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

Greater economic and employment opportunities

Strategic Objective 1 (S01) output indicators as of June 2023
**S01: Greater economic and employment opportunities**

Key EUTF S01 output indicators as of June 2023

- **149,852** Jobs created (EUTF 1.1)
- **556,522** IGA beneficiaries (EUTF 1.3)
- **310,723** TVET beneficiaries (EUTF 1.4)

**EUTF S01 portfolio in SLC**

- **€472.6M** Total EUTF SLC budget S01
- **23%** Private Sector
- **3%** Recipient
- **6%** United Nations
- **7%** NGOs
- **8%** International Organisation
- **69%** Member state agencies

**Key S01 trends**

Cumulative EUTF S01 outputs

- **556,522** IGA beneficiaries (EUTF 1.3)
- **310,723** TVET beneficiaries (EUTF 1.4)
- **149,852** Jobs created or supported (EUTF 1.1)

- 45% were reached in Mali and Ghana,
- 38% were women
- 41% were reached in Ghana and Senegal
- 53% of which were reported in Burkina Faso, Niger and Senegal
- 33% were long-term regular wage employment
SO1: Greater economic and employment opportunities
SO1 funding by country

- Senegal: €92M
- Mauritania: €27M
- Mali: €39M
- Regional: €41M
- The Gambia: €34M
- Chad: €10M
- Niger: €89M
- Guinea: €60M
- Côte d’Ivoire: €24M
- Burkina Faso: €20M
- Ghana: €20M
- Cameroon: €17M

Sahel & Lake Chad States
SO1: Greater economic and employment opportunities
Implementation areas and key SO1 outputs as of June 2023

Saint-Louis, Senegal
4,845 jobs created or supported (EUTF 1.1) for vulnerable people and potential migrants. St Louis is one of the main regions of departure on the Atlantic migration route.

Gao, Mali
25,810 IGA beneficiaries (EUTF 1.3), 90% of whom were supported in the areas of agriculture, fishery and livestock production/processing, in a region with a 39% poverty rate.

Agadez, Niger
10,425 jobs created or supported (EUTF 1.1), 55% of which are related to agriculture, fishery and livestock production/processing. Agriculture and livestock are the main activities in the region.

Conakry, Guinea
5,507 TVET beneficiaries (EUTF 1.4), including 97% of youth (under 35 years old). Youth unemployment is considered as a major barrier to Guinea's development.

Borno State, Nigeria
4,551 TVET beneficiaries (EUTF 1.4). Borno State hosts 1.7 million IDPs, facing protracted displacement. Skill development is vital for residents to adapt to their local environment and rebuild their lives.

Extrême-Nord, Cameroon
33,210 IGA beneficiaries (EUTF 1.3), of whom 48% were supported in the area of agriculture, fishery and livestock production and processing sectors. The conflict with Boko Haram in the region affects livelihood activities and heightens staple food prices.

Number of SO1 priority projects per region²

0 1 2 3 4 >4
S01: Greater economic and employment opportunities

Key S01 outputs
Non-cumulative EUTF S01 outputs

Steady outputs in the 2016-2018 period, with 17,333 jobs created or supported
27 projects contributed to job creation across SLC during this period. LRRD in Nigeria, which contributed to 21% of this result, came to an end in 2018.

Peak in S1 2022 with 20,399 jobs created or supported
Niger recorded the highest number of jobs supported or created in S1 2022, totalling 7,160 jobs. Emploï Niger supported 4,821 jobs and Pôles Ruraux an additional 2,455 jobs.

Decrease in S1 2023, with 11,087 jobs created or supported
As projects in Niger approached their end, jobs created or supported in Niger dropped from 13,580 in S2 2022 to 11,087 in S1 2023. As of S1 2023, Niger accounts for 25% of jobs created or supported by EUTF-funded programmes.

Steady early outputs in the 2016-2018 period, with 74,906 people assisted to develop IGAs through 25 programmes
KEY ARC in Mali provided agricultural starter kits and ISING in Nigeria assisted beneficiaries (of whom 71% are female youths) in accessing finance through Village Savings and Loan Associations. These two projects supported more than 10,000 people each.

Highest outputs in S1 2022, with 90,582 people assisted to develop IGAs
This was driven by the GrEEn GH programme in Ghana, which supported 60,522 individuals, facilitating access to finance. PDU and Emploï Niger also made substantial contributions (7,315 beneficiaries for PDU and 5,871 beneficiaries for Emploï Niger).

Sharp decrease in S2 2022 (73,319 beneficiaries) and S1 2023 (25,890 beneficiaries)
The GrEEn programme retained its status as the primary output source in S2 2022 (55%). In S1 2023 the PDU programme took over and represented 63% of the semester’s output, with Niger concentrating 69% of its activities.

Significant results in the 2016-2018 period, with 32,254 people benefitting from TVET
Développer l’emploi au Sénégal and Kallow Tchidaniwo in Niger were the first contributors, accounting for 41% of the outputs over the period.

Downward trend from 2019 (44,477) to 2020 (30,746) and peak in S1 2022 (66,173).
Outputs slowed down in 2020. However, the Développer l’emploi au Sénégal programme resumed a high pace of activities in S1 2022, alongside the GrEEn programme in Ghana, that scaled up its activity and accounted for 71% of the total output of indicator 1.4 that semester.

Slowing down of activities in S1 2023 (22,826)
The GrEEn programme contributed to the majority of outputs (55%), mainly through activities aiming to enhance the financial capabilities of the diaspora, youth, women, and returnees. The INTEGRA programme in Guinea, also accounted for a significant part of outputs (16%).
SO1: Greater economic and employment opportunities

Abbreviations and acronyms

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DES AFD</td>
<td>Developing employment in Senegal: strengthening the local business fabric</td>
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<tr>
<td>DES LuxDev</td>
<td>Developing employment in Senegal: equitable access to vocational training</td>
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<tr>
<td>EJOM</td>
<td>Youth Employment Creates Opportunities At Home in Mali</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emploi BF</td>
<td>Programme d’appui à l’Emploi dans les zones frontalières et périphériques au Burkina Faso</td>
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<td>EUTF</td>
<td>European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa</td>
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<td>HIMOCM</td>
<td>Investment project to support local economic development in the Far North, promoting employment and the integration of young people (labour-based approach)</td>
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<td>IDPs</td>
<td>Internally displaced persons</td>
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<td>IFRC</td>
<td>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies</td>
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<tr>
<td>IGA</td>
<td>Income-generating activities</td>
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<td>IPDEV</td>
<td>Supporting entrepreneurs and small SMEs in West Africa</td>
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<td>ISING</td>
<td>Investing in the Safety and Integrity of Nigerian Girls</td>
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<td>Kallo Tchidaniwo</td>
<td>Strengthening institutional and community resilience in the Diffa region, Lake Chad Basin, Niger</td>
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<td>KEY ARC</td>
<td>Consortium Alliance pour la Résilience Communautaire</td>
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<td>LRRD</td>
<td>Promoting Stability in Nigeria’s Northeast</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organisation</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>Million</td>
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<td>PASPED</td>
<td>Programme to contrast illegal migration through support to the private sector and job creation in Senegal</td>
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<td>Poles Ruraux</td>
<td>Support project for agricultural sectors in the regions of Tahoua and Agadez, Niger</td>
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<td>PSS</td>
<td>Strengthening Psychosocial Support, Mental Health, Reintegration and Protection Services for children in Borno, including children associated with Boko Haram</td>
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<td>SLC</td>
<td>Sahel and Lake Chad</td>
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<td>SO</td>
<td>Strategic Objective</td>
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<tr>
<td>TUUMA</td>
<td>Appui à la compétence professionnelle, l’entrepreneuriat et l’emploi des jeunes en milieu rural dans des régions rurales du Burkina Faso</td>
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<tr>
<td>TVET</td>
<td>Technical and vocational education and training</td>
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<td>VSLA</td>
<td>Village Savings and Loan Associations</td>
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<td>YEP</td>
<td>Youth Empowerment Project</td>
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Footnotes

1. Throughout this section, the term ‘TVET’ also includes other forms of skills development.

2. The colours on the map represent the number of SO1 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
