



# The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF)

Sahel and Lake Chad



**Strengthening the resilience  
of communities and in particular  
the most vulnerable including  
refugees and other displaced people**

**Strategic Objective 2 (SO2)  
output indicators as of June 2023**





# S02: Strengthening the resilience of communities and particularly the most vulnerable, including refugees and other displaced people

Key EUTF S02 output indicators as of June 2023



**2,436,063**  
People benefitting from nutrition assistance (EUTF 2.3)

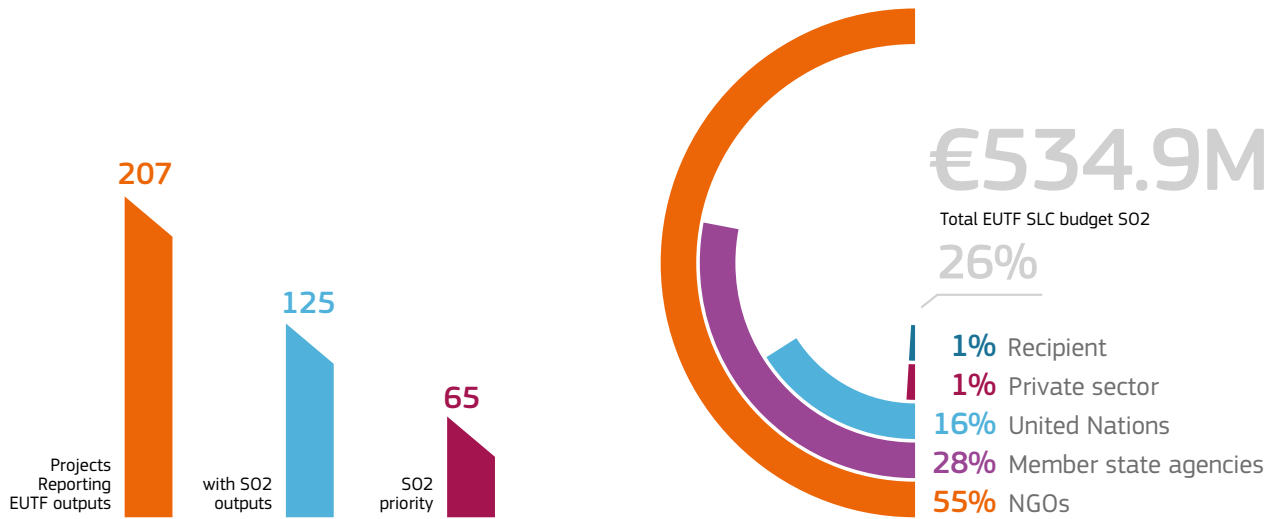


**3,140,560**  
People benefitting from food security assistance (EUTF 2.4)



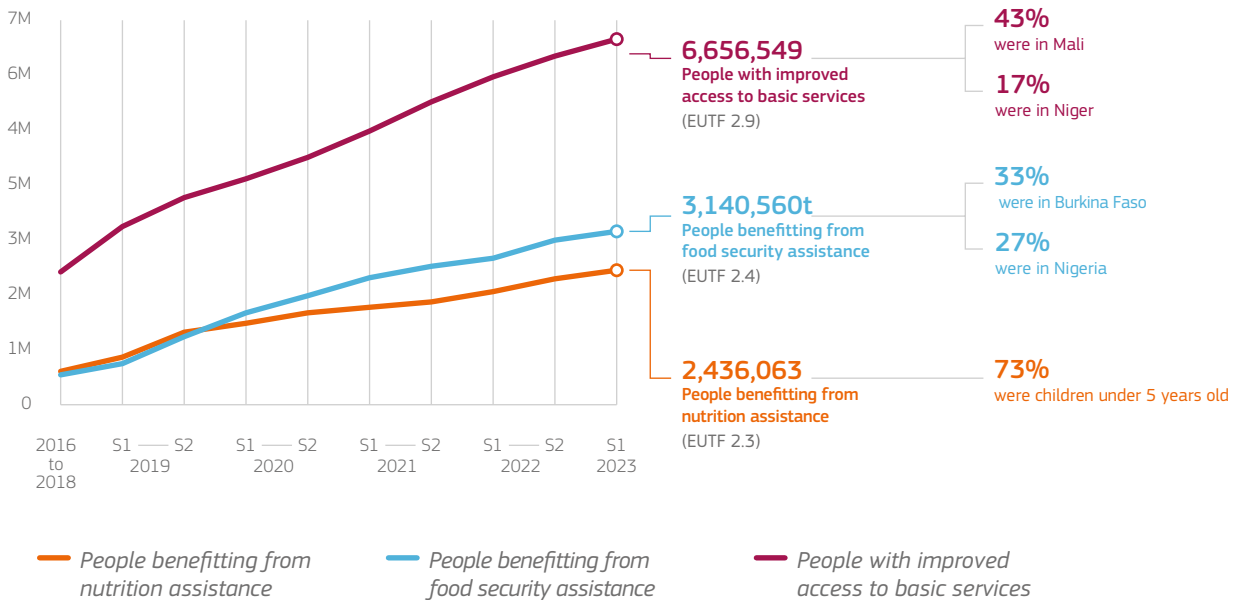
**6,656,549**  
People with improved access to basic services (EUTF 2.9)

## EUTF S02 portfolio in SLC



## Key S02 trends

Cumulative EUTF S02 outputs

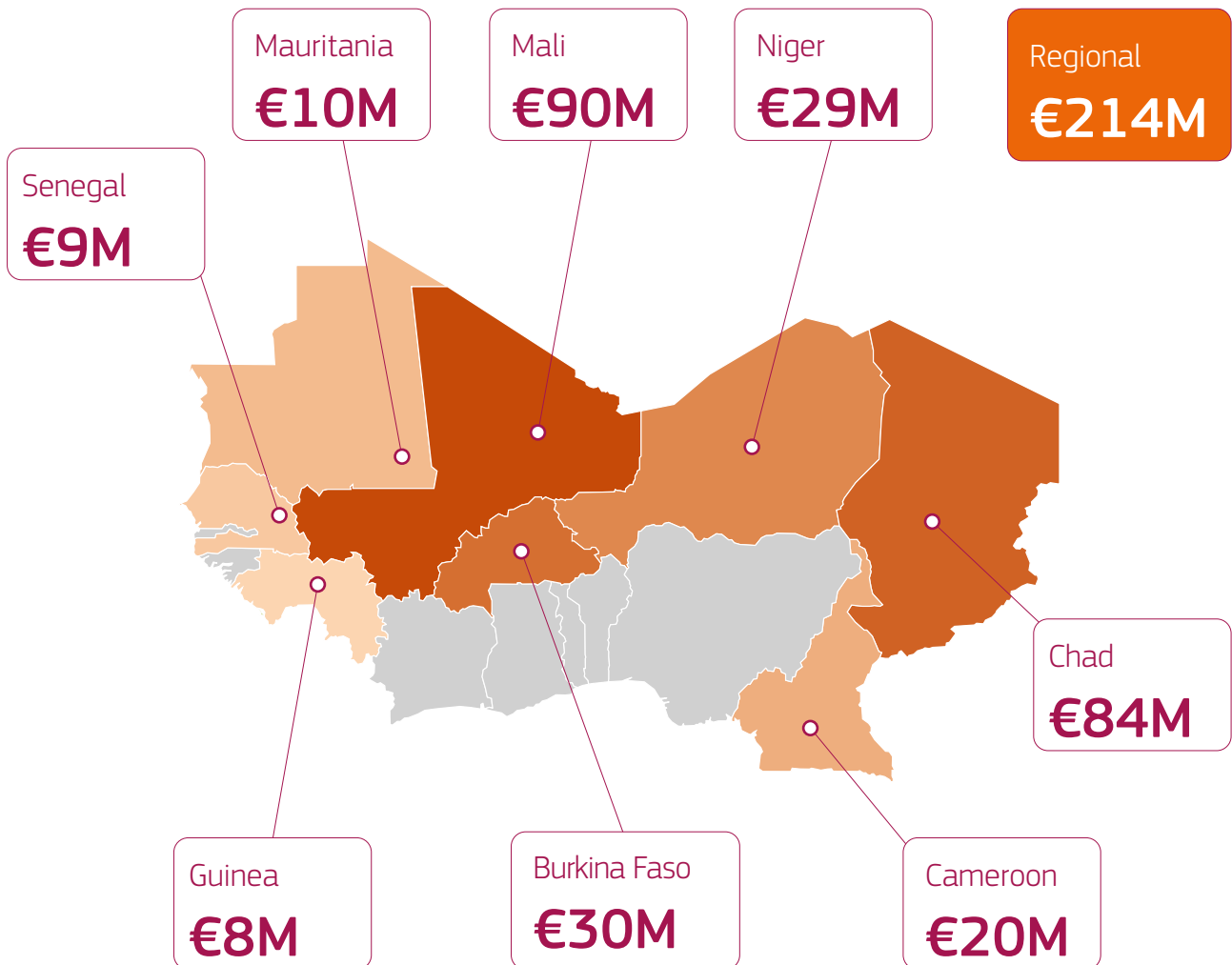




## S02: Strengthening the resilience of communities and particularly the most vulnerable, including refugees and other displaced people

S02 funding by country

Sahel & Lake Chad States

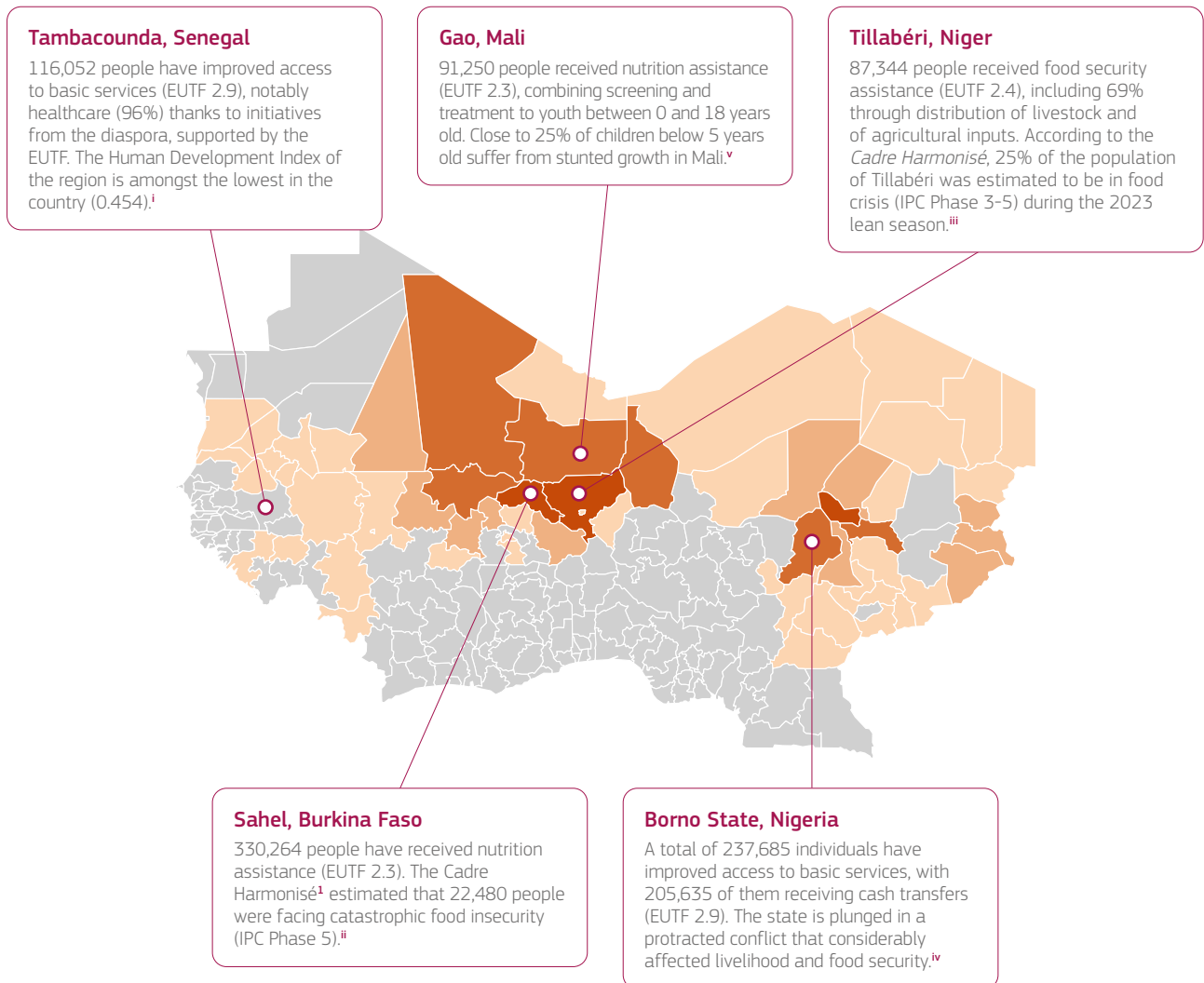




## SO2: Strengthening the resilience of communities and particularly the most vulnerable, including refugees and other displaced people

Implementation areas and key SO2 outputs as of June 2023

Sahel & Lake Chad States



Number of SO2 priority projects per region<sup>2</sup>

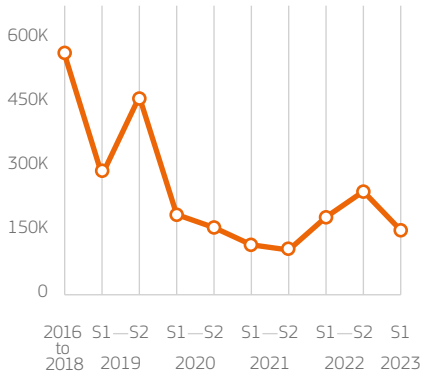




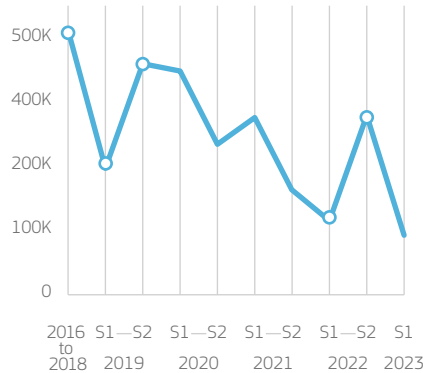
## S02: Strengthening the resilience of communities and particularly the most vulnerable, including refugees and other displaced people

### Key S02 outputs

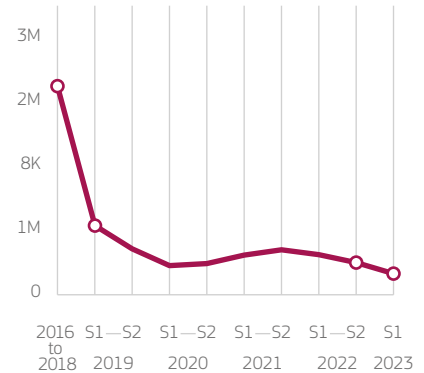
Non-cumulative EUTF S02 outputs



People benefitting from nutrition assistance (EUTF 2.3)



People benefitting from food security assistance (EUTF 2.4)



People with improved access to basic services (EUTF 2.9)



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

Between 2016 and 2018, a total of 560,237 individuals received nutrition assistance through the contributions of six programmes, representing 23% of total result. Outputs were obtained in Burkina Faso (50%), in Mali (19%), Cameroon (15%), Senegal (12%) and Chad (3%).

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

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

#### S2 2022 marked a rise in activities, before output eventually reached a lowest point in S1 2023

In S2 2022, 241,357 individuals received assistance, primarily led by the PDU project (73%), with Burkina Faso being the primary beneficiary (55% of all programmes). There was a decline in figures during S1 2023, where PDU increased its predominance (93%), and Burkina Faso remained the main recipient (46%).



#### Steady early outputs, with 522,319 people (17% of total results) receiving food security-related assistance in the 2016-2018 period

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

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

The number of people receiving food security assistance ranged from 245,746 in S1 2019 to 452,836 in S2 2019 mainly driven by activities in Nigeria (34%) and Burkina Faso (26%). Results remained substantial with up to 349,626 in S1 2021. Nigeria was the first beneficiary country that semester (45%).

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

In S2 2021, a decline was observed with 211,442 individuals receiving food security assistance. S2 2022 saw an increase in activities (350,793 beneficiaries), driven by CRIACLES in Burkina Faso and Mali, accounting for 51% of outputs during this period. However, in S1 2023, there was a significant decrease in results (117,942 beneficiaries), indicating a slowing down of activities.



#### Large early outputs in the 2016-2018 period, with 2,423,091 people with improved access to basic social benefits (36% of all results)

RELAC II (67%) in Mali, Résilience BF (13%) in Burkina Faso, regional Refugees' Resilience (5%), and KEY (5%) in Mali were main contributors in the 2016-2018 period. Support was delivered in various sectors, including health care, water and sanitation, education, housing and social protection.

#### Peak in S1 2019 (800,976 people with improved access to basic services), followed by steady outputs until S2 2022

Key contributors RELAC II in Mali and Résilience BF in Burkina Faso ended in 2019, which explains the decrease in outputs in 2020. However, in 2021, PDU and CRIACLES (Regional) started activities, contributing to sustained outputs. Both programmes represented up to 86% of all outputs in S2 2022.

#### Slowing down of activities in S1 2023, with outputs reaching all time low (279,725)

The PDU remained an important contributor (19%) but the GrEEn GH (43%) in Ghana and the Migration SN (37%) in Senegal were the most prominent. GrEEn GH focused on WASH infrastructure, while Migration SN improved healthcare access through diaspora-funded projects.



## SO2: Strengthening the resilience of communities and particularly the most vulnerable, including refugees and other displaced people

### Abbreviations and acronyms

<b>ADEL</b>	Appui au Développement Economique Local et à la prévention des conflits dans les régions de Tombouctou et Gao
<b>CRIALCES</b>	Réponse à la CRise ALimentaire au CEntre Sahel : support nutritionnel et relèvement
<b>Emploi Niger</b>	Environmental sustainability and economic stabilisation on the transit route
<b>EUTF</b>	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa
<b>KEY</b>	Consortium Alliance pour la Résilience Communautaire
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organisation
<b>M</b>	Million
<b>PAFAM</b>	Projet d'Appui à la Filière de l'Anacarde au Mali
<b>PASPED</b>	Programme to contrast illegal migration through support to the private sector and job creation in Senegal
<b>PDU</b>	Alliance for Social Cohesion and Resilience in Mali and Mauritania – Lot 1 West Zone and adjacent areas
<b>Pôles Ruraux</b>	Support project for agricultural sectors in the regions of Tahoua and Agadez, Niger
<b>Refugees' Resilience</b>	Strengthening the resilience and empowerment of refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons related to the conflict in northern Mali – Burkina Faso
<b>RELAC II</b>	Relance De L'Economie Et Appui Aux Collectivites Dans Le Nord Du Mali II
<b>Résilience BF</b>	Renforcer durablement et de manière intégrée la résilience des populations vulnérables à l'insécurité nutritionnelle dans la région de l'Est au Burkina Faso
<b>Résilience LVIA</b>	Programme "LRRD" de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables dans les provinces du Soum et du Loroum BURKINA FASO
<b>RRR</b>	Restoring And Promoting Sustainable Agriculture Based Livelihoods For Food Security And Nutrition Improvement In Borno State
<b>SLC</b>	Sahel and Lake Chad
<b>SO</b>	Strategic Objective
<b>Stabilisation Séno</b>	Insertion et stabilisation socio-économique des jeunes et des femmes dans la province du Séno
<b>UN</b>	United Nations

### Footnotes

1. The Cadre Harmonisé is the early warning mechanism for food security in West Africa. It analyses current and projected food and nutrition situations and classifies the severity of food and nutrition insecurity based on the international classification scale.
2. The colours on the map represent the number of SO2 priority projects in each region. However, the key outputs selected highlight notable results achieved by EUTF projects, and do not always correlate with the number of projects present in a given area.

### Sources

- i. Globaldata lab, 'Subnational HDI – Senegal', Accessed [here](#), in December 2023.
- ii. Cadre Harmonisé, 'Résultats de l'analyse de l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle aigüe courante en mars-mai 2023 et projetée en juin-août 2023', March 2023. Retrieved [here](#).
- iii. Cadre Harmonisé, 'Situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle / Niger', Mars 2023. Retrieved [here](#).
- iv. FAO, 'Innovative fish and vegetable production boosts livelihoods for conflict-affected families in Nigeria's Borno State.', 30 September 2022. Retrieved [here](#).
- v. IFPRI, 'Irrigation sensible à la nutrition au Mali : un guide pour progresser en matière de sécurité hydrique, alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Mali', 2 August 2023. Retrieved [here](#).



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