EUTF's strategy in the country, which includes fighting radicalisation and improving governance, developing economic opportunities and alleviating food insecurity and malnutrition.

¹ UNHCR, 'Operational Update: Mauritania', June 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

² Ba O. Choplin A. 2005. op. cit.; De Haas H. 2006. op. cit.; Maastricht University. 2017. op. cit.

³ UNHCR, 'Operational Update: Mauritania', June 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 48: Map of EUTF programmes in Mauritania, April 2020



Addressing food security and malnutrition in Nouakchott, the eastern and southern regions

Mauritania is a desert country, with vast expanses of pastoral land and as little as 0.5% arable land.¹ As such, it is exposed to recurrent cycles of droughts which result in the degradation of its natural resources and structurally affect the resilience of its populations.² The most recent drought, in 2019,³ sparked acute pasture and water shortages, raising food production costs and causing livestock prices to plummet, undoubtedly adding further stress to already impoverished households and food insecure people.⁴ In 2019, high levels of food insecurity were still recorded, with almost 300,000 people facing levels of acute food insecurity and in dire need of urgent food assistance.⁵ Food insecurity was especially widespread in Nouakchott, due to the rural exodus of the poorest to the capital city, in search

¹ The World Bank Group, 'The World Bank in Mauritania', October 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

² WFP Mauritania, 'Country brief', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System, 'Overall Orange Alert Drought for Western Africa-2019', 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

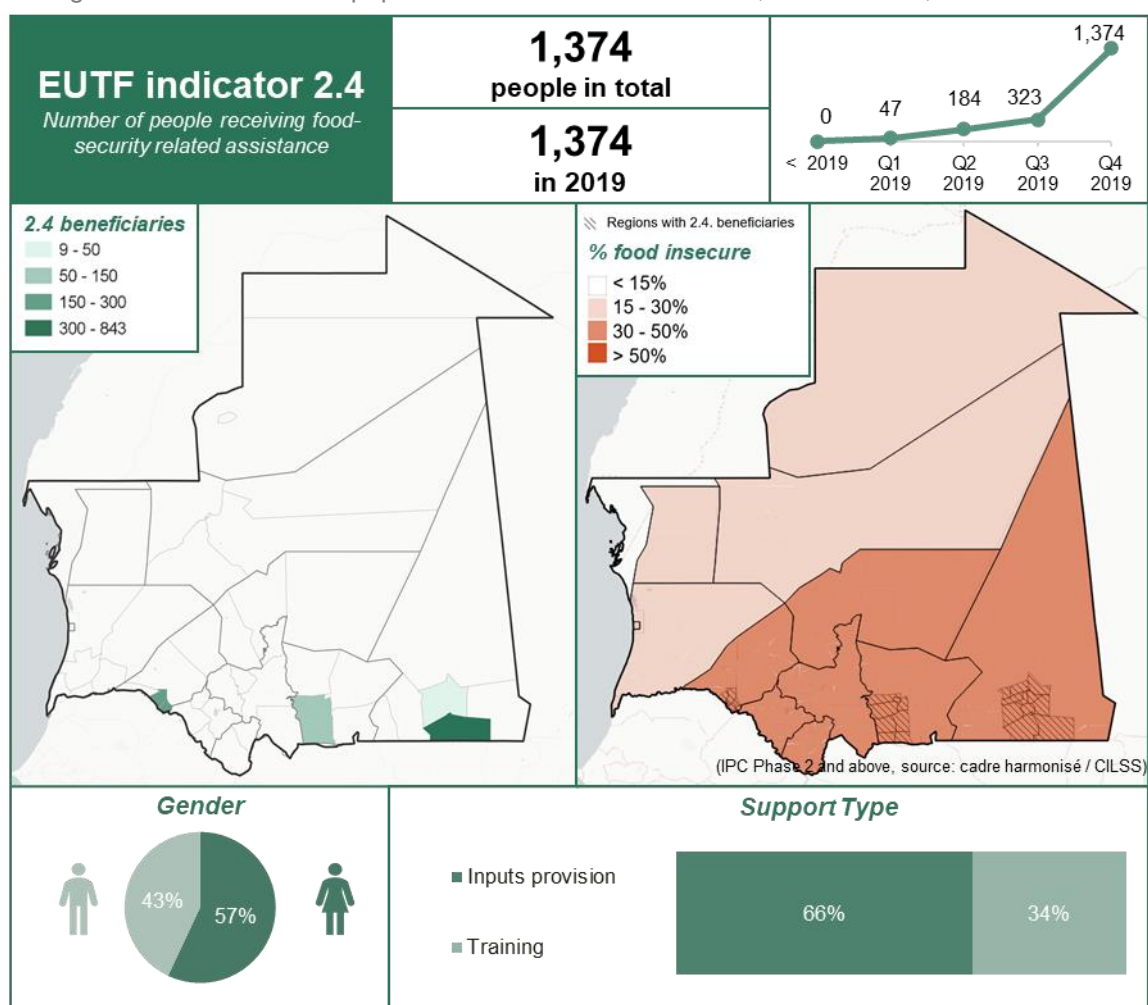
⁴ WFP Mauritania, 'Country brief', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ USAID, 'Food Assistance Fact Sheet. Mauritania', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

of new economic opportunities;¹ and eastern and southern regions of the country, due to their desartic nature and vulnerability to recurring droughts.²

To help remedy this dire situation, the SAFIRE programme, implemented by GRET, the French Red Cross (CRF) and Oxfam, aims to contribute to national stability through the strengthening of urban-rural linkages, resilience to food and nutrition insecurity and the creation of economic opportunities and socio-professional integration for the most vulnerable populations. In 2019, 1,374 people received food security-related assistance (indicator 2.4) through EUTF-funded programmes. 66% of the beneficiaries received enhanced seeds in eastern Hodh ech Chargui and eastern Hodh El Gharbi and 34% benefitted from training on improved agricultural practises in the form of *chantiers-écoles paysans* or on-the-job vocational trainings on field farms (within the framework of a local agropastoral advisory system based on peer-to-peer exchange and farmer experimentation) in Brakna. In addition, ten people (less than 1% of beneficiaries) benefitted from veterinary services in the form of capacity building of veterinary auxiliaries on the diagnosis and treatment of animal diseases in Hodh ech Chargui.

Figure 49: Food insecure population and EUTF Indicator 2.4, in Mauritania, December 2019³



¹ The World Bank Group, 'The World Bank in Mauritania', October 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

² WFP Mauritania, 'Country brief', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ The map colour code presents data for the programmes which have been able to disaggregate data at the second administrative level.

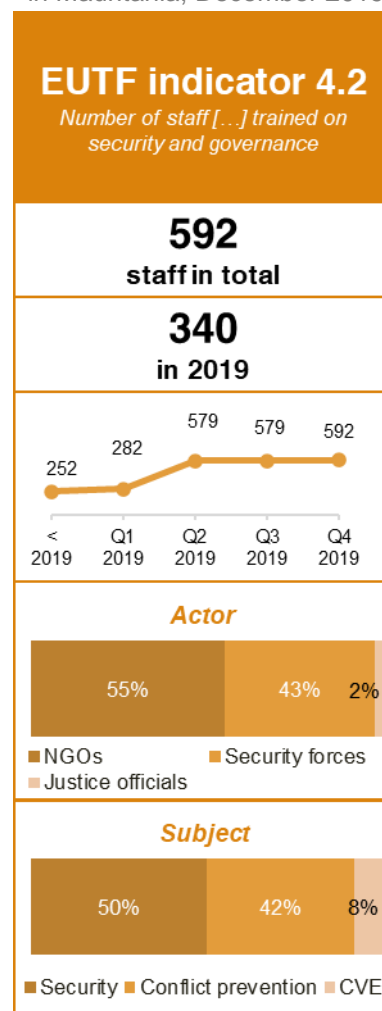
In 2019, precarious nutrition conditions remained a pressing issue as well. As of December 2019, more than 10,000 pregnant and lactating women and 128,000 children needed urgent nutrition assistance.^{1,2} Additionally, global acute malnutrition prevalence had surpassed the World Health Organization's 15% critical emergency threshold in 23 of Mauritania's 55 districts.^{3,4} During the last quarter of 2019, the EUTF SAFIRE programme started implementing a new activity, aimed at specifically monitoring the nutritional situation of children aged six to 59 months. This activity is twofold: first, it consists of extensive screening campaigns for malnourished children carried out by community relays, second, it involves the massive training and equipment of mothers for them to be able to carry out continuous malnutrition screening themselves. In these three months, 3,098 children were screened for malnutrition (indicator 2.3), 84% of them in eastern Hodh ech Chargui and 16% in eastern Hodh El Gharbi.

Preventing youth radicalisation through trainings of NGOs, CSOs, national security forces and justice officials

With virtually no jihadist attacks on its soil since 2011, Mauritania – which is a member of the G5 Sahel and hosts its headquarters in its capital city, Nouakchott – spearheads the fight against violent extremism in the Sahel. After being hit by a wave of jihadist attacks carried by members of AQIM from 2005 to 2011, the country has since proved resilient against jihadism. The Mauritanian government confronted the jihadist threat through a number of “hard” counterterrorism measures – including widespread arrests, raids, the creation of new military and intelligence capacities, strengthened border control and increased cooperation with both the United States and regional neighbours – combined with a more dialogue-oriented approach, including lengthy debates, re-indoctrination and programmes to help jihadists reintegrate into society through job trainings. However, questions remain about the durability of the peace. Mauritania's society still hosts many factors that breed violent extremism: deprivation, deep social cleavages, corruption, authoritarianism, and the presence of nearby jihadist safe havens and foreign battlefields in neighbouring Mali. In 2019, Mauritians continued to fight in jihadist organisations in the Sahel – particularly AQIM in Mali. Despite the government's best efforts, some formerly imprisoned Salafi scholars continued to increase the ranks of Mauritanian radicalised youth.⁵

To counter this situation, the EUTF in Mauritania implements programmes that aim to improve governance and conflict prevention and fight radicalisation. In 2019, through the actions implemented by five programmes – CORIM, GAR-SI, *La Voix des Jeunes II*, PAGS and WAPIS – 340 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors were trained on security, CVE and conflict prevention, a 135%

Figure 50: EUTF Indicator 4.2, in Mauritania, December 2019



¹ WFP Mauritania, 'Country brief', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

² USAID, 'Food Assistance Fact Sheet. Mauritania', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ USAID, 'Food Assistance Fact Sheet. Mauritania', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ WHO, 'Understanding the Difference Among MAM, SAM, and GAM and their Importance on a Population Basis', 2000. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Wehrey, F, 'Control and Contain: Mauritania's Clerics and the Strategy Against Violent Extremism', March 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

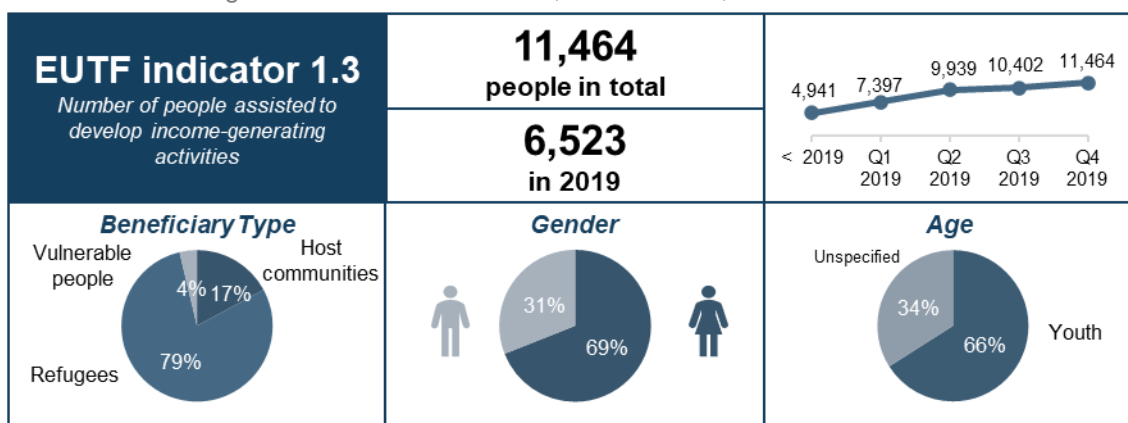
increase compared to the total achieved by December 2018, when 252 staff had been trained (indicator 4.2).

The prevention of youth radicalisation is the primary “hard security” concern of government institutions, internal security forces and non-state actors alike. In 2019, the main EUTF-funded contributor to this goal was *La Voix des Jeunes II*. This regional programme aims to prevent tensions and violent extremism amongst the youth by reinforcing dialogue between youth organizations and national and local governments, the G5 Sahel and the European Union, initiating a de facto youth grievance redressal mechanism. The main actors targeted by its capacity building activities were NGOs and CSOs (268), which were predominantly trained on conflict prevention. National security forces ranked second, with 68 people trained on security. Finally, the remaining staff were justice officials trained on security.

Improving young female refugees’ livelihoods through income-generating activities

Even though Mauritania experienced sustained real GDP growth in the last years, with a notable peak at 6.7% in 2019¹, a large part of the population has not benefitted from this phenomenon, in particular the most vulnerable such as youth, women and refugees. Several employment constraints affect the youth in Mauritania, namely a lagging labour demand due to insufficient job creation in emerging sectors and weak information about livelihood options.² Meanwhile, due to overarching social norms that heavily influence early marriage, young women are particularly excluded from productive sectors.³ Moreover, in 2019, there were 60,793 refugees living in Mauritania, almost all of them (56,914 as of June 2019⁴) Malian refugees living in the eastern Mbera camp.⁵ With little to no opportunity for socio-economic integration into the local labour market, they mainly relied on humanitarian aid.⁶

Figure 51: EUTF Indicator 1.3, in Mauritania, December 2019⁷



In order to increase youth, women and refugees’ contribution to the economy, EUTF-funded programmes in Mauritania strived to develop economic opportunities for them through the creation and procurement of income generating activities (IGA). In 2019, 6,523 vulnerable people were assisted to develop IGAs, a 132% increase from end of 2018, when 4,941 people had been assisted to develop IGAs (indicator 1.3) through the *Promopêche*, *Refugees’ resilience* and *SAFIRE* programmes. Beneficiaries were assisted through enrolment in entrepreneurship, management and IGA training, the distribution of enhanced seeds and material for vegetable production, the direct disbursement of funding and training on the use of financial services. In 2019, 67% of all beneficiaries of IGAs were youth, 65%

¹ The African Development Bank Group, ‘Mauritania Economic Outlook’, 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

² The World Bank Group, ‘Mauritania: Transforming the Jobs Trajectory for Vulnerable Youth’, 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

³ Ibid.

⁴ UNHCR, ‘Operational Update: Mauritania’, June 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ Social News, ‘UNHCR and International Labour Organisation (ILO) facilitate the integration of Malian refugees in Mauritania’, February 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Figures displayed in the pie charts refer to overall data, and do not simply pertain to 2019.

were women, and 63% were refugees. 94% (6,120) of all beneficiaries of IGAs were assisted by the Refugees' resilience programme, which aims to strengthen Malian refugees' and host communities' rights and livelihoods in Mauritania. In 2019, out of the 4,108 Malian refugees supported by Refugees' resilience (63% of whom were female and 49% youth), 51% were assisted through material support in the form of enhanced seeds and material for vegetable production, 47% through the direct disbursement of funding for IGA and 2% through enrolment in IGA training. The other two contributors – *Promopêche* and SAFIRE – assisted 403 (6%) vulnerable people (85% of whom were youth) to whom it provided entrepreneurship and management training and training on the use of financial services.

5.7.2. MAURITANIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 18: EUTF common output indicators for Mauritania, December 2019

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2019-Q4	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	65	348	247	413
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	200	711	321	911
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	4,941	6,523	1,062	11,464
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	571	2,277	1,405	2,848
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships [...]	0	4,270	0	4,270
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	4	11	0	15
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	346	111	0	457
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	0	3,098	3,098	3,098
2.4 Number of people receiving food security related assistance	0	1,374	1,051	1,374
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	8	12	4	20
2.7 Number of people reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices [...]	0	87,077	8,602	87,077
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	21	193	18	214
3.2 Number of migrants in transit [...] assisted	1	826	134	827
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	6,558	14,138	929	20,696
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	952	2,192	8	3,144
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	11	12	8	23
3.6 Number of institutions [...] strengthened on protection / migration management	15	76	0	91
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	65	773	35	838
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	3	0	3
3.11 Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness on migration	13	150	127	163
4.2 Number of staff [...] trained on security, border management, etc.	252	340	13	592
4.2 bis Number of institutions [...] benefiting from capacity building on security, [...]	14	20	1	34
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention / peace building activities	15,250	308	43	15,558
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	9	4	0	13
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, [...] developed and/or directly supported	39	4	0	43
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	0	25	23	25
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up [...]	27	10	0	37
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	1	29	10	30

5.7.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN MAURITANIA

Table 19: Mauritania projects, December 2019¹

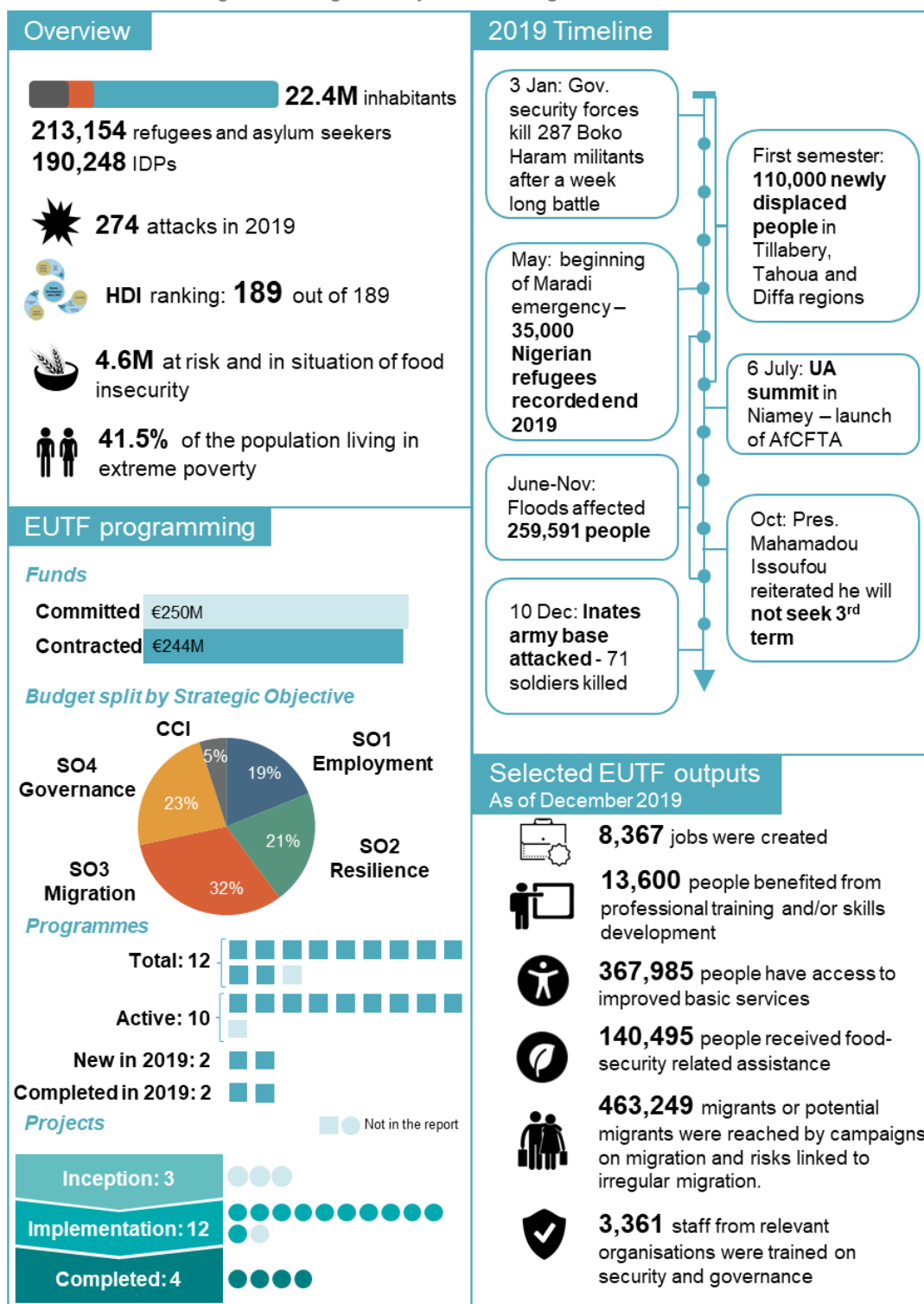
Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
<i>Projet PECOBAT : Amélioration de l'employabilité des jeunes et des capacités des PME par le développement du sous-secteur du BTP (PECOBAT)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-01-01	<i>Projet Pecobat : Amélioration De L'Employabilité Des Jeunes Et Des Capacités 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)</i>	ILO	€3,200,000
<i>Renforcement des capacités pour une meilleure gestion de la migration afin de protéger l'enfance migrante contre l'exploitation et la traite (AFIA)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-02-01	<i>Renforcement des capacités pour une meilleure gestion de la migration afin de protéger les enfants migrants contre l'exploitation et la traite (AFIA SAVE)</i>	Save The Children	€3,000,000
<i>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 (IOM JI Mauritania)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-03-01	<i>IOM - Renforcement de la gestion des migrations et des frontières, et faciliter la protection, le retour et la réintégration durable de migrants (IOM JI Mauritania)</i>	IOM	€8,000,000

¹ Regional projects' budgets marked with * are at the regional level, and not country specific.

Création d'emplois décents et consolidation de l'emploi existant pour les jeunes et potentiels migrants dans le secteur de la pêche artisanale (Promopeche GIZ/OIT)	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 (PROMO-PECHE 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 (PROMO-PECHE ILO)	ILO	€12,000,000
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 (Promopeche AECID)	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 (PROMO-PECHE AECID)	AECID	€10,000,000
Résilience pour la cohésion sociale et culturelle en République Islamique de Mauritanie (CORIM)	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 (Q4 2019 data not in report)
Programme de renforcement de la résilience des communautés urbaines et rurales vulnérables en Mauritanie (SAFIRE)	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-07-01	Résilience Communautaire et Institutionnelle pour l'Insertion Economique 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)	Croix Rouge Française	€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 – PIESSE (SAFIRE GREY)	GREY	€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)	Government of Mauritania (budget support)	€20,000,000 (Inception)
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) - Mauritania	FIIAPP	€9,783,953
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-06-03	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 – Mauritania)	UNHCR	€4,900,000
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 – Mauritania)	CIVPOL	€7,200,000*
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 (PAGS) phase II (PAGS Phase II – Mauritania)	CIVIPOL	€9,998,500* (Inception)
La Voix des jeunes du Sahel	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-09-01	La Voix des jeunes du Sahel	Centre pour le dialogue humanitaire - HD	€2,200,000*
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)	Centre pour le dialogue humanitaire - HD	€5,000,000*
Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du G5 Sahel	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) (G5 : Alliance ML MR – Lot 1 – Mauritania)	Humanité & Inclusion	€12,691,500* (Inception)
Erasmus+ West Africa	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-10-01	Erasmus+ in West Africa	National agency	€6,000,000*
WAPIS	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-03-01	Support to the strengthening of police information systems in the broader West Africa region	Interpol	€5,000,000*

5.8. NIGER

Figure 52: Niger – Key facts and figures dashboard^{1,2}



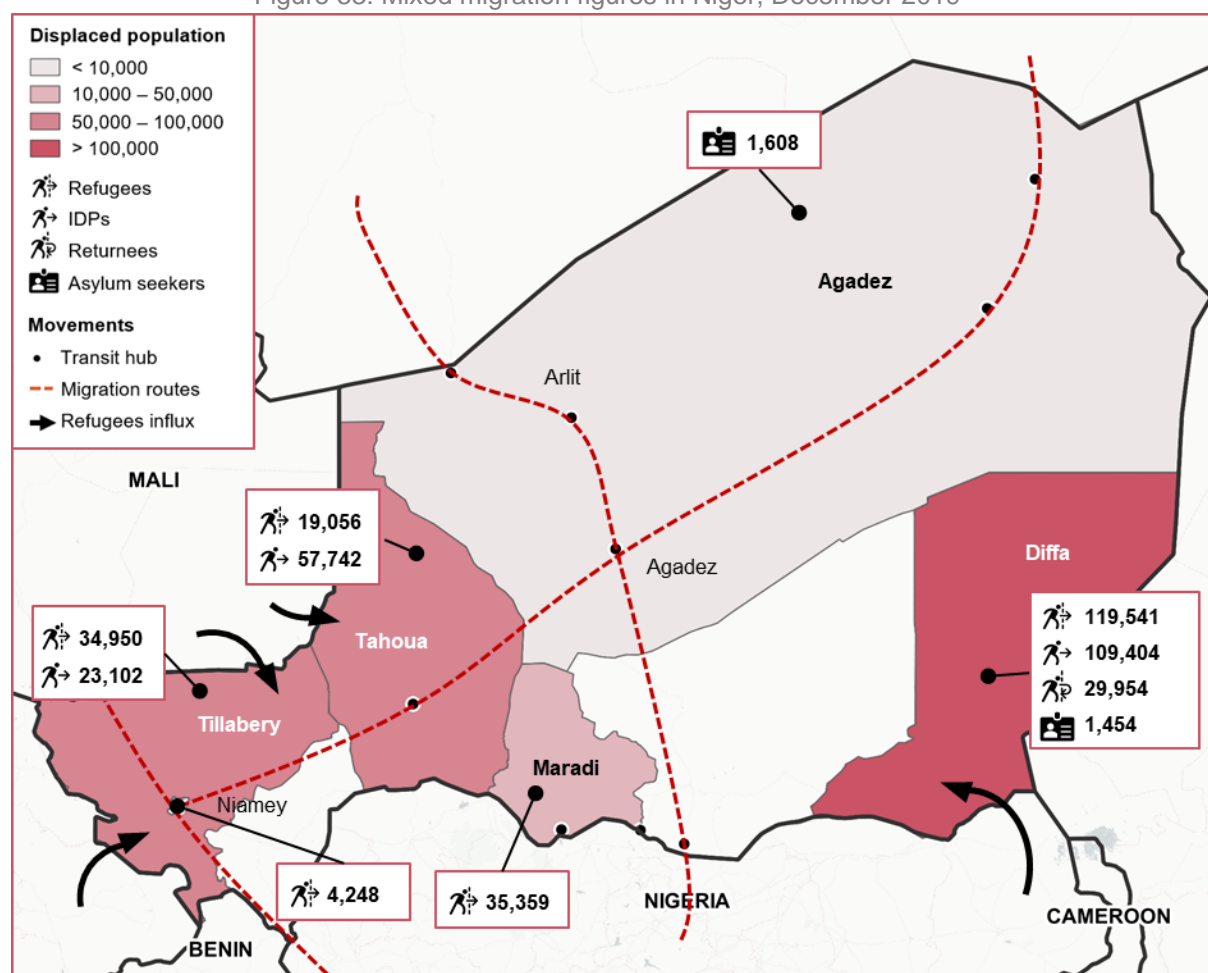
¹ The outputs of regional programmes are included in the aggregated numbers of the countries in which they are implemented. EUTF programming charts only show national projects.

² UNDP, HDI ranking 2019. Retrieved [here](#). OCHA, 'Aperçu des besoins humanitaires, Niger', January 2020. Retrieved [here](#). ACLED, 'Armed Conflict Location & Event Data project', accessed in April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

5.8.1. NIGER AND THE EUTF IN 2019

In 2019, Niger has been greatly impacted by the worsening security situation in bordering countries as well as internal violence. In the three-border region (Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger) also referred to as the Liptako-Gourma region as well as in Diffa, deadly attacks by non-state armed groups have caused internal and international displacement and reduced humanitarian access to the impacted areas. Despite violence, Niger is still an important transit country for West African migrants *en route* to Libya and Europe along the Central Mediterranean Route.

Figure 53: Mixed migration figures in Niger, December 2019¹



The country remains one of the poorest in the world: GDP per capita stood at USD 414 in 2018.² 41.4% of the population, or 9.5 million people, lived in extreme poverty in 2019.³ Niger, where agriculture represents 40% of GDP² and 80% of livelihoods, is extremely vulnerable to droughts and desertification.⁴

In this difficult context, the EUTF is implementing different types of measures in Niger: strengthening households' livelihood and fighting food insecurity but also managing the economic consequences of transit migration.

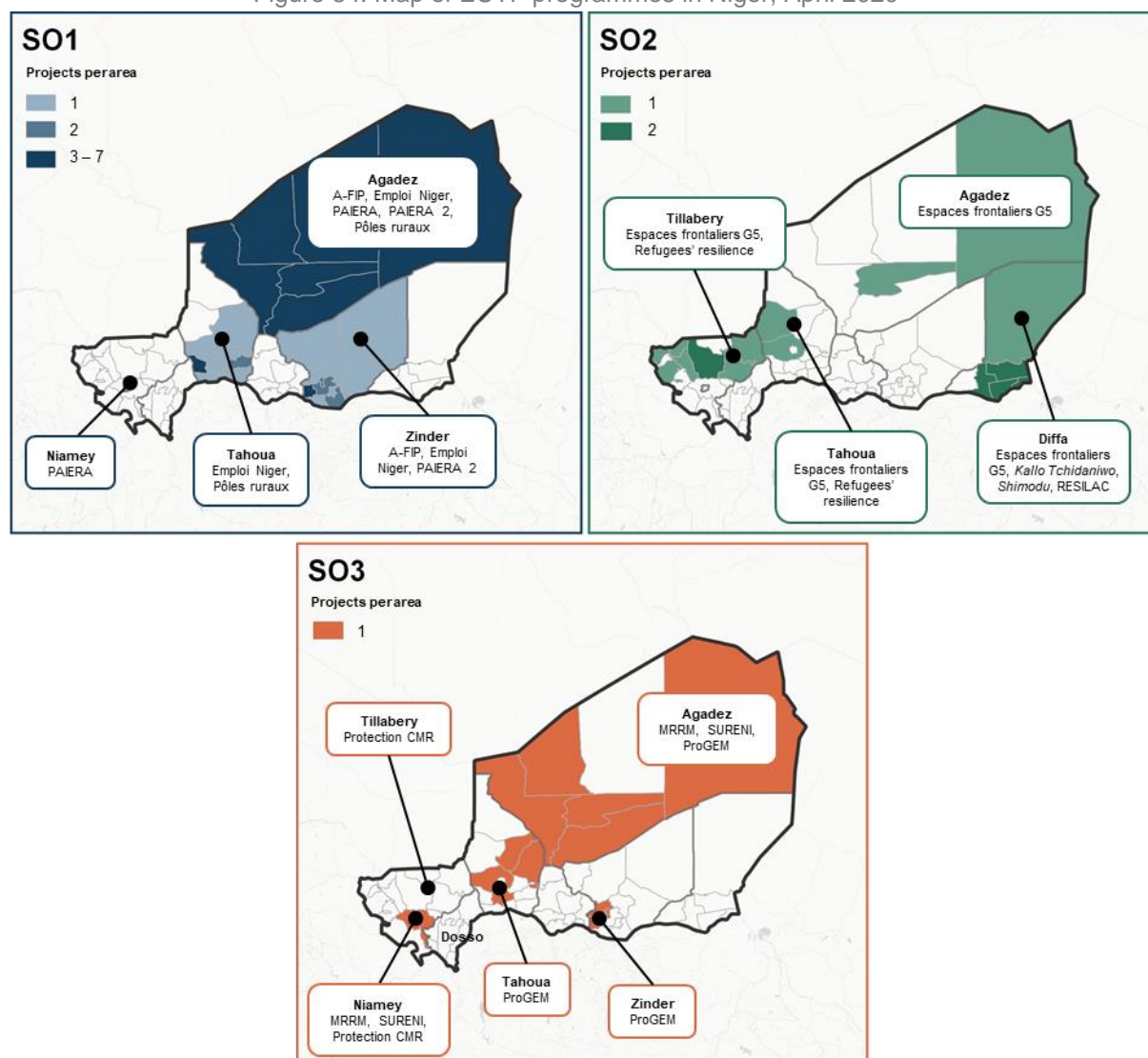
¹ UNHCR, 'Niger: Population of Concern. 31 December 2019', December 2019, Retrieved [here](#).

² The World Bank Group, World Bank data, accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³ The World Bank Group, 'Niger country overview', accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ FAO, 'Integrated Production and Pest Management Programme in Africa, Niger', accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 54: Map of EUTF programmes in Niger, April 2020¹



Managing growing insecurity in the border areas

In recent years, Niger has been critically impacted by the upsurge of violence by armed groups both in its territory and in bordering countries. In the three-border region of the Liptako-Gourma, deadly attacks and incursions by non-state armed groups have caused internal and transnational displacement and reduced humanitarian access. The situation has further deteriorated in the last months of 2019: on 10 December, the deadliest single attack against security forces in the country's history in Inates (Tillabéri) killed 71 Nigerien soldiers.² Similarly, on the Nigerian border, the Diffa region has seen a rapid deterioration of the security situation. In 2019, Boko Haram and affiliated terrorist groups have increasingly turned to kidnappings for ransom. In Diffa, ACLED recorded 165 security incidents, up from 54 in 2018.³ Meanwhile, the northern region of Agadez, at the border with Libya, remains the centre of multiple trafficking activities.⁴

In order to improve border management, fight transnational trafficking, criminal networks and terrorism-related activities, the EUTF in Niger has supported an integrated approach to tackle security issues:

¹ Programmes working at the national level, with no specific interventions area are not shown on this map.

² ICG, 'Behind the Jihadist attack in Inates', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ ACLED, 'Armed Conflict Location & Event Data project,' accessed in April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ OCHA, 'Aperçu des besoins humanitaires, Niger', January 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

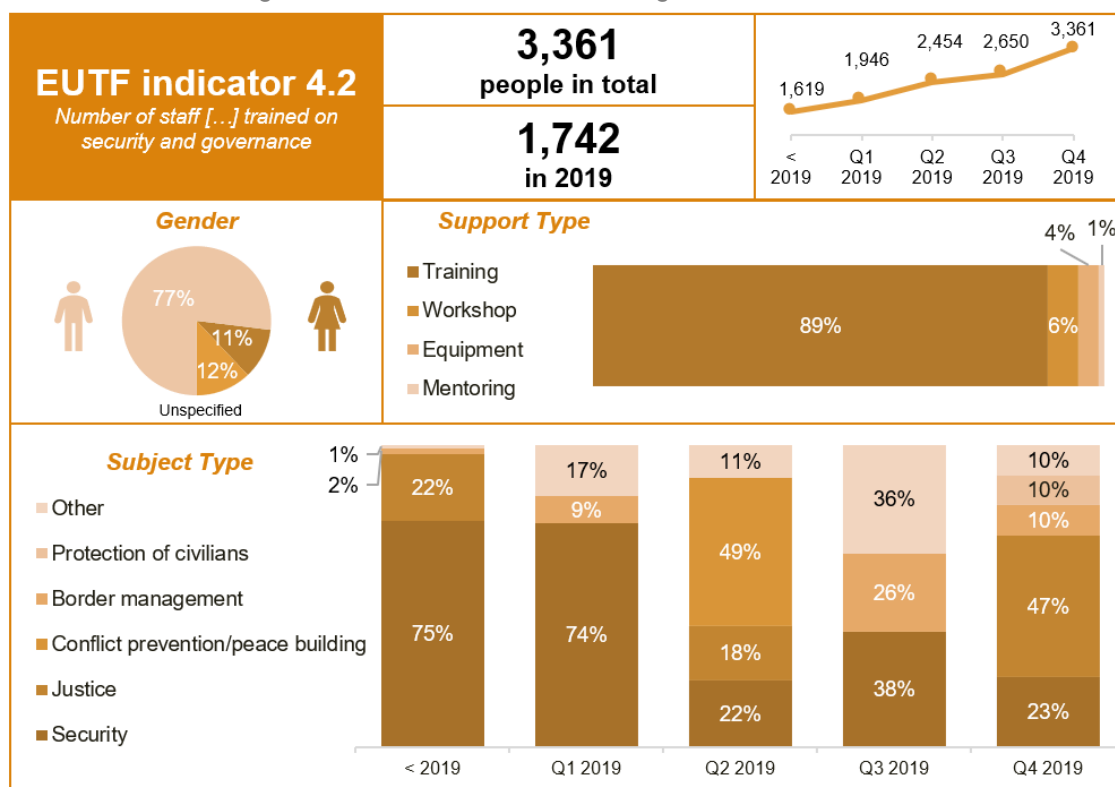
training security forces on the ground and providing operational support for the development of a more reliable penal and justice system. In addition, regional programmes in the SLC aim at strengthening cross-country cooperation in the fight against terrorism.

As of December 2019, 3,361 staff from state and non-state organisations have been trained on security, border management, conflict prevention and protection in Niger. 1,742 were trained in 2019. Building the capacity of security forces, who are both targets of attacks and the first line of defence and prevention, is paramount in the fight against terrorism. Most beneficiaries of capacity building and training on security and governance in Niger (indicator 4.2) are security forces (2,027 or 60% since the beginning of EUTF activities, and 770 or 44% in 2019).

274 security incidents were recorded in Niger in 2019, including 48 battles. ACLED reports 714 fatalities,¹ which, in October, included five *gendarmes* of a GAR-SI unit equipped by the EUTF.² In order to face these attacks, 87% of national security forces supported in 2019 were trained by the AJUSEN programme on a wide range of subjects, including close protection and intervention techniques, combat rescue practices and explosives removal and neutralisation. This is necessary as the intensification of cooperation and knowledge-sharing between different terrorist groups has increased the use of improvised explosive devices in attacks by the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS) in 2019.³

The Joint Investigation Team (JIT), a unit embedded into Nigerien police that aims to investigate criminal activities has so far reportedly arrested 341 people in crimes related to trafficking and identified 34 national and 50 international criminal networks.

Figure 55: EUTF Indicator 4.2, in Niger, December 2019



In addition to training forces on the ground, EUTF programmes have also been funded to strengthen the institutions that ensure good governance, security, and the fight against terrorism. The AJUSEN

¹ ACLED. Op. Cit.

² RFI, 'Niger : cinq gendarmes tués dans une attaque à Abarey'. October 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ ACLED, 'Développements explosifs : la menace croissante des engins explosifs improvisés dans l'Ouest du Niger', 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

programme aims to reinforce the country's justice and penal chains, build its capacity to fight terrorism and criminal networks and to protect trafficking victims.

Although most trainees in 2019 belonged to security forces, in the last quarter of the year, justice officials were the largest number of beneficiaries of capacity building and training on security and governance: 403 justice officials, 140 of whom were trained on the specific judiciary treatment of terrorism and on financial crimes linked to terrorism. Overall, 792 justice officials have been trained, almost entirely (98%) through the AJUSEN programme.

Out of 146 total institutions strengthened in security and governance topics (indicator 4.2 bis) in total, 29 institutions of the penal system (tribunals, judicial police and penitentiary administrations) have been strengthened by EUTF-funded programmes.

Finally, the insecurity in Niger is closely linked to the situation in the whole Sahel and Lake Chad region, prompting the need for a coherent and coordinated response to the issues at the regional level. As such, EUTF-funded programmes have supported, among other initiatives, the launch of a West African Police Information System (WAPIS) through a regional programme implemented by Interpol aiming at computerising police files to improve coordination and communication between countries, and the G5 Sahel through the Civipol implemented PAGS programme.

Improving households' food security despite climate pressure

Over the last thirty years, the environmental situation in Niger has deteriorated as a result of both climate pressure and an unsustainable management of resources. Degradation of arable lands has hindered the capacity of the state to fight food insecurity¹ in a country where, in 2019, 80% of the population relied on agriculture for their livelihoods.² This year, in addition to chronic problems, flash floods since July 2019, especially in Agadez, Diffa, Maradi and Zinder, have resulted in further disruption of livelihoods and loss of livestock for a population already at risk of food insecurity or in crisis.³ At the end of 2019, 1.4 million people were in a situation of food insecurity.⁴

EUTF-funded programmes have aimed to improve food security in Niger, where more than 2 million people are expected to be in need of food security assistance in 2020.⁵ Most activities have targeted improving the quality of arable lands. As of December 2019, 140,495 people had benefitted from food security-related assistance (indicator 2.4) in Niger through three national and two regional programmes. Of those, 75,414 people were reached in 2019.

¹ OCHA, 'Aperçu des besoins humanitaires, Niger', January 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

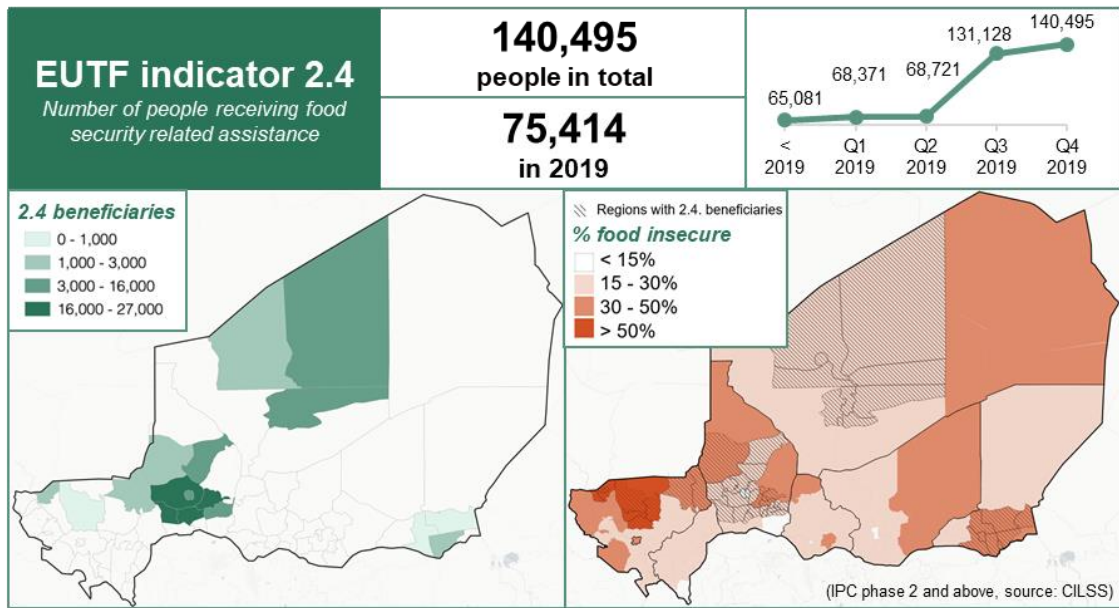
² FAO, 'The Niger, response overview', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ OCHA, 'Aperçu des besoins humanitaires, Niger', January 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 56: Food insecure population and EUTF Indicator 2.4, in Niger, December 2019¹



86% of the people benefitting from food security-related assistance were located in the Tahoua region, which is almost entirely stressed or in crisis and prone to droughts and floods. In the Diffa, Tahoua and Tillabéri regions, the state of emergency hinders the movement of goods and access to markets, resulting in rising levels of food insecurity and malnutrition.² Most beneficiaries were able to improve their food security by exploiting rehabilitated productive lands (132,049 people in total benefitted from land rehabilitation). Most beneficiaries were reached by the *Pôles Ruraux* programme (a total of 131,663), which aims to support the implementation of the state initiative “*Les nigériens nourrissent les nigériens*” (I3N)³. The programme supported the rehabilitation of 87,454 hectares of land in 2019 alone (indicator 2.6).

An additional 7,621 people were provided with farming inputs, tools and other material support to improve their food security in the main displacement affected regions. 5,659 Malian refugees were provided such assistance in the camps of Tahoua and Tillabéri, while 1,962 IDPs, refugees, returnees and hosts were supported through the Shimodu programme in Diffa. Displaced populations account for 19% of the food insecure population (despite accounting for 3% of the global population) in Niger.⁴ Newly displaced people are the most vulnerable, as they lack access to diversified subsistence strategies, are separated from usual family and community resources and lack decision power.

The food security crisis and vulnerability of the population is further worsened by an already limited access to basic services across the country. In 2019, 11,127 basic services were distributed (indicator 2.2) by EUTF-funded programmes in Niger (18,141 since the EUTF started). The additional insecurity-related displacements that occurred in 2019 put additional strain on reduced resources. As of 31 December 2019, the UNHCR reported 439,686 persons of concern in Niger, including almost 214,000 refugees, 40,000 more than had been recorded at the end of 2018. 200,000 IDPs displaced by growing violence in the border regions were also recorded at the end of the 2019.

Since the beginning of EUTF activities, 77% of the services provided have been provided to displaced populations (55% to refugees). Most beneficiaries are therefore found in Diffa, Tillabéri and Tahoua, the border regions hosting displaced populations. In Tillabéri and Tahoua, all beneficiaries are refugees who have received unconditional cash transfers through the Refugees’ Resilience programme which

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

² FAO, ‘The Niger’, accessed in April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³ Nigeriens feed Nigeriens.

⁴ OCHA, ‘*Aperçu des besoins humanitaires, Niger*’, January 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

aims to build a comprehensive response for Malian refugees over different camps in the region. Although the security situation in and around the refugee camps of Tillabéri and Tahoua remains volatile, the programme has managed to provide 8,547 people in the areas with cash transfers.

In Diffa, where 119,541 Nigerian refugees and 109,404 IDPs were recorded at the end of the year,¹ the EUTF has supported innovative projects: UNHCR and the consortia led by ACTED are implementing two linked projects around the construction of housing developments for displacement affected populations in the region: *Kallo Tchidaniwo* (implemented by the UNHCR) and Shimodu (implemented by a consortia led by ACTED).

In spite of initial delays caused by insecurity in the region, programmes have been able to adapt: *Kallo Tchidaniwo* started construction in November in the Toumour commune whereas Shimodu managed to reallocate budget to work on six instead of seven communes. 839 people have access to newly constructed houses so far and 5,630 to sanitation (a major need in Niger). The housing developments built by the programmes aim at improving the cohabitation between displacement affected communities: 23% of the beneficiaries of newly built houses are members of the host community, 30% are returnees, 35% refugees and 13% IDPs.

Managing the economic consequences of transit migration along the Central Mediterranean Route

Niger is located at the crossroads of migration routes, and the Agadez region is the obligatory crossing point for migrants crossing to Libya. As a result, informal systems were built around transit migration. Agriculture is an important source of income for the region. However, as production fluctuates and other sources of income (tourism, handicraft and uranium mining) have declined (Orano, formerly Areva, the French nuclear energy company, left the area in 2011 and tourism decreased as a result of the security situation), the population of Agadez turned to migration and gold mining.² An estimated 6,000 jobs were directly created by transit migration flows, while migrants' consumption and increased trade with Libya provided income to more than half of the households of Agadez.³

Since late 2016, in the wake of the implementation of the law 2015-36 against illicit smuggling of migrants (which passed in mid-2016), migration flows have begun to circumvent the city, and negative economic fallout has followed both in the jobs directly created by migration (smugglers and *coxeurs*)⁴ and among businesses previously thriving on migrants' demand.⁵ Although the region of Agadez remains the main crossing point, migrants also cross the regions of Zinder and Tahoua, where young populations have few economic opportunities. Underemployment in Niger stands at 35% (38% for women and 33% for men) and is higher among rural populations who tend to have seasonal jobs in the agriculture sector.

EUTF-funded projects therefore aim at supporting the creation of alternatives for the affected populations and potential actors of the migration economy. Projects have supported the vocational training and skills development of 7,549 people in 2019, up from 6,051 in 2018 (13,600 total beneficiaries under indicator 1.4). The A-FIP programme has provided TVET training to 5,570 people in total in Agadez and Zinder, almost half of the beneficiaries for this indicator. In Niger, where 70% of the population is under 25, 3,818 of A-FIP's beneficiaries were between 15 and 24 years old and 1,304 between 25 and 30. 1,370 of the trainees had found a job as of December 2019: 535 were self-employed and 835 employed. In the Diffa region, the *Kallo Tchidaniwo* programme has trained an additional 5,905 people on construction of houses, using a technique that does not require wood as a way to avoid further deforestation.

¹ UNHCR, 'Niger: Population of Concern. 31 December 2019', December 2019, Retrieved [here](#).

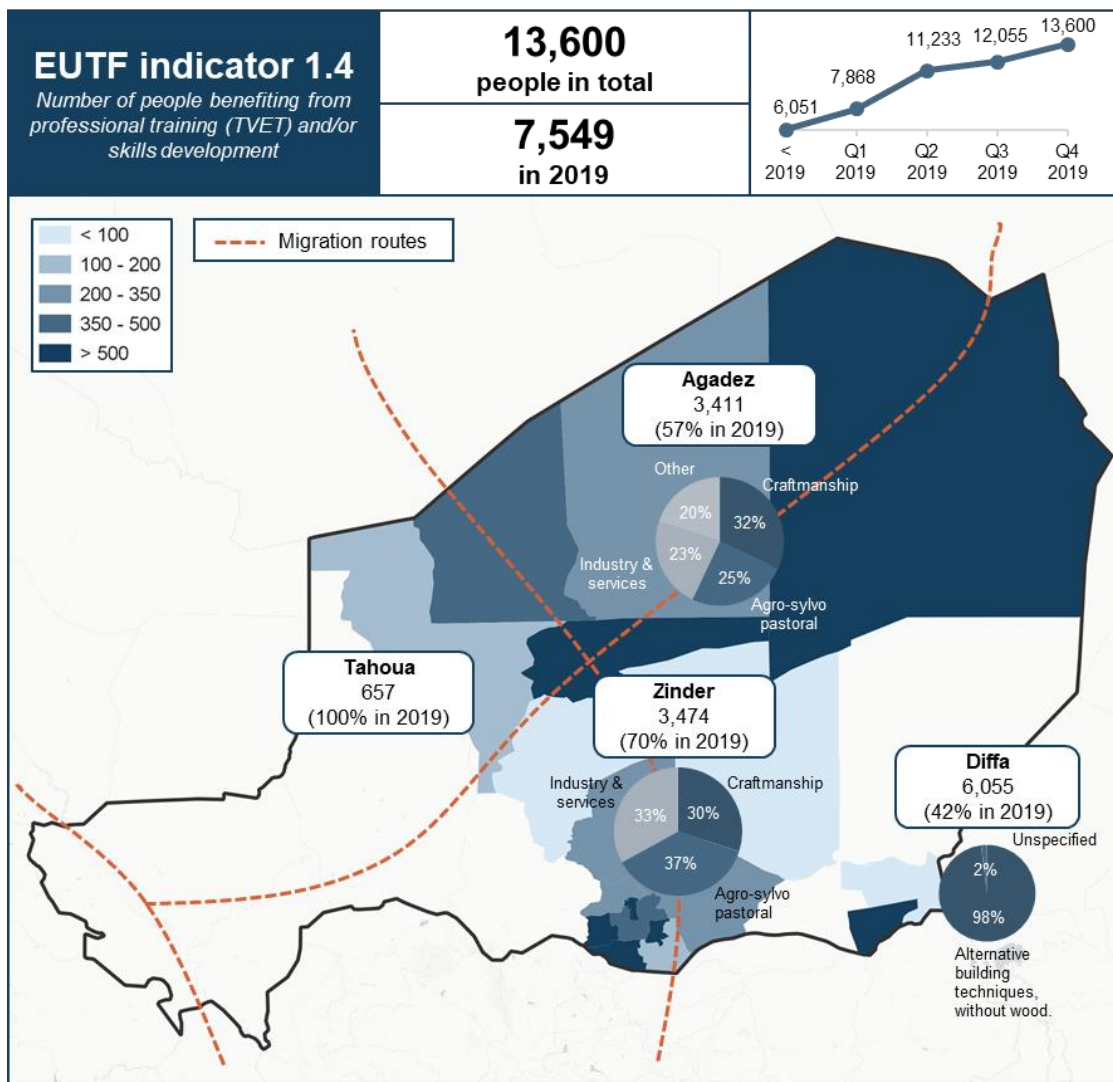
² Clingendael, 'Migration and markets in Agadez: economic alternatives to the migration industry', 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

³ Ibid.

⁴ *Coxeurs* are migration business facilitators, linking migrants with guides and smugglers.

⁵ Ibid.

Figure 57: EUTF Indicator 1.4, in Niger, December 2019¹



Informing and protecting migrants, refugees and asylum seekers along the CMR

Niger has emerged as a main partner for the EU – as can be seen through the Evacuation and Transit Mechanism (ETM) set up in Hamdoulaye, near Niamey. In addition, Niger accounts for 87%, 32% and 35% of beneficiaries under indicators 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4.²

Overall, 463,249 people in Niger have been reached by campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration (indicator 3.3). In 2019, almost all beneficiaries (199,145 out of 199,761) were reached by the EU – IOM Joint initiative. This programme has organised campaigns on the risks of irregular migration through local community members.

¹ The map colour code presents data for the programmes which have been able to disaggregate data at the second administrative level. Exclusions: 3. The sector of training in Tahoua is not specified.

² Indicator 3.2 refers to the 'Number of migrants in transit, children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted', indicator 3.3 to the 'Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration' and indicator 3.4 to the 'Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported'.

5.8.2. NIGER AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 20: EUTF common output indicators for Niger, December 2019

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2019-Q4	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	4,281	4,086	1,253	8,367
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	91	111	91	202
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	5,940	4,707	1,751	10,647
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	6,051	7,549	1,545	13,600
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed [...]	1	13	10	14
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships [...]	0	24,306	0	24,306
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	3	1	3
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	62	40	13	102
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	7,013	11,127	2,071	18,141
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	0	2,860	1,025	2,860
2.4 Number of people receiving food security related assistance	65,081	75,414	9,367	140,495
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	4,680	82,855	67,859	87,535
2.7 Number of people reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices [...]	120	3,912	1,006	4,032
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	719	1,101	320	1,820
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	115,436	252,549	4,889	367,985
3.2 Number of migrants in transit [...] assisted	2,295	4,116	124	6,411
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	263,488	199,761	63,075	463,249
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	26,374	2,228	313	28,602
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	5,219	1,628	429	6,847
3.6 Number of institutions [...] strengthened on protection / migration management	45	45	0	90
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	627	640	0	1,267
3.8 Number of refugees [...] receiving legal assistance to support their integration	1,642	769	0	2,411
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	2	0	0	2
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	6	0	6
3.11 Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness on migration	9,233	2,997	602	12,230
4.1 Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	10	0	0	10
4.2 Number of staff [...] trained on security, border management, etc.	1,619	1,742	711	3,361
4.2 bis Number of institutions [...] benefiting from capacity building on security, [...]	56	90	32	146
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention / peace building activities	395,666	36,150	3,510	431,816
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	8	4	0	12
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, [...] developed and/or directly supported	33	67	29	100
4.8 Number of [...] networks and dialogues on migration related issues [...]	0	7	2	7
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	46	7	2	53
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up [...]	69	70	17	139
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	7	4	2	11

5.8.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN NIGER

Table 21: Niger projects, December 2019¹

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
<i>Mécanisme de Réponse et de Ressources pour les Migrants</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-NE-01-01	Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM)	IOM	€6,999,893 (Completed)
<i>Renforcement de la gestion durable des conséquences des flux migratoires</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-NE-02-01	Renforcement De La Gestion Durable Des Conséquences Des Flux Migratoires (ProGEM)	GIZ	€25,000,000
<i>Projet d'appui aux filières agricoles dans les régions de Tahoua et Agadez</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-NE-03-01	Projet d'appui aux filières agricoles dans les régions de Tahoua et Agadez (Pôles Ruraux)	AFD	€30,000,000
<i>Appuyer la formation et l'insertion professionnelle des jeunes filles et garçons des régions d'Agadez et Zinder en vue de contribuer au développement socioéconomique de ces deux régions</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-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
<i>Création d'une Equipe Conjointe d'Investigation (ECI) pour la lutte contre les réseaux criminels liés à l'immigration irrégulière, la traite des êtres humains et le trafic des migrants</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-NE-05-01	Création d'une Equipe Conjointe d'Investigation pour la lutte contre les réseaux criminels liés à l'immigration irrégulière, la traite des êtres humains et le trafic des migrants (JIT)	FIIAPP	€6,000,000
<i>Contrat relatif à la Reconstruction de l'Etat au Niger en complément du SBC II en préparation / Appui à</i>	T05-EUTF-SLC-NE-06-01	Appui budgétaire à la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger (AJUSEN Budget Support)	Niger (budget support)	€80,000,000

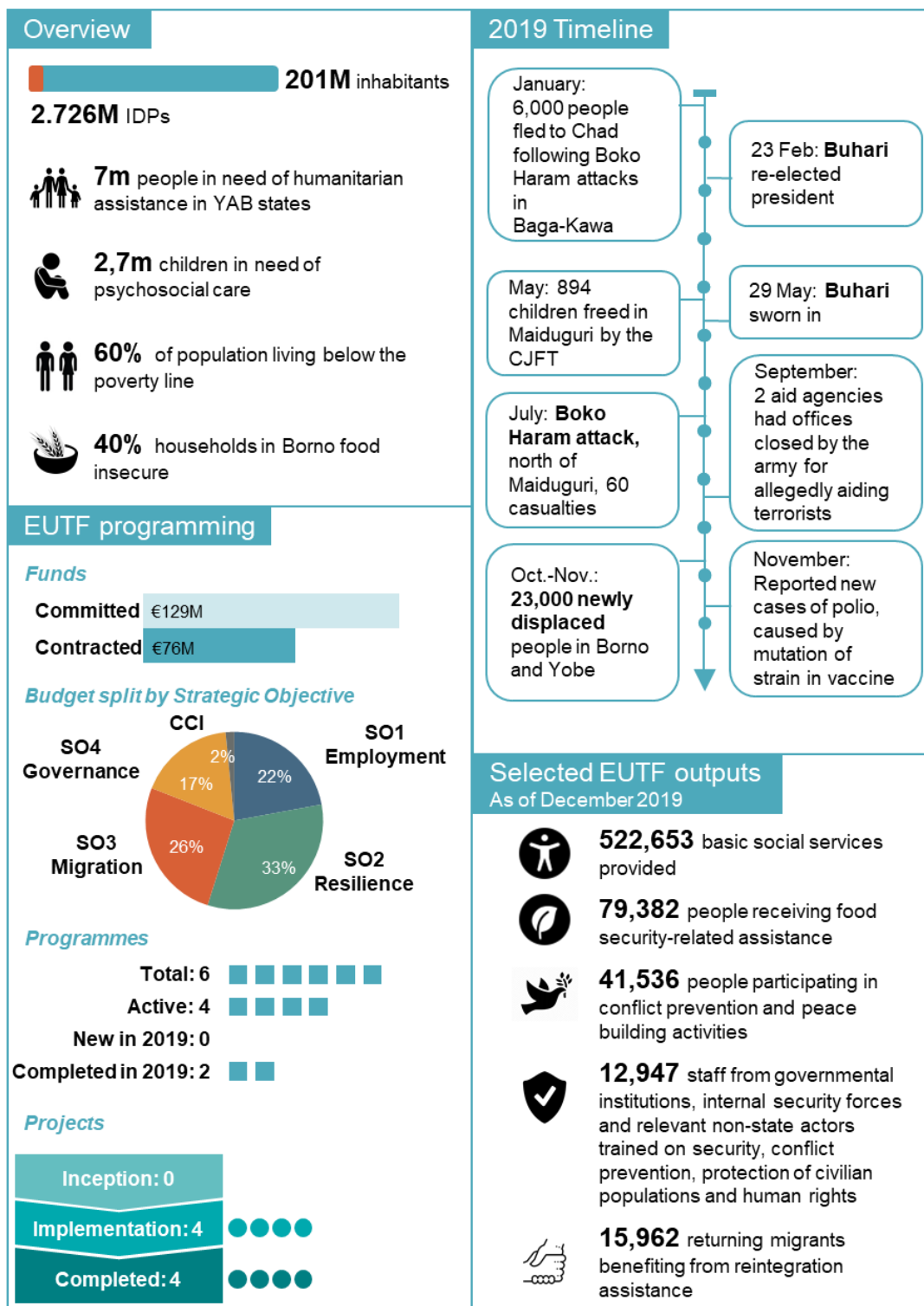
¹ Regional projects' budgets marked with * are at the regional level, and not country specific.

la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger	T05-EUTF-SLC-NE-06-02	Volet Sécurité du Programme d'Appui à la Sécurité et à la Justice au Niger (AJUSEN Sécurité)	Civipol	€3,998,300
	T05-EUTF-SLC-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-SLC-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-SLC-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-SLC-NE-08-02	Projet d'Appui à la Stabilité Socioéconomique dans la Région d'Agadez (PASSERAZ)	Karkara	€3,500,000 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SLC-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	T05-EUTF-SLC-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	T05-EUTF-SLC-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	T05-EUTF-SLC-NE-11-01	Les jeunes entreprennent et s'emploient au Niger (JEEN)	SNV World	€8,865,000 (new in Q4 2019 report)
	T05-EUTF-SLC-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 (no data in Q4 2019 report)
	T05-EUTF-SLC-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	T05-EUTF-SLC-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	€2,377,569.66 (Inception)
	T05-EUTF-SLC-NE-12-03	Projet d'appui à la stabilité socioéconomique et à la paix dans la région d'Agadez (PASP)	Garkua	€3,138,349.06 (Inception)
Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route	T05-EUTF-REG-04-01	Enhancing Protection, Live-Saving Assistance And Solutions, Including Resettlement For Persons Of Concern With International Protection Needs In Libya And West Africa (Niger And Burkina Faso) (ETM UNHCR)	UNHCR	€30,000,000
GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel)	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-04-04	GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel) – Niger	FIIAPP	€5,887,729
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-06-04	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 – Niger)	UNHCR	€4,900,000
Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du G5 Sahel	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-18-02	Soutien au programme régional d'urgence d'aménagement d'infrastructures de proximité (PDU) du G5 Sahel, composante hydraulique et assainissement pour les zones Nord Tillabéri et Ouest Tahoua au Niger, dans le cadre du PROSEHA (G5 Hydraulique Niger)	LuxDev	€8,000,000 (Inception)
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 – Niger)	CIVIPOL	€7,200,000*
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 (PAGS) phase II (PAGS Phase II – Niger)	CIVIPOL	€9,998,500* (Inception)
La Voix des jeunes du Sahel	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-09-01	La Voix des jeunes du Sahel	Centre pour le dialogue humanitaire - HD	€2,200,000*
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)	Centre pour le dialogue humanitaire - HD	€5,000,000*
Security G5 Sahel	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-23-01	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	DRC	€10,310,040* (inception)

Erasmus+ West Africa	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-10-01	Erasmus+ in West Africa	National agency	€6,000,000*
G5: RECOSOC	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-18-08	<i>Renforcement de la résilience et de la cohésion sociale dans les zones frontalières du Niger et du Tchad (RECOSOC)</i>	Oxfam	€12,734,094*
RESILAC – <i>Redressement Economique et Social Inclusif du Lac Tchad</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-05-01	<i>Soutien aux populations du Bassin du Lac Tchad</i>	AFD	€31,100,000*
WAPIS	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-03-01	Support to the strengthening of police information systems in the broader West Africa region	Interpol	€5,000,000*

5.9. NIGERIA

Figure 58: Nigeria – Key facts and figures dashboard^{1,2}



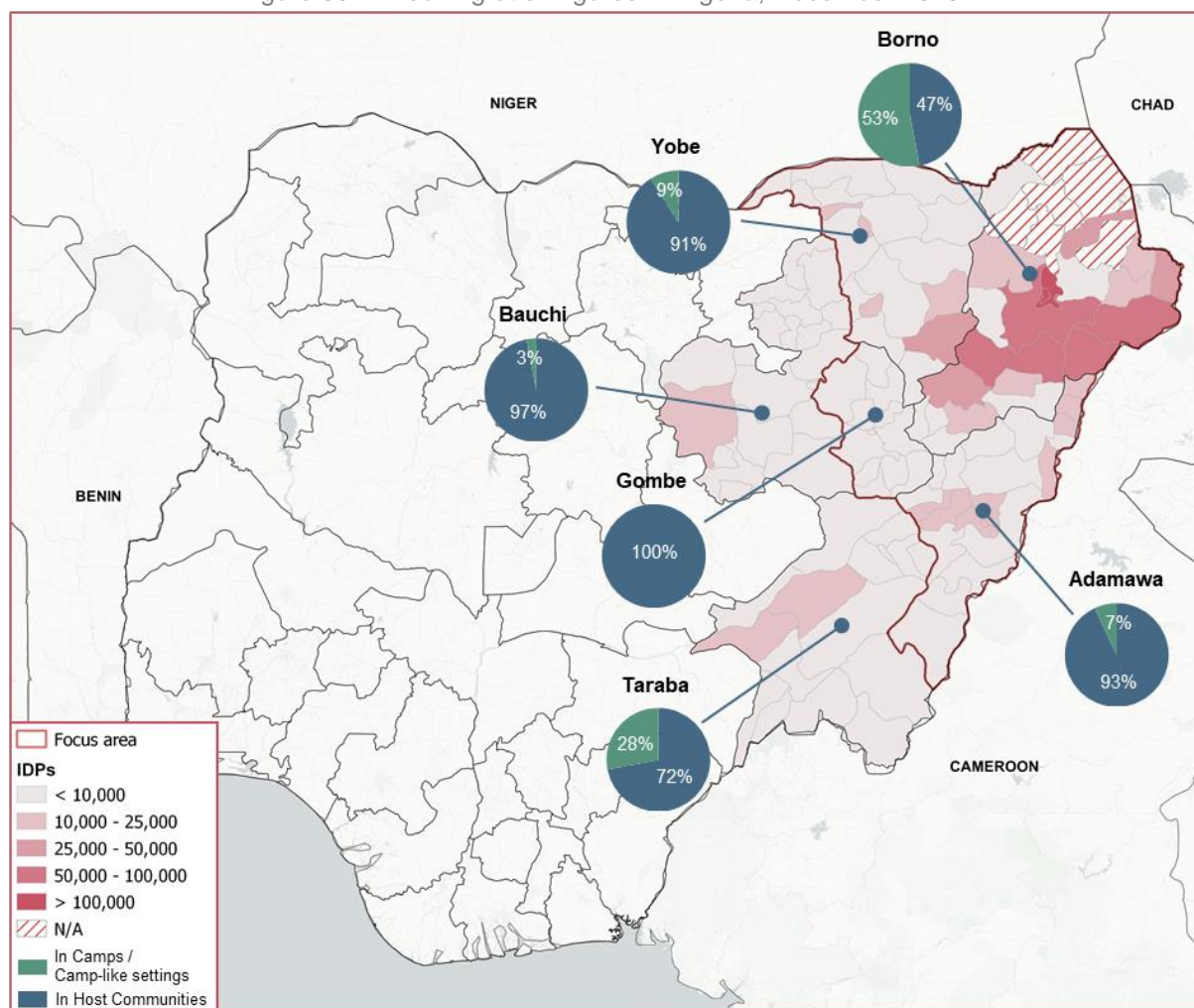
¹ The outputs of regional programmes are included in the aggregated numbers of the countries in which they are implemented. EUTF programming charts only show national projects.

² Humanitarian Response Plan 2019-2021. Retrieved [here](#). Child Protection Sub-Sector, Annual Report 2019. Retrieved [here](#). Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States of Nigeria. Retrieved [here](#).

5.9.1. NIGERIA AND THE EUTF IN 2019

In Nigeria, 2019 was marked by the re-election of Muhammadu Buhari for a second term, in a context of heightened pressure to defeat religious extremism in the northeast and boost the economy, especially in left-behind states. In the north-eastern states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, 7 million people – out of a population of 13.4 million – were still in need of humanitarian assistance. As of December 2019, the number of Nigerian refugees in the three neighbouring countries of Niger, Chad and Cameroon reached 280,451 people,¹ while the number of IDPs reached more than 2.7 million, the highest number in the region by far.² 95% of them are in the states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe.

Figure 59: Mixed migration figures in Nigeria, December 2019³



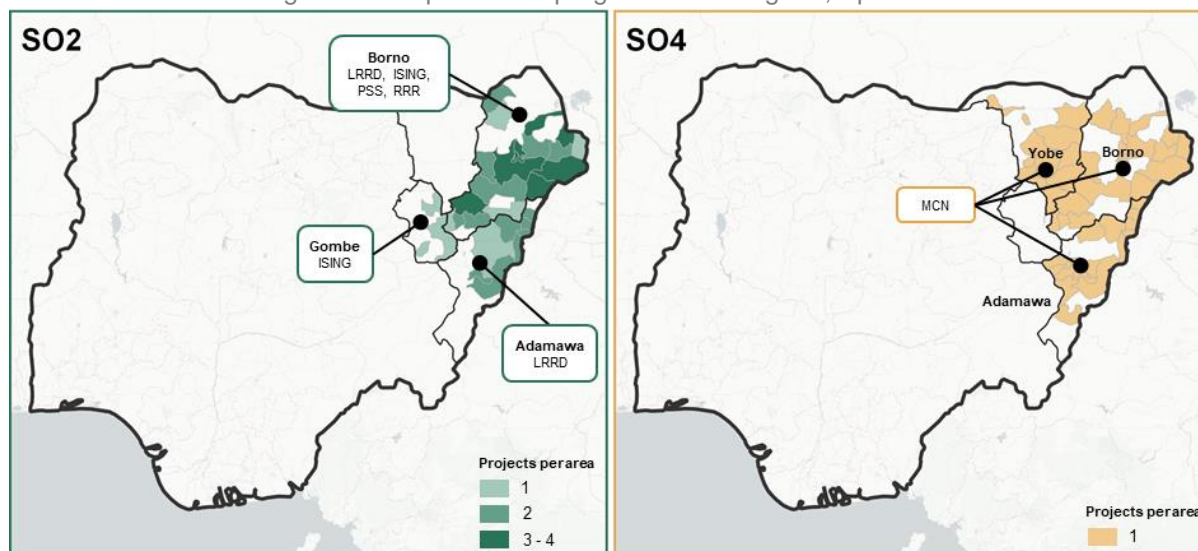
Since its inception, the EUTF’s aim in the country has been to support its ability to cope with the dramatic situation, by strengthening the resilience of conflict-affected communities, enhancing reconciliation and stability and addressing the basic needs crisis, primarily with regards to food and mental health, especially of children.

¹ UNHCR, Data portal, accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

² IDMC, December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ IOM, DTM Round 30, Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 60: Map of EUTF programmes in Nigeria, April 2020



Enhancing reconciliation and stability in conflict affected communities

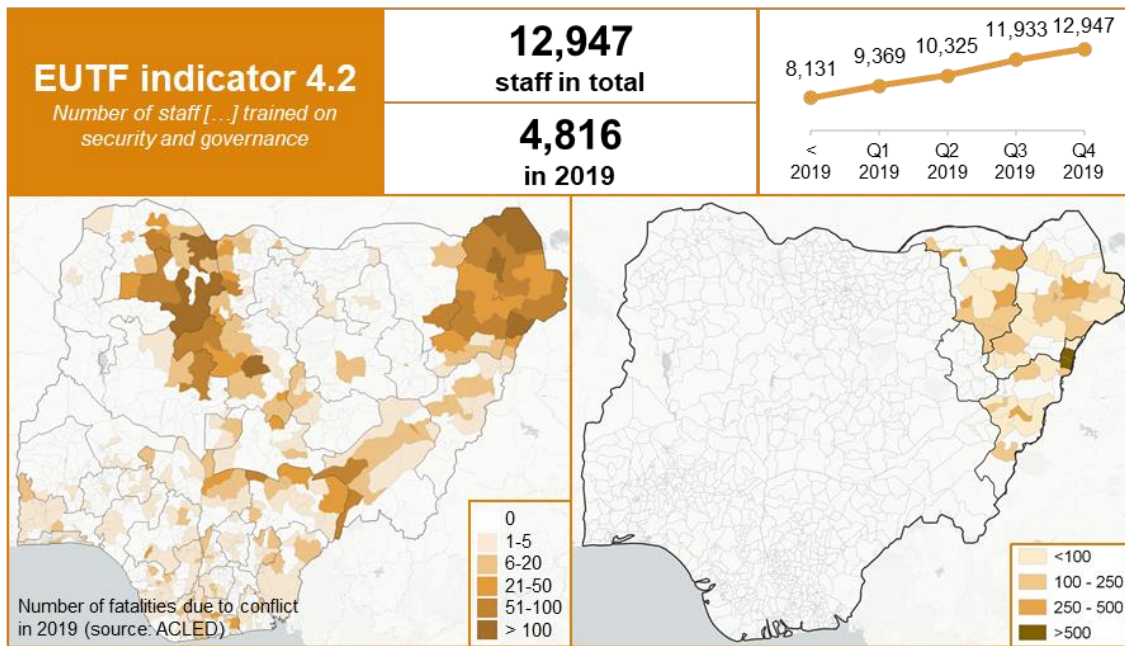
The security situation in the north-eastern states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe – the so-called BAY states – remained fundamentally volatile as incidents and attacks against civilians continued to cause casualties and displacements. Although in recent years the Nigerian Government stepped up pressure to eliminate Boko Haram, the Islamist insurgent group retained the capacity to launch suicide bombs even after having been declared technically defeated by President Buhari almost five years ago.¹ The government’s military approach has further driven the insurgent group underground, while the violent conflict has weakened community-based governance institutions such as traditional institutions, local government councils, local courts and religious institutions: in many affected communities, these institutions no longer exist or are unable to function. As a result, other actors such as vigilante groups and agencies have emerged to provide security, although they often lack capacity or accountability.

The EUTF-funded *Enhancing state and community level conflict management capability in North Eastern Nigeria (MCN)* programme, which started in February 2017 and is implemented by the British Council, is designed to strengthen the capacity of community-based conflict management institutions and address the specific needs of women and youth, therefore contributing to build up the resilience of communities and prevent their relapse into violence. As of December 2019, 12,947 staff from relevant institutions and organisations have been trained by EUTF-funded programmes on conflict prevention, reconciliation and protection in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (indicator 4.2). In 2019 alone, 4,816 individuals were trained, which represents an increase of 59% compared to the total reached by the end 2018. Trainings in 2019 focused mainly on NGOs and CSOs (59%), traditional rulers (18%), community representatives (10%) and local security forces (9%). As the LRRD² programme – a big contributor to this indicator – reached its completion in late 2018, MCN trained 69% of 2019’s beneficiaries and RESILAC 30%. 2,029 people were trained in Borno, especially during the first semester; 1,936 in Adamawa, mainly during the second semester; and 851 in Yobe.

¹ BBC, ‘Nigeria Boko Haram: Militants ‘technically defeated’ – Buhari’, December 2015, Retrieved [here](#).

² Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development and promoting the stability and safety of communities in displacement in North East Nigeria was an EUTF-funded programme implemented in Nigeria by DRC, IRC and NRC.

Figure 61: Fatalities due to conflict and EUTF Indicator 4.2, in Nigeria, December 2019



Another major impact of the displacement of communities is the increasing polarisation of communities along ethnic and religious lines. While religious segregation is common in north-east Nigeria, as people have always lived in either predominantly Christian or predominantly Muslim communities which are replicated in displacement, distrust over the perceived roles of the different groups in the communities has pushed them further apart with the potential to escalate into violent conflict. The perception that some groups covertly or overtly support the insurgency has generated grievances among those who feel betrayed by their neighbours. There are also concerns that families and communities from which young men and women were recruited into the insurgent groups will face reprisal attacks or stigmatisation, hence, an increased reluctance of displaced people to return to their communities.

Addressing divisions through dialogue and mediation activities is crucial to stabilising the communities divided by the insurgency and other longstanding issues that may contribute to undermining community cohesion and resilience in post-conflict settings. In 2019, 16,944 people took part in conflict prevention and peace building activities in Nigeria, bringing the total to 41,536. Yobe accounts for 52% of the progress made in 2019 with 8,801 people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities. 5,960 beneficiaries were reported in Borno, accounting for 35% of the year's progress. Finally, Adamawa contributed the remaining 13%. The MCN programme was the sole contributor to indicator 4.3 in 2019.

Providing psychosocial support to strengthen resilience amongst conflict-affected children in the northeast

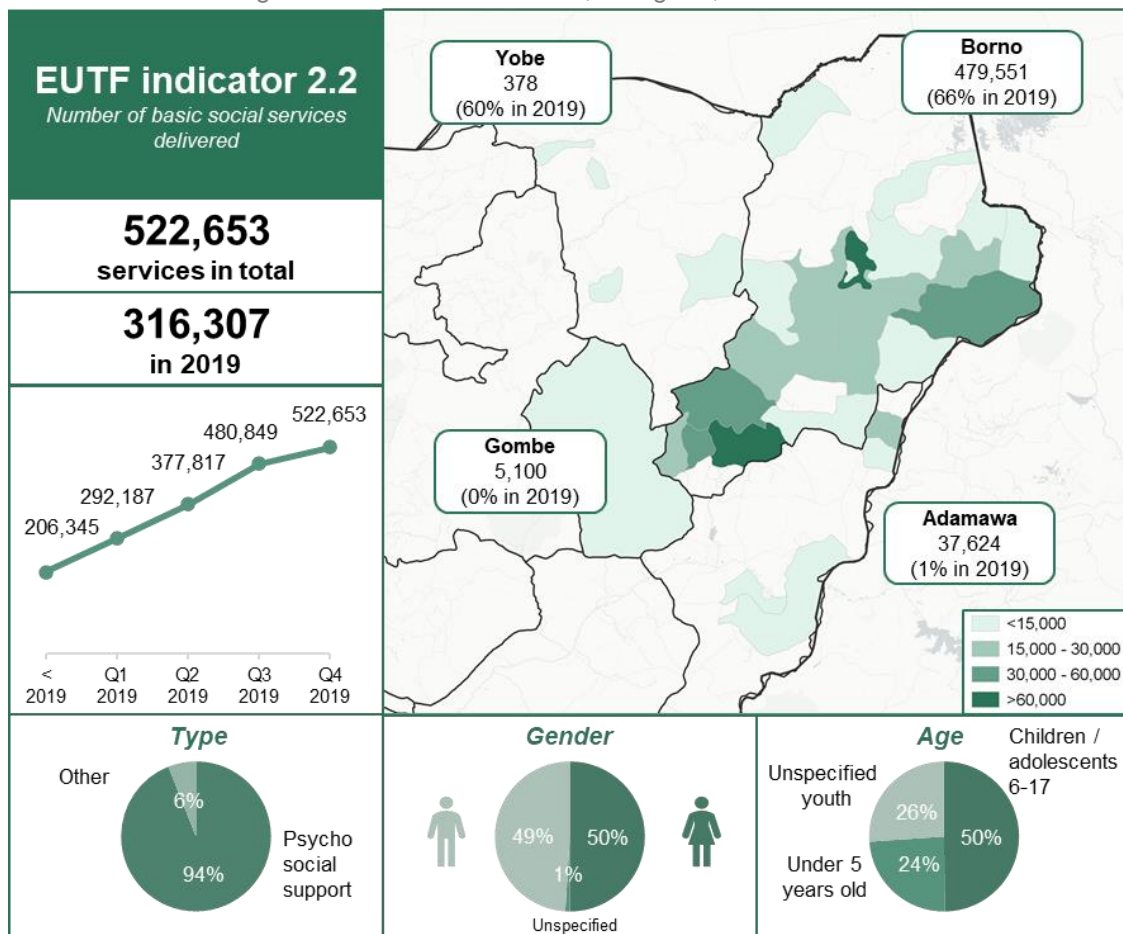
In 2019, enduring insecurity and violations of human rights persisted as underlying reasons of the severe protection crisis facing the BAY region and triggering waves of forced displacements. Even though the federal army has regained territorial control, civilians in Nigeria and in neighbouring countries continue to be affected by grave violations of human rights, widespread sexual and gender-based violence, forced recruitment and suicide bombings. As a result of the prolonged conflict, in 2019, at least 7 million people were still in need of humanitarian assistance in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe.¹ In particular, 2,7 million children and 550,000 caregivers were in need of protection assistance and

¹ Humanitarian Response Plan 2019-2021. Retrieved [here](#).

psychosocial care.¹ In 2017, the United Nations estimated that Boko Haram had recruited at least 8,000 children into its ranks.² In April 2019, UNICEF reported that it had verified more than 3,500 cases of child recruitment between 2013 and 2017, and that the true number was likely to be higher.³ The Nigerian military has arrested and detained thousands of children, some as young as five, for suspected involvement with the armed Islamist group, in many cases with little or no evidence.⁴

Given the situation in the Nigerian north-east, the EUTF programme “From Risk to Resilience: Providing reintegration assistance, care management, mental health and psychosocial support services to children in Borno, including those associated with Boko Haram” (PSS), implemented by UNICEF, contributed to enhance the wellbeing and the resilience of children and adolescents affected by the conflict, including the reintegration of those associated with Boko Haram and the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF). The programme, concluded in March 2020, also supported the reintegration of boys and girls associated with armed groups through individual and family support as well as community dialogues to mitigate the risk of secondary trauma resulting from rejection, stigmatisation and violence by communities and families upon return, and to reduce the risk of future radicalisation.

Figure 62: EUTF Indicator 2.2, in Nigeria, December 2019



Up to December 2019, EUTF-funded programmes delivered 522,653 basic social services, representing a 153% increase from the total reached up to 2018 (indicator 2.2). 94% of the services

¹ Child Protection Sub-Sector, Annual Report 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

² United Nations, 'Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Nigeria', 9 April 2017. Retrieved [here](#).

³ UNICEF, 'More than 3,500 children have been recruited and used by non-state armed groups in north-east Nigeria since 2013', press release, 2019, Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ Human Rights Watch, 'They Didn't Know if I Was Alive or Dead' Military Detention of Children for Suspected Boko Haram Involvement in Northeast Nigeria', 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

consisted in gravely needed psycho-social support, 4% were unconditional cash transfers and 2% were other basic social services, including medical treatment and legal counselling. During 2019 alone, 99% of services reported under indicator 2.2 were psycho-social assistance delivered by the PSS programme through child-friendly spaces, school clubs, safe spaces for GBV survivors, community-led programmes and mental health services. Moreover, in 2019, the PSS and RESILAC¹ programmes, trained 1,774 local service providers to strengthen the delivery of psycho-social assistance. Overall, since the Trust Fund's inception, a total of 8,377 people have been trained to improve service delivery (indicator 2.8): 81% of them have benefitted from capacity building in psychosocial and mental health, 12% in protection, and 7% in WASH. 54% of all the trained staff were women. Three quarters were volunteer service providers and only a quarter professionals.

Addressing the extreme food and nutrition security crisis in Borno

With no end in sight to the sharply volatile security situation in north-east Nigeria, pressure on social services has been increasing, especially with regards to food assistance. As of December 2019, the number of IDPs in the country had reached over 2.7 million. 37% of them live in camp-like settings, where they still lack access to basic services such as health, sanitation or food. The vast majority of the displaced people live with host communities who are themselves increasingly burdened by insecurity, very limited or no access to basic services, high food prices and the disruption of trade.² As millions have fled and fields have remained uncultivated for years, the ongoing food and nutrition crisis was inevitable.³ Borno state, where almost all households experienced income loss, food availability reduction, and infrequent market access, is the epicentre of the crisis. In April 2019, 35% percent of households in Borno were reported to be food insecure and 5% severely food insecure. This represents an increase of 2.4% in the prevalence of food insecurity compared to February 2018.⁴

The objective of the EUTF-funded programme Response Recovery and Resilience (RRR) – implemented by FAO, WFP and UN Women – is to build the resilience of conflict affected people in Borno State in terms of food and nutrition security, based on a conflict-sensitive approach and in an environment-friendly way, through the development of small-scale and family farming to sustainably improve production and mitigate agropastoral risks. In addition, the programme aims to enhance social protection for women and youth and other at-risk groups through increased economic and employment opportunities in sectors of growth, including agriculture. The primary beneficiaries of this programme are the most vulnerable population in Borno State, particularly IDPs in formal and informal settlements, host communities and returnees.

As of December 2019, 79,382 people have been provided with food security-related assistance in Nigeria. 41,399 were assisted in 2019, representing an increase of 109% from the total reached up to December 2018. While up until December 2018 2,070 people were supported in Adamawa State, EUTF activities in 2019 fully focused on Borno. The RRR programme was by far the main contributor to this indicator in 2019 (99%). Its activities varied considerably along the year, focusing on livestock distribution (100%) in Q1, livestock vaccination (83%) in Q2, inputs provision (96%) in Q3 and water access (100%) in Q4. During the first quarter of 2019, RRR provided 150 fattening bulls to male youth and 300 goats to young women. Between April and June 2019 (Q2), the programme conducted vaccination campaigns for cattle, reaching 9,788's beneficiaries' livestock. Over Q3, 25,000 people were provided with quality agri-inputs to reinforce crop production and diversification. Finally, in the last three months of the year, 2,400 people benefitted from the rehabilitation and expansion of small-scale irrigation schemes for dry season farming.

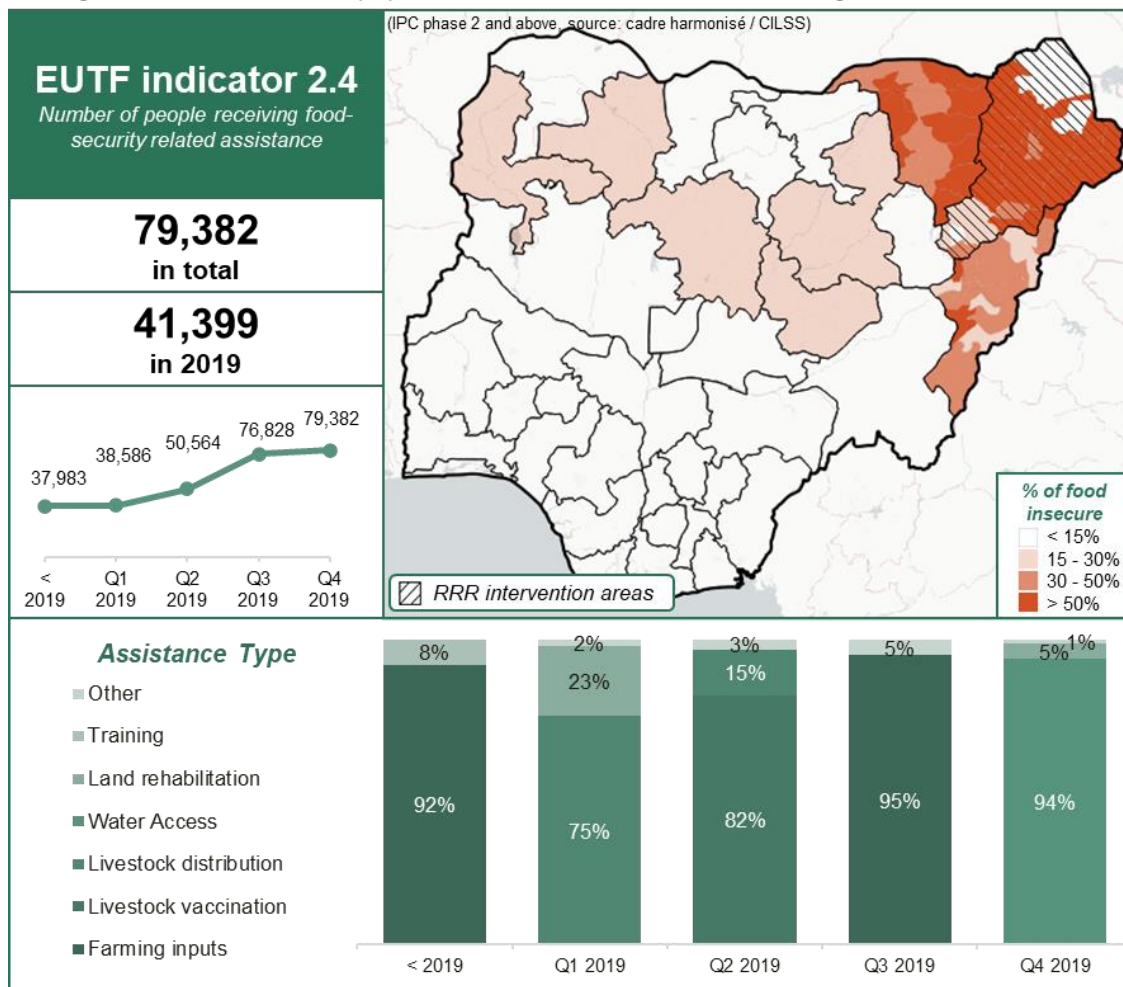
¹ *Redressement Economique et Social Inclusif du Lac Tchad*, is a regional EUTF-funded programme, implemented by AFD and ACF in Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon.

² Maastricht University, Nigeria migration profile, 2017.

³ The World Bank Group, 'North-East Nigeria Recovery and Peace Building Assessment', Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSAs) in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States of Nigeria. Retrieved [here](#).

Figure 63: Food insecure population and EUTF Indicator 2.4, in Nigeria, December 2019



5.9.2. NIGERIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 22: EUTF common output indicators for Nigeria, December 2019

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2019-Q4	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	3,591	82	21	3,673
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	257	31	0	288
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	14,008	4,894	1,309	18,902
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	774	1,339	1,022	2,113
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	984	0	0	984
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships [...]	0	150,168	12,780	150,168
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	12	0	0	12
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	431	24	0	455
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	206,345	316,307	41,804	522,653
2.4 Number of people receiving food security related assistance	37,983	41,399	2,554	79,382
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	0	600	600	600
2.7 Number of people reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices [...]	114,224	9,388	1,939	123,612
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	6,603	1,774	46	8,377
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	49,100	17,500	0	66,600
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	1,265	11,020	2,361	12,285
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	5,991	4,319	975	10,310
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	11,495	4,467	1,113	15,962
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	5	0	0	5
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	41	5	41
3.11 Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness on migration	10	65	12	75
4.2 Number of staff [...] trained on security, border management, etc.	8,131	4,816	1,014	12,947
4.2 bis Number of institutions [...] benefiting from capacity building on security, [...]	625	133	22	758
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention / peace building activities	24,592	16,944	5,085	41,536
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, [...] developed and/or directly supported	9	2	0	11
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	33	1	0	34
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up [...]	19	18	12	37
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	20	3	3	24

5.9.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN NIGERIA

Table 23: Nigeria projects, December 2019¹

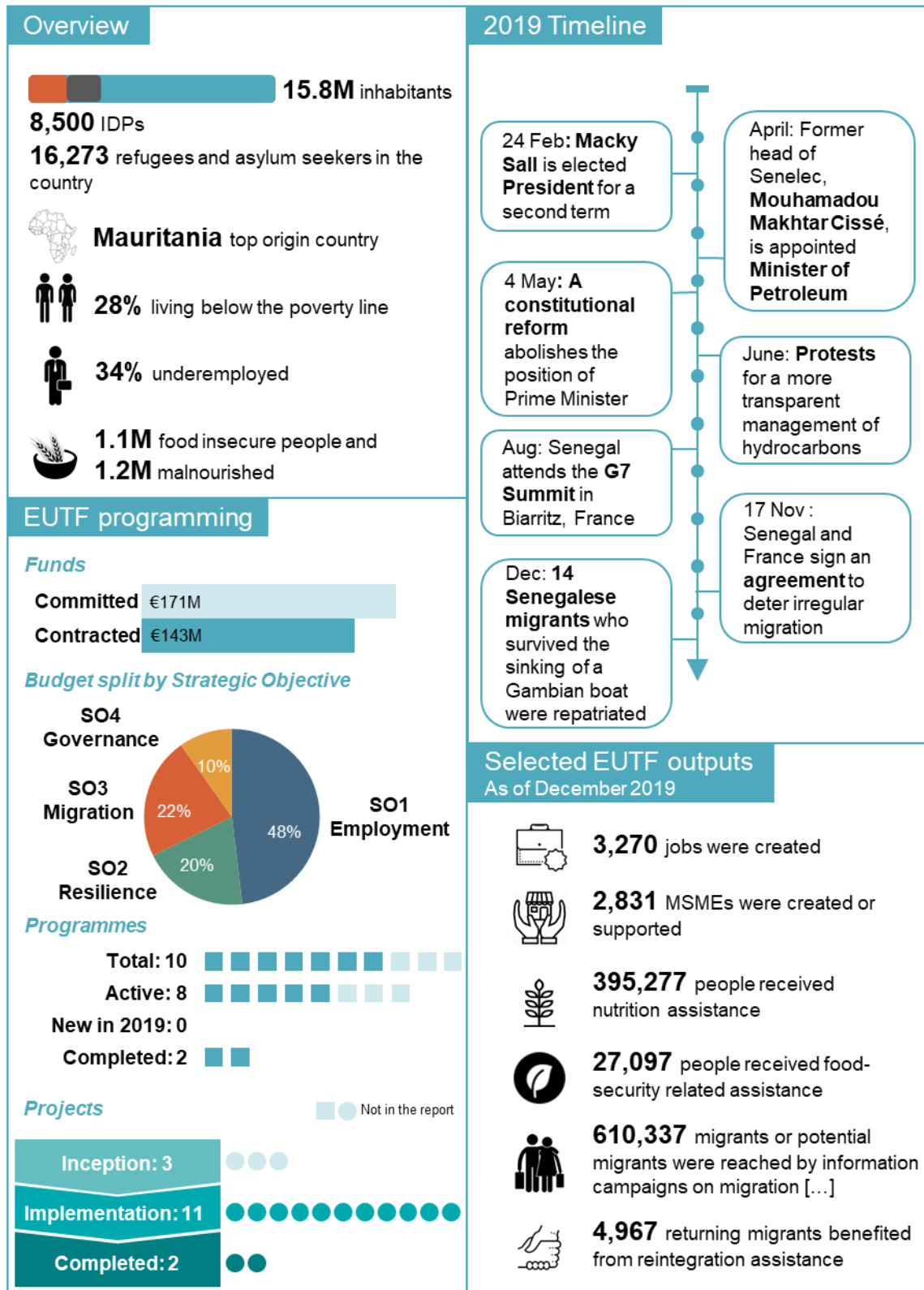
Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development and promoting the stability and safety of communities in displacement in North East Nigeria (LRRD)	T05-EUTF-SLC-NG-01-01	Promoting Stability in Nigeria's Northeast (LRRD DRC)	DRC	€ 5,500,000 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SLC-NG-01-02	Multi-sector support to the displaced in Adamawa and Borno States (LRRD IRC)	IRC	€ 4,000,000 (Completed)
	T05-EUTF-SLC-NG-01-03	Promoting Resilience and Peaceful Coexistence Among Displacement Affected Communities in Northeast Nigeria (LRRD NRC)	NRC	€ 2,123,000 (Completed)
Investing in the Safety and Integrity of Nigerian Girls (ISING)	T05-EUTF-SLC-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-SLC-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	T05-EUTF-SLC-NG-04-01	Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Nigeria (IOM JI Nigeria)	IOM	€ 15,500,000
From Risk to Resilience: Providing reintegration assistance, care management, mental health and psychosocial support services to children in Borno, including those associated with Boko Haram (PSS)	T05-EUTF-SLC-NG-06-01	From Risk to Resilience: Providing reintegration assistance, care management, mental health and psychosocial support services to children in Borno, including those associated with Boko Haram (PSS)	UNICEF	€ 4,500,000
EU Support to Response, Recovery and Resilience in Borno State (RRR)	T05-EUTF-SLC-NG-07-01	Restoring and Promoting Sustainable Agriculture Based Livelihoods For Food Security And Nutrition Improvement In Borno State (RRR)	FAO, WFP, UNWomen	€ 20,000,000
<i>Appui à la Lutte contre la Traite des Personnes dans les pays du Golfe de Guinée (TEH)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-12-01	<i>Appui à la Lutte contre la Traite des Personnes dans les pays du Golfe de Guinée (TEH)</i>	Expertise France	€17,400,000* (Inception)

¹ Regional projects' budgets marked with * are at the regional level, and not country specific.

Erasmus+ West Africa	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-10-01	Erasmus+ in West Africa	National agency	€6,000,000*
RESILAC – <i>Redressement Economique et Social Inclusif du Lac Tchad</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-05-01	<i>Soutien aux populations du Bassin du Lac Tchad</i>	AFD	€31,100,000*
WAPIS	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-03-01	Support to the strengthening of police information systems in the broader West Africa region	Interpol	€5,000,000*

5.10. SENEGAL

Figure 64: Senegal – Key facts and figures dashboard^{1,1}

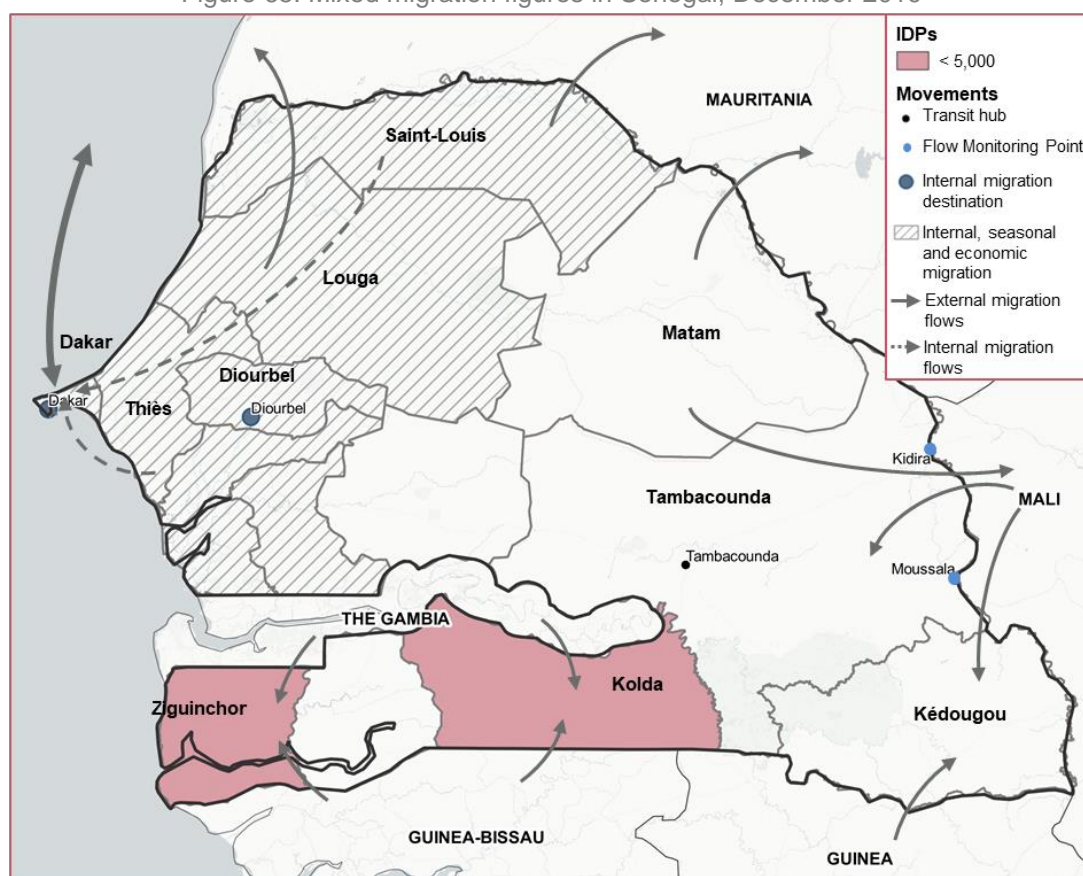


¹ The outputs of regional programmes are included in the aggregated numbers of the countries in which they are implemented. EUTF programming charts only show national projects.

5.10.1. SENEGAL AND THE EUTF IN 2019

On 24 February, incumbent President Macky Sall was re-elected for a second term, with a high participation rate (66%).² Senegal's positive economic performances, with 6% GDP annual growth on average since 2015,³ is reason for optimism.⁴ Yet, the country remains vulnerable in many regards. Underemployment and fragile economic opportunities continue to be widespread, especially for the most remote communities. Senegal is also affected by the effects of climate change and desertification, especially in the North. The country is increasingly vulnerable to a tense regional context, although relatively spared itself by violence and extremism. Migration in Senegal has two major causes: displacements from neighbouring countries for economic or political reasons, and departures or transits to Mauritania and Europe along the Western Mediterranean Route, of which Senegal is a renewed departure point since 2015.⁵ In 2019, immigration to Senegal remained prevalent, with continued influxes of Malians seeking refuge in Senegal and a few Gambians.⁶ Emigration from Senegal also continued, mostly to the Gambia and Europe, 2,400 Senegalese having reached Europe through Spain (7% of all arrivals to Spain, 2% of all arrivals to Europe) in total in 2019.⁷

Figure 65: Mixed migration figures in Senegal, December 2019⁸



¹ UNHCR, 'Portail Opérationnel. Crise de réfugiés. Sénégal', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#). Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 'Senegal. GRID 2018', Retrieved [here](#). WFP, 'WFP Senegal Country Brief', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

² The World Bank Group, 'Senegal country overview', April 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ The African Development Bank Group, 'Senegal Economic Outlook', 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ This statement applies until the end of 2019, as the eruption of the covid-19 crisis in 2020 might change future forecasts.

⁵ IOM, 'Résumé de recherche – Afrique de l'ouest et du centre – Nouvelles dynamiques migratoires au Sénégal : Situation sur la reprise de la route ouest-africaine', October 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

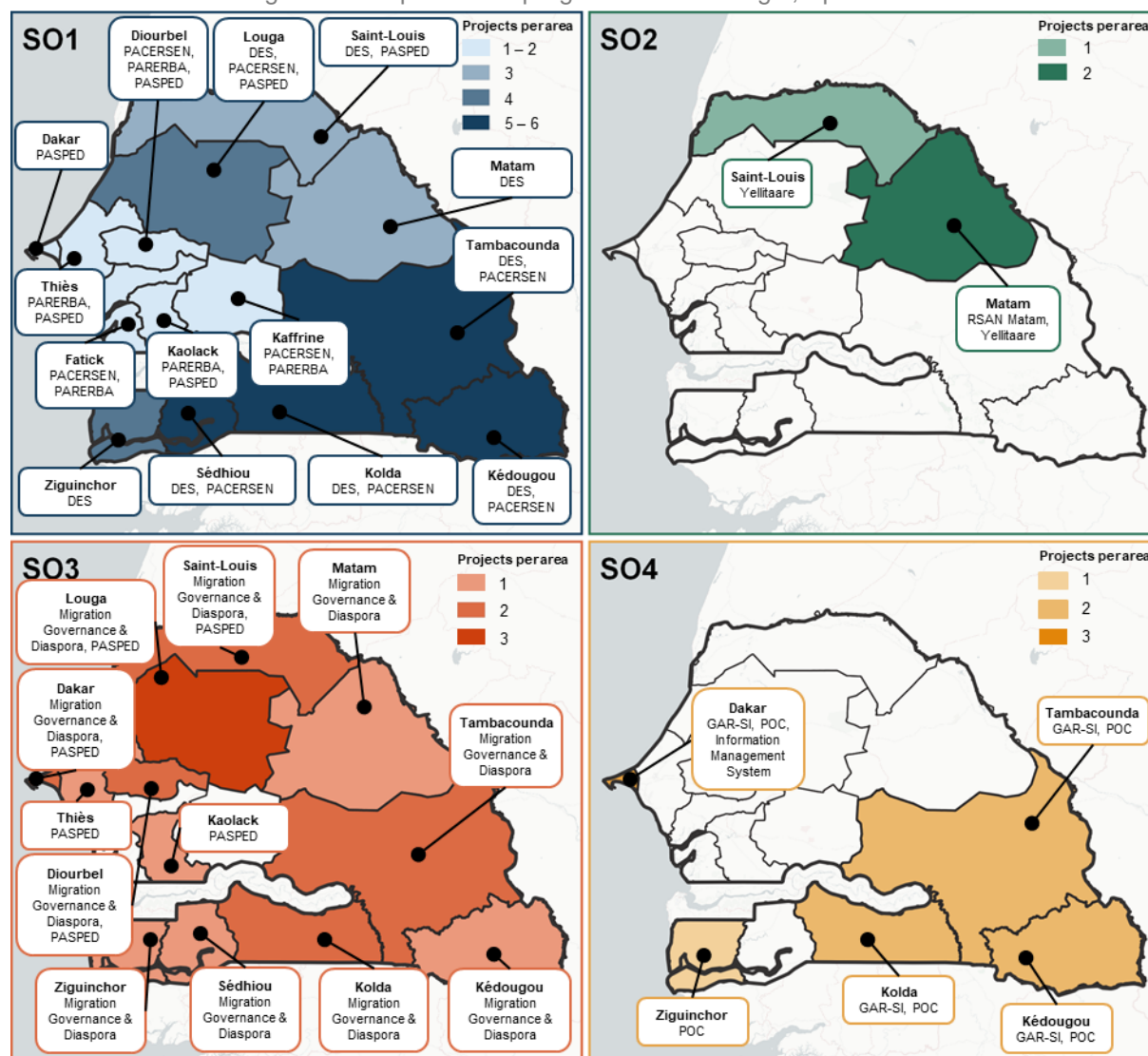
⁶ IOM DTM, 'Rapport sur le suivi des flux de populations – Sénégal', January 2019 (retrieved [here](#)), March 2019 (retrieved [here](#)), June 2019 (retrieved [here](#)), September 2019 (retrieved [here](#)), December 2019 (retrieved [here](#)).

⁷ UNHCR, 'Refugee & migrants' arrivals to Europe in 2019 (Mediterranean)', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁸ ANSD for the IOM, 'Migration au Sénégal : Profil Migratoire 2018', 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

In this context, the EUTF is striving primarily to address unemployment and underemployment, especially of youth and women. Other EUTF priorities include fighting against desertification and food insecurity in the north of the country and helping repatriation and better management of migration flows.

Figure 66: Map of EUTF programmes in Senegal, April 2020



Facilitating return and reintegration and preventing further irregular migration through sensitizing caravans and digital campaigns

Senegal is a departure, transit and destination country of mostly intra-regional migratory flows. As a departure country, Senegal mostly witnesses the exodus of Senegalese to other West African countries (Mauritania, The Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire), as well as Central Africa (Gabon, Congo), North Africa (Morocco) and Europe (France, Italy, Spain). These migrants are mostly young men from peri-urban and rural areas who used to work in the informal sector.¹ Often, they become disillusioned with migration, having exhausted all legal options to stay abroad, undergone financial constraints or having endured detainment or harsh treatment in Libya or other countries along the CMR. Therefore, thousands of them decide to return to Senegal. Senegalese returnees' profiles mirror those of its

¹ ANSD for the IOM, 'Migration au Sénégal : Profil Migratoire 2018', 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

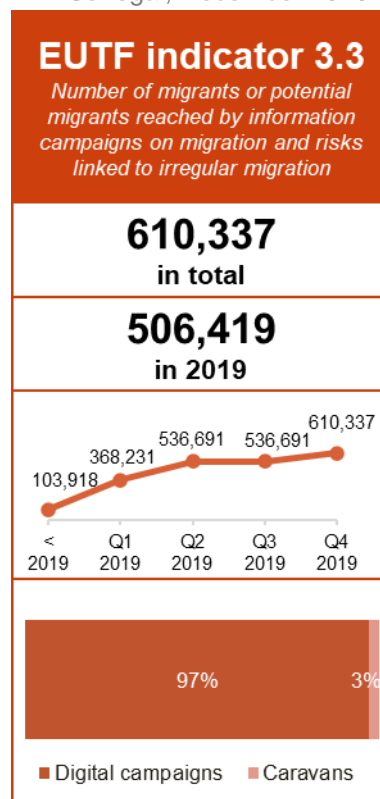
emigrants: they are mostly male (97%, as opposed to 3% women) and young (90% of them are 18 to 35 years old). Additionally, 55% of them had an income generating activity before their departure. Finally, 95% declared that their initial departure was economically motivated.¹

EUTF-funded programmes in Senegal aim to facilitate migrants' return to and reintegration within their home communities through Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR). In 2019, the EU – IOM Joint Initiative programme assisted the voluntary return of 793 voluntary people to Senegal, a 47% increase from the 1,685 returns assisted by the end of 2018 (indicator 3.4). All of them were provided with pre-departure services (assistance to acquire identity papers and travel documents). Moreover, through activities implemented by three main programmes – *Développer l'Emploi au Sénégal* (DES), EU – IOM Joint Initiative and PACERSEN – 1,090 returning migrants were provided with reintegration assistance in 2019, a 28% increase from the end of 2018, when 3,877 returning migrants had been provided with reintegration assistance (indicator 3.5). The EU – IOM Joint Initiative was the main contributor to this indicator in Senegal in 2019, with 86% of returnees assisted through its programme. 96% of all returnees assisted in 2019 were provided with individual reintegration packages, while 2% were provided with IGA and 2% with TVET.

In addition to facilitating return and reintegration, the EUTF also aims to alleviate migratory pressures on European countries and protect migrants by preventing irregular migration from Senegal. It does so by designing large-scale awareness raising campaigns to inform migrants and potential migrants of the risks linked to irregular migration. These campaigns can be an important protection measure. In fact, studies have repeatedly shown that Senegalese migrants start their journeys with limited or strongly biased information.² As misinformation can drastically increase the risks of landing in vulnerable situations along the journey (physical and sexual abuse, forced labour, financial exploitation, famine, abduction, extortion and even death), pre-emptive information campaigns can prove beneficial in influencing migrants' decision to leave and thereby protect them.³

In 2019, 506,419 migrants or potential migrants were reached by information campaigns, a fourfold increase from end of 2018, when 103,918 had been reached (indicator 3.3). DES's component *Tekki Fii Phase 1*, implemented by 20STM, specifically targets migrants and potential migrants in Senegal's emigration hubs. Its nationwide campaign "*Tekki fii*"⁴ sensitises Senegalese people to a variety of home-grown career paths and opportunities they can seize, through mobile *caravanes de sensibilisation* (sensitisation caravans), radio and internet content. In 2019, 79,542 (16%) migrants or potential migrants were reached by DES's campaign in the emigration hubs of Matam, Saint-Louis, Tambacounda, Louga, Kolda, Sédhiou and Ziguinchor. 97% were reached by digital campaigns (web-series, portraits, and testimonies) on Facebook and YouTube, whilst 3% were reached by physical sensitisation caravans.

Figure 67: EUTF Indicator 3.3, in Senegal, December 2019



¹ ANSD for the IOM, 'Migration au Sénégal : Profil Migratoire 2018', 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

² IOM, 'Migrants as Messengers: The Impact of Peer-to-Peer Communication on Potential Migrants in Senegal', 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ Ibid.

⁴ In Wolof, 'Succeed in Senegal'.

Tackling food insecurity in Matam and Saint-Louis to compensate for low rainfall and desertification

Although in Senegal only 17% of the land is arable,¹ agriculture is the main source of employment and revenue for about 60% of the population,² and accounts for about 17.4% of the country's GDP.³ With agricultural production playing such a dominant role in the Senegalese economy, the population is extremely vulnerable to climatic hazards such as low rainfall and desertification. As such, and in recent years, irregular rainfall coupled with declining soil fertility have led to a decline in production, especially of cereals.⁴ As a result, and according to WFP figures, in 2019, 7.2% of the population was affected by food insecurity and 8.2% by malnutrition.⁵ During the 2019 lean season, 342,000 people fell into severe food insecurity.⁶

To strengthen the resilience of communities against climatic shocks and thus prevent further irregular migration from Senegal, EUTF programmes try to reinforce food and nutritional safety in the most vulnerable regions of Senegal. In 2019, through the actions implemented by the four programmes PACERSEN, PARERBA, RSAN Matam and Yellitaare, all through the LRRD approach, 11,247 people were provided with food security-related assistance in the form of farming inputs (seeds and material), trainings and irrigation access, a 71% increase from December 2018, by which point 15,850 people had been provided with food security-related assistance (indicator 2.4).

The northern region of Senegal is particularly subject to climatic hazards such as low rainfall, droughts, and soil degradation. In this region, poor rainfall for two consecutive years, combined with insufficient food production, high food prices and overall low resilience have compounded the food insecurity of communities and undermined herding households' livelihoods.^{7,8} According to FAO, while the entire territory of Senegal is under stress from food insecurity, its upper northern part is in dire food insecurity crisis.⁹ EUTF programmes in Senegal specifically target food insecurity in the northern region. 86% of all people provided with food security-related assistance by these programmes lived in the upper-northern region of Matam (and 6% in farthest Saint-Louis). In 2019 alone, 8,658 people were provided with food security-related assistance in Matam (77% of all beneficiaries of food security-related assistance in Senegal in 2019), 76% of which through the RSAN Matam programme and 24% through the Yellitaare programme. 85% of Matam beneficiaries were provided with farming inputs (seeds and material) for rain-fed cultivation. In Senegal, providing farming inputs for rain-fed agriculture is a priority, as 98% of the arable lands are farmed with low-input, rain-fed systems.¹⁰

Water access is also a pressing issue. The agro pastoral situation is marked by significant forage deficits, which have led to early transhumance and an increased risk of farmer-pastoralist conflicts.¹¹ Several EUTF-funded programmes target poor irrigation and water access in Senegal. Overall, 8% (2,098) of all beneficiaries of food security-related assistance were provided with irrigation or water access. In 2019, 98% (1,558) of all beneficiaries of irrigation or water access were assisted by the PARERBA programme which built or renovated hydro-agricultural infrastructures in Thiès, Kaolack, Fatick and Diourbel.

¹ Lloyds Bank, 'The economic context of Senegal', April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

² FAO in emergencies, 'Senegal', accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

³ Government of Senegal, '*Programme National d'Investissement Agricole pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et la Nutrition*', 2018. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ FAO in emergencies, 'Senegal', accessed April 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ WFP, 'WFP Senegal Country Brief', December 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

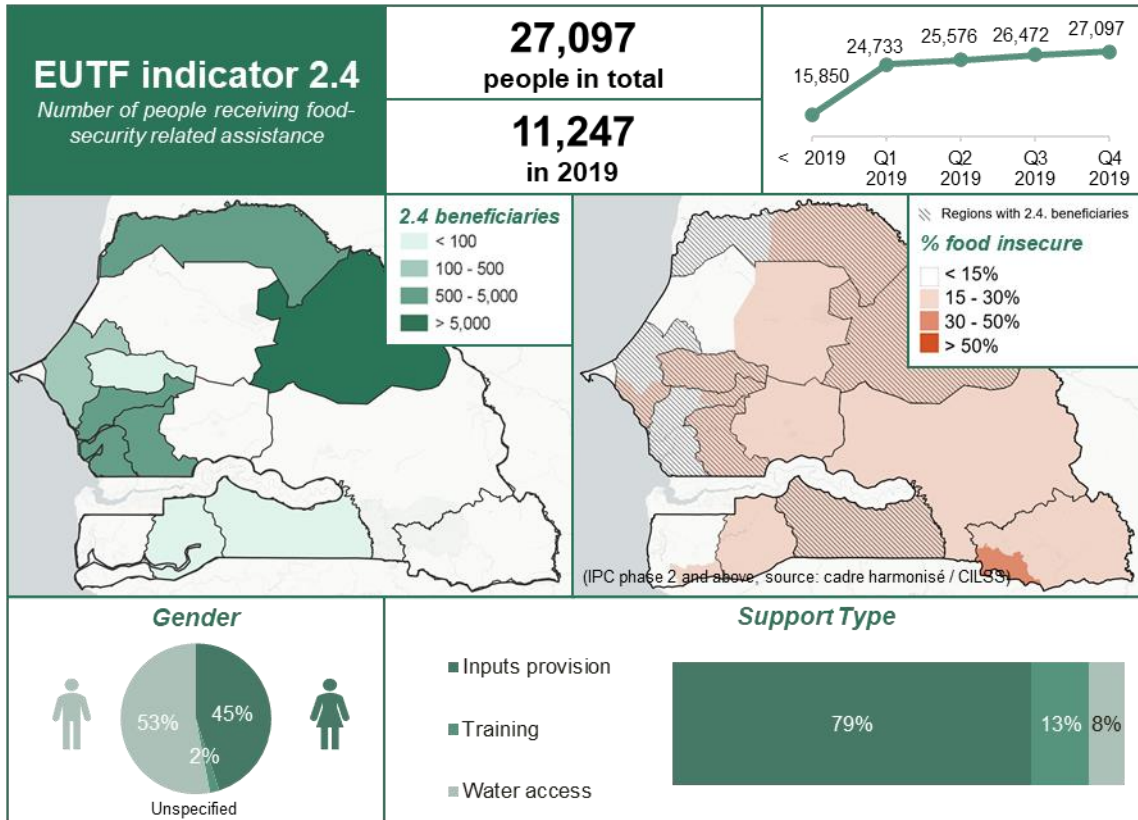
⁸ USAID, 'Food assistance Fact Sheet – Senegal', October 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁹ FAO, 'Sahel. Regional overview', December 2019.

¹⁰ Global Yield Gap Atlas, 'Senegal'. Retrieved [here](#).

¹¹ FAO, 'Sahel. Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger and Senegal. Regional overview', December 2019.

Figure 68: Food insecure population and EUTF Indicator 2.4, in Senegal, December 2019¹



Overcoming women and youth unemployment through agricultural job creation and training

Senegal has the fourth largest economy in the West African sub-region², with a steadily high real GDP growth of over 6% on average from 2015 to 2019.³ Nonetheless, despite the government's best efforts to boost the economy and provide basic social services through the implementation of the *Plan Sénégal Émergent (PSE)*,^{4,5} poverty remains one of Senegal's primary concerns. In 2019, poverty affected roughly 4.5 million Senegalese (28% of the population).⁶ Although the official unemployment rate in Senegal is not alarming (6.5% in 2019⁷), the real issue lies with underemployment.⁸ As Senegal's job creation is insufficient to absorb a constantly growing labour force and extensive immigration, most labour is informal, entailing low remuneration, underemployment and limited social protection.⁹ Lack of skills is another obstacle to entering the formal job market.¹⁰ In 2019, 34% of the population was

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

² The World Bank Group, 'The World Bank in Senegal. Overview', April 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

³ The African Development Bank Group, 'Senegal Economic Outlook', 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ Plan for an Emerging Senegal, a forward-looking national development strategy whose aim is to consolidate present achievements in terms of democratic governance and ensure Senegal's economic, social, and political stability. More information on the Plan for an Emerging Senegal is available on the government of Senegal's dedicated webpage, [here](#).

⁵ The World Bank Group, 'The World Bank in Senegal. Overview', April 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ World Data Lab, 'World Poverty Clock', 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁷ Statista, 'Senegal: Unemployment rate from 1999 to 2019', Retrieved [here](#).

⁸ Underemployment is defined as "the condition in which [workers] are employed at less than full-time or regular jobs or at jobs inadequate with respect to their training or economic needs". As per the Merriam-Webster Dictionary. Retrieved [here](#).

⁹ The World Bank Group, 'The World Bank in Senegal. Overview', April 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

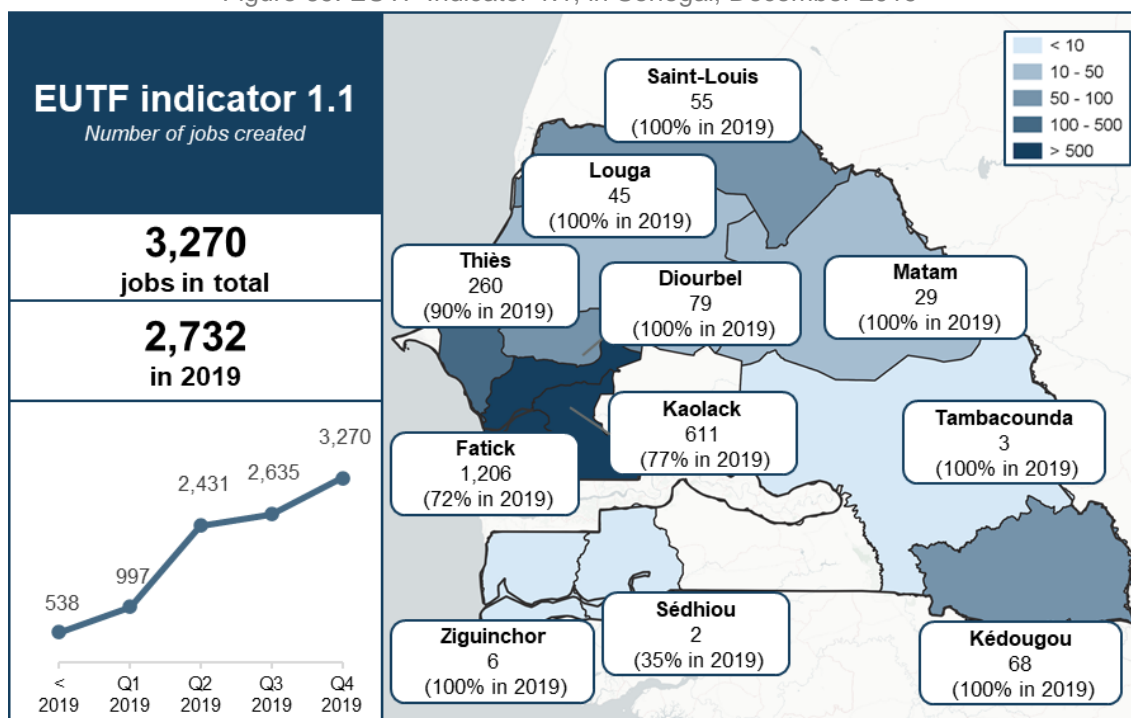
¹⁰ The World Bank Group, Blogs, 'From Vocational Training to Employment in Senegal: Encouraging Youth to be the Engine of Growth', October 2016. Retrieved [here](#).

underemployed,¹ with women and youth being disproportionately affected. Since Senegal has a long-standing tradition as a country of origin for economic reasons, underemployment is a potential trigger factor for irregular migration.

The EUTF has devised programmes aimed at improving employment, particularly of women and youth. In 2019, through the activities implemented by the three programmes *Développer l'Emploi au Sénégal* (DES), Migration Governance & Diaspora and PARERBA, the EUTF created 2,732 jobs in Senegal, a fivefold increase since the end of 2018, by which time 538 jobs had been created (indicator 1.1).

As the number of women and youth entering the labour market annually far outweighs the average number of jobs created in the formal sector in a year (less than 30,000),² most turn to the informal sector. In 2019, 1,354 jobs – 50% of all jobs created in Senegal in 2019 by EUTF-funded programmes – were created for Senegalese women and 805 jobs – 29% – were created for youth. For both women and youth jobs, 75% were created by the PARERBA programme, which aims to strengthen resilience in rural areas, all of them being short-term jobs created upon the establishment and enhancement of farms in the regions of Thiès, Kaolack and Fatick, in vegetable production. PARERBA primarily targeted Fatick, one of the poorest regions in Senegal, where it created 863 jobs (71% of which targeted women and 39% youth) in vegetable production. In 2019, although all economic sectors supported economic growth, agriculture remained its key driver, thanks to support programmes, robust external demand and large infrastructure investments within the framework of the PSE.³ Moreover, the agricultural sector employs over half of Senegal's workforce and rural populations are especially vulnerable to poverty and underemployment. It is therefore a priority for the EUTF to encourage the socio-economic integration of women and youth in this sector. In this regard, 95% of the jobs created by EUTF programmes in Senegal in 2019 were in the agricultural sector.

Figure 69: EUTF Indicator 1.1, in Senegal, December 2019⁴



¹ Konhert, D., Marfaing, L. 'Senegal: Presidential elections 2019 – The shining example of democratic transition immersed in muddy power politics', March 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

² Africa Up Close, 'Youth Unemployment: A Potential Destabilizing Force in Senegal?', April 2014. Retrieved [here](#).

³ The World Bank Group, 'The World Bank in Senegal. Overview', April 2019. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ The map colour code presents data for the programmes which have been able to disaggregate data at the first administrative level. Exclusions: 906.

Additionally, many youths do not possess the necessary qualifications and skills for employment. Most of them did not attend the formal school system or left it early, and were then trained in the informal sector, resulting in low levels of professional qualifications and a lack of basic skills required to meet recruiters' expectations.¹ EUTF-funded programmes in Senegal strive to increase employability through TVET and skills development. In 2019, 6,015 people benefitted from TVET and/or skills development in Senegal, a 62% increase from the end of 2018, when 9,757 people had been trained (indicator 1.4). In 2019, 24% were youth and 14% women. DES was the main contributor to this indicator in 2019, with 94% of the people trained. Of the people trained in 2019, 35% benefitted from TVET and skills development in Senegal's *Centres de Formation Professionnelle*, 26% benefitted from various types of TVET, 21% got on-the-job training on technique, management and quality control of handicraft products, 16% were apprentices and 2% received skills development in the form of coaching.

5.10.2. SENEGAL AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 24: EUTF common output indicators for Senegal, December 2019

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2019-Q4	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	538	2,732	635	3,270
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	1,688	1,143	770	2,831
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	4,590	4,267	1,102	8,857
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) [...]	9,757	6,015	268	15,772
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	30	659	258	689
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships [...]	0	123,399	14,256	123,399
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	1	12	6	13
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	409	419	120	828
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	5,128	2,449	122	7,577
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	67,575	327,702	178,438	395,277
2.4 Number of people receiving food security related assistance	15,850	11,247	625	27,097
2.5 Number of local governments [...] that adopt disaster risk reduction strategies	0	40	20	40
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	23	658	152	681
2.7 Number of people reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices [...]	42,939	104,275	76,468	147,214
2.8 Number of staff [trained] to strengthen service delivery	194	1,997	699	2,191
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	2,400	10,737	5,637	13,137
3.1 Number of projects by diaspora members	19	36	11	55
3.3 Number of migrants [...] reached by information campaigns [...]	103,918	506,419	73,646	610,337
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	1,685	793	297	2,478
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	3,877	1,090	274	4,967
3.6 Number of institutions [...] strengthened on protection / migration management	0	8	0	8
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	147	0	147
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	1	0	0	1
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	36	6	36
3.11 Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness on migration	221	73	1	294
4.2 Number of staff [...] trained on security, border management, etc.	153	0	0	153
4.2 bis Number of institutions [...] benefiting from capacity building on security, [...]	1	0	0	1
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, [...] developed and/or directly supported	12	32	7	44
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups [...] regularly gathering	0	44	24	44
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up [...]	0	9	0	9
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	21	5	0	26

5.10.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN SENEGAL

Table 25: Senegal projects, December 2019²

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
<i>Résilience des populations les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les zones de départ de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel (Yellitaare)</i>	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-01-01	<i>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)</i>	AECID	€8,000,000

¹ GRET, 'Training: The Key to Youth Employment in Sub-Saharan Africa', 2016. Retrieved [here](#).

² Regional projects' budgets marked with * are at the regional level, and not country specific.

Projet de renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans la région de Matam (RSAN Matam)	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-03-01	Projet de renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans la région de Matam (RSAN Matam ACTED)	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 (DES)	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 (Q4 2019 data not in report)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04-04	Développer l'emploi au Sénégal : campagne "Tekki fii" (DES – Tekki Fii 1)	20STM	€544,060,000
	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
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 (PACERSEN)	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)	AICS	€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 (Migration Governance & Diaspora)	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 - AFD)	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	AECID	€9,500,000 (Inception)
	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-06-04	IOM Initiative for Migrant Protection And Reintegration: Regional Proposal (IOM JI Regional Office)	IOM	€1,400,000 (Completed)
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)	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)	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 (PLASEPRI/PASPED)	AICS	€14,303,200 (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 (Inception)
GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel)	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-04-05	GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel) – Senegal	FIIAPP	€6,392,030
Erasmus+ West Africa	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-10-01	Erasmus+ in West Africa	National agency	€6,000,000*
WAPIS	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-03-01	Support to the strengthening of police information systems in the broader West Africa region	Interpol	€5,000,000*

2019 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In terms of outputs, results under all Strategic Objectives gained substantial momentum in 2019.

- **Economy and employment:** to address high unemployment rates and fragile economies, the EUTF supported the creation of 21,695 jobs in 2019 (indicator 1.1). In addition, 107,477 people benefitted from assistance to income-generating activities (indicator 1.3) and 39,708 from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development. 4,165 MSMEs were created or supported.
- **Resilience:** to improve Sahelian populations' resilience to climate shocks and conflict, EUTF-funded projects supplied 208,533 people with food security-related assistance (indicator 2.4) and 766,790 with nutrition assistance (indicator 2.3) in 2019. In addition, 93,264 hectares of land benefitted from improved agricultural management (indicator 2.6). The EUTF supported the delivery of 505,819 basic social services (indicator 2.2) and built or rehabilitated 2,736 basic services infrastructures (indicator 2.1 bis), thus improving access to basic services for 1,028,411 people. (indicator 2.9).
- **Migration:** Addressing return and reintegration, the Trust Fund assisted 23,500 voluntary returns and humanitarian repatriations (indicator 3.4) and supported the reintegration of 26,156 returnees (indicator 3.5) in 2019. EUTF-funded projects also provided assistance or protection to 5,041 migrants in transit, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees (indicator 3.2). To improve migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination, the Trust Fund provided capacity building or operational support to 393 institutions and non-state actors (indicator 3.6) and contributed to training 1,878 individuals on migration management (indicator 3.7). 1,021,087 migrants or potential migrants were reached by information campaigns on the risk of illegal migrations (indicator 3.3).
- **Security and stability:** to endorse governance and policymaking efforts in the region, the EUTF supported the drafting of 770 laws, plans and policy documents (indicator 4.6) in 2019. Concerning conflict prevention and peacebuilding, 386,570 individuals participated in peacebuilding activities centred around social cohesion, conflict resolution and management (indicator 4.3). EUTF-funded projects also delivered conflict prevention- and security-related training to 13,217 staff and members of key actors involved in social cohesion and peace dynamics (indicator 4.2).

LOOKING FORWARD TO 2020

The year 2020 brings with it a range of new challenges. As of May 2020, coronavirus cases have been reported in all countries of the Sahel and Lake Chad window, many of which have closed their borders, banned international flights and imposed lockdown measures. Menacing the impoverished region's entire population, the virus poses a particular threat to displacement affected communities, who already often have limited access to water, sanitation facilities and food security, whether in camps, urban or rural areas. EUTF projects have started mobilising to provide Sahelian populations with Covid-19-related assistance. The MLS will try and collect quantitative and qualitative information about this focused effort for its next report, in addition to the usual reporting.

THE MLS BEYOND THE EUTF OUTPUT INDICATORS

To complement the quantitative data, shed light on specific projects that are not able to report high numbers under EUTF indicators, and explore the EUTF's role and contribution to certain thematic areas, the MLS will continue to develop several case studies in 2020. Amongst others, an analysis of UNHCR's Evacuation Transit Mechanism, a study on the responses to forced displacement in the region, a review of different counter-trafficking efforts in the Gulf of Guinea, and an identification of best practices in market needs assessment (skills / jobs creation) are in preparation.

Lessons learned

As it is entering its fifth year of implementation and many projects are now halfway through their lifecycle, the EUTF is better able to learn lessons from the approaches developed as part of its portfolio and to measure the initial effects of an ambitious and innovative portfolio of programming. In June 2019, the *Learning lessons from the EUTF* exercise was initiated to reflect on what could be learned from the implementation of the EUTF on the topic of migration and forced displacement. Studies were conducted on seven thematic areas, identifying good practices in the area of migration, mobility and forced displacement, eventually drawing concrete recommendations for EU programming. The second phase of the *Lessons learned* exercise will further develop each thematic area, while focusing on paving the way for a post-2021 migration and mobility strategy.

Outcome monitoring

Now that a robust system for data collection has been put in place and into practice, and as projects are starting to wind down, the MLS has also started to collect project data on outcome and impact indicators, and it has suggested several options for the aggregation of such indicators to EUTF management.

In particular, the MLS conducted a pilot analysis of 35 pilot projects (including 14 in the HoA window) that ended as of December 2019 (and that therefore normally will have already collected endline values for their outcome and impact indicators). Pilot results showed that:

- Values could not be calculated for all outcome and impact indicators included in the logical frameworks of the pilot projects. The tools put in place by some projects' M&E systems were not sufficiently comprehensive and could not inform the values of any indicators beyond the output level.
- Most of the outcome and impact values that could be calculated could be expressed as 'numbers of persons experiencing improved (or deteriorated) outcomes'. It appears to be the only common unit of measurement across projects, with other possible units of measurement being more specific to each project. The MLS thus attempted initial aggregations on this basis for all pilot projects.

However, the pilot exercise also showed that the "numbers of persons" thus aggregated tend to reflect implementing partners' methodological choices at least as much as actual improvements of outcomes on the ground. In addition, for some projects, the use of project documents was insufficient to ensure reasonable confidence in the numbers reported.

Therefore, the MLS will be suggesting to EUTF management alternative approaches for outcome reporting and will start by identifying best practices for selected (clusters of) projects.

High-level indicators

In parallel to the *Lessons learned* and outcome monitoring exercises, in 2019 the MLS made significant progress towards establishing monitoring of external high-level indicators to capture trends and situate EUTF results within their context. The sub-national data collected in Mali and Niger is used to identify possible contributions of the EUTF to local changes using statistical analyses, with promising findings identified regarding potential contributions of the EUTF to limiting food insecurity and addressing the root causes of internal displacement.

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