



EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Sahel and Lake Chad

Q1 2019 REPORT

COVERING UNTIL 31 MARCH 2019

Altai Consulting for the European Union – July 2019



This project is funded by the EU



© European Union

July 2019

Unless specified otherwise, all pictures in this report are credited to Altai Consulting

Cover photo: credited to Self Help Africa.

ALTAI CONSULTING

Altai Consulting provides strategy consulting and research services to private companies, governments and public institutions in developing countries.

Altai teams operate in more than 50 countries in Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia. Since its inception 15 years ago, Altai Consulting has developed a strong focus on governance and civil society related research and programme evaluations.

Contact Details:

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

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

www.altaiconsulting.com

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared by Eric Davin, Justine Rubira, Philibert de Mercey, Monica Gazzola, Jacopo Patrini, Maxime Giraudet, Paola Hartpence, and Garance Dauchy (Altai Consulting), and Alexis Gerbeaux (Masae Analytics).

We gratefully thank project staff from the implementing partners who took the time to sit with us and comply with our reporting requirements. We are in particular indebted to:

ACF, AICS, Diakonia, Expertise France, GIZ, Humanité & Inclusion, IOM, LVIA, OXFAM, and Terre des Hommes in Burkina Faso; ACF, AFD, GIZ, IOM and SNV in Cameroon; ITC, IOM, GIZ, Enabel, IMVF in The Gambia; ITC, GIZ, Enabel, UNDP, UNCDF in Guinea, COGINTA, GIZ and OXFAM in Chad; AECID, Expertise France, Humanité & Inclusion, IOM, LVIA, LuxDev, SNV World and SOS SAHEL in Mali; Expertise France, ILO, IOM and Save the Children in Mauritania; AFD, CISP, Civipol, FIIAPP, GIZ, HACP, IOM, Karkara, LuxDev and UNHCR in Niger; British Council, FAO, IOM, DRC, NRC, IRC, Mercy Corps, UNICEF, UNW and WFP in Nigeria; 20STM, AECID, ACTED, AFD, Civipol, Enabel, GRET, IOM, LuxDev and PPI in Senegal; and Civipol, EU-DGEAC, FIIAPP, Interpol, ITC, IOM, and UNHCR at the regional level.

We would also like to thank the EU delegations to Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, The Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal, and the EUTF team in Brussels.

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
1. INTRODUCTION.....	7
1.1. Background	7
1.2. The EUTF SLC in Q1 2019	7
1.3. Limitations	7
2. OVERVIEW.....	9
2.1. Regional profile	9
2.2. Portfolio overview	10
2.3. Overview by indicator	12
3. ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY.....	28
3.1. Regional and IOM programmes.....	28
3.2. Burkina Faso	30
3.3. Cameroon	34
3.4. Chad	41
3.5. The Gambia	44
3.6. Guinea	47
3.7. Mali	49
3.8. Mauritania	53
3.9. Niger	56
3.10. Nigeria.....	60
3.11. Senegal.....	64
4. CONCLUSIONS.....	68
5. INDEX.....	69
5.1. Tables	69
5.2. Figures	69
6. ANNEXES.....	72
6.1. Abbreviations	72
6.2. New projects in Q1 2019 report.....	74
6.3. Changes and corrections from 2018 report.....	81

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the first quarterly report of the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the Sahel and Lake Chad (SLC) window, following a first report covering results up to 31 December 2018. This report covers all the outputs achieved through EUTF funding in the window since the start of activities until end of March 2019, with a specific focus on outputs generated between 1 January 2019 and 31 March 2019.

The 2018 report included programmes implemented in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal). This report includes programmes from three additional countries: Cameroon, Guinea and The Gambia.

Portfolio

As of July 2019, the EUTF had committed €4B, including €1.95B across 101 decisions in the Sahel and Lake Chad window. Out of 252 projects contracted in total in the window, for an amount of €1.4B, 148 *operational* projects had been contracted for a value of €1.38B.¹

These 148 operational projects include 35 projects in their inception phase and 18 projects in early implementation, both groups which therefore have no data to report yet. A total of 85 projects are sufficiently advanced in their implementation to have data to report and ten projects are completed: together, they constitute the 95 projects the MLS can report on.

The MLS database and this report contain data on 91 projects, for a contracted amount of €968M. Four projects were not included in the MLS database and this report because of delays in data sharing or validation.

Results by Strategic Objective

Strategic Objective 1: Greater economic and employment opportunities

In the first quarter of 2019, several significant results were achieved in the SLC window within the framework of EUTF Strategic Objective 1 (SO1). First and foremost, 3,604 jobs were created – this represents a 23% increase on the total achieved up to December 2018. Indicators 1.3 and 1.4 (IGA support and TVET training, respectively) showed remarkable growth rates of about 30% each. Resultantly, as of March 2019, a total of 93,153 people have been supported to develop income-generating activities and 27,775 people have benefitted from professional training and skills development implemented by EUTF programmes. Finally, in Q1 2019, 416 MSMEs were created and / or supported thanks to programmes' activities.

Strategic Objective 2: Strengthening resilience of communities

Significant progress was achieved under SO2 during the first quarter of 2019. During the quarter, access to basic services improved for 346,234 people (indicator 2.9), partly through 807 newly built or renovated social infrastructures (indicator 2.1 bis). 121,747 basic services were delivered (indicator 2.2), an increase of almost 30% from 2018. 131,195 people received nutrition-related assistance (indicator 2.3), 19,861 food security-related assistance (indicator 2.4), and 3,246 hectares of land benefitted from improved agricultural land management (indicator 2.6). Finally, 114,625 people were reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (indicator 2.7).

¹ Operational projects exclude, among others, projects contracted under the Research and Evidence Facility and the Technical and Cooperation Facility.

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

In absolute numbers, the most significant progress made under SO3 during the first quarter of 2019 was on indicator 3.3: 68,280 new migrants or potential migrants were reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration, a 22% increase since the end of 2018. Noteworthy progress was also achieved on returns (indicator 3.4) and reintegration (indicator 3.5): 5,273 voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations were supported, and 6,104 returnees benefitted from reintegration assistance (respectively 20% and 11% of the numbers achieved by end of 2018). An additional 1,190 migrants in transit were protected and / or assisted, an increase of 49% since the end of 2018.

Indicator 3.6 which counts the number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened, also increased substantially (from 40 in 2018 to 315 by the end of March 2019), mainly because the EU – IOM Joint Initiative is now reporting on this indicator. For the same reason, indicator 3.7 (number of individuals trained on migration management), reported a 63% increase in Q1. Finally, during the same period, the number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes (indicator 3.10) increased from 3 in 2018 to 102 in Q1 2019, as university staff and students departed to foreign universities as part of the Erasmus+ programme.

Strategic Objective 4: Improved governance and conflict prevention

In absolute numbers, the largest increases for Strategic Objective 4 in the first quarter of 2019 came from the number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities (indicator 4.3) and the number of staff from relevant institutions trained on governance and conflict prevention (indicator 4.2).

The most significant relative increases come from the two indicators counting regional and national initiatives and dialogues (indicators 4.5 and 4.8, respectively). While indicator 4.8 (number of national/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced) reported no results up to 2018, in Q1 2019, it accounted for 37 systems, mostly mechanisms of coordination on reintegration launched by IOM. Indicator 4.5 (number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported) reported an additional 20 initiatives in Q1 2019, thanks to the regional programme *La Voix des Jeunes*.

Cross-cutting indicators

During Q1 2019, EUTF projects supported the creation of 144 new multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms (indicator 5.1), 120 planning, monitoring and / or learning tools (indicator 5.2) and conducted 47 field studies, surveys and other research (indicator 5.3). Of these 311 new cross-cutting tools and studies, a majority focused on employment (32%), agriculture/veterinary (23%) and education (14%).

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 first quarterly report of the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the SLC window, following a first report covering results up to 31 December 2018. This report covers all the outputs achieved through EUTF projects in the window since the start of activities until end of March 2019, with a specific focus on outputs generated between 1 January 2019 and 31 March 2019.

The 2018 report included programmes implemented in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal. This report includes programmes from three additional countries: Cameroon, Guinea and The Gambia.

1.2. THE EUTF SLC IN Q1 2019

As of July 2019, the EUTF had committed €4 billion (B). The Sahel and Lake Chad window is the first window in size with €1.95B committed across 101 decisions, of which 72% or €1.41B have been contracted. Out of the 252 contracts signed, 148 are operational and of interest to the MLS.¹ 113 of them – worth €1.13B – have entered their implementation phase and 95 have data to report.² This report includes 91 projects, covering a contracted amount of €968M.

Three countries were visited by the MLS since the last report and are therefore described in this report: Cameroon, with five projects reporting; The Gambia, with two projects reporting; and Guinea, with one regional project contributing (EU – IOM Joint Initiative).

In addition, four new projects were added to the MLS in Burkina Faso, one in Chad, one in Mauritania, one in Niger, and five regional projects, including three EU – IOM Joint Initiative projects dedicated to Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Guinea-Bissau.

Funding and implementation continue to follow the EUTF's four Strategic Objectives³ 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.

1.3. LIMITATIONS

Key methodological challenges and limitations of the MLS methodology have been described in detail in 2018 report. This report includes countries in which field visits were carried out early enough to enable data collection and analysis: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Cameroon, The Gambia and Guinea. Remaining Sahel and Lake Chad countries will be included in upcoming reports.

¹ 44 non-operational contracts, accounting for about €19M, are not included in the MLS analysis. Administrative projects are not included in the analysis either.

² This includes ten completed projects.

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

The inclusion of new countries and projects already implementing in 2018, additional information sent by Implementing Partners as well as some methodological adjustments have led to slight changes in the data shown in the last report for the period until 31 December 2018. All changes are displayed in section 6.3 of the Annexes.

Only partial data is included for YEP projects¹ in The Gambia as only a partial mapping of activities could be done in time to include the programme in this report. A complete overview of the programme will be provided in upcoming reports.

Data from the UNHCR Resilience project in Niger, DES LuxDev in Senegal, UNHCR Resilience project and Resilience Oxfam project in Burkina Faso, and Promopêche AECID in Mauritania could not be verified in time and will be included in the next report. No data was provided by PAECSIS Civipol and PAECSIS Enabel in Mali, for which the mapping of activities was delayed because of an internal review of activities and indicators (integration in the MLS is forecast for Q2 2019). The UNHCR Refugees' resilience project in Mali is not included in this report either since clarifications are needed to finalize its mapping (integration in the MLS is forecast for Q2 2019).

The data collection process for the EUTF – IOM Joint Initiative (JI) is still being organized, and information is gradually being added to the MLS database. Consequently, some 2018 data was revised, and the data for some of the Initiative's components is still partial or missing. Are included in this report:

- Results achieved by the “EUTF – IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration: Regional action for the Sahel and Lake Chad region”, a €121M contract (hereinafter “Top Up”) that strengthens regional / national IOM actions' budgets. For each indicator, IOM data presented in this report is aggregated at country / project level but the disaggregation by original contract vs. Top Up is not yet available;
- Revised data for the period up to 31 December 2018 is provided for: indicator 2.1 bis for Mali; indicator 3.4 for Chad; indicator 3.5 for Burkina Faso, Niger and Chad; indicator 3.11 for Burkina Faso, and Nigeria; figures for indicator 3.3 have been provided for all countries (this indicator had not been informed in the previous report);
- Results achieved by the JI in the first quarter of 2019: two main data sources were used to collect IOM data, the IOM Results Database² and Altai mappings;³
- Results reported under indicator 3.4 on assisted voluntary returns include only pre-departure assistance in the host country;
- Results reported under indicator 3.5 on reintegration of returning migrants include only post-arrival assistance (i.e. assistance provided immediately upon return such as pocket money, onwards transportation, temporary shelter or medical care). IOM is further refining data collection on the different steps of the reintegration process and the definition/data used may evolve in the future.
- Data for the MRRM II project in Niger is not yet available but should be provided in the coming reports.

¹ YEP and its follow-up YEP 2, part of the 'Make it in The Gambia' programme, are considered as one unique project in the MLS.

² Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger SURENI, Nigeria.

³ Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Guinea, Mauritania, Senegal, Support to Regional Office contract.

2. OVERVIEW

2.1. REGIONAL PROFILE

This section presents recent migratory and security related dynamics in the first quarter of 2019 in the Sahel and Lake Chad region,¹ where growing security challenges are deeply affecting sub-regional dynamics within the Lake Chad Basin on one hand and in the western part of the Sahel on the other.

In the **Lake Chad Basin (LCB)** area, which includes Niger, Chad, Nigeria and Cameroon, the first quarter of 2019 has been characterised by an escalation of violence and increased instability linked to the resurgence of jihadist attacks in the region. Boko Haram's insurgency, which experienced a downturn in 2016 and 2017, resumed in the past months and increasing military efforts failed to stabilise the situation.² The crisis continued to spread to neighbouring countries: in the first months of 2019 it particularly impacted the Nigerien Diffa region and the Far North region in Cameroon. In March alone, repeated attacks resulted in the displacement of more than 18,000 people, bringing the total number of Nigerien Internally Displaced People (IDPs) to 104,000,³ and the number of IDPs in Cameroon's Far North region to 260,000 in the same period.⁴

Clashes between Anglophone independentists and government forces taking place in the Northwest and Southwest regions of Cameroon also further deteriorated the region's stability and displaced an estimated 530,000 people.⁵

The number of IDPs in the LCB area amounted to almost 2.5 million by May 2019⁶ and increased flows of refugees were reported.

Protracted armed violence compounded the impact of crises linked to food insecurity, malnutrition and epidemics, especially following a severe drought that decimated pasture, livestock and crops in 2018 and which is expected to leave around 4.4 million critically food insecure in 2019⁷ in the LCB area.

The **western Sahel** includes Burkina Faso, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. Though traditional stress factors in this region are multiple and multidimensional, the Malian crisis, which continued spreading from northern regions to central Mali in the beginning of 2019, constituted the primary source of instability in the sub-region: since the end of 2018, the number of violent incidents in the region reached levels two to four times higher than at the peak of the Malian crisis in 2013 by May 2019.⁸ During the first quarter of 2019, however, UNCHR reported a slight decrease in the number of Malian refugees abroad (137,945 Malian refugees are currently spread mostly across Mauritania, Burkina Faso, and Niger⁹).

In parallel, an escalation of the crisis in Burkina Faso marked by several violent attacks in Ouagadougou and an expanding insurgency in the country's northern and eastern regions led thousands of people to flee their homes in the beginning of 2019. The number of IDPs in Burkina Faso doubled between January and March 2019, increasing from 47,000 to 101,000 people.¹⁰

Such levels of insecurity are severely disrupting basic social services and leaving thousands of people without access to adequate education and health care. Across the region, more than 1,800 schools

¹ [EU Commission](#), May 2019

² UNHCR, Nigeria situation, Retrieved on [UNHCR website](#)

³ UNHCR. "Data Portal". *Niger*. Retrieved on [UNHCR website](#).

⁴ UNHCR, Regional Update, Retrieved on [UNHCR website](#)

⁵ UN, Africa Renewal, March 2019, Retrieved on [UN website](#)

⁶ UNHCR, Data Portal, Retrieved on [UNHCR website](#)

⁷ OCHA, March 2019, Retrieved on [Reliefweb website](#)

⁸ OCHA, May 2019, Retrieved on [OCHA website](#)

⁹ UNHCR. 2019. *Mali situation*. Retrieved on [UNHCR website](#)

¹⁰ UNHCR, Data Portal, Retrieved on [UNHCR website](#)

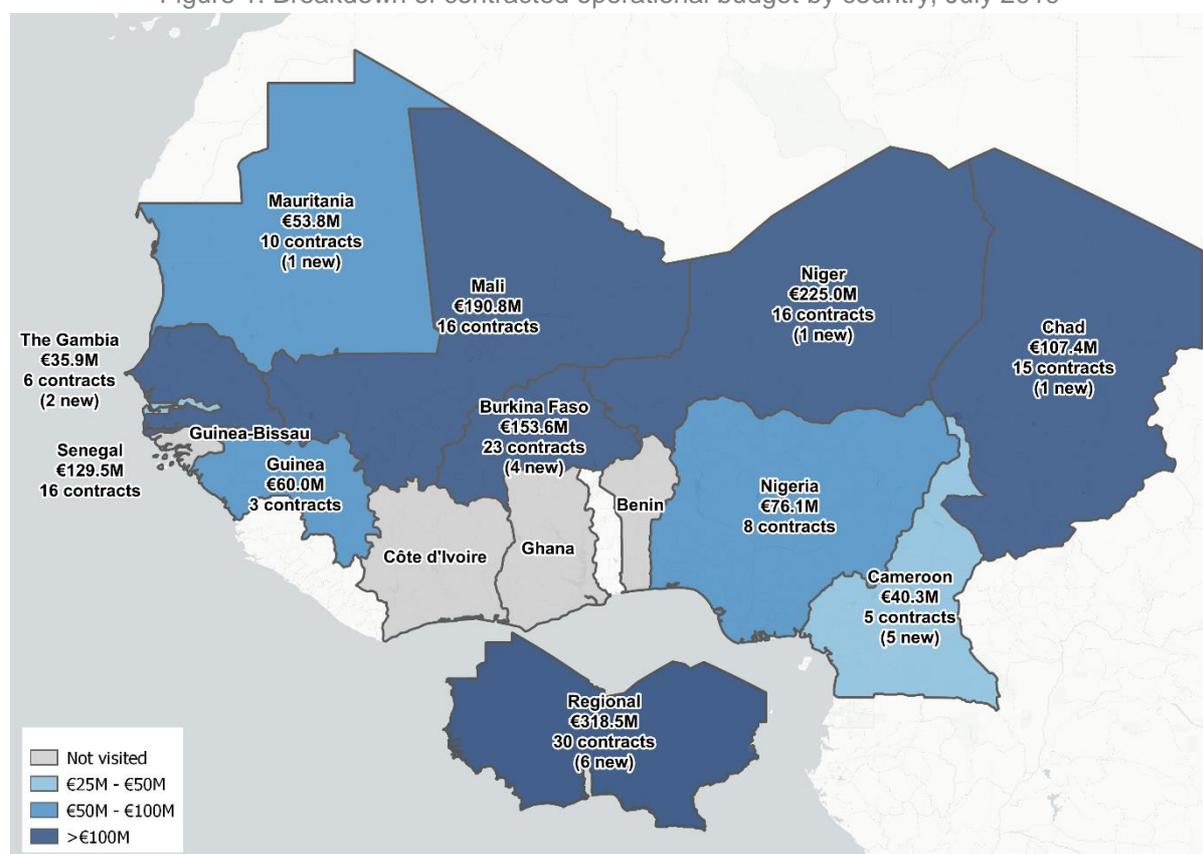
have had to close due to attacks, and more than 80 health centres are not functioning or provide minimum service.¹

2.2. PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

2.2.1. BUDGET AND NUMBER OF CONTRACTS BY STATUS

Four new decisions were approved since the last report, for a total budget of €64M: The EU Support to the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) 'Regional Stabilisation Facility for Lake Chad' (€5M); the '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'² (€20M); 'Contrat de réforme sectorielle / Appui à la réforme de l'Etat Civil en Guinée'³ (€30M); and 'Partenariat Opérationnel Conjoint pour renforcer le contrôle des frontières et la sécurisation de l'identité'⁴ (€8M). No related project has been contracted yet. A €25M top-up to the GAR-SI programme was also approved.

Figure 1: Breakdown of contracted operational budget by country, July 2019⁵



The map above shows the amount *contracted* in each country. Since the last report, seven new projects have been contracted:

- *Projet intégré de monitoring, suivi et de prévention de la radicalisation et de l'extrémisme violent au Burkina Faso* (on radicalisation and extremism), Burkina Faso, €500,000;

¹ OCHA, May 2019, retrieved on [Reliefweb website](#).

² Support to G5 Sahel member states' security forces in fighting against impunity and reinforcing links with their populations.

³ Support to Civil Registrar in Guinea.

⁴ Joint operational partnership to reinforce border controls and identity security.

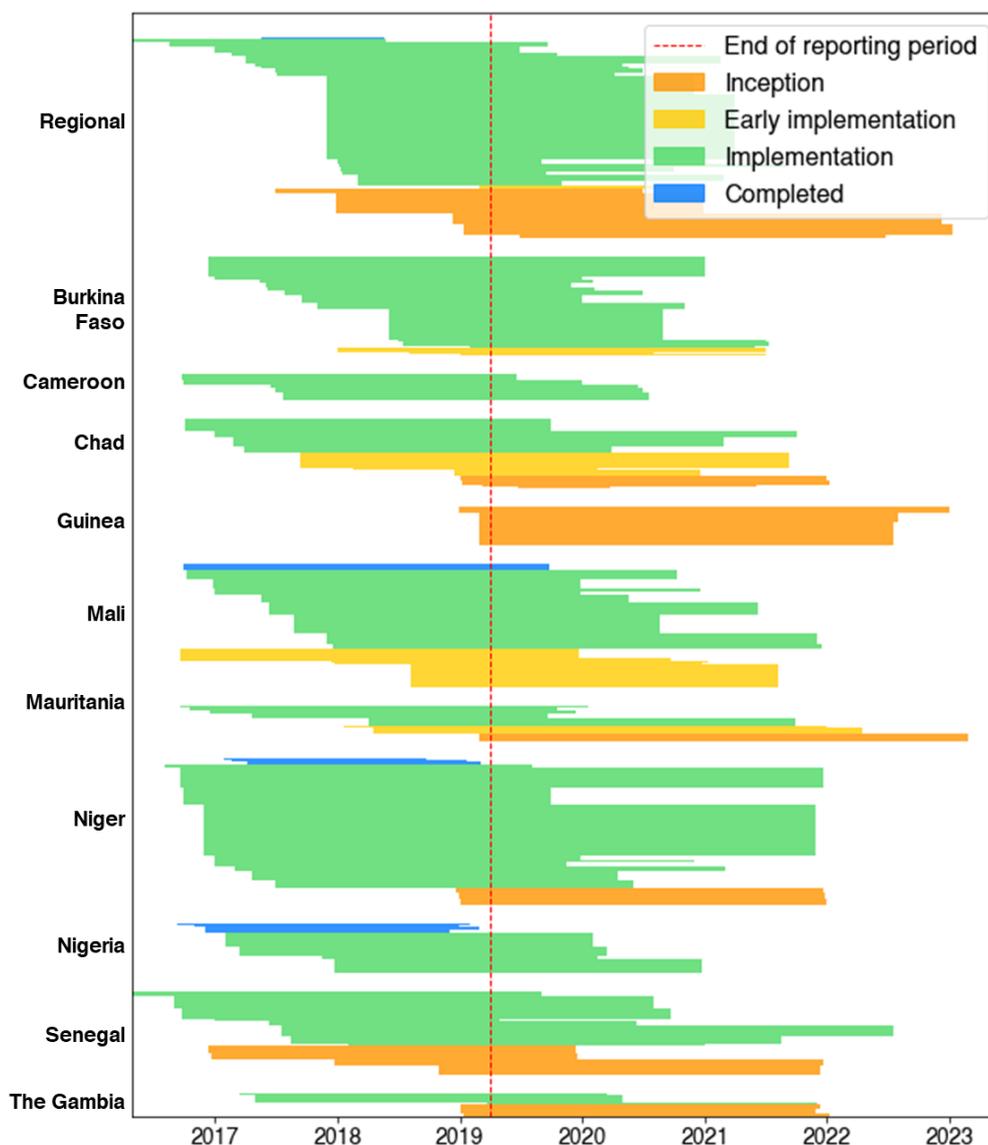
⁵ The darker the country map the more funds spent in the country. "New" projects shown on the map are projects newly covered by the MLS.

- 'Modernizing and strengthening secure identity chains and documental security' (GESTDOC), regional, €5M;
- *Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du G5-Sahel*, regional, €5M;
- *Investissement de la Diaspora dans l'entrepreneuriat des jeunes ruraux au Mali*, Mali, €1M;
- Three projects under the *Travaux de réalisation et de réhabilitation de 40 forages productifs pour hydraulique villageoise et 20 forages hydrauliques semi-urbaine* decision, for a total of €2.7M, in three different areas of Chad.

2.2.2. LIST OF CONTRACTED PROJECTS

The below graph shows 148 contracted projects by budget, lifespan and status of implementation. Administrative and non-operational projects are omitted. Budgets are solely EUTF contribution. The length of the bars represents the lifespan of the project and the height/width the EUTF budget per project. The colour of the bars shows the status of the project. Dates of completion are considered as per end of July 2019.

Figure 2: EUTF SLC contracted projects by budget and implementation status, July 2019



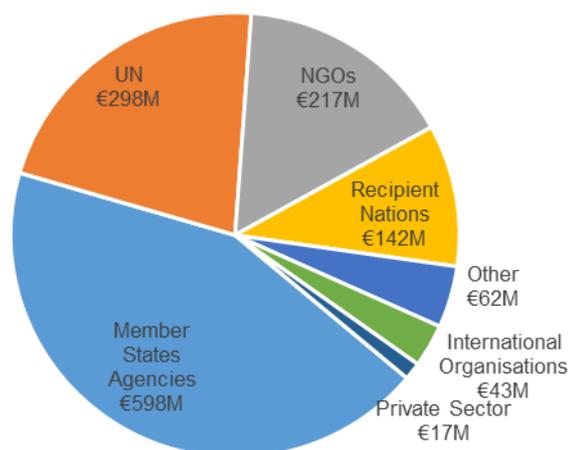
As the above chart shows, 60% of the projects were fully implementing (green bars) as of July 2019. They represent 71% of the contracted budget. 18 projects were in early implementation (yellow bars), representing 8% of the contracted budget. Most of the latter were launched in 2018 and should soon have data to report to the MLS. 28 projects are still in their inception phase (28% of the contracted budget) and ten were completed (3% of the budget).

2.2.3. OVERVIEW BY IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

Almost half of EUTF contracted projects in the SLC region is managed by Member State Agencies (€598M, or 47%).

United Nations Agencies' share of the contracted budget represent 22% (€298M). Contracted budget managed by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) increased by 3%, from €212M in the previous report to €217M as of July 2019 (16% of the total).

Figure 3: Contracted funds by type of implementing partner, July 2019



2.3. OVERVIEW BY INDICATOR

The table below shows the aggregated values reported for 38 EUTF common output indicators to which SLC programs have contributed as of 31 March 2019. Three indicators have shown no contribution until now: 1.7 bis Financial volume (of new funding instruments) granted to individual recipients; 4.4, Number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services; and 4.7. Number of refugees benefitting from an out-of-camp policy.

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

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q4 2018	Q1 2019	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	15,572	3,604	19,176
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	1,519	416	1,935
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	70,163	22,990	93,153
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and / or skills development	21,491	6,284	27,775
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and / or supported	1,446	329	1,775
1.6 Number of industrial parks and / or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved	14	9	23
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment	21,527	432,059	453,586
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	40	47	87
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	2,391	807	3,198
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	413,020	121,747	534,768

¹ There are some differences between numbers up to 2018 reported in this table and in the previous report. This can be explained by two factors: corrections made on mappings and / or data (detailed in the Annexes) and newly included projects that had already started implementing in 2018.

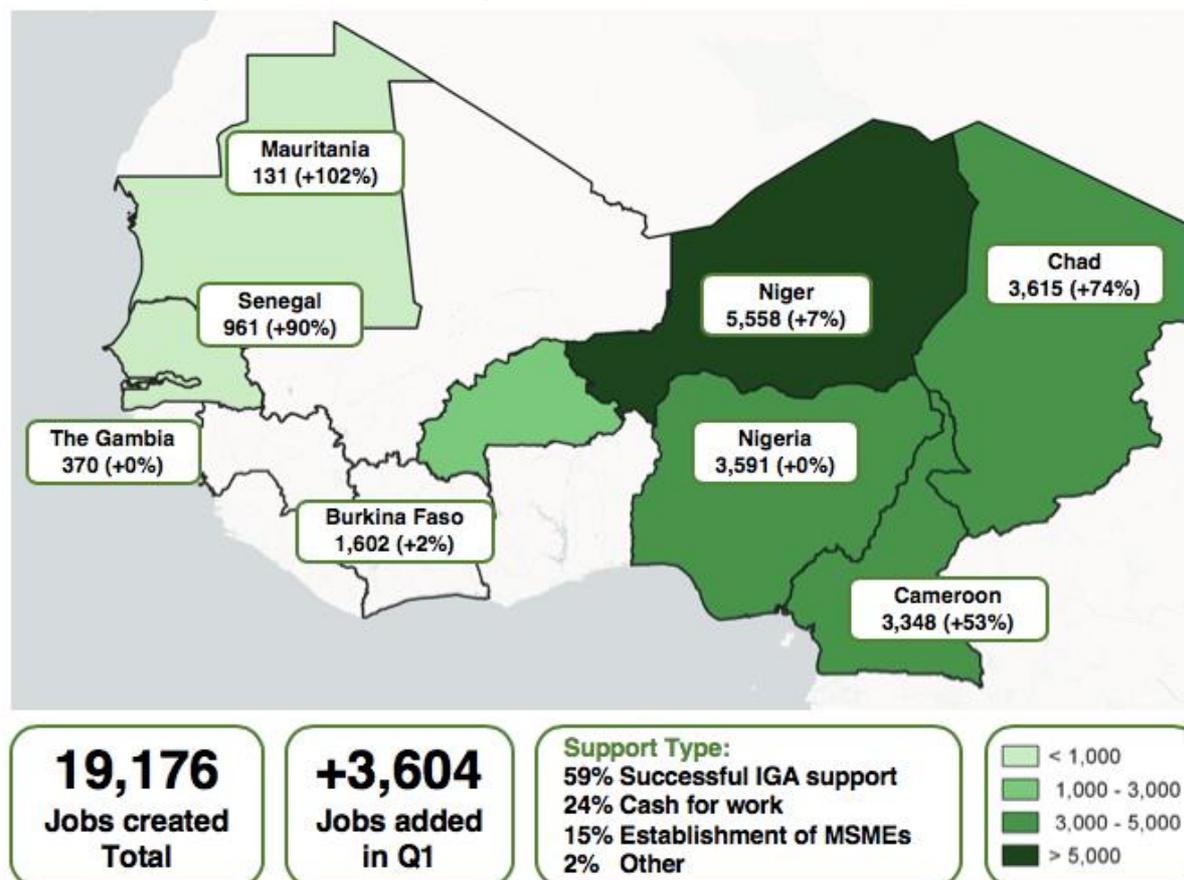
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	678,551	131,195	809,746
2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance	183,807	19,861	203,668
2.5 Number of local governments and / or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	175	21	196
2.6 Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management	7,288	3,246	10,534
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	444,347	114,625	558,972
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	16,528	4,246	20,774
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	2,189,951	346,234	2,536,185
3.1 Number of projects by diaspora members	19	14	33
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and / or assisted	2,439	1,190	3,629
3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	311,840	68,280	380,120
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	26,757	5,273	32,030
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	53,565	6,104	59,669
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	40	275	315
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	1,243	778	2,021
3.8 Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	1,642	151	1,793
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	26	0	26
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	3	99	102
3.11 Number of activities / events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration	9,663	1,205	10,868
4.1 Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	10	0	10
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	12,567	2,040	14,607
4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	781	141	922
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	540,181	190,434	730,615
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	42	20	62
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	128	36	164
4.8 Number of national / regional / local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced	0	37	37
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	211	144	356
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and / or learning tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	245	120	365
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	96	47	143

2.3.1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: GREATER ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

In the first quarter of 2019, significant results were achieved in the SLC window within the framework of EUTF Strategic Objective 1. First and foremost, 3,604 jobs were created – this represents a 23% increase on the total achieved up to December 2018. Indicators 1.3 and 1.4 (IGA support and TVET training, respectively) showed remarkable growth rates of about 30% each. During Q1, a total of 22,990 people have been supported to develop income-generating activities and 6,284 people have benefitted from professional training and skills development implemented by EUTF programmes. Finally, in Q1 2019, 416 MSMEs were created and / or supported thanks to programmes' activities.

Indicator 1.1: Number of jobs created

Figure 4: Total number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1), March 2019

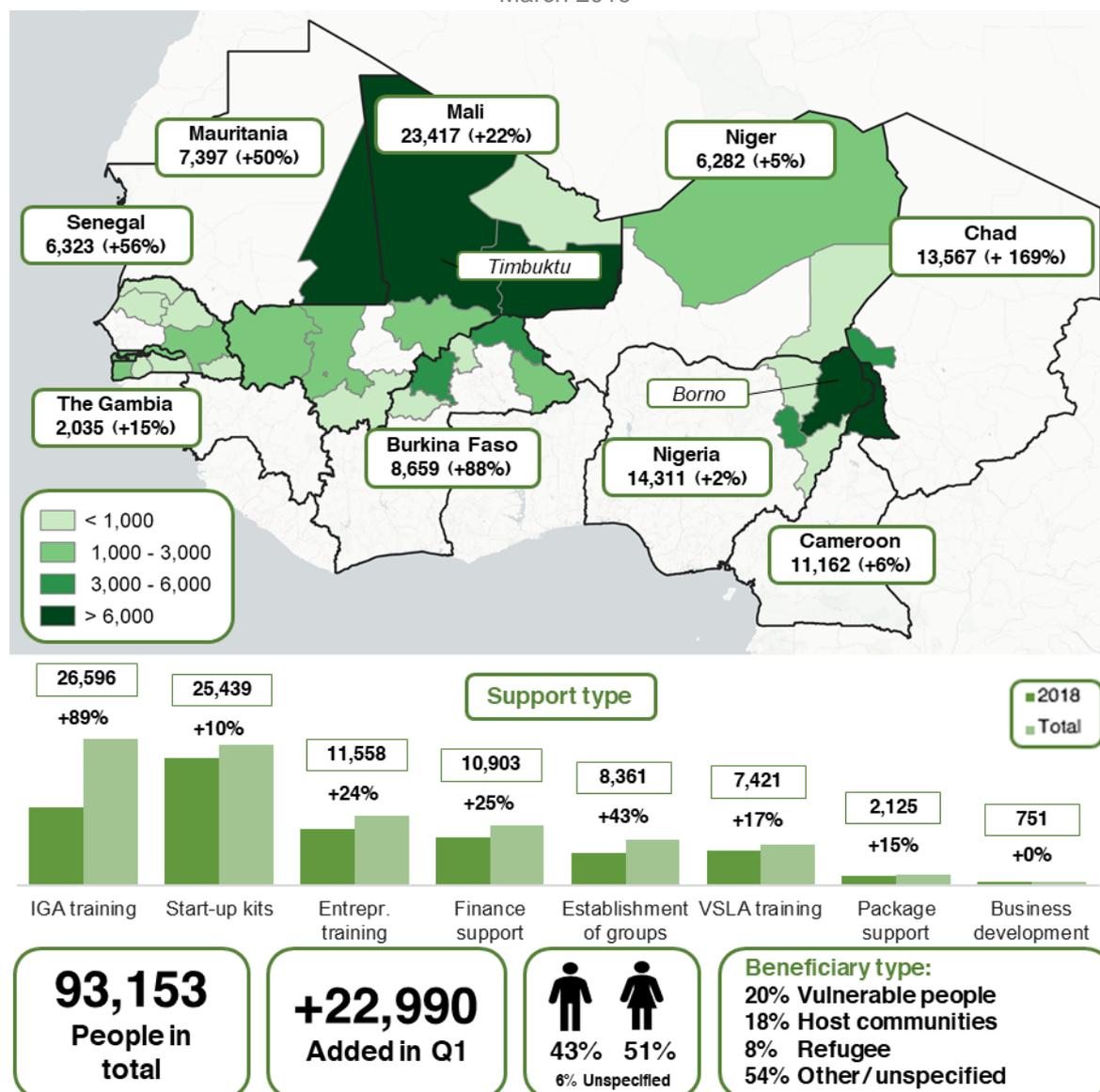


Overall, a total of 19,176 jobs have been created as of March 2019. Of these, 3,604 new jobs were added in Q1 2019 alone, representing a 23% increase. Specifically, in the first three months of 2019, job creation was mainly due to successful IGA support (62%) and provision of cash for work (21%).¹ More than 40% of the 3,604 jobs that were created by EUTF programmes in Q1 were achieved in Chad alone; and about a third in Cameroon. The two countries have shown significant increases of respectively 74% and 53% compared to 2018, largely due to successful IGA support (85% and 63%) provided by programmes (RESTE, HIMO *Extrême Nord*) in previous quarters. In Senegal, the totality of new job creation is due to support given by the PARERBA programme to foster the establishment of MSMEs and livelihood groups. Men and women benefitted unequally from job creation with approximately two thirds of overall jobs going to men and one third to women. Overall, most of the jobs created up to March 2019 were in Niger (5,558), followed by Chad (3,615) and Nigeria (3,591).

¹ The number of jobs created through cash for work is calculated through full-time equivalent, based on the number of days worked per person.

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

Figure 5: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), March 2019 ¹²



A total of 93,153 beneficiaries have been assisted by EUTF programmes to develop income-generating activities. 22,990 beneficiaries were reported in Q1 2019, representing a 33% increase from the figures achieved up to December 2018. In the first three months of the year, EUTF programmes delivered IGA training to more than half (54%) of the beneficiaries, mainly in Chad and Burkina Faso thanks to PRCPT and *Résilience Burkina Faso's* activities. Similar numbers of people – about a tenth each of the total added in Q1 – were provided with entrepreneurship training, establishment of productive groups (including Village Savings and Loans Association or VSLA), access to finance / funding services and material support / start-up kits.

Overall, with an increase of 89% (12,475 new beneficiaries in Q1 2019), provision of IGA training became the main contributor to indicator 1.3 (26,596 beneficiaries), followed by material support / start-

¹ The map colour code presents data for the programmes which have been able to disaggregate data at the first administrative level. Exclusions: 8,567 in Chad; 4,345 in Cameroon; 3,618 in Niger; 3,062 in Senegal. The Gambia data shown at country level.

² Due to approximation by different variables (country, support type), total may vary ±1.

up kits (25,439 beneficiaries). Chad and Burkina Faso showed the steepest overall increases for this indicator with respectively +169% and +88%. On the lower end of growth rates, Cameroon, Nigeria and Niger showed a more limited increase, at most +6% compared with 2018 data. A slight majority (51%) of the total beneficiaries up to March 2019 are female, and some countries show even larger female quotas: Mauritania (75%), Chad (71%) and Nigeria (65%). Overall, Timbuktu Region in Mali and Borno Region in Nigeria are the most targeted region/states in the window, each contributing more than 10,000 people to indicator 1.3.

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

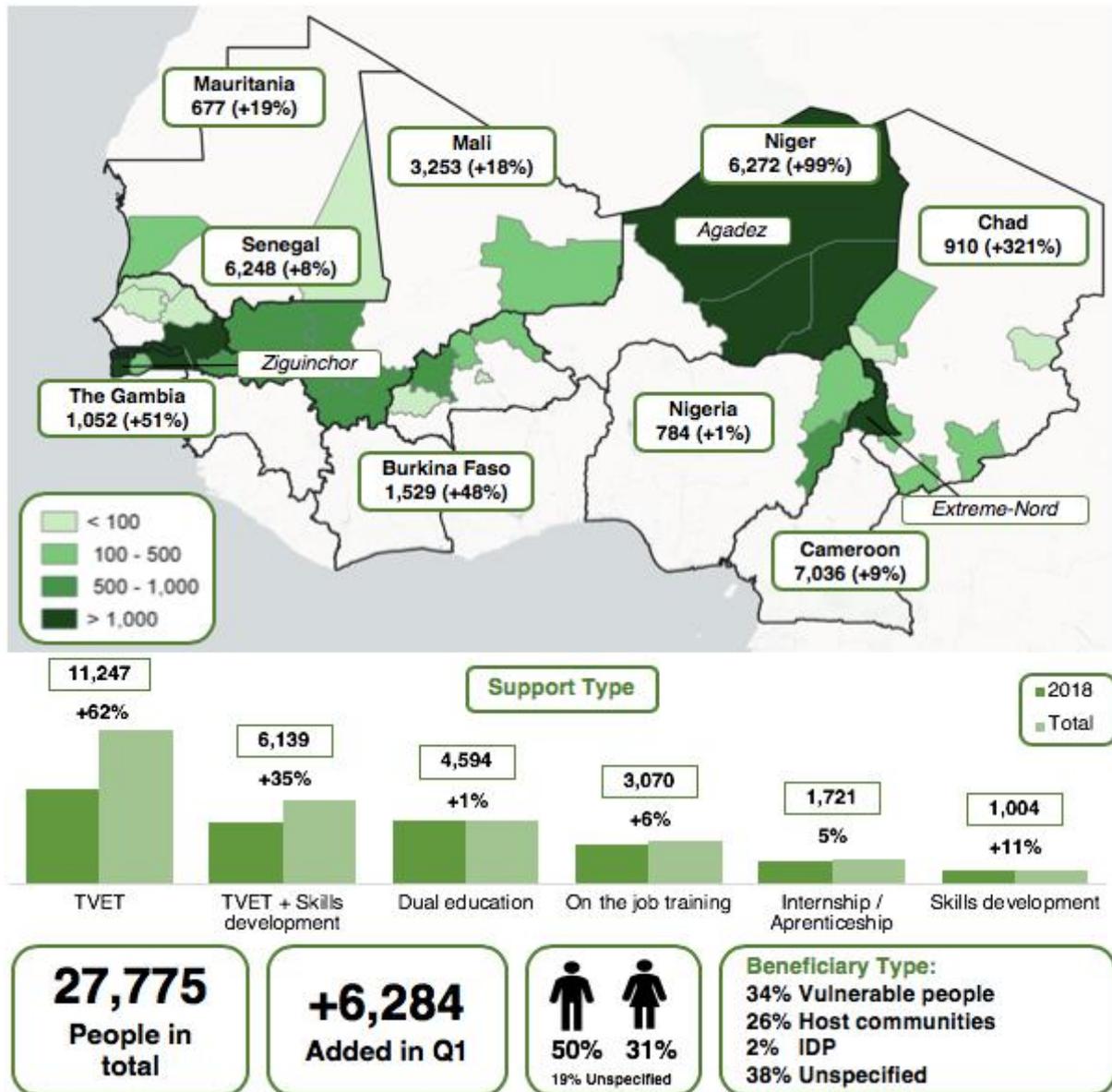
27,775 individuals have received technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and / or skills development trainings in the SLC region up to March 2019. Overall, 21,980 people benefitted from TVET training (79% of all beneficiaries, including 40% who benefitted only from TVET training, 22% who received both TVET and skills development trainings and 17% who benefitted from dual education¹), followed by on the job training with 3,070 beneficiaries (11%). The remaining 10% is split between internships / apprenticeships and skills development programmes.

6,284 new training graduates were added in Q1 2019 alone. Of these, more than two thirds (4,302) graduated from TVET trainings. This is largely attributable to programmes' activities in Niger (3,122). In particular, the A-FIP programme contributed 2,665 trainings. The Bab Al Amal programme in Chad, contributing for the first time to this indicator, trained 694 people. The second most common training types are combined TVET and skills development programmes (1,585). Three countries contributed to the latter within the same order of magnitude: Cameroon (*Extrême Nord* programme), Mali (EJOM) and Burkina Faso (*Appui à l'emploi* and *Protection des jeunes*). Finally, the remaining 397 beneficiaries are spread out among other training types in more than ten countries in the window.

As of March 2019, Cameroon (25%), Niger (23%) and Senegal (23%) were the top three countries for this indicator, each contributing a quarter of the window's total beneficiaries. The Agadez region of Niger stands out with 2,977 people trained, the Far-North region of Cameroon with 2,524 and Ziguinchor Province of Senegal with 2,201. There is a significant share of women (31%) among beneficiaries in all the countries of intervention, especially in Nigeria where women represent 61% of beneficiaries.

¹ TVET and internship

Figure 6: Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and / or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4) March 2019¹



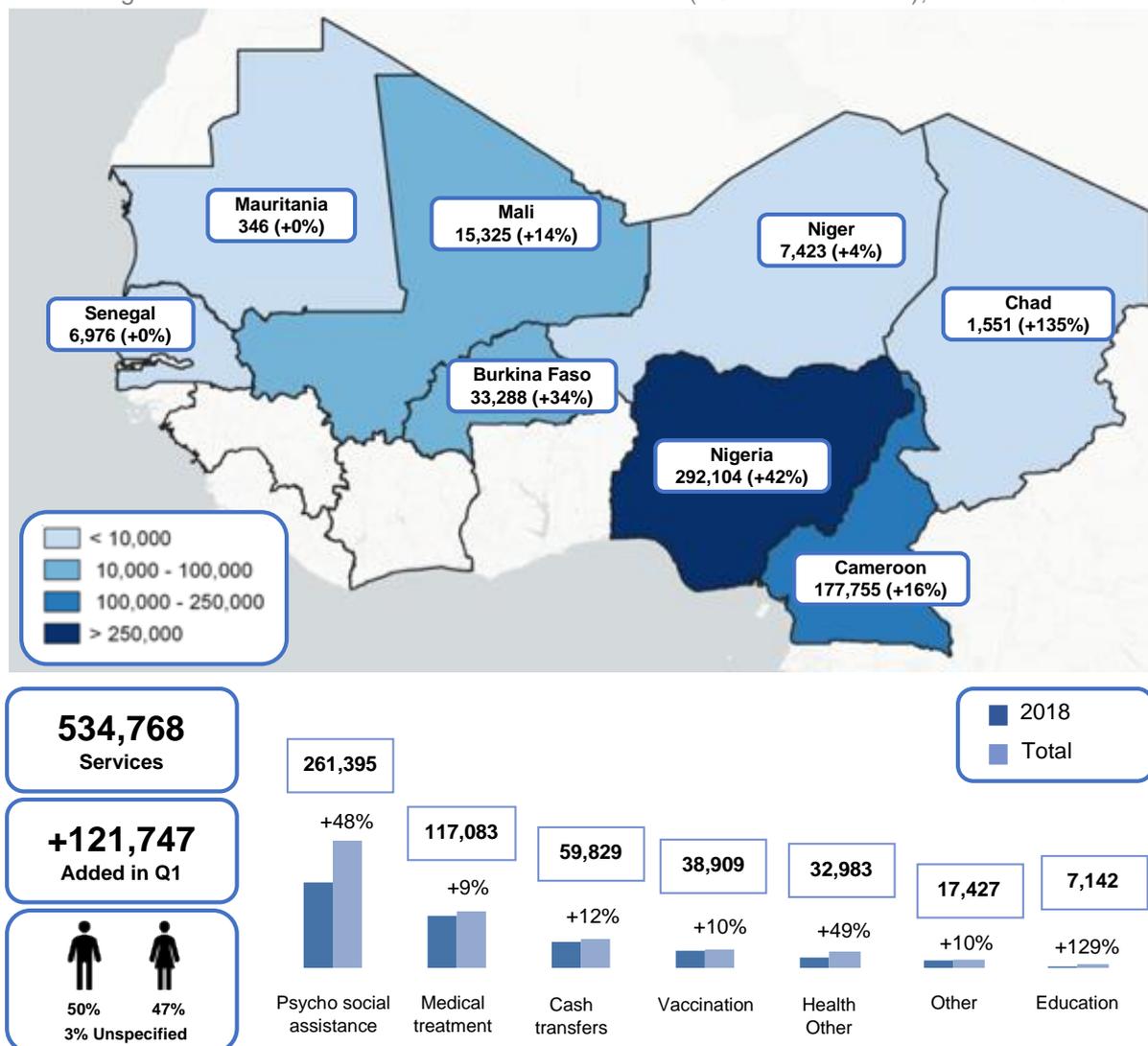
2.3.2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES

Significant progress was achieved for SO2 during the first quarter of 2019. Reported figures reveal that 346,234 people gained improved access to basic services (indicator 2.9), partly through 807 newly built or renovated social infrastructures (indicator 2.1 bis). 121,747 basic services were delivered (indicator 2.2), an increase of almost 30% compared to 2018. 131,195 people received nutrition-related assistance (indicator 2.3), 19,861 food security-related assistance (indicator 2.4) and 3,246 hectares of land benefitted from improved agricultural land management (indicator 2.6). Finally, 114,625 people were reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (indicator 2.7).

¹ The map colour code presents data for the programmes which have been able to disaggregate data at the first administrative level. Exclusions: 4,512 in Cameroon; 171 in Mauritania; 130 in Senegal; 125 in Chad; 27 in Niger; 6 in Mali. Ghana (12) and Côte d'Ivoire (2) are not shown. The Gambia data shown at country level.

Indicator 2.2: Number of basic social services delivered

Figure 7: Number of basic social services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), March 2019



A total of 534,768 basic social services have been distributed to beneficiaries by the end of March 2019, 121,747 alone during the first quarter of 2019, an increase of 29% from the figures achieved up to December 2018.

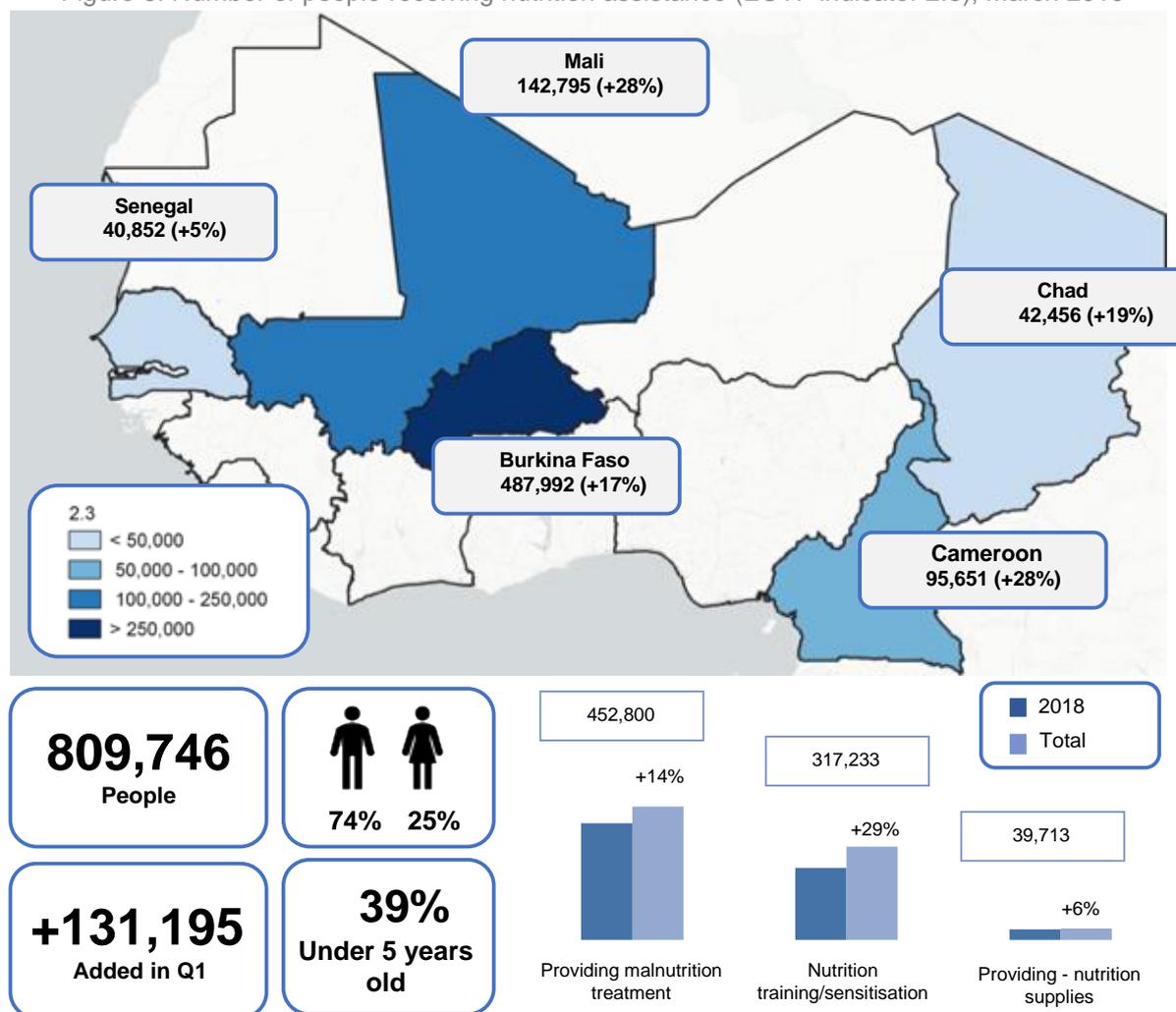
Nigeria accounts for 70% of the new services delivered: the Strengthening Psychosocial Support (SPS) project delivered psycho-social assistance to more than 80,000 children and adolescents through child friendly spaces, after-school and community-led programmes. In Cameroon, thanks to the *Résilience Septentrion* programme, 24,371 health services (medical treatment, vaccination and maternal services) were delivered this quarter alone, accounting for 20% of the beneficiaries in this period. Significant progress was specially achieved in Chad, with more services delivered in Q1 (891) than until end of 2018 (660), all literacy trainings provided through the RESTE programme. In Burkina Faso, important progress was achieved as well, with 4,243 new cash transfers and 3,078 literacy trainings delivered.

The types of services delivered differ by countries: cash transfers are particularly important in Burkina Faso and Niger; Cameroon and Mauritania almost exclusively support health services; Nigeria receives essentially health assistance (90%) and some cash transfers (7%); in Senegal, a combination of health and education services can be observed.

From 2018 to 2019, the number of basic social services given to women increased by 33%. Types of services delivered also differ across genders. Up to March 2019, some services, such as legal counselling, legal documentation, or house rehabilitation targeted primarily male beneficiaries, whereas services such as protection (in particular through the Family Support Unit services in Nigeria) or maternal health services have more than 80% female beneficiaries.

Indicator 2.3: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance

Figure 8: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3), March 2019



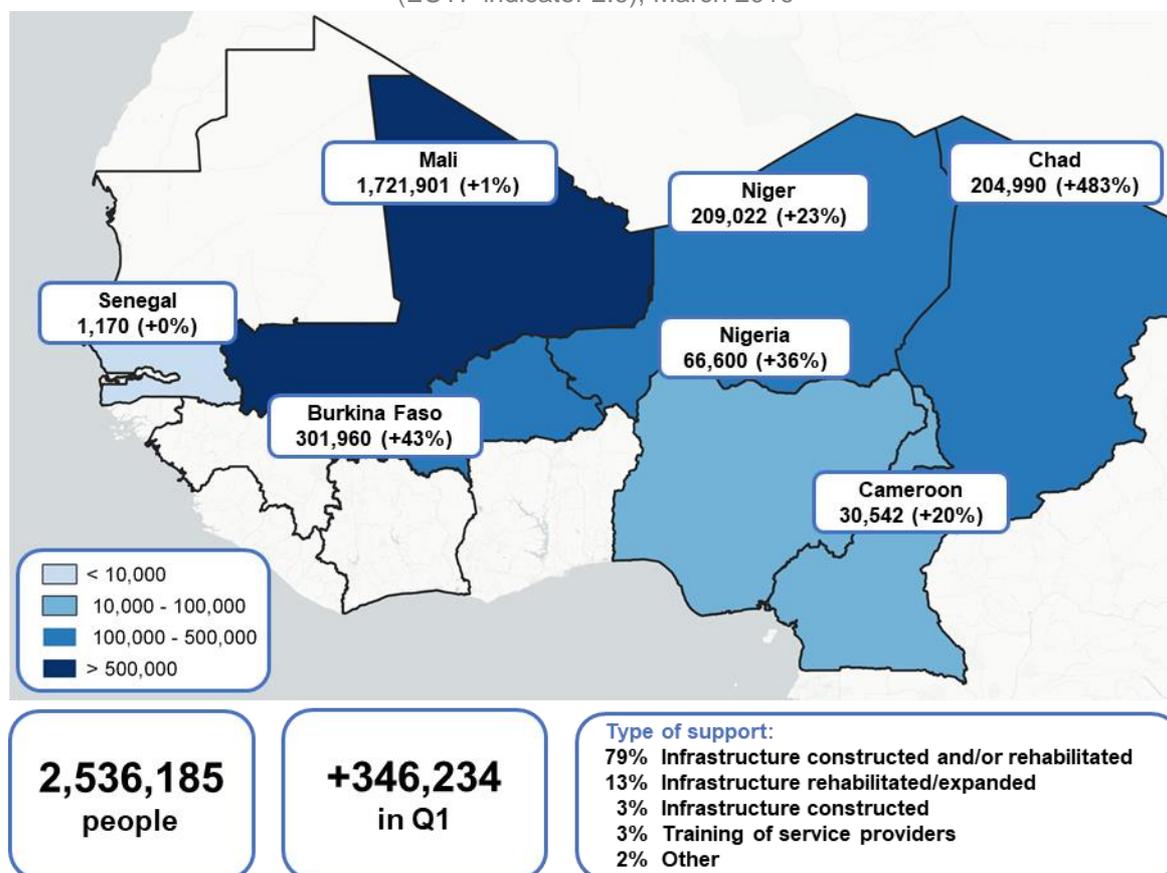
A total of 809,746 people benefitted from nutrition-related assistance – 131,195 in the first quarter of 2019 alone, an increase of 19% from the end of 2018.

The largest increases were achieved in Burkina Faso (*Résilience Burkina Faso*, 70,083 additional beneficiaries); in Mali (KEY programme, 31,337 additional beneficiaries); in Cameroon, (*Résilience Septentrion* programme, 20,983 additional beneficiaries); and in Chad (RESTE, 6,794 additional beneficiaries).

Most of the nutrition-related services consist in screening for (446,744 beneficiaries) and treatment of (6,056) severe acute malnutrition and training and sensitization to nutrition (317,233 beneficiaries). Trainings and sensitization, in particular through cooking demonstrations, have made the most progress in 2019, with 65,005 women and 7,051 men reached during the first quarter of 2019.

Indicator 2.9: Number of people having improved access to basic services

Figure 9: Number of people having improved access to basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9), March 2019



As of end of March 2019, 2,536,185 people have gained improved access to basic services as a result of activities implemented by EUTF projects. In the first quarter of 2019 alone, the construction and rehabilitation of 807 infrastructures improved access to basic services for 346,234 people, which represents a 16% increase from the end of 2018. The PRPCT programme in Chad accounted for 49% of the new beneficiaries, through the rehabilitation and construction of 54 basic community infrastructures (rural roads, dikes, water points, health posts, schools / sheds).

Overall, access to health services has improved for 113,745 people during the quarter, representing 33% of the beneficiaries for Q1 alone. The Resilience programme in Burkina Faso largely contributed to this result, and improved access to health services for 42,282 male and 45,806 female beneficiaries in 2019.

The type of service varies depending on the countries, with programmes in Niger and Burkina Faso focusing on health and projects in Senegal focusing on sanitation for instance.

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

In absolute numbers, the most significant progress made on SO3 during the first quarter of 2019 was on indicator 3.3: 68,280 new migrants or potential migrants were reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration, a 22% increase since the end of 2018. Noteworthy progress was also achieved on returns (indicator 3.4) and reintegration (indicator 3.5): 5,273 voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations were supported, and 6,104 returnees benefitted from reintegration

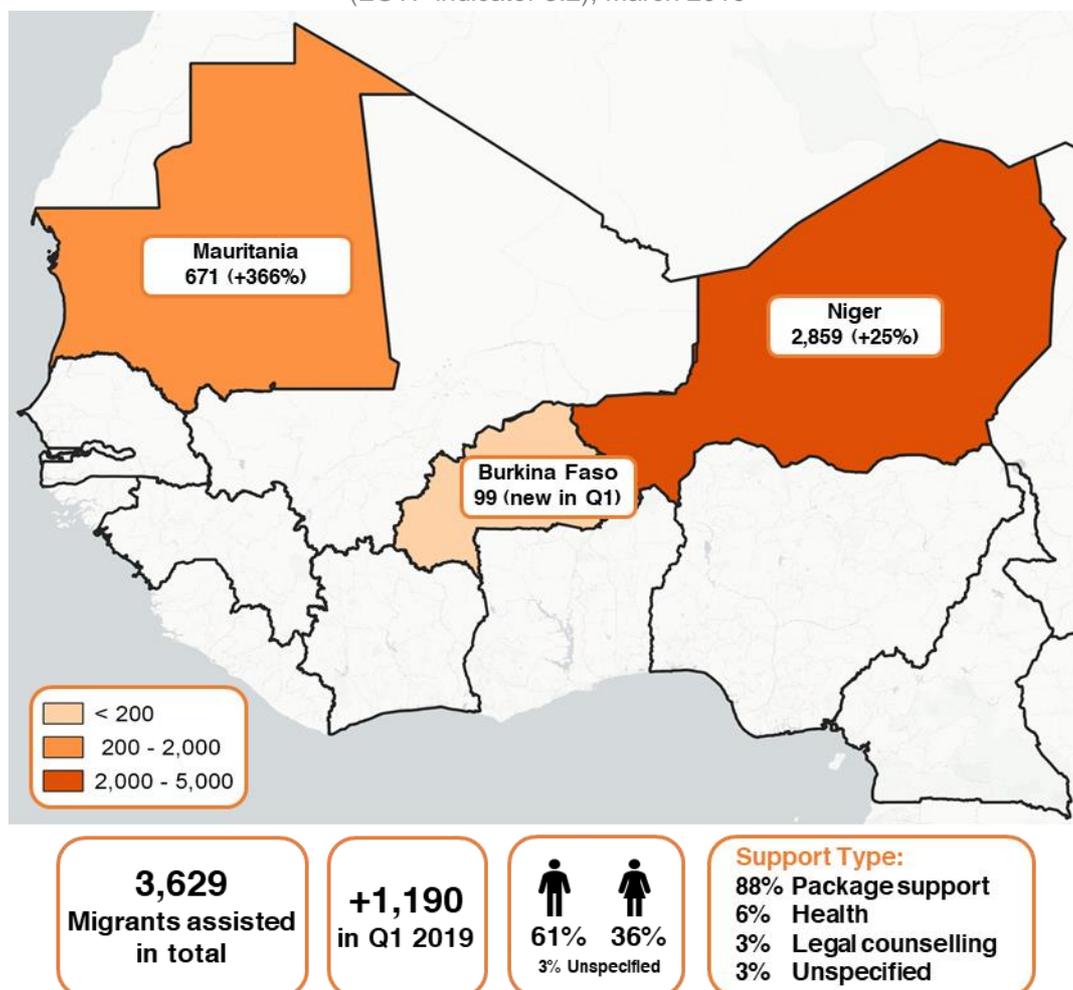
assistance (respectively 20% and 11% of the numbers achieved by end of 2018). An additional 1,190 migrants in transit were protected and / or assisted, an increase of 49% since the end of 2018.

Indicator 3.6, counting the number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened, has also increased substantially from 40 in 2018 to 315 by the end of March 2019, mainly because the EU – IOM Joint Initiative is now reporting on this indicator. For the same reason, indicator 3.7 (number of individuals trained on migration management) reports a 63% increase in Q1. Finally, during the same period, the number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes (indicator 3.10) increased from 3 in 2018 to 102 in Q1 2019, as university staff and students departed to foreign universities as part of the Erasmus+ programme.

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

By the end of March 2019, 3,629 migrants in transit have been assisted or protected, including 43% adult men. 1,190 new individuals were supported in Q1 2019 alone, an increase of 49% since the end of 2018.

Figure 10: Number of migrants in transit protected / assisted (EUTF indicator 3.2), March 2019



Most migrants protected and/or assisted were reported in Niger, where the ETM Niamey programme has provided 544 evacuees from Libya with housing in guesthouses in Niamey and 20 with information, counselling and legal advice between January and March 2019 (totalling 2,859 individuals supported as of 31 March 2019).

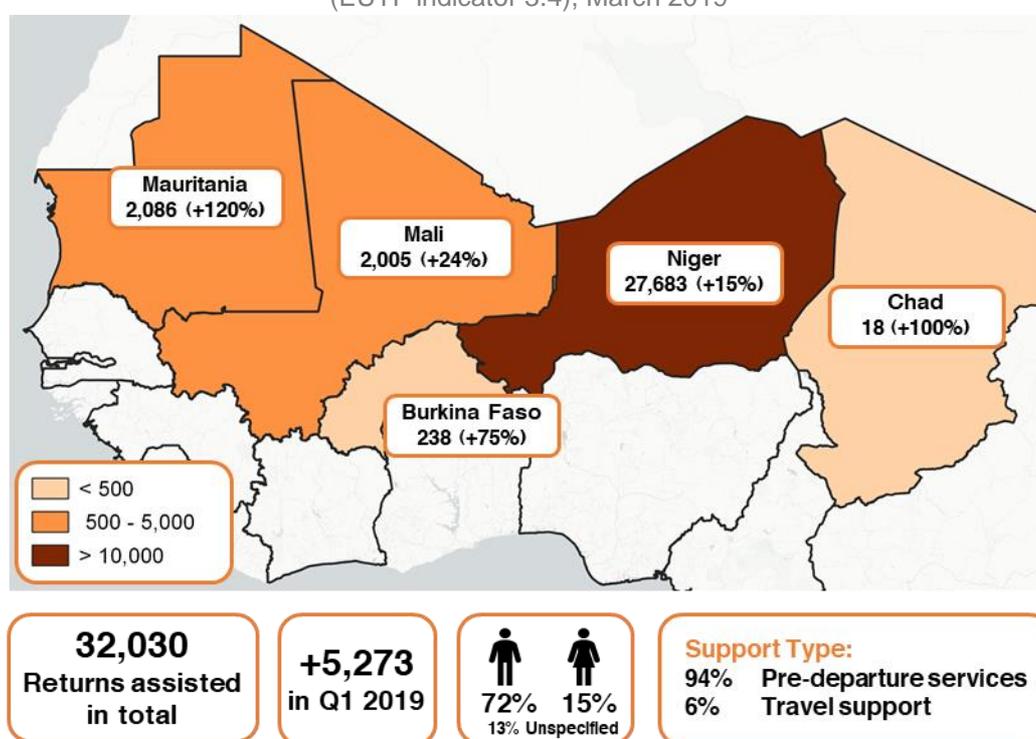
During Q1 2019, the AFIA programme gave access to protection and reintegration centres in Mauritania to 308 unaccompanied children on the move; the EU – IOM Joint Initiative provided medical assistance to 219 migrants in transit in Mauritania and immediate support for the primary needs of 99 individuals in Burkina Faso.

Indicator 3.4: Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported

A total of 32,030 migrants (72% male) have been assisted in their host country for voluntary return by the end of March 2019. 5,273 new individuals were supported in Q1 2019 alone, a 20% increase since the end of 2018.

Most returns and repatriations were assisted from Niger where the EU – IOM Joint Initiative and the Refugees’ resilience programmes have assisted 27,683 migrants in total (3,631 between January and March 2019, a 15% increase compared to the previous reporting period). Mauritania, however, reports the highest increase in Q1, with 1,137 additional migrants assisted compared to 949 by the end of 2018.

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



Almost 94% of all the beneficiaries assisted until March 2019 received pre-departure assistance, which includes the process of seeking their consent for return or repatriation, as well as the procurement of identity papers and travel documents. Within this category of support, 4,034 new beneficiaries were assisted in the first quarter of 2019, 90% in Niger.

6% of migrants benefitted from travel support, which aims at covering the logistics and associated costs of travels to their country of origin, local onward travel as well as food and accommodation while travelling.

The most frequent countries of origin of migrants assisted under indicator 3.4 and reported by IOM¹ are Guinea (27%), Mali (22%), Senegal (9%), Cameroon (8%), Côte d'Ivoire (7%), Liberia (6%), Nigeria and Sierra Leone (5% each). Another 26 nationalities account altogether for the remaining 12%.

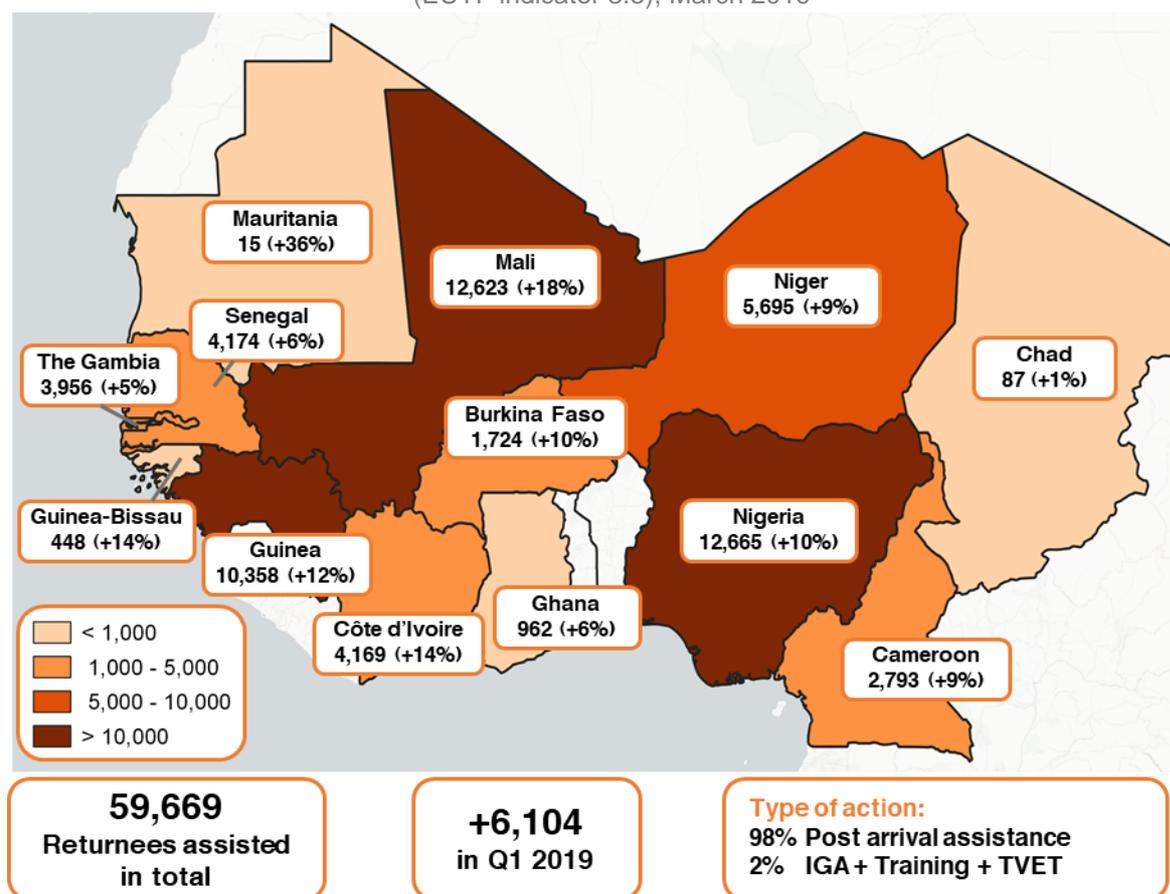
¹ Source: IOM Results Database #12, cumulative data at 30th March 2019.

Indicator 3.5: Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance

By the end of March 2019, 59,669 migrants have been provided reintegration assistance, including 6,104 individuals supported during the first quarter of 2019 – an 11% increase compared to the figures reported until the end of 2018. Mali, Nigeria and Guinea have reported the greatest increases in Q1 (a total of 4,206 for the three countries in Q1).

The EU – IOM Joint Initiative supported 58,759 returnees across the whole SLC region with post-arrival assistance. The EJOM, *Développer l'emploi au Sénégal* and YEP programmes supported returnees in Mali, Senegal and The Gambia with training, TVET and support to IGA respectively.

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



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

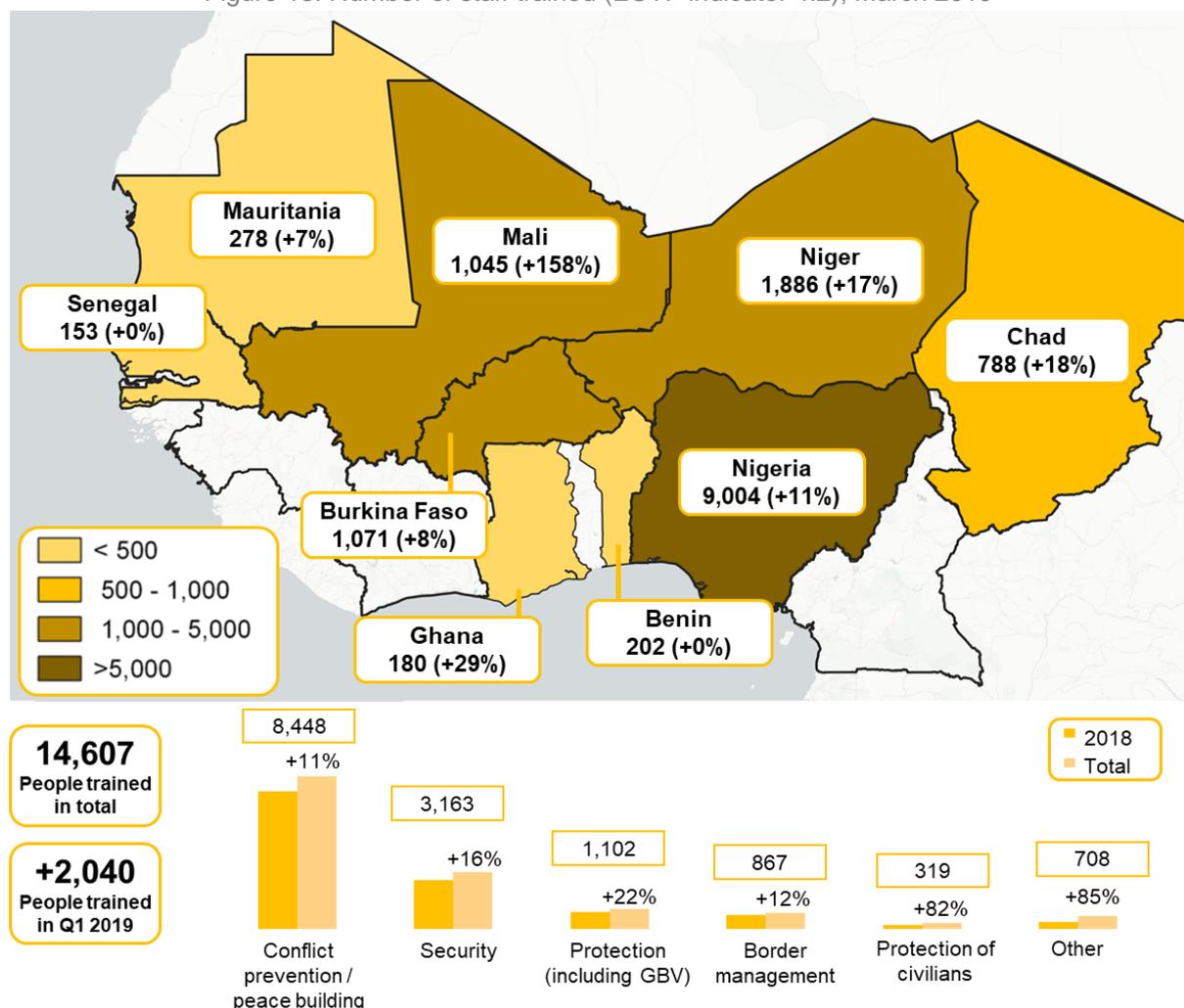
In absolute numbers, the largest increases for Strategic Objective 4 in the first quarter of 2019 are the number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities (indicator 4.3) and the number of staff from relevant institutions organizations trained on governance and conflict prevention (indicator 4.2), discussed below.

The most significant changes in relative terms, however, come from regional and national initiatives and dialogues (indicators 4.5 and 4.8). While indicator 4.8 (number of national/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced) reported no results up to 2018, in Q1 2019, it accounted for 37 systems, mostly mechanisms of coordination on reintegration launched by IOM. Indicator 4.5 (number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported) reported an additional 20 initiatives in Q1 2019, thanks to the regional

programme *La Voix des Jeunes*, Indicator 4.1 (number of border stations supported to strengthen border control) reported no change in Q1 2019.

Indicator 4.2: Number of staff trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights

Figure 13: Number of staff trained (EUTF indicator 4.2), March 2019

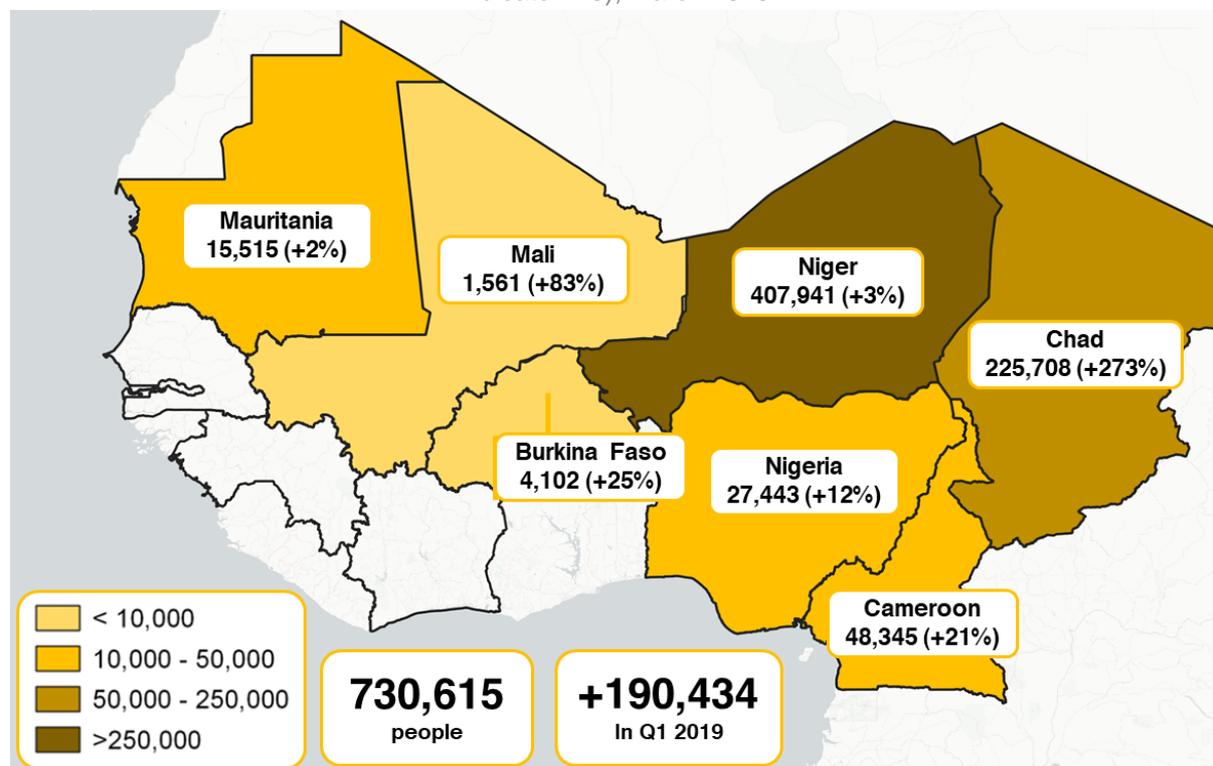


2,040 people were trained during the first quarter of 2019, a 16% increase from December 2018, which can be mostly attributed to governance programmes implemented in Nigeria (873 people trained during the quarter). In Nigeria, trainings contributing to indicator 4.2 focused essentially on conflict prevention and peace building (8,172 out of 9,004 people). In other countries such as Senegal, Ghana, Benin, Mauritania, Mali and Niger, trainings focused more on security. Other training subjects reflected the specific situations in each country. In Burkina Faso, most staff were trained in border management (808 people), reflecting the tense situation at the Malian border. In Chad, they were trained on protection (633 people) as part of a programme targeting national security forces.

This also reflects on results for indicator 4.2 bis (number of institutions benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights), under which 141 institutions were supported during Q1 2019. Most of the institutions supported in 2019 were national civilian institutions (76 institutions) and mostly received technical assistance (96%) on conflict prevention related topics.

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

Figure 14: Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), March 2019



190,434 people took part in conflict prevention and peace building activities in the SLC window during the first quarter of 2019, bringing the total to 730,615 people. Chad accounts for 87% of the progress made in Q1 2019 with 165,181 people participating in cultural activities meant to promote peace and dialogue between communities in the country. Niger reported 12,275 beneficiaries during Q1 2019, accounting for 6% of this quarter's progress, most to be attributed to the ProGEM programme (12,000 people) which organised events on social cohesion and migration.

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

As of March 2019, 164 laws, strategies, policies and plans have been directly supported by EUTF projects in the region. This represents a 28% increase in Q1 2019 with 36 additional such documents developed and / or supported. Cameroon accounted for 66% of the Q1 2019 result with 24 WASH related plans developed by the *Résilience Septentrion* programme at a local level to strengthen the development and resilience of villages and populations in the northern regions of the country.

The main contribution to this indicator overall remains plans developed and supported (54% of the total) by projects at the local and national levels (81 and nine plans respectively). Local level plans concern mostly resilience-related topics (for instance, 36% of the local level plans deal with WASH and an additional 36% concern general resilience and development subjects). In contrast, legislation, laws and SOPs concern more governance-related topics like border and migration management and are adopted at a higher level: national and international (42 national and three international laws and SOPs reported overall).

2.3.5. CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

During Q1 2019, EUTF-funded projects supported the creation of 144 new multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms (indicator 5.1), 120 planning, monitoring and / or learning tools (indicator 5.2) and conducted 47 field studies, surveys and other research (indicator 5.3). Of these 311 new cross-cutting tools and studies, a majority focused on employment (32%), agriculture/veterinary (23%) and education (14%).

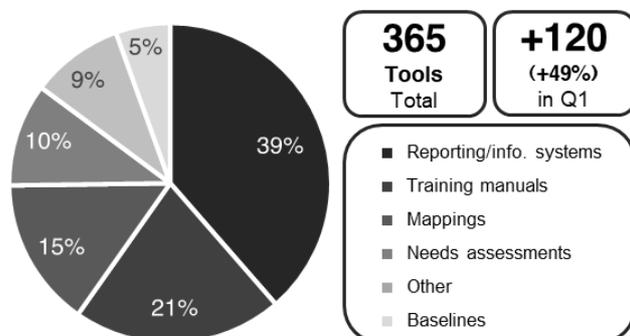
Indicator 5.1: Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering

By the end of Q1 2019, 356 multi-stakeholder groups have been formed and meet regularly in the SLC region. In Q1 2019 alone, 144 groups were created and / or supported by EUTF-funded programmes, representing an increase of 68% compared to the previous year. 83% of the groups created during Q1 2019 are coordination groups or platforms, while 11% are learning groups.

Most of the groups were formed in Burkina Faso: 134 during Q1 2019, representing 93% of the new groups reported for this period. The thematic areas of focus of multi-stakeholder groups created until March 2019 are also more diverse in Burkina Faso than in other countries: 65 groups deal with agriculture/veterinary topics, 56 with education, 41 employment, 34 WASH, 13 protection, 11 health and 12 other topics.

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

Figure 15: Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented (EUTF indicator 5.2), March 2019

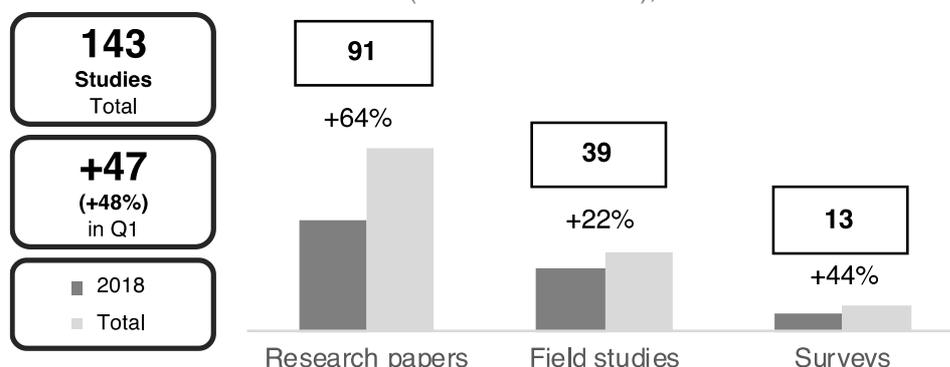


As of end of March 2019, 365 planning, monitoring and/or learning tools have been set up, implemented and/or strengthened. Of those, 120 were reported for Q1 2019 alone, constituting a substantial increase (49%) over the quarter. 39% of all contributions to this indicator are reporting/information systems, 21% are training manuals, 15% mappings, 10% needs assessments 5% baselines, while the remaining 9% corresponds to other types of tools. Burkina Faso (171) and Niger (102) stand out as the two main countries where such tools were created or strengthened,

both before the turn of 2018 and in Q1 2019. The main contribution in Burkina Faso is made by the *Appui à l'emploi au Burkina Faso* programme and mostly related to employment (135 tools, amounting to 87% of all tools in the country). In Niger, tools focus on more diverse thematic areas, with 32 on housing, 10 on TVET and 48 on other topics. Cameroon ranks third with 30 contributions to indicator 5.2, two thirds of them (22) related to WASH.

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

Figure 16: Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted (EUTF indicator 5.3), March 2019



143 field studies, surveys and other pieces of research have been conducted until March 2019, with 47 reported for Q1 2019 alone. The bulk of the increase occurred in Burkina Faso (29% of all studies in Q1 2019) and Cameroon (19%). The large majority of these one-off studies are research papers (64% of all studies counted in 5.3) and were conducted mainly in Burkina Faso (22%), Senegal (17%) and Mali (15%). Migration management (27%) and agriculture/veterinary issues (21%) are the two most researched thematic areas of focus, but education is the topic which increased the most between 2018 and Q1 2019.

3. ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY

Country sections provide a rapid update of the political, security, stability and migration situation, as well as country migration and programme footprint maps. For all countries already included in the first MLS report covering results until 31 December 2018, only recent developments are presented. Country sections are more complete for countries covered for the first time this quarter: Cameroon, Guinea and The Gambia.

Similarly, only programmes contributing for the first time to the MLS exercise this quarter are described in their respective country sections.

The regional and IOM programmes section below shows only summary tables. All regional programmes' results (including those of the EU – IOM Joint Initiative) are aggregated at country level according to where the activities have taken place.

3.1. REGIONAL AND IOM PROGRAMMES

One new regional programme has been added in this report: *La voix des jeunes du Sahel*. A summary of results achieved by the EU – IOM Joint Initiative, already presented in the 2018 report, is shown here as well.

La voix des jeunes programme

The *La voix des jeunes du Sahel* programme aims at promoting the political and socio-economic integration of youth in society, through a dialogue process between youth and national and regional authorities. Its phase I ended in August 2018 and phase II is currently on-going in Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso and Chad. With an overall budget of €7.2M, the programme is implemented by the *Centre Henri Dunant pour le Dialogue Humanitaire* (HD) and targets 1,250 young representatives of national civil society organisations.

Table 2: *La voix des jeunes programme*

Key facts and figures	
Full programme name	<i>La voix des jeunes du Sahel</i>
Short programme name	<i>La voix des jeunes</i>
Location(s) of implementation	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria
Total EUTF budget committed	€7,200,000
Date at which EUTF budget was committed	May 2017 (phase I), November 2018 (phase II)
Budget contracted so far	€7,200,000
Number of projects	2
Main IP	<i>Centre Henri Dunant pour le Dialogue Humanitaire</i>
Number of projects in report	2

Table 3: *La voix des jeunes* – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of March 2019) ¹

Indicator	BF	ML	MR.	NG	TD	REG	Total
4.2 bis Institutional capacity building and operational support on security, ...	19	19	19	19	17		93
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	520	515	515	525	515		2,590

¹ BF = Burkina Faso, TD = Chad, ML = Mali, MR = Mauritania, NG = Nigeria, REG = Regional. No data can either mean no output, no data available or not applicable.

4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	10	10	10	10	10	2	52
---	----	----	----	----	----	---	----

IOM programmes

The EU – IOM Joint Initiative (JI) was launched in December 2016 and, in the SLC region, includes 15 contracts implemented across Burkina Faso, Cameroon, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Chad and Senegal. One contract, concluded in December 2018 specifically provided support to the IOM Regional Office in Dakar.

Table 4: EU – IOM Joint Initiative – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of March 2019) ¹

Indicator	BF	CM	TD	CI	GM	GH	GW
2.1 bis Social infrastructures	1						
3.2 Migrants protected	99						
3.3 Migrants informed	8,515	8,117		800	8,945	4,465	10,083
3.4 Voluntary return	238		18				
3.5 Reintegration	1,724	2,793	87	4,169	3,864	962	448
3.6 Institutional capacity building on migration management	1	54					
3.7 Individuals trained on migration management	25	73					
3.9 Early warning systems on migration flows	5						
3.11 Awareness-raising campaigns on migration	22	62		9	75	34	55
4.6 Laws, strategies, policies and plans							
4.8 Dialogues on migration							
5.2 Planning, monitoring and / or learning tools							
5.3 Research	35	7					

Indicator	GN	ML	MR	NE	NG	SN	REG	Total
2.1 bis Social infrastructures	1	10		6	1			19
3.2 Migrants protected			219					318
3.3 Migrants informed			696	246,204	1,519			289,344
3.4 Voluntary return		2,005	385	23,120				25,766
3.5 Reintegration	10,358	12,073	15	5,695	12,665	3,906		58,759
3.6 Institutional capacity building on migration management	174		4			2	6	241
3.7 Individuals trained on migration management	220					141	6	465
3.9 Early warning systems on migration flows		10		2	5	1		26
3.11 Awareness-raising campaigns on migration	2		13	10,152	14			10,438
4.6 Laws, strategies, policies and plans			1					1
4.8 Dialogues on migration	36							36
5.2 Planning, monitoring and / or learning tools							6	6
5.3 Research	3						23	68

¹ BF = Burkina Faso, CM = Cameroon, TD = Chad, CI = Côte d'Ivoire, GM = The Gambia, GH = Ghana, GW = Guinea-Bissau, GN = Guinea, ML = Mali, MR = Mauritania, NE = Niger, NG = Nigeria, SN = Senegal, REG = Regional office. No data can either mean no output, no data available or not applicable.

3.2. BURKINA FASO

3.2.1. COUNTRY PROFILE

During the first quarter of 2019, security quickly deteriorated across Burkina Faso and displacements increased dramatically. Violence flared up in the north and the east due to suspected jihadist attacks which killed 19 civilians in Gasseliki Village (Sahel Region) in January and 14 in Kain Village (Nord Region) in February.¹ This fueled intercommunal tensions, especially against the Fulani community, which is often associated with armed or terrorist groups. In January 2019, after an attack in Centre Nord Region, the Mossi community accused the Fulani of complicity with the assailants and killed 39 of them.² Rising tensions in Est, Sahel, Nord and Centre Nord Regions led security forces to step up their security response, leading to an increased number of abuses against civilians and extrajudicial killings. 57 of the 146 suspected militants killed in air raids in February 2019 in the north were civilians.³ This upsurge in violence triggered more internal displacements, which reached a total of 101,000 in February 2019.⁴ Since the beginning of the year, 68,000 people have been displaced in the Nord, Centre Nord and Sahel Regions, and more than 11,000 have fled the country, mostly to Mali.⁵ This increase in the number of displaced people has resulted in urgent needs in terms of basic services such as food and shelter assistance, but also education, as 1,025 schools have closed due to the jihadists' intimidation campaign.⁶

In Burkina Faso, 20 projects, including six regional ones, have provided data to the MLS as of March 2019. One IOM project active in the country as part of the EU – IOM Joint Initiative has contributed to this report and was described in the 2018 report. Four are newly included for this report and described in the annexes and in section 3.2.2 below.

3.2.2. NEW EUTF PROGRAMMES IN THE REPORT – BURKINA FASO

PUS BF programme

The programme *Appui budgétaire pour la mise en œuvre du Programme d'Urgence Sahel du Burkina Faso* (PUS) is comprised of two projects: one project providing budget support to the government of Burkina Faso, and one technical assistance project carried out by the NGO *Eau Vive*. The programme aims to improve the security of people and goods, by reinforcing the presence of the state in the Sahel region. For budget support, conditions attached to the disbursement include financial and material support to security forces, as well as the reinforcement of health and WASH infrastructures. For the technical assistance, *Eau Vive* provides support in terms of access to water, sanitation, and health based on the needs expressed by the communes. The NGO is also developing a communication plan on the PUS-BF programme.

Table 5: *PUS BF programme*

Key facts and figures

Full programme name	<i>Appui budgétaire pour la mise en œuvre du Programme d'Urgence Sahel du Burkina Faso</i>
Short programme name	<i>PUS BF</i>
Location(s) of implementation	Nord, Sahel
Total EUTF budget committed	€80,000,000

¹International Crisis Group, 2019 *Crisis Watch*

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ ECHO Daily Flash, February 2019, *Burkina Faso - Forced Displacement (DG ECHO, UN OCHA, INGOs)*. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ ACAPS, March 2019, *Conflict and displacement in Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso*. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ Ibid.

Date at which EUTF budget was committed	December 2017
Budget contracted so far	€49,950,000
Number of projects	2
Main IP(s)	Government of Burkina Faso, Eau Vive
Number of projects in report	1

Prévention de l'extrémisme violent programme

The programme *Prévention de l'extrémisme violent autochtone – Rebâtir une cohésion sociale au Nord du Burkina à travers un meilleur suivi de la radicalisation, la promotion du dialogue et la valorisation de l'économie pastoraliste (Prévention de l'extrémisme violent)* is comprised of nine projects, two of which reported data for this quarter: PASRAP and Solidar.¹ The programme's objective is to monitor the evolution of volatile areas where radical discourses are promoted, and to encourage inter-religious, intercommunity and state dialogue to strengthen social cohesion. In addition, the programme supports the development of pastoral activities in sensitive areas, to strengthen peace and resilience at the local level, and maintain dialogue among communities.

Table 6: *Prévention de l'extrémisme violent*

Key facts and figures

Full programme name	<i>Prévention de l'extrémisme violent autochtone – Rebâtir une cohésion sociale au Nord du Burkina à travers un meilleur suivi de la radicalisation, la promotion du dialogue et la valorisation de l'économie pastoraliste</i>
Short programme name	<i>Prévention de l'extrémisme violent</i>
Location(s) of implementation	Nord, Sahel, Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Nord, Hauts-Bassins, Centre, Est, Centre-Ouest
Total EUTF budget committed	€7,000,000
Date at which EUTF budget was committed	December 2017
Budget contracted so far	€6,499,175
Number of projects	9
Main IP(s)	Educo, Solidar, Semfilm, Keeogo, APSS, Progettomondo.mlal, Vétérinaires sans frontières, Direction Générale des Libertés Publiques et des Affaires Politiques, Terre des Hommes
Number of projects in report	2

3.2.3. BURKINA FASO AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 7: EUTF common output indicators for Burkina Faso, March 2019

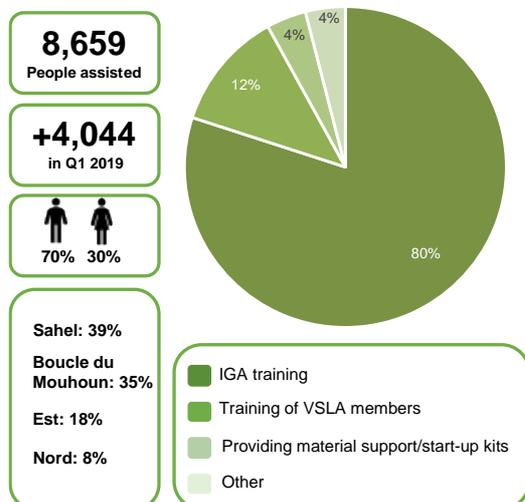
EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q4 2018	Q1 2019	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	1,570	32	1,602
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	61	0	61
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	4,615	4,044	8,659
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and / or skills development	1,036	493	1,529
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and / or supported	166	189	355

¹ The projects are implemented in eight regions, and carry out different types of activities related to advocacy, awareness-raising, community and political dialogue or capacity building.

1.6 Number of industrial parks and / or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved	3	0	3
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment	10,467	37,310	47,777
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	4	4
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	1,172	523	1,695
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	24,870	8,418	33,288
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	417,909	70,083	487,992
2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance	31,562	4,546	36,108
2.5 Number of local governments and / or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	16	4	20
2.6 Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management	1,296	56	1,351
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	203,933	22,980	226,913
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	7,354	3,746	11,100
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	210,321	91,639	301,960
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and / or assisted	0	99	99
3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	8,188	327	8,515
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	136	102	238
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	1,566	158	1,724
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	0	1	1
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	25	25
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	5	0	5
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	2	4	6
3.11 Number of activities / events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration	18	4	22
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	994	77	1,071
4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	13	24	37
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	3,283	819	4,102
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	7	4	11
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	7	3	10
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	98	134	232
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and / or learning tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	74	97	171
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	10	22	32

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

Figure 17: Number of people assisted to develop IGAs (EUTF indicator 1.3) in Burkina Faso, March 2019



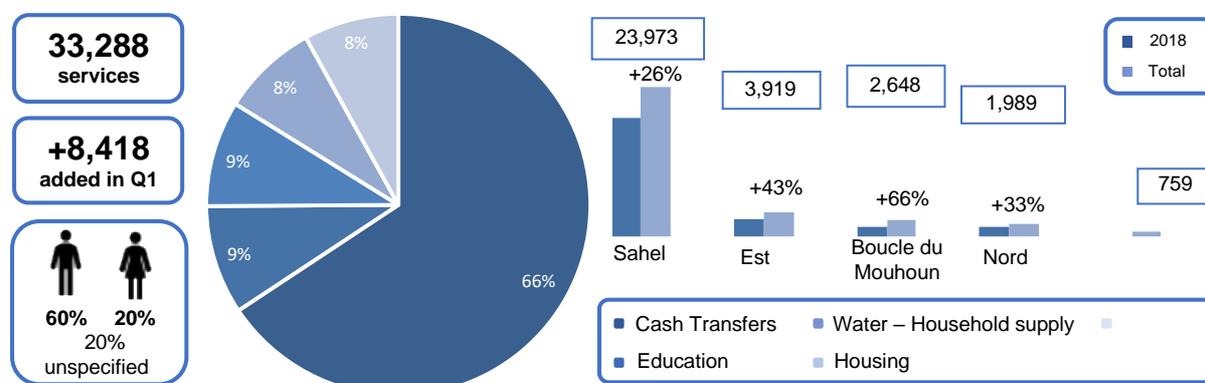
8,659 people have been assisted to develop economic income-generating activities up to March 2019 in Burkina Faso. 4,044 beneficiaries were added in this quarter alone, representing an 88 % increase from the figures achieved up to December 2018.

Two new projects (PREFA and PASRAP) provided IGA support. However, the biggest increase comes from Resilience HI, which contributed 2,548 beneficiaries this quarter, compared to none in 2018.

A new type of assistance was provided during Q1 2019: trainings to VSLA members (1,079 in Q1 2019). The most common form of support remains, however, training in IGA, which targeted 80% of the beneficiaries as of March 2019, mostly men (70%).

Indicator 2.2: Number of basic social services delivered

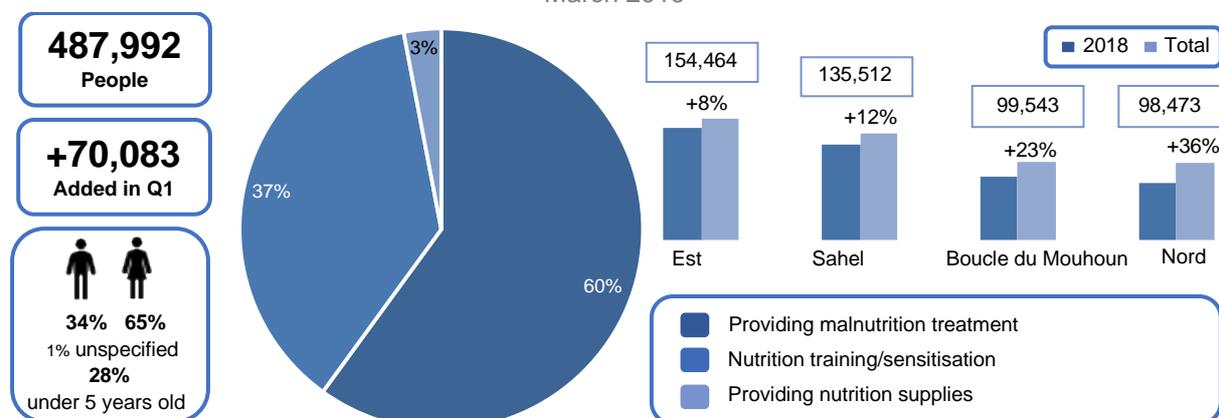
Figure 18: Number of basic social services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2) in Burkina Faso, March 2019



As of March 2019, 33,288 social services have been delivered to beneficiaries in Burkina Faso. The main type of services delivered in Q1 2019 were the same as up to 2018: unconditional cash transfers, provided by the programme *Résilience Burkina Faso* and reaching an additional 4,243 beneficiaries during this quarter. An important addition to this indicator is literacy training delivered by the Diakonia project to *talibés*, pupils of Koranic schools. The project reached 3,078 children during the quarter. Finally, 1,097 households benefitted from improved housing services through the *Résilience Burkina Faso* programme in this quarter alone, representing a 68% increase from the end of 2018.

Indicator 2.3: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance

Figure 19: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3) in Burkina Faso, March 2019



487,992 people received nutrition assistance up to March 2019. 70,083 beneficiaries were added in this quarter alone, which represents an increase of 17% compared to 2018. As before, *Résilience Burkina Faso* is the sole contributor to this indicator in the country. During the first quarter of 2019, the programme provided 42,952 beneficiaries with nutrition training and sensitization, 24,761 with malnutrition screening and / or preventive care, and 2,370 with nutrition supplies.

3.3. CAMEROON

Data for Cameroon is presented for the first time in this MLS report, as the country was not visited in time for the first report. Therefore, this section will be more exhaustive than that of countries that were presented in the previous report.

3.3.1. COUNTRY PROFILE

A formerly stable country in an unstable region, Cameroon's security situation has deteriorated in the last decade, with 1.3 million people identified as *persons of concern* by the UNHCR as of March 2019.¹

In the Northwest and Southwest regions, clashes between anglophone independentists and government forces have displaced an estimated 530,000 people internally.² In addition, 35,000 Cameroonians³ have fled the fighting and the government's reported abuses and crossed the border into Nigeria⁴.

In the Far North region, Boko Haram's insurgency, which escalated in the beginning of 2019, has caused more than 260,000 internal displacements⁵ in a region that also hosts about 93,000 refugees from Nigeria (out of the 94,800 Nigerian refugees reported in the country), displaced by the same insurgency.⁶ Cameroon also hosts 286,000 refugees from the Central African Republic, most of whom live in villages and camps on the eastern border.⁷ Despite a long history of hosting refugees, Cameroon has been forcibly returning Nigerian asylum seekers to unsafe regions on the other side of the border since 2015.⁸

¹ UNHCR. "Refugee Situation, Cameroon". *Operational portal*. March 2019. Retrieved at [UNHCR website](#).

² UNHCR. 2019. Op. Cit.

³ UNHCR. *Displaced Cameroonians struggle in Nigeria*. May 2019. Retrieved at [UNHCR website](#).

⁴ Human Rights Watch. *World Report 2019*. January 2019. Retrieved at [HRW Website](#).

⁵ UNHCR 2019. Op. Cit.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

Last October, incumbent President Paul Biya, in office since 1982, won the presidential elections in a vote contested by the opposition.

Figure 20: Cameroon migration map, July 2019

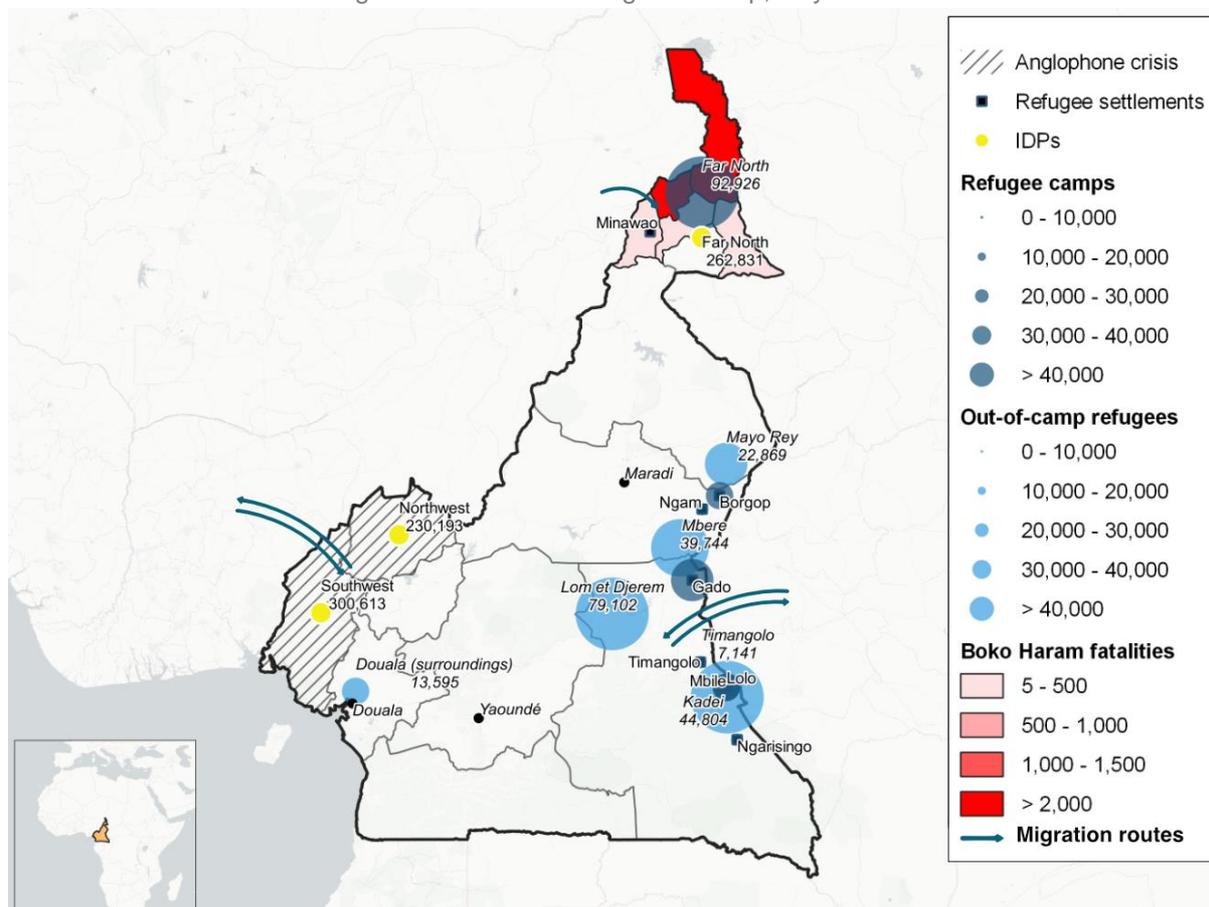


Table 8: Key facts and figures for Cameroon, September 2019

Overall migration data

Total population	25,876,000 ¹
Number of refugees and people in refugee-like situations in the country	384,260 ²
Refugees and asylum-seekers stock as % of total population	1.49%
Top 3 refugee groups by origin	Central African Republic, Nigeria, Chad
Number of internally displaced persons in the country	793,637 ³
HDI Ranking [1 = High - 189 = Low]	151 ⁴

¹ United Nations DESA/Population Division. "Total population of Cameroon". *World Population Prospects*. 2019. Retrieved at [UN DESA/Population Division website](#).

² UNHCR. 2019. Op. Cit.

³ Ibid.

⁴ UNDP. "Human Development Reports". *Latest Human Development Index (HDI) Ranking*. 2018. Retrieved at [UNDP HDR Website](#).

EUTF data as of July 2019

Total funds committed so far	€40,300,000
Total funds contracted so far	€40,300,000
Number of programmes with committed funds	4
Number of projects contracted so far	5
Number of projects in report	5

3.3.2. NEW EUTF PROGRAMMES IN THE REPORT – CAMEROON

Résilience Septentrion programme

The *Programme de réponse à l'impact des mouvements de populations internes et externes dans les régions du septentrion du Cameroun (Résilience Septentrion)* is a €20M programme implemented by two consortia, one led by ACF and the other by SNV. *Résilience Septentrion* aims at reducing the impact of the movement of populations in the two northern regions of Cameroon. The two projects share a common results framework with three main fields of action: i) increasing access to basic social services, notably malnutrition prevention services; ii) improving agricultural production methods and the sharing of natural resources between IDPs, refugees and the host population; and iii) developing access to employment for the population of the targeted communes.

Table 9: *Résilience Septentrion*

Key facts and figures

Full programme name	<i>Programme de réponse à l'impact des mouvements de populations internes et externes dans les régions du septentrion du Cameroun</i>
Short programme name	<i>Résilience Septentrion</i>
Location(s) of implementation	Adamawa, North, Far North
Total EUTF budget committed	€20,000,000
Date at which EUTF budget was committed	April 2016
Budget contracted so far	€20,000,000
Number of projects	2
Main IP(s)	ACF, SNV
Number of projects in report	2

PARSE programme

The *Projet d'appui à la résilience socio-économique des jeunes vulnérables (PARSE)* programme is implemented by GIZ in the Adamawa, North and Far North regions. The €7M programme¹ targets young and vulnerable populations with a three-phase approach: beneficiaries take part in labour-intensive public work for which they are remunerated before receiving vocational training and being supported in starting income-generating activities through start-up kits and professional coaching. In addition, the programme organises sensitisation activities around themes like the prevention of radicalisation, drug consumption or early marriage with the aim to improve social cohesion in communities.

¹ This figure does not include a €3M contribution from the BMZ.

Table 10: PARSE

Key facts and figures

Full programme name	<i>Projet d'appui à la résilience socio-économique des jeunes vulnérables</i>
Short programme name	PARSE
Location(s) of implementation	Adamawa, North, Far North
Total EUTF budget committed	€7,000,000 ¹
Date at which EUTF budget was committed	April 2016
Budget contracted so far	€7,000,000
Number of projects	1
Main IP(s)	GIZ
Number of projects in report	1

HIMO programme

The *Projet d'investissement en appui au développement économique local dans l'Extrême Nord, favorisant l'emploi et l'insertion des jeunes* (HIMO) is a €10M programme delegated to the AFD and implemented by the *Programme National de Développement Participatif* (PNDP). The programme aims at supporting the development of the Far North region through investment in socio-economic infrastructure and the creation of employment opportunities for the young rural population.

Table 11: HIMO

Key facts and figures

Full programme name	<i>Projet d'investissement en appui au développement local dans l'Extrême-Nord favorisant l'emploi et l'insertion des jeunes</i>
Short programme name	HIMO
Location(s) of implementation	Far North
Total EUTF budget committed	€10,000,000
Date at which EUTF budget was committed	April 2016
Budget contracted so far	€10,000,000
Number of projects	1
Main IP(s)	AFD / PNDP
Number of projects in report	1

¹ Not including a €3M co-funding by the BMZ

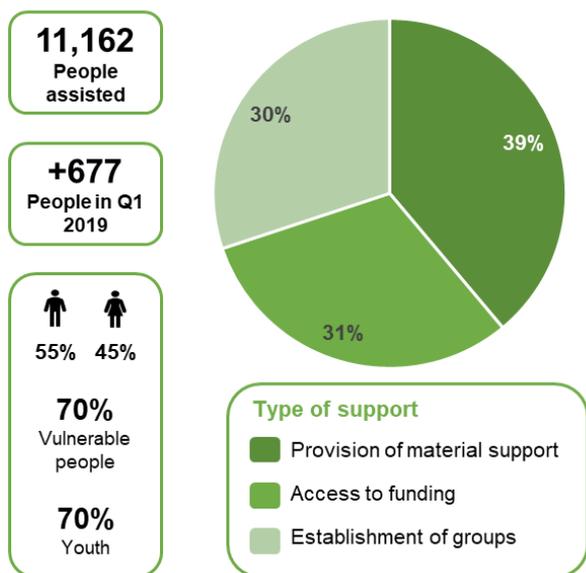
3.3.3. CAMEROON AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 12: EUTF common output indicators for Cameroon, March 2019

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q4 2018	Q1 2019	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	2,186	1,162	3,348
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	76	0	76
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	10,485	677	11,162
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and / or skills development	6,479	557	7,036
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and / or supported	266	2	268
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment	0	8,440	8,440
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	113	36	149
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	153,328	24,427	177,755
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	74,668	20,983	95,651
2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance	7,148	431	7,579
2.5 Number of local governments and / or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	141	3	144
2.6 Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management	98	51	149
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	73,575	29,297	102,872
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	821	151	972
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	25,447	5,095	30,542
3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	5,818	2,299	8,117
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	2,558	235	2,793
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	0	54	54
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	73	73
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	2	2
3.11 Number of activities / events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration	33	29	62
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	40,012	8,333	48,345
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	19	24	43
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	11	0	11
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and / or learning tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	28	2	30
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	4	15	19

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

Figure 21: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) in Cameroon, March 2019



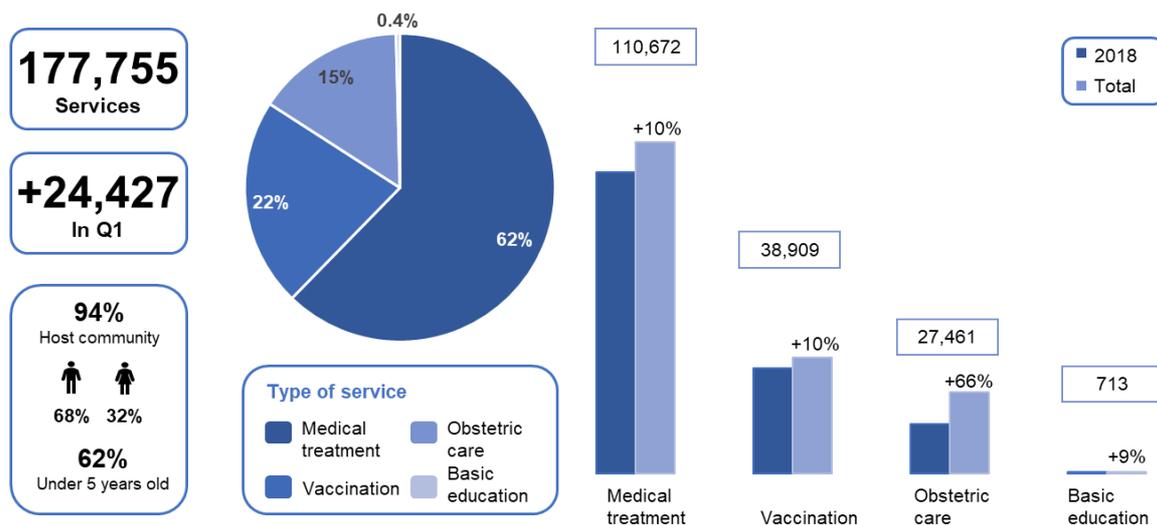
In Cameroon, 11,162 people have been assisted to develop income-generating activities by EUTF-funded projects.

4,345 youth (39% of the total beneficiaries) have been supported through the provision of start-up kits to start a self-employed activity after having benefitted from TVET training (Indicator 1.4). In addition, 30% of the beneficiaries have been supported through the establishment of cooperatives. The beneficiaries of this type of support are in majority female (60%) and members of the host community (90%) although cooperatives include IDPs and refugees (respectively 3% and 7%).

An additional 3,456 people benefitted from access to funding to start income-generating activities, notably in livestock farming (1,467 people) and agriculture (1,370 people). In Q1 2019, the 677 beneficiaries were assisted through access to funding by the HIMO programme.

Indicator 2.2: Number of basic social services delivered

Figure 22: Number of basic social services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2) in Cameroon, March 2019



177,755 services have been provided by EUTF-funding projects in Cameroon. The vast majority of these services were health related (medical consultations and treatment, vaccinations and obstetric care account for 99.6% of the services provided). Projects have mostly targeted women and children: 62% of the medical treatments (110,672) were curative consultations for children under five, while 15,742 consisted in pre-birth consultations and 11,719 were supervised births.

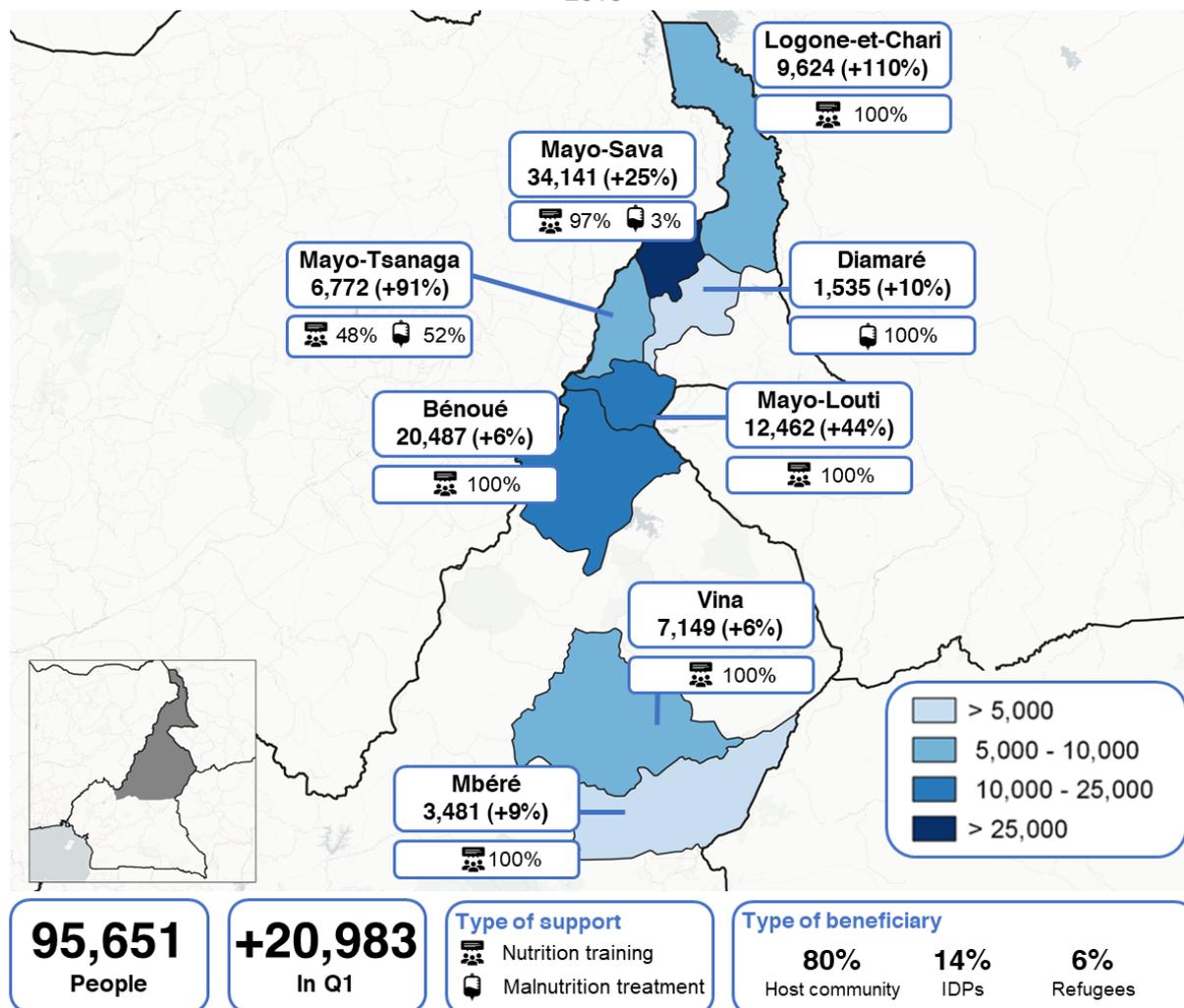
In Q1 2019, 24,427 basic services were provided to beneficiaries in Cameroon, the majority (10,875) of which were obstetric services. There was a 66% increase of such services in Q1 2019, mostly due (8,988) to activities in the Tokombéré District, in Mayo-Sava Department, by the RESILI(A)NT project.

Indicator 2.3: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance

Overall, 95,651 people received nutrition assistance as a result of EUTF-funded activities in the North and Far North regions of the country, where the two projects of the *Résilience Septentrion* programme are implemented. In the Diamaré, Mayo-Tsanaga and Mayo-Sava departments, the RESILI(A)NT project provided malnutrition treatment to 6,056 people, while the PRESEC project was more active in sensitisation (49,473 people sensitised on nutrition practices). Since nutrition activities are often implemented through health centres, Tokombéré District, where 37 health centres were supported (25% of the total), reports the highest numbers for both indicators 2.2 and 2.3.

The number of beneficiaries increased by 28% in Q1 2019, with 20,983 people receiving nutrition assistance in the country. The programmes implemented nutrition sensitisation campaigns and trainings through community liaison agents, which allowed them to reach a broader population. Most beneficiaries (65%) are female: they are specifically targeted by programmes as the main cooks in the households as well as the persons responsible for the children.

Figure 23: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3) in Cameroon, March 2019



3.4. CHAD

3.4.1. COUNTRY PROFILE

During the first quarter of 2019, the situation in Chad remained volatile, especially at the border with Libya. Clashes between Libya-based Sudanese fighters and Libya-based Chadian rebels left a dozen people killed in the Kouri Bougoudi area in January.¹ In early February, 50 pick-ups from the Union of Resistance Forces (UFR) crossed the Libyan border towards the Chadian capital, N'Djamena. With the support of French air strikes, the Chadian army neutralized the UFR opponents and arrested 250 of them.²

In response to these rising tensions, Chad decided to close its border with Libya for the second time in the past two years with the stated objectives of preventing further incursions from armed rebel groups and fighting illicit gold mining – a recurring source of conflict in the area.³

Tensions also remain in the Lake Chad region, where militants from Boko Haram killed 23 Chadian soldiers and seized their equipment on 21 March.⁴ Boko Haram attacks also impacted external migration flows. In January 2019, UNHCR reported Nigerians seeking refuge in Chad, paddling across the Lake to reach the village of Ngouboua, located on the shores of the Lake, 20 kilometers from the Nigerian border.⁵ As of March 2019, Chad hosted 189,234 affected individuals, including IDPs, refugees (both in- and out-of-camp), returnees (former IDPs and returnees from abroad) and third country nationals (TCNs).⁶

In Chad, ten projects, including six regional ones, have provided data to the MLS as of March 2019. One IOM project active in the country as part of the EU – IOM Joint Initiative has contributed to this report and is described in the 2018 report. One programme is newly included and described in section 3.4.2 below.

3.4.2. NEW EUTF PROGRAMMES IN THE REPORT – CHAD

Bab Al Amal programme

The programme *Projet de soutien à l'insertion socio-professionnelle des jeunes tchadiens en situation de vulnérabilité* is implemented by the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) in the regions of Ouaddaï, Logone-Oriental, Mayo-Kebbi-Est, Moyen-Chari, and N'Djamena. The €10.3M programme promotes the socio-economic integration of vulnerable young people in the country. It aims to strengthen services in support of skills trainings and professional integration and implement dual apprenticeship trainings in line with the needs of Chadian companies.

Table 13: *Bab Al Amal*
Key facts and figures

Full programme name	<i>Projet de soutien à l'insertion socio-professionnelle des jeunes tchadiens en situation de vulnérabilité</i>
Short programme name	<i>Bab Al Amal</i>
Location(s) of implementation	Ouaddaï, Logone-Oriental, Mayo-Kebbi-Est, Moyen-Chari, Ndjamen
Total EUTF budget committed	€10,300,000

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

² RFI, February 2019, *Tchad: nouvelle reddition de rebelles de l'UFR*. Retrieved [here](#).

³ Jeune Afrique, March 2019, *Fermeture de la frontière Tchad-Libye : Une révolution ne se fait pas à des centaines de kilomètres de N'Djamena*. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ RFI, March 2019, *Tchad: 23 morts dans une attaque de Boko Haram contre l'armée tchadienne*. Retrieved [here](#).

⁵ MMC, Quarter 1 2019, *Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: West Africa*. Retrieved [here](#).

⁶ DTM, *West and Central Africa — Lake Chad Basin Crisis Monthly Dashboard* (26 March 2019). Retrieved [here](#)

Date at which EUTF budget was committed	June 2016
Budget contracted so far	€10,300,000
Number of projects	1
Main IP(s)	Agence Française de Développement
Number of projects in report	1

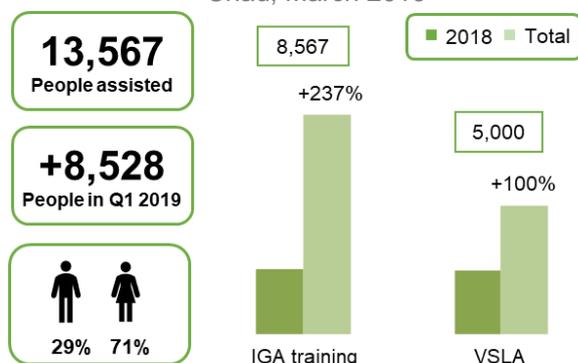
3.4.3. CHAD AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 14: EUTF common output indicators for Chad, March 2019

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q4 2018	Q1 2019	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	2,081	1,534	3,615
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	5,039	8,528	13,567
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and / or skills development	216	694	910
1.6 Number of industrial parks and / or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved	3	5	8
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment	1,940	0	1,940
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	26	27	53
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	139	91	230
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	660	891	1,551
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	35,662	6,794	42,456
2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance	12,706	3,549	16,255
2.5 Number of local governments and / or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	8	12	20
2.6 Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management	70	27	96
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	4,556	0	4,556
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	57	0	57
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	35,160	169,830	204,990
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	9	9	18
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	86	1	87
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	3	0	3
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	667	121	788
4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	30	14	44
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	60,527	165,181	225,708
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	8	4	12
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	1	0	1
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	8	8	16
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and / or learning tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	2	1	3
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	10	1	11

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

Figure 24: Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) in Chad, March 2019

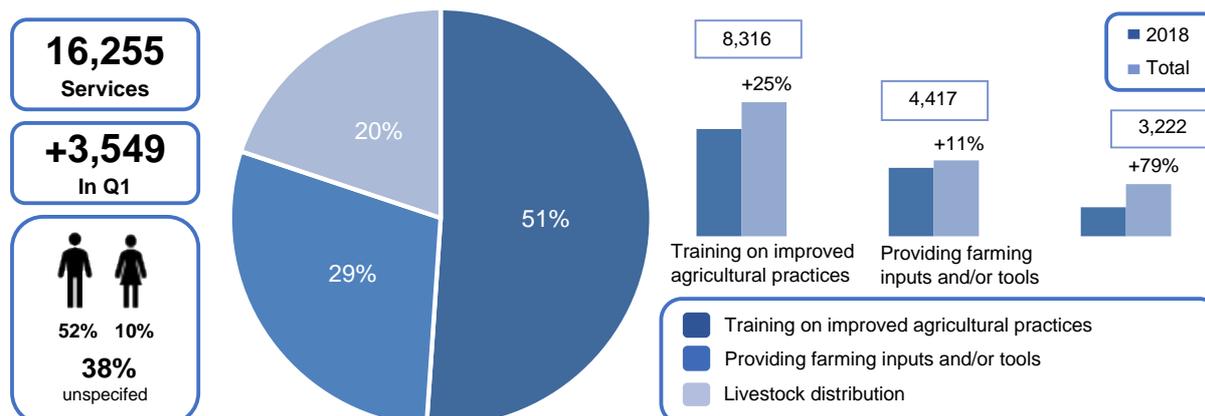


As of March 2019, 13,567 people have been assisted to develop income-generating activities in Chad.

8,528 beneficiaries were added in Q1 2019, nearly twice the number of beneficiaries reported as of end of 2018 (5,039). Two projects contributed to this indicator: RESTE supports the establishment of VSLA groups, mostly for women. PRCPT supports non-agricultural IGAs and targets equally men and women.

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

Figure 25: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) in Chad, March 2019



As of 31 March 2019, 16,255 people have been provided with food security-related assistance in Chad. 3,549 were assisted in Q1 alone, representing an increase of 28% from 2018. As with indicator 1.3, the two programmes contributing to this indicator are RESTE and PRCPT. RESTE recently started a new activity aiming at supporting livestock production (livestock rebuilding, animal health, livestock feeding and pastoral works). This activity reached 1,421 beneficiaries this quarter (an increase of 79% compared to the figures prior to 31 December 2018). The PRCPT contribution to this indicator comes from support to agricultural income-generating activities.

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

As of 31 March 2019, 225,708 people have participated in conflict prevention and peace building activities, more than three times the number recorded at the end of 2018. This increase is almost entirely due to large-scale cultural events led by PRCPT and promoting peace, mutual respect, and the sharing of fundamental values which reached 164,916 beneficiaries in Q1 2019 alone. *La voix des jeunes*, a regional project that is newly included in the MLS this quarter, accounts for the rest of the participants (265) who partook in cross-community groups or activities this quarter.

3.5. THE GAMBIA

Data for The Gambia is presented for the first time in this MLS report, as the country was not visited at in time for the first report. Therefore, this section will be more exhaustive than that of countries that were presented in the previous report.

3.5.1. COUNTRY PROFILE

After The Gambia gained independence from Britain in 1965, the economic crisis that ensued significantly increased both internal and external migration flows.¹ As the crisis hit the agricultural sector – the main pillar of The Gambia’s economy – it spurred rural populations to move to urban areas to find employment. In more recent years, another trigger of internal displacement has been political instability, especially in the aftermath of the 2016 elections, which led more than 200,000 people to flee their homes.² In a surprise result, opposition candidate Adama Barrow defeated incumbent president Yahya Jammeh,³ who initially accepted the surprising result. However, eight days later, Mr. Jammeh rejected the election results and troops were subsequently deployed in Banjul and Serekunda. After ECOWAS representatives failed to persuade Mr. Jammeh to step down, a coalition of military forces from Senegal, Nigeria, and Ghana invaded the country successfully pressing him to surrender.⁴ The election marked the first transfer of power by popular election since the country’s independence. Mr. Jammeh had taken power in a military coup in 1994 and had held the presidency through elections held in 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011.

Nowadays, The Gambia is a country of origin, transit and destination for an increasing number of domestic and international migrants.⁵ One of the main push factors for increased emigration has been the socioeconomic context. In recent years, Gambians have emigrated at a higher per capita rate than other nations in Africa.⁶ Main destination countries include the United States, European countries – which they access through the Central Mediterranean route –, and neighbouring African countries (Senegal, Sierra Leone etc.). This phenomenon plays a significant role in Gambian society as remittances from Gambians living abroad amount to over 20% of the country’s GDP.⁷ Rising difficulties to cross the Mediterranean have nonetheless increased the number of returnees, especially since 2017.

To a lesser extent, The Gambia is also a destination and transit country. The country has hosted refugees from neighbouring states during political conflicts (from Senegal, Côte d’Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Liberia) as well as skilled workers from other West African states.⁸ In 2017, The Gambia’s stock of international migrants amounted to 9.8% of the country’s population.⁹ Also, The Gambia is a transit country for (mostly irregular) migrants travelling through northern Africa to Europe.

Table 15: Key facts and figures for The Gambia, September 2019

Overall migration data	
Total population ¹⁰	2,280,102
Total number of migrants in the country ¹¹	205,000

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

² Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. 2018. Retrieved on [IDMC website](#).

³ BBC, 02-12-16

⁴ BBC, 19-01-17

⁵ UNFPA. 2018. *Migration in the Gambia*. Retrieved on [UNFPA website](#).

⁶ UNFPA. 2018. Retrieved on [IOM website](#).

⁷ IOM country overview. 2018. *Migration in the Gambia*. Retrieved on [UNFPA website](#).

⁸ Maastricht University. *Gambia Migration Profile – Study on Migration Routes in West and Central Africa*. 207. Maastricht Graduate School of Governance (MGoG)

⁹ World Bank, 2015.

¹⁰ World Bank. 2018. Retrieved on [World Bank website](#)

¹¹ UN DESA, 2017.

Migrants as % of total population ¹	9.8%
Top 3 migrant groups by country of destination ²	USA, Spain, UK
HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low] ³	174

EUTF data as of July 2019

Total funds committed so far	€37,900,000
Total funds contracted so far	€35,900,000
Number of programmes with committed funds	3
Number of projects contracted so far	6
Number of projects in report	3

3.5.2. NEW EUTF PROGRAMMES IN THE REPORT – THE GAMBIA

YEP programme

The “Youth Empowerment Project” (YEP) programme, implemented by the International Trade Centre (ITC), aims to contribute to the economic development of The Gambia and thus to reduce migration pressure by improving the employability of potential and / or returning migrants. YEP intends to directly support the development of the local economy by i) enhancing employability and self-employment opportunities for youth, with a focus on vocational training and the creation of micro- and small-sized enterprises, and ii) creating and improving employment opportunities in selected sectors through value addition and internationalization.

Key facts and figures

Full programme name	Youth Empowerment Project
Short programme name	YEP
Location(s) of implementation	The Gambia
Total EUTF budget committed	€13,000,000
Date at which EUTF budget was committed	June 2016
Budget contracted so far	€13,000,000
Number of projects	1
Main IP(s)	ITC
Number of projects in report	1

3.5.3. THE GAMBIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 16: EUTF common output indicators for The Gambia, March 2019

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q4 2018	Q1 2019	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	370	0	370
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	335	49	384
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	1,770	265	2,035
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and / or skills development	695	357	1,052
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment	0	1,940	1,940

¹ Ibid

² Ibid

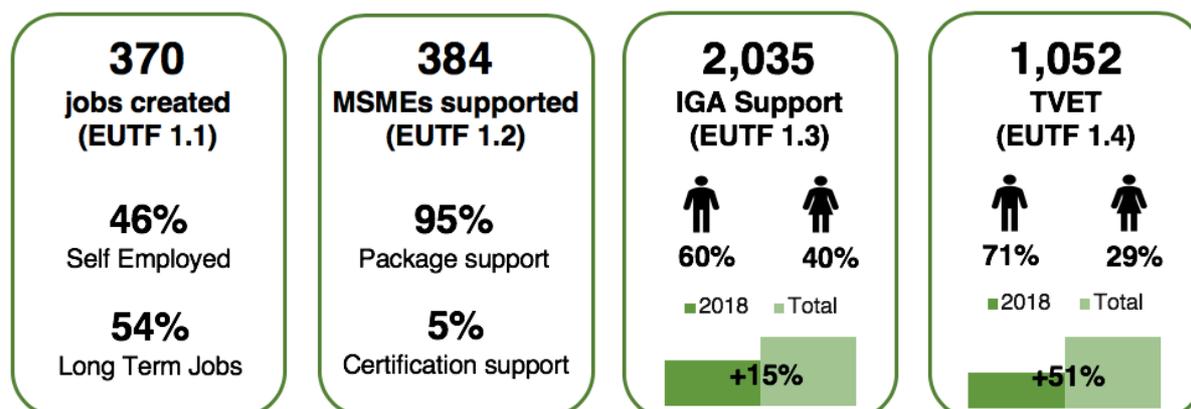
³ UNDP. *Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update*. Retrieved on [UNDP](#)

3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	8,775	170	8,945
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	3,783	173	3,956
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	1	1
3.11 Number of activities / events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration	65	10	75
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	4	0	4
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	4	0	4

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

The EUTF's main focus in The Gambia is the creation of economic opportunities and employment for the youth. As of the end of March 2019, a total of 370 jobs have been created. Of these, 46% were self-employed following successful IGA support by the programmes. The remaining 54% have found a permanent / long term job thanks to technical professional trainings. In parallel, as of March 2019, 384 MSMEs have been supported through package support (95%) and certification support (5%). The latter type of support aims at improving the compliance of Gambian products with international quality standards and requirements. 2,035 individuals have been supported to develop income-generating activities, (indicator 1.3) all of them through entrepreneurship training (100%) and with 15% growth in Q1 2019. TVET trainings saw a rise of 51% reaching a cumulative number of 1,052 people trained by the end of March 2019. Comparatively to IGA training, professional training has been provided to a lower share of women (29% vs 40%).

Figure 26: Total number of beneficiaries for EUTF Indicators 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, in The Gambia, March 2019

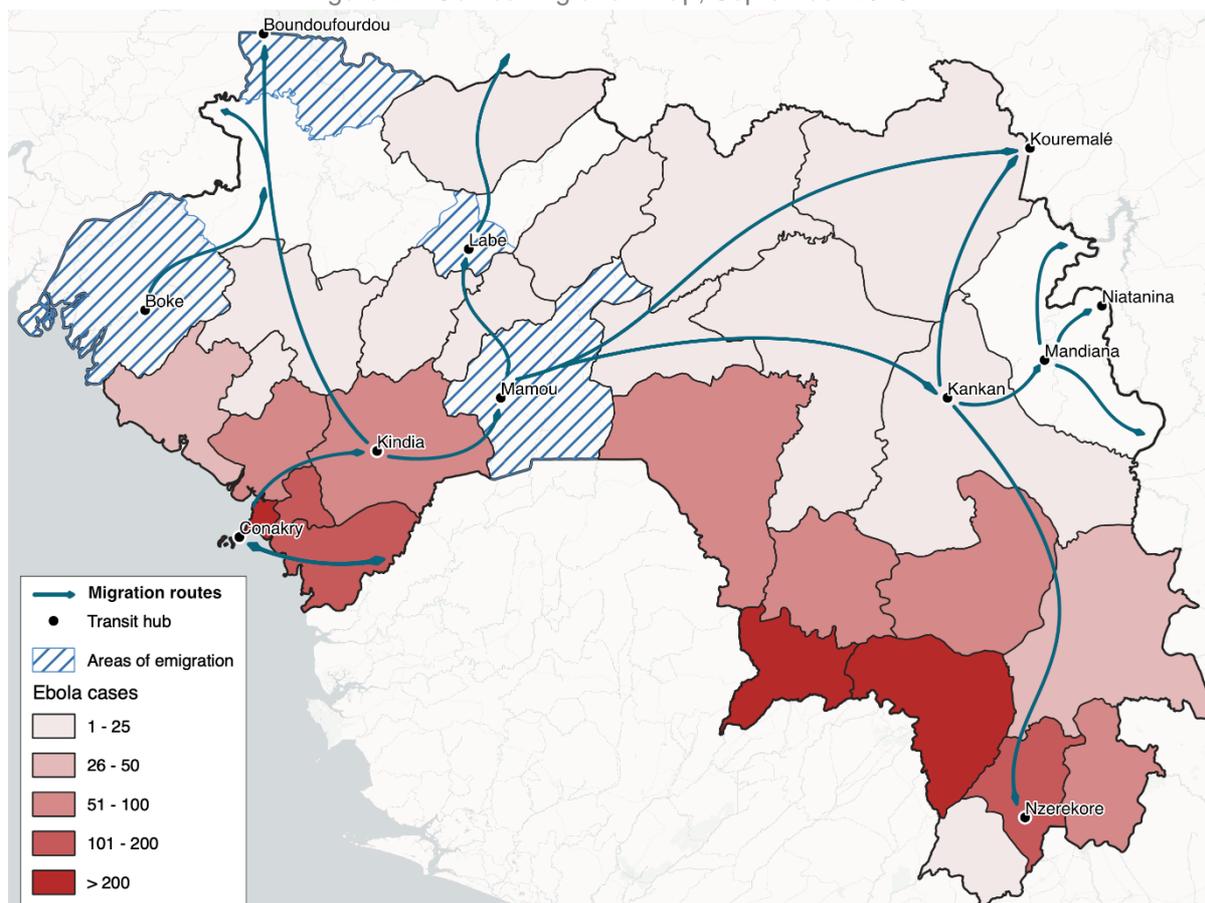


3.6. GUINEA

Data for Guinea is presented for the first time in this MLS report, as the country had not been visited in time for the first report. Therefore, this section will be more exhaustive than that of countries that were presented in the previous report.

3.6.1. COUNTRY PROFILE

Figure 27: Guinea migration map, September 2019¹



The Republic of Guinea, or Guinea-Conakry, is characterized by a poor socioeconomic context and often ranked among the last countries of the Human Development Index.² Before 1984, Guinean emigrants were mainly political refugees: under Sékou Touré's regime, one third of Guineans (two million people) lived outside the country, the majority in Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire but also in Liberia and Sierra Leone.³ Today, recurrent economic difficulties coupled with a very young population (45% of the population is under 15)⁴ constitute significant push factors for emigration.

In recent years, irregular migration to European countries has drastically increased. In 2016, Guineans were the third largest nationality disembarking on Italian coasts, and the first among irregular arrivals in Spain.⁵ Middle Guinea and Upper Guinea, the poorest provinces (especially in terms of natural

¹ Source: IOM Guinea, 2017; UNICEF 2015. Ebola cases displayed are counted until 17th March 2015.

² Institut national de la statistique

³ Bah, Keita et Lootvoet, 1984

⁴ Ibid

⁵ UNHCR, 2017

resources) are the main regions of departure.¹ Although rural exodus is a less important phenomenon in Guinea than it is in neighbouring countries, a number of Guineans did migrate within the country, and the share of population living in urban areas went from 10% in 1960 to 35% in 2015.² Attractive regions include industrial and mining areas like Kamsar, Fria or Dinguiraye. In addition, natural disasters (e.g. flooding, which is a recurring issue, especially in Upper Guinea), as well as epidemics such as Ebola (the country was at the core of the 2014 outbreak) have sharply increased the number of internal displacements. In 2018, new displacements amounted to 3,900 people.³

Table 17: Key facts and figures for Guinea

Overall migration data	
Total population⁴	12,414,318
Total number of emigrants⁵	426,000
Emigrants as % of total population	3,4%
Top 3 migrant groups by country of destination⁶	Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Senegal
HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low]⁷	175
EUTF data as of September 2019	
Total funds committed so far	€65,000,000
Total funds contracted so far	€60,000,000
Number of programmes with committed funds	1
Number of projects contracted so far	3
Number of projects in report	1

The only programme implementing in Guinea and included in this report is the IOM – Joint Initiative.

3.6.2. GUINEA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 18: EUTF common output indicators for Guinea, March 2019

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q4 2018	Q1 2019	Total
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	1	0	1
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	9,238	1,120	10,358
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	0	174	174
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	220	220
3.11 Number of activities / events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration	2	0	2
4.8 Number of national / regional / local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced	0	36	36
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	0	3	3

¹ IOM, Profil Migratoire National, 2017.

² Ibid

³ IDMC, 2018

⁴ World Bank. 2018. Retrieved on [World Bank website](#)

⁵ UN DESA, 2017.

⁶ EU, 2017

⁷ UNDP. *Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update*. Retrieved on [UNDP](#)

3.7. MALI

3.7.1. COUNTRY PROFILE

Over the first quarter of 2019, the crisis in Liptako Gourma Region intensified. On 23 March, Dogon militiamen raided Ogossagou, a Fulani village in Mopti Region, killing more than 157 people and leading to the displacement of several hundreds.¹ The attack was the deadliest event in the region since 2013.² The killings triggered a national crisis, pushing Malian Prime Minister Soumeylou Boubèye Maïga and his government to resign.³

Food insecurity remains an acute concern in the country, especially for IDPs displaced by the ongoing violence: 2.7 million people are considered vulnerable in Mali. WFP deems the Menaka region to be in food crisis, while Kidal, Gao, parts of Timbuktu and Mopti are categorized as in emergency.⁴

Population displacement trends and refugee flows remain heavily shaped by the Liptako Gourma crisis. On 31 March, the Malian government counted 99,039 IDPs in the country, which is 10% less than in December 2018. 46% of them were located in the Mopti region. The Kayes region experienced the highest increase: it went from hosting virtually none in December 2018 to 1,269 IDPs in late March 2019.⁵ During the same period, the number of Malian refugees abroad remained steady according to UNHCR. 137,945 Malian refugees were spread out between Mauritania (42%, mostly in M'bera Camp), Niger (40%) and Burkina Faso (18%).⁶ As violence increased in Burkina Faso, 3,000 Burkinabe refugees crossed the border to seek shelter in Mali.⁷

In Mali, 14 projects have contributed data to the MLS (including six regional projects).

3.7.2. MALI AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 19: EUTF common output indicators for Mali, March 2019

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q4 2018	Q1 2019	Total
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	153	9	162
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	19,247	4,170	23,417
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and / or skills development	2,758	495	3,253
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and / or supported	0	138	138
1.6 Number of industrial parks and / or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved	7	4	11
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment	9,120	19,220	28,340
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	258	91	349
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	13,386	1,939	15,325
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	111,458	31,337	142,795
2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance	10,847	0	10,847
2.5 Number of local governments and / or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	10	2	12

¹ OCHA, 27 March 2019, Mali – Flash Update #2 – Attack of the village of Ogossagou and surrounding areas, Mopti region. and International Crisis Group, 25 March 2019 “Centre du Mali, enrayer le nettoyage ethnique”. Retrieve [here](#).

² ACAPS, June 2019, CrisisInSight – Quarterly Risk Analysis.

³ RFI, 19 April 2019, Mali: les raisons de la démission du premier ministre Souleyrou Boubèye Maïga. Retrieved [here](#).

⁴ OCHA, 30 April 2019, Mali – Aperçu de la situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle au 30 avril 2019.

⁵ Direction Nationale du Développement Social (DNDS), Matrice de suivi des déplacements (DTM), 2018, Mali, Rapport de situation (Sitrep) #21 du 24 décembre 2018, and Direction Nationale du Développement Social (DNDS), Matrice de suivi des déplacements (DTM), 2018, Mali, Rapport de situation (Sitrep) #22 du 31 mars 2019.

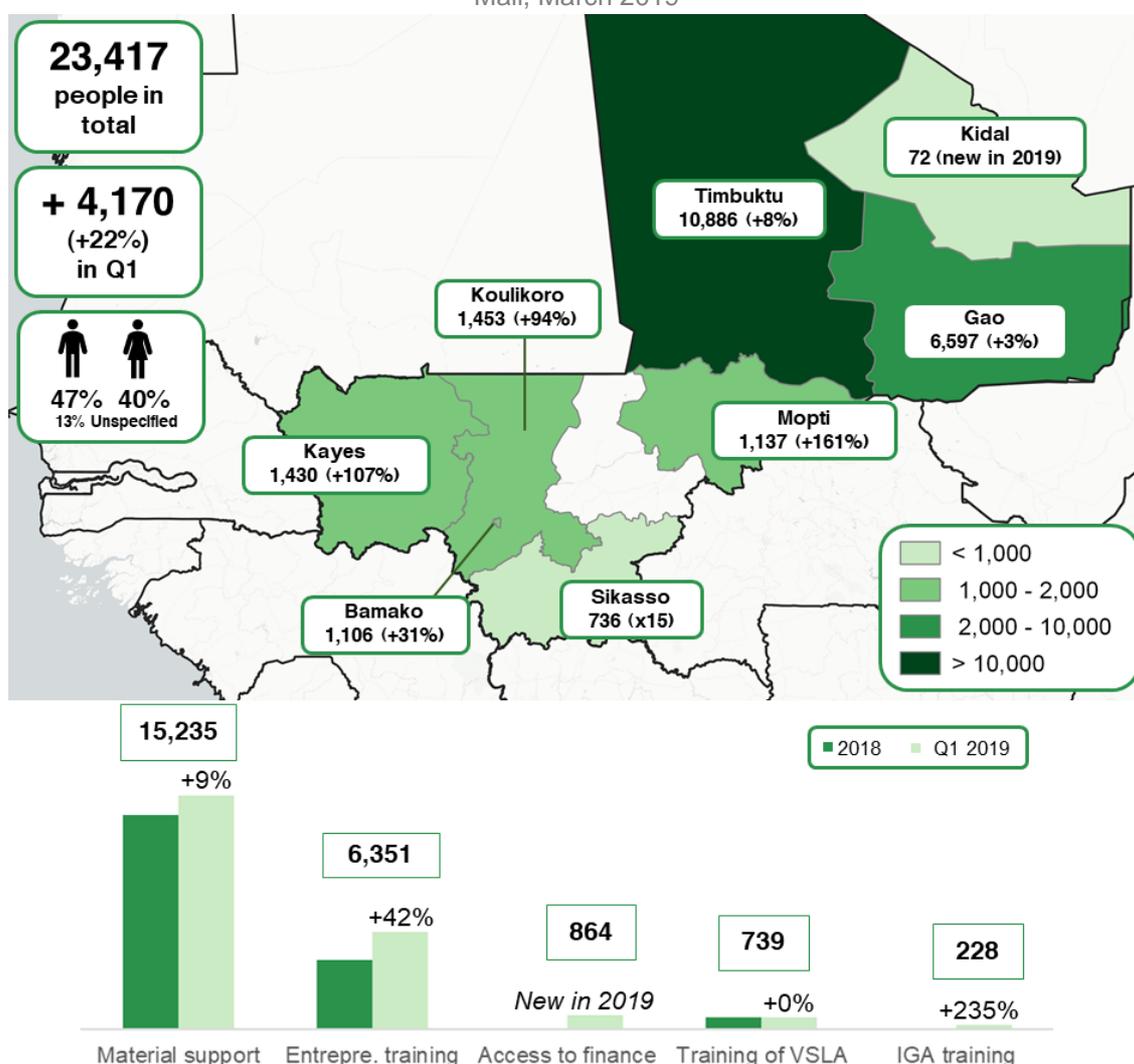
⁶ UNHCR, 31 March 2019, Mali Situation – Population forcibly displaced as of 31 March 2019.

⁷ UNHCR, 12 March 2019, Continued insecurity hampering aid efforts in Burkina Faso. Retrieved [here](#).

2.6 Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management	1,037	3,011	4,048
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	18,401	5,437	23,838
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	586	39	625
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	1,698,654	23,247	1,721,901
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	1,611	394	2,005
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	10,708	1,915	12,623
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	10	0	10
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	1	5	6
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	405	640	1,045
4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	36	21	57
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	851	710	1,561
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	8	4	12
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	4	2	6
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	12	0	12
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and / or learning tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	14	0	14
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	22	0	22

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

Figure 28: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), in Mali, March 2019

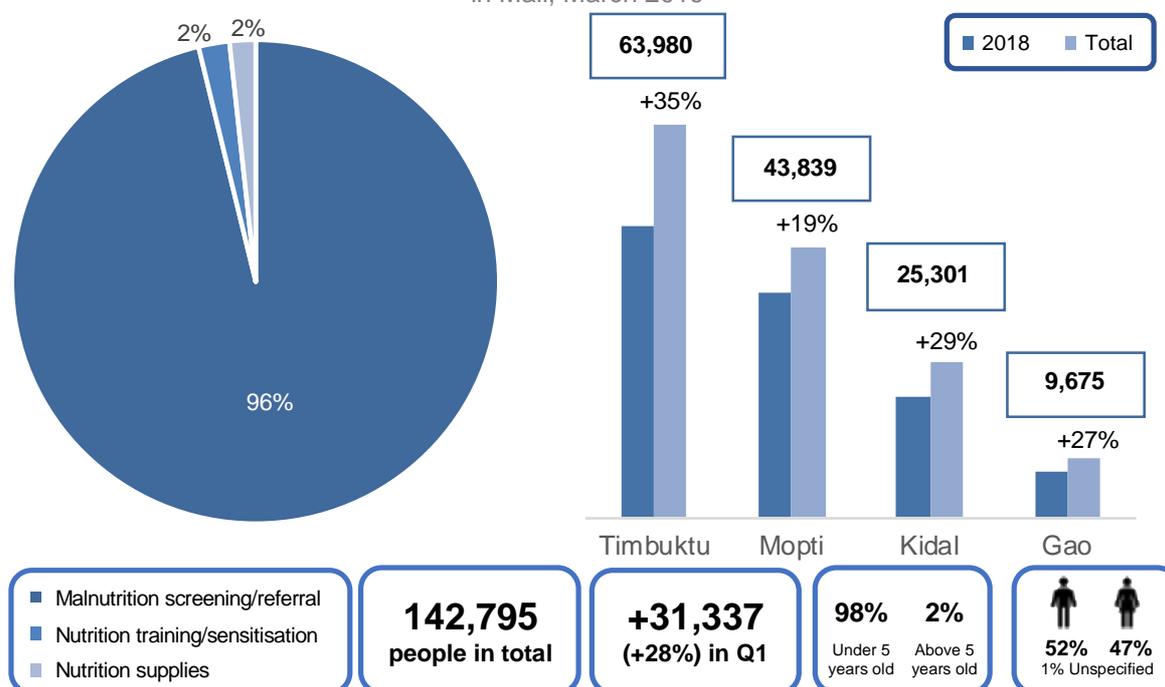


A total of 23,417 individuals have been assisted to develop IGA. Although all Malian regions except Ségou have benefitted from IGA support, most of these activities have been carried out in the Timbuktu and Gao regions, the former amounting to 47% of all IGA support and the latter 28%. There are slightly more male beneficiaries (47%) than women (40%) in total as in Q1. In total, the types of support offered by the various projects to help beneficiaries develop IGAs are diverse: provision of material support (start-up kits) represents two thirds (65%) of the reported outputs, followed by entrepreneurship trainings (27%). The remaining 8% are spread across access to finance and funding (4%), training of VSLA members (3%) and IGA training (1%).

4,170 people were assisted with IGAs in Q1 2019 (an increase of 22% compared to the end of 2018). Almost half (45%) of these were trained on entrepreneurship, 1,266 received material support (30%) with the remainder split among traditional IGA training and the newly implemented access to finance / funding instruments. Before the end of 2018, more than two thirds of the IGA support beneficiaries in Mali received start-up kits on fishery, agriculture or to start other types of businesses. In 2019, most beneficiaries received support on horticulture (start-up kits and training), agricultural production and commercialisation (training) and access to funding (through trainings on inventory credit systems).

Indicator 2.3: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance

Figure 29: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3), in Mali, March 2019



As of March 2019, 142,795 people have received nutrition assistance in Mali, 98% of whom are children under five, the remaining 2% being adults. All the adults received nutrition training before the end of 2018. Overall, 52% of the recipients are male and 47% female. EUTF programmes implementing in the Gao region registered slightly more female beneficiaries (51%).

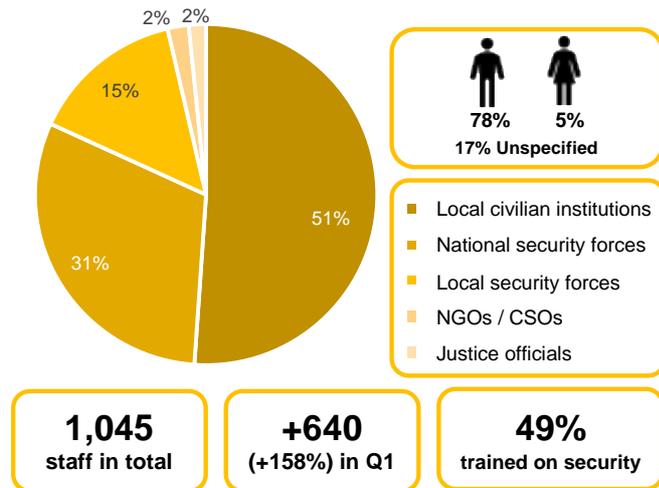
31,337 beneficiaries received nutrition assistance during Q1 2019, an increase of 29% compared to the end of 2018. All are children under five who were screened for malnutrition and referred for treatment in all the regions of intervention: Timbuktu, Mopti, Kidal and Gao. Timbuktu, which already had the highest number of beneficiaries in 2018, has seen the highest increase (35%) reaching a total of 63,980 at the end of March 2019.

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

1,045 staff from governmental institutions and relevant non-state actors have been trained in Mali as of March 2019. 511 (49%) were trained on security, 270 (26%) on local governance, 234 (22%) on conflict prevention and peacebuilding, and the remaining 30 (3%) on financial accountability. Overall, staff from local civilian institutions are the most represented (51%), followed by members of national security forces (31%) and local security forces (15%). 49% of the staff have been trained on security and 22% on conflict prevention / peace building.

A significant share of the beneficiaries recorded under this indicator was reported in the first three months of 2019, amounting to a 158% increase since the end of 2018. In the Q1 2019, EUTF programmes' interventions focused solely on training (in comparison, during the previous reporting period, several staff from national security forces had also received equipment). The bulk of staff trained in 2019 (529, 83% of staff for Q1 2019) belonged to local civilian institutions. Only 5% of the beneficiaries were women.

Figure 30: Number of staff trained (EUTF indicator 4.2), in Mali, March 2019



3.8. MAURITANIA

3.8.1. COUNTRY PROFILE

With the June 2019 presidential election approaching, the first quarter 2019 was marked by an intensification of political life and a climate of increased uncertainty in Mauritania's capital. In January 2019, President Ahmed Ould Abdel Aziz, a military who had seized power eleven years ago in a coup, officially announced he would not run for a third mandate. Several MPs were calling for a constitutional amendment in order to allow him to run for office again, sparking concerns among civil society organisations.¹ His announcement triggered additional questions over his succession and the designation of another candidate for the ruling party, Union for the Republic (*Union pour la République* - UPR). The same month, opposition leader and candidate to the election Biram Ould Dah Ould Abeid criticized his detention from August 2018 to January 2019, portraying it as an intimidation attempt based on political motives.²

Because of increasing violence in the neighbouring central Malian region of Mopti and in the Azawad, Mauritania continued to attract refugees over the first quarter of 2019. From January to March 2019, UNHCR reported that 2,161 new asylum-seekers had arrived from Mali. The overall number of refugees hosted in Mauritania slightly increased since the turn of 2019, reaching 61,014 according to UNHCR. An overwhelming majority are Malian nationals residing in the M'bera settlement, close to the border (the M'bera settlement hosts 98% of the total refugee population of Mauritania).³

In Mauritania, 13 projects have contributed data to the MLS (including seven regional projects). One (Promopêche GIZ) is newly included and described in the annexes.

¹ Anadolu Agency, 15 January 2019, "Mauritanian leader rejects calls for a 3rd term in office". Retrieved [here](#).

² Le Monde, 1 January 2019, "Mauritanie : un député antiesclavagiste libéré après cinq mois de prison". Retrieved here. And FranceInfo, 2 January 2019, "Mauritanie : le député Biram Dah Abeid a été libéré". Retrieved [here](#).

³ UNHCR, 15 April 2019, Mauritania – Operational Update.

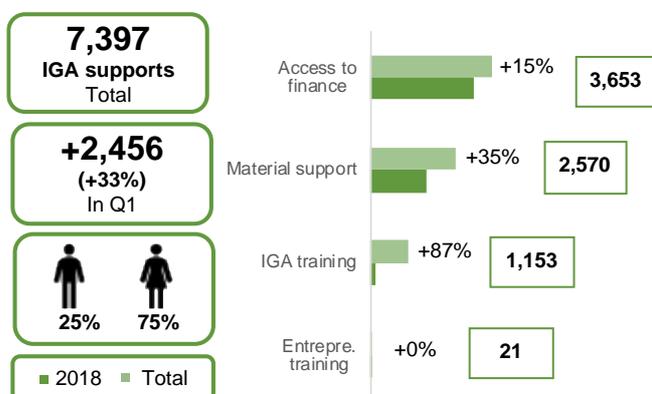
3.8.2. MAURITANIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 20: EUTF common output indicators for Mauritania, March 2019

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q4 2018	Q1 2019	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	65	66	131
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	200	84	284
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	4,941	2,456	7,397
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and / or skills development	571	106	677
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment	0	1,480	1,480
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	10	15	25
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	346	0	346
2.6 Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management	8	4	12
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	7,134	52,374	59,508
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	67	18	85
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and / or assisted	144	527	671
3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	590	106	696
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	949	1,137	2,086
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	11	4	15
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	5	27	32
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	616	71	687
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	1	1
3.11 Number of activities / events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration	9	4	13
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	261	17	278
4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	13	17	30
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	15,250	265	15,515
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	9	4	13
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	39	2	41
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	0	1	1
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and / or learning tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	17	0	17
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	3	1	4

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

Figure 31: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), in Mauritania, March 2019



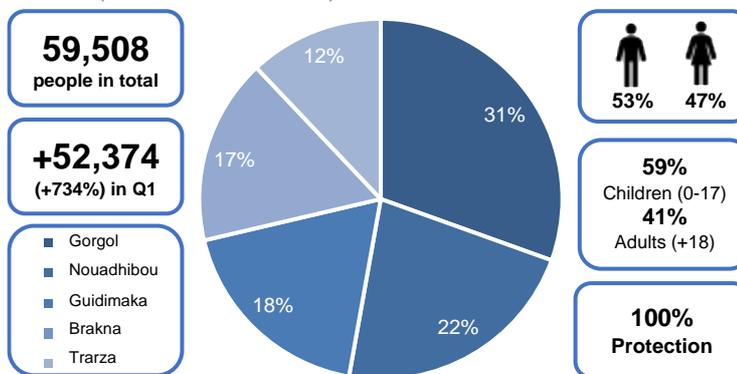
7,397 beneficiaries have been assisted by EUTF programmes to support income-generating activities in Mauritania. In the first three months of 2019, the number of individuals assisted increased by 33% (+2,456 new beneficiaries). A large part of the beneficiaries are women (75%). This proportion remained steady across reporting periods. Although training on IGA is the type of support which increased the most since the turn of 2018, access to finance/funding remains, by far, the main type of support offered in Mauritania (3,653 – 49% of all IGA support offered by

EUTF-funded programmes in the country). Youth amount to 65% of all IGA support beneficiaries (the remaining 35% are of unspecified ages); this proportion remained the same before and after December 2018. Almost all IGA support (99%) took place in the M'bera settlement, in the Hodh Ech Chargui wilaya.

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

In total, 59,508 people have been reached by information campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights. This fully consisted of awareness raising events on the protection of children in mobility conducted by the AFIA project. Most of the people reached by these sensitisation campaigns live in the Gorgol and Nouadhibou wilayas (respectively 31% and 22%). 59% of the beneficiaries are minors (under eighteen). The rest are adults.

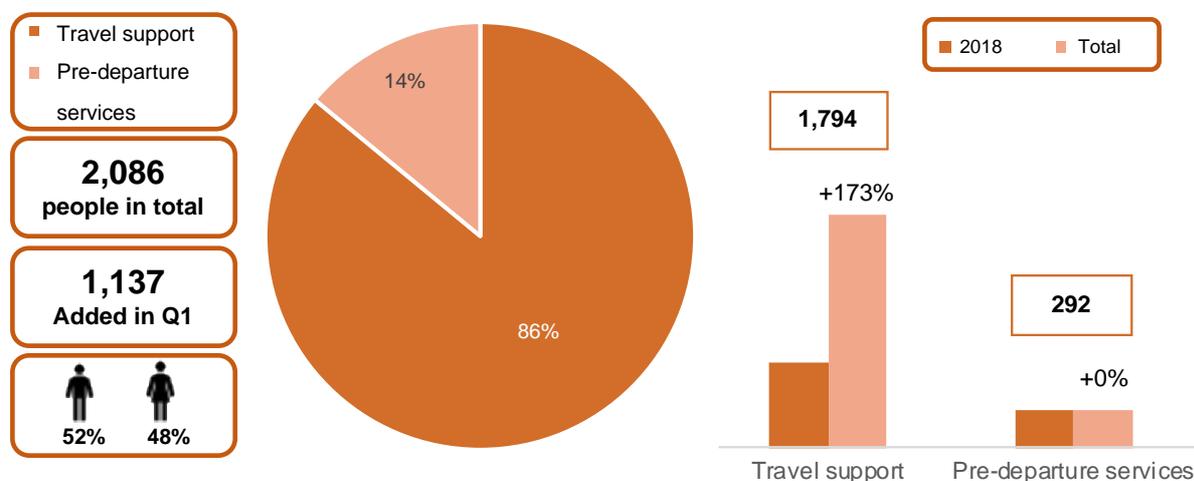
Figure 32: Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7), in Mauritania, March 2019



The number of beneficiaries increased sharply during Q1 2019 (more than multiplied by seven): sensitisation activities focused on Nouadhibou before 2019 but were expanded during Q1 2019 to Gorgol, Guidimaka, Brakna and Trarza.

Indicator 3.4: Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported

Figure 33: Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported (EUTF indicator 3.4) in Mauritania, March 2019



In Mauritania, a total of 2,086 migrants (52% male and 48% female) have been assisted with voluntary return (VR) through travel support (86%) and pre-departure services (14%). 1,137 individuals were supported in Q1 2019 alone, which constitutes a 119% increase compared to the total achieved until the end of 2018. UNHCR was the main contributor to indicator 3.4 during Q1 2019. As part of their activity to support travel, UNHCR provided information, documentation and logistical support for voluntary return to refugees sheltered in Mauritania. While the number of voluntary returns supported through the provision of package support remained unchanged, those assisted through support to travel increased sharply (173%) during Q1 2019.

82% of all the voluntary returns assisted by EUTF programmes in Mauritania, and 92% of the 1,137 assisted during Q1 2019 alone targeted refugees residing in the M'bera settlement. The number of refugees assisted with VR in M'bera increased by 159% during Q1 2019 (i.e. more than in the country as a whole, denoting a focus of VRs from M'bera compared to other parts of Mauritania).

3.9. NIGER

3.9.1. COUNTRY PROFILE

In Niger, the beginning of 2019 saw an intensification of the fight against Boko Haram in the Diffa region, at the border with Nigeria. In early January, the military commandment of Diffa announced it had killed more than 290 terrorists in a 700-men operation against the group.¹ The first months of 2019 also saw a surge in deadly attacks by Boko Haram, made easier by the receding waters of the Komadougou Yobé river, which allowed them to cross over more easily from Nigeria.² Recent attacks have displaced more than 18,000 people (bringing the total number of IDPs in the Diffa region to 104,000 in May 2019).³

The region of Agadez, a once obligatory stop for migrants from West and Central Africa towards Libya and Algeria (and onwards to Europe), has seen the number of migrants crossing daily decrease since the adoption of the anti-smuggling law in 2015.⁴ However, several sources converge in saying that this

¹ RFI. *Niger : 287 membres présumés de Boko Haram tués par l'armée*. January 2019. Retrieved at [RFI](#).

² RFI. *Niger : l'armée riposte à une attaque meurtrière de Boko Haram*. February 2019. Retrieved at [RFI](#).

³ UNHCR. "Data Portal". *Niger*. Retrieved on [UNHCR website](#).

⁴ IOM. "Flow Monitoring Report". *DTM Niger*. March 2019. Retrieved at [DTM Website](#).

drastic reduction is misleading, as migration has been made 'invisible', with migrants taking new and more dangerous routes around Agadez, thus avoiding count and authorities.¹

3.9.2. NIGER AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

In Niger, 19 projects have contributed data to the MLS (including seven regional projects). Two projects (PAIERA AGAPAIR and PAIERA EPPA) were completed in the last quarter of 2018, while one (AJUSEN Justice) is newly included and described in the annexes.

Table 21: EUTF common output indicators for Niger, March 2019

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q4 2018	Q1 2019	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	5,201	357	5,558
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	151	20	171
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	6,000	282	6,282
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and / or skills development	3,150	3,122	6,272
1.6 Number of industrial parks and / or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved	1	0	1
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	65	29	94
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	7,109	314	7,423
2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance	65,081	0	65,081
2.6 Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management	4,680	0	4,680
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	120	0	120
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	367	146	513
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	170,099	38,923	209,022
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and / or assisted	2,295	564	2,859
3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	263,488	53,416	316,904
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	24,052	3,631	27,683
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	5,219	476	5,695
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	35	11	46
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	627	242	869
3.8 Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	1,642	151	1,793
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	2	0	2
3.11 Number of activities / events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration	9,233	1,053	10,286
4.1 Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	10	0	10
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	1,614	272	1,886
4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	56	17	73
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	395,666	12,275	407,941
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	8	4	12

¹ Le Monde Diplomatique. *Les migrants dans la nasse d'Agadez*. June 2019

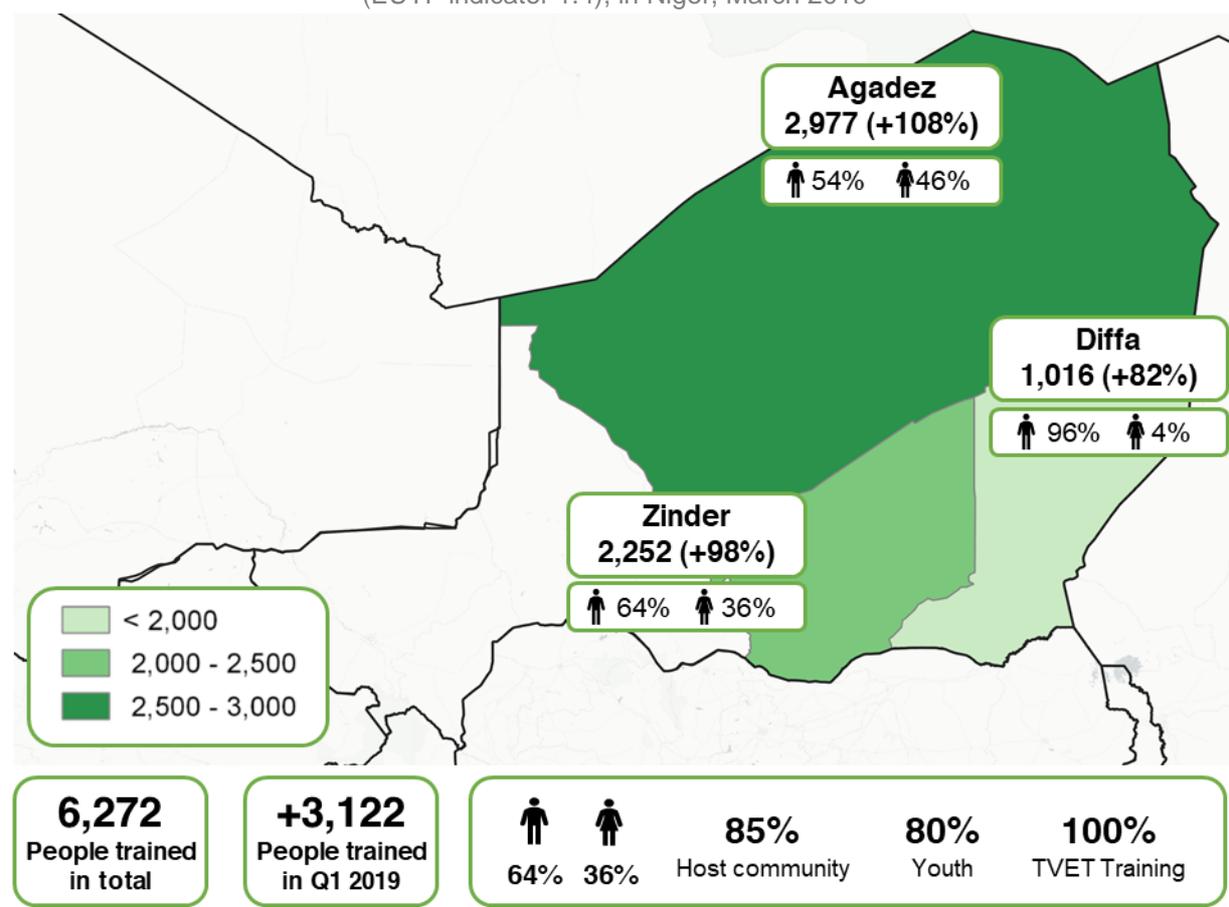
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	33	0	33
4.8 Number of national / regional / local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced	0	1	1
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	46	0	46
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and / or learning tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	91	11	102
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	7	0	7

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

In Niger, 6,272 people have benefitted from professional training supported by EUTF-funded projects. Vocational training is mostly directed at a young population (80% of the beneficiaries are identified as youth)¹, even more so in Niger, where young and unemployed people tend to migrate or join the irregular migration economy.

50% of this result was achieved during the first quarter of 2019 (3,122 additional people trained) as new waves of graduates ended their training in the beginning of the year.

Figure 34: Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and / or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4), in Niger, March 2019



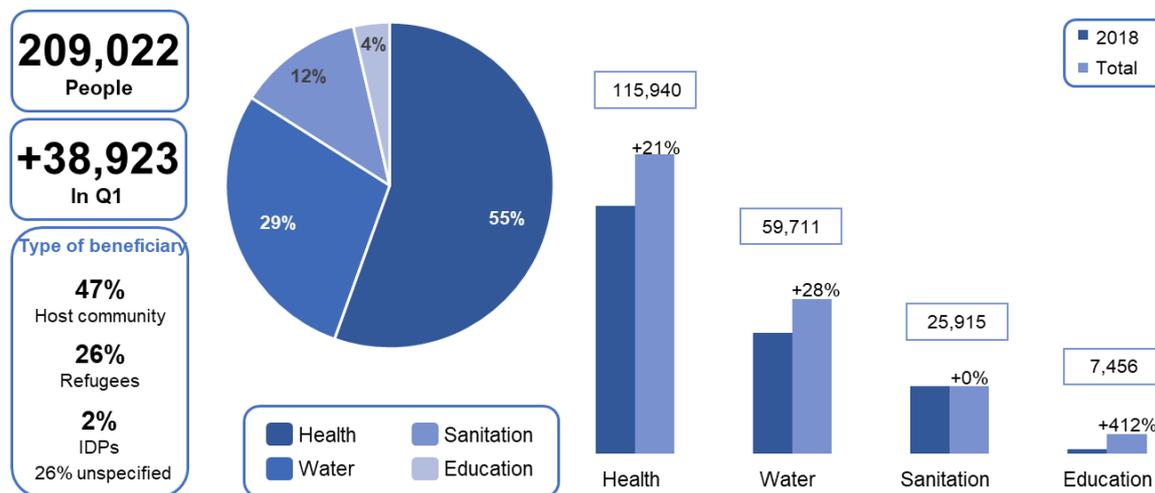
64% of the beneficiaries of TVET in the country are male. An analysis of the gender of the beneficiaries by region shows more unbalanced distributions that can be explained by the activities implemented by

¹ Youth may refer to different age groups depending on country specific definitions. In Niger, a person is considered “youth” between 18 and 35 years old.

different projects. For instance, in Diffa, trainings focused on specific construction techniques, a traditionally more male activity (96% male beneficiaries).

Indicator 2.9: Number of people having improved access to basic services

Figure 35: Number of people having improved access to basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9) in Niger, March 2019



209,022 people have improved access to basic services thanks to activities implemented by EUTF-funded projects in Niger. In the first quarter of 2019 alone, the construction and rehabilitation of 29 infrastructures improved access to basic services for 38,923 people. Overall, access to health services has improved for 115,940 people (55% of the total of beneficiaries for this indicator).

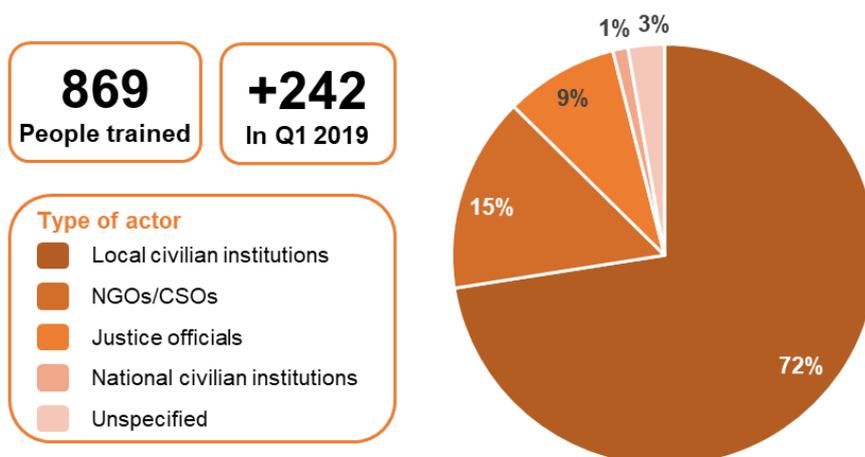
The type of service improved varies depending on the regions, with projects in Diffa for instance focusing on water infrastructures (4,923 beneficiaries), while in Tahoua, all beneficiaries have benefitted from improved access to health services (25,058 people).

Because of the different situations in each region, the type of beneficiaries varies depending on geographic location: in Agadez, 96% of the beneficiaries are identified as host and transit communities, as the region is a transit corridor for migrants and a destination for workers seeking employment in the region. In Tahoua and Tillaberi, at the border with Mali, refugees account for respectively 72% and 33% of the beneficiaries, mostly due to projects targeting refugees in camps and in the area. Other projects provide services for host communities and incoming migrants especially in mid-sized cities in the Tahoua region. Finally, in Diffa, 69% of the beneficiaries are IDPs, and 21% refugees, as explained by the situation in the region (see country profile).

Indicator 3.7: Number of individuals trained on migration management

In total, EUTF projects have trained 869 people in migration management, with 242 people (28%) trained during the first quarter of 2019. These results are in line with the needs of Niger as a transit and host country: relevant actors are trained on facing and managing both regular and irregular movements and their impact on local development. 630 people from local civilian institutions were trained (72% of all those trained), 168 of whom were trained in the beginning of 2019 by the ProGEM programme, an increase of 36% compared to the end of 2018.

Figure 36: Number of individuals trained on migration management (EUTF indicator 3.7) in Niger, March 2019



Staff from local civilian institutions were trained on predicting and mitigating the consequences of movements on the development of affected areas and municipalities. State actors at the national level, on the other hand, were trained on improving the state’s response to human trafficking: justice officials and staff from national civilian institutions (respectively 75 and ten people) were trained on the elaboration and application of a new penal policy on human trafficking.

In addition, 130 NGO and CSO staff have been trained in Niger (52% in Q1 2019) to build their capacity on migration management.

3.10. NIGERIA

3.10.1. NIGERIA PROFILE

In the first quarter of 2019, Nigeria’s demographic growth figures remained higher than year-on-year GDP growth (2.0%), confirming a decreasing per-capita GDP¹, which still represent a main driver for emigration. Nonetheless, economic migration towards European countries has continued to decrease after a peak in 2016, going from around 40,000 Nigerians arriving in the continent in 2016 to 1,250 in 2018² and only 71 were reported to have arrived in Europe between January and June 2019.³ As of May 2019, the number of Nigerian refugees in neighbouring countries, including Niger, Chad and Cameroon, grew slightly to reach 239,677 (compared to 232,465 in December 2018).⁴ Similarly, the number of IDPs – caused by the conflict with Armed Opposition Groups (AOG) since 2009 – increased to 1.98 million people (+1.7%).⁵

The major event in the country during the first three months of 2019 was the re-election of incumbent president Muhammadu Buhari for a second term in the elections held on 23 February. His main rival, former vice president Atiku Abubakar of the Popular Democratic Party, rejected the election results on grounds of alleged electoral fraud. INEC (Independent National Electoral Commission) official Festus Okoye stated, however, that the commission was "generally satisfied with the process and the voting

¹ Trading Economics. 2019.
² IOM. 2018
³ UNHCR, Mediterranean situation, Retrieved on [UNHCR website](#)
⁴ UNHCR, Data Portal, Retrieved on [UNHCR website](#)
⁵ Ibid

procedures".¹ More than 260 people were killed in total since the start of the campaign in October.² Nevertheless, the toll was lower than in previous elections.

3.10.2. NIGERIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

In Nigeria, five projects have contributed data to the MLS for this report (including one regional project). Three projects (LRRD DRC, LRRD NRC, ISING) were completed in the last quarter of 2018.

Table 22: EUTF common output indicators for Nigeria, March 2019

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q4 2018	Q1 2019	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	3,591	0	3,591
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	257	0	257
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	14,008	302	14,311
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and / or skills development	774	10	784
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and / or supported	984	0	984
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment	0	25,420	25,420
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	12	0	12
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	431	22	453
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	206,345	85,758	292,104
2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance	37,983	450	38,433
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	114,224	4,537	118,761
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	6,603	0	6,603
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	49,100	17,500	66,600
3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	1,265	254	1,519
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	11,494	1,171	12,665
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	5	0	5
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	11	11
3.11 Number of activities / events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration	10	4	14
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	8,131	873	9,004
4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	625	47	672
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	24,592	2,851	27,443
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	9	1	10
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	33	1	34
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and / or learning tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	19	3	22
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	20	1	21

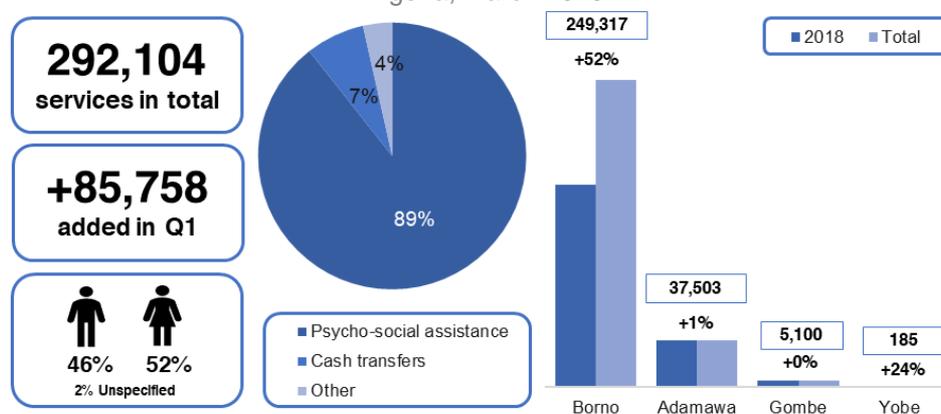
¹ Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC)

² Reuters, 26-02-19

Indicator 2.2: Number of basic social services delivered

292,104¹ basic social services have been delivered in Nigeria by EUTF-funded projects to IDPs and host communities affected/displaced by the conflict with AOGs, with a fairly even split between men and women (46% vs 52%). Two main types of services have been delivered: psychosocial assistance (89%) and unconditional cash transfers (7%). Medical treatment, clean water, legal counselling and protection together amounted to 4% of basic social services. Psychosocial assistance was delivered mainly to children. In Q1 2019, 85,758 services were delivered, almost all (99%) psychosocial assistance. In the first three months of 2019 as in the previous reporting period, Borno State was the main target while Adamawa and Gombe showed none to very limited service delivery as EUTF programmes targeting these two states had concluded their activities in late 2018. With a 52% increase, Borno reached a total of 249,317 services delivered as of March 2019. Adamawa remained second with 37,503 services received.

Figure 37: Number of basic social services delivered (EUTF Indicator 2.2) in Nigeria, March 2019²



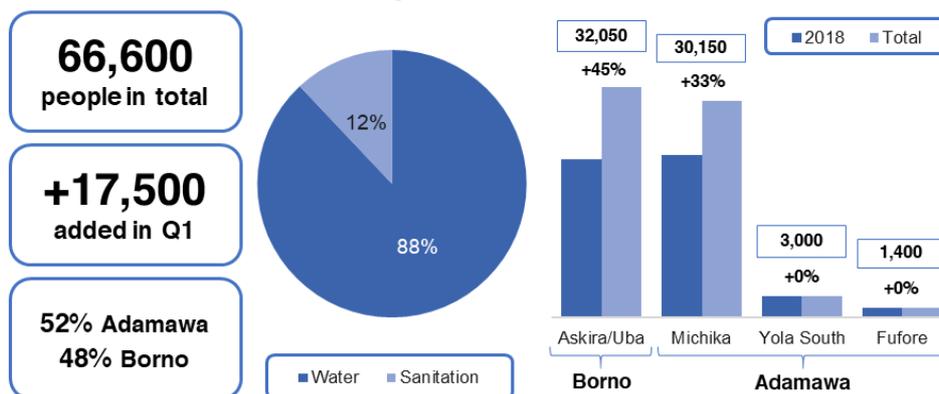
Indicator 2.9: Number of people having improved access to basic services

A total of 66,660 people have benefitted from improved access to basic services as a result of actions implemented with EUTF funds. Indicator 2.9 measures improved access as a result of an IP's action rehabilitating or constructing social infrastructures (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). Until March 2019, beneficiaries in Nigeria benefitted from improved access to water (88%) and sanitation (12%) services. 17,500 beneficiaries were added to the indicator in Q1 2019, all of them having been provided with access to clean water by the construction or rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure. Overall, the two targeted states have been Borno (48%) and Adamawa (52%). EUTF programmes' interventions in Borno have focused on Askira/Uba LGA (Local Government Area), where, with an increase of 45% compared to 2018 data, a total of 32,050 have better access to services. EUTF programming started in 2016 in Askira/Uba LGA, as it was the then accessible part of Borno State. Other LGAs of intervention are Michika, Yola South and Fufore, all of them in Adamawa State. Michika, which was until 2018 the most targeted LGA in the state, has seen an increase of 33%, reaching 30,150 in total as March 2019. No new contribution was reported for Yola South and Fufore LGAs.

¹ Previously considered outputs such as providing individual households access to clean water supply and latrines have been moved under EUTF Indicator 2.9 to reinforce methodological consistency.

² Due to approximation, totals may vary by ±1.

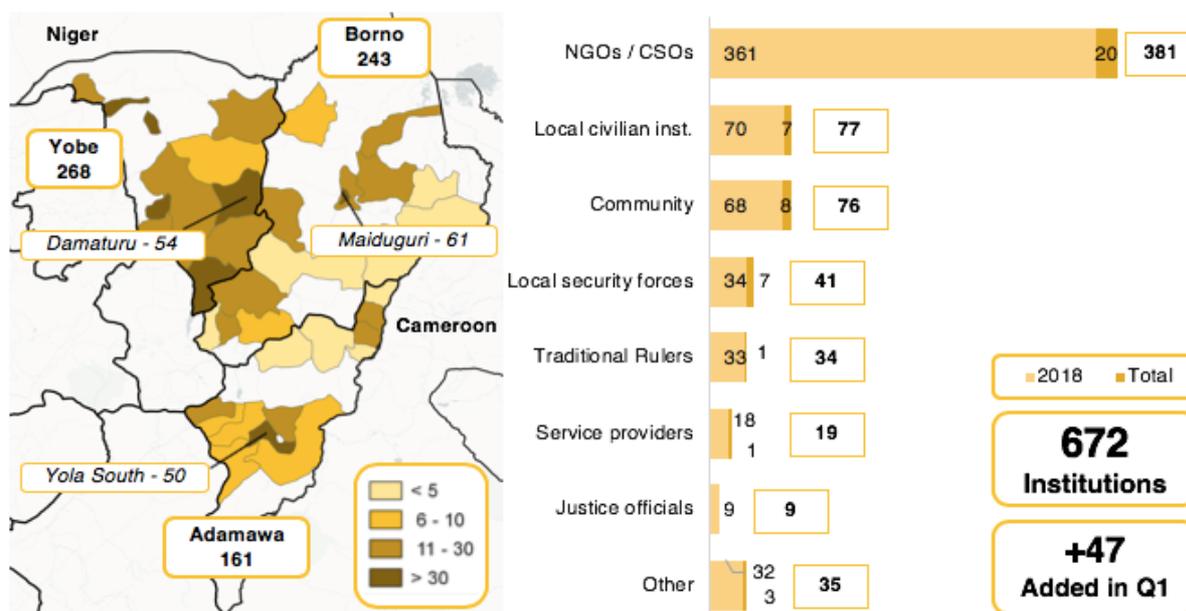
Figure 38: Number of people having improved access to basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9), in Nigeria, March 2019



Indicators 4.2: Number of staff from relevant institutions and organizations trained on governance and conflict prevention and 4.2 bis: Number of relevant institutions and organizations benefitting from capacity building and operational support on governance and conflict prevention

As of March 2019, 672 institutions and non-state actors benefitted from trainings through EUTF activities. In Nigeria, a large variety of actors is mapped under EUTF indicator 4.2 bis: NGOs and CSOs are the most represented (381 in total), followed by local civilian institutions (77), communities (76), local security forces (41) and traditional rulers (34). 86% of these institutions have been trained on conflict prevention and peace building, with the remaining being trained mainly on protection of civilians (including GBV). In Q1 2019, 47 institutions were added to the total, of which two thirds were trained on conflict prevention. All the institutions and non-state actors supported in the country are located in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States, with the main recipient LGAs being Maiduguri (61 institutions), Damaturu (54), and Yola South (50).

Figure 39: Number of relevant institutions and organizations benefitting from capacity building and operational support on governance and conflict prevention (EUTF indicator 4.2 bis) in Nigeria, March 2019



With regards to indicator 4.2, overall, 9,004¹ staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors have been trained on conflict prevention (91%) and protection of civilian populations (9%). The number of male beneficiaries (68%) is more than three times higher than that of female beneficiaries (20%) as these types of jobs are traditionally male dominated in Nigeria. A total of 873 individuals were added in Q1 2019, 493 were traditional rulers (56%), 150 from local security forces (17%), with the remaining 230 split among different categories (mainly local civilian institutions and NGOs / CSOs). 92% of the people trained in Q1 were male.

3.11. SENEGAL

3.11.1. COUNTRY PROFILE

The major event that characterised Senegal in the first quarter of 2019 was its presidential election. Some incidents² during the campaign did not stop over 6.6 million people from registering to vote and 66% of them from turning out to cast their ballots. Incumbent president Macky Sall was re-elected for a second term with 58% of the vote in the first round.³ Mr. Sall's first term in office was marked by the completion of a host of large infrastructure projects, including a new airport and several highways. However, it appears that job creation and development, in particular education and healthcare, were high on voters' lists of concerns.⁴

According to IOM's Flow Monitoring Report for April 2019,⁵ around 50% of observed movements (both coming from and arriving in Senegal) are reported to be short term, which constitutes a ten percentage points increase compared to December 2018 data.⁶ Almost 80% of the migrants observed at the Tambacounda Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) are Senegalese and, as in 2018, most of the observed movements (more than 70%) are directed toward Dakar.

Senegal counted 14,349 refugees at the end of April 2019, the same figure reported in the MLS's 2018 report.⁷

3.11.2. SENEGAL AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

In Senegal, 13 projects have contributed data to the MLS (including two regional projects). No new projects were included in the MLS in Q1 2019.

Table 23: EUTF common output indicators for Senegal, March 2019

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q4 2018	Q1 2019	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	507	454	961
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	286	254	540
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	4,058	2,265	6,323
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and / or skills development	5,812	436	6,248
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and / or supported	30	0	30
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment	0	30,258	30,258
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	2	16	18

¹ Large-scale community sensitizations on explosive remnants of war (ERW), improvised explosive devices (IED) and mine risk education (MRE) have been removed from EUTF indicator 4.2

² Le Monde, February 2018, retrieved on www.lemonde.fr

³ Conseil Constitutionnel, February 2019, retrieved on www.conseilconstitutionnel.sn

⁴ France 24, February 2019, retrieved on www.france24.com and BBC, ibid

⁵ IOM, DTM, April 2019

⁶ IOM, DTM, December 2018

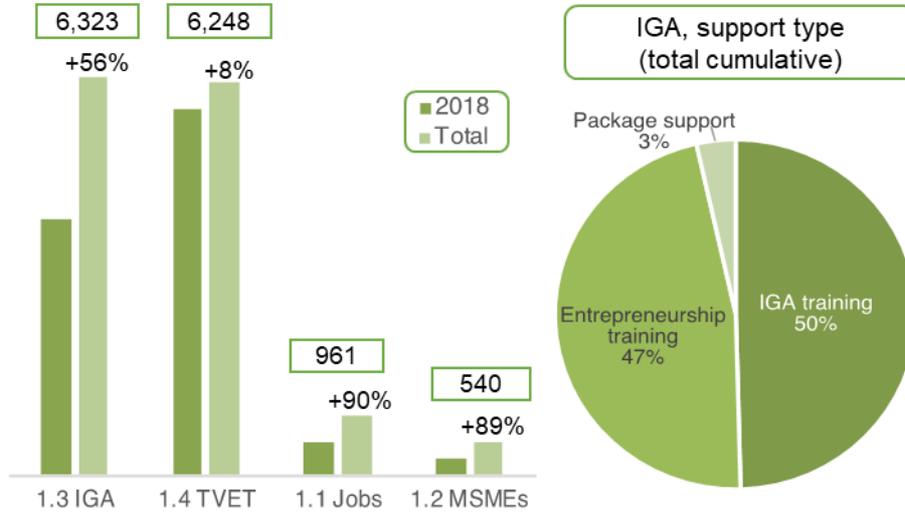
⁷ UNHCR, April 201

2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	202	0	202
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	6,976	0	6,976
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	38,854	1,998	40,852
2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance	18,480	10,885	29,365
2.6 Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management	100	98	198
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	22,404	0	22,404
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	673	146	819
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	1,170	0	1,170
3.1 Number of projects by diaspora members	19	14	33
3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	12,680	7,396	20,076
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	3,937	237	4,174
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	0	8	8
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	147	147
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	1	0	1
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	7	7
3.11 Number of activities / events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration	222	74	296
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	153	0	153
4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	1	0	1
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	12	4	16
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and / or learning tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	0	6	6
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	20	4	24

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

One of the main areas of focus for the EUTF in Senegal is to create economic opportunities and employment, both as a direct output of activities and as the result of longer processes, through assistance to income generating activities and support to MSMEs. Such activities remained central in EUTF funded projects in Senegal in the first three months of 2019.

Figure 40: Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1), Number of MSMEs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.2), Number of people assisted to develop IGA (EUTF indicator 1.3), Number of people benefitting from TVET (EUTF indicator 1.4) by reporting period and type of support, in Senegal, March 2019



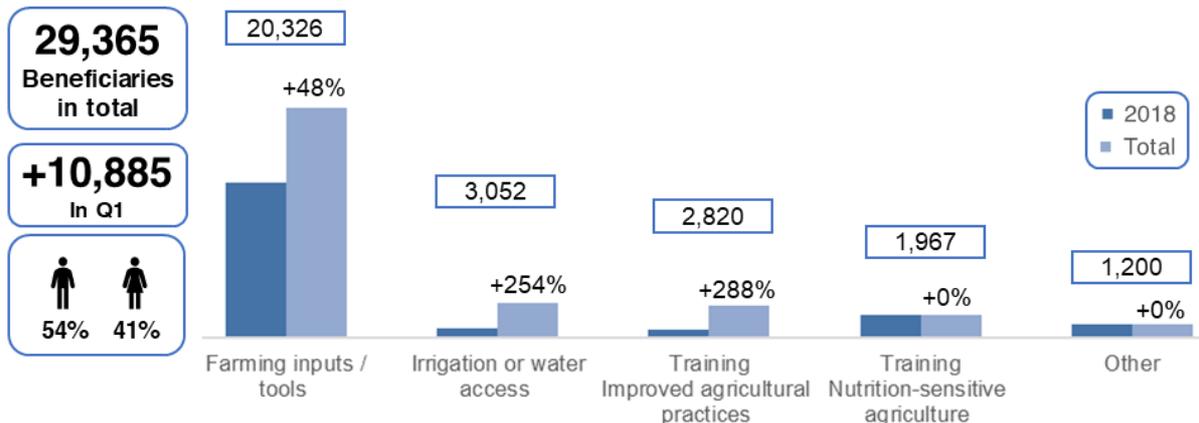
By the end of March 2019, a total of 961 jobs had been created in Senegal (indicator 1.1), including 454 in Q1 2019 alone, a 90% increase over the previous reporting period. Almost all jobs are short term (99.8% over the two reporting periods) and seasonal (in the *Bassin Arachidier*), created through the establishment of livelihood groups. Large employment projects in Senegal are still at an early stage of implementation; job creation stemming from the combined beneficial effect of multiple activities (creation / support of enterprises, trainings, support to IGA) in the medium / longer term are thus yet to be seen.

At the same time, 540 MSMEs had been created or supported (indicator 1.2). 254 businesses were reported in Q1 2019, mostly in Saint Louis (52%), Kédougou (14%) and Tambacounda (13%).

In Q1 2019, 2,265 people – most of them vulnerable people / potential migrants (97%) – were assisted to develop income-generating activities (indicator 1.3), bringing the total number of beneficiaries for this indicator to 6,323 by the end of March 2019. In Q1, IGA training became the most frequent type of support provided to beneficiaries (97%) (entrepreneurship training had accounted for 71% of the support up to 2018).

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

Figure 41: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) in Senegal, March 2019



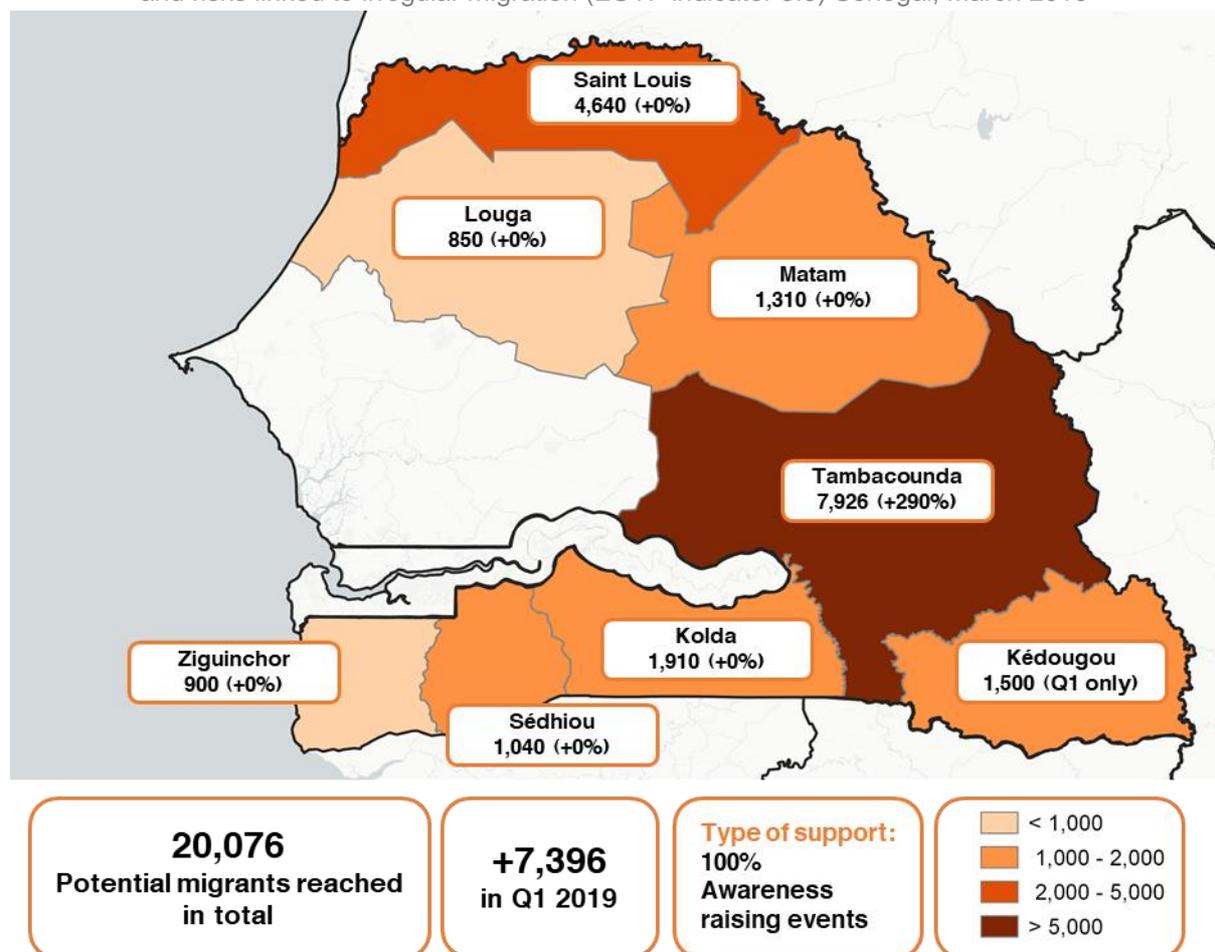
With an increase of 59% compared to 2018, a total of 29,365 people (including 94% vulnerable people / potential migrants) have benefitted from food security related assistance as a result of actions implemented with EUTF funds. This increase is mainly due to the advanced stage of implementation of the Yellitaare and RSAN Matam projects and the scaling up of PARERBA after its pilot phase.

Most beneficiaries (69%) were provided with farming inputs and/ or tools; remaining supporting activities included irrigation or access to water (10%), training on improved agricultural practices (10%), and nutrition sensitive agriculture trainings (7%).

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

The *Tekki Fii* campaign, which covers most of the EUTF projects (*Développer l'emploi au Sénégal*, PARERBA, PACERSEN...) carries out large scale communication activities in the country, with the goal of sensitising potential migrants on economic opportunities offered by the programmes and on risks of irregular migration. In Q1, 7,396 new potential migrants were reached in two Senegalese regions through 'caravans': 5,896 in Tambacounda, and 1,500 in Kédougou, the latter seeing its first 'caravan' visit.

Figure 42: Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration (EUTF indicator 3.3) Senegal, March 2019



4. CONCLUSIONS

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

The first report included data for 69 projects. New field visits to Cameroon, Guinea and The Gambia, as well as new projects already visited for the previous report added 22 new projects to the MLS database. As a result, this report shows data for 91 projects. An important effort was also made by many Implementing Partners to review, correct and complete data already provided for the last report, in particular to reach a wider and more accurate coverage of their output. This effort will be continued in the next reporting period. At the same time, work on the systematic review of common EUTF output indicators has begun with the indicators of Strategic Objective 1 and should continue during the next reporting period.

This fruitful collaboration with Implementing Partners has yielded a vast amount of data with a very high level of precision, which allows for detailed analyses – only a portion of which are shown in this report – and for accurate monitoring of the Trust Fund's achievements in terms of outputs.

Reported results are quite significant. Contributing to the resilience objective, over 2.5 million beneficiaries have gotten improved access to basic services in the SLC region thanks to EUTF funds (indicator 2.9) and 530,000 basic services were delivered (indicator 2.2); over 800,000 have received nutrition-related assistance (indicator 2.3) and 200,000 food-security assistance (indicator 2.4); and 550,000 were reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (indicator 2.7). On the employment and economic development aspect, more than 93,000 income-generating activities were assisted (indicator 1.3); 27,000 beneficiaries received professional training (indicator 1.4); 19,000 jobs (or full-term equivalent jobs) were created (indicator 1.1); and 1,935 MSMEs were created or assisted (indicator 1.2). In terms of migration management, 380,000 migrants or potential migrants were reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration (indicator 3.3); 32,000 voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations were assisted (indicator 3.4), and 59,000 migrants benefitted from reintegration assistance (indicator 3.5). Finally, in terms of governance and conflict prevention, 730,000 participated in conflict prevention and peace building activities (indicator 4.3), and 14,000 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights.

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

5. INDEX

5.1. TABLES

Table 1: EUTF common output indicators for the SLC window, March 2019	12
Table 2: <i>La voix des jeunes programme</i>	28
Table 3: <i>La voix des jeunes</i> – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of March 2019)	28
Table 4: EU – IOM Joint Initiative – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of March 2019)	29
Table 5: <i>PUS BF programme</i>	30
Table 6: <i>Prévention de l'extrémisme violent</i>	31
Table 7: EUTF common output indicators for Burkina Faso, March 2019	31
Table 8: Key facts and figures for Cameroon, September 2019	35
Table 9: <i>Résilience Septentrion</i>	36
Table 10: PARSE	37
Table 11: HIMO	37
Table 12: EUTF common output indicators for Cameroon, March 2019	38
Table 13: <i>Bab Al Amal</i>	41
Table 14: EUTF common output indicators for Chad, March 2019	42
Table 15: Key facts and figures for The Gambia, September 2019	44
Table 16: EUTF common output indicators for The Gambia, March 2019	45
Table 17: Key facts and figures for Guinea	48
Table 18: EUTF common output indicators for Guinea, March 2019	48
Table 19: EUTF common output indicators for Mali, March 2019	49
Table 20: EUTF common output indicators for Mauritania, March 2019	54
Table 21: EUTF common output indicators for Niger, March 2019	57
Table 22: EUTF common output indicators for Nigeria, March 2019	61
Table 23: EUTF common output indicators for Senegal, March 2019	64
Table 23: <i>Voix des jeunes I</i> – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of March 2019)	74
Table 24: <i>Voix des jeunes II</i> – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of March 2019)	75
Table 25: PASRAP – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of March 2019)	75
Table 26: Solidar – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of March 2019)	76
Table 27: PREFA – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of March 2019)	76
Table 28: PUS BF – Indicator highlights (results as of March 2019)	76

5.2. FIGURES

Figure 1: Breakdown of contracted operational budget by country, July 2019	10
Figure 2: EUTF SLC contracted projects by budget and implementation status, July 2019	11
Figure 3: Contracted funds by type of implementing partner, July 2019	12
Figure 4: Total number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1), March 2019	14
Figure 5: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), March 2019	15
Figure 6: Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and / or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4) March 2019	17
Figure 7: Number of basic social services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), March 2019	18
Figure 8: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3), March 2019	19

Figure 9: Number of people having improved access to basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9), March 2019	20
Figure 10: Number of migrants in transit protected / assisted (EUTF indicator 3.2), March 2019	21
Figure 11: Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported (EUTF indicator 3.4), March 2019	22
Figure 12: Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5), March 2019	23
Figure 13: Number of staff trained (EUTF indicator 4.2), March 2019	24
Figure 14: Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), March 2019	25
Figure 15: Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented (EUTF indicator 5.2), March 2019	26
Figure 16: Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted (EUTF indicator 5.3), March 2019	27
Figure 17: Number of people assisted to develop IGAs (EUTF indicator 1.3) in Burkina Faso, March 2019	33
Figure 18: Number of basic social services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2) in Burkina Faso, March 2019	33
Figure 19: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3) in Burkina Faso, March 2019	34
Figure 20: Cameroon migration map, July 2019	35
Figure 21: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) in Cameroon, March 2019	39
Figure 22: Number of basic social services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2) in Cameroon, March 2019	39
Figure 23: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3) in Cameroon, March 2019	40
Figure 24: Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) in Chad, March 2019	43
Figure 25: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) in Chad, March 2019	43
Figure 26: Total number of beneficiaries for EUTF Indicators 1.1, 1.2 ,1.3, 1.4, in The Gambia, March 2019	46
Figure 27: Guinea migration map, September 2019	47
Figure 28: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), in Mali, March 2019	51
Figure 29: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3), in Mali, March 2019	52
Figure 30: Number of staff trained (EUTF indicator 4.2), in Mali, March 2019	53
Figure 31: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), in Mauritania, March 2019	55
Figure 32: Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7), in Mauritania, March 2019	55
Figure 33: Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported (EUTF indicator 3.4) in Mauritania, March 2019	56
Figure 34: Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and / or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4), in Niger, March 2019	58

Figure 35: Number of people having improved access to basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9) in Niger, March 2019	59
Figure 36: Number of individuals trained on migration management (EUTF indicator 3.7) in Niger, March 2019	60
Figure 37: Number of basic social services delivered (EUTF Indicator 2.2) in Nigeria, March 2019 ..	62
Figure 38: Number of people having improved access to basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9), in Nigeria, March 2019.....	63
Figure 39: Number of relevant institutions and organizations benefitting from capacity building and operational support on governance and conflict prevention (EUTF indicator 4.2 bis) in Nigeria, March 2019	63
Figure 40: Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1), Number of MSMEs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.2), Number of people assisted to develop IGA (EUTF indicator 1.3), Number of people benefitting from TVET (EUTF indicator 1.4) by reporting period and type of support, in Senegal, March 2019.....	66
Figure 41: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) in Senegal, March 2019.....	66
Figure 42: Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration (EUTF indicator 3.3) Senegal, March 2019.....	67

6. ANNEXES

6.1. ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

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

6.2. NEW PROJECTS IN Q1 2019 REPORT

6.2.1. REGIONAL PROJECTS

La voix des jeunes I

The project *La voix des jeunes du Sahel* aims at promoting the political and socio-economic integration of youth in society, through a dialogue process between youth and national and regional authorities. The project (phase I) ended in August 2018 and it was implemented in Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso and Chad. With a budget of €2.2M, the project is implemented by the *Centre Henri Dunant pour le Dialogue Humainitaire* (HD) and targets 1,250 young representatives of national civil society organisations.

Table 24: *Voix des jeunes I* – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of March 2019)

4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	1,250
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	32
4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	21
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	1

La voix des jeunes II

The project *La voix des jeunes du Sahel II* is the second phase of *La voix des jeunes du Sahel* (see above), and it continues to be implemented in Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso and Chad by HD. With a budget of €5,671,000 (including a co-financing of €671,000), the project is building on its phase I and is now focussing on ensuring the sustainability of results achieved in its phase I.

Table 25: *Voix des jeunes II* – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of March 2019)

4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	1,340
4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	72
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	20

6.2.2. BURKINA FASO

PASRAP

Projet d'Appui à la Stabilisation des Régions nord et est du Burkina à travers le renforcement de l'Agropastoralisme et du Pastoralisme (PASRAP) is an €800,000 project, implemented in the Soum, Oudalan, Seno, Louroum, Bam, Yatenga, et Gnagna provinces. Led by the *Association pour la promotion de l'Elevage au Sahel et en Savane* (APESS), the objective of the project is to strengthen social cohesion and socio-economic stability of strategic cross-border territories. To overcome security issues and the impact of climate change, the project reinforces local resilience through multi-stakeholder and intercommunal dialogues. In addition, it supports the resilience of at least 10,000 pastoral and agropastoral households by securing livestock mobility, access to water, and livestock feed supply.

Table 26: PASRAP – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of March 2019)

1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	109
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	65
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	25
2.6 Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management	20
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	4

Solidar

Dialogue inclusif pour un « mieux vivre ensemble » pour la paix et la sécurité dans la Région du Sahel (Solidar) is a €700,000 project implemented in the Sahel region of Burkina Faso. Led by Solidar Suisse, its objective is to implement intercommunal and interreligious dialogues at the local level in order to

prevent youth radicalization. In addition, the project works at the national level, and cooperates with the *Assemblée nationale*, the *Observatoire national des faits religieux* and the *Direction générale des libertés publiques et des affaires politiques*. They share their observations and best practices in order to help shape adapted policies and counter radicalisation at the country level.

Table 27: Solidar – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of March 2019)

4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	3
--	---

PREFA

Appui à la modernisation de l'enseignement franco-arabe au Burkina Faso (PREFA) is a €7,000,000 project, implemented in the Boucle du Mouhoun, Hauts-Bassins, Nord and Sahel regions. Led by the *Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de l'Alphabétisation*, its objective is to support the Government of Burkina Faso for the establishment of an efficient and inclusive educational system and to foster the employability of Franco-Arab schools' graduates.

Table 28: PREFA – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of March 2019)

2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1,575
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	494
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	400
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and / or supported	95
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	56

PUS BF

The programme *Appui budgétaire pour la mise en œuvre du Programme d'Urgence Sahel du Burkina Faso* (PUS) is comprised of two projects: one project providing budget support to the government of Burkina Faso, and one technical assistance project carried out by the NGO *Eau Vive*. The programme aims to improve the security of people and goods, by reinforcing the presence of the state in the Sahel region. For budget support, conditions attached to the disbursement include financial and material support to security forces, as well as the reinforcement of health and WASH infrastructures. For the technical assistance, *Eau Vive* provides support in terms of access to water, sanitation, and health based on the needs expressed by the communes. The NGO is also developing a communication plan on the PUS-BF programme.

Table 29: PUS BF – Indicator highlights (results as of March 2019)

2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated ¹	31
--	----

¹ Infrastructures were built by the government of Burkina Faso, through the budget support given by the European Union with the PUS BF project

6.2.3. CAMEROON

Résilience Septentrion programme

The *Programme de réponse à l'impact des mouvements de populations internes et externes dans les régions du septentrion du Cameroun (Résilience Septentrion)* is a €20M programme implemented by two consortia, one led by ACF and the other by SNV. *Résilience Septentrion* aims at reducing the impact of the movement of populations in the two northern regions of Cameroon. The two projects share a common results framework with three main fields of action: i) increasing access to basic social services, notably malnutrition prevention services; ii) improving agricultural production methods and the sharing of natural resources between IDPs, refugees and the host population; and iii) developing access to employment for the population of the targeted communes.

Table 26: *Résilience Septentrion* – Indicator highlights (results as of March 2019)

2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	177,042
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	95,651
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	24,042
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	19,612
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	7,579

RESILI(A)NT

The *Programme de redressement économique et social inclusif de lutte contre l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle des territoires du Nord Cameroun (RESILI(A)NT)* is a €13M project implemented by a consortium led by ACF in the North and Far North regions of Cameroon. The project notably targets vulnerable populations with little or no access to health services, with a focus on young children under five years-old (110,672 have benefitted from medical treatment through the project, indicator 2.2) and on pregnant and lactating women (27,461 beneficiaries under indicator 2.2).

Table 27: RESILI(A)NT – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of March 2019)

2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	177,042
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	46,178
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	19,612
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	3,971
2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance	2,960

PRESEC

The *Projet de renforcement de la résilience des populations des régions septentrionales du Cameroun* (PRESEC) is a €7M project implemented by a consortium led by SNV in the Adamawa, North and Far North regions of Cameroon. The project focuses on nutrition and has led sensitisation activities reaching 49,473 people so far (indicator 2.3). In addition, PRESEC has supported food security for 4,619 beneficiaries, through training and distribution of agricultural inputs.

Table 28: PRESEC – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of March 2019)

2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	49,473
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	20,071
2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance	4,619
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	3,361
2.5 Number of local governments and / or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	121

PARSE programme

The *Projet d'appui à la résilience socio-économique des jeunes vulnérables* (PARSE) programme is implemented by GIZ in the Adamawa, North and Far North regions. The €7M programme¹ targets young and vulnerable populations with a three-phase approach: beneficiaries take part in labour-intensive public work for which they are remunerated before receiving vocational training and being supported in starting income-generating activities through start-up kits and professional coaching. In addition, the programme organises sensitisation activities around themes like the prevention of radicalisation, drug consumption or early marriage with the aim to improve social cohesion in communities.

Table 29: PARSE – Indicator highlights (results as of March 2019)

1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and / or skills development	4,512
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	4,345

HIMO programme

The *Projet d'investissement en appui au développement économique local dans l'Extrême Nord, favorisant l'emploi et l'insertion des jeunes* (HIMO) is a €10M programme delegated to the AFD and implemented by the *Programme National de Développement Participatif* (PNDP). The programme aims at supporting the development of the Far North region through investment in socio-economic infrastructure and the creation of employment opportunities for the young rural population.

¹ This figure does not include a €3M contribution from the BMZ.

Table 30: HIMO – Indicator highlights (results as of March 2019)

2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	83,260
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	48,345
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	6,500
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	3,456
1.1 Number of jobs created	3,348

6.2.4. CHAD

Bab Al Amal programme

The programme *Projet de soutien à l'insertion socio-professionnelle des jeunes tchadiens en situation de vulnérabilité* is implemented by the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) in the regions of Ouaddaï, Logone-Oriental, Mayo-Kebbi-Est, Moyen-Chari, and N'Djamena. The €10.3M programme promotes the socio-economic integration of vulnerable young people in the country. It aims to strengthen services in support of skills trainings and professional integration and implement dual apprenticeship trainings in line with the needs of Chadian companies.

Table 31: *Bab Al Amal* – Indicator highlights (results as of March 2019)

2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	15
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and / or skills development	694

6.2.5. THE GAMBIA

YEP programme

The “Youth Empowerment Project” (YEP) programme, implemented by the International Trade Centre (ITC), aims to contribute to the economic development of The Gambia and thus to reduce migration pressure by improving the employability of potential and / or returning migrants. YEP intends to directly support the development of the local economy by i) enhancing employability and self-employment opportunities for youth, with a focus on vocational training and the creation of micro- and small-sized enterprises, and ii) creating and improving employment opportunities in selected sectors through value addition and internationalization.

Table 32: YEP – Indicator highlights (results as of March 2019)

1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	2,035
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and / or skills development	1,051

1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	384
1.1 Number of jobs created	370
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	92

6.2.6. MAURITANIA

Promopêche GIZ

The *Création d'emplois décents et consolidation de l'emploi existant pour les jeunes et potentiels migrants dans le secteur de la pêche artisanale* project (Promopêche GIZ) is a €2M project implemented by GIZ in Mauritania and part of the Promopêche initiative carried out in collaboration with the EU, ILO and AECID.¹ Promopêche GIZ works with civil institutions, fishermen and actors in the fishing industry to strengthen the regulatory framework and sanitary norms at all levels of the value chain in Mauritania.

Table 33: Promopêche GIZ – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of March 2019)

2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	4
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	1

6.2.7. NIGER

AJUSEN Justice project

The *Volet Justice du Programme d'Appui à la Justice et à la Sécurité au Niger* project (AJUSEN Justice) is a €6M project implemented by AFD in Niger. AJUSEN Justice works at strengthening the justice system in Niger, notably through the establishment of a *Bureau de Coopération Judiciaire et d'Entraide Pénale Internationale* (BEPI), support to the *Agence Nationale de Lutte contre la Traite des Personnes* (ANLTP) and training of various actors of the penal chain.

Table 34: AJUSEN Justice – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of March 2019)

3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	400
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	352
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	85

¹ BMZ is contributing €870,000 to Promopêche GIZ

4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	8
3.11 Number of activities / events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration	4

6.3. CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS FROM 2018 REPORT

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

6.3.1. SO1

Indicator 1.1: Number of jobs created

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
A-FIP	240	1,370	1,130	New information on the jobs created available after an evaluation was conducted by the IP.
PARERBA ENABEL	346	507	161	Revised data from IP.
PECOBAT ILO	46	65	19	Data not collected before Q1 2019.
Total	632	1,942	1,310	

Indicator 1.2: Number of MSMEs created or supported

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
Projet Séno	66	6	-60	Revised data from IP to avoid double-counting
Total	66	6	-60	

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

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
DES - AFD	2,751	1,712	1,039	Removed 1,039 beneficiaries because mapped under 1.2
Projet Résilience Oxfam	-	480	480	Remapping of an activity from 1.4
KEY ARC	9,316	12,454	3,138	Data not available before Q1 2019.
PROMO-PECHE ILO	-	21	21	Data not collected before Q1 2019.
LRRD DRC	950	400	-550	Changed multipliers to avoid double-counting
LRRD NRC	3,090	1,545	-1,545	Changed multipliers to avoid double-counting
Refugees' resilience Mauritania	4,773	4,920	147	Remapping of an activity from 1.4
Total	18,129	19,820	1,691	

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

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
Projet Résilience Oxfam	480	-	-480	Remapping of an activity to 1.4
Refugees' resilience – Mauritania	205	58	-147	Remapping of an activity to 1.4
Total	685	58	-627	

Indicator 1.7: Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
MCN	13,961	-	-13,691	The use of this indicator has been put on hold until an agreement on its methodology is reached.
DES-AFD	3,833,970	-	-3,833,970	The use of this indicator has been put on hold until an agreement on its methodology is reached.
DES – PPI	465,000	-	-465,000	The use of this indicator has been put on hold until an agreement on its methodology is reached.
Total	4,312,931	-	-4,312,931	

Indicator 1.7 bis: Financial volume granted to individual recipients

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
MCN	13,961	-	-13,691	The use of this indicator has been put on hold until an agreement on its methodology is reached.
Erasmus+ West Africa	21,527	-	-21,527	The use of this indicator has been put on hold until an agreement on its methodology is reached.
Total	35,488	-	-35,488	

6.3.2. SO2

Indicator 2.1: Number of local development plans directly supported

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
PARERBA ENABEL	1	2	1	Micro indicator previously mapped under 2.5 is now mapped against 2.1 (see changes in 2.5 below)
Total	1	2	1	

Indicator 2.1 bis: Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
Projet Résilience ACF	11	3	-8	Unmapped from 2.1bis

Projet Résilience HI	779	47	-732	Grouped social infrastructure units into systems
IOM JI Mali	1	10	9	Revised data from IP
KEY ARC	5	10	5	Data not available before Q1 2019.
LRRD IRC	660	258	-402	Grouped social infrastructure units into systems
Yellitaare	300	193	-107	Different counting approach – now grouping latrines at village level
Total	1,456	328	-1,128	

Indicator 2.2: Number of people receiving a basic social service

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
Kallo Tchidaniwo	230	338	108	Additional information provided by IP.
PAIERA PASSERAZ	915	-	-915	Remapping of an activity to 2.9
Projet Résilience HI	5,576	5,599	23	Remapping from 2.9
LRRD IRC	60,175	11,075	-49,100	Remapping of an activity to 2.9
Total	66,896	17,012	-49,884	

Indicator 2.3: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
KEY LVIA	7,434	4,628	-2,806	Remapping of an activity to 2.4
Total	7,434	4,628	-2,806	

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

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
KEY LVIA	5,186	7,992	2,806	Remapping of an activity from 2.3
PARERBA ENABEL	-	861	861	Unmapped from 2.9 and mapped against 2.4
RSAN Matam ACTED	34,102	13,726	-20,376	Counting approach changed from number of people to number of households
Total	5,033	4,933	-16,709	

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

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
PARERBA ENABEL	1	-	-1	Unmapped from 2.5 and mapped against 2.1
Total	1	-	-1	

Indicator 2.6: Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
Projet Résilience Oxfam	1,115	164	-951	
Total	5,033	4,933	-951	

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

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
Pôles Ruraux	500	-	-500	Due to removal of an activity from mapping.
A-FIP	22	-	-22	Due to removal of an activity from mapping.
PAFAM AECID	56	9	-47	Due to removal of an activity from mapping.
PECOBAT ILO	16	20	4	Data not collected before Q1 2019.
Projet Résilience HI	1,293	1,270	-23	
Total	1,887	1,299	-588	

Indicator 2.9: Number of people having improved access to basic services

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
PAIERA PASSERAZ	465	1,380	915	Remapping of an activity from 2.2
RELAC II LUXDEV	-	1,626,688	1,626,688	Data not available before Q1 2019.
LRRD IRC	-	49,100	49,100	Remapping of an activity from 2.2
PARERBA ENABEL	861	-	-861	Unmapped from 2.9 and mapped against 2.4
Total	1,326	1,677,168	1,675,842	

6.3.3. SO3

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

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
DES-Communications	103,918	12,680	-91,238	Activity unmapped.
IOM JI BF	-	8,188	8,188	Additional information provided by IP.
IOM JI Mauritania	-	590	590	Additional information provided by IP.
IOM JI Niger SURENI	-	192,788	192,788	Additional information provided by IP.
IOM JI Nigeria	-	1,265	1,265	Additional information provided by IP.
Total	103,918	215,511	111,593	

Indicator 3.4: Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
IOM JI Chad	-	9	9	Additional information provided by IP.
Total	-	9	9	

Indicator 3.5: Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
IOM JI BF	1,618	1,566	-52	Additional information provided by IP

IOM JI Chad	-	86	86	Additional information provided by IP
IOM JI Niger SURENI	-	5,219	5,219	Additional information provided by IP
Total	1,618	6,871	5,253	

Indicator 3.11: Number of activities / events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
IOM JI BF	12	18	6	Additional information provided by IP
IOM JI Nigeria	8	10	2	Additional information provided by IP
Total	20	28	8	

6.3.4. SO4

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

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
GAR-SI Burkina Faso	149	150	1	Activity unmapped
GAR-SI Mali	240	120	-120	Activity unmapped - Correction to avoid double counting
GAR-SI Mauritania	260	130	-130	Activity unmapped - Correction to avoid double counting
GAR-SI Niger	386	134	-252	Activity unmapped - Correction to avoid double counting
GAR-SI Senegal	300	153	-147	Activity unmapped - Correction to avoid double counting
KEY ARC	-	5	5	Data not available before Q1 2019.
LRRD DRC	119,607	1,498	-118,109	Un-mapping of large-scale community sensitizations on explosive remnants of war (ERW), improvised explosive devices (IED) and mine risk education (MRE)
MCN	3,432	3,372	-60	Revised data from IP
PAGS	-	471	471	Data not available before Q1 2019.
Total	124,374	6,033	-118,341	

Indicator 4.2 bis: Number of institutions and non-state actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
LRRD NRC	168	53	-115	Correction to avoid double counting
MCN	1,075	516	-559	Correction to avoid double counting
Total	1,243	569	-674	

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

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
MCN	7,600	7,554	-46	Revised data from IP.
Total	7,600	7,554	-46	

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

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
AJUSEN Budget Support	3	2	-2	Due to removal of an activity from mapping
IOM JI Regional Office	1	0	-1	Activity unmapped
Total	3	2	-1	

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

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
PECOBAT ILO	-	2	2	Data not collected before Q1 2019.
Total	-	2	2	

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

Project	2018 figures in Q1 report	2018 figures in current report	Difference	Explanation
PRCPT	-	4	4	
Total	-	4	4	