



EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Sahel and Lake Chad

QUARTERLY REPORT – 2018

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Altai Consulting for the European Union – July 2019



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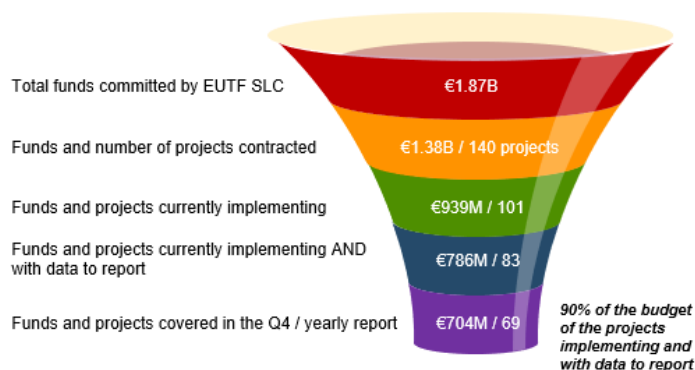
1. INTRODUCTION

This is the first quarterly report of the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the EUTF's Sahel and Lake Chad (SLC) window. It shows cumulated programme outputs from their inception until 31 December 2018.

As of May 2019, the EUTF SLC window had committed €3.75B, including €1.87B across 97 decisions in the Sahel and Lake Chad window. A total of 140 operational projects had been contracted for a value of €1.38B. The 140 contracted operational projects include 39 projects in their inception phase and 18 projects in early implementation, both groups which therefore have no data to report yet. A total of 74 projects are sufficiently advanced in their implementation to have data to report and nine projects are completed: together, they constitute the 83 projects the MLS can report on.

The MLS database and this report contain data on 69 projects, for a contracted amount of €704M.

Figure 1: Breakdown of funds and projects included in the 2018 SLC report, May 2019¹



The MLS and its Methodology

In October 2018, following a decision by the EUTF Sahel and Lake Chad Operational Committee, Altai Consulting was contracted to set up a Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the SLC region, operating with similar methodology and methods as the MLS set-up for the Horn of Africa (HoA) region. As described in its Terms of Reference, the overall objective of the MLS is to 'use an evidence-based approach for programming and implementing interventions in the SLC region, as well as to inform policy around the themes of the EUTF in the region. Altai Consulting was awarded the contract and immediately started developing said system, based on discussions with subject matter experts and visits to the countries of the SLC region.

The MLS aims to: 1) strengthen monitoring and reporting on the overall progress of the EUTF SLC window; and 2) create a learning component based on investigations of existing projects to inform the programme strategy. Its key functions are to: aggregate output and outcome values at the regional level; cross-analyse project data and generate knowledge to refine strategies; visualise and measure progress made; and communicate analysis and key findings to relevant stakeholders.

The MLS uses data produced by projects' internal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems to inform 41 EUTF common output indicators (hereafter called EUTF indicators²) that are shared by the three EUTF windows. The MLS team dives into the activity / output level with each implementing partner (IP) to collect the lowest and most detailed level of data common to all IPs. The MLS then aggregates the collected data using a standardised methodology, and later disaggregates it again along various lines of analysis for reporting. This approach allows the MLS to help IPs map their own activities and outputs against the list of

¹ Projects "currently implementing" in this figure include 9 completed projects.

² The full list of 41 common output indicators can be found in annex.

EUTF common output indicators and to have access to a finer level of disaggregation (e.g. by gender, beneficiary type, location, etc.). It also gives the MLS significant flexibility in changing the way data is divided or presented if need be.

Challenges and limitations

The MLS methodology was initially designed and implemented for the HoA window, and was particularly adapted to the objectives, projects, issues, concerns and solutions found in that window. The methodology thus had to be adapted. The need to take into consideration a higher number of projects, designed to fit different contexts sometimes widely different from those of the HoA window, has led to a process of re-evaluation, adaptation and refinement of the methodologies for each of the indicators which should be finalized during 2019. This process, carried out in cooperation with the two other windows, may lead to slight re-definition of some indicators. The way data is accounted for and reported on could be affected and reflected in the figures.

The implementation of the MLS in the Sahel and Lake Chad region faced the same challenges as in the HoA region, including the novelty of the MLS and the amplitude of the task, with more than 130 relevant contracts in the SLC window and neighbouring countries; the continuous adaptation and refinement of the methodology, and in particular common indicators' definitions and calculation methods; and that the system relies on IP data collection and transmission capabilities which vary widely.

This first report comes at a time where many projects had already started implementation, some were closing completion, and some were already completed. While implementing partners had already submitted data to EU delegations in their countries of operation and many had uploaded data to the Akvo Real Simple Reporting system,¹ it was the first time they followed the MLS process. The process went remarkably well for a majority of projects, thanks to IPs effective monitoring systems, knowledge of the 41 common output indicators and their experience in self-reporting in Akvo RSR.

However, some projects could not be visited for this first report; some others were visited too late to perform a complete mapping of their activities and outputs, and therefore, only the most important data was collected; finally, a small number of projects submitted data too late to be validated by EU programme managers, thus data was available but not integrated into the analyses.

These issues should be fixed in the next report. New projects will join the MLS every quarter as they start to generate outputs.

¹ [Akvo RSR](#) is an online platform where planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning data can be uploaded. The EUTF is asking EU programme managers and implementing partners to report project data (full project description and results) to Akvo RSR.

2. THE EUTF IN THE SAHEL AND LAKE CHAD REGION

2.1. THE EUTF STRATEGY IN THE SAHEL AND LAKE CHAD REGION

At each of its meetings, the Strategic Board of the EUTF for Africa reviews the strategic priorities to reflect evolving needs and emerging challenges and inputs received from different stakeholders. At its fourth meeting in April 2018, the Strategic Board agreed to focus on six priority areas in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel/Lake Chad, which were confirmed during the fifth Strategic Board meeting in September 2018: 1) Return and reintegration; 2) Refugees management (Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework); 3) Completing progress on the securitization of documents and civil registry; 4) Anti-trafficking measures; 5) Essential stabilization efforts; 5) Migration dialogues.

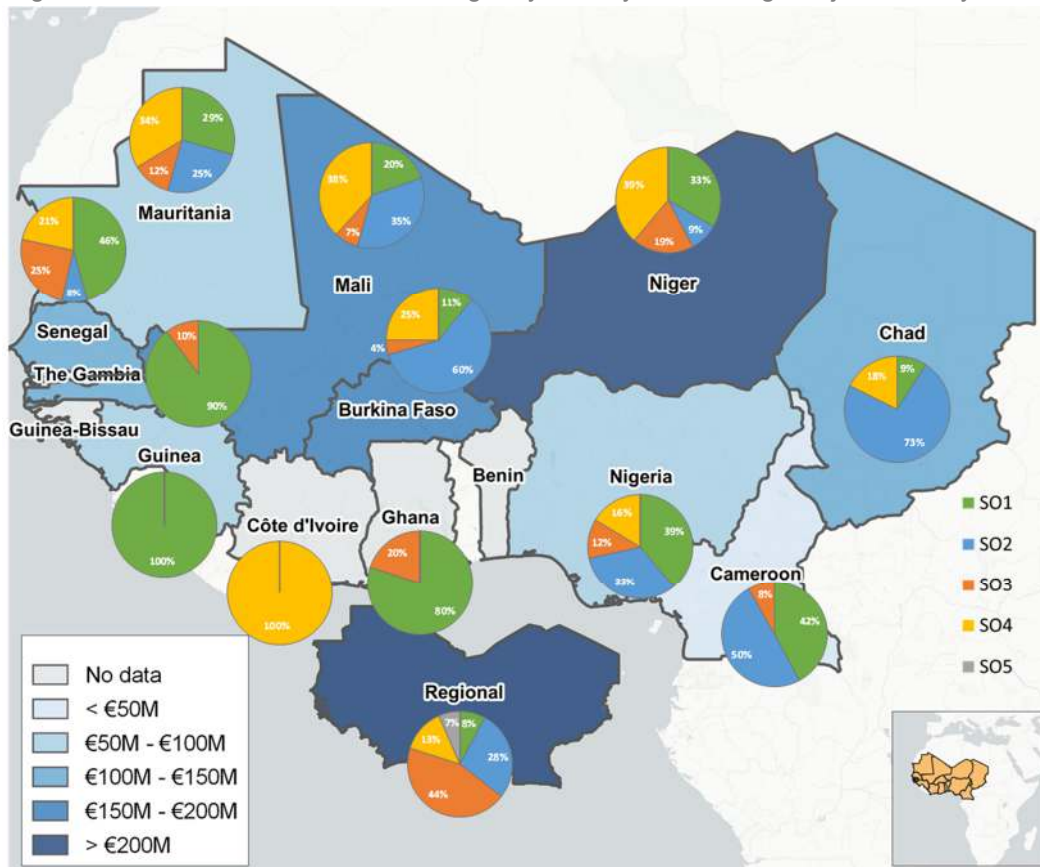
The EUTF aims at preventing irregular migration and protecting migrants in their countries of origins and all along the main migration routes leading to Europe; projects focus on improving living conditions and economic opportunities in high emigration areas, as well as strengthening national and regional systems for protection and fight against smugglers and traffickers in transit countries (for instance, Burkina Faso and Niger). Security challenges are also taken into account as important push factors for displacements and migration fluxes: the programming tackles transnational trafficking, terrorism-related activities, radicalisation and violent extremism to mitigate instability and foster security nets.

2.2. OVERVIEW BY GEOGRAPHY AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The largest share of contracted budget goes to regional projects, with \$325M, 23% of the total, spread over 27 contracts. Niger and Mali have similar shares of the budget, with €215M (16%) over 16 projects and €190M (14%) over 15 projects, respectively.

Countries with budgets surpassing €100M also include Burkina Faso (€153M, 22 projects), Senegal (€130M, 16 projects) and Chad (€105M, 12 projects). The next group of beneficiary countries is comprised of Nigeria, Guinea and Mauritania, all with budgets ranging from €50M to €100M (Nigeria with eight projects worth €76M, Guinea with three projects worth €60M, and Mauritania with €54M spent on ten projects). Finally, Cameroon has a budget of €40M spread over five projects, and the Gambia has six projects worth a total of €40M.

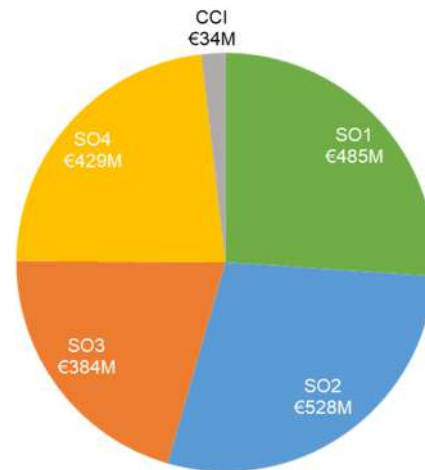
Figure 2: Breakdown of contracted budget by country and strategic objective, May 2019¹



As of December 2018, most of projects in the region were roughly at the midpoint of their implementation, while a good number of large projects had just started implementing. Only nine projects were completed.

Overall, SO2 ‘Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people’ represents the largest share of the contracted budget, although not by far, with a 28% share or €528M. The other three strategic objectives all have similar, slightly lower shares: SO1 ‘Greater economic and employment opportunities’ has 26% with €485M; SO4 ‘Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration’ has 23% with €429M, and SO3, ‘Improving migration management’ has 21% with €384M.

Figure 3: Funds by Strategic Objective, May 2019



¹ The darker the country map the more funds spent in the country. Excludes €15M contracted to “not operational” projects that are not being mapped to Strategic Objectives. CCI stands for cross-cutting issue.

3. RESULTS BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Table 1 below and figures shown in this section summarize outputs generated from the inception of projects and up to 31 December 2018.

Table 1: Targets and results achieved by EUTF common output indicator (December 2018)

Indicator	Value
1.1. Number of jobs created	11,706
1.2. Number of MSMEs created or supported	1,168
1.3. Number of people assisted to developed income-generating activities	57,256
1.4. Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	14,944
1.5. Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	1,180
1.6. Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved	14
1.7. Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment	4,339,381
1.7 bis. Financial volume granted to individual recipients	40,411
2.1. Number of local development plans directly supported	39
2.1 bis. Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	3,481
2.2. Number of people receiving a basic social service	309,576
2.3. Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	606,689
2.4. Number of people receiving food-security related assistance	193,368
2.5. Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	35
2.6. Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	8,141
2.7. Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	370,772
2.8. Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	16,295
2.9. Number of people having access to improved basic services	488,662
3.1. Number of projects by diaspora members	19
3.2. Number of migrants in transit , children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted	2,439
3.3. Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	174,218
3.4. Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	26,748
3.5. Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	27,768
3.6. Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	39
3.7. Number of individuals trained on migration management	1,158
3.8. Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	1,642
3.9. Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	26
3.10. Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	3
3.11. Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration	9,480
4.1. Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	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	130,556
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	1,429
4.3. Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	498,965

4.5. Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	12
4.6. Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	105
5.1. Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	192
5.2. Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	174
5.3. Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	85

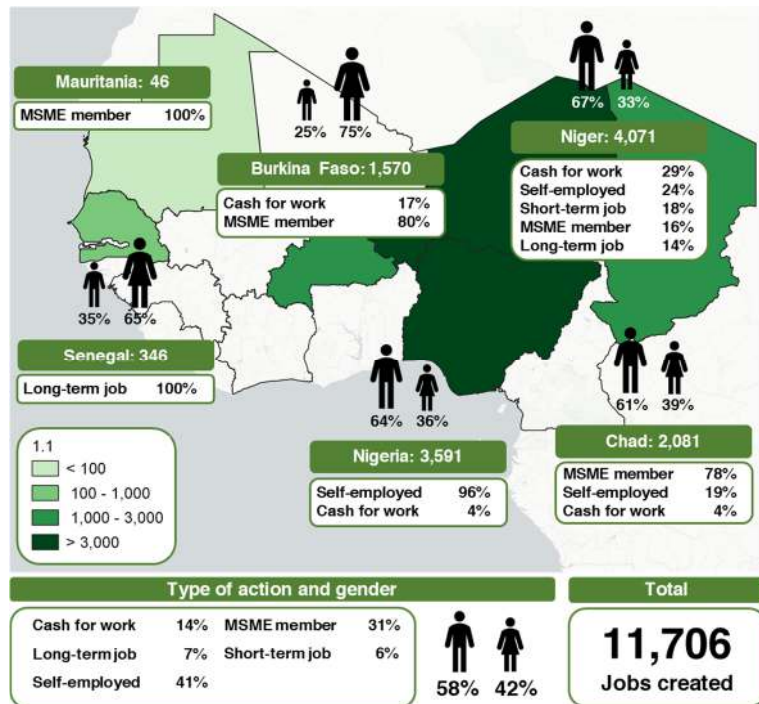
3.1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: GREATER ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Economic development and employment programmes, contributing to SO1, started generating high levels of outputs, with 57,256 people assisted to developed income-generating activities (indicator 1.3), 14,944 people who benefitted from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (indicator 1.4), and 11,706 jobs created in the region.

35% of jobs created stemmed from programmes in Niger, 31% in Nigeria, and 18% in Chad. In Mali, while 20% of the EUTF budget is spent on SO1, projects included in the MLS do yet report any job creation: several projects with a heavy emphasis on economic development, recovery and support to employment in Mali have recently started and do not have data to share yet.

Overall, most of the jobs are self-employed positions (41%), followed by the creation of jobs in MSMEs (31%) and cash-for-work (14%). Women are much more represented in self-employment and jobs in MSMEs (almost 80% of total female beneficiaries fall under those two categories) than in cash for work for instance. This can be explained by the fact that cash for work is a modality of intervention often used for construction work, a sector that tends to rely on a predominantly male workforce.

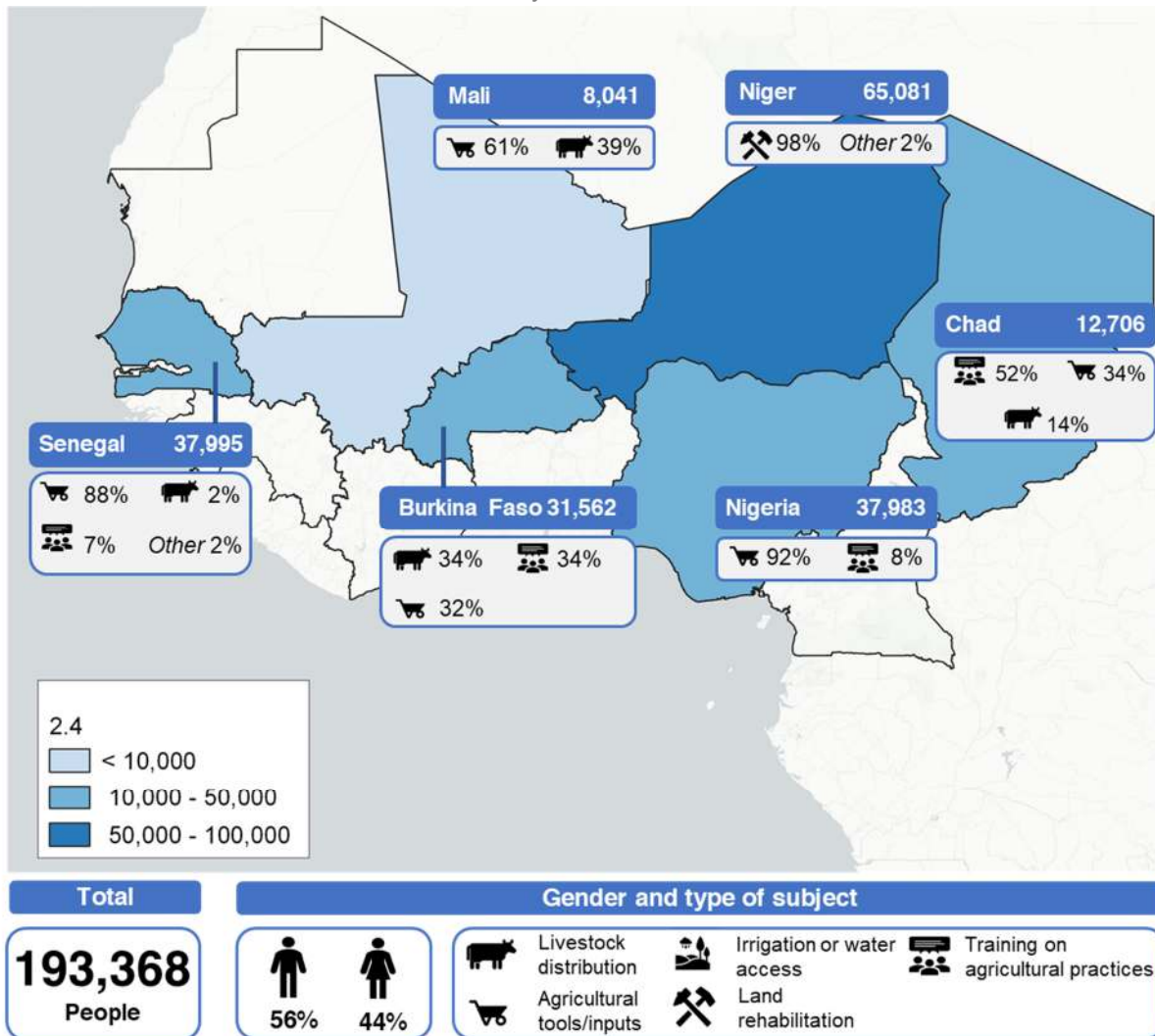
Figure 4: Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1), by type of action and gender, Dec. 2018



3.2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES

The largest outputs so far are observed for indicator 2.3¹, number of people receiving nutrition assistance, which reached 606,689 beneficiaries at the end of 2018. Other indicators in SO2 also show large outputs: 488,662 people gained access to improved basic services (indicator 2.9); 370,772 were reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (indicator 2.7); 309,576 basic social services were delivered (indicator 2.2); and 193,368 people received food-security related assistance.

Figure 5: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), by subject and country, December 2018



Most of the food-security assistance beneficiaries were in Niger (32%) and benefitted from land rehabilitation, allowing increase in agricultural production in food insecure areas. In addition, 88,344 beneficiaries across the region received agricultural inputs and tools. Training on improved agricultural practices was delivered to 21,051 people, and livestock was distributed to 16,443 people mostly in Burkina

¹ In absolute value, indicator 1.7, Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment, is higher, with a total output of €4,312,930. However, 1.7 and 1.7 bis are the only two indicators in the EUTF common output indicators list to represent a financial volume rather than a number of beneficiaries or of countable outputs.

Faso in both cases. Finally, nutrition-sensitive agriculture training was delivered to 4,784 people (59% women) in Senegal.

3.3. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: IMPROVED MIGRATION MANAGEMENT IN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, TRANSIT AND DESTINATION¹

Despite notable limitations in terms of data collected on SO3, some striking results still stand out. For instance, some substantial outputs were delivered through information campaigns and events: 174,218 migrants or potential migrants were reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration, and 9,480 events dedicated to raising the awareness and sensitivity of the public on all aspects of migration were organised. 27,768 returnees were assisted, and 26,768 voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported. In addition, 2,439 migrants in transit, children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees were protected and/or assisted, and 1,158 refugees and forcibly displaced persons received legal assistance to support their integration.

Figure 6: Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations (EUTF indicator 3.4), by country, December 2018²

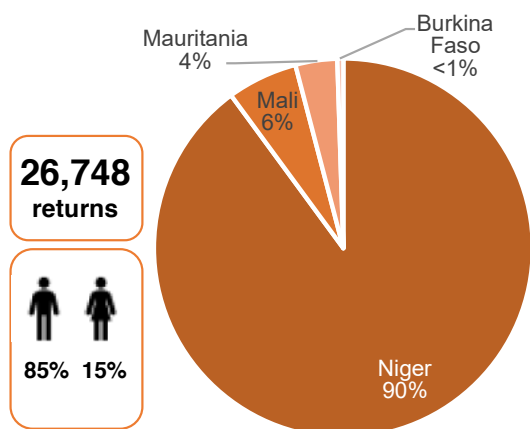
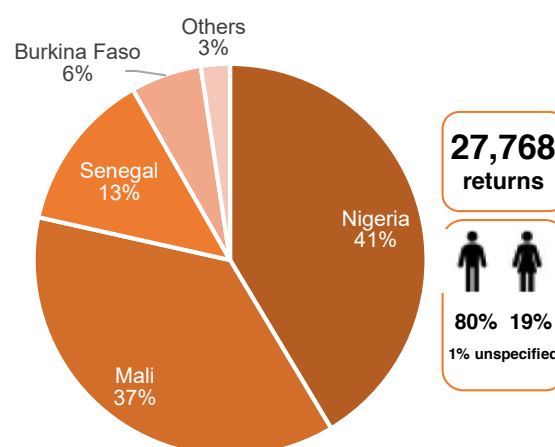


Figure 7: Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5), by country, December 2018



Assistance provided to returnees is generally legal counsel before departure, provision of travel and ID documents to travellers as well as other immediate and short-term support upon arrival. Reintegration assistance provided to migrants is usually longer term and encompass trainings, provision of kits and support to develop an IGA, etc.

3.4. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: IMPROVED GOVERNANCE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

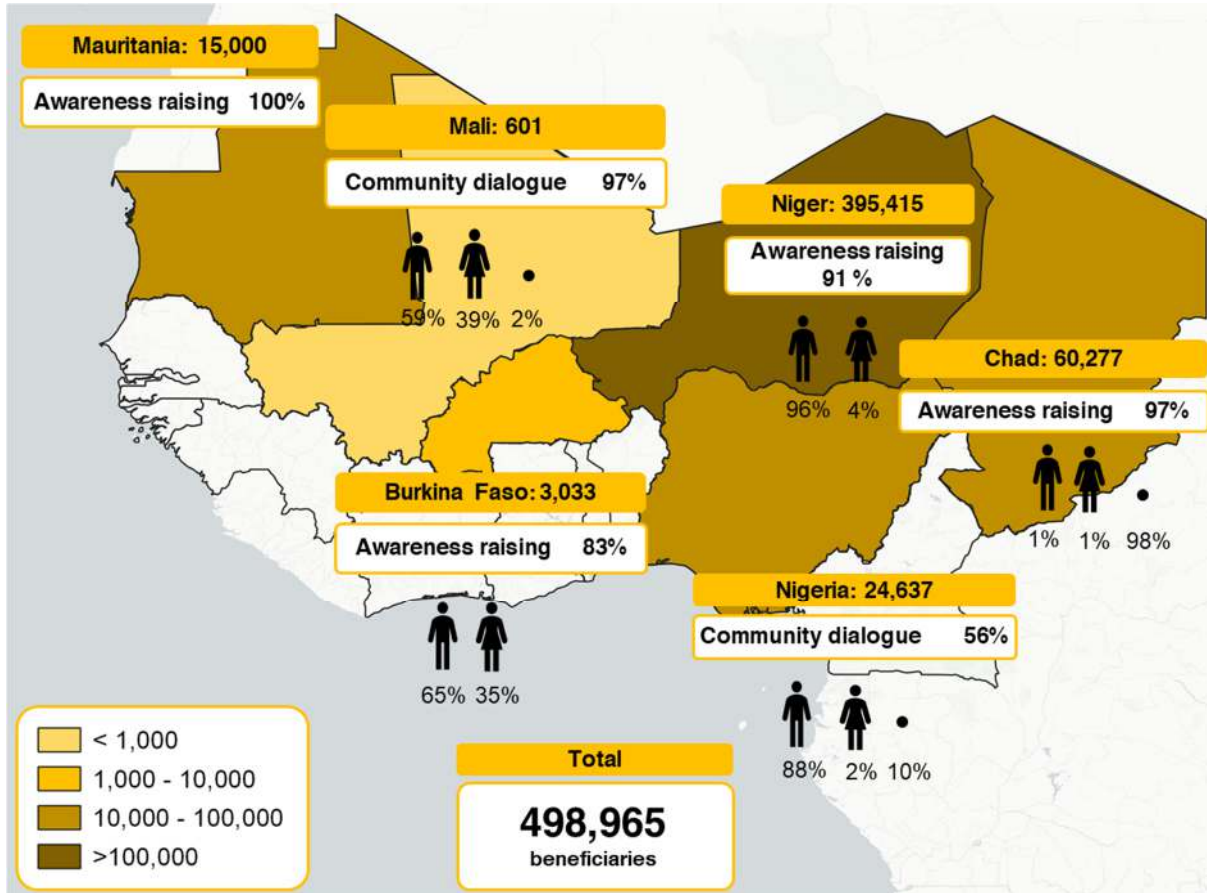
Programmes contributing to SO4 also generated large outputs: 130,556 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and non-state actors were trained on security, border management,

¹ Disclaimer: The figures in this section include only partial results from the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, which should be the main contributor to SO3 indicators. Results obtained by the MLS team in the countries covered by this report but which were not validated by the IOM regional office could not be included in the report. IOM results hereby presented are thus estimated to be substantially under-reported.

² JI = EU-IOM Joint Initiative

counter violent extremism (CVE), conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights (indicator 4.2), and 498,965 people participated in conflict prevention and peace building activities (indicator 4.3).

Figure 8 : Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities, by country and type of activity (EUTF indicator 4.3), December 2018



85% of the beneficiaries of activities contributing to indicator 4.3 participated in awareness raising activities, including film screenings, readings, or artistic workshops focused on preserving local heritage, all of which use culture as a lever for economic and social development as well as conflict prevention.

The lowest reported values for Indicator 4.3 can be found in Burkina Faso (3,033) and Mali (601) despite the facts that both countries suffer from significant insecurity and that the EUTF’s strategies in both countries prioritise governance – and more precisely “preventing radicalisation and violent extremism”. In Mali, the comparatively low figures can be explained by the fact that 97% of beneficiaries participated in small-scale community dialogues, as opposed to large-scale sensitisation activities like those implemented in Chad or Niger. In Burkina Faso, ten projects are part of the programme *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*. They implement peacebuilding and conflict prevention activities, but were all contracted between late 2018 and the beginning of 2019, and therefore too recently to report data by December 2018.

4. RESULTS BY COUNTRY

4.1. REGIONAL PROJECTS

Eight programmes and twenty Regional projects are presented in this report: the biggest programme implemented by UNHCR in Niger (ETM Niamey) is worth €30M and is the biggest contributor to indicator 3.2 (number of migrants in transit, children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees protected / assisted), with 2,295 persons of concern protected/ assisted.

The highest output levels contribute to Strategic Objective 2: regional projects report 5,751 people receiving a basic social service and 130,219 individuals having access to improved basic services. Regional projects largely contributed to SO1 as well: they assisted 8,391 people in developing income generating activities.

Three programmes focus on security at regional level, by strengthening information sharing (WAPIS), by reinforcing the sustainability of G5 Sahel's institutions (PAGS) and by improving capacity of security forces (GARSI). Quite naturally, the raw value of their outputs is lower as they often support institutions rather than individual beneficiaries, but their contribution is nevertheless quite important and structuring: 64 institutions were supported, and 1,939 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors were trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights.

4.2. BURKINA FASO

Strengthening resilience (SO2) accounts for the highest number of beneficiaries in Burkina Faso, with 417,909 people who received nutrition assistance (indicator 2.3). Nearly one third benefitted from sensitization on various topics such as food diversification, infant and young child feeding or nutrition in general. A significant achievement in Burkina Faso, among others, is the large number of people of beneficiaries (124,696) who were screened for malnutrition, through community health agents in the Est region. 41,913 people also benefitted from food security-related assistance (indicator 2.4), and received livestock, farming inputs or were trained in agricultural practices.

Despite SO4 (improving governance and conflict prevention) being the second most important strategic objective in terms of budget, values for these indicators are relatively low in Burkina Faso compared to the rest of the region. This can partially be explained by the fact that 10 projects linked to that objective are still in their inception phase and were contracted between late 2018 and beginning of 2019.

4.3. CHAD

Resilience is one of EUTF's priority for Chad, and accordingly, data for indicators 2.3 (number of people receiving nutrition assistance) and 2.4 (number of people receiving food-security related assistance) are among the highest for the country. 35,662 people received nutrition assistance through the RESTE programme, which carried out sensitization activities on hygiene and nutrition practices, and mainly targeted women (11,795 out of 17,116 total beneficiaries). The main nutrition assistance activity of the programme consists of focus group discussions on nutrition with pregnant women, with a focus on infant malnutrition, breastfeeding, pregnancy monitoring and possible complications.

Another important contribution to common output indicators in Chad were the 2,081 jobs created (indicator 1.1). Among those, 78% come from successful IGA support, more precisely through the RESTE programme and its support to youth and female micro entrepreneurs. The remaining 22% can be attributed to cash-for-work activities, which support the construction of basic community infrastructures such as rural roads, dikes, health posts, or schools. 5,039 people were assisted to develop income-generating activities (indicator 1.3), with a great majority (80%) of them being women. The RESTE programme supported female entrepreneurs through the creation of village savings and loan association (VSLA) groups. Access to credit allowed micro entrepreneurs to diversify their agricultural production, resist, adapt and overcome shocks.

4.4. MALI

Projects in Mali reported data mainly on SO1 (Greater economic and employment opportunities), SO2 (Strengthening resilience) and SO4 (Improved governance and conflict prevention). Achievements in SO1 and SO2 in particular are high since the first projects to start in the country are mainly related to those two specific objectives. In SO1, EUTF-funded projects assisted 16,109 individuals to develop income-generating activities (indicator 1.3), supported 153 MSMEs (indicator 1.2) and assisted 2,758 people to benefit from TVET and / or skills development trainings (indicator 1.4). As part of SO2, the most notable achievements are the high number of individuals receiving a basic social service (13,386 – indicator 2.2), nutrition assistance (114,264 – indicator 2.3) or having access to improved social services (71,966 – indicator 2.9). Within SO3, it is worth noting that 10,708 returning migrants benefited from reintegration assistance (indicator 3.5). In addition, the project contributed to SO4 by having 601 people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities (indicator 4.3).

4.5. MAURITANIA

Data reported by projects in Mauritania mostly contribute to SO2 (Strengthening resilience) and SO3 (Improved migration management). Within SO2, 346 individuals received a basic social service (indicator 2.2), 7,134 individuals were reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (indicator 2.7) and 10 social infrastructures were built or rehabilitated (indicator 2.1 bis). Furthermore, as part of SO3, EUTF-funded projects supported 292 voluntary returns (indicator 3.4), trained 616 people on migration management (indicator 3.7) and protected or assisted 144 migrants in transit, children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees (indicator 3.2).

4.6. NIGER

In Niger, the eleven projects with data to report have focused on different challenges faced by the country with regard to migration, and projects reported on all specific objectives. First, projects are aiming at providing economic opportunities to potential Nigerien migrants (SO1): 3,150 people have benefitted from TVET and professional training (indicator 1.4) while 4,072 jobs were created (indicator 1.1) and 6,000 people supported to develop income-generating activities (indicator 1.3).

As Niger is a transit country, part of the projects aim at protecting and assisting migrants in transit and the transit communities in the country (SO3): projects active in the country have supported 24,052 returns (indicator 3.4) and the construction of 6 migrant resource centres (indicator 2.1 bis, migrant related infrastructures).

A majority of projects are active in the Agadez region, a transit hub, with the aim of supporting the development of economic opportunities for the rural population and as alternatives to the informal and illegal activities surrounding migration. For example, In Agadez, 360,401 people have participated in peace building and social cohesion activities (indicator 4.3)

In addition, some projects in Niger have focused on strengthening the resilience of host communities and refugees (SO2): a programme in Tahoua and Agadez has rehabilitated 4,645 hectares of land (indicator 2.6), thus supporting food-security for the surrounding populations.

Finally, supporting the government to address security issues (SO4) was the focus of several programmes, which trained security forces and provided operational and technical support to the government of Niger, with the aim of increasing justice, security and migration-related institutional organizations.

4.7. NIGERIA

Projects in Nigeria reported mostly on indicators in SO1 (Greater economic and employment opportunities), SO2 (Strengthening resilience) and SO4 (Improved Governance). As Nigeria was the first country to kick-off projects activities, reported achievements are already very substantial. Within SO1 priority, EUTF programmes have assisted 16,103 people to develop income-generating activities (indicator 1.3) and created 3,591 jobs (indicator 1.1). Among the most notable results in SO2, 255,445 basic social service were provided (indicator 2.2), 37,983 people received food-security related assistance (indicator 2.4), and 6,603 staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitted from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (indicator 2.8). Furthermore, the projects have contributed to SO4 (Improved Governance) by having 24,638 people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities (indicator 4.3).

4.8. SENEGAL

Most of the eleven projects implementing activities in Senegal focus on creating better economic opportunities for migrants or potential migrants, by creating or facilitating the creation of rural employments, supporting individuals in accessing the labour market with improved skills, in setting up their business (as income generating activities or MSMEs) or facilitating its formalisation. At 31 December 2018, 5,097 people were assisted to develop IGAs, 5,812 individuals have benefitted from professional training and 346 jobs were created.

5. CONCLUSIONS

This first MLS report for the region succeeds in achieving an ambitious goal: contracted in October 2018, by May 2019, nine countries were visited, hundreds of meetings were held with EU Delegations and implementing partners all over the region and in Europe, projects were mapped and, thanks to the cooperation and responsiveness of most implementing partners, data was collected, cleaned and analysed in time to produce a report that covers 69 of the 83 projects which should have data to report, or 90% of the budget of these projects.

This report demonstrates, through partial yet already very substantive data,¹ impressive achievements of the EUTF portfolio in the SLC region.

In terms of portfolio, the 140 operational projects contracted represent already 74% of the committed funds. 101 projects are currently implementing or completed, out of which 83 are at a stage where they can report outputs, representing slightly less than half (42%) the EUTF portfolio in the region. Many of these are however were still in early implementation stages in 2018 and did not yet contribute fully to the common output indicators.

In terms of focus, all key strategic dimensions of the EUTF SLC intervention logic are covered with outputs delivered along the four Strategic Objectives of the Trust Fund. Among many other outputs, 57,256 people have been assisted to develop income-generating activities. 11,706 jobs have been created and 1,168 MSMEs have been created and/or supported (SO1); 606,689 people have received nutrition assistance, 206,536 have received food security-related assistance, and access to basic services has improved for 488,662 beneficiaries (SO2); 174,218 migrants or potential migrants were reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration, 27,768 returnees were assisted, and 26,768 voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported (SO3); and 498,965 people participated in conflict prevention and peace building activities, 130,556 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 (SO4).

Perspectives

The next quarterly report will seek to complete the picture and include as many of the remaining projects as possible. Additional countries will be visited; new projects in countries already covered in this report will start reporting output data for early 2019; finally, projects for which only partial data could be collected will be more completely covered. This will allow the MLS to give a more thorough vision of what is happening in the Sahel and Lake Chad region and what outputs the EUTF funding there is helping achieve. The next report will also include implementation pace data.

In parallel the development of an index of high-level indicators capturing regional trends of population movement, security and vulnerability will aim at contextualising the intervention of the EUTF within the regional dynamics and bringing together multiple sources of information to support future programming.

¹ More than 2,500 data points have been gathered; a wealth of information that can only be partially shown in this first report.