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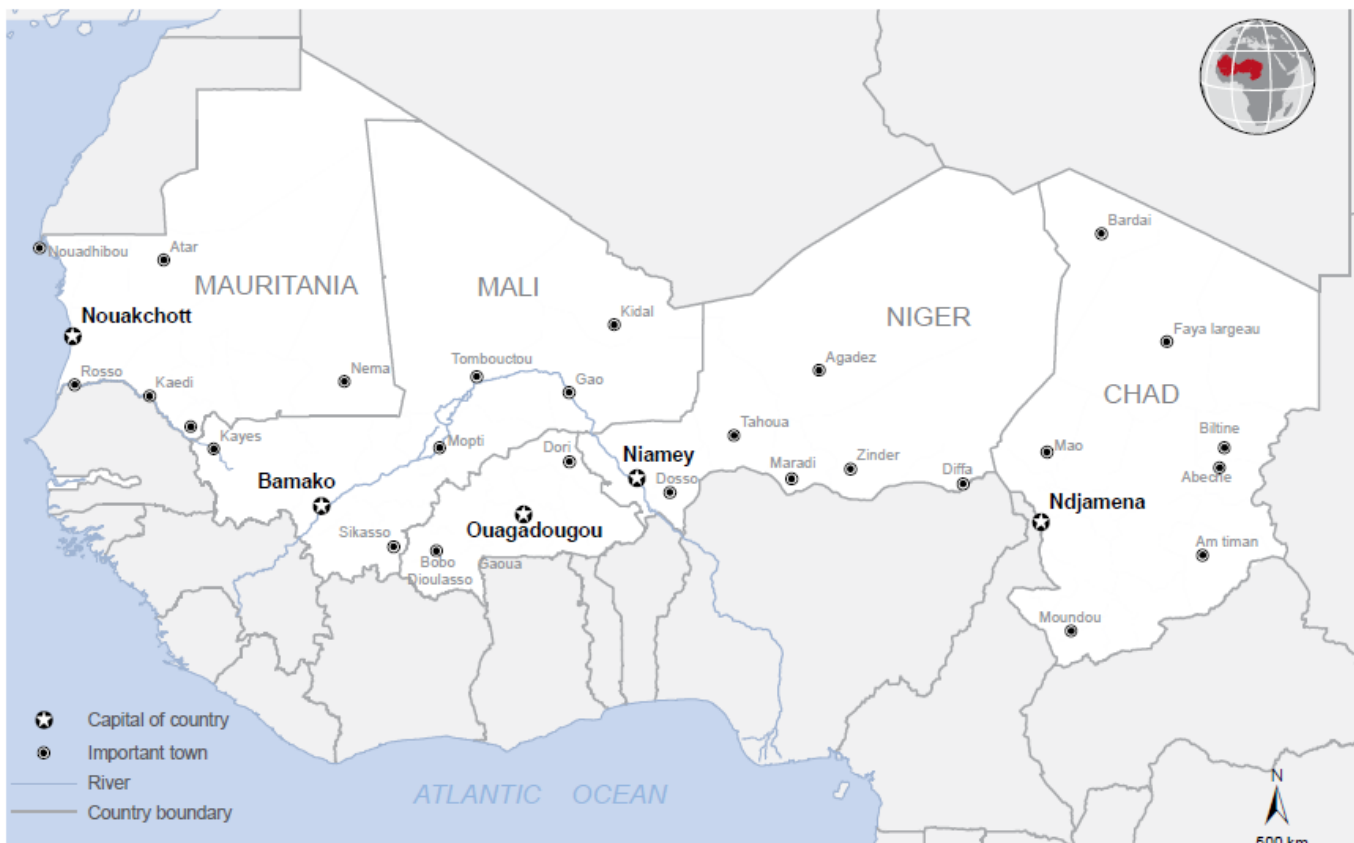
# Strengthening Human Security and Community Resilience in the Sahel

## Progress Report



<b>Implementing Partner</b>	: UNDP
<b>Country/Region</b>	: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, and Niger
<b>Project Title</b>	: Strengthening Human Security and Community Resilience in the Sahel Region
<b>Project Budget</b>	: USD 5,300,000
<b>Reporting Period</b>	: March 2014 – March 2015
<b>Total funds available</b>	: USD 5,300,000
<b>Donor</b>	: Japan
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March 2015



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
 Creation date : 3 December 2014 Sources : OCHA, UNCS, ESRI, NGA Contact : [im@ocharowca.info](mailto:im@ocharowca.info) [www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org) [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

## Liste des acronymes

Acronym*	Signification	Country
AFISMA	Africa-led International Support Mission in Mali	<i>Mali</i>
AGIR	Global Alliance Initiative for Resilience in the Sahel	
AGSD	Accelerated Growth Strategy and Development	<i>Burkina Faso</i>
APAUS	Agency for the Promotion of Universal Access to Basic Services	<i>Mauritania</i>
APSA	African Peace and Security Architecture	
AU	African Union	
AUFC	Association of the Christine Water Tower Users	<i>Burkina Faso</i>
CADRI	Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative	
CAR	Central African Republic	
CLP	Local Peace Committees	<i>Chad</i>
CNCCAI	National Commission for Control and Collecting of Illicit Arms	<i>Niger</i>
CNDP	National Council for Political Dialogue	<i>Niger</i>
CNDS	National Commission for Social Dialogue	<i>Niger</i>
CNOSC	National Council of Civil Society Organizations	<i>Burkina Faso</i>
CPD	Country Program Document	
CRDS	Regional Commission for Social Dialogue	<i>Niger</i>
CREDD	Regional Committees for Environment and Sustainable Development	<i>Mauritania</i>
CSC	Higher Council for Communication	<i>Burkina Faso</i>
CSO	Civil Society Organization	
CTED	Counter-Terrorism Committee	
DGPC	General Directorate for Civil Defence	<i>Burkina Faso</i>
DPC	Directorate for Civil Defence	<i>Chad</i>
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	
ENAJIM	National School of Administration, Journalism and Magistracy	<i>Mauritania</i>
EU	European Union	
GECEAO	Regional Committee for Disaster Management in West Africa	
HACP	High Authority for Peace Consolidation	<i>Niger</i>
HLI	Highly Labor-Intensive	
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	
IGA	Income-generating activity	
MDG	Millennium Development Goals	
MINUSMA	UN Integrated Multi-dimensional Stabilization Mission in Mali	
NACN	National Anti-corruption Network	<i>Burkina Faso</i>
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development	
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	

NHRC	National Human Rights Commission	<i>Mauritania</i>
NVPM	National Volunteer Programme in Mauritania	<i>Mauritania</i>
OIC	Organization of Islamic Cooperation	
ORSEC	Organization of the Civil Security Response	<i>Chad</i>
OSAA	Office of the Special Adviser on Africa	
PANA	National Program of Action for Climate Change Adaptation	<i>Burkina Faso</i>
PAPEM	Project Supporting Electoral Process in Mali	<i>Mali</i>
PDA/NR	Programme for Accelerated Development in the Northern Regions	<i>Mali</i>
RC	Resident Coordinator	
RWG	Regional Working Groups	
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons	
SCR	Standing Committee of Representatives	
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals	
SP/CONASUR	National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation	<i>Burkina Faso</i>
SP/CONEDD	Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development	<i>Burkina Faso</i>
SPCR	Permanent Secretariat of the Rural Code	<i>Niger</i>
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development	
UN	United Nations	
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework	
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction	
UNREC	United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa	
UNS	United Nations System	
UNSS	UN Strategy for the Sahel	
US \$	U.S Dollars	

## Executive Summary

The Project for Strengthening Human Security and Community Resilience in the Sahel was designed and developed by the United Nations Development Programme and the Government of Japan. It plays an important role in implementation of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS), with objectives articulated specifically around governance, security and resilience.

In consultation with country offices, the UNDP Sub-regional Platform for West and Central Africa in Dakar provides overall project management and conducts activities focused on aligning national responses to regional, transnational and international issues pertaining to peacebuilding and governance. Country Offices implement the project at national level and contribute to transnational and regional initiatives. Regional organizations, national institutions, civil society organizations, technical as well as financial partners intervening in the peacebuilding and governance fields are also closely involved in the implementation process.

Four countries are covered under the project, namely, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Chad. These countries are facing complex and multifaceted challenges: increasing insecurity, strong political instability, major environmental, food and humanitarian challenges exacerbated by high migration flows due to recurrent crises, and climate change. Acute multidimensional poverty affects 63 to 73% of the population in the Sahel. 23% to 50% of the population in the region live with less than US \$ 1.25 per day, as opposed to 46.8% of the sub-Saharan Africa population and 14.5% of the world population. The instability that has weakened the Sahel neighbouring states in a context of crises and conflicts and the presence of organized terrorist groups exacerbate the challenges ahead.

Nonetheless, with a young population, a 2013 growth in sub-Saharan Africa that is close to 5%, a substantial improvement of the business environment and extensive prospects for trade, this region represents a strong potential for growth.

In this context, the project aims to contribute to establishing planning and coordination frameworks in a spirit of improving responses to challenges and aid effectiveness while creating an enabling environment that is conducive to innovative approaches and solutions across the continent this, in order to accelerate growth, sustainable development and poverty reduction efforts.

The monitoring and evaluation process allowed for the identification of success factors for achieving tangible results within the established time frame: focus activities on a limited number of areas of interventions, with support based on an effective needs analysis, incorporating consulting and / or technical assistance, supply and installation of materials and equipment, training and knowledge transfer.

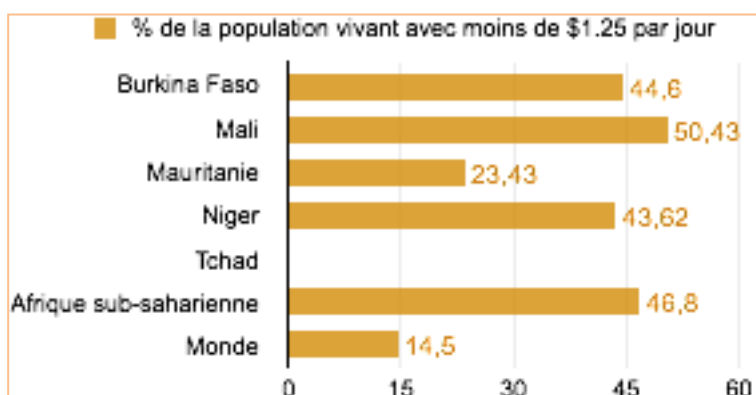
## Introduction

### 2.1 Background

#### A severe, complex and multifaceted crisis

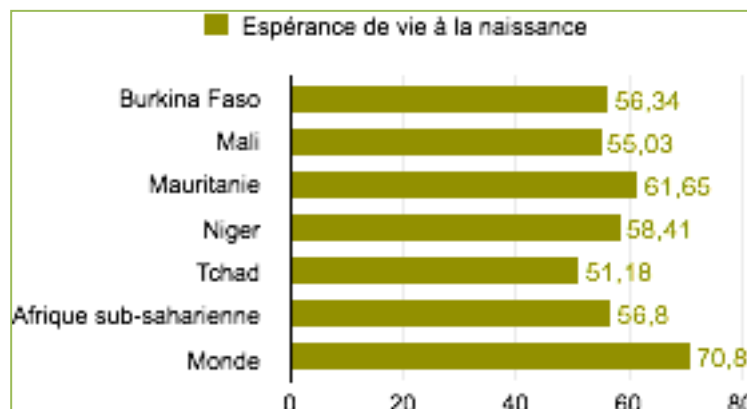
In a context affected by growing insecurity, recurrent political, environmental, food and humanitarian crises, countries in the Sahel region are exposed to complex challenges at the national, transnational, and regional levels. Further, they remain confronted with the adverse effects of climate change.

The fragility of the states hit by crises and conflicts (Libya, Mali, Central African Republic, Sudan) and the proliferation and regional establishment of organized terrorist groups also affect the living conditions of the populations. This causes significant population movements, creating tension at national and regional levels, particularly in border areas. This also increases insecurity due to the presence and circulation of small arms and light weapons thus, jeopardizing efforts for peace, stability, social cohesion and sustainable development, hence forcing States to strengthen security cooperation and border management.



The population in Sahel is marked by a severe multidimensional poverty involving 63% to 73% of the population. 23% to 50% of the population in the region lives with US\$1.25 a day; for 46.8% of the population in Sub Sahara Africa and 14.5% of the global population.

Living conditions in the Sahel countries are also characterized by a lower life expectancy at birth which is between 51 and 61 years as opposed to 70 years for the rest of the world.



Source: 2014 Human Development Report and World Bank open data

At the same time, this region retains a strong growth potential, with a young population where 40 to 50% is aged between 0 to 14, a 2013 growth in sub-Saharan Africa close to 5%, a significant improvement of the business environment and solid prospects for intra-African and international trade.

Mindful of these issues, the states of the Sahel and the international community have mobilized to address the multifaceted nature of the crises that affect the region, by implementing relevant strategies, establishing frameworks for planning and coordination, in order to improve the overall response to challenges, and enhance aid effectiveness.

Governance, security and resilience related issues are the core areas of intervention in shaping stabilization, recovery and development policies for inclusive and sustainable growth. These concerns are major hindrances for all of the countries in region, to varying degrees and under specific angles, with a collective dimension related to transnational issues, border management, fight against terrorism and illegal trafficking.

## A greater focus on the Sahel Region

In this context, the United Nations is supporting collective engagement of stakeholders at regional level including the African Union (AU), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Community of Sahel Saharan States (CEN-SAD), the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU), Sahel G5, and other regional institutions.

Recently, a number of regional strategies and initiatives have been adopted: the European Union Strategy for Security and Development in the Sahel (2011 reviewed in 2014), the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative – Sahel (AGIR) (2012), the World Bank approach: "The Sahel: Towards a Regional Approach" (2013), the United Nations Strategy for the Sahel (SINUS) (2013), the AU Strategy for the Sahel Region (2014), the G5 Summit of February 2014) which gathered all the countries covered by the project (Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Chad)<sup>1</sup>. Furthermore, ECOWAS launched the process of designing a specific strategy for the Sahelo-Saharan spaces in July 2013.

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<sup>1</sup> Annex 1.



## 2.2 Intervention Frameworks

### The United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS)

The U.N. Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS) has three main objectives: i) effective and inclusive governance is strengthened throughout the region; ii) national and regional security mechanisms are able to address cross-border threats; iii) action plans, humanitarian and development interventions are integrated.

It is designed to ensure concerted action within the United Nations System (UNS) at the regional level and around innovative goals, as part of a multi-sectorial approach, based on a common needs analysis, and formulation of coordinated responses stemming from the system.

It intends to promote coordination and consistency of interventions at the national, transnational and regional scales; to encourage national ownership and accountability as well as compliance with international standards and human rights principles. The project seeks to ensure the integration of regional priorities in planning and programming processes at the national level; promote an equitable development approach for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG); to increase conflict prevention and social cohesion; to enhance the impact of the United Nations approach by concentrating efforts on areas where its contribution has added value. It also aims to ensure free, active and effective participation of the populations at key stages of the formulation cycle; to guarantee implementation and project monitoring and evaluation; to foster cooperation and coordination among national, sub-regional, regional and international partners. The project enriches and promotes partnerships with regional and sub-regional institutions. Lastly and in a cross-cutting manner, it strives towards guaranteeing gender equality balance through a free, active and meaningful involvement of women and their organizations in decision-making processes while supporting South-South cooperation among Sahel countries.

<b>UNDP 2014-2017 Strategy – Sectors of Activity</b>
<b>1. Adoption of Sustainable Development Approaches</b>
<b>2. Establishing and/or Strengthening Inclusive and Effective Democratic Governance Systems</b>
<b>3. Strengthening Resilience*</b>

*"All sectors of activity in this Strategic Plan will help develop resilience. In this respect, efforts will be particularly devoted to achieving rapid and effective relief following crises caused by conflicts, when prevention fails; and to developing real skills and be ready to face the consequences of natural disasters."*

### TICAD V

The Tokyo International Conference on African Development ([TICAD](#)) is a multilateral and inclusive international forum established in 1993. The guidelines set out for the period going from 2013 to 2017 were defined at the fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development. The TICAD process - involving the Government of Japan, the AU Commission, the UNOSAA, UNDP, and the World Bank - includes, "promoting human security by focusing on individuals and highlighting the fact that they are free from fear and extreme poverty, through their protection and empowerment, to fully and holistically develop their human potential, including through greater cooperation, coordination and capacity building, in areas of humanitarian assistance, conflict prevention, peacekeeping, reconstruction, post conflict development and fight against illicit trafficking and terrorism."

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The project is part of the Yokohama Action Plan Objective for the period 2013 – 2017, "Peacebuilding, Stability, Democracy and Good Governance", prerequisites for growth and fundamental to getting individuals to achieve their full potential.

This [TICAD V Action Plan](#) objective includes four sectoral programs: i. Strengthening institutional management capabilities for peace and security; ii. Prevention, conflict management and peacebuilding; iii. Border security related issues; iv. Democracy and good governance.

## UNDP Key Role

UNDP's 2014-2017 Strategic Plan is consistent with and complementary to the U.N. Integrated Strategy for the Sahel. It focuses on three complementary areas: adoption of sustainable development paradigms; establishing and / or strengthening inclusive and effective democratic governance systems; strengthening resilience.

UNDP's regional approach for the Sahel aims to reinforce joint and coherent interventions across the different countries and throughout the region. It addresses efficiently transnational and regional issues; and leverages its active presence in the countries of the region. Operationally, pursuant to its 2014-2017 Strategic Plan, UNDP has designed a framework to support the implementation of the U.N. Integrated Strategy (UNISS). This plan aims to help mitigate challenges pertaining to governance, security and resilience.

Similarly, UNDP's 2014 - 2017 Regional Program for Africa is consistent with the vision, focus areas, and guiding principles of the Strategic Plan. Its goal is to build an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven and managed by its citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena. The program based on achievements and lessons learnt from past cooperation focuses on the priorities and aspirations of the continent, as defined by the AU and regional economic communities, by establishing strategic long-term partnerships. Grounded on the principles of appropriation and management of the projects by Africa and taking into account the diversity of the African continent, UNDP's regional interventions builds on five "principles of regionalism" that reinforce each other and represent the distinctive added value of regional or sub-regional approaches to development:

- i. promotion of regional public goods and services on the basis of cooperation and strengthened regional integration;
- ii. management of cross border "externalities" (challenges and opportunities) and impact - such as trade, environment and conflicts – numerous issues for which the best solution is a collective approach through collaboration between countries;
- iii. progress on awareness, dialogue and action on the most sensitive and emerging development issues which, again, will be best dealt with on the basis of experience, multi-country and regional perspectives;
- iv. promote experimentation and innovation in order to overcome institutional, financial and / or informational barriers that may be too complex for a country to address on its own;
- v. creation and sharing of knowledge, experience and expertise related to development - particularly through South-South and triangular cooperation - to enable countries to be linked to regional and extra-regional relevant experience, and benefit from it.

At the regional level, an institutional mechanism has been established (appendix 2) to coordinate the implementation of the U.N. Integrated Strategy for the Sahel. In November 2013, during the U.N. Secretary General visit in the region, the States opted for the creation of a steering committee as a coordinating platform for all initiatives in relations with the Sahel.

Moreover, UN agencies are organized around an inter-agency task force, co-chaired by the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and UNDP. An interagency steering committee was set up to encourage and support the involvement of agencies in the process and alignment of country programming process to the U.N. Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS). This committee is chaired by the Special Representative of the U.N. Secretary-General for West Africa (SRSG) and includes those in charge of the three UNISS pillars (Governance, Resilience and Security), the Regional Directors and Resident Coordinators (RCs) of the UN System in the Sahel. Coordination and implementation mechanisms have been laid out by Regional Working Groups (RWG), structured around Governance, Security and Resilience.

Thus, UNDP plays a vital role in the implementation of the UNISS as the chair of the Governance pillar and co-chair of the Security and Resilience pillars and through the implementation of its strategic plan for the period 2014-2017.

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It is in this context that UNDP designed two strategic regional projects for the Sahel region, with the support of Japan, as part of [TICAD V](#).

Both projects propose a gradual approach in peacebuilding, good governance, human security and resilience. Each project includes a regional component and country components. The regional approach is oriented towards transnational and / or regional issues, knowledge sharing, and use of innovative solutions, synergy, harmonization and consistency of project components.

The project is striving to enhance synergies and complementarities with other initiatives in the region, such as “Strengthening community and regional capacities for security enhancement in Niger”, as well as “Support to livelihoods restoration in seven regions affected by food crisis and influx of refugees” in Mauritania, both funded by the Japanese Government.

The **Project for Strengthening Human Security and Community Resilience in the Sahel Region**, which is the subject of this report, is thus part of UNDP's contribution to the effort, as a framework for the implementation of the UNISS, in response to existing difficulties in the region, in coordination with the states, sub-regional and regional organizations, the international community and in consultation with civil society organizations.

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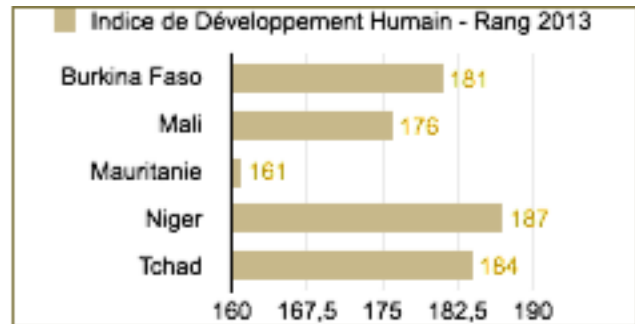
## 2.3 The Project

### Objectives and Expected Results

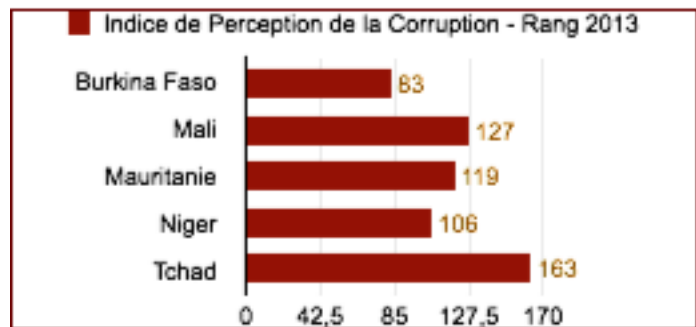
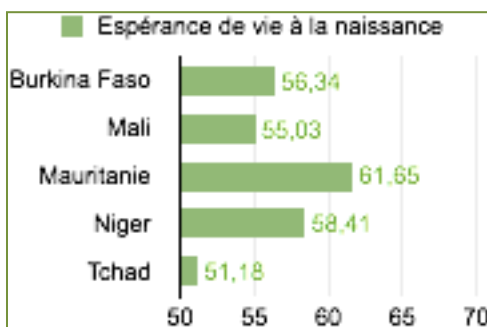
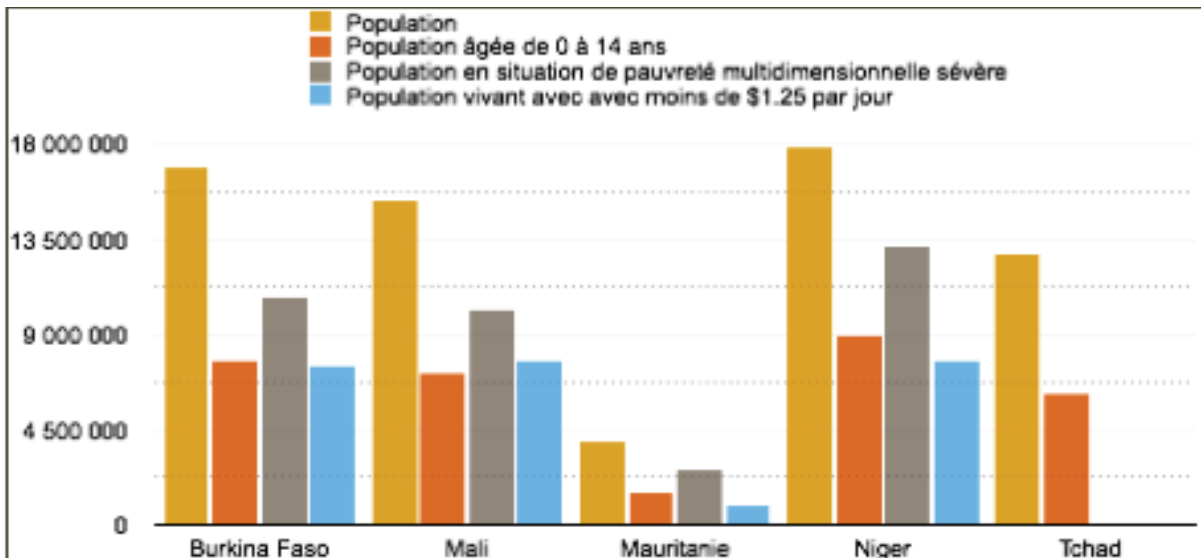
The project involves four (4) countries in the Sahel region: Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Chad, which are severely affected by the multifaceted crises in the region and where governments are facing major challenges related to transnational issues – with in particular the fight against illicit trafficking, terrorism, border management - governance, resilience at institutional, community and individual levels,



These four countries should strive to improve their performance and achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Post 2015 prospects. Their human development indexes are among the lowest in Sub Sahara Africa. 63.77 % to 73.53 % of their populations are experiencing acute and multidimensional poverty with a life expectancy ranging from 51 to 58 years. Although progress is made in terms of business climate, the countries are still faced with a high corruption perception index, with a less unfavourable situation for Burkina Faso.



Source: 2014 Human Development Report and World Bank open data



Source: 2014 Human Development Report and World Bank open data

The project intends to address priorities at the regional level for peacebuilding and governance, with an emphasis on building capacity and resilience for governments, communities and individuals. The regional approach enables a better understanding of transnational and regional issues and the promotion of innovative and adapted responses to transnational and national issues, consistent with the vision, focus areas, and guiding principles articulated in the Strategic Plan for Africa.

<b>The Sahel Project – General Objective</b>
Strengthening formal and informal mechanisms at community level in an effort to promote social cohesion, security, and resilience in the communities
<b>Expected Results :</b>
1. The capacities of traditional leader, community mechanisms, and local authorities are developed in an effort to promote community security and social cohesion
2. Economic resilience to recurring crises is improved with the support for inclusive access to sustainable resources and livelihoods.

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## Implementation and Progress

### 3.1 At Global and Regional Level

#### Evolving Context

##### Overall Context

At regional level, large consultations were carried out from September 8 to October 4, 2014 at the request of UNDP Regional Advisor for the Sahel. In the preliminary report of those consultations, significant changes recorded over the last three decades are identified:

- i. Serious trends affecting the region: vulnerability to climate hazards ; increased dependency of the region on foreign public aid or on direct foreign investments, and persistence of poverty;
- ii. Evidence of change weakening the region: evolution of the Sahel region from a peaceful poor zone into a troubled poor zone in ; its position as a hub for narcotic trafficking;
- iii. And other evidence that can reverse serious trends : over the last few years, growth in the countries without enough natural resources, better organization of civil society, youth awareness of their own capacity, progress in Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), proactivity in dealing with development related issues through long term prospective moves made by Governments.

In this context, the Sahel position in the United Nations Post 2015 Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), and the AU 2063 Agenda will be evidence of the engagement of nations and the proactivity of Governments for peace, stabilization in the region, and an inclusive and sustainable growth.

UNDP, through its Regional Bureau for Africa, is actively involved in the existing consultation and dialogue frameworks. Surveys and studies conducted at regional level by the Bureau and through the project were geared towards helping develop comprehensive responses relevant to a context in profound transformation.

##### Security Challenges

Security in the Sahel is volatile. This situation is exacerbated by increasing threats related to terrorism and organized crime. The deterioration of the situation in Libya, increasing tension in Mali, the booming of terrorism and extremism, increasing attacks targeting the poorest civil populations, are factors of insecurity the countries of the region have to face. As an example, the Boko Haram group is very active around Lake Chad utilizing the porosity of the borders between Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger.

This situation increases humanitarian, governance, peace consolidation, and development constraints. It also undermines the efforts towards restoring and/or consolidating Government authority in cross border areas. At operational level, increased insecurity makes accessibility to intervention areas difficult and costly, making it necessary to conduct project monitoring and supervision missions under military escort.

In February 2014, Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Chad created the Sahel G5 which is presented as an institutional coordination and monitoring framework for regional cooperation in terms of development and security policies. The countries involved are also engaged in the Nouakchott Process launched by the AU Commission in March 2013 in an effort to facilitate cooperation on cross border security in the Sahel countries, and help carry out operational implementation of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) in the region.

## Constraints and Risks

**The constraints and risks identified during the development process of the project remain the same<sup>2</sup>. They are amplified by the persistence of insecurity which threatens governance and peace efforts at regional, transnational and national levels and by recurring food and health crises which affect the region.**

Nonetheless, the increasing number of regional strategies and implementation frameworks create new constraints for Governments in terms of planning, alignment, and programming in a context where scarcity of resources and human, technical, and financial capacities remain a major challenge.

The United Nations are trying to establish links between humanitarian and development activities, to pay special attention to strengthening capacity of institutional actors and communities in border areas, promoting the empowerment of the most vulnerable - with a particular focus on young people at risk of being recruited by terrorist groups and extremists, and women whose power to transform and change attitudes is a key driver to development – in order to improve their resilience.

## Implementation Framework and Partners

**The project was designed and developed by UNDP with the support of Japan, as part of the [TICAD](#) process. UNDP and the Government of Japan have developed a robust partnership at both regional and national levels, and work jointly to promote and implement innovative approaches and solutions across the continent, to accelerate growth, sustainable development and poverty reduction.**

The UNDP Subregional Platform in Dakar, in partnership with Country Offices is responsible for the overall management of the project and conducts a series of thematic and sector surveys and studies on key issues for the whole region in terms of peace consolidation and governance.

Country Offices are in charge of implementing Components 1 and 2 at national level and they provide inputs for initiatives related to transnational and regional issues.

All development stakeholders involved in the peace consolidation and governance dynamics in the Sahel are associated in the project implementation, and monitoring and evaluation processes.

Thus, the project is implemented in close partnership with the United Nations agencies, key multilateral and bilateral development partners, regional and subregional organizations, ministries in charge of planning, prospective, and decentralization, and sector ministries and their decentralized entities, institutions in charge of human rights and mediation with citizens, local authorities and citizen representing mechanisms – at national and local levels – civil society, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGO), and stakeholders of the private sector. The project closely collaborates with training institutions and research centres that work on issues related to strengthening Governance, Security, and Resilience.

## The Project Coordination and Management at Regional Level

The Dakar Liaison Office is responsible for coordinating and managing the project, in close consultation with Country Offices. It facilitates exchange of information and experience, ensures that all activities are coherent and encourages their alignment with overall regional and transnational strategies. It also serves as an interface with the RWG of the three UNISS pillars (Governance, Security and Resilience).

As noted by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel during the presentation of the [Progress in the Implementation of the Integrated United Nations Strategy for the Sahel](#), the UN system has initiated collectively a number of regional activities in the areas of governance, security and resilience. In terms of governance, priority has been given to the promotion of political inclusion and actions in favour of a consensus within the population on national and regional priorities. Regarding security, the focus has been put on measures aiming at restoring confidence and building capacity to promote a common border management and prevent the spread of violent ideologies.

The project directly contributes to these efforts through coordination, coherence and alignment of activities with national policies and regional priorities.

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<sup>2</sup> Annex 3 : Feasibility, Risk Management, and Sustainability

## Interim Financial Summary

	Budget (\$)	Expenditure including commitments (\$)	Expenditure including commitments (%)
Burkina Faso	1,107,000	269,797	24
Mali	1,107,000	352,446	32
Niger	1,107,000	732,579	66
Chad	1,323,000	176,685	13
Regional	656,000	265,000	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,300,000</b>	<b>1,796,506</b>	<b>34</b>

### Visibility

At regional and national level, the visibility of the project and the partnership with the Government of Japan within the framework of TICAD is made possible as a result of public and institutional communication materials – including through the Internet. The events related to the launching, promotion, and implementation processes are also opportunities to amplify the visibility of the project and its results, while the “Life Stories” exemplifying the impact of activities on people’s lives were disseminated and shared. The implementation partners were involved in that approach with their active contribution.

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## 3.2 Burkina Faso

### 3.2.1 Intervention Framework



Indicators:	
Population (HDR 2014)	16,930,000
Area covered	272,967
Human Development Index (HDI) (2014)	0.388
HDI Ranking (2014)	181 out of 187
Population Growth (2010-2015)	2.8 %
Literacy Rate - 15 years and over (HDR 2014)	28.7%
Gross Domestic Product per inhabitant in US\$	649
Gross Domestic Product in US\$ (million)	10,687

Individuals using the Internet	3.7 %
Urban Population	28.2 %
Life Expectancy - females	56.7
Life Expectancy - Males	55.5
Refugees and others covered by HCR	51,191
Population under 14	45.5 %

PNUAD Burkina Faso	
Outcomes	
1.	Accelerated Economic Growth is sustainable and poor friendly
2.	Quality of the human capital is improved
3.	Political, administrative, economic, and social governance is turned more effective and more human right friendly
CPD Burkina Faso	
Objectives	
1.	Helping achieve the MDGs and a poor friendly and sustainable growth
2.	Strengthening governance in its various components

### 3.2.2 Evolution of the National Context

As it is the case for all the countries of the region which are facing challenges pertaining to governance, security, and resilience, Burkina Faso is particularly vulnerable to external shocks – hazards due to climate change, political instability, and regional insecurity–, and is faced with the challenge of managing a large number of refugees mainly from Mali.

In 2014, the country experienced a major political crisis resulting from a planned modification of Article 37 of the Constitution which would have made it possible for President Blaise Compaoré to run for another term. The last few months of 2014 were punctuated by protests from the opposition parties and as of October 21, 2014 (date of the announcement of the Referendum), larger demonstrations including riots gave another dimension to the crisis. As a consequence, the Army took over the power on October 30 and the President found himself compelled to step down on October 31. As of November 13, an agreement was reached between the Army, the opposition parties, representatives of religious groups and civil society organizations on the institutions that were to safeguard the transition. On November 17, an interim President, Michel Kafando was appointed to lead the transition.

In a context of political transition, efforts made towards strengthening human security and community resilience, particularly in the 'Boucle du Mouhoun' and in the northern regions are key factors for enhancement of social cohesion.

### 3.2.3 Progress and Achievements

#### Constraints and Risks

If the constraints and risks identified during the budget elaboration process remain the same, the 2014 crisis highlighted the reality of risks in terms to stability and social cohesion.

The period coincided with the rainy season and vacation time for the public administration and NGOs. This resulted in project activities slowing down especially because populations from the northern and Sahel regions, like most of the country population, live mainly on agriculture and livestock, and the rainy season is devoted to farming. Similarly, most of the resources persons- in the area -local authorities and public servants- are on vacation and away during this time, depriving project staff of interfaces and significant technical support. It is therefore difficult to mobilize communities during that period. Moreover, poor road conditions aggravated by rain create challenges in accessing remote areas.

#### Component 1 – Achievements and Results

In an effort to contribute to community security and social cohesion, the project, through Component 1, promoted capacity building for traditional leaders, institutions at community level and local authorities.

More specifically, the activities made it possible to:

- i. Promote a culture of tolerance and peace with a view to overcome identified constraints through sustained dialogue at local level on prevention and conflict management.**

The Burkina mechanism on religious issues (Observatoire Burkinabè des Faits Religieux) was established on December 22 and 23. Chaired by the Governor of the East Central region, the meeting gathered representatives of the religious communities, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Decentralization, and Security (MATDS), the High Council for Communication (CSC), and ten members of the Observatory. The meeting resulted in the adoption by the members of regulating norms and the appointment of its Board members<sup>3</sup>. The Observatory mandate is to monitor religious messages and

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<sup>3</sup> The Board members include:

Chair : Abbé Jean Baptiste SANOU, Conférence Episcopale

Deputy-Chair : Imam Ismaël TIENDREBEOGO, Fédération des Associations Islamiques du Burkina (FAIB)

1<sup>st</sup> Reporter: Pasteur André MANO, Fédération des Eglises et Missions Evangéliques (FEME)

practices in support to the High Council for Communication and the Ministry of Home Affairs, Decentralization, and Security in their efforts to foster and safeguard religious tolerance and peace in the country.

Other activities undertaken under Component I include the celebration by about 261 people (195 men and 66 women) from all over the country including, muslims, catholics, protestants and animists, of the Religious Communities' Day in Ouagadougou, Fada and Ouahigouya. This was an opportunity for the participants to re-affirm the need and their commitment to pursuing dialogue and peaceful coexistence among the various religious communities in Burkina Faso.

Moreover, following the meeting held in 2013 with support from Phase 1 of the TICAD project, the Ministerial Council adopted a Decree dealing on the creation, membership, and operationalization of a consultation framework for dialogue between the Government and civil society organizations (CSOs) in Burkina Faso. A National Forum of CSOs gathering one hundred (100) participants from the thirteen (13) administrative regions of Burkina Faso, resulted in the formulation of the CSOs contribution to the annual session of the Framework of Consultation. Other meetings were held in preparation for the annual session which could not be held due to the political instability in the country. For that particular reason, civil society is playing a critical role in the establishment of a strong political transition, and remains a key actor in the process. In this respect, a joint Government-CSO consultation would be an opportunity to lay the foundations of a collaboration conducive to peace and tolerance. The first session is planned for February 24, 2015 and will be chaired by the His Excellency Michel Kafando, the Head of State ad interim. The main topic of the meeting is: "Government-CSOs: a New Partnership for the Development of Burkina Faso". The sub topics for the working groups include:

- ✓ CSO funding by the public sector;
- ✓ Synergizing action between CSOs and Government
- ✓ Governance within CSOs.

With a view to contribute to prevention and management of all kinds and safeguard peaceful coexistence between citizens and the protection of the values of solidarity and sharing, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Decentralization, and Security (MATDS) developed an action plan that serves as a referential on conflict prevention and management. The action plan which was validated during a workshop held in Koudougou in the province of Boulkiemdé in January is articulated around the following four (4) themes:

- Part 1: Background, rationale, and development methodology;
- Part 2: Description of the action plan in three points: (i) Major challenges, (ii) Objectives, expected results, and logical framework, (iii) Action plan components ;
- Part 3: implementation and management approach, in five (5) points:
  - Monitoring & evaluation and capitalization mechanism;
  - Implementing stakeholders and partners;
  - Supportive measures ;
  - Implementation principles and strategy;
  - Institutional, coordination and management framework
- Part 4: Assumptions and risks.

## Component 2 – Achievements and Results

Activities undertaken under component 2 resulted in the improvement of populations' economic resilience to recurrent crises through support for an inclusive access to sustainable resources and livelihoods.

More specifically, the activities contributed to the following:

- i. Agro -forestry- pastoral activities of Phase 1 of the project reinforced, with emphasis on livestock

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<sup>2nd</sup> Reporter: Mme OUATTARA/OUEDRAOGO Abibou, Fédération des Associations Islamiques du Burkina (FAIB).

The implementation of forestry-pasture activities, representing the main source of income in the Sahel region, resulted in the mitigation of the negative effects of climate change experienced by vulnerable populations (including women and youths) through the improvement of livestock farming skills. In this respect, the support from SP/CONEDD (Sustainable Environment and Development Permanent Secretariat) for the period consisted in preparing a procurement bid-request package with support from the human resources of the Ministry in charge of the Environment and Fishery Resources (MERA).

In an effort to ensure more involvement of local stakeholders in the implementation process of the various livestock farming activities, several field missions were conducted by the project team. The missions helped organize consultations with local stakeholders in selecting the beneficiaries and in adopting a road map for the activities. Following those missions and the procurement process, the following results were achieved:

- 148 animals and 555 kg of agro-industrial products (SPAI) were purchased for the 37 women beneficiaries to support them carry out bovine fattening activities. The beneficiaries were selected during the consultation process from each one of the 7 villages covered by the TICAD V project).
- 76 animals and 532 agro-industrial products were purchased for a group of young men to support them carry out cattle grass-feeding activities as well.
- The procurement process for livestock equipment was completed. The objective of this activity was to support 76 male and 76 female beneficiaries.

#### **ii. Agro –forestry and pastoral activities of Phase 1 of the project reinforced with an emphasis on livestock**

**For purposes of** implementation of the PARPED (Programme Augmentation de Revenus et Promotion de l'Emploi décent en faveur des femmes et des jeunes), a programme also funded under the TICAD, an assessment of constraints and opportunities for the local poultry value chain, the intervention logical framework in July 2014, as well as a mapping of rural micro and small enterprises in the « Boucle du Mouhoun » and the northern the regions were carried out in the third quarter of 2014. This revealed a total of 3,000 female and male stakeholders listed in the local poultry production sector. The main constraints identified are mortality. Access to food and health products remain also a challenge.

Moreover, training sessions in entrepreneurship for 200 women and 150 youths were organized on February, 2015 in Boromo, Oury, Safané, Bomborokuy, Djibasso, Gourcy, Yako, and Samba. Financial guarantee for trained youth is considered so as to grant them access to the various credit sources. In this regard,, partners in the finance sector were approached to sponsor beneficiaries from UBITEC (Union des Baoré Tradition d'Epargne et de Crédit) and APFI (Association pour la Promotion de la Finance Inclusive) - in providing them with the financial means they need as guarantee to fulfil their obligations. Moreover, 15 female and male groups of local youth micro and small rural entrepreneurs in the poultry sector and two group unions will be put in place in 2015 in the « Boucle du Mouhoun » and in the northern regions. The process is ongoing.

Support from Phase 2 of the TICAD project made it possible to build and equip three (3) classrooms and the allowed for rehabilitation of the School in Oury in the « Boucle du Mouhoun» region.

Activities are monitored on a regular basis to ensure efficient project implementation. The UN Volunteers monitor activities on a daily basis in the regions they are posted. Moreover, the management unit conducts two (2) monthly supervision missions and a field visit by the Steering Committee is planned for June 2015.

A system of coordination and monitoring and evaluation of the TICAD / Sahel project implemented.

#### **iii. A system for coordination and monitoring & evaluation of the TICAD/Sahel project is implemented**

Delayed receipt of project resources, the considerable time that elapsed by the time letters of agreement were signed with national institutions, and the political instability that the country experienced in late 2014 made it difficult to establish a formal coordination system. Moreover, with the prospect of the granting if a no cost extension, the project was neither evaluated nor audited.

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## Factors of Success

Several factors were conducive to achieving the following results, namely:

- Effective consultation with local populations facilitated by the project team;
- Existence of an activity implementation road map;
- Effective ownership of the activities by populations;
- Effective geographic targeting of the beneficiaries.

## Way Forward

Delivery of equipment and animals under Component 2 remains incomplete. This is also the case for the organization of a series of training sessions. In light of the fact that the procurement process is 100% completed, it is anticipated that the remaining activities will be implemented by March 2015. Moreover, all the activities planned under the Pest project have recorded good progress although with different levels of achievement. In this respect, an extension is requested to finalize activities.

## Conclusion

The sociopolitical context was not suitable for timely implementation of all planned activities. Nonetheless, given the relevance of those activities in a post-crisis context, it is critical that the Country Office be allowed to pursue the activities agreed-upon with national institutions on peace and tolerance on one hand, and for human security and resilience of the populations of Burkina Faso, on the other.

## 3.3 Mali

### 3.3.1 Intervention Framework

Indicators:	
Population (2014HDR)	15,300,000
Area Covered	1,240,192
Human Development Index (2014)	0.407
HDI Ranking (2014)	176 / 187
Population Growth (2010-2015)	3
Literacy Level - 15 years and over (HDR 2014)	33.4
Gross Domestic Product per Inhabitant in US\$	691
Gross Domestic Product in US\$ (million)	10,263
Individuals using the Internet	1.9 %
Urban Population	36.2 %
Life Expectancy - Women	54.7
Life Expectancy - Men	54.9
Refugees and others covered by HCR	368,702



Population under 14 years	47.4 %
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<b>UNDP Mali Outcomes</b>	
1	Peace and stability are secured through inclusive political dialogue and democratic reform of institutions involved, and promotion of peaceful coexistence and human rights
2	Governmental, national, and local institutions effectively carry out their public service missions, and non-governmental stakeholders are involved in and exert citizen control in line with the principles of good governance and rule of law
3	By 2019, populations, particularly the most vulnerable to and the most affected by crises, have increased access to quality SSB and are using them.
4	The underprivileged populations, particularly women and youths, enjoy increased productive capacities and opportunities in a healthy and sustainable environment conducive to poverty alleviation

<b>CPD Mali Objectives</b>	
1	Implementing an active national reconciliation policy
2	Building an emerging economy
3	Establishing strong and reliable institutions
4	Implementing an active social development policy

### 3.3.2 Evolution of the Context

Strengthening human security and community resilience is a core concern for both national and international stakeholders and represents a prerequisite for stabilization and inclusive and sustainable development.

In 2014, the situation in Mali at national level was characterized by stability while increased tension was noted in the northern parts of the country. Towards the end of the year an inclusive dialogue process including all Malian communities was unfolding under Algerian mediation. In the northern parts of the country instead, life remains in a volatile state marked by increased violence. Populations are still living in difficult conditions with a significant number of refugees and internally displaced people to be accounted for.

The beginning of the year 2013 was marked by progression of the northern Islamist movements towards the southern parts of the country. This mobilized the international community in support to the Malian Government with the Serval Operation followed by the deployment of the International Support Mission in Mali (MISMA). In June, a preliminary agreement was reached in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso between the transitional authorities and the Tuareg rebels, resulting in the organization of presidential and legislative elections throughout the country. In July, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) replaced MISMA. Presidential elections were organized in August and Ibrahima Boubacar Keita was elected, followed legislative elections held in November and December.



On September 27, 2014, one year after the elections, the United Nations organized a high level meeting on the Malian political process. The meeting gathered the mediation team of the inclusive political dialogue – Algeria, ECOWAS, United Nations, African Union, Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), European Union, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger, and Chad – and the Security Council to address the Malian political process. Germany, Spain, the Netherlands, Portugal, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) also attended the meeting as observers.

The meeting participants highlighted the “regional dimension of the challenges Mali is facing, recognizing the crucial role Governments of the Sahel neighbouring countries should play in order to address the deep causes of the crisis, particularly in terms of governance, security, and long term resilience”.

The international community, which reaffirmed its commitment during the Conference of Donors organized in Mai 2013 in Brussels, held the fourth follow-up meeting in October 2014. They reviewed the efforts made to restore the presence of the Government entities in the northern regions, to stabilize the situation, and to promote peace recovery.

In a post-crisis situation characterized by increased insecurity in the northern parts of the country and at regional level, and where a sensitive inter-Malian dialogue process is supported by countries in the region, the country is facing key constraints on the implementation of its Plan of Sustainable Recovery (Plan de Relance Durable) in Mali.

### 3.3.3 Progress and Achievements

#### Constraints and Risks

The constraints and risks identified during the project development process remain the same, while the 2014 crisis highlighted the reality of risks to stability and national cohesion.

The security situation remains a major concern, particularly in the “sous-préfectures” of northern region makes it difficult to implement project activities. The region of Kidal, remains hardly accessible despite the presence of Malian and French soldiers and those of the MINUSMA. The bombing of the ‘Banque Malienne de Solidarité’ on December 13, 2013 which resulted in the death of two MINUSMA peacekeepers, or the explosion of a mine against a MINUSMA convoy at Aguelhok (January 20, 2014) is evidence of the volatility of the security situation in the northern parts of the country. In addition, other events of Saturday May 18 followed the visit in Kidal of the Prime Minister and several Ministers including hostage taking, casualties (including 6 ‘Préfets’ and ‘Sous-Préfets’ and several injured persons). The recent deadly events of Tabankort (‘Cerle de Bourem, region of Gao) and the violent demonstrations in Gao resulting in the death of at least three civilians, the clashes between armed groups on the one hand, and between the military and armed groups, on the other, show the complexity of the security situation. The weak representation of civil society in those regions remains an additional constraint, although most of the organizations which withdrew to the southern parts of the country are gradually redeploying in the northern intervention areas.

### Component 1 – Achievements and Results

Under Component 1, the project contributed to capacity building for traditional leaders, community mechanisms and local authorities in an effort to promote community security and social cohesion.

Overall, the project recorded a few achievements. However, arrangements are put in place to make up for the delay in the months ahead. Some progress has already helped develop the capacities of community leaders and representatives of local authorities on community conflict prevention and mediation.

More specifically, the activities resulted in:

**i. Establishing and strengthening formal and informal mechanisms for peace at community level**

The project managed to support the intra community consultations and consultations organized by civil society organizations (CSOs) to restore trust between communities and to strengthen social

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cohesion. It also helped organize training sessions earmarked for community leaders and local authorities in conflict management prevention skills.

**ii. Consolidating multi-partner engagements for a peaceful coexistence**

*Ongoing*

**iii. Training and sensitizing the members of the communities involved in peace initiatives**

*Ongoing*

## **Component 2 – Achievements and Results**

Under Component 2, the activities resulted in the improvement of economic resilience to recurring crises through support for inclusive access to sustainable resources and livelihoods.

Overall, the project helped strengthen resilience and improve beneficiary populations living conditions through access to energy necessary for the development of socioeconomic activities in the targeted villages.

More specifically, the activities resulted in:

**i. Sensitizing and training the beneficiaries on issues of their choice to launch income generating activities and other economic livelihoods activities**

The project resulted in the provision of equipment specifically 100 to 300 watt solar kits. Each kit includes solar panels and batteries. The equipment were handed to the national party through the 'Centre National d'Energies Solaires et des Energies Renouvelables' which was responsible for their installation in the beneficiary villages that were selected by the populations based on consensual criteria with support from local authorities and technical services. This contribution aims at strengthening resilience of local populations and providing access to basic social services in vulnerable 'Communes' through the availability of decentralized source of energy. As a matter of fact, the national energy network is non-existent in these locations. It is also worth mentioning that those 'Communes' have accommodated an important number of displaced populations in the aftermath of the crises, making the living conditions particularly difficult for the populations. In this respect, one of the requests from the populations is to strengthen that initiative and extend it to other locations that are in similar situations.

**ii. Supporting beneficiaries in concrete income generating activities, including targeted vocational training**

*Ongoing*

**iii. Strengthening communities ownership of the development objectives**

*Ongoing*

## **Success Factors**

Several factors helped achieve those results, including:

- Populations' motivation to improve their living conditions and alleviate extreme poverty
- A strong will to engage in reconciliation and to regain social cohesion
- An institutional environment conducive to the implementation of the project.

## **Way Forward**

- Scaling up the project and extending activities to other communities in the targeted areas
- Establishing a project monitoring body.

## **Conclusion**

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The relevance of this project in a country like Mali is tangible. The enthusiasm and commitment from the populations and the Government are perceivable because the needs are largely there. The volatile security situation in the regions targeted by the project is not always favourable for regular project implementation. Moreover, challenges for accessing some locations were also constraints to implementation of activities.

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### 3.4 Niger

#### 3.4.1 Intervention Framework



Indicators:	
Population (HDR 2014)	17,830,000
Area Covered	1,267,000
Human Development Index (2014)	0.337
HDI Ranking (2014)	187 / 187
Population Growth (2010-2015)	3.9 %
Literacy Level - 15 years and over (2011)	28.7%
Gross Domestic Product per inhabitant in US\$ (2014)	7,238
Gross Domestic Product in US\$ (million)	394.8
Individuals using the Internet (2011)	1.4 %
Urban Population (2011)	4.9 %
Life Expectancy - Women (2013)	58
Life Expectancy - Men (2013)	58.4
Refugees and Others covered by HCR (2014)	55,188
Population under 15 years	51.6 %

<b>PNUAD Niger 2014-2018</b> <b>Strategic Areas</b>	
1.	Conditions of a sustainable, balanced, and inclusive development
2.	Consolidation of relevant and effective public institutions
3.	Food security and sustainable agricultural development
4.	Promotion of a competitive and diversified economy through accelerated and inclusive growth
5.	Promotion of social development

CPD Niger 2014-2018 Programmatic Areas	
1.	Resilience
2.	Governance, peace, and security

### 3.4.2 Evolution of the National Context

The country has been enjoying internal political stability since 2011 until attacked were perpetrated several times by terrorist groups. Like Chad, it was one of the first African countries to engage its military in northern Mali within the framework of MISMA. It developed security and defence cooperation with its neighbour. Niger is facing significant constraints in the desert areas including access to pasture, water, cross border mobility, and regional insecurity.

Conflict prevention and risks pertaining to illicit trafficking, firearms movement of, youth enrolment by terrorist groups are major challenges to social cohesion at national level.

### 3.4.3 Progress and Achievements

#### Component 1 – Achievements and Results

Under Component 1, project implementation resulted in capacity building activities earmarked for traditional leaders, community mechanisms, and local authorities in terms of promoting community security and social cohesion.

##### i. Strengthen community based conflict settlement mechanisms

As a result of funding from TICAD 1 project, SPCR (Secrétariat Permanent du Code rural) conducted a national survey on the traditional best practices in terms settlement of conflict pertaining to land and access to natural resources. In this respect, within the framework of the project, two regional fora planned for March 2015 with the stakeholders (regional and community authorities, traditional and religious leaders, and civil society) were to be organized to share the results of the survey and popularize best practices that will have been identified. Moreover, conflicts related to management of the corridor will also be discussed during the fora, and recommendations towards settlement of social conflicts could be made.

The methodological framework earmarked for community radio journalists and facilitators was developed and the implementing partners specialized in communication identified. Thus, 102 community radio journalists were identified to be trained on communication and ethics in relation to « Conflicts and Sociopolitical Tensions » and a series of four training sessions were planned for March 2015.

Moreover, the project supported the National Commission of Social Dialogue to conduct a national survey on early alert indicators and to develop a data collection and analysis system about conflicts and social tensions. The results of the survey and the database to be built will inform and complement the development of Niger peace infrastructure. Unfortunately, given the political constraints and sensitivities, it was not possible to establish the mechanism and therefore utilize the results of the CNDS survey.

Nonetheless, following the survey about the factors of conflicts in Niger which was commissioned by UNDP and funded by PBF, the recommendation was to develop a « Peace Infrastructure » and the High Peace Consolidation Authority (HACP) was designated to manage and coordinate the process. Thus, UNDP through the project funds plans to support HACP in this process, without denying the likelihood that chances of implement this activity remains very low due to time constraints and the political sensitivity of this activity.

Finally, following the mapping process of all women's groups involved in peace and security activities in Niger, seven (7) networks of women's groups involved in peace consolidation and conflict prevention activities<sup>4</sup> were selected and empowered during training sessions on : Conflict Prevention, Women's Leadership, Communication and Advocacy Skills. The training sessions were expected to help them implement their peace consolidation initiatives. Thus, with the seven (7) networks, 469 people including 375 women (80%) were trained and sensitized on the aforementioned topics. In this respect, the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on the role of women in conflict prevention and settlement was popularized among the network members and Niger security forces. Moreover, four training modules were developed for future use by the women's groups. The visibility of the training activities was secured by the presence of the Medias and the local authorities and the production of T-shirts and banners bearing the Japanese Logo.

## Component 2 – Achievements and Results

Under Component 2, the activities resulted in the improvement of economic resilience to recurrent crises by supporting inclusive access to sustainable resources and livelihoods.

More specifically, the achievements helped:

### ii. Provide psychosocial and economic rehabilitation support to Niger former combatants in the Malian conflict

In the aftermath of the need assessment jointly carried out with the NGO AJEDEV ("Action des Jeunes pour le Développement"), HACP, the regional and municipal authorities, youth representatives, and 500 vulnerable youths in the municipalities of the northern regions of Tillabéry (at the border area with Mali) were identified for psychosocial and economic rehabilitation activities.

It is worth mentioning that the project was initially expected to target former youth combatants who had been identified during the Tillabéry Regional Forum for Peace and Security financially supported by the TICAD 1 project. However, the Government chose to target all the vulnerable youths of the 'Communes' and avoided use of the term "former combatants" and to develop DDR (Demobilization, Disarmament, and Rehabilitation) like initiatives, believing that in that context, the Strategic Framework and the DDR Operational Plan were obsolete.

Moreover, the joint youth need assessment conducted in that region resulted in the identification of the rehabilitation needs and opportunities of vulnerable youths. In this respect, AJEDEV developed a project document in line with the following four intervention areas:

- (i) Psychosocial support / listening;
- (ii) Job Creation through community based high intensity manpower initiatives (HIMO).
- (iii) Vocational training / learning
- (iv) Income generating activities (IGAs).

In that period:

- 200 youth jobs were created by the HIMO initiatives;
- 200 other youths attended vocational training and learning activities;
- 100 other were supported in their income generating activities.

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<sup>4</sup>Le Réseau Ouest Africain pour l'Édification de la Paix (WANEP – Niger), l'Association des Femmes Juristes du Niger (AFJN), le Réseau des Femmes pour la Paix (REFEPA – Niger), le Groupe Alternatives Espaces Citoyens, la Fédération des Unions des Groupements Féminins de la Commune II (Mata Masu Dubara), le Réseau des Femmes Ministres et Parlementaires (REFAMP) et le Réseau Paix et sécurité pour les femmes de l'espace CEDEAO Niger (REPSFECO) et la CONGAFEN



In the aftermath of that period, the youths who attended the vocational training sessions received their toolkits before engaging in entrepreneurship/self-employment. Moreover, a Strategic Framework and an Operational Plan on the rehabilitation of former combatants were developed based on the need assessment exercise.

### **iii. Promote access to livelihoods and youth job opportunities through vocational training and support for small enterprises / entrepreneurship**

The implementation of community, youth, and women self-promotion activities in Bilma through the promotion of livelihoods and the creation of youth job opportunities are in line with the “Commune de Convergence” so-called approach. This approach pushes the United Nations to direct their support to a targeted “Commune” in an effort to improve population resilience. In this context, the project was an opportunity for UNDP to support the youths and women in the “Commune” of Bilma in their self-promotion initiatives through entrepreneurship and development of livelihood activities, job opportunities, and income generating activities (IGAs).

Thus, following the signing of the Letter of agreement by AJEDEV and UNDP, sensitization activities with two cooperatives producing and marketing salt and date were conducted by community facilitators. The sensitization activities resulted in cooperative management training and development of by-laws and management structures of the cooperatives. Moreover, the project helped build two warehouses for the salt and date marketing at Agadez and Tillabery the building of which is 75% completed. In addition, the procurement process of a transportation truck is in progress. The extension work of the Vocational Training Centre is also in progress (70% completed). Finally, the starting kits for the youths from the training centres of Bilma and Abalak have been purchased and will be received in March 2015.

#### **Success Factors**

While it is too early to regard it as a success, it is worth mentioning that in Tillabery and Agadez, a significant number of vulnerable youths likely to be enrolled into illicit activities, including clandestine migration, are enjoying the benefits of living in stability. As a matter of fact, in these locations, insecurity and incursion were caused by “Boko Haram” terrorist groups in the neighbouring “Communes” of Bilma.

Moreover, the partnership developed with AJEDEV with the direct involvement of HACP, CNCCAI, and the local authorities resulted not only in visible achievements, but also in sustainability and ownership of the project by the beneficiaries.

#### **Way Forward**

An effort and outreach monitoring with the implementing partners will be carried out to achieve the expected results. Meanwhile, an extension of the project timeline without additional cost will be critical to allow completion of the project results and consolidation of the recent achievements.

#### **Conclusion**

Strengthening human security and community resilience in a country like Niger remains a major challenge, given the socioeconomic and security instability prevailing in the Sahel countries, including the incursion by the “Boko Haram” terrorist groups. In this context, the manipulation risks for youths and their vulnerability to illicit activities remain high. Finally, the project has been instrumental to the stability of the targeted communities in general, and of the youths in particular. Nonetheless, in light of the fact that the capacity of the implementing partners remains weak and the insecurity factors are persisting in some locations, it should be implemented in a period longer than twelve months.

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## 3.5 Chad

### 3.5.1 Intervention Framework



<b>Indicators:</b>	
Population (HDR 2014)	12,830,000
Area Covered	1,284,000
Human Development Index (2014)	0.372
HDI Ranking IDH (2014)	184 / 187
Population Growth (2010-2015)	3%
Literacy Level - 15 years and over (HDR 2014)	35.4%
Gross Domestic Product per Inhabitant in US\$	818.10
Gross Domestic Product in US\$ (million)	10,183
Individuals using the Internet	2.10 %
Urban Population	22.0 %
Life Expectancy - Women	51.90
Life Expectancy - Men	51.00
Refugees and others Covered by HCR	509,009
Population under 14 years	48.4 %

<b>PNUAD Chad 2012-2015</b>	
<b>Strategic Areas</b>	
1.	Promoting good governance and strengthening social cohesion and policy effectiveness
2.	Creating an environment suitable for robust and diversified economic growth
3.	Enhancing the growth potential of the rural sector
4.	Turning infrastructures into a growth leverage
5.	Enhancing human resources

CPD Chad 2012-2015 Programmatic Areas	
1.	Economic governance and job promotion
2.	Energy, environment, sustainable development, and human capital
3.	Democratic governance
4.	Consolidating peace, conflict/crisis prevention, disaster management, and economic recovery

### 3.5.2 Evolution of the Context

The country is still striving to stabilize the country and consolidate peace despite the instability prevailing in Darfur (Sudan), South Sudan, Libya, Central African Republic (CAR), and northern Nigeria which results in flux of refugees and internally displaced population. In an effort to address these challenges, Chad made an appeal in 2014 to the international community for an aid worth Euro 32 million the technical and financial partners responded to.

At the same time, Chad which has been militarily engaged in northern Mali since the beginning of operations is developing its security and defence cooperation with neighbouring countries.

The country is facing significant constraints in the Sahel region – lack of access to resources, high cross border mobility, and regional insecurity.

Conflict prevention at local level – access to land, water, and pasture, transhumance corridors – and risk management in relation to illicit trafficking, firearm movement, youth enrolment by extremist groups are major challenges for a country engaged in significant reforms and large infrastructure projects falling over a society with a fragile social cohesion.

### 3.5.3 Progress and Achievements

#### Constraints and Risks,

If the 2014 crisis highlighted the scope of the risks in terms of stability and national cohesion, the constraints and risks identified during the project formulation process remain the same.

#### Component 1 – Achievements and Results

Under Component 1, the project resulted in building the capacities of traditional leaders, community based mechanisms, and local authorities to promote community security and social cohesion

Activities undertaken in Phase 1 of the project were scaled up in terms of peace consolidation and social cohesion efforts. Thus, new local committees for peace were established while the elders' capacities were developed on community and religious conflict prevention and settlement.

Moreover, a team hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment was established and equipped to implement the programme of multifunctional platforms. As a result, six (6) multifunctional platforms in Sila and Ouaddai were monitored along with five (5) of them being built in Guéra. The latter were installed the following months once the shelters were built.

More specifically, the activities helped:

- i. **Strengthen and/or create community based conflict settlement mechanisms through the establishment of Local Peace Committees (CLP) and training of community facilitators**

Thirty five (35) Local Peace Committee (CLP) members in the regions of Wadi Fira were trained in November 2014 on community and religious conflict prevention and settlement, and on human rights.

- ii. **Develop the capacities of civil society organizations (CSOs) on advocacy for peace**

*Ongoing*

- iii. **Strengthen access to justice by populations**

*Ongoing*

- iv. **Establish a management team of multidimensional platforms (PTFM)**

Team members were recruited and hosted in the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment to manage the PTFMs. They were provided with a vehicle funded by the project Phase 1 to facilitate PTFM activities throughout the territory. Moreover, they were accommodated with compensations provided to team members.

#### Component 2 – Achievements and Results

Under Component 2, activities helped improve economic resilience to recurrent crises by supporting inclusive access to sustainable resources and livelihoods.

Emphasis was laid on monitoring the platforms installed on the various sites, both in the East and in the West of the country. The specific modules at the production phase of the multifunctional platforms such as Result Based Management (RBM) were presented to the stakeholders in the region of Mandoul. The building of platform shelters in Guéra was carried out and additional equipments provided to finalize the work as expeditiously as possible.

In terms of renewable energy, contacts were developed with the Burkina Faso Centre for the installation of the sun lamps. The consultancy contracts were signed and the teams deployed in the coming weeks to conduct the feasibility studies.

More specifically, the activities helped:

- i. **Mitigate population vulnerability in eastern Chad and improve processing and marketing of agricultural products and income generating activities**

A total of 120 participants from CSOs, NGOs, and local and administrative authorities were trained on Result Based Management skills at Sarh and Koumra in September 2014.

Moreover, the platform building work was monitored in Guéra and the defective equipments of the former PTFM in Mandoul were fixed.

## **ii. Build water retention ponds around Ouadi for gardening and vegetable production**

*Ongoing*

## **iii. Promote renewable energy in eastern Chad and strengthen human and institutional resilience**

A partnership agreement was reached in December 2014 with CB-Energy Company of Burkina Faso. The first missions will be conducted in early March 2015 at Goz Beida, in the region of Sila.

## **Factors of Success**

Several factors were conducive to achieving the results, including:

- A strong involvement of local populations and implementing partners, particularly in the mediation process through the Local Peace Committees and traditional leaders, and the implementation of the multifunctional platforms by female management committees;
- Alignment of needs with the project response regarding the multifunctional platforms;
- Effective internal organization within the Country Office for smooth project implementation;
- Effective monitoring by the senior management.

## **Ways Forward**

Given the threats prevailing in the Sahel countries, the security level should be seriously strengthened for the implementation of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (SINUS). To date, the two pillars of the SINUS strategy (Governance and Resilience) have been implemented, unlike the other one on Security which remains the poor pillar.

In the Chadian Context, the situation is more worrying. The Lake Chad is a major challenge in terms of security, at the moment. From this conventional basin, Boko Haram is committing deadly incursions in the neighbouring countries: Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria, and recently Chad. Finally, the situation in Libya is pouring out in the southern neighbouring countries.

Therefore, the border management project submitted by Chad last summer for funding by Japan should be well treated by partners. As a matter of fact, securing borders, and free movement of people and goods in a landlocked country like Chad are prerequisites for internal peace consolidation and social cohesion. Finally, provision of funding to Phase 3 of the project will help consolidate the successes of Phases 1 & 2 and scale up assistance to the whole country.

## **Conclusion**

Beyond its status as a pilot phase, project Phase 1 resulted in key lessons in peace consolidation and governance. It also helped develop strategic partnerships with the country institutions including the "Médiature de la République" and lay the foundations for activities in the emerging topics such as Community Resilience and Human Security.

Like in Phase 1, the extension of the project: "Strengthening Human Security and Community Resilience in the Sahel" until March 2016 will be critical and appreciated by institutional partners and target populations. With almost the same stakeholders as those in Phase 1, the relationships were well established and strengthened, the conditions defined by both sides, and the obligation of results well understood. This should contribute to easy optimization of the results in 2015. The execution level in this phase will be quickly enhanced if the extension without additional cost is granted.

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## Resources

### **At the global and regional levels:**

Proceedings of the G5 summit, February 2014

Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017

Strategic Plan 2014-2017, UNDP

Program of the Regional Bureau for Africa, UNDP

Regional Program for Africa 2014 - 2017, UNDP

Progress in the implementation of the UN Strategy for the Sahel, S / 2014/397, 2014

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Sahel region, S / 2014/354, 2014

Global Alliance Strategy for resilience in the Sahel Initiative, 2012

African Union Strategy for the Sahel region, 2014

Strategy for Security and Development in the Sahel, European Union, 2011, 2014

The Sahel, Towards a Regional Approach, World Bank, 2013

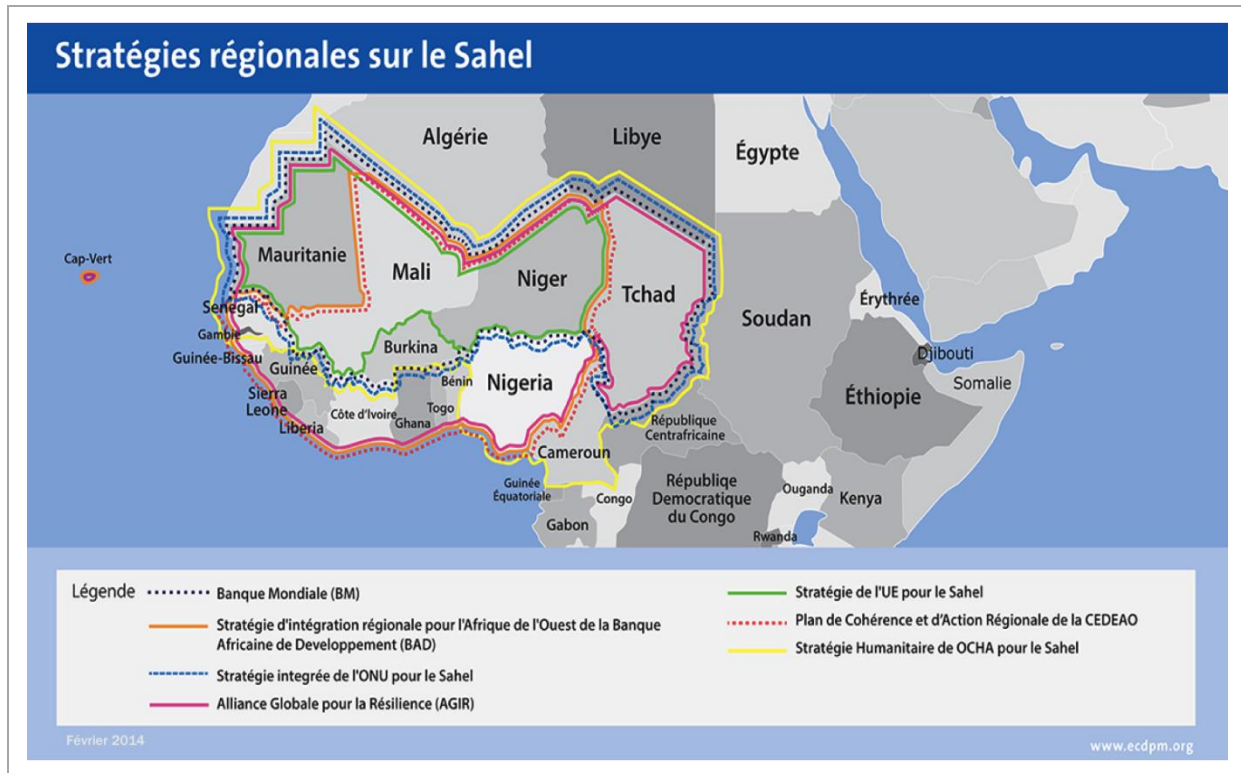
### **By country:**

Shared program, coordination / planning documents, framework for action:

- Country program document (CPD)
  - UNDAF United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)
  - UNDP Country Reports
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## Annexes

### Annex 1 – Map of Regional Strategies





**Annex 2 – Diagram of the United Nations Integrated Strategic for the Sahel Coordination Mechanism**



## Annex 3 –Risk Management

Source: project document.

	Description	Date identified	Type	Impact & Probability
1.	Logistical challenges of trying to engage communities directly impedes project effectiveness.	2014	Operational	Implementation and monitoring rendered difficult/impossible to lack of access, security concerns, etc. P=3 I=3
2.	Implementation capacities of engaged partners is low.	2014	Operational	Project progress may be delayed and capacity constraints are likely given the context the project will be operating in. P=4 I=4
3.	Recurrence of sub regional conflict eruptions in areas such as Northern Mali or Northern Niger.	2014	Environmental	Project activities could be completely stopped in the case of renewed violence. P=4 I=4
4.	National government or local authorities try to obstruct or are otherwise unsupportive of the project.	2014	Political	Despite long standing governments in many of the target countries, the situation analysis above makes clear that underlying tensions exist and can become exacerbated at any time. P=1 I=4
5.	Short timeframe of the project will result in isolated results	2014	Strategic	Projects with a development focus and short timelines risk yielding limited impact P=2 I=3
6.	Limited capacity of country offices at the sub regional/provincial level will limit their ability to effectively implement and monitor community level interventions	2014	Organizational	Limited field capacity or access restrictions could render the CO's unable to deliver local level outputs P=2 I=3

## Annex 4 – Success stories

### In Niger, training young people for a better future

**Tillabéri, Niger** – In Northern Niger, close to the border with Mali, unemployment is very high and mainly affects young people, whose vulnerability is compounded by the limited structures and empowerment activities available to them. Without financial resource or activity outside the educational system, young people are targeted for enrolment by armed groups and smugglers crossing the border from Mali.

As part of the Regional Project to Strengthen Human Security and Community Resilience in the Sahel, funded by Japan, UNDP implements empowerment activities in Niger in partnership with the High Authority for the Consolidation of peace and several NGOs. Action for Youth Development (AJEDEV), one of such NGOs, provides vocational training and socio-economic reintegration of 200 of the most vulnerable young people in the northern region of Tillaberi, with the support of UNDP.

Aged between 14 and 25 years, some being former combatants, these 200 young people live in remote areas of Tillaberi district, with little or no access to basic services, and are mostly uneducated (they often only speak Fulani or Hausa, since French is taught at school), making them likely to be recruited by armed groups. By the end of 2014, these 200 young people from four municipalities close to the Malian border (Ayorou, Inates, Bani Bangou, Abala) will have received professional training in construction work, electricity, carpentry, as well as baking, sewing or agricultural mechanic.

Issaka, 24, illustrates the path that is common among the youth in the district: "I had to leave school in 8th grade, as I was living 30km away from the school and no one could provide me accommodation". The vocational training, however, helped him develop skills: "now I am being trained to become a baker. I am very proud to have gain skills that enable me to earn some money and allow me to help my family. "

Moussa, 19, is proud to learn new skills: "I never went to school and the carpentry training I received is the first one I ever attended. With the knowledge I developed and the income from the sale of an ox, I can now buy the necessary tools and start my own enterprise".

Boubacar, 25, admits he used to carry a weapon: "I am a former rebel", he says. Without any work or income available in Bani Bangou he crossed the border to Mali and joined the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO) because "it pays well." Back in his village, after taking part in an awareness session on vocational training, he decided to put an end to his fighting days: "I wanted no further part in the atrocities and to stay in my village." "Thanks to the training and support of milling AJEDEV to repair my old grain mill, I earn enough money to meet my needs and those of my family," he says proudly, adding "I even train apprentices who now work with me!"

The impact of these activities is already being felt in the communities where the trained youth are from. For Ali Hamada, Chief of Weilla-bon, a small village in the municipality of Ayerou, "life gradually returns to the village, after drought had decimated livestock and the able-bodied left in search of work, leaving families and children behind". As youth and former combatants return to their community, the training and skills they acquire thanks to this initiative gives them the opportunity to develop a sustainable business, generate revenue and be less vulnerable to poverty and insecurity in a region at risk.

The regional project to strengthen human security and community resilience in the Sahel is funded by Japan: out of a budget of US\$ 5 million for the five Sahel countries, US\$ 1.08 million are dedicated to activities in Niger. Vocational training and socio-economic reintegration in the four communes in Tillaberi amount to US\$ 40,000.

Link to article on UNDP website: <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/ourstories/in-niger-training-young-people-for-a-better-future/>



**Moussa, 19:** "I never went to school and the carpentry training I received is the first one I ever attended. With the knowledge I developed and the income from the sale of an ox, I can now buy the necessary tools and start my own enterprise"



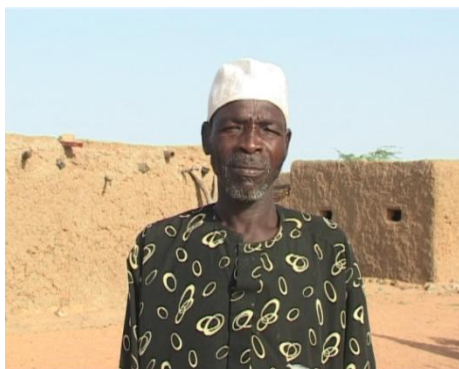
**Issaka, 24:** "I had to leave school in 8th grade, as I was living 30km away from the school and no one could provide me accommodation". The vocational training, however, helped him develop skills: "now I am being trained to become a baker. I am very proud to have gained the skills that enable me to earn some money and make it possible for me to help my family. "



**Boubacar, 25:** "I am a former rebel. I joined a group Mali because it pays well. But I wanted no further part in the atrocities and decided to stay in my village. Thanks to the training and to support of AJEDEV which repaired my old grain mill, I now earn enough money to meet my needs and those of my family."



**Moussa, 22:** "I used to work in the field during the rainy season, but this lasted only 3 months and did not provide me much income. The rest of the time, there was nothing to do. Now I follow a vulcanization training [tire repair]. I am very proud of it, because I can now earn money, between 1,500 and 2,000 CFA francs a day [US\$ 4]."



**Hamada Ali**, Chief of Weilla-bon village in the commune of Ayerou: "life gradually returns to the village, after drought had decimated livestock and the able-bodied left in search of work, leaving families and children behind."