



The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF)

Sahel and Lake Chad



**Strengthening the resilience
of communities and particularly
the most vulnerable, including
refugees and other displaced people**

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



2,618,846

People benefitting from nutrition assistance (EUTF 2.3)



3,503,325

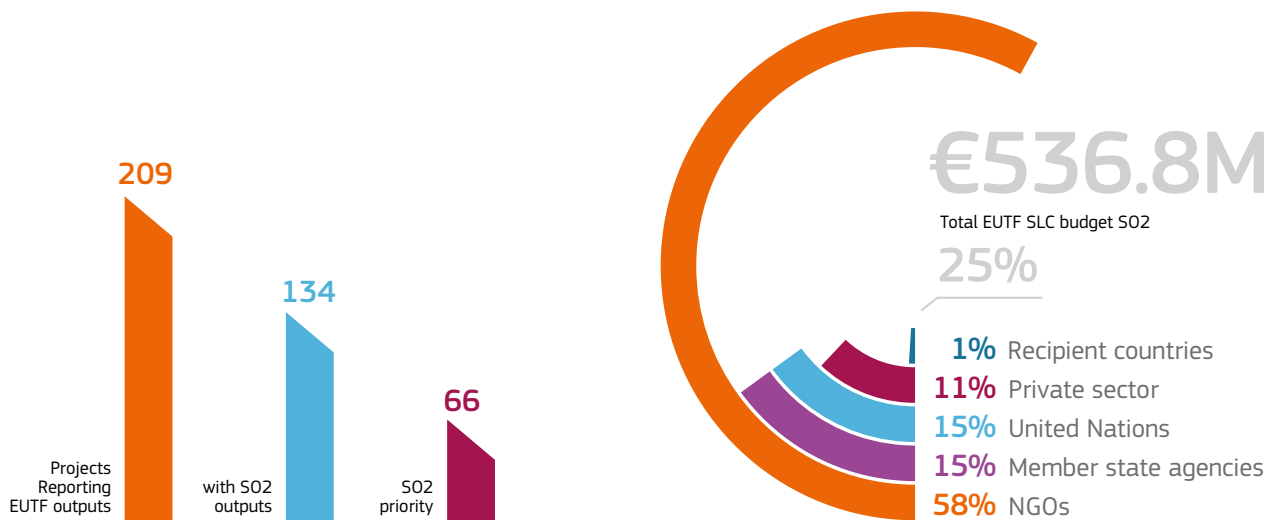
People benefitting from food security assistance (EUTF 2.4)



7,185,643

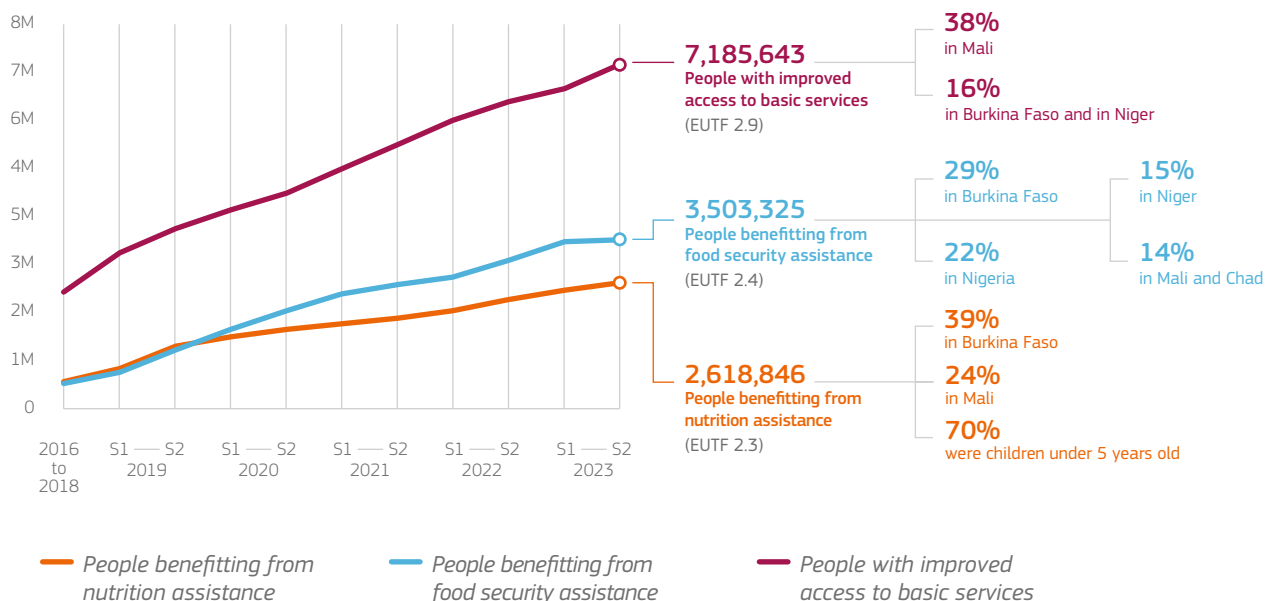
People with improved access to basic services (EUTF 2.9)

EUTF S02 portfolio in SLC



Key S02 trends

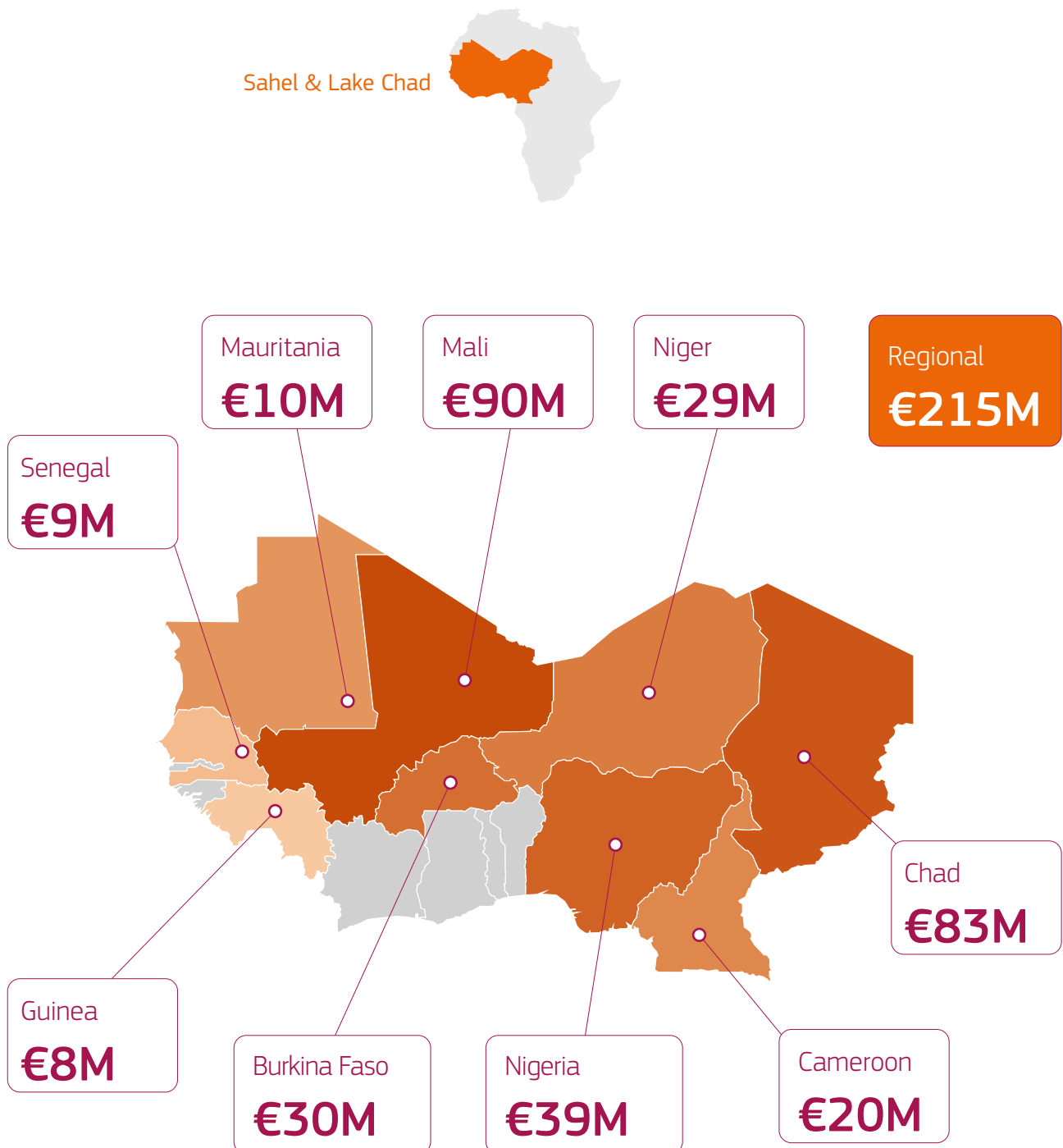
Cumulative EUTF S02 outputs





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

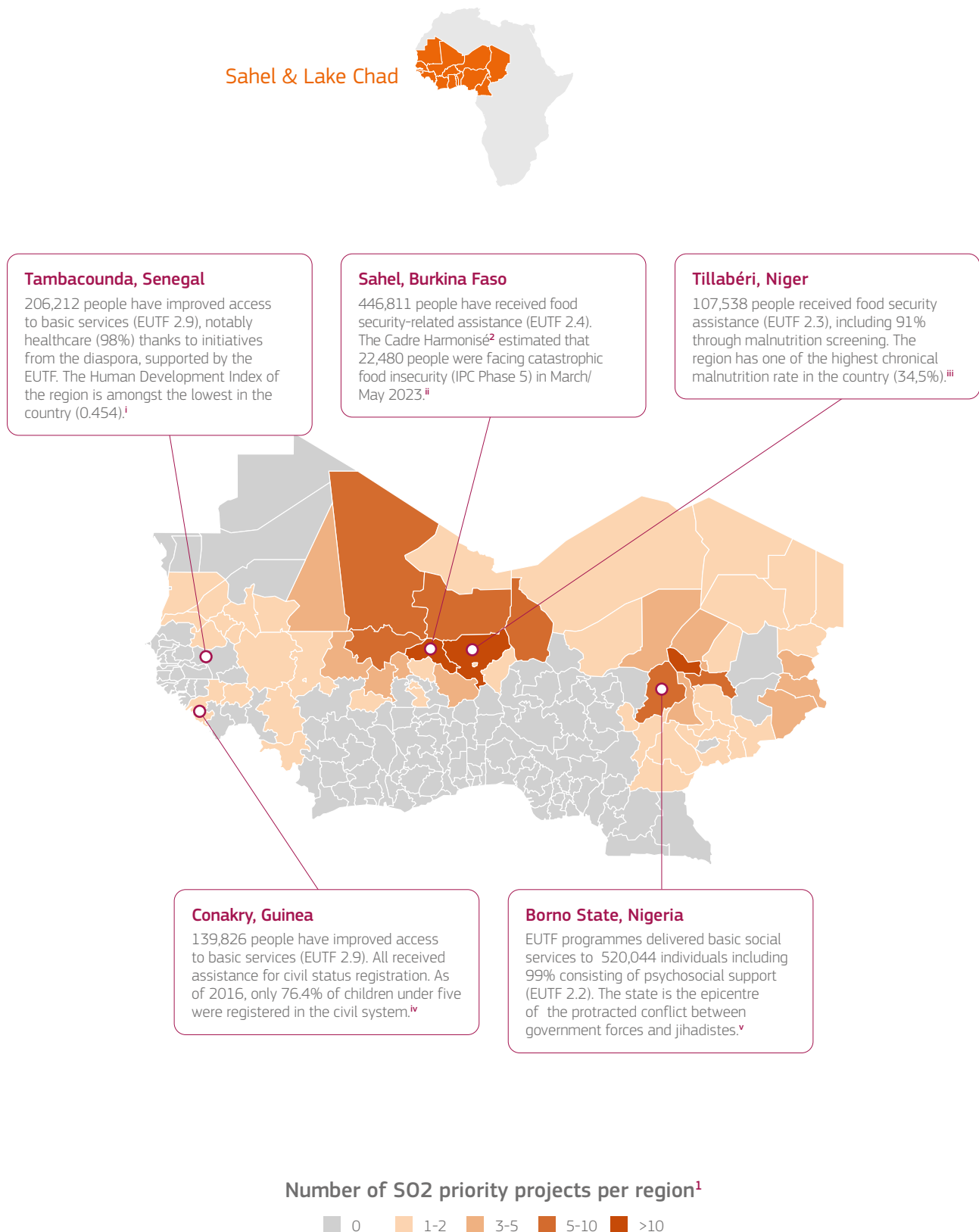
S02 funding by country





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

Implementation areas and key S02 outputs as of December 2023

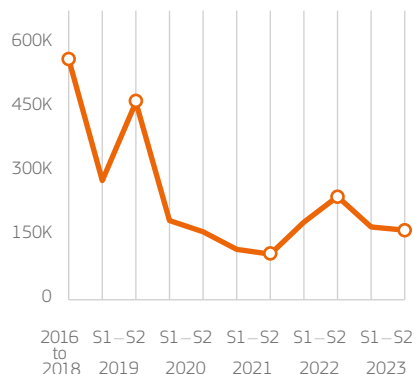




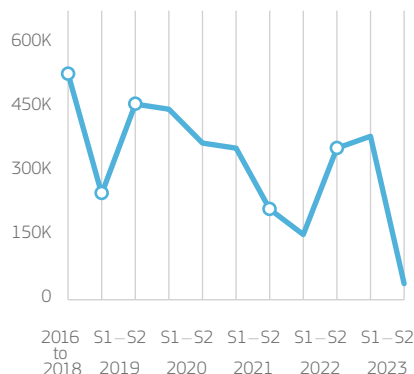
SO2: Strengthening the resilience of communities and particularly the most vulnerable, including refugees and other displaced people

Key SO2 outputs

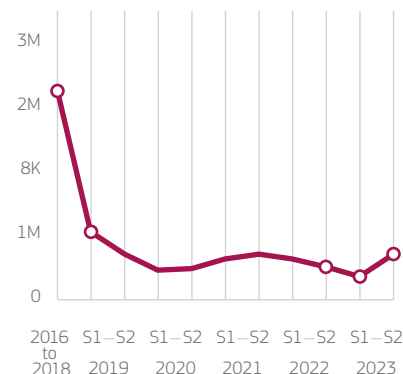
Non-cumulative EUTF SO2 outputs



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 21% of total result as of December 2023. 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 Yellitaare³ programme, and in Mali (26%) through the KEY⁴ 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 S2 2023

In S2 2022, 241,357 individuals received assistance, primarily led by the PDU⁵ programme (73%). There was a decline in figures in 2023, where PDU eventually became the only operating programme under this indicator in S2 2023, mainly targeting Burkina Faso (71%).



Steady early outputs, with 522,319 people (15% of total results) receiving food security-related assistance in the 2016-2018 period

RRR⁶ in Nigeria, Résilience BF⁷ in Burkina Faso, and Pôles Ruraux⁸ 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 (29%) and Burkina Faso (31%). 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 CRIACLES⁹ mainly in Burkina Faso and Mali, accounting for 51% of outputs during this period. However, in 2023, there was a significant decrease in results with only 38,036 beneficiaries in S2 2023, almost all supported by the PDU (99%).



Large early outputs in the 2016-2018 period, with 2,423,091 people with improved access to basic social benefits (34% of all results)

RELAC II¹⁰ (67%) in Mali, Résilience BF (13%) in Burkina Faso, regional programme Refugees' Resilience¹¹ (5%) and KEY (5%) in Mali were main contributors in this 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, PDU and CRIALCES (Regional) started activities, respectively in 2020 and 2021, contributing to sustained outputs. Both programmes represented up to 86% of all outputs in S2 2022.

Activities reached an all-time low in S1 2023 (282,676), but strong output in S2 2023 (526,143)

In the S1, the PDU remained an important contributor (18%) but the GrEn GH¹² (43%) in Ghana and the Migration SN¹³ (37%) in Senegal were the most prominent. Output was partly driven by the Etat Civil GN¹⁴ in the S2, assisting 179,478 (34%) people with civil status registration. PDU, with its wash activities, was the highest contributor in the S2 (46%).



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

Footnotes

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. *Résilience des populations les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les zones de départ de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel* (Yellitaare)
4. *Programme de renforcement de la résilience des communautés, des ménages et des individus vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Mali* (KEY)
5. *Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du G5 Sahel* (PDU)
6. EU Support to Response, Recovery and Resilience in Borno State (RRR)
7. *Programme «LRRD» de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones frontalières septentrionales au Burkina Faso* (Résilience BF)
8. *Projet d'appui aux filières agricoles dans les régions de Tahoua et Agadez* (Pôles Ruraux)
9. *Réponse à la crise alimentaire au centre Sahel : support nutritionnel et relèvement* (CRIACLES)
10. *Relance de l'Economie et Appui aux Collectivités II* (RELAC II)
11. *Renforcement de la résilience et de la capacité d'autonomisation des réfugiés, des rapatriés et des personnes déplacées internes liés au conflit du Nord Mali* (Refugees' Resilience)
12. Boosting green employment and enterprise opportunities in Ghana (GrEE GH)
13. *Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Sénégal et accompagnement des investissements de la diaspora sénégalaise* (Migration SN)
14. *Projet pilote d'amélioration des performances de l'état civil guinéen par le recours à la digitalisation* (Etat Civil GN)

Sources

- i. Globaldata lab, 'Subnational HDI – Senegal', Accessed [here](#), in December 2023.
- ii. Countdown2023, 'Malnutrition Chronique au Niger', July 2023. Retrieved [here](#).
- iii. Cadre Harmonisé, Situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle / Niger', Mars 2023. Retrieved [here](#).
- iv. Crvsystems, 'Country profile – Guinea', February 2019. Retrieved [here](#).
- v. International Crisis Group, 'Rethinking Resettlement and Return in Nigeria's North-East.', 10 January 2023. Retrieved [here](#).



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