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UNDP SAHEL PROGRAMME

BORDER MANAGEMENT FOR STABILITY & HUMAN SECURITY IN THE SAHEL



FINAL REPORT

April 2016 – March 2018

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List of Acronyms

Acronym	Full terminology	Area
BMBC	Border Management and Border Communities	<i>Sahel</i>
BMSHSS	Border Management for Stability and Human Security in the Sahel	<i>Sahel</i>
CSAMAP	Centre Sahélien d'Analyse des Menaces et d'Alerte Précoce	<i>G5 Sahel</i>
CSC	Conseil Supérieur de la Communication	<i>Burkina Faso</i>
CSO	Civil Society Organizations	<i>Worldwide</i>
DDG	Danish Demining Group	<i>Worldwide</i>
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality - UNDP	<i>Worldwide</i>
DNPGCCA	Dispositif National de prévention et de Gestion des Catastrophes et Crises Alimentaires	<i>Niger</i>
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa	<i>Africa</i>
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development	<i>Worldwide</i>
IGA	Income Generating Activities	<i>Worldwide</i>
LIPW	Labour Intensive Practical Work	<i>Worldwide</i>
MATD	Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et de la Décentralisation	<i>Burkina Faso</i>
MCP	Ministerial Coordination Platform	<i>G5 Sahel</i>
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali	<i>Worldwide</i>
NCE	No-Cost Extension	<i>Worldwide</i>
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	<i>Worldwide</i>
PIP	Priority Investment Plan	<i>G5 Sahel</i>
RECs	Regional Economic Commissions	<i>Worldwide</i>
SCAP/RU	Systèmes Communautaires d'Alertes Précoce et de Réponses aux Urgences	<i>Niger</i>
SDS	Strategy for Development and Security	<i>G5 Sahel</i>
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	<i>Worldwide</i>
UNISS	United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel	<i>Worldwide</i>
UNOWAS	United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel	<i>Worldwide</i>
VSO	Vulnerability Monitoring Observatories	<i>Niger</i>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This final report is to mark the conclusion of the Japan-funded “*Border Management for Stability & Human Security in the Sahel (BMSHSS, Phase IV)*” project.

The UNDP Sahel Programme, was established in 2014 to support the effective implementation of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (SINUS) created in June 2013. The Programme focuses on three strategic objectives:

- (i) The promotion of inclusive governance and peace throughout the region;
- (ii) The development of national and regional security mechanisms capable of dealing with cross-border threats;
- (iii) Integrating humanitarian and development interventions to ensure long-term resilience

As a complementary phase to the “Border Management & Border Communities project (Phase3)”, building up from phases 1 and 2, which focused respectively on governance and access to public services; the BMSHSS project’s overall objective was to contribute to regional stability with a strong focus on border areas of the Sahel and under the overarching framework of the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS). It covers activities undertaken in the five G5 Sahel Countries: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger, as well as activities undertaken at the regional level. The project which started in March 2016 benefitted from a No Cost Extension until 31 March 2018.

At the Regional Level, the project was able to strengthen national and regional partnerships to address multiple challenges such as the access to justice problematic across the region due to lack or weak presence of the State in remote areas. Based on results garnered from the previous iteration of the Programme’s Border-focused studies, the BMSHSS project was able to capitalize on issues such as the delivery of basic public and social services in those remote areas.

Against this backdrop, the Sahel Phase 4 launched the prospective study with focus on an operational deployment. The main objective of this study was to make an inventory of institutional and technical capacities of countries in the field of foresight and strategic intelligence in the Sahel region. The study concludes with the elaboration of a Prospective Roadmap for the Sahel with the proposal for an Observatory. The Roadmap serves to determine with precision the different stages of the process of carrying out the prospective study at the regional level of the Sahel. Given the relevance of such analysis in the region, the UN Deputy Secretary General requested that a prospective study be conducted. The process led by the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in collaboration with UNDP.

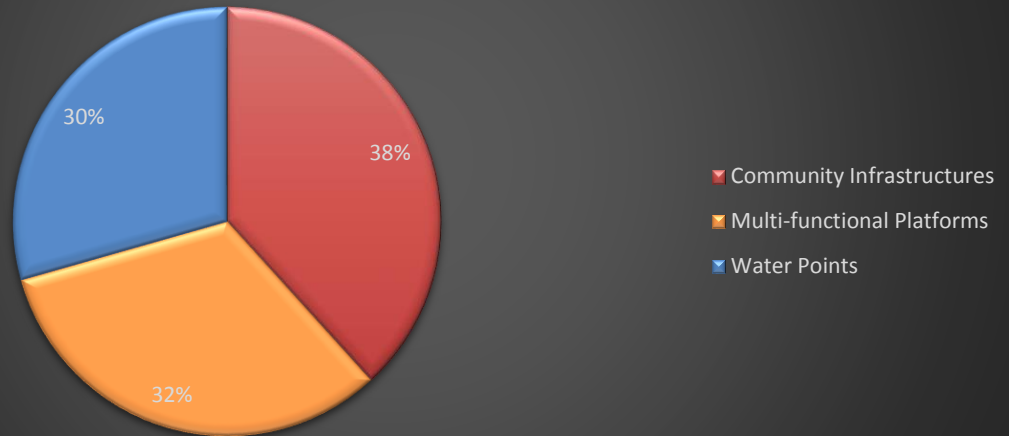
- Partnership with the G5 Sahel Permanent Secretariat: subsequent to the international border management conference held in Bamako in March 2016 under the Sahel Phase3 project, the Sahel Programme has initiated a joint programme of activities to support the G5 Sahel Priority Investment Plan (PIP). Throughout the present project, many activities have been undertaken within that framework such as capacity building

through a workshop on Project Management and results -Based Management, a mapping to evaluate communities' access to basic services, the equipment of the G5-sahel initiated Sahelian Analysis Center for Early Warnings and Threats which is a think tank and monitoring mechanism, and finally, technical and advisory support provided to the G5 Sahel Permanent Secretariat in the preparation of its round table slate for 2018.

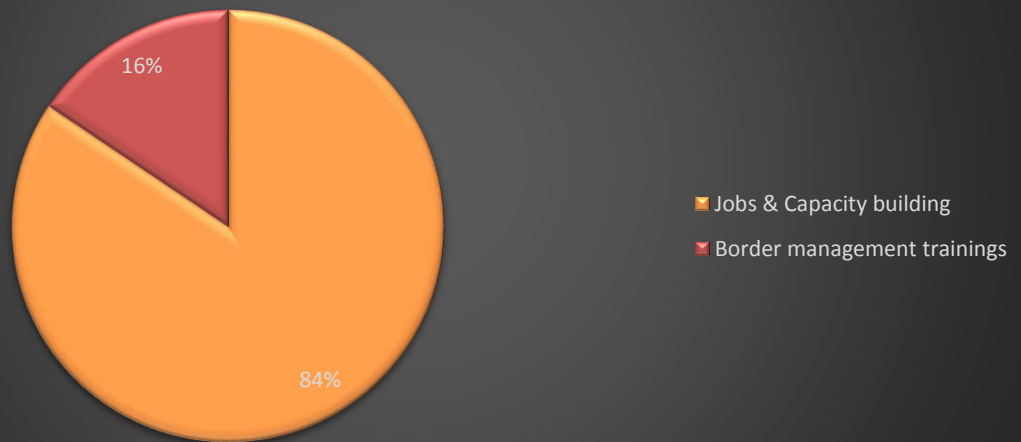
At the country level, many key results have been achieved such as the construction of 12 Multifunctional Platforms, ten water points, and ten vaccination parks along established transhumance routes in border areas have positively impacted the communities. Thousands of livelihoods were restored through professional trainings and income generating activities which benefited over 4,500 women and youths (direct beneficiaries) in the five countries, despite the many security and safety challenges. Nevertheless, beneficiary success stories have been shared, people who had the chance to double their incomes through this project by growing cash crops like Moringa in Niger, gaining skills such as alphabetization and money management skills through revolving funds savings groups initiated by women in Mali, and Vaccination parks and multifunctional platforms gaining traction in Mauritania, and Niger. Thanks to this project, a village of Nampalari on the Mali-Mauritania borders came back to life after the installation of a borehole. The village was abandoned by its inhabitants due to security reasons but mostly because of the lack of water. Now the population is back and the village became a main passage for traders and pastoralists.

Country	Community infrastructures	Multi-functional platforms	Water points	Jobs & capacity building	Border management trainings
Burkina Faso	4	0	4	0	100
Chad	0	6	0	1275	0
Mali	1	1	5	1187	0
Mauritania	3	2	1	200	200
Niger	5	3	0	1901	542
TOTAL	13	12	10	4563	842

BMHSS Infrastructure Contributions throughout the 5 Sahel Countries



BMHSS Capacity Building Contributions throughout the 5 Sahel Countries



BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

Project Objective

The “*Border Management for Stability & Human Security in the Sahel*” project (BMSHSS [video link](#)) was elaborated to contribute to national and regional efforts for stability with a strong focus on border areas of the Sahel and under the overarching framework of the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS). Although separate, this project was complementary to Phase III- “*Border Management and Border Communities (BMBC)*” and implemented under the UNDP Sahel Programme ([Overview video link](#)) with an initial duration of one year from March 2016 to March 2017. The project was subsequently approved for a No Cost Extension of one additional year up to March 2018. BMSHSS covered the five G5 Sahel countries, namely: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger, including activities at the regional level with regional institutions and regional economic commissions (RECs).

The UNDP Sahel Programme’s approach to the project was inclusive and collaborative with each concerned country office as well as other UN agencies working towards fulfilling UNISS’ vision both at national and regional levels. The project’s parameters were identified in consultation with Governments and local communities in the five countries and facilitated through the UNDP country offices. The results achieved include an increase in communities’ resilience, while reducing further risks of conflicts and deterioration of livelihoods in the targeted areas.

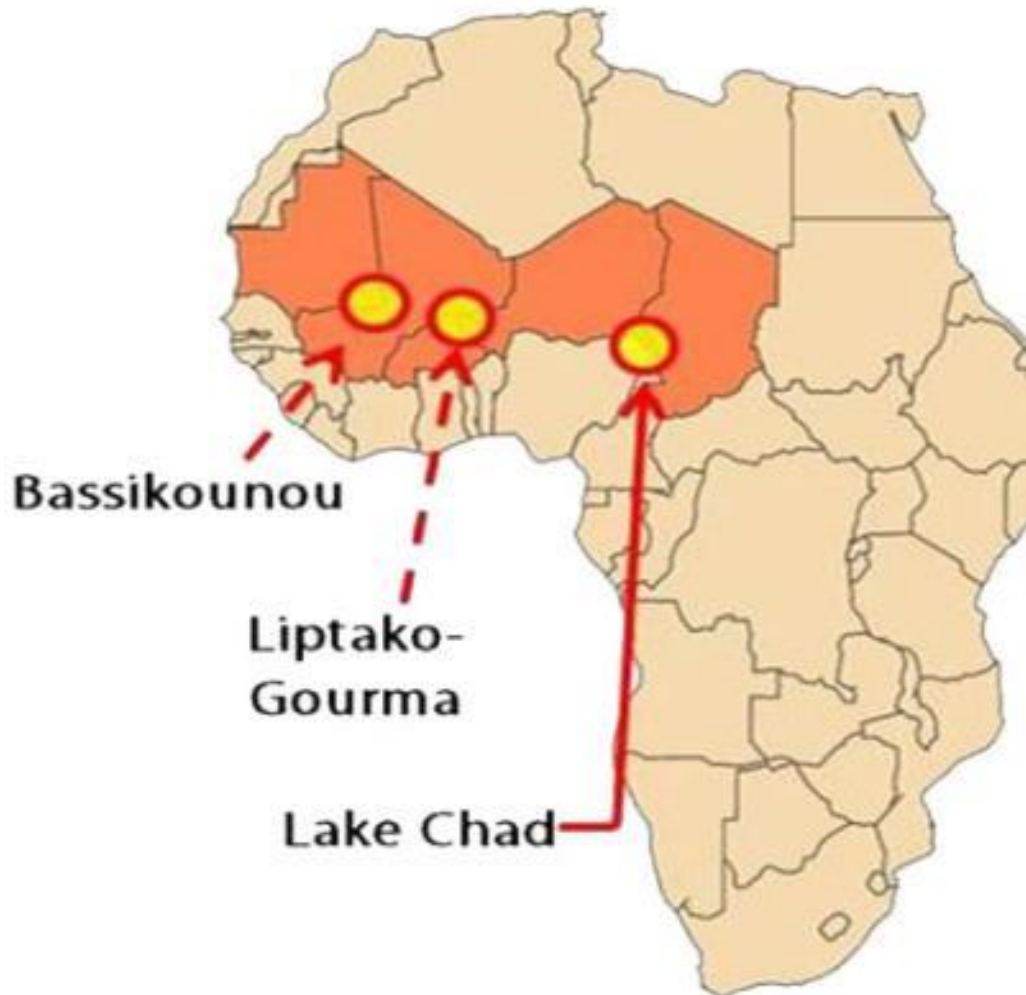
With a total budget of 3,500,000 USD, the project had six (6) components; the five G5 Sahel countries, and the regional programme. The project supported four outputs:(1) ensure that Government’s presence is consolidated/extended, and access to public services are improved, in selected transboundary areas; (2) local livelihoods are improved on an emergency basis and longer-term access to employment opportunities are enhanced; (3) Interaction between local communities and national security forces improved in the Liptako-Gourma triangle, and around the Lake Chad Basin; and (4) Knowledge management & coordination mechanisms are improved.

In February 2017, a No Cost Extension was endorsed by Japan, which made it possible to reorganize the Annual Work Plan reflecting the changing contexts in the five countries. Specifically, this concerned activities where security becoming a bigger challenge in Mali and in Chad, namely the activities envisaged with Danish Demining Group (DDG) in Liptako-Gourma & Lake Chad areas. This resulted in shifting to support initiatives of the G5 Sahel Permanent Secretariat so to ensure the political relevance of the UN presence in the region under the overarching framework of the UNISS. Furthermore, as a result of government’s decisions and strikes becoming commonplace in Chad, many activities were reprogrammed to reflect these ongoing changes and best ensure implementation of all activities.

UNDP Country Offices are in charge of directly implementing the project and responsible for managing the implementation of country-specific outputs while the overall coordination is assured by the regional Project Manager.

Project area:

1. Mauritania – Mali (**Bassikounou Area**);
2. Burkina Faso – Mali – Niger (**Liptako-Gourma Triangle**);
3. Niger – Chad (**Lake Chad Area**).



INTERVENTION FRAMEWORK

Context:

Despite the many interventions and initiatives in the region, the Sahel's security situation remains of great concern to the G5 Sahel Governments and to the international community. Insecurity is not only undermining development progress in border areas, but also deep inland, and has been aggravated by the flux of migrants, refugees, and IDPs from within and from neighbouring regions.

The UNDP Sahel Programme was established following the Security Council adoption of the United Nations' Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS) in June 2013 through resolution S/2013/354. "The Strategy encompasses regional and country-specific initiatives to address the drivers of instability in the Sahel as well as to "propose and promote G5-led solutions to common security and development challenges in the Sahel region." As indicated in the project document, the G5 Sahel would be an implementing partner of the project. To that effect, and based on the recent review of the UNISS, the senior representatives of UNDP and the Permanent Secretariat of the G5 Sahel engaged in several consultations to identify a set of joint initiatives to be carried out in the context of the implementation of the G5 Sahel Priority Investment Program (PIP) and its Security and Development Strategy (SDS).

Current situation:

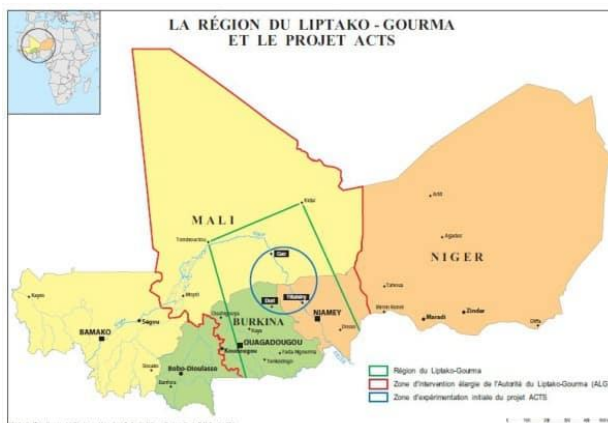
During the first three quarters of its implementation, the project had faced multiple challenges, such as:

- Increased security risks in Niger and Chad with the spread of Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin, south-eastern Niger; and in Mali with the presence of Al Qaeda and other terrorist groups.
- Difficult access to targeted areas deemed unsafe due to security risks; though most activities in the border regions were undertaken in partnership with local NGOs present in those areas
- Government strikes, often making partners and focal points unavailable, as was the case in Chad which witnessed multiple socio-economic crisis.

The increasing attacks in Northern Mali were threatening already fragile socio-economic conditions for local communities in the northern areas of the country. Security is still volatile and unpredictable with jihadist attacks on civilians as well as the UN Integrated Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) and the French Barkhane forces. Periodic clashes between armed groups and the Malian Security Forces had rendered the northern region vulnerable to all kind of trafficking and banditry. From April 2016, until now, many attacks had been perpetrated in northern city of Mali leaving many Malian Armed Forces, French Barkhane Forces, and the UN Stabilization Mission in Mali-MINUSMA personnel (considered one of the deadliest UN

mission), as well as civilians dead. The project which is implemented in the Nampalari region at the border with Mauritania, had been subject to multiple jihadist attacks, kidnappings, making the implementation of activities very difficult. The security situation in the northern part of Mali turned the area into a theatre of jihadists groups who also carry out attacks in neighbouring countries such as [Burkina Faso](#) and [Cote d'Ivoire](#); including kidnapping of foreign nationals or social workers around the [Mali-Niger-Burkina Faso](#) borders. Moreover, the security threats in Mali have moved from the north to central regions worsening the security situation.

The conflict in the Lake Chad Basin has intensified over the past years as Boko Haram attacks and suicide bombs target civilians, causing widespread trauma, forcing millions of people to flee from their homes, preventing them from accessing their crop fields and destroying already limited basic infrastructures and services. The conflict has spilled over from Nigeria to Cameroon, as well as Chad and Niger where the project is being implemented. The Boko Haram phenomenon has uprooted millions of people from their homes across the four countries. Chad and Niger have witnessed the arrival of many refugees and IDPs, and an increase in cross-border attacks which has put more burden in already impoverished host communities. As a result, host communities need as much assistance as possible for the restoration and protection of their livelihoods, hence to avoid another conflict situation.



In the Liptako-Gourma ‘triangle’, an area between Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger, many activities such as infrastructure development and community engagement have been taking place to reinforce communities’ resilience in border areas all the while finding integrated strategies to keep them safer. Communities in these regions are heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance for protection, education, health, water, and sanitation.

The Liptako-Gourma region faces several key challenges: inter-ethnic issues, terrorist attacks in Burkina Faso and Mali, it has become the pathway to migration, drug and human trafficking, frequent kidnappings, massive inflow of arms and extremist armed groups. Due to the multiple attacks and concerns that the region has become a safe haven for Islamist and other groups promoting illegal activities, the Head of States of the G5 Sahel countries convened in January 2017 and created the G5 Sahel Joint Force; a multi-national force to combat violent extremism and terrorism in the region.

The border area between Mali and Mauritania (the Bassikounou– Timbuktu area)

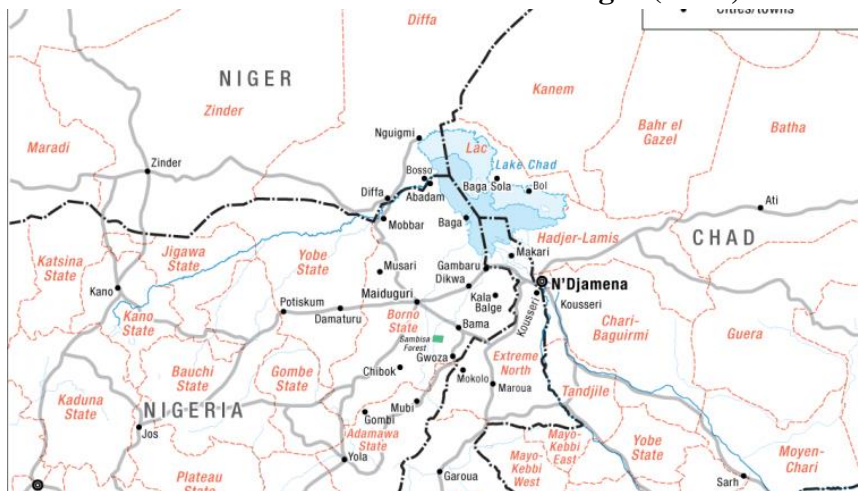


While Mauritania has not yet been subject to extremist group attacks, there is widespread speculation that, against the will of the government, many of the armed groups are based around refugee settlements in the Bassikounou area bordering Mali. Hence the intervention in Mauritania was mostly centered around youths to sensitize them about the risks of joining armed militias; and the construction of infrastructure for herders such as water points for cattle, vaccination parks and youth community centers.

Impact to the project implementation:

The implementation of the project has suffered multiple obstacles at country level, mainly due to the security situation. This border area between Mali and Mauritania has been subject to multiple extremist attacks. In Nampalari (Mali) for example, the security situation requires military escort for all development agents operating in the area. Despite the difficulties for the project to take off as planned in Mali, UNDP was able to implement projects' activities with positive results through collaboration with national NGOs.

The Lake Chad Area between Chad and Niger (Diffa, Bol areas):



In the department of Diffa, Niger, a lack of economic opportunities has pushed many hopeless youths to desert their communities and join armed groups that offer income they could not expect to earn. Meanwhile, on the other side of the border, in Chad, near Bol and Baga

Sola, communities are struggling with resource management due to the recent influx of refugees, mostly from Nigeria, whose livelihoods have been put in danger by the persistent

Boko Haram threat. This incoming population applies unprecedented pressures on the limited resources of the host communities which is a potential risk of conflict. The absence of national authorities in the remote border areas, has favoured illegal activities, hence increased security threats. Additionally, the ongoing political turmoil and strikes in the Chad capital, have lengthened procurement procedures and limited interactions with national counterparts.

Monitoring Methodology

The Border Management for Stability & Human Security project- Phase IV, was launched in March 2016 for one year. Since the project was running in parallel with Phase III, it became necessary to put in place additional measures to ensure a rigorous implementation of the project at different levels through:

- Regular communication mechanisms: the regional team has conducted support and follow up missions to the five countries; Regular virtual communication with focal points and COs Management
- Ensure that the COs have the adequate staffing to implement/follow up the projects' activities.
- Enhanced regional approach and Partnerships;
- Advocacy and Visibility through the use of mixed media methods, video's capturing stakeholder interviews on the field and project results through implementing partner's participation in the appraisal process.
- These steps were reinforced with the elaboration of monitoring matrix to follow activities' progress and management. These tables can be found in the appendix section of this report.

All beneficiary countries have been encouraged to ensure full coverage of the project activities. All outputs of the project to date have been branded with the logo of the flag of Japan in country reports, equipment handed over to the communities and national authorities.

Lessons Learned

Over the course of this project's implementation, some key takeaways can be highlighted in order to avoid delays in execution, which can subsequently lead to a request for a No-Cost Extension.

1- Close coordination with country offices

Past experience has proven that organizing Coordination meetings with the country offices on a yearly basis can be useful to troubleshoot concerns, get more information on the difficulties they face implementing the projects in their actual contexts (design vs execution) and to make sure there is a harmonization in the tools used to report on activities and progress in achieving targeted results.

2- Dedicated staff to the programme in the country offices

A more recent recommendation informed by the experiences observed in the implementation of this project is that most staff in charge of this project in the country offices are shared between other projects and therefore can face challenges when reconciling information and data for the sole purpose of this project. Hence there has been a suggestion to hire local United Nations Volunteers to work with the project focal points in order to manage data flows, keep periodical reports shared with the regional platform based on very specific templates that can streamline data and make it accessible when needed.

3- The impact of Monitoring visits



Monitoring visits in Mali, Niger, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, and Chad have helped gather more information and insight about the project's progress at the country level. It facilitates communication between the platform and the country offices, with the added benefit of allowing field visits to observe progress in implementation and an occasion for troubleshooting and solution-

finding if necessary. Above is a photograph of the Niger team with beneficiaries of Income Generating Activities from Diffa, in the Lake Chad Region, that have testified about their quality of life improving thanks to the assistance provided by the government of Japan through UNDP.

Visibility

A series of videos and photographic media such as documentary videos and slideshows are being developed to illustrate the impact of activities on the populations of the Sahel. In all the countries at projects and/or activities sites, the Programme Management ensured that the logo of the Government of Japan is displayed. Courtesy visits were paid to Japanese Embassies wherever the Programme team goes. Additionally, Japan representative have been consulted and invited to any event related to the projects.

In Burkina Faso, a documentary was made to showcase the fruitful partnership with Japan, featuring the ambassador of Japan in Burkina Faso representing the people of Japan for the endowment of 25 motorcycles and communication tools for the armed forces in border areas.

In Niger, a series of short clips were produced from regional platform monitoring visits that were aired on national television. Film footage was shot in the 5 countries to showcase testimonies from the beneficiaries on the transformation and positive impacts of the project in their livelihoods.

A few Video Links:



Testimony of Saidou Amadou, President, Association of Butchers – beneficiaries of a renovated slaughterhouse and a water tower, Tera/Niger
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yJILyKH_M8



Testimony of Hanntou Djibey, President of the Women Association in the village of Bengourou, Niger:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0RaVgLLC_JU



Testimony by Aminata Kadri, one of the beneficiaries of the Moringa project, Niger: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=86GZhGEy2Vs&t=35s>



Visit to young beneficiaries of a sowing training in Tera (Tillabery region)/Niger : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=68MIFBgrhz4>



Monitoring Mission of the Sahel Programme in Diffa, Lake Chad region in Niger: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TyCFQHv_z_U



[HUMAN SECURITY & BORDER MANAGEMENT](https://youtu.be/1ETNCYooKPo)
<https://youtu.be/1ETNCYooKPo>



[CLIMATE CHANGE & HUMAN RESILIENCE](https://youtu.be/iKG17_THRD8)
https://youtu.be/iKG17_THRD8



[SHIFTING ROLE OF WOMEN](https://youtu.be/7BoQcSKxRKw)
<https://youtu.be/7BoQcSKxRKw>



[UNDP SAHEL PROGRAMME: KEY RESULTS](https://youtu.be/wYubUtFvnTo)
<https://youtu.be/wYubUtFvnTo>



[UNDP SAHEL PROGRAMME OVERVIEW](https://youtu.be/a0GOwFIQpP4)
<https://youtu.be/a0GOwFIQpP4>

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Regional Component

OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (2016)	Attained results	Additional Information
<p>Targets (2016):</p> <p>Target 1.1: Transboundary Security & Development (TS&D) plans prepared, with targets & indicators</p>	<p>Target 1.1. was achieved through formulation of following documents elaborated at country level, which includes TS&D plans together with targets & indicators available.</p> <p>This activity at regional component was reprogrammed to support 2.1 regional activity (2017) in accordance with the NCE interim report.</p>	<p>Target Achieved at country level</p> <p>At the Phase 3 Sahel Programme, TS & D plan was elaborated in Niger and Burkina Faso.</p> <p>At the Phase 4, (<i>although the preparatory work was initiated through phase 3</i>) Mali and Mauritania national border strategies were validated and finalized under the current phase through workshops with the national governments. Chad 's strategy was also elaborated under the Phase 4. The budget programmed at national component was utilized for respective activities.</p>
<p>Target 3.1.: Dialogue and interaction between communities and security forces increased in 2 x sub-regional areas</p>	-	<p>In accordance with the NCE interim report, this activity was reprogrammed to support activity 3.1 in 2017 Targets 3.1 Activity related to support the G5 Sahel, please see table below.</p>
<p>Target 3.2.: Security forces more transparent, responsive and accountable to community needs and concerns</p>	-	
<p>Target 4.1.: Inclusive G5-led Conference on Border Management & Border Communities to be held in Mali, March 2016</p>	<p>Target 4.1 was covered under Phase 3 NCE period. As a follow-up to this conference various meetings were held between UNDP and the G5 Sahel and the UN agencies for the implementation of the Bamako Declaration.</p>	<p>In accordance with the NCE interim report, this activity was reprogrammed to activity 3.2.in2017 Targets 3.2 Activity related to support the G5 Sahel, please see table below.</p>
<p>Target 4.2.: Lake Chad Basin Commission-led Conference on the security & development nexus around Lake Chad</p>	<p>Target 4.2. was achieved through joint preparatory mission held with UNOWAS, UNECA and UNDP.</p> <p>This mission successfully addressed the issues related to security & development nexus around Lake Chad.</p> <p>On this note, UNDP has facilitated a preparative joint UNOWAS UNECA UNDP mission in November 2016 to assess the capacity to</p>	<p>UNDP Chad CO played a major role in representing Regional interests. An aide memoire was elaborated to support the implementation of the LCBC operational reform.</p>

	manage the cross-border challenges of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC).	
Target 4.3.: Relevant national and int. stakeholders to security and development in the Sahel more aware of on-going situation, interventions, tools & proposals	Target 4.3 is achieved through establishment of an enhanced information sharing system. The Knowledge Management Platform (KMP) was put in place to capture and disseminate on-going intervention, existing tools and different proposals related to SAHEL.	This KMP was made available to the G5 Sahel Permanent Secretariat. It will be used to promote the upcoming G5 Sahel Round Table on the PIP.

2017 Targets - Regional Level		
Output 1: Effective programme development, management & implementation		
ACTIVITIES	ATTAINED RESULTS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
1.1 Activity: Design (or update) a UNDP Strategic Framework for the Sahel (articulating various initiatives pertaining to policy, programme and coordination and various relevant thematic areas)	Target 1.1 is achieved through formulation of the updated UNDP Strategic Framework for the Sahel. The draft document of « <i>UNDP Support Framework for addressing challenges to Sustainable and Human Development in the Sahel and neighboring Countries: Vision 2018 – 2022 Of UNDP Sahel Programme</i> » is available. This document responds to the various initiatives, policies & programmes relevant to current Sahel context.	Target Achieved
1.3. Activity: Monitoring and Data Collection Mission of the capacities, strategy and needs of national parties, communities and RECs (G5Sahel permanent Secretariat) beneficiaries of UNDP Sahel on-going initiatives through participatory & inclusive approach. This activity will ensure identified areas/activity urgently in need of reinforcing.	Target 1.3 is achieved through 1 monitoring & capitalization mission in each country (5 total) conducted between January 2017 and March 2018. These missions served to identify scalable initiatives in each country as well as gaps in implementation to keep the coherence of the regional approach.	Target Achieved
Output 2: UNDP's coherent approach (one voice) on the Sahel is enhanced throughout the portfolio (programme, policy and coordination) and throughout working units (HQ, RBx, RSCA/SRP, CO) - Coordination mechanisms on the Sahel are well articulated and complementary		
ACTIVITIES	ATTAINED RESULTS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
2.1.: Activity: Effective management of the Regional Working Group on Governance (roadmap; collective publication)	Target 2.1 is achieved through elaboration of following documents; 1- Finalized Gouvernance Roadmap in the Sahel « <i>Feuille de Route</i>	All Targets Achieved

2017 Targets - Regional Level		
<p>This activity is subject to change as the results of the UNISS evaluation is released</p>	<p><i>Gouvernance Inclusive et Durable pour une Complémentarité Vertueuse entre Développement et Sécurité dans les Pays du G5 Sahel</i> » (Achieved under Phase 3)</p> <p>2- Profile on the State of Governance in the G5Sahel region. (Achieved under Phase 3)</p> <p>3- <i>Prospective study roadmap: “Feuille de Route, Etude Prospective Sahel”</i></p> <p>4- <i>Finalized « Rapport de Clôture de la mission d’Appui Technique au Programme Sahel Décembre 2016-mai 2017 » Support document to Monitor activity implementation in Mali and Chad Cos.</i></p> <p>5- <i>Finalized “Sahel Programme Results Framework and Dashboard” documentation</i></p>	
<p>2.2. Activity: Identify opportunities to bridge gaps and enhance synergies between the 3 regional working groups under the UN Strategy (governance, security and resilience) and coordinated/joint approaches on key thematic areas more generally</p>	<p>Target 2.2 is achieved through the deployment of a governance assessment expert to contribute to the elaboration of the UN support plan for the Sahel focused on Governance, security and Resilience.</p>	<p>A series of regular meetings between working groups, Regional Economic Commissions, National Governments, took place. UNDP led the elaboration of the mapping of UN activities in the G5 Sahel countries. UNDP provided expertise and participated in the formulation of the UNISS Support Plan which got just approved by the Executive Committee/Office of the UN Deputy SG.</p>
<p>Output 3: Strategic partnerships & coalition building with regional stakeholders is enhanced through effective policy dialogue</p>		
ACTIVITIES	ATTAINED RESULTS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
<p>3.1. Activity: build/enhance partnership with key partners/actors which is instrumental for an effective implementation and financing of the agenda for peace, security and stability, socioeconomic development, and regional integration in the Sahel</p>	<p>Target 3.1 is achieved through production of following documents;</p> <p>1- Elaboration of 17 Concept Notes on the G5 Sahel 2018-19 Priority Investment Plan</p> <p>2- G5 Sahel Strategic Partnership Framework</p> <p>3- G5 Sahel Round Table Roadmap</p> <p>4- Round Table Communication Strategy</p> <p>5-Draft TOR for G5 Sahel organizational</p>	<p>Target Achieved</p>
<p>3.2. Activity: support to the G5 Sahel in the implementation of activities from the Priority Investment Plan (PIP) through a partnership agreement</p>	<p>Target 3.2 is achieved through implementation of following activities to help the G5 Sahel in the implementation of PIP;</p> <p>1- Equipment of the CSAMAP</p> <p>2- Training workshop in M & E</p>	<p>Target Achieved</p>

2017 Targets - Regional Level		
	3- Regional study on vulnerable zones and communities in the cross-border areas of the Sahel	
3.3. Activity: Organize G5 Sahel Regional Conference for the elaboration of the Regional Borders Management Strategy	<p>Target 3.3 reprogrammed and achieved through support to the G5 Sahel Round Table following NCE interim report:</p> <p>1- Communication support for round table 2-Technical expertise to support organization of the round table</p>	Target Achieved

OUTPUT 1: UNDP Strategic Framework for the Sahel

As of today, in total five transboundary security plans (TS& D were elaborated and validated at national level with an exception of Chad¹. Importantly, these strategies commonly aim to enhance the transboundary security plan between the G5 Sahel countries and enable to take stock of the progress made in line with targets and indicators set. Specifically, the conception of the strategy was undertaken with the technical assistance of ICMPD in each respective country during the Phase 3 of Sahel Programme. In the current phase, the work was dedicated to facilitating the finalization process namely in three countries, Mali, Mauritania and Chad.

The resulting documents comprise of, “Politique Nationale des Frontières & Plan d’Action de la politique Nationales des Frontières” was elaborated and adopted in Mali. In Mauritania, “Stratégie de Sécurité Transfrontalière et de Développement dans la Zone Frontalière de Bassikounou et Plan d’Action pour la période 2018-2021” was elaborated ; and also in Chad “Programme d’Appui à la Gestion des Frontières 2018-2022” was elaborated. These strategies commonly aim to enhance the transboundary security plan in the Sahel region and enable to take stock of the progress made in line with targets and indicators set.

Considering the above, the TS&D plan strategy conception was undertaken by each country through the phase 3 as well as the current phase. Subsequently, the activities planned for the TS&D at regional level were reprogrammed to better respond to the evolving situation in the Sahel and structure the programme. Hence, much needed policy analysis/studies were commissioned mostly in partnership with the G5 Sahel to strengthen national and regional institutions to better respond to the emerging crisis in the region. This resulted in the following:

- 1- Prospective studies:** Analysis of institutional and technical capacities of the G5 Sahel countries with regard to a prospective/ strategic intelligence – development of a *roadmap: “Feuille de Route, Etude Prospective Sahel”*
- 2- Finalized** « *Rapport de Clôture de la mission d’Appui Technique au Programme Sahel December 2016-mai 2017* » following a consultation to support and monitor activity implementation in Mali and Chad COs.

¹ The TS&D plan was presented to government officials with positive feedback.

3- Finalized “Sahel Programme Results Framework and Dashboard” documentation

To ensure the proper oversight of this project’s progress, 5 monitoring missions were undertaken in Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Chad (one in each country) to identify challenges in implementation and support the teams in country with troubleshooting and adapting planned interventions to the local context for the best results and impact. Given the delay to implement, the project activities were updated in accordance with NCE to support the G5 Sahel in line with the recommendations of the UNISS Independent review presented by the Secretary General to the Security Council in December 2016 emphasizing on the “regionality” of the Strategy. Subsequent to a meeting between the G5 Sahel permanent Secretary, and UNDP’s Senior Management in RBA, the Sahel Programme has engaged several consultations with the G5 Sahel Permanent Secretariat to jointly identify areas of collaboration. A joint program was elaborated to support “soft activities” from the G5 Sahel Priority Investment Plan (PIP) while promoting the achievements of the SDGs. In close consultation with G5 Sahel as well as UNOWAS, the “UNDP Support Framework for addressing challenges to Sustainable and Human Development in the Sahel and neighboring countries: Vision 2018-2022” was elaborated. This vision is built upon lessons learnt of past and on-going initiatives, policies and programmes relevant to Sahel context.

OUTPUT 2: The Sahel Regional approach

Findings on Governance in the Sahel

In the past half century, excessive instability has impacted good Governance practices in African countries where the system was already flawed. Each of the G5 Sahel countries has experienced no fewer than four to five coups d’état, that is, on average, unconstitutional change of governance once every ten years. Thus, contrary to our beliefs, it is not the absence of alternation but rather it’s frequent and anarchic occurrence which characterizes African countries and especially the G5 Sahel member countries which, total 24 coups from the 89 that the continent has known since the independence era.

The resulting states’ fragility has allowed massive corruption, stratified in different ranges equally harmful and perverse both with dramatic effects to society, the disintegration of the State, the rise of insecurity, and the endless cycle of morally flexible elites devoid of vision for their peoples’ development.

[Click here to access Full Governance Roadmap](#)

With such disempowerment of the State and the obvious indifference of the leaders, the hope from real change can only come from the youth who represent more than half of the region’s current population. Therefore, efforts to support change must be focused on that group of the population to help them claim ownership of the legal instruments to legitimize their citizens’

actions with a view of introducing Good Governance through new opportunities offered by social media.

Indeed, the great penetration of the Internet, its continuous progression and the almost universal use of mobile telephony applications among young people in all African countries are a real asset for the diffusion of progressive ideas and the building of platforms to mobilize all those who have a cause to defend. Recent examples of successful Civil Society Organizations such as "Y'en a Marre" in Senegal, "Balai Citoyen" in Burkina Faso, "An Tè, A Bana" in Mali, and many others across the sub-region, demonstrate the power of this combination of "youth and social networks".

States and their repressive apparatuses invest heavily in technologies of blocking, tracking and jamming of the Internet, telephone communications and the main supports of social networks such as Facebook, Youtube, LinkedIn, Whatsapp, Viber, etc.

Despite these containment efforts, it remains obvious that the forms of organizations around and through social networks will continue to improve, to multiply and to gather more and more members. Any action for positive change will have to take social networks into account. However, the restoration of virtuous governance will not be attained by the mere will of political leaders but by the effect of a power balance whose patient and methodical construction is based on two pillars: an organized, patriotic and conscious Civil Society and mass communication tools and technologies used wisely.

The United Nations System must take this into account in its actions in support of governance by taking care to rigorously identify the anchor points of its projects as well as the beneficiary target groups, especially when it comes to Civil Society Organizations some of which are known only by designation.

Prospective Studies in the Sahel

Since 2014, UNDP has been reflecting on the timeliness, relevance and feasibility of a regional prospective study in the Sahel. This initiative is part of the quest for more sustainable and more effective solutions to the multidimensional challenges facing this region, as well as the uncertainties they generate for the future. One of the decisive stages of these reflections was the holding in Dakar, in October 2015, of a high-level consultation, bringing together representatives of Sahelian countries, diplomatic representations, regional organizations, international organizations, NGOs, research institutes and independent experts. At the end of this meeting, all the actors agreed on the necessity and the urgency of a new prospective study with a regional, participative, multidimensional and multi-sectoral scope.

The study implied a robust methodological and operational base but especially a real appropriation by Sahelians themselves. It is not a question of developing or proposing a new strategy for the Sahel in the medium or long term, rather, it is about Sahelians building this

long-term strategic framework themselves, with the support of their partners, starting from their own aspirations and their endogenous capacities to think about their own future.

In the perspective and in the momentum of reflections for the implementation of this prospective Sahel regional study, notably with regard to its operational deployment, UNDP recruited a consultant from October 2017 to March 2018 to review the institutional mechanisms and technical capacities existing in the Sahel. At the end of the study, a capacity building project document was developed and is currently under study. It aims, through training, awareness, advocacy and networking, to provide the region with a network of African experts mastering the issues of forward planning, but also the approaches, techniques and tools used to achieve these goals. In addition to strengthening the capacities of strategic planners, this Program also aims to stimulate a certain dynamic in the continuous training and popularization of foresight at the level of the Sahel countries in order to bring out in the long term a critical mass of civil servants and decision-makers, capable of integrating the long-term dimension into strategic thinking.

The prospective study identified needs, gaps in institutional capacity and opportunities for existing studies / initiatives in long-term strategic planning in the countries of the region. On this basis, a series of interventions have been proposed with the countries of the region with a view to reinforce identified needs in terms of the appropriation and replication of prospective studies in the region, including monitoring of the results.

In the meantime, the validation of a roadmap towards the effective implementation of the regional prospective study and the setup of an operational mechanism has been set. In addition, a regional observatory model has been examined, with a view to monitor and evaluate trends and progress towards achieving the envisioned prospective. Upon recommendations from the UN Deputy Secretary General, UNDP & ECA are working to take up the continuation of the prospective studies in order to provide more feedback and context to the Sahel's deeply imbedded challenges and propose solutions to address them through existing partnerships.

Findings on Access to Justice in the Sahel

The access to justice problematic in the G5 Sahel reflects the institutional fragility to which the G5 Sahel states are exposed. That has increased impunity and strong resentment from the populations towards the authorities. In the governance of the public service of justice, this fragility is presented as follows:

- The flawed implementation of established processes by public services of which the consequence is often that vast territories become areas of lawlessness, victims of terror attacks remain without any hope, users and litigants experiencing multiple difficulties to access justice, and therefore resort to alternative, traditional and survival mechanisms to resolve arising disputes.

- The lack of capacities (financial and human resources) for the public service of justice worsens the poor quality of services offered to users and litigants; even the less basic tools to perform their tasks turned public servants to engage in unlawful practices - including corruption - to survive, or to use the law for their own benefits, serving the interests of those who pay (bribes) regardless of their activities, roles, and beliefs.
- Loss of credibility and opportunity to protect marginalized social strata, prejudiced based on tribal affiliations and gender, and other considerations
- The discontinuity of the social protection benchmarks and the exposure to dispensations of systems impregnated with ideological radicalization.
- A consultant was hired to elaborate a monitoring and evaluation framework for the G5 Sahel PIP which is the main instrument for implementing the G5 Sahel Strategy for Development and Security (SDS) structured around four strategic axis (i) Defense & Security; (ii) Governance; (iii) Infrastructure; and (iv) Resilience & Human Development.

The public service of justice must be communalized, appropriated, transformed to meet the needs of collective survival through inclusivity. This approach can be activated around the following postulates:

UNDP considers that the complex challenges of access to justice are contingent on its mission to reduce poverty, strengthen democratic governance, and prevent and resolve conflict. Additionally, addressing the challenge of weak governance in the Sahel countries, the lack of strategic and operational capabilities to "enforce the laws", including the reinforcement of the rule of law- contribute to "effective public policies for inclusive human development". To that effect, the Sahel Programme sponsored a study on the state of access to justice in the G5 Sahel countries. The study aimed to do a synopsis on access to justice for the people and communities in the countries of the G5 Sahel region and in the framework of sub-regional justice mechanisms. Specifically, the analysis would establish a diagnosis on the major challenges, the weaknesses and the needs expressed by the beneficiary populations and communities and the institutions in charge of access to justice in the region, to: (i) promote within the region the adoption of indicators to measure progress in access to justice in support of justice sector reforms; (ii) contribute to improving the effectiveness of policies, programs and institutions on access to justice in the region; (iii) strengthen the provision of effective and responsive public services by private actors providing information and legal advice to vulnerable and marginalized groups and people.

Recommendations were provided indicating the gaps and tools available in each country.

Consultation to support implementation in Mali and Chad on Access to Justice in the Sahel

From December 2016 to May 2017, an expert in local development and microfinance projects was onboarded to advise and support the Chad and Mali country offices which had difficulties reaching the planned targets from the initial Annual Workplans established. As a result, the consultant produced a series of reports and recommendations on the methodology to adopt to

achieve these results following multiple field visits and liaised with national counterparts and strategic partners at the country level.

Consultation to support the rollout of a strategic results framework for the Sahel

Following a strategic management decision taken at the regional platform level, a consultant was solicited, from January 2017 to April 2017, to design a results framework to allow the Sahel program's alignment to the platform's overall strategic framework. The results of this consultancy consist of a series of results frameworks and dashboards for each Sahel country relevant to this project. Additionally, the consultant also prepared a summary version of the perception studies in French.

OUTPUT 3: Support to the G5 Sahel

Following the NCE's, the activities were recalibrated, hence initial partnership with the Danish Demining Group were replaced by activities to support the G5 Sahel Permanent Secretariat for the implementation of its Priority Investment Plan (PIP). Within this framework, a Joint Activity Programme was elaborated with the G5 Sahel Permanent Secretariat to reinforce the capacity of the regional institution for a timely and quality implementation of some activities of the PIP:

- The operationalization of the G5 Sahel's "*Centre Permanent d'Analyse et d'Alerte Précoce*" (CSAMAP- Center for Analysis and Early Warning). Thus, UNDP provided office equipment (desks, computers, etc.)
- A 5-day training in project Management, Planning Monitoring and Evaluation was held at the G5 Sahel Permanent Secretariat to enhance the capacity of the Experts' and project management staff's technical skills and provide them with tools to undertake their duties. The training was conducted with the support of the Regional Advisor in Monitoring and Evaluation of the UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa in Addis Ababa.
- Upon the request from the G5 Sahel Permanent Secretariat, UNDP provided technical expertise to support the organization of its Donors' Round Table on the PIP. The international expertise deployed assisted in drafting strategic documents including: a Road Map and Timeline; a Draft project budget, Project Document Templates, a Draft Communication strategy, a G5 Sahel Draft Partnership Strategic Framework, a PIP Concept Note, a thematic focused PIP Proposal, a Review of project proposals by thematic axes of the PIP and drafting of various terms of reference. These documents were submitted for adoption by the G5 Sahel's Ministerial Council on 19 April 2018, in Washington D.C., USA, in marge of the World Bank and IMF Annual Assemblies.

Country Component

Burkina Faso

Overview

2016 Activities	Planned Indicator Values	Attained Results	Additional Information
OUTPUT 1			
Target 1.1.: Transboundary Security & Development (TS&D) plans prepared, with targets & indicators			
Activity 1.1.1	Security Plans Formulation	Burkina Faso Transboundary Security & Development plan: “« <i>Politique Nationale des Frontières & Plan d’Action de la politique Nationale des Frontières.</i> »” was elaborated in Phase-3	Target Achieved Since the Burkina Faso TS & D plan was elaborated in Phase3, this activity was reprogrammed to support activity target 1.2 in accordance with the NCE interim report
Activity 1.1.2	Logistical support	Activity reprogrammed following NCE interim report	Reprogrammed to target 1.2 in accordance with the NCE interim report
Target 1.2: Local Government & Border/Law Enforcement Agency staff better capacitated for civil-military cooperation			
Activity 1.2.1	1 Water Point in Kantchari	1 functional Solar Powered Water Point in Kantchari border checkpoint	Target Achieved
Activity 1.2.2	100 trainees	100 Trained on border management and security	Target Achieved
Target 1.3: Provision of humanitarian assistance, security, and public services extended in border regions			
Activity 1.3.1	25 All terrain Motorbikes	25 all-terrain motorcycles in use by border security forces;	Target Achieved
Activity 1.3.2	55 Satellite Phones, 30 GPS	55 satellite telephones, 55 prepaid SIM cards, & 55 post-paid SIM cards, 30 GPS units in use in border areas	Target Achieved
Activity 1.3.3	2 Coordination Meetings on the Sahel	2 coordination meetings undertaken through inclusive Concertation Framework. One of the coordination meeting held in Dori, Feb. 2017 was attended by 100 security personnel, community members & minority groups	Target Achieved
OUTPUT 2			

Target 2.3 : Two Cross-border livestock corridors agreed and related infrastructure renewed/ constructed, supporting pastoralism in the Liptako-Gourma triangle			
Activity 2.3.1	03 Boreholes	03 Solar Powered Boreholes in use	Target Achieved
Activity 2.3.2	01 Resting area	1 rest Area in Baham in use	Target Achieved
Activity 2.3.3	03 Vaccination Parks	03 Vaccination Parks in use	Target Achieved

Key Results



In Burkina Faso, activities were focused on the country's Sahel region in the north. Considering its urgent nature, the project, was carried out using a direct implementation modality (DIM). It was operationally conducted by the UNPD in direct collaboration with the Permanent Secretariat of the National Border Commission, the Border Police, Dori City Hall and the Sahel regional government services. The country office has fully implemented the project according to the work plan.

fully implemented the project according to the work plan.

In Dori, an inclusive concertation framework was kicked off on February 15th, 2017. This meeting gathered high ranking security forces, border management officers, law enforcement agents, community members, civil society, and minority groups to address existing challenges faced in the border areas with Mali and Niger.

Moreover, small infrastructures such as a vaccination park was built in Moussoua; another vaccination park, a resting shed, and a latrine-shower were built at the Baham rest area. The facilities located in the Burkina Faso Sahel region were officially inaugurated on 22 February 2017. The construction of a vaccination park in Katchirga, Wouro Ahidjo, and a storage facility in Seytenga were finalized in May 2017.

These small infrastructures help the efforts to reduce tensions/conflicts and settle transhumant communities on or around traditional migratory routes.

Below are some key results:

- The provision of equipment and training of border agents have allowed the expansion of security services near Burkina Faso's borders with Niger and Mali. They were endowed with 55 satellite telephones, 55 prepaid SIM cards, 55 post-paid SIM cards, 30 GPS units, and 25 all-terrain motorcycles;

- Improvement of the working conditions for border police in Kantchari (police post on the border between Burkina Faso and Niger) and collaboration between local populations and border police forces was made possible through the creation of a solar powered borehole, equipped with a water tower and public water fountains; hence creating closeness between the security forces and the population that get its supply of water from the infrastructure.
- Better coordination of development interventions from agents within the Sahel region via the organization of an inclusive regional consultation framework meeting featuring youth, women, traders, national security forces, local authorities, local leaders and minority groups;
- Drilling of three high-capacity wells equipped with solar panels and water towers in the communities of Katchirga, Moussoua et Wouro-Aïdjo, as well as the creation of a rest area with 3 vaccination centers in Bahan near cross-border routes passing through Burkina Faso from Niger to coastal countries such as Benin, Togo & Ghana.



Figure 1: Delivery of communication equipment by the UNDP CD to the Minister of Security/BFA in the presence of H.E. Mr. Masato Futaishi, Ambassador of Japan



Figure 2: Bundle of Thuraya phones for the security forces in Burkina Faso

All of these results have contributed to: (i) the consolidation and expansion of State presence in the border regions, and (ii) the strengthening of livelihoods at the local level.

Challenges

The northern regions of the Sahel being stony soils has made it difficult to locate underground water sources. Many attempts during the project implementation phase were not conducive to the drilling of wells, despite the contractor's persistence.

The increasingly recurring terrorist attacks, were a permanent challenge worth considering in evaluating the realization of this project. However, with regular security consultations and regular briefs with on-site security teams and government, work was able to pursue with caution.

Risks

Besides the security situation, risks were minimal due to the collaboration, at the get go, with the communities and national authorities. All initiatives were co-led and even designed with the help of the local communities who have taken entire ownership of all realizations and were trained to continue oversight of water points and vaccination parks side by side with local leaders and officials. Therefore, the identified risks for the period spanning after the project implementation are exogenous (insurgencies, security risks, droughts...) and therefore out of the communities' control.

Lessons Learned

The satisfaction and testimonies of beneficiaries observed when visiting the various sites demonstrate the success of this project for its end users. As the region is a semi-nomadic one, and considering the challenges of procuring water for the people and livestock equally, one can confirm that the various hydraulic facilities will undoubtedly contribute to the improvement of living conditions for local populations in the Burkinabe Sahel as well as the Nigerian and Malian Sahel.

Chad

Overview

2016 Activities	Planned Indicator Values	Attained Results	Additional Information
OUTPUT 1			
Target 1.1: Transboundary Security & Development (TS&D) plans prepared, with targets & indicators			
Activity 1.1.1	Security Plans Formulation	Chad TS&D « <i>Programme d'Appui à la Gestion des Frontières. 2018-2022</i> ; » was elaborated	Target Achieved The plan was presented to government officials with positive feedback.
Activity 1.1.2	25 participants at the validation workshop for the integrated border strategy	Strategy Proposed but not validated due to the government strike	Since the government was not able to facilitate the validation workshop, this activity was reprogrammed to support Activity 1.4. (Target 1.3) in accordance with the NCE Interim Report.
Target 1.2: Local Government & Border/Law Enforcement Agency staff better capacitated for civil-military cooperation			
Activity 1.2.1 & 1.2.2	Training of Armed forces and Border Agents on Cross-border security and Human Security	Activity Reprogrammed following NCE Interim Progress Report	The unavailability of government actors to participate in this activity has prevented the training, as reference in NCE request. This activity was reprogrammed to support Activity 2.2 (Target 2.2) in accordance with the NCE Interim Progress Report.
Target 1.3: Provision of humanitarian assistance, security, and public services extended in border regions			
Activities 1.3.1, 1.3.2 & 1.3.3 (1.4 NCE)	20 persons given fair trials	Over 100 persons were given fair trials through organization of mobile hearings for 29 civil cases and 77 criminal cases.	Target Achieved
OUTPUT 2			
Target 2.1.: Public works projects on Lake Chad employ x young people for x work months, with a wage of x per month			
Activity 2.1.1 (2.4 NCE)	High Intensity labour activities for 400 youth and women	High intensity labour activities through short term LIPW were attributed to 400 youth including women (180 Youths and 220 women)	Target Achieved
Target 2.2 : 100 young people 18-35 on Lake Chad benefit from vocational skills training courses			
Activity 2.1.1 (2.1 NCE)	6 multifunctional platforms	Equipment for 6 Multifunctional Platforms purchased	Several Multi-Functional Platforms remain under construction through a partnership with Luxembourg
Activity 2.2.2 (2.2 NCE)	800 microfinance beneficiaries	875 Women provided with financial and technical support strengthen the technical skills of 12 women's union	Target Achieved

2016 Activities	Planned Indicator Values	Attained Results	Additional Information
		leaders by providing “Training for instructors in entrepreneurship and financial education”	
Activity 2.2.3 (2.3 NCE)	1 Study on income generating activities in Chad in border regions assessing readiness	1 Study is launched on employment opportunities and income-generating activities in the Lake region. Key findings are available.	Target achieved. (1 study is available) With funding sourced by Luxembourg cooperation, the final version of this study was later on validated at national level to enable a larger dissemination and an application by the end users
Activity 2.2.4 (2.5 NCE)	Visibility & communication	Slated for the completion of Platforms	Partially Achieved In reference to above Activity 2.1.1. related to pending multifunctional platforms to be completed by the Luxembourg cooperation, the plan to capture achievements regarding the platforms will be completed with the Luxembourg cooperation



Chad in general, and the Lake region in particular have been facing insecurity for the past three (3) years. This situation is due to the presence of various jihadist groups (al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb), the Islamic sect Boko Haram, arms traffickers and some organized gangs. This security crisis that most African countries in the Sahel are experiencing at their borders has great impact on people, property, the environment, socio-economic and political activities. In addition, the situation hampered any initiative for sustainable development and integrated border management.

The project was mainly implemented in three (3) administrative regions of Chad (Lake District,

Kanem and Hadjer Lamis) where the populations, in addition to the poverty (structural and conjunctural), are direct and indirect victims of the exactions of Boko Haram.

Key results:

In order to better understand the root causes of unemployment that engenders radicalization in the Lake region and to provide appropriate measures, UNDP has sponsored a study to assess Youth and Women’s unemployment. The report provided a detailed insight of job and income-generating sectors.

Please click the following link to access the full report: [IGA in the Lake region of Bol- Chad](#)

The following task is fully complete (100%). The Lac region abounds in agricultural, pastoral,

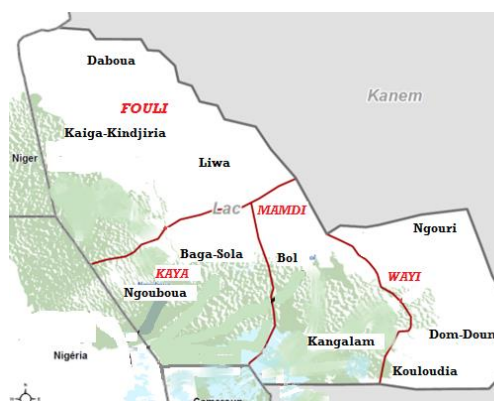


Fig. 2: Area of study (the Lac region)

fish-farming, fishing and artisanal potentials. However, promotion of youth and women’s employment as well as support for economic stimulus are not present. This situation existed long before issues of insecurity, poverty, and migration flow. Interventions by public and private actors which are related to the aforementioned fields and take place in the three regions, are often solely based on quick diagnoses that are, at times, non-exhaustive. In addition, the 2016 INSEED (NISED National Institute for Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies) projections

of the Lac population bring the total to 555,645 inhabitants, of whom 49.6% are women and 43% are people over the age of 18. With a density of 28 inhabitants per km² and a growth rate of 3.5% per year, the population is predominately comprised of youths (more than 80% of the population is under the age of 35 and more than 52% is under the age of 15), which could be a sizable workforce. Women and youths are the focus of this study in four departments of the Lake (Wayi, Mamdi, Fouli, and Kaya). The results of this study revealed the sectors that could assist in job creation and income-generating activities. As the first of its kind in the region, this study revealed by sector, the potential as well as the weaknesses concerning economic initiatives and job creation for youths and women. The document could serve as guidance material for the UNDP as well as other actors intervening (currently or in the near future) in the region for the elaboration of sustainable development projects. The table below briefly highlights results of the study:

Constraints	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progressive silting of the polders, which leads to shrinkage and exhaustion of farmlands ▪ Drought increase reducing pasture areas; which can also worsen the farmer-breeder conflict ▪ Significant portion of the polders still not equipped ▪ Poor basic infrastructures: no electricity, internet, hotels, roads, ▪ High illiteracy rate ▪ Strong socio-cultural traditions unfair to women, namely access to land ▪ Insecurity and measures related to a state of emergency as an obstacle to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Favourable weather conditions granting two harvests per year ▪ Availability of arable lands available ▪ Fertile soil and shallow water table to help agricultural activities ▪ Weekly market held in nearly every village ▪ Large hydrographical network that enables diverse activities: agriculture, breeding, fishing, and trade ▪ Demographic growth (considering returnees, refugees and displaced persons) that constitute a potential labour force as well as potential consumers

Constraints	Opportunities
<p>economic activity development: closing of several markets, departure of several merchants who have moved to other regions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cohabitation problems between host communities and returnees feeding hatred that is linked to Boko Haram ▪ Only weekly markets, limited availability to buy products ▪ Livestock disease as cause of death. ▪ Excessive levying of taxes that demoralize merchants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Knowledge of trade handed down from father to son ▪ Solid communication between authorities and economic actors ▪ NGO presence: employment, training and income-generating activities through microcredit

The BMSHSS project fits into Pillar I of the Country Programme Document for Chad (2017-2021), "Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development". Implementing this project has helped achieve several results, by involving actors from the public and private sectors into supporting women's socio-economic initiatives and creating seasonal employment for women and youths. Some key achievements are cited below:

- provide financial and technical support to 875 women struggling to stimulate their economic activities (agricultural production, small businesses, sale of essential household items, sale of fishing products, perfumery, etc.) after the loss they suffer from the Boko Haram and the effects of climate change.
- create community employment for 180 youths and 220 women through LIPW activities;
- get women's organisations to organize six (6) unions;
- strengthen the technical skills of 12 women's union leaders by providing "Training for instructors in entrepreneurship and financial education";
- equip six (6) unions of women's organisations (that represent 203 women) with multifunctional platforms;
- obtain a study document regarding employment opportunities and income-generating activities in the Lake region:
- arrange technical and financial support for the organisation of mobile hearings for at least 29 civil cases and 77 criminal cases.

Given that most regions of the country deal with the issue of finding qualified human resources to handle judicial matters as well as problems related to a lack of community justice for sentences rendered in remote areas, the main purpose of this task was to provide support for judicial authorities organizing legal mobile hearings. The aim was to (i) bring judicial institutions closer to the peoples, (ii) improve physical accessibility of the judicial system, (iii) ensure litigants were given the best possible access to justice and to the law and (iv) raise

awareness among peoples about the new judicial map. Across 3 Regions, 29 civil case were heard and 77 criminal cases. This target is 100% complete.

Support for women's economic initiatives was one of the principle actions awaited by women, youths and some heads of households in the three regions that are struggling to stimulate their economic activities (agricultural production, small businesses, sales of essential household items, sales of fishing products [Women fishing in Lake Chad-UNDP Japan Phase4](#), perfumery, etc.) after their loss of livelihoods primarily due to crimes committed by Boko Haram and the effects of climate change. This target is 100% complete. A total of 875 women from the Mamdi department belonging to the MFP member union groups in Bol benefited from this support. Each woman received a revolving credit of 80 USD, of which 20 USD were used for a minimum account deposit. Several additional activities were created in order to ensure the success of microcredit services for beneficiaries such as raising awareness on income-generating activities for members of the women's organization platform offices in the Mamdi department, an area bearing 118 women's groups as well as advisory support to 11 members of the Bol Union office

Challenges

Many challenges were identified during the implementation phase of the project in Chad.. Due to the political and socio-economic turmoil in the country, the project activities could not be implemented according to the agreed timeline. The delays encountered affected the initial plans. In spite of the insecurity at the Chad-Niger border around the Lake Chad basin, the increase in population in that border area due to the presence of returnees, refugees and displaced persons, the protracted poverty due to a lack of substantial support from the State and development partners, the project was able to provide preliminary answers to this difficult situation, according to authorities and communities. Nevertheless, several challenges remain. These include:

- Absence of one single focal point from the national counterpart (three different focal points in a 20-month period)
- the Project Coordinator was based in the Lake region to be closed to the local communities/beneficiaries, making the interaction with some national counterparts very difficult.
- Inaccessibility of several localities during the rainy season and the presence of sandy, rugged terrain that does not facilitate appropriate implementation and monitoring of activities

Risks

The following risks were identified during the implementation of BMHSS in Chad:

- High turnover rates of officials, partner ministries' personnel and administrative authorities from the intervention area

- General security alert (Boko Haram, banditry) in the 3 regions and high alert in the Lake region
- Process of administrative reform and strikes at the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights

These risks were mitigated by

- Collection of frequent updates from the appropriate authorities regarding the status of the security situation (UNDSS, Governorate, Prefectures, Cantons, supervisory committees, etc.); Prioritize localities that were deemed safe for activity implementation; Request military escort for roads and localities classified as dangerous. Use of MOSS vehicles in convoy; ongoing dialogue with administrative and local authorities as well as beneficiaries
- Involvement of administrative and traditional authorities as well as local organizations during counsel and support visits for women and youth organizations;
- Involvement and accountability of the State's decentralized technical services in support of women's initiatives
- Briefing notes and exchange visits on project activities
- Scheduling of flexible activities

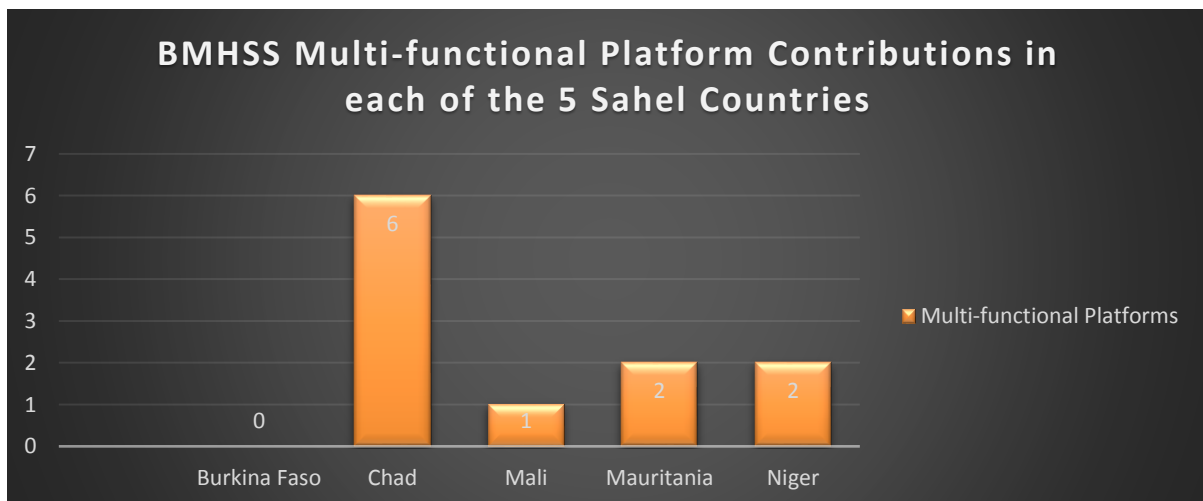
Lessons learned

- Poverty and economic weakness in the three regions around the Lake remain the main issues. The absence of a starting point or an anchor for socio-economic development initiatives is a reality. Most of the previous and ongoing interventions were designed as responses to recent events. Outreach activities (Labour Intensive Practical Work (LIPW), micro-credits, mobile hearings) with different people and authorities revealed that communities can only begin to move towards sustainability and economic development by using integrated projects or programmes that focus on raising awareness, improving skills and organisation for these 3 regions.
- For instance, although microfinance institutions (MFIs) are oriented towards low-income groups, their approach to selecting beneficiaries differs from development actors'. While development actors consider vulnerability as a deciding factor when selecting beneficiaries, MFIs refer to potential beneficiaries' solvency; as a result, it is crucial to involve the appropriate local organisations supporting beneficiaries in order to achieve the best results.
- Socio-cultural obstacles deter entrepreneurship in these regions. They also stifle the socio-economic initiatives put forth by certain communities. Special attention is required to avoid bias when selecting beneficiaries and activities, such as gender-based norms.

- Through development initiatives that favour local communities (women and youths in particular), it is very easy to discuss border management, cross-border trade, sustainability and stability issues with the different beneficiaries.

Some recommendations for future initiatives include:

- Considering accomplishments from previous phases and continue to support organizational structures for women and youth, MFP, micro-credit and LIPW activities;
- Develop sustainable strategies and initiatives for post-crisis management and humanitarian interventions in the Lake region;
- Consider the complex socio-cultural, political, security and geographical context (sand dunes, grave climate, swamps, etc.) around the Lake region;
- Ensure recruitment of much needed human resources to support the project implementation for effective interventions;
- Continue to improve preparedness (start-up phase and beneficiaries' skills) of MFP;
- Reflect on successful interventions/key results and propose capitalization strategy on those activities.



0 values reflect countries that did not plan for Multi-Functional Platforms in this Project.

Overview

2016 OUTPUTS	Planned Indicator Values	Attained Results	Additional Information
OUTPUT 1			
Target 1.1: Transboundary Security & Development (TS&D) plans prepared, with targets & indicators			
Activity 1.1.1	Security Plans Formulation	Mali TS&D plan : « <i>Politique Nationale des Frontières & Plan d'Action de la politique Nationales des Frontières.</i> » was validated through a national workshop	Target achieved The plan was validated and endorsed by the government
Activity 1.1.2	Logistical support	Activity Reprogrammed following the NCE interim report	Reprogrammed to Activity 2.3.2 in accordance with the NCE interim report
Target 1.2: Local Government & Border/Law Enforcement Agency staff better capacitated for civil-military cooperation			
Activities 1.2.1 & 1.2.2	Capacity Building for Border Officials and communities	Activity Reprogrammed following the NCE interim report	Lack of Security prevented the activity from being implemented. This activity was reprogrammed to Activity 2.3.2.
Target 1.3: Provision of humanitarian assistance, security, and public services extended in border regions			
Activities 1.3.1, 1.3.2 & 1.3.3	1 Electric Network is setup in Kouroukéré	Through the setup of 1 Electric Network, over 4 000 inhabitants of the Kouroukéré area has access to energy	Target achieved Due to security reasons this activity was prioritized over procuring equipment for the security force.
OUTPUT 2			
Target 2.3: Cross-border pastoralism supported in the Liptako-Gourma triangle, and in Bassikounou-Timbuktu region			
Activity 2.3.1	1 Water Network in Béity M'Bimia is extended	Extended water network in Beity M'Bimia is put in place through realization of 5 water points	Target achieved
Activity 2.3.2	20 Women's groups in Nampalari commune are	1187 Women were supported in Income Generating Activities, through a solar powered multifunctional	Target achieved

	supported in Income Generating Activities	platform and vocational trainings. reports on activities available	
Activity 2.3.3	1 Maternity Ward in the Nampalari Commune is built	1 Maternity Ward Completed, Official reception ceremony held	Target achieved
Activity 2.3.4	Vaccination Pens (2)	Activity Reprogrammed following the NCE Interim Report	Security risk in designated area did not allow this activity. In reference to the NCE interim report, this activity is reprogrammed to support the other activities in target 2.3.

Key Results

Operations in Mali, as evidenced by the request of a no-cost extension for the completion of this project, were hampered by volatile security and limited access to implementation zones. Nevertheless, most anticipated results were achieved.

The implementation of the project in Mali was conducted in close collaboration with the National Border Authority (DNF- Ministry of interior). The partnership has been a capacity building process for the DNF and facilitated the implementation of activities in insecure border areas. The DNF Director has mentioned their total satisfaction for the partnership which was the first with a UN agency and which will serve as an advocacy tool for them.

According to the validated AWP the implementation of activities selected for this project are:

- The extension of electric power network in the village of Kouroukeré (Mali-Mauritania border);
- the building of a drinking water supply with hydrants in the village of Beity-Mbimia (Mali-Mauritania border);
- the construction of a maternity ward in the village of Beity M'Bimia (Mali-Mauritania border);
- The adjustments made to the project facilitated the IGAs for women initiative, as Women have restricted access to capital in most rural communities

The project improved the living conditions of communities in border areas through the provision of basic services such as access to water and health services, and capacity building in income generating activities. Though this project was designed in partnership with local communities, the Ministry of Health has been made aware of this new infrastructure in the Béity region so they can take up the appropriate measures to staff and equip the facility so the local communities can access basic health services.

It is noteworthy that the main beneficiaries are not only Malians living in border villages but also Mauritanians populations from neighbouring villages who migrate depending on the season. The indirect beneficiaries of the project are estimated at 20 826 inhabitants (official data) in the villages of Beyti-Dimiya, Kouroukéré, Akor-Samanko, Manéyadass Lema / Sirakoro, Kouagna, Bih and Yarandouro in Mali.

Capacity building for associations were offered as follows: first they were trained on simple management practices for credit savings and the practical side of income-generating activities along with peace and conflict resolution training. Gardening for profit (preparation of soil, compost, tree nursery supervision) and production techniques for common crops in the area such as okra, tomato, onion, eggplant were also shared as knowledge to the women's groups in addition to sheep/beef fattening.

These Income Generating Activities for women's associations and youth groups in the localities of Beyti-Dimiya Nampalari empowered over 900 women who benefitted from credit system through a zero interest-based revolving Funds mechanism.

Although the “feasibility study” for the electrification of Kouroukere was conducted under Phase3, the extension of the electrification network in the town of Yérére was carried out for the benefit of nearly 4,000 direct beneficiaries including 2,080 women. The reception of the power grid expansion work on 39 posts and 17 electric streetlights in Kouroukéré (Mali-Mauritania border) was held January 19, 2017 in the presence of the DNF, the Central Sub-Prefect of Niono, the Mayor of the Yérére Commune and Kouroukéré village's leaders. Upon receipt, at least 130 households were connected to the network and counting.

Challenges

The main setbacks encountered in implementation at different levels are from the national parties:

- Administrative: the first delay factor that affected the procurement process prevented results being delivered on time. An institutional change occurred on April 8, 2017 that has hampered the availability of effective administrative structures responsible for awarding contracts.
- Technically: there were difficulties in terms of delayed implementation from procurement procedures. A major challenge resided in mobilizing labor and material flow. The labor

***Testimonial 1: Halima Mint Mohamed,
President of the Women's Association
of Tafarakazéina Béity Bimiya,***

According to Ms. Halima Mint Mohamed, before this project, associations in Béity had difficulty practicing good income generating activities. ***“We have no funding to support us, no materials or equipment to process what we produce. Today, thanks to the support of the Government of Japan through UNDP, we are very pleased with the financing we have received as well as the valuable trainings. This allowed our organizations to increase productivity, improve our incomes, put our children to school and reduce youth unemployment. Many thanks to UNDP and its partners. We hope to later create small business units, water conveyance systems for gardening and fruit production to consolidate the support we received.”***

came mainly from Mauritania (border town of Fassala) given the reluctance of Malian workers to visit an insecure area. Additionally, transportation of equipment to the project sites was quite costly.

- The security plan:

The infrastructure location being far from central locations, it has been a challenge to mobilize manpower to this region due to the volatile security situation. The department of Niono and the Nampalari commune are in a zone known for harboring armed groups.

“The village of Hèrèmakono, in the central region of Ségou, has a population of over 4,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by 4 larger towns which combined together, total more than 20 000 people, within a radius of 5 km, who are mostly active in rice growing and market gardening.

A solar multifunctional platform was installed and equipped with a high-performance dehuller, a multiservice mill with hammer and screw (a first in the area) able to grind all sorts of agricultural products. This innovation has enabled over 16,000 women to increase their agricultural production by saving time and money through agro-food processing. This platform has diversified a group of 26 women's Income Generating Activities, and their profits and gains have served to set up a credit system for the women's group, with the role of lending on a rotational basis and potentially buying new equipment that can supply even more power to the village. The association's cash on hand (over 7 million CFA francs as of September 2017) in addition to serving for the rotating fund, can potentially be used as collateral with financial institutions. This Platform has provided alternative and inclusive solutions to tasks traditionally allocated to girls and women, thus reducing the cost of sending girls to school by increasing the local girl-to-boy ratio in primary school. For women who do not have enough time and / or money to spend on their health needs, access to the Platform's services saves time, and less physical effort.”

According to a 2005 Columbia University study, a Platform can reduce the time spent by women on daily chores by 2.5 hours per day and increase annual incomes by US \$ 68 per person on average. By increasing agricultural productivity, the Platform will enable women to increase their food production capacity and thereby increase the amount of food consumed by their families.

Risks

In the rural district of Nampalari, armed conflicts, poverty and youth unemployment, along with droughts, and illiteracy are major challenges for local development and the establishment of mutual trust within the community. Insecurity is present, it has created some psychosis in the community and limit the movement of people both within villages and between villages.

Lessons Learned

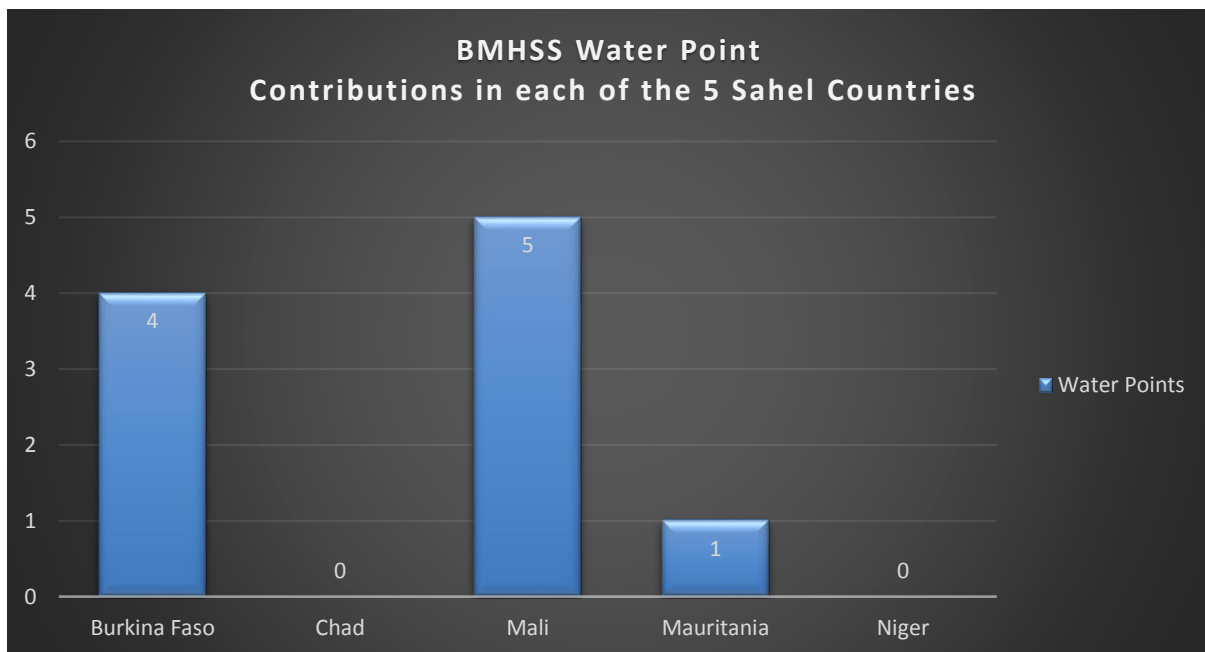
The role of the steering committee established helped to understand the security issues, monitoring and moving the project implementation team in the villages covered by the project.

The key factors of the successes have led to recommendations, namely:

- the development of local initiatives should serve as a factor of stability and settlement of the beneficiary communities;
- the involvement of elected representatives in the implementation of the initiative is to create a spirit of accountability of governments and communities to come together to a fruitful collaboration.
- analyzing the context and environment (culture, practices, vulnerabilities);
- reducing stigma and marginalization in the population in order to promote social integration, confidence and dignity.
- strengthening community and social cohesion through activities based on awareness and community mobilization to promote living together.
- Testimony of beneficiaries on the impact / induced effects of the project

Testimonial 2: The President of Super Walde Women-Association, Fadima Kaya

“I am a widow with four children and all my peers know how this project helped me manage my household. Thanks to God, all my children go to school ow and eat well and all my debts are paid off. Thanks again for this humanitarian gesture from Japan through the UNDP that has always supported the people of Nampalari in difficult situations, especially women. Before the arrival of the project, living conditions in Nampalari were difficult



0 values reflect countries that did not plan for Water Points in this Project.

Mauritania

Overview

2016 OUTPUTS	Planned Indicator Values	Attained Results	Additional Information
OUTPUT 1			
Target 1.1: Transboundary Security & Development (TS&D) plans prepared, with targets & indicators			
Activity 1.1.1	Security Plans Formulation	Mauritania TS&D plan : « <i>Stratégie de Sécurité Transfrontalière et de Développement dans la Zone Frontalière de Bassikounou et Plan d'Action pour la période (2018-2021).</i> » was elaborated.	Target Achieved The plan was validated and endorsed by national border authorities and government.
Activity 1.1.2	Logistical Support		
Target 1.2: Local Government & Border/Law Enforcement Agency staff better capacitated for civil-military cooperation			
Activity 1.2.1	A cross-border security and development plan devised	The integrated border management strategy that covers security and development plan in the Bassikounou area is available	Target Achieved
Activity 1.2.2	Number of border security personnel practice civil-military cooperation for security.	200 people including 70% border management staff, 20% youth and 10% refugees. Women represent 20%. The actors collaborate with the local populations in the security plan.	Target Achieved
OUTCOME 2			
Target 2.3: Cross-border pastoralism supported in the Liptako-Gourma triangle, and Bassikounou-Timbuktu region			
Activity 2.3.1	Percentage of nomadic herders with access to water in the project area. 1 Water Point.	40% of the populations of the locality of Leghlafl in the municipality of Elmeghva have access to the drinking water of the survey. Women make up 40% in the rural beneficiary areas. 1 water point constructed.	Target Achieved
Activity 2.3.2	2 Multifunctional Platforms operational in the border areas of Bassikounou	2 border villages were equipped to provide access to 7 basic services (mill, battery chargers, phone chargers, TV, sewing, welding, Cold) through solar energy multifunctional platform	Target Achieved
Activity 2.3.3	2 vaccination parks built	3 vaccination centers are operational in 3 border areas in	Target Achieved

		<p>the Moughataa Department of Bassikounou along the border with Mali. Over 33,000 cattle have been vaccinated by local populations with the use of centers, to date.</p>	
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Key Results



In Mauritania, this border management for stability and human security in the Sahel project, adheres to axis 4 of the national UNDAF pertaining to the improvement of governance and capacity building of national and local authorities. The outputs focus specifically on SDG 5 (MDG 3) *“building capacity of national and local institutions.”* The

following achievements have been made: two multifunctional platforms have been installed in the Bassikounou area; installation of vaccination parks at the border with Mali (more than 15,000 cattle were vaccinated), training of military, police, and gendarmerie on the fight against extremism on border areas. The activities integrated at the national and local levels put together national security forces, local communities and civil society organizations, with significant involvement from youth and women from the Hodh Charghi wilaya (383 294 inhabitants) and Bassikounou (48 639 inhabitants and over 50 000 Malian refugees living in the M’Berra camp, 18 km away from Bassikounou). Overall, these achievements benefitted 861 people in the village of Hassi Twil; 184 people in the village of Ehel Mohamed Lealy; 889 people in the village of Tenwagutune; 421 people in the village of Medellah; with a total of 55% of women beneficiaries.

The installation of socio-economic infrastructures with the participation of local communities and leaders has allowed to address the most pressing needs of border populations; the construction of two (2) multifunctional platforms and two (2) vaccination parks compared to only 1 initially planned, because of an identified need in a neighboring village. The project allowed Mauritania, and its different national institutions involved in border management to raise greater awareness on the importance of the national border management strategy heralded in the previous iteration of this project.

The Multifunctional Platform supports a **simple diesel engine** that can power different tools : cereal grinding mills, de-huskers, oil presses, joinery and carpentry tools ...

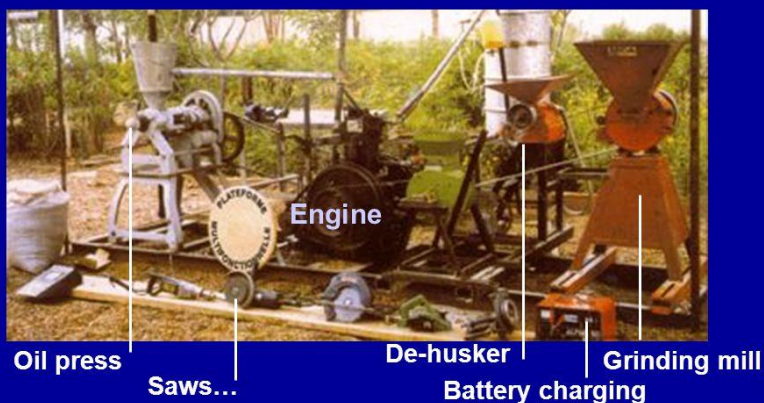


Figure 3: Source: UNDP Mali report <http://slideplayer.com/slide/5100309/>

Challenges

Slight delays of two to three weeks in the realization of multifunctional platforms and livestock vaccination centers compared to the dates initially set. Delay due mainly to the slow processing by the administration on fixing the sites of implementation and the necessary delays of the treatments of the calls for tenders. The project implementation areas are difficult to access due to roads conditions and the distance from Nouakchott where the project focal point is located.

Risks

The main risks related to the project are time-bound because of field activities given administrative burdens with the national party. The project intervention zone is more than 1,300 km from Nouakchott, which is also a physical constraint compared to the central level. However, the ongoing coordination between the UNDP, the DGAT (Project Focal Point: Territorial Administration National Authority) of the Ministry of the Interior and the local authorities allowed the implementation of the Project activities.

Lessons Learned

The DGAT, through the Project, has been able to set up a permanent coordination structure between the main public actors (National Police, National Gendarmerie, National Guard, National Army, administrative authorities, mayors and national, regional and local elected officials) and Representatives of civil society associations (Women, young people, traders, breeders, etc.) who have benefited from training on border management and through this, have created a synergy in the management of their departments, towns, and localities.

Overview

OUTPUTS 2016	Planned Indicator Values	Attained Results	Additional Information
OUTPUT 1			
Target 1.1: Transboundary Security & Development (TS&D) plans prepared, with targets & indicators			
Activity 1.1.1	Security Plans Formulation	Niger TS&D Plan « République du Niger, Politique Nationale des frontières 2017-2022 » was elaborated	Target Achieved Since plan was successfully elaborated and endorsed by government during phase 3; This activity was reprogrammed to activity 2.1. following the NCE interim Report
Activity 1.1.2	Logistical support	Activity Reprogrammed following NCE interim report	This activity is reprogrammed to support Target 2.2. following the NCE interim Report
Target 1.2: Local Government & Border/Law Enforcement Agency staff better capacitated for civil-military cooperation			
Activities 1.2.1 & 1.2.2	500 persons have acquired new knowledge about the cross-border cooperation pilot initiatives	542 actors, community members, leaders and security forces trained and sensitized on cross-border cooperation pilot initiatives.	Target Achieved
Target 1.3: Provision of humanitarian assistance, security, and public services extended in border regions			
Activity 1.3.1, 1.3.2 & 1.3.3	Implementation of Strategic plan	Cross border coordination efforts have been deployed to synchronize implementation of strategic plan.	Target Achieved
OUTPUT 2			
Target 2.1: Public works projects on Lake Chad employ x young people for x work months, with a wage of x per month			
Activities 2.1.1, 2.1.2, & 2.1.4	1,400 High intensity Labor temporary jobs created	1,411 temporary jobs created in Diffa Region for 3 months visibility capsules and documents available.	Target Achieved
Target. 2.2: 100 young people 18-35 on Lake Chad benefit from vocational skills training courses			
Activity 2.2.1	2 multifunctional platforms in operation	3 operational multifunctional platforms (including 1 platform more than intended)	Target Achieved
	490 persons' livelihoods have been enhanced or created	490 livelihoods enhanced through income generating activities and capacity building	Target Achieved

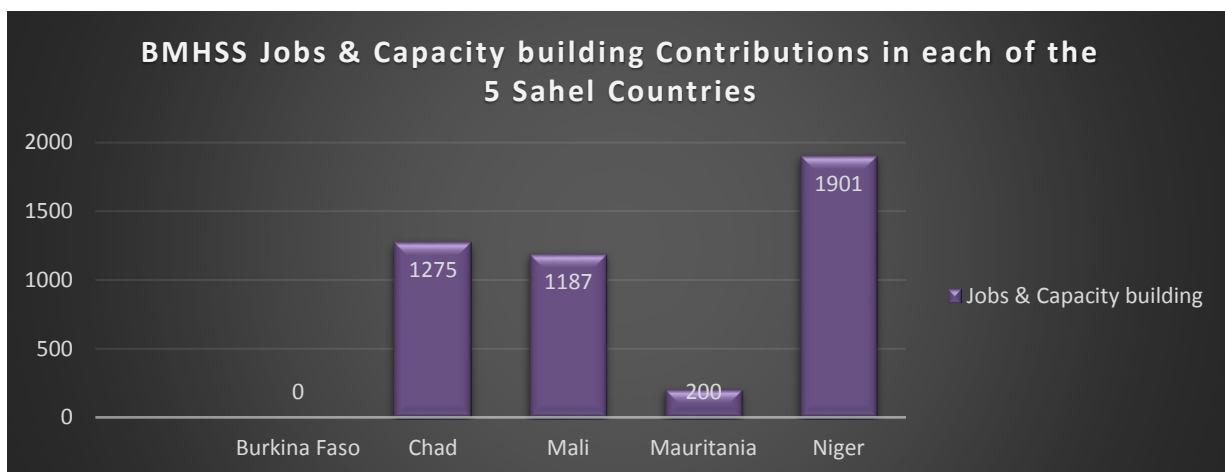
Target 2.3: Cross-border pastoralism supported in the Liptako-Gourma triangle, and Bassikounou-Timbuktu region			
Activities 2.3.1, 2.3.2 & 2.3.3	<i>Four Vaccination Parks and One Slaughterhouse</i>	4 Vaccination Parks, & 1 slaughterhouse constructed in transhumance area	Target Achieved

The “Border Management for Stability and Human Security project in Niger began its activities in March 2016 in the Liptako Gourma area, specifically in the communes of Téra, Diagourou, Bankilaré and Gorouol; and in the communes of Bosso, Toumour, Kabléwa and N’Guigmi in the Lake Chad Basin.

Its overarching objective was to establish inclusive, participative mechanisms and tools to ensure the participation of all stakeholders in the development of new strategies to ensure efficient border management and to improve human security in border areas.

This project, delivered in accordance with the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), was led operationally by the UNCDF, via a Memorandum of Understanding, and two local NGOs, via letters of agreement signed with UNDP Niger. On completion, the results achieved by the project were:

- The enhancement of the livelihoods of **490** direct beneficiaries (of whom 54% were women) through professional training and revenue-generating activities; ([video link](#), [Monitoring Mission in Tillabéry Region](#))
- the creation of **1411** temporary jobs (of which 23% were women) through highly labour-intensive activities ([article link](#));
- the creation of livelihoods for **10** young farmers by teaching them vaccination techniques and providing them with vaccination kits;
- the construction and commissioning of **4** cattle vaccination stations and an abattoir;
- the marking out of a 50km corridor for herders in the districts of Diagourou and Bankilaré;
- the vaccination of **24 773** livestock units (LU) over the course of a vaccination campaign in the **4** districts of Téra, Diagourou, Bankilaré and Gorouol;
- awareness-raising of at least **20.342** people (of whom 40% were women) about trans-border cooperation pilot schemes;
- reinforcing farmers’ skills by teaching best practices in terms of farming.



0 values reflect countries that did not plan for Job creation in this Project.

In Niger, two multi-functional platforms were installed for two different women and youth groups in areas where communities have expressed the need for such infrastructures. This initiative targeted 107 individuals of which 72% are women. The ‘multi-functional platforms’ in the Sahel, is a stand-alone building powered by solar energy, with milling equipment, refrigeration, electricity sockets for charging of telephones and tablets.



The platforms also serve as important community meeting places, and is being utilized by this project as a basis for establishing better interaction between authorities and cross-border communities.

Income Generating Activities (IGAs)

The NGO AJEDEV implemented an activity focussed on 360 young people (54.44% of them women) from the districts of Bosso, N’Guigmi, Toumour and Kablewa in the Lake region in Diffa. Five activities based on the local economy (small businesses, sales of animals or cereal products) were chosen by the beneficiaries themselves with a financial support of 100,000 CFA francs (circa 200 USD) awarded to each beneficiary.

To ensure the sustainability of this activity, a joint monitoring committee was established. Additionally, training was provided by the supervisors of the NGO responsible for monitoring and advising the young beneficiaries to better manage their IGAs.

Moringa²

The moringa micro-project revolves around two main activities: the production of moringa



leaves and the production of moringa seeds. Part of the leaf production (a quarter of the whole production) will go to feed households, to contribute to their food security (a substantial improvement of their nutritional status), and the rest will be sold, thereby generating additional resources for the whole group of households organised as a cooperative. The same cooperative will increase the value of the seeds by producing oil (more than 90000 CFA francs per litre in

Niger circa 180 USD).

In order to help the women realize this value chain, an official from the agricultural department and a rural engineering official have thought them how to: (i) best run a cooperative, (ii) composting techniques to improve soil fertility and optimise yield of crops, (iii) cultivation techniques, to better understand the behaviour of each crop type, (iv) crop protection, to combat crop pests more effectively, (v) irrigation techniques to avoid losses water and to be able to use equipment properly, (vi) storing and processing the products, and marketing, in order to make the products available over a longer time-frame, to increase household income, (vii) management training in order to develop knowledge of management tools.



The women producers have been able to make use of light equipment required for the establishment of a nursery, for planting, for making planks and for crop care. This includes hoes, rakes, shovels, watering cans, buckets, boots, a pump with accessories and treatment equipment. The women will be supported throughout the process, from the preparation of the soil, to production and post-harvest management. It should also be noted that the supplies (moringa plants, seeds, fertiliser and

pesticides) have also been provided.

² The moringa is a plant that has the potential to help reverse multiple major environmental problems and meet many of the human nutritional and therapeutic needs. <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/319916.php>

Maisons du paysan

UNDP has also commissioned UNCDF for the establishment of four “Maisons du paysan”³ which has significantly contributed to building the capacities of 400 farmers and agriculturalists in best practices for optimized production levels.

In addition to the infrastructures, over 500 community members were sensitized and trained on conflict prevention, social cohesion, and peacebuilding, both in the Lake Chad region of Niger and the Liptako-Gourma Triangle. Overall, the project in Niger has contributed towards:

- Employment of idle local youth impacted negatively by the existing security situation, and who might otherwise be drawn towards joining terrorist groups;
- trainings of border agents and border populations have improved interaction and relations between local communities and State security forces.

The most notable result from this phase of the Sahel project, is the articulation of a strategy for border management, coordinated through a participatory approach aiming at the inclusion of border communities in decision making processes concerning the security, management and enforcement of rules and regulations in cross-border areas.

Challenges

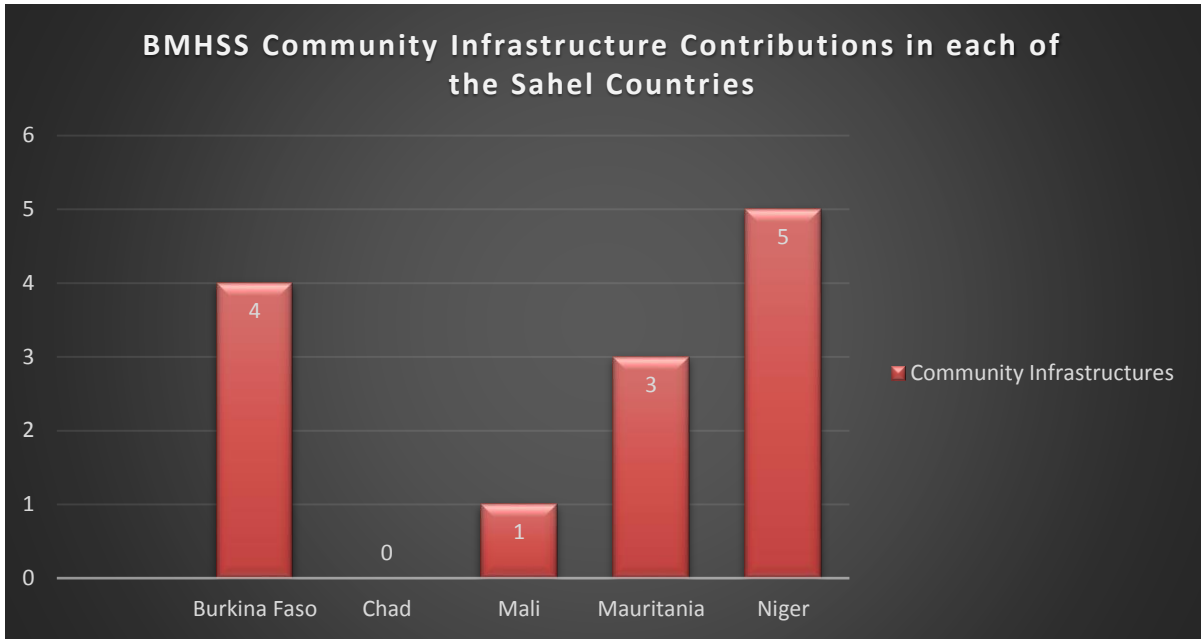
In fact, given the state of emergency imposed in the project's intervention zones, the implementation and monitoring of activities have become very risky and costly because, each movement requires military escorts. However, this situation did not prevent the completion of activities within the required timeframe, thanks to the experience and expertise of the implementing partners under the overall supervision of the UNDP country office. The activities were identified from the Community Development Plan (CDP) of each locality and also from the results obtained from the prior needs assessment for the targeted populations, especially youth representatives and women.

Risks

Attacks by Boko Haram in the Diffa region had an impact on the project's implementation and resulted in some activities to be suspended for a certain period. However, after activities resumed, it did not fundamentally affect the project's outcomes.

Although activities have now ceased, there is a risk that due to security concerns, beneficiary communities, especially in the Lake Chad region, Diffa department, the young beneficiaries get desperate if their efforts are not supported by local authorities and leaders.

³ Innovative and territorial approach to food and nutrition security in Niger. Generally, it is a cooperative to sale farming products and a central food storage



0 values reflect countries that did not plan for Community Infrastructures in this Project.

Project Delivery– As of 01-08-2018

Please note that a thorough financial will be submitted by March 2019

Output number	Budget	Expenditure*				Balance as per 01/08/2018
Regional Component : 00099928		2016	2017	2018	TOTAL	
Output 1	108,000.00	-	80,627.71	16,577.51	97,205.22	10,794.78
Output 2	0.00	-	1,620.43	-	1,620.43	- 1,620.43
Output 3	432,000.00	-	17,987.84	152,838.93	170,826.77	261,173.23
Output 4	239,760.00	-	69,906.21	93,881.37	163,787.58	75,972.42
Project Management	463,040.00	191,650.22	509,896.63	73,260.16	774,807.01	- 311,767.01
Sub-Total	1,242,800.00	191,650.22	680,038.82	336,557.97	1,208,247.01	34,552.99
Burkina Faso : 00099929		2016	2017	2018	TOTAL	
Output 1	160,920.00	51,273.63	210,513.10	-	261,786.73	- 100,866.73
Output 2	156,600.00	5,477.68	43,198.17	-	48,675.85	107,924.15
Sub-Total	317,520.00	56,751.31	253,711.27	-	310,462.58	7,057.42
Chad : 00099933		2016	2017	2018	TOTAL	
Output 1	160,920.00	1,589.51	53,729.69	1,486.74	56,805.94	104,114.06
Output 2	405,000.00	20,217.99	348,869.93	27,498.31	396,586.23	8,413.77
Sub-Total	565,920.00	21,807.50	402,599.62	28,985.05	453,392.17	112,527.83
Mali : 00099930		2016	2017	2018	TOTAL	
Output 1	160,920.00	21,437.09	5,705.51	- 318.34	26,824.26	134,095.74
Output 2	232,200.00	-	366,301.24	- 18,437.21	347,864.03	- 115,664.03
Sub-Total	393,120.00	21,437.09	372,006.75	- 18,755.55	374,688.29	18,431.71
Mauritanie : 00099931		2016	2017	2018	TOTAL	
Output 1	79,920.00	59,905.95	71,372.69	- 2,822.04	128,456.60	- 48,536.60
Output 2	178,200.00	14,452.04	73,877.11	35,036.83	123,365.98	54,834.02
Sub-Total	258,120.00	74,357.99	145,249.80	32,214.79	251,822.58	6,297.42
Niger : 00099932		2016	2017	2018	TOTAL	
Output 1	160,920.00	22,009.56	-	-	22,009.56	138,910.44
Output 2	561,600.00	684,278.00	15,856.90	28.10	700,163.00	- 138,563.00
Sub-Total	722,520.00	706,287.56	15,856.90	28.10	722,172.56	347.44
Total Sahel 4	3,500,000.00	1,072,291.67	1,869,463.16	379,030.36	3,320,785.19	179,214.81

* Expenditure includes funds already committed as of 01st of August 2018

Conclusion

The project was scheduled to be implemented during the period April 2016- March 2017. Meanwhile, given the delivery rate and the challenges experienced, particularly in Mali and Chad where all the project's activities could not be implemented by 31 March 2017. This resulted in a request for a no cost extension which was granted. The Border Manager for Human Stability and Security in the Sahel was formally completed on 31st March 2018.

The financing from the Government of Japan has substantively contributed in alleviating poverty, preventing conflicts, enhance social cohesion, and strengthen States presence in remote border areas. The project has empowered women and given idling youth incomes to

prevent them from joining extremist groups in addition to strengthening coordination mechanisms within the G5 Sahel Secretariat and its member nations.

Although there are no prospects for new funding from the Government of Japan, the UNDP Sahel Programme has identified few initiatives to be capitalized on. The culture of moringa is promising and could be scaled up to be industrialized. Efforts are underway to that effect. This will help the beneficiary communities to become more resilient by designing more sustainable development plans through existing partnerships.

ANNEXES

Exhibit A: Monitoring Matrixes

A1:

Burkina

Faso

Phases	Activités/Outputs	Indicateurs	Actions	Moyens de verification	Statut	Mitigation	09/12/2016	10/12/2016	17/12/2016	24/12/2016	31/12/2016	07/01/2017	14/01/2017	21/01/2017	28/01/2017	04/02/2017	11/02/2017	18/02/2017	25/02/2017	04/03/2017	11/03/2017	18/03/2017	25/03/2017	01/04/2017	Responsable	Localités															
Phase 4: Gestion des Frontières pour la stabilité et la sécurité humaine au Sahel	Output A: Présence de l'Etat consolidée/étendue, et accès plus marquée du gouvernement, et accès aux services publics améliorés dans les zones frontalières retenues																																								
	Activité A.1: Doter les forces de sécurité de la zone frontalière du Sahel de moyens de communication	55 telephones et 30 GPS	procuments	equipments	Achévé	-																						PNUD	Police Nationale												
	Activité A.2: Organiser une mission de sensibilisation incluant des activités ludiques	100 personnes sensibilisée			Réaménagé		A été réallouée vers infrastructure communautaire bas fond maraicher en raison des faibles fonds disponibles à cette fin.																																	PNUD	X
	Activité A.3: Forage à Kantchari	1 Forage d'annant accès à 6283 personnes.	foration		Achévé		x																						PNUD	Kantchari											
			Pv		Achévé				x																					PNUD	Kantchari										
			remise officielle		Achévé								x																	PNUD	Kantchari										
	Activité A.4: Equipments de transport mobilisation des FDS	25 motos Tout terrain	Livraison		Achévé	coordination avec douane																							PNUD	Douane Capitale											
			Remise officielle		Achévé																									PNUD	Douane Capitale										
	Activité A.5: Session de concertation coordination des interventions des PTF	2 sessions organisées	Sessions		Achévé	Les sessions seront organisées par la partie nationale, du materiel sera fourni à la place. Révision des PAT en fonction.																							PNUD	Sahel											
	Output B: Moyens de subsistance au niveau local renforcés en urgence; accès à des opportunités d'emploi à long terme amélioré.																																								
	Activité B.1: Realisations de points d'eau pour le betail, au niveau des corridors transfrontaliers retenus	3 points d'eau pour bétail	identification de consultant	Contrat	Achévé	-			x																				PNUD	N/A											
			Etude	Etude disséminée	Achévé	aires de repos contenant forage, toilettes, hangar et parcs de séparés				x																				PNUD	Sahel										
			signature de contrats pour travaux	contrats de travaux/ Travaux achevés	Achévé	Signature en mi-janvier																								PNUD	Sahel										
	Activité B.2: Amenagement d'une aire de repos avec un forage, un parc de vaccination et une maison de repos pour les transhumants	Une aire de repos construite	identification de consultant	Contrat	Achévé	-																							PNUD	N/A											
			Etude	Etude disséminée	Achévé	aires de repos contenant forage, toilettes, hangar et parcs de séparés				x																				PNUD	Sahel										
signature de contrats pour travaux			contrats de travaux/ Travaux achevés	Achévé	Signature en mi-janvier																								PNUD	Sahel											
Activité B.3: Réalisation de 3 parcs de vaccination pour le bétail dans le cadre des plateformes multifonctionnelles de services pour les communautés transfrontalières	3 parcs de vaccination pour le bétail	identification de consultant	Contrat	Achévé	-																							PNUD	N/A												
		Etude	Etude disséminée	Achévé	aires de repos contenant forage, toilettes, hangar et parcs de séparés				x																				PNUD	Sahel											
		signature de contrats pour travaux	contrats de travaux/ Travaux achevés	Achévé	Signature en mi-janvier																								PNUD	Sahel											

10/05/2018

A2: Chad

Phases	Activités/Outputs	Indicateurs	Actions	Moyens de verification	Statut	Mitigation	Temporalité/Timeline												Responsable	Localités	UPDATED ON: 16/05/2018	UPDATED COMMENTS		
							01/1/2016	01/03/2017	01/05/2017	01/07/2017	01/09/2017	01/11/2017	01/01/2018	01/03/2018	01/05/2018	01/07/2018	01/09/2018	01/11/2018						
Output 1: Présence plus marquée du gouvernement, et accès améliorés aux services publics dans les zones transfrontalières concernées.																								
	Activité 1.4: Audiences foraines dans les zones frontalières	Nombre d'audiences foraines tenues	Contact avec Tribunal du Lac	Rapports	Entamé	Reste à fixer les dates et faire les Quatre audiences à Liwa, Ngouri, Bol, et Baga Sola)												Tribunal	N'Djamena	Renseigner sur le nombre d'audiences foraines	trois jours d'audiences vers le 20 septembre d'audiences par localités			
Output 2 : Les moyens locaux d'existence durables améliorés et opportunités d'accès à l'emploi renforcés																								
Phase 4: Gestion des Frontières pour la stabilité et la sécurité humaine au Sahel	Activité 2.1: Installation des plateformes multifonctionnelles	6 PTMF installées	Contact avec une ONG/Entreprise locale	TDR/Partnership Agreement Signé	Incomplet	ONG/Entreprise locale PTFM en cours d'installation													SAAI	N'Djamena	SAAI a été recruté? Terre octroyée aux femmes? Formation des femmes de PTFM Réalisée?	Bureau d'étude pour le suivi et l'évaluation. Papier officiel octroyé pour les femmes sur les 8 sites, 6 de Sahel 4 et 2 de Sahel 3. Dépouillement en cours pour sélectionner les entreprises de construction		
			Commande des matériaux	Inventaire	Entamé	ONG/Entreprise locale													SAAI	N'Djamena	En cours	Materiel livré depuis trois mois, tous les magasins sont sécurisés.		
			Contact avec une ONG/Entreprise locale	TDR/Partnership Agreement Signé	Complet	PAFIT/EXPRESS UNION														PAFIT/EXPRESS UNION	N'Djamena	En cours		
			Identifiication des participants	Liste de participants	Complet	PAFIT/EXPRESS UNION															PAFIT/EXPRESS UNION	N'Djamena	Achevé	
		Activité 2.2: Appui aux activités de Microfinance	Nombre de Clients touchés	Organisation d'un atelier	Rapport d'atelier	Incomplet	Rapport à rediger														Coordinateur	N'Djamena	Atelier non organisé	875 femmes les 80 \$ USD pour activités agricoles, vente de produits cosmétiques, vente de denrées alimentaires, ou utilisés comme complément pour capital de départ pour des commerces. Volume d'activité plus large. Département de Bol 45 groupement qui ont reçu des financements. ON VA PASSER DE 875 A 950 BENEFICIAIRES
				TDR	TDR	Complété	-														-	N'Djamena		
		Activité 2.3: étude d'évaluation des secteurs générateurs de revenus et d'emplois	Rapport d'étude Disponible	Recrutement de Consultants	Contrats Signés	Complété	-														-	N'Djamena	Achevé	
				Elaboration de Rapport d'étude	Rapport	Complété	-														-	N'Djamena	Achevé	Reste à faire atelier de validation. 3 ème semaine de septembre. 30 participants.
		Activité 2.4: Promotion des activités à haute intensité de main d'œuvre (HIMO)	975 jeunes et femmes pris en compte	Publication d'offre pour une ONG ou Entreprise locale.	MOU	Complété	-														Coordinateur	N'Djamena	Convention signée avec trois mois de retard. Mais les travaux ont été entamés.	fabrication de briques pour la construction d'une école et aménagement des terres pour l'installation d'activités agricoles. Protection des plantations contre les éléphants avec des tranchées.
				Execution par un partenaire Local/ONG	Rapport de mise en œuvre	Entamé	Partenaire local														Partenaire local	N'Djamena	En cours	
	Activité 2.5: Promotion des activités de communication pour la visibilité du programme	Nombre d'émissions	A élaborer	Visibilité	Entamé	Coordinateur TSHIRTS et gadgets Commandés														Coordinateur et TSHIRTS et gadgets Commandés	N'Djamena	TSHIRTS commandés?	dynamique organisationnelle accompagnement pour le projet mécanisme de communication avec la communauté. 8 unions de groupements formalisés. 1 plateforme est égale a une union de groupement.	
	Activité 2.6: Suivi-évaluation du programme	Nombre de rapports de suivi	Consultant/M&R Specialist	Rapports réguliers	Complété	M&R Specialist	X													M&R Specialist	N'Djamena	En cours		
	Activité 2.7: Prise en charge de l'équipe de projet.	Au moins 3 employés recrutés	done	Full Staff	Incomplet	Coordinateur														Coordinateur	N'Djamena			
Progress Summary	Total Activities per Phase	Total Completed Activities per Phase	Total Activity Completion per Phase																					
Phase 4	8	3	38%																					

A3: Mali

Phases	Activités/Outputs	Indicateurs	Actions	Moyens de verification	Statut	Mitigation	28/11/2016	05/12/2016	12/12/2016	19/12/2016	26/12/2016	02/01/2017	09/01/2017	16/01/2017	23/01/2017	30/01/2017	06/02/2017	13/02/2017	20/02/2017	27/02/2017	06/03/2017	13/03/2017	20/03/2017	27/03/2017	Responsable	Localités		
Phase 4 Output 2																												
Phase 4: Gestion des Frontières pour la stabilité et la sécurité humaine au Sahel	2.1 Extension du réseau electric de Kouroukéré	Nombre de ménages raccordés au réseau électrique	Etude	Rapport d'étude avec recommandations de mises en œuvre et indicateurs spécifiques d'objectifs	Complétée	rapport non partagé				X															Direction des frontières*	Kouroukéré		
			Mise en œuvre	Œuvre complétée, photos et rapport à l'appui	Complétée	en Février 2017							X													Direction des frontières*	Nord	
	2.2	Le réseau est étendu et des fontaines sont réalisées. Setudes determineront à quel point.)	Etude	Rapport d'étude avec recommandations de mises en œuvre et indicateurs spécifiques d'objectifs	Complétée	rapport non partagé				X																Direction des frontières*	Nord	
			Mise en œuvre	Œuvre complété, photos et rapport à l'appui	Complétée	Installation terminée depuis le 15 Juillet 2017							X														Direction des frontières*	Nord
	2.3	3 Classes, 1 bureau, 1 magasin et 3 latrines réalisées	Etude	Rapport d'étude avec recommandations de mises en œuvre et indicateurs spécifiques d'objectifs	Complétée	l'étude a révélé que la faisabilité était limitée.				X																Direction des frontières*	N:A	
			Mise en œuvre	Œuvre complété, photos et rapport à l'appui	Tabled								X													Direction des frontières*		
	2.4	Une maternité créée	Etude	Rapport d'étude avec recommandations de mises en œuvre et indicateurs spécifiques d'objectifs	Complétée	rapport non partagé				X																Direction des frontières*	Nord	
			Mise en œuvre	Œuvre complété, photos et rapport à l'appui	en Finalisation	Achévé à 90%									X											Direction des frontières*	Nord	
	Phase 4 Output 3																											
		3.1	Appui aux femmes AGR Napalari	Plus 821 femmes seront directement touchées par le crédit		Complété	Les associations ont reçu une formation ainsi que la première tranche de crédit. Les AGR ont démarré. Les OSC d'encadrement ont produit comme prévu leur rapport d'avancement.							X													Nampalari	
	3.2	La gestion du programme bénéficie d'un appui conséquent d'un consultant et	Associé de Programme recruté		Complété	-	X																		Project Manager	Bamako		
			Consultant recruté		Complété	-		X																		Project Manager		

09/05/2017

A4: Mauritania

Phases	Activité s/ Outputs	Indicateurs	Actions	Moyens de verification	Statut	Mitigation	28/11/2016	05/12/2016	12/12/2016	19/12/2016	26/12/2016	02/01/2017	09/01/2017	16/01/2017	23/01/2017	30/01/2017	06/02/2017	13/02/2017	20/02/2017	27/02/2017	06/03/2017	13/03/2017	20/03/2017	27/03/2017	Responsable	Localités			
Phase 4 Output 1																													
Phase 4: Gestion des Frontières pour la stabilité et la sécurité humaine au Sahel	1.1	Plans de sécurités et de developpement formulés	Formation délivrée	Rapport de formation non partagé par ICMPD	Complété	formation faite en Mai 2016																				ICMPD (résilié)	Nouakchott		
	1.2	2 ateliers de validation des plans de sécurité et de developpement 50			Complété	-														x							PNUD	Nouakchott	
					Complété	-																						PNUD	Nouakchott
					Complété	-																			x			PNUD	Nouakchott
	Phase 4 Output 2																												
	2.1	1 Point d'eau installé pour accès à 40% de la population de leghlaf dans la commune de ElMeghva	Villages identifiés	Etude de base	Complété	-																					PNUD	Leghla	
			Equipment acheté et acheminé sur terrain	Procurement	Complété	-																						PNUD	Leghla
			Installation point d'eau		Complété	-																				X	PNUD	Leghla	
	2.2	02 PTFM offrant 7 services de bases	mou signé		Complété	-	X																				PNUD	bassikounou	
			insfrastructures achevés	Photos d'infrastructures	Complété	-													X										
2.3	03 Parcs de vaccination				complété	-																				PNUD			

11/05/2018

A5: Niger

PHASE	Activités/ Outputs	Indicateurs	Actions	Moyens de verification	Statut	Mitigation	28/11/2016	05/12/2016	12/12/2016	19/12/2016	26/12/2016	02/01/2017	09/01/2017	16/01/2017	23/01/2017	30/01/2017	06/02/2017	13/02/2017	20/02/2017	27/02/2017	06/03/2017	13/03/2017	20/03/2017	27/03/2017	Responsable	Localités		
Phase 4 Output 1																												
Phase 4: Gestion des Frontières pour la stabilité et la sécurité humaine au Sahel	1.1	Plans de sécurités et de developpement formulés	Formation délivrée	Rapport de formation non partagé par ICMPCD	Annulé	formation faite en Mai																				ICMPD	Niamey	
	1.2	2 ateliers de validation des plans de sécurité et de developpement 50			Annulé																							
	1.3	500 représentants formés	Partenariat avec UNCDF	MOU signé	Complété	-																					UNCDF	Niamey
			Sensibilisation	Modules	Complété	-											X											Diffa et Tera
			Diffusion Radio	X émissions diffusées	Complété	-											X											
	1.4	100 personnes formées en 4 formations	Appel d'offres	Appel d'offres	Complété	-															X						PNUD	Diffa et Tera
			Partenariat avec ONG nationale	MOU signé	Complété	-											X											PNUD
	Phase 4 Output 2																											
	2.1	Installation de 2 plateformes multifonctionnelles	Villages identifiés	Etude de base	Complété	etude de base envoyee																					Projet PTFM	Tera et Bankilari
			Equipment acheté et acheminé sur terrain	Procurement	Complété	Documents de procurement, attendent juste que la communauté construisent les abris																						Projet PTFM
Installation PTF				Complété	-									X													Projet PTFM	Tera et Bankilari
2.2	4 maisons du paysan pour 400 paysans	mou signé		Complété	-	X																				UNCDF	Diffa et Tera	
			Raports d'activité	Complété	-								X															Diffa et Tera
		insfrastructures achevés	Photos d'infrastructures	Complété	-												X											Diffa et Tera
2.3	Prise en charge de l'équipe			complété	-																						Niamey	

08/05/2018