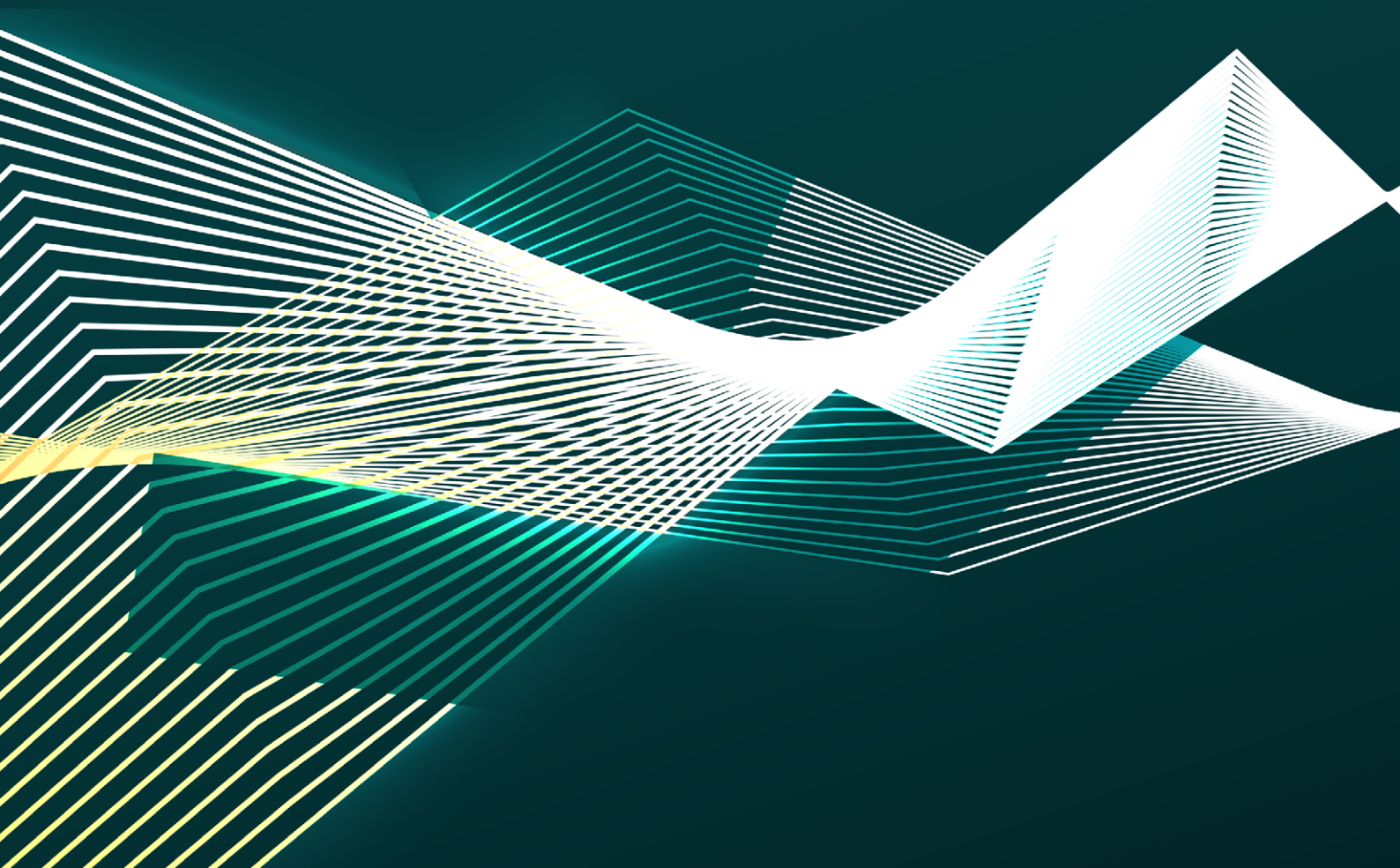




REGIONAL STABILIZATION FACILITY FOR LIPTAKO-GOURMA

REGIONAL ANNUAL REPORT 2023



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FOREWORD

The Sahel is witnessing a perfect storm of crises, including protracted and expanding armed conflicts, the climate emergency, numerous natural disasters, the proliferation of extremism and terrorism, and large-scale displacement. The Liptako-Gourma region — covering Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger — has been particularly affected by the multidimensional crisis and remains the epicentre of violent conflict and terrorist activity.

2023 was a difficult year for the region. The wave of unconstitutional changes of government reached Niger, long considered an anchor of stability in the region. Subsequent political and economic sanctions have exacerbated the vulnerability of local communities.

Humanitarian crises in the region show no signs of abating. Violent conflict has led to thousands of civilian casualties, the destruction of infrastructure and livelihoods, and the displacement of more than 2.9 million people. Of those in West Africa facing food insecurity, 38.2 percent reside in the Liptako-Gourma region.

Against the backdrop of these contextual shifts and ongoing crises, UNDP's Liptako-Gourma Stabilization Facility (LGSF) has continued to invest in infrastructures for basic social services, livelihoods, community security, and social cohesion, thus building the foundations for returning populations and conflict-affected communities to reconstruct their lives. The results have been impressive in a less-than-optimal operating environment. For example, in early 2023, Bandiagara in Mali and Seytenga in Burkina Faso saw the largest numbers of returns in the country, with around 74,000 and 16,000 returnees, respectively.

This Liptako-Gourma Stabilization Facility Annual Report 2023 presents the important progress made in the region through the implementation of LGSF projects. Analysis within illustrates important improvements and setbacks in safety and security, justice, the provision of and access to essential social services, and livelihoods.

Despite achieving an array of positive results, 2023 has taught us that we need to keep up with the frenetic speed of change in the region, lest we risk being marginalized. To this end, we have started the process of recalibrating the LGSF to reflect the realities of the region. We have conducted a series of stakeholder discussions to conceptualize the what, the where, and the how of our approaches. We hope that these exercises will yield reflection, learning, and, most importantly, consensus for us to continue serving the most vulnerable conflict-affected populations in the region.

As the LGSF concludes in 2024, sustained investments will be critical to accelerating stabilization efforts. As the region continues to be a hotspot for security and instability, stabilization has a critical role to play in laying the foundations for longer-term security and prosperity. With the adoption of the new regional strategy, now is the time to expand our partnerships and work with local and regional communities to build stability.

Our past, present, and future successes hinge on the quality of our partnerships. We would like to take this opportunity to thank our partners who have contributed to the LGSF so far, and reiterate UNDP's commitment to accountably and transparently delivering with quality and speed.

Ultimately, we need all stakeholders to believe in a common vision for supporting the region's populations in this transition period. Strategic patience is the only way to stay true to our promise of leaving no one behind. The Liptako-Gourma region will be a litmus test of our collective resolve to “stay and deliver.”

2024 will be another difficult year. We must weather the storm and keep our focus on those we are there to serve — the populations of the Liptako-Gourma region — because they are the ones who will shape the future of the region.



Blerta Cela

Director of the Regional Stabilization Facility,
UNDP Regional Office for West and Central Africa

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Context: Security, Human Rights, and Civilian Protection

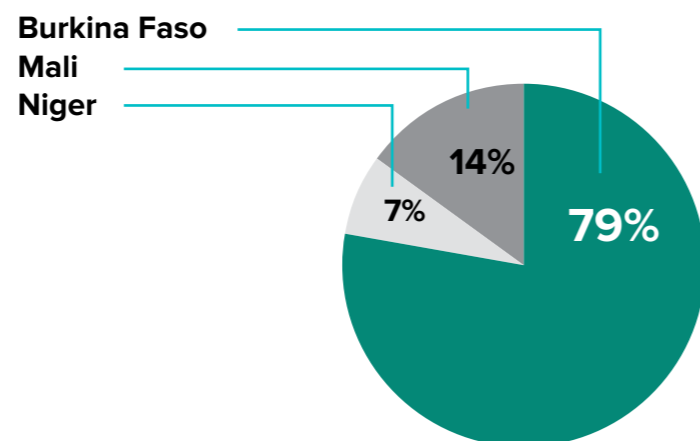
From January to December 2023, the conflict situation across the three Liptako-Gourma countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger) remained relatively stable month-to-month, with sporadic months of volatility. As per CrisisWatch observations, Burkina Faso experienced three deteriorating months, Mali experienced two deteriorating months, and Niger one deteriorating month in which the unconstitutional change of government took place.

From 2019 to 2023, the total number of security incidents and deaths across the Liptako-Gourma Region (LGR) has remained relatively stable¹. In 2023, there were 1,561 security incidents, 16 percent higher than the 2019 – 2023 five-year average of 1,342. Regarding related deaths, there were 4,164 in 2023, 14 percent higher than the 2019 – 2023 five-year average of 3,643. Overall, there is a slight upward trend in both incidents and deaths.

Population displacement continued throughout the Liptako-Gourma countries in 2023. At the end of the year, there were over

2,600,000

internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the three countries.



What We Achieved

The Facility's 2023 implementation faced several challenges, primarily those related to security and climate change. These challenges negatively affected the execution of activities and work, leading to delays in the implementation and suspension of some activities and works.

At the output level, the countries in the region generally demonstrated improved performance, although the populations' overall perceptions of safety, security and government services remained nuanced in the unstable environments. Overall, the percentage of households feeling confident in the process of restoring the social contract in Joint Action Plan (JAP) locations has significantly increased from 46 percent in 2022 to 65 percent in 2023².

At the outcome level, perceptions of safety and security have increased in LGSF JAP locations in Burkina Faso and decreased in Mali. Overall, the percentage of households reporting safety and security increased from 24 percent in 2022 to 34 percent in 2023.

This translates into approximately **87,000** people (43,000 women) reporting safety and security, an increase of 25,000 (12,000 women) from 2022.

Satisfaction with state provision of security services has slightly increased in LGSF JAP locations in Burkina Faso and decreased in Mali. Overall, the percentage of households reporting satisfaction with state security services decreased from 48 percent in 2022 to 45 percent in 2023, a decrease of 3 percentage points. The overall percentage of households reporting increased access to justice rose from 46 percent in 2022 to 63 percent in 2023. Satisfaction with access to social services has decreased from 59 percent in 2022 to 51 percent in 2023.

At the economic level, outlooks are more confident: perceptions on economic opportunities in JAP locations significantly increased from 34 percent in 2022 to 67 percent in 2023. The percentage of stabilization-supported economic beneficiaries in JAP locations who report an improvement in their livelihoods has remained stable and near universal: 98 percent in 2022 and 96 percent in 2023.

Regional Coordination

The new Regional Strategy for Stabilization, adopted in December 2023, reflects a comprehensive approach involving diverse stakeholders. Cross-border collaborations under the Liptako-Gourma Authority have been aptly demonstrated by the Defence and Security Committee, Consultative Framework, and various associations. An inaugural meeting focused on shared strategies for security challenges, emphasizing information collection and regulatory reviews. Collaborations with the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees have explored policy dialogues and joint data-sharing for planning. The Geospatial Information Stabilization Platform and the UNDP Stabilization Academy have contributed to enhanced data collection and skills-building. The Conflict Analysis Network and the Regional Working Group on Protection have emphasized developing an understanding of conflict drivers and coordinating responses. Environmental Peacemaking initiatives and academic partnerships have underscored comprehensive approaches. Cross-border engagement has addressed livelihoods, overcoming implementation challenges with adaptive strategies.

1. While this analysis covers the entire LGR, it should be noted that the LGSF only operates in a limited number of JAP locations.

2. Weighted population average across Burkina Faso (116,011) and Mali (141,220). Applies to all perception data

Lessons Learned, Challenges, and Opportunities

In 2023, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger faced challenges in conflict-related insecurity, political changes, logistical hindrances, and population pressures. Kidnapping risks and armed group attacks disrupted JAP locations, which necessitates accelerating the implementation of early warning systems. Burkina Faso's administrative changes and government directives posed obstacles to livelihood plans. Population increases in Mali strained local resources, emphasizing the need for inclusive community engagement in future programming. Niger experienced wide-ranging implications from an unconstitutional change of government. Logistical hurdles, such as recurrent floods, caused delays in activity implementation. Future planning should consider flooding timelines, access issues, and alternate routes.

Financial Resources and Partnerships

A total of
\$38,923,965

was delivered in 2023 out of the \$49,702,381 available for the year, representing 78 percent delivery rate.



Most of the resources were disbursed on security and justice (39 percent), followed by essential social services (13 percent), and livelihoods (9 percent).



Cash for work
© UNDP Mali

ACRONYMS

| | |
|---------|--|
| IDP | Internally Displaced Person |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| JAP | Joint Action Plan |
| LG | Liptako-Gourma |
| LGA | Liptako-Gourma Authority |
| LGSF | Liptako-Gourma Stabilization Facility |
| MINUSMA | United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali |
| OCHA | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| USD | United States Dollar |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene |

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CONTEXT: SECURITY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND CIVILIAN PROTECTION

Security

From January to December 2023, the conflict situation across the three Liptako-Gourma countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger) remained relatively stable month-to-month, with sporadic months of volatility. As per CrisisWatch, Burkina Faso experienced three deteriorating months, Mali experienced two deteriorating months, and Niger experienced one deteriorating month in which the unconstitutional change of government took place.

Table 1: CrisisWatch Monthly Conflict Tracker, 2023³

| Month | Cameroon | Chad | Nigeria |
|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| January | Improved Situation | Unchanged Situation | Unchanged Situation |
| February | Deteriorated Situation | Unchanged Situation | Unchanged Situation |
| March | Improved Situation | Unchanged Situation | Unchanged Situation |
| April | Deteriorated Situation | Unchanged Situation | Unchanged Situation |
| May | Improved Situation | Unchanged Situation | Unchanged Situation |
| June | Improved Situation | Unchanged Situation | Unchanged Situation |
| July | Improved Situation | Deteriorated Situation | Unconstitutional change of government |
| August | Deteriorated Situation | Deteriorated Situation | Unchanged Situation |
| September | Improved Situation | Unchanged Situation | Unchanged Situation |
| October | Improved Situation | Unchanged Situation | Unchanged Situation |
| November | Improved Situation | Unchanged Situation | Unchanged Situation |
| December | Improved Situation | Unchanged Situation | Unchanged Situation |
| Legend | Improved Situation | Unchanged Situation | Deteriorated Situation |

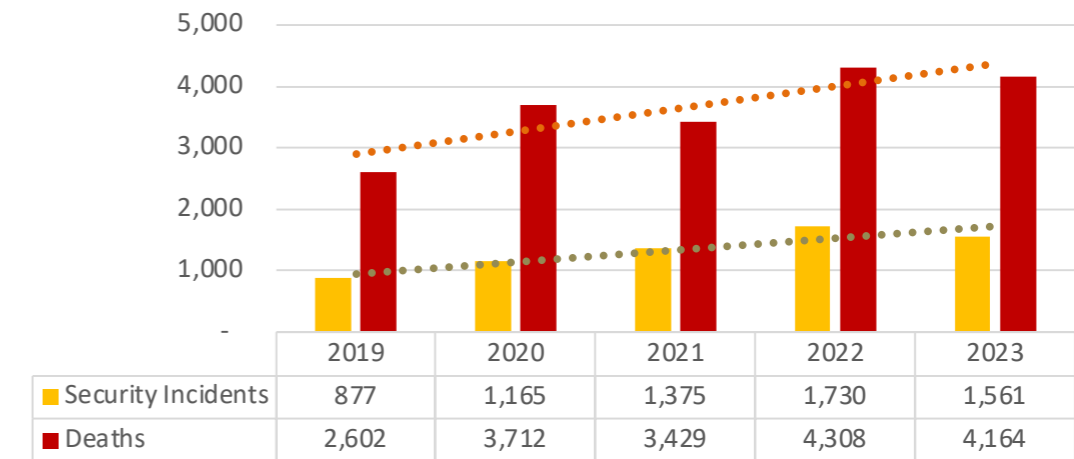
From 2019 to 2023, the total number of security incidents and deaths across the Liptako-Gourma Region (LGR) has remained relatively stable⁴. In 2023, there were 1,561 security incidents, 16 percent higher than the 2019 – 2023 average of 1,342. Regarding related deaths, there were 4,164 in 2023, 14 percent higher than the 2019 – 2023 five-year average of 3,643. Overall, there is a slight upward trend in both incidents and deaths.

3. CrisisWatch is a monthly, global conflict tracker published by The International Crisis Group. Designed as an early warning tool, it identifies conflict trends and escalation risks across 70 countries. International Crisis Group (2024) CrisisWatch. Available at: <https://www.crisisgroup.org/crisiswatch> (Accessed: 15 January 2024).

4. While this analysis covers the entire LGR, it should be noted that the LGSF only operates in a small number of JAP locations.

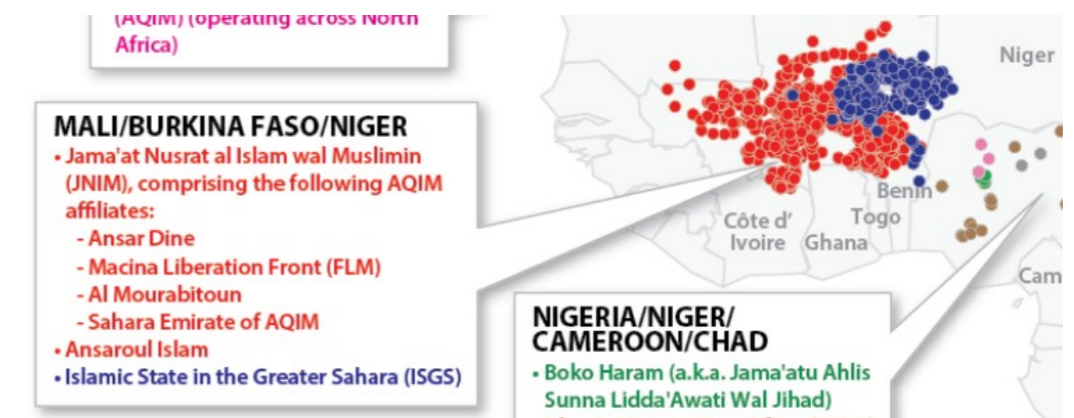
The Sahel region faces persistent challenges related to its high rate of poverty, vulnerability to extreme weather, and weak institutions. These challenges have been exacerbated by the rise in extremist activities that have led to political instability, violence, and internal displacement in the region⁵. Insecurity continues to grow in the border area of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger. The Sahel continues to be the region with the most violent events and deaths; 87 percent of violent events in the Sahel are concentrated in Burkina Faso and Mali⁶, while the Sahel now accounts for 43 percent of deaths due to terrorism worldwide⁷.

Figure 1: Security Incidents and Deaths, Liptako-Gourma Region⁸



The two groups that are responsible for most of the violence are the Islamic State in the Sahel⁹ and Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin¹⁰.

Figure 2: Armed Groups in Liptako-Gourma Region in 2023¹¹



5. Raga, S., Lemma, A. and Keane, J., "Spillover effects of the Sahel conflict on selected West African countries". 2023 ODI Emerging analysis. London: ODI (<https://odi.org/en/publications/the-sahel-conflicteconomic-security-spillovers-on-west-africa>)

6. Africa Center for Strategic Studies, "African Militant Islamist Group-Linked Fatalities at All-Time High." July, 2023, accessed 28 November, 2023 (<https://africacenter.org/spotlight/africa-militant-islamist-group-linked-fatalities-at-all-time-high/>).

7. Green, M. A., "The Sahel Now Accounts for 43% of Global Terrorism Deaths," May 2023, Wilson Center, accessed 28 November, 2023 (<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/blog-post/sahel-now-accounts-43-global-terrorism-deaths>)

8. Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED) Project. Data was filtered by regions where the Liptako-Gourma Stabilization Facility operates, including Sahel, Mopti, Tahoua, and Tillaberi. All Event Types were selected. ACLED (2024) ACLED Dashboard. Available at: <https://acleddata.com/dashboard/#/dashboard> (Accessed: 16 January 2024).

9. In March 2022, the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara split from its main affiliate and renamed itself the Islamic State Sahel Province (ISIS Sahel).

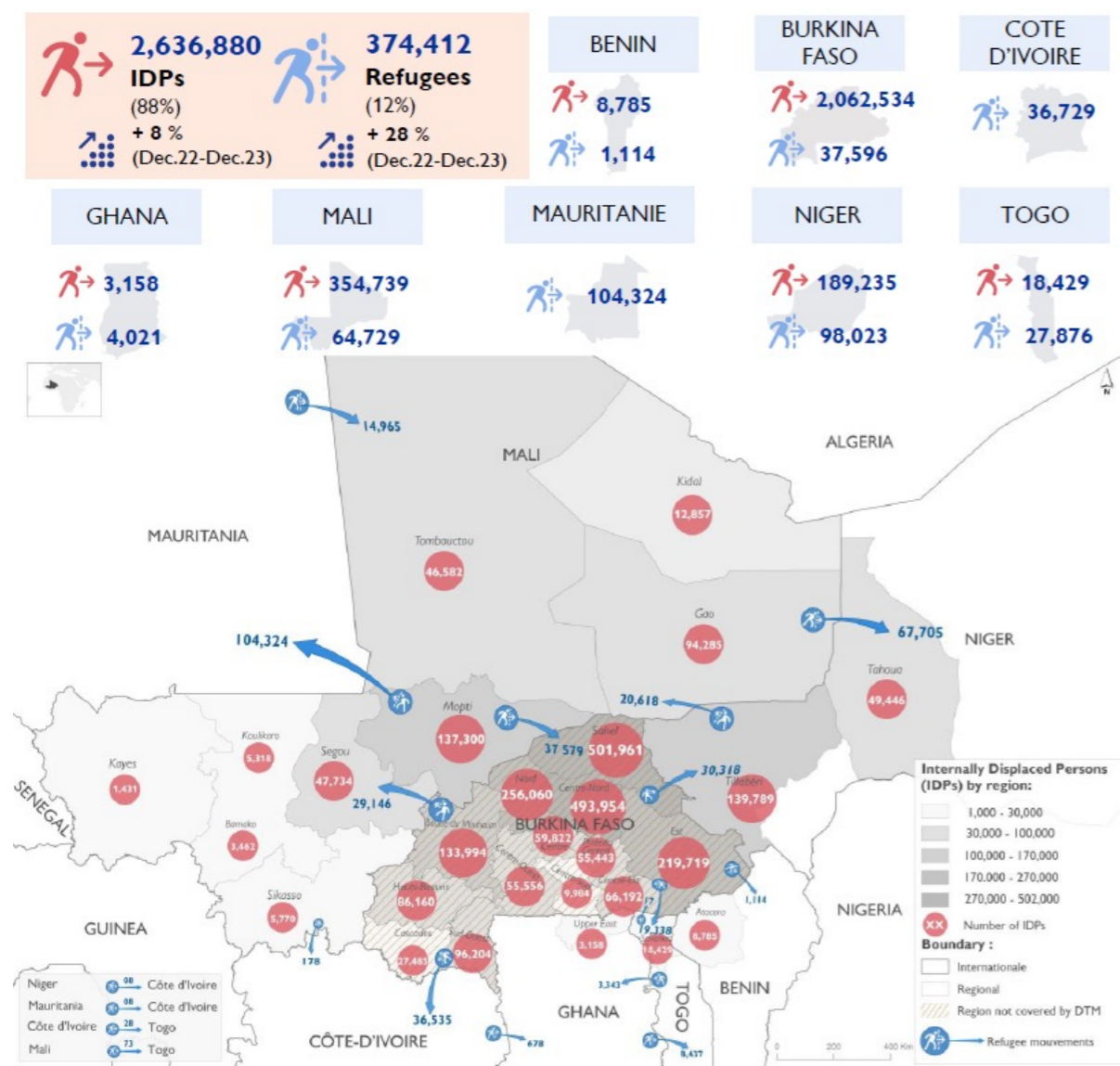
10. Africa Defence Forum (ADF), "Islamic State, Al-Qaida Groups Grow in Sahel's Security Vacuum," September, 2023, accessed 28 November 2023 (<https://adf-magazine.com/2023/09/islamic-state-al-qaida-groups-grow-in-sahels-security-vacuum/>).

11. Africa Center for Strategic Studies (2023) Africa's Active Militant Islamist Groups. Available at: <https://africacenter.org/spotlight/fatalities-from-militant-islamist-violence-in-africa-surge-by-nearly-50-percent/> (Accessed: 17 January 2024).

Human Rights and Civilian Protection

Population displacement continued throughout the Liptako-Gourma countries in 2023. At the end of the year, there were over 2,600,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the three countries. Burkina Faso had the largest number of IDPs (79 percent of the total), followed by Mali (14 percent of the total), and Niger (7 percent of the total).

Figure 3: Population Displacement in Liptako-Gourma Countries¹²



Violence against Civilians

The number of incidents and deaths against civilians between 2019 and 2023 has remained relatively stable, although slightly trending downward. In 2023, the number of incidents against civilians was lower than the five-year average at 568 compared to 594; the number of deaths was also lower than the five-year average, 1,523 to an average of 1,741.

12. International Organization for Migration (2024) West and Central Africa — Liptako-Gourma Crisis Monthly Dashboard 44 (December 2023). Available at: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/west-and-central-africa-liptako-gourma-crisis-monthly-dashboard-44-december-2023> (Accessed: 22 February 2024).

Table 2: Violence against Civilians, Liptako-Gourma Region, 2019-2023¹³

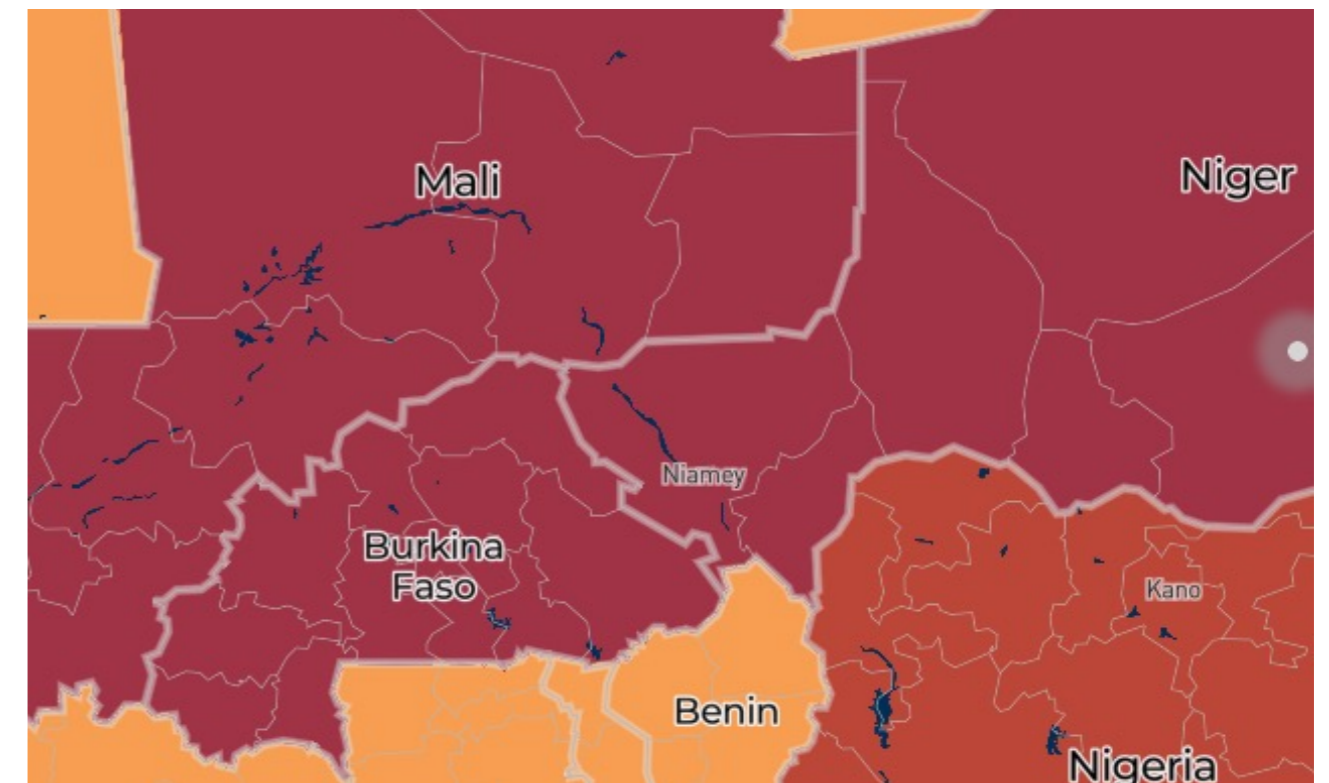
| Year | Incidents | Change Year Prior | Deaths | Change Year Prior |
|------|-----------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
| 2019 | 476 | 69% | 1,539 | 87% |
| 2020 | 619 | 30% | 1,968 | 28% |
| 2021 | 644 | 4% | 1,573 | -20% |
| 2022 | 663 | 3% | 2,103 | 34% |
| 2023 | 568 | -14% | 1,523 | -28% |

According to OCHA, protection incidents increased by 20 percent between 2022 and 2023, and one in nine protection incidents are related to gender-based violence, even reaching one in five in some areas¹⁴.

Security Outlook for 2024

For 2024, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger are classified as Extreme Risk, indicating active conflict, severe criminal activity, and civil unrest¹⁵.

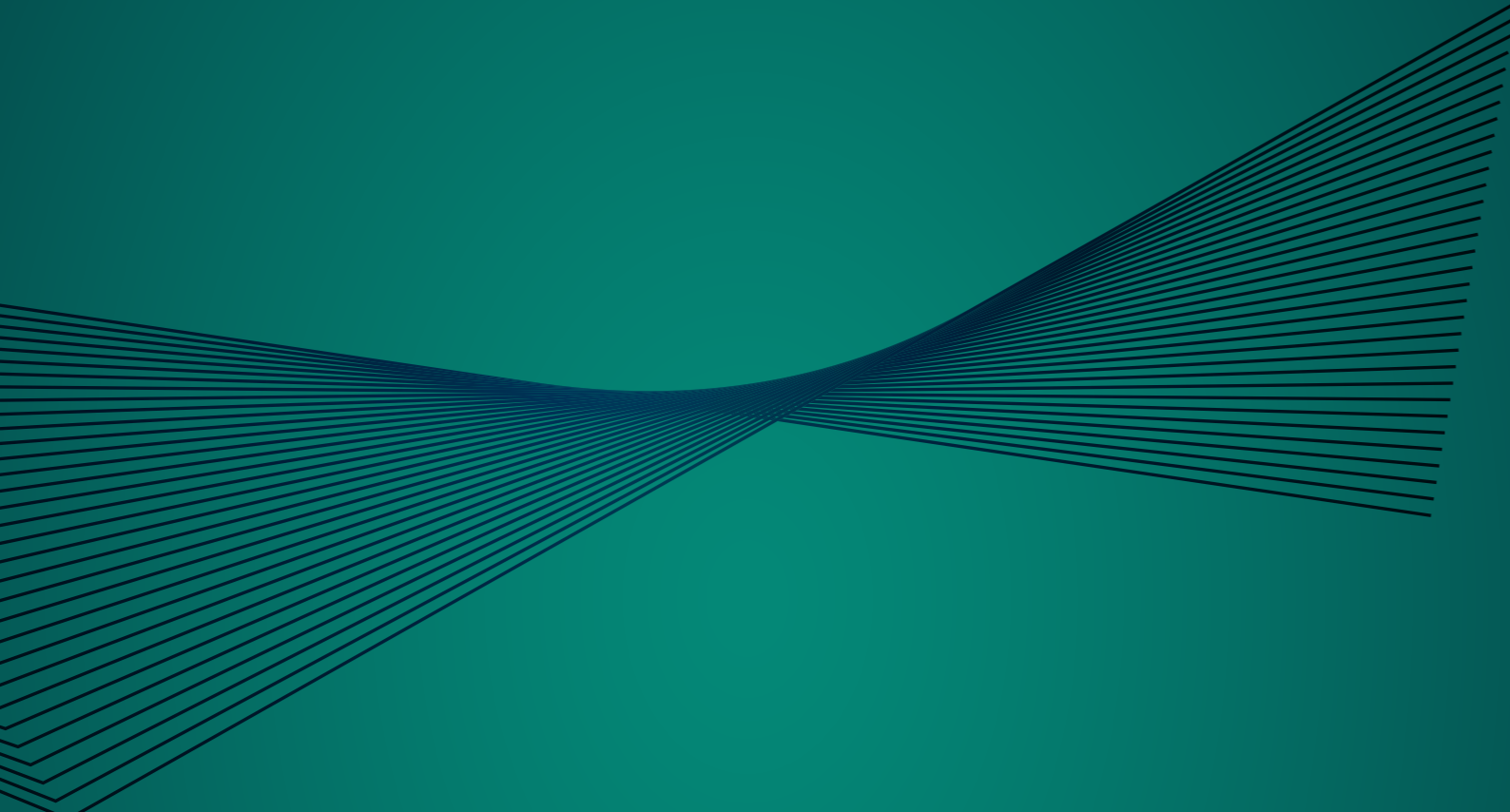
Figure 4: Global Guardian 2024 Risk Assessment Map, Liptako-Gourma Countries



13. Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED) Project. Data was filtered by regions where the Regional Stabilization Facility operates, including Sahel, Mopti, Tahoua, and Tillabéri. All Event Types were selected except Strategic Developments. Interactions included all against rioters, protestors, civilians, other. ACLED (2024) ACLED Dashboard. Available at: <https://acleddata.com/dashboard/#/dashboard> (Accessed: 16 January 2024).

14. OCHA cited by Alliance Sahel, "Investing to prevent GBV: The Sahel Alliance Takes a Firm Stand!" accessed on 4 December 2023 (<https://www.alliance-sahel.org/en/actualites/prevent-gbv-sahel/>).

15. Global Guardian (2024) 2024 Global Guardian Risk Map + Taiwan Shock Index. Available at: <https://www.globalguardian.com/risk-map> (Accessed: 19 February 2024).



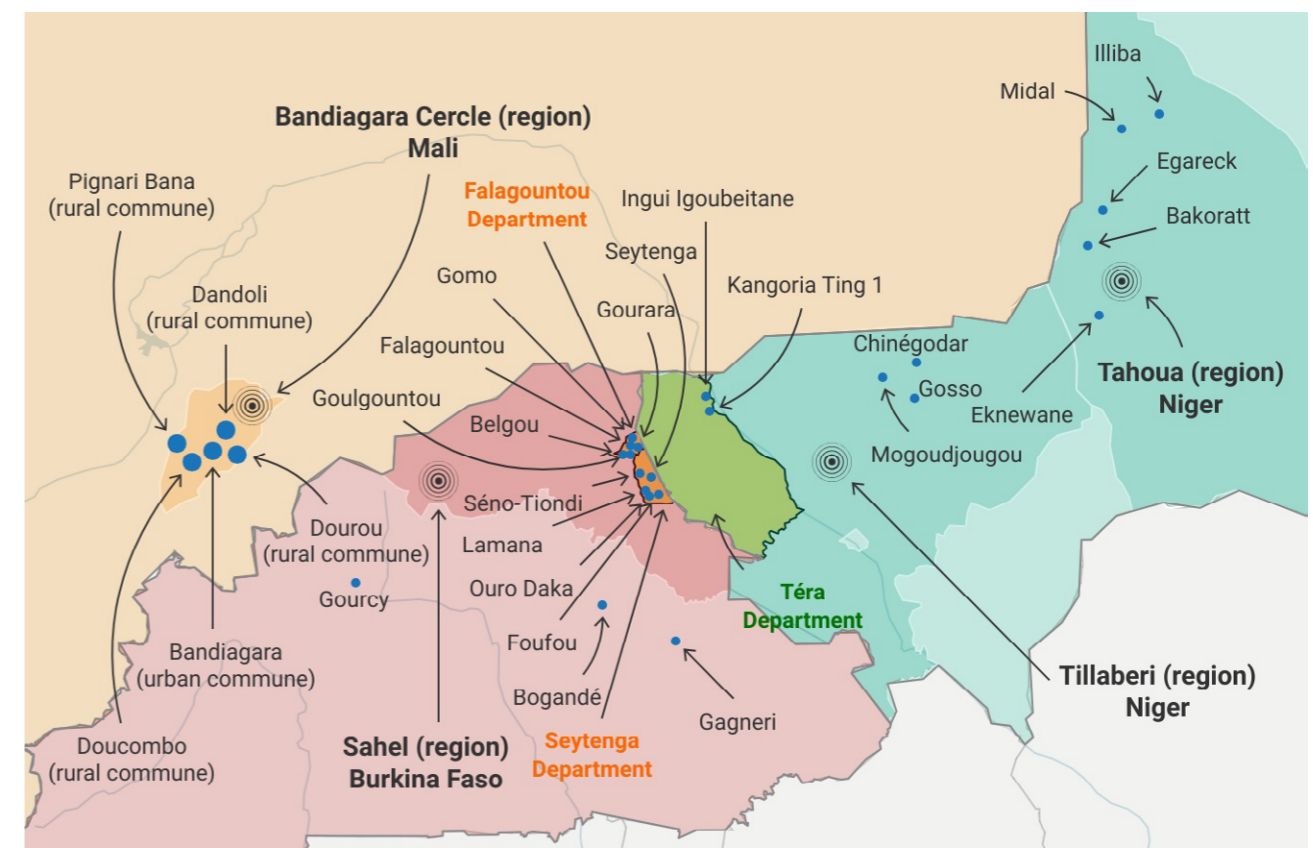
WHAT WE ACHIEVED

LGSF worked in 28 Joint Action Plan (JAP) locations across the Liptako-Gourma Region (LGR) in 2023, benefitting approximately 300,000 people (150,000 women).

Table 3: Programme Sites¹⁶

| Burkina Faso | | Mali | | Niger | |
|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|
| Location | Pop. | Location | Pop. | Location | Pop. |
| Falagountou | 13,072 | Dandoli | 13,919 | Ingui Igoubeitane | 1,640 |
| Gomo | 859 | Bandiagara | 24,945 | Kangoria Ting 1 | 2,339 |
| Belgou | 771 | Doucombo | 30,276 | Mogoudjougou | 6300 |
| Gourara | 617 | Dourou | 28,371 | Gosso | To Be Determined |
| Goulgountou | 3,124 | Pignari Bana | 43,709 | Chinégodar | 1766 |
| Seytenga | 6,576 | | | Eknewane | 8282 |
| Foufou | 1,643 | | | Egareck | 9000 |
| Ouro Daka | 1,485 | | | Bakoratt | 5952 |
| Seno-Tiondi | 747 | | | Midal | 575 |
| Lamana | 931 | | | Illiba | 554 |
| Bogandé | 24,078 | | | | |
| Gourcy | 45,074 | | | | |
| Gagneri | 17,034 | | | | |

Figure 5: Map of JAP Locations

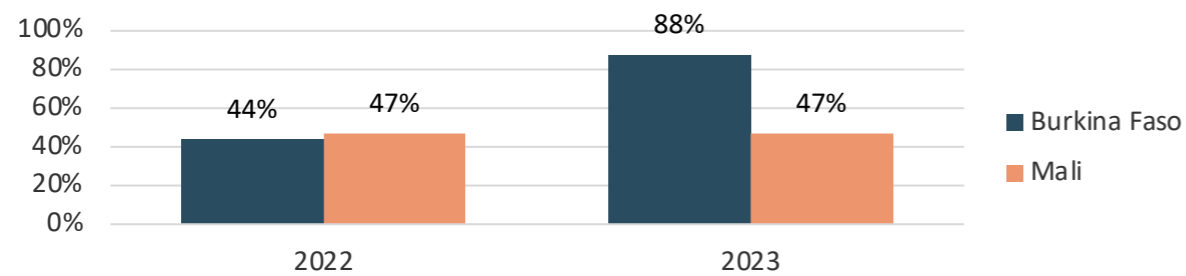


16. Populations in JAP locations are regularly increasing due to increased stability and an influx of IDPs, returnees, refugees, and reintegrated persons.

Security and Justice

Overall, the percentage of households in JAP locations that feel confident in the process of restoring the social contract has significantly increased from 46 percent in 2022 to 65 percent in 2023, an increase of 20 percentage points¹⁷. Improvements in most, but not all, areas have contributed to improving the quality of life and relationships with state authorities across JAP locations.

Figure 6: Percentage of Households Reporting Confidence in Restoring the Social Contract



Testimony



With such collaboration with security forces, the population's trust is built due to access to security as a result of their presence in the communities. Social cohesion, on the other hand, is fostered due to dialogues between several groups, with civil-military coordination of such dialogues

Anonymous Local Community Leader, Burkina Faso

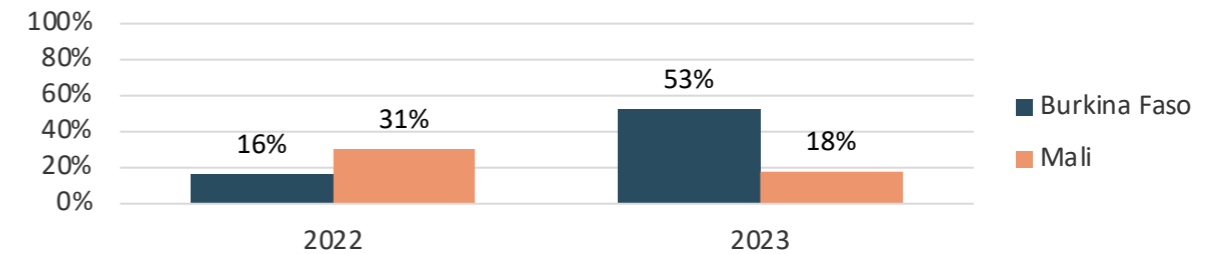


At the outcome level, perceptions on safety and security have increased in LGSF JAP locations in Burkina Faso and decreased in Mali. Overall, the percentage of households reporting safety and security increased from 24 percent in 2022 to 34 percent in 2023, an increase of 10 percentage points¹⁸. In Burkina Faso, the number of households reporting safety and security rose from 16 percent in 2022 to 53 percent in 2023. In Mali, the number of households reporting safety and security decreased from 31 percent in 2022 to 18 percent in 2023. This translates into approximately 87,000 people (43,000 women) reporting safety and security, an increase of 25,000 (12,000 women) from 2022. The decrease in Mali is largely attributable to the JAP location of Dandoli (-28 percent), in which there was a deterioration of the security situation due to armed group activities.

17. Weighted population average across Burkina Faso (116,011) and Mali (141,220).

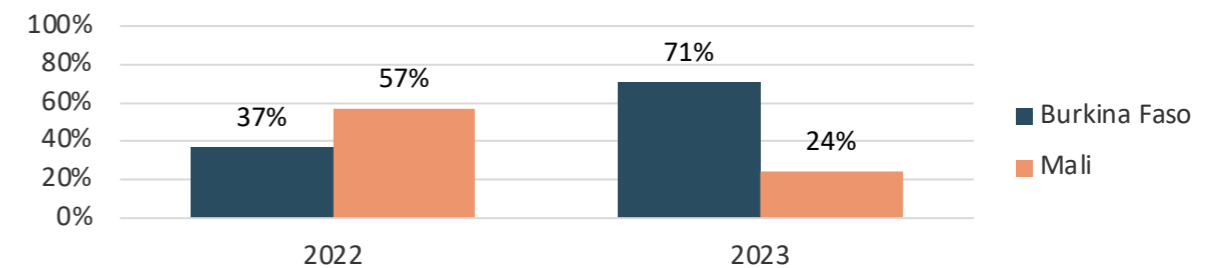
18. Weighted population average across Burkina Faso (116,011) and Mali (141,220).

Figure 7: Percentage of Households in JAP Locations Reporting Safety and Security



Satisfaction with the state provision of security services has slightly increased in LGSF JAP locations in Burkina Faso and decreased in Mali. Overall, the percentage of households reporting satisfaction with state security services decreased from 48 percent in 2022 to 45 percent in 2023, a decrease of 3 percentage points¹⁹. In Burkina Faso, the number of households reporting satisfaction rose from 37 percent in 2022 to 71 percent in 2023. In Mali, the number of households reporting satisfaction decreased from 57 percent in 2022 to 24 percent in 2023.

Figure 8: Percentage of Households in JAP Locations Satisfied with State Security Services



Testimony



Today, thanks to the return of the Security and Defence Forces to the area, the security situation is much improved.

Salimata Talata, Midwife, Seytenga Maternity Ward, Burkina Faso

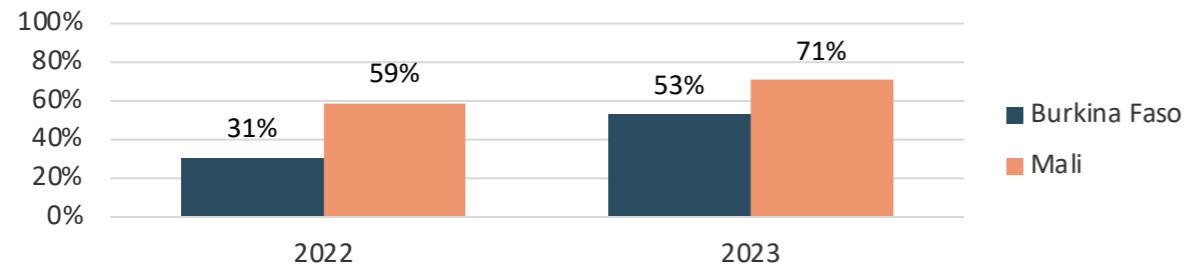


Overall, the percentage of households reporting increased access to justice in LGSF JAP locations increased from 46 percent in 2022 to 63 percent in 2023, an increase of 17 percentage points²⁰.

19. Weighted population average across Burkina Faso (116,011) and Mali (141,220).

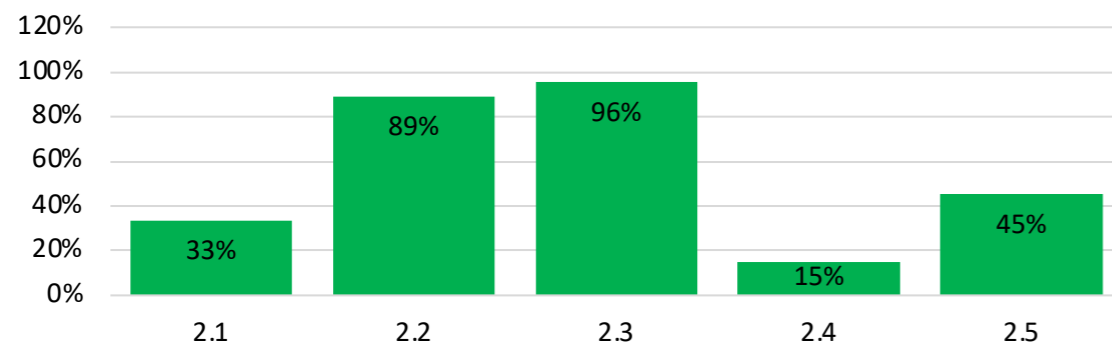
20. Weighted population average across Burkina Faso (116,011) and Mali (141,220).

Figure 9: Percentage of Households in JAP Locations Who Report Having Access to Justice



Overall, JAP communities benefitted from significant progress across all security and justice interventions. In 2023, there were 595 achievements across all indicators. Cumulative progress against all indicators is 39 percent²¹.

Figure 10: Cumulative Progress against Security and Justice Indicators, All Countries²²



Key Highlights

A total of six security and justice infrastructures have been constructed and/or rehabilitated, including four in 2023 (one in Burkina Faso, one in Mali and two in Niger). For example, in Niger, the Governor’s office in Tillaberi and the conflict management centre in Tahoua were completed. In Mali, an old, derelict museum was rehabilitated and equipped for use as a local base of operations for the Defence and Security Forces. This has improved the ability to coordinate local security activities.

A total of 16 security and justice infrastructure have been equipped, including 15 in 2023 (11 in Burkina Faso, one in Mali, and three in Niger). These include operational equipment, furnishings, and logistical support vehicles. For example, in Burkina Faso, eight vehicles, 121 motorcycles, 170 handheld VHF radios, 36 satellite phones, 50 GPS devices, 370 medical aid kits, and various computer and office equipment have been transferred to security forces.²³

21. Calculation: sum of cumulative progress divided by sum of cumulative targets (1,158 / 3,000 = 39%).
 22. 2.1 Number of public infrastructures (Justice, Police stations, Gendarmerie, protective walls and trenches, etc.) built, rehabilitated or extended in the intervention area.
 2.2 Number of public infrastructures (Justice, Police stations, Gendarmerie, security walls and trenches, etc.) equipped in the intervention areas.
 2.3 Percentage of Jap sites with a security plan aligned with the national security strategy.
 2.4 Number of security agents trained on human rights and prevention of gender-based violence [Does not concern Mali]
 2.5 Number of streetlights installed in target areas.
 23. Support to security forces in Burkina Faso excludes funding from Denmark and the Netherlands.

These acquisitions have bolstered security in stabilization zones and strengthened community protection by improving the logistical capacities of security personnel. Security personnel can communicate over longer distances, operate regular patrol routes, and quickly dispatch personnel to incidents. The equipment, earmarked for local police and gendarmerie units across six communes of the Stabilization Plan, is further amplifying their potential to maintain peace and security in the regions they serve.



Handover of equipment to state security forces in Burkina Faso
 © UNDP Burkina Faso

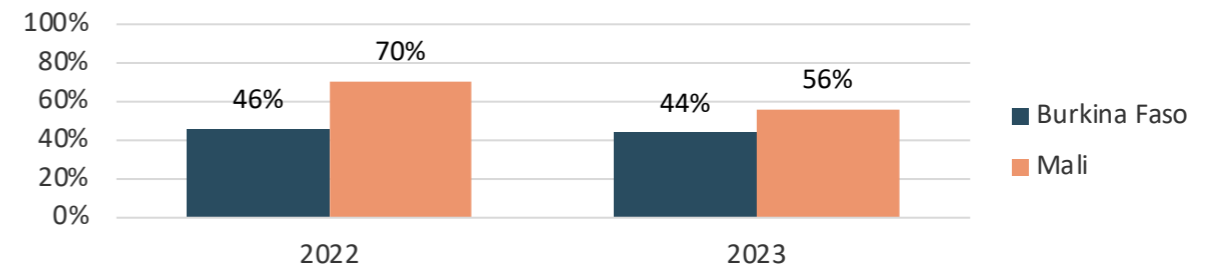


Solar-powered streetlights in Bandiagara, Mali
© UNDP Mali

Essential Social Services

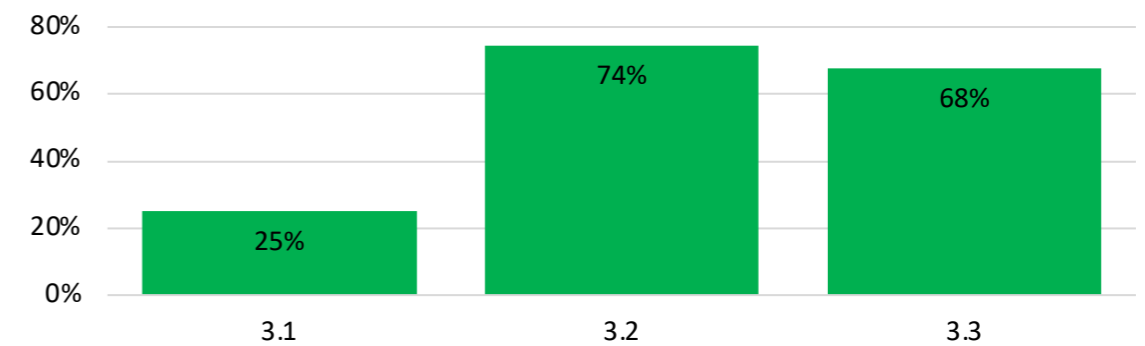
The overall percentage of households satisfied with access to social services has decreased from 59 percent in 2022 to 51 percent in 2023, a decrease of 9 percentage points²⁴. In Burkina Faso, the number of households reporting satisfaction with the provision of and access to essential social services decreased marginally from 46 percent in 2022 to 44 percent in 2023. In Mali, there was a decrease from 70 percent in 2022 to 56 percent in 2023.

Figure 11: Percentage of Households in JAP Locations Satisfied With Access to Social Services



However, overall, JAP communities have benefitted from progress across all essential social services interventions. In 2023, there were 60 achievements across all indicators. Cumulative progress against all indicators is 58 percent²⁵.

Figure 12: Cumulative Progress against Essential Social Service Indicators, All Countries²⁶



Key Highlights

A total of 12 essential social service infrastructures have been constructed and/or rehabilitated, including nine in 2023 (two in Burkina Faso, six in Mali and one in Niger). These include health centres, schools, WASH infrastructure, and administrative buildings.

24. Weighted population average across Burkina Faso (116,011) and Mali (141,220).

25. Calculation: sum of cumulative progress divided by sum of cumulative targets (111 / 190 = 58%).

26. 3.1 Number of public infrastructures (health centre, schools, etc.) built, rehabilitated or extended in the intervention area.

3.2 Number of boreholes constructed/rehabilitated in target areas.

3.3 Number of public infrastructures equipped with renewable technologies.

See Annex for 3.4 Percentage of JAP sites with public infrastructure (health, school) that meets standards.

Testimony

“

Before the Stabilization intervention in the commune of Seytenga, working conditions at the women’s house were not easy because of the non-existence of latrines that met the standards for our needs. Sometimes, we can have meetings among women, and it is quite a problem for each of us to relieve ourselves when the urge comes. Women were, therefore, forced to go to surrounding houses in the neighbourhood to relieve themselves. Today, with this modern latrine equipped with solar lighting, we can meet our needs on-site without having to rely on neighbouring households. Regarding its maintenance, we have put a management committee in place

”



**Maiga Fatimata, Community Women’s Group
Coordinator, Seytenga, Burkina Faso**



Public toilet equipped with solar kit, Seytenga
© UNDP Burkina Faso



Construction of public toilets, Seytenga
© UNDP Burkina Faso



Midwife Salimata Talata serving a patient at the Seytenga Maternity Ward
© UNDP Burkina Faso

A total of 32 boreholes and other water management infrastructure have been constructed and/or rehabilitated, including 28 in 2023 (20 in Burkina Faso and eight in Mali). In Mali, a variety of smaller water management projects were completed, which have provided sanitary drainage for tens of thousands of residents.



Water management infrastructure in the Bandiagara region
© UNDP Mali



Water tower in Bandiagara
© UNDP Mali

A total of 67 public infrastructures were equipped with renewable technologies, including 23 in 2023 (21 in Burkina Faso and two in Mali). These include solar panels, solar generators, and sustainable lighting and fixtures.

Testimony

“

Before the installation of the solar energy system, power cuts affected our work at the maternity hospital in Seytenga. This was a real problem during deliveries. With only three hours of electricity a day, we depended on solar lamps or telephone torches for night shifts. The new system, set up with the support of the Stabilization Facility, guarantees that power is supplied 24 hours a day, seven days a week, which greatly improves the efficiency of care. Thanks to this, we have seen an increase in prenatal consultations and deliveries. The solar system benefits patients, staff, and families.

Salimata Talata, Midwife, Seytenga Maternity Ward, Burkina Faso

”

Livelihoods

Testimony

“

By selling these loincloths, I make between 25,000 FCFA and 50,000 FCFA a month. It's from this profit that I deduct the cost of buying back the weaving threads. With these earnings, I also cover my children's schooling and healthcare needs. I contribute to the purchase of food for our household.

Guibougou Rabiadou, a 43-year-old mother of 6 and beneficiary of the Weaving Training and Installation Kit programme in Bogandé, Burkina Faso

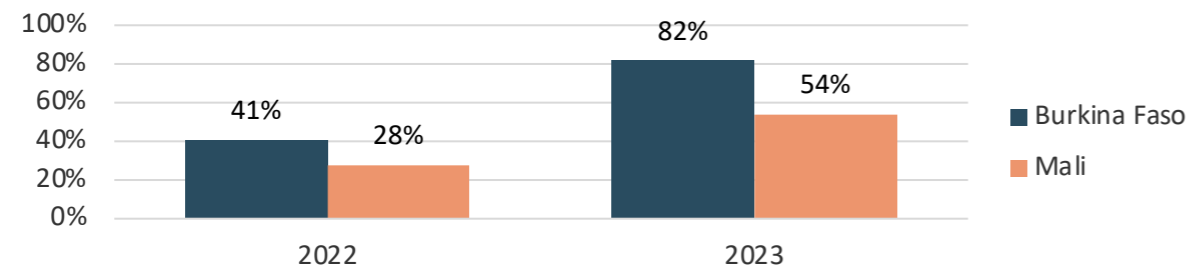
”



Guibougou Rabiadou
© UNDP Burkina Faso

The percentage of households satisfied with economic opportunities in JAP locations has significantly increased from 34 percent in 2022 to 67 percent in 2023, an increase of 33 percentage points²⁷.

Figure 13: Percentage of Households Satisfied with Economic Opportunities in JAP Locations



Testimony



During the first phase of the programme, we cleaned the streets; the second phase was devoted to cleaning the gutters. The funds obtained through this work allowed me to open my own food processing store. This made me financially independent from my husband.

Fanta Bah, a cash-for-work programme participant in Bandiagara, Mali

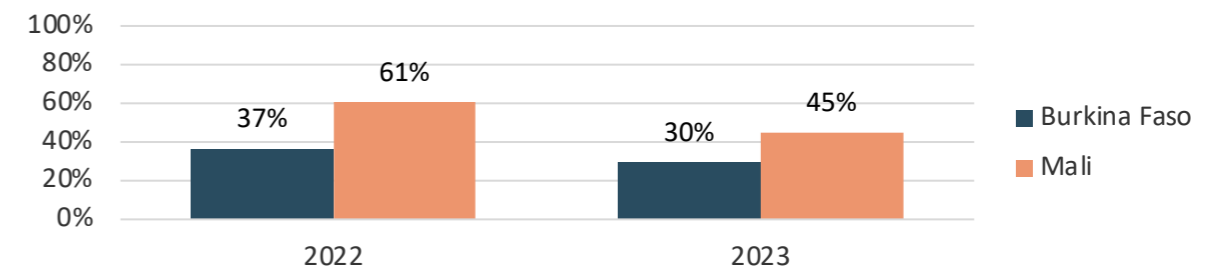


Fanta Bah demonstrating her income-generating activity
© UNDP Mali



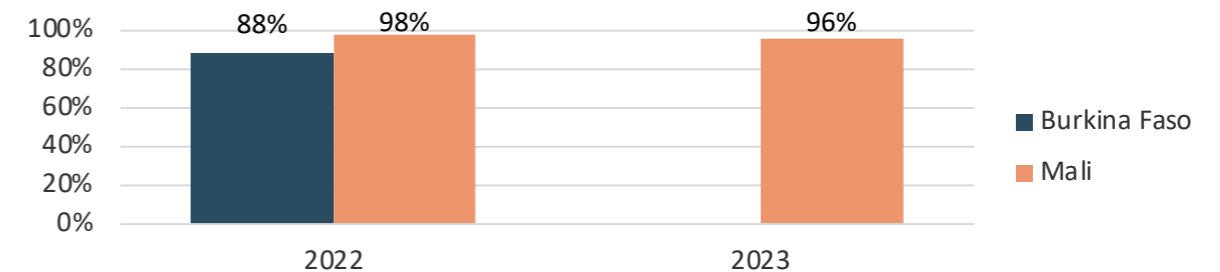
The percentage of young people²⁸ engaged in economic activity in JAP locations decreased from 50 percent in 2022 to 38 percent in 2023, a decrease of 12 percentage points²⁹. In Burkina Faso, the number of young people working as either an employee or employer decreased from 37 percent in 2022 to 30 percent in 2023. In Mali, there was a decrease from 61 percent to 45 percent.

Figure 14: Percentage of Young People in JAP Locations Working as Employee or Employer



The percentage of stabilization-supported economic beneficiaries in JAP locations who report an improvement in their livelihoods has remained stable and near universal. In 2022, 98 percent of economic beneficiaries in Mali reported improvements; in 2023, 96 percent reported improvements.

Figure 15: Percentage of Economic Participants Reporting an Improvement in Their Livelihoods



JAP communities have benefitted from significant progress across all livelihoods interventions. In 2023, there were 3,289 achievements across all indicators. Cumulative progress against all indicators is 88 percent³⁰.

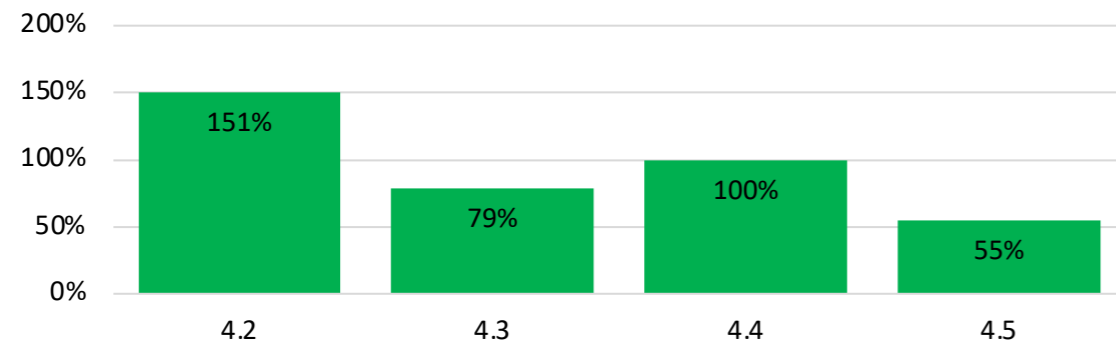
27. Weighted population average across Burkina Faso (116,011) and Mali (141,220).

28. Aged 15 to 35.

29. Weighted population average across Burkina Faso (116,011) and Mali (141,220).

30. Calculation: sum of cumulative progress divided by sum of cumulative targets (7,048 / 7,968 = 88%).

Figure 16: Cumulative Progress against Livelihoods Indicators, All Countries³¹



Key Highlights

A total of 23 productive infrastructures have been constructed and/or rehabilitated, including 17 in 2023 (four in Burkina Faso, 11 in Mali, and two in Niger). These include market stalls, small shops, multipurpose centres, and agropastoral facilities. These assets serve as an economic base from which local community members can trade in a safe and productive environment, contributing to short- and medium-term economic development. Additionally, in Niger, over 300 youth were locally recruited to contribute to infrastructure projects.



Chamsou Soumana, a local resident working on the multifunctional centre
© UNDP Niger

31. 4.2 Number of people trained to enable them to seize economic opportunities (training in creation and management of micro-enterprises, AGR, trades, etc.).
4.3 Number of cash-for-work beneficiaries.
4.4 Number of beneficiaries of cash or material subsidies.
4.5 Number of productive infrastructure projects rehabilitated or constructed (such as small business stores and market structures).
See Annex for Percentage of households in target areas where at least one member benefits from resources (technical, material, financial) from the project.

A total of 842 people (71 percent female) have benefitted from training in the creation and management of micro-enterprises, income-generating activities, and trades. For example, in Falagountou and Seytenga, nearly 300 people have been certified through training in diverse areas such as sewing, mechanical repair, cooking, woodworking, and soapmaking.



Graduates from vocational training in Falagountou
© UNDP Burkina Faso

A total of 4,415 (66 percent female) people benefitted from cash-for-work opportunities, including 2,287 (82 percent female) in 2023. Beneficiaries of these programmes participated in community infrastructure rehabilitation projects at the daily market rate, including infrastructure labour, painting, public cleaning, waste treatment, drilling, and borehole rehabilitation.

Testimony

“

The return of police and gendarmerie forces to Seytenga brought relative calm, inspiring my family and others to return. Engaging in the stabilization cash-for-work project, hundreds of women, including myself, rehabilitated public infrastructure and degraded land, receiving payments on our phones. Investing in breeding, I now own a ram and five goats. Beyond financial gains, the sense of community contribution motivated other women to return. With income from livestock sales, I run a successful galette-selling business, supporting family expenses. Today, I feel fulfilled, ensuring my children’s well-being and earning social respect within my community

City Cisse, Deputy Community Women’s Group Coordinator, Seytenga, Burkina Faso

”



City Cisse tending to her livestock
© UNDP Burkina Faso

Testimony

“

The town of Bandiagara has become cleaner through cash-for-work activities in which we generate income for our needs. The sanitation and cleaning works have contributed to reducing mosquitoes and at the same time, diseases. Last year, all five of my children got sick with malaria, but this year, only two got sick.

Aissata Yalcouyé, a participant in the cash-for-work programme in Bandiagara, Mali

”



Aissata Yalcouyé
© UNDP Mali

A total of 1,768 (85 percent female) people have benefitted from the transfer of productive assets and business grants, including 260 (92 percent female) in 2023. These business grants and productive assets are expected to contribute to the revival of local economies through an increase in productive activities and trade.



Cash-for-work participants in Mali
© UNDP Mali

REGIONAL
COORDINATION

New Regional Strategy on Stabilization, Resilience, and Recovery: The Council of Ministers adopted the Regional Strategy for the Stabilization of Liptako-Gourma on 22 December 2023 in Ouagadougou. This strategy was developed during various workshops that convened all actors at the regional, national and local levels and included the participation of civil society organizations, youth, traditional and customary leaders, local elected officials, administrative authorities, United Nations agencies working in the region, and technical and financial partners.

To implement the Regional Stabilization Strategy, the Liptako-Gourma region will be supported by the following cross-border organizations established under the leadership of the Liptako-Gourma Authority and supported by UNDP:

The Consultative Framework of the Governors of the Liptako-Gourma border regions;

The Defence and Security Committee of the LGA;

The Association of Customary, Traditional and Religious Authorities of Liptako-Gourma;

The Association of Youth and Women of Liptako-Gourma; and

The C10 Local Cross-Border Cooperation Grouping Sourou – Sahel Tillabéry and Kéné Dougou.

The Inaugural Meeting of the Defence and Security Focal Points of the Liptako-Gourma Authority: The Liptako-Gourma Authority held the first meeting in Niamey on 23 and 24 March, bringing together the Defence and Security Focal Points of the LGA Member States. The primary focus of the meeting was to develop a shared strategy to address security challenges within each country and across the region. The participants agreed to establish a tool for collecting information on security incidents and to review the regulations setting out the LGA's attributions, composition, and functioning. Subsequent actions will involve follow-up discussions with the Ministers of Defence and Security of LGA Member States.

Collaboration between UNDP and the Japan International Cooperation Agency Peace Research Institute

On 24 August 2023, in Tokyo and remotely, UNDP, in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency's Peace and Development Research Institute, supported by the Sophia Institute for Human Security, held a policy dialogue on 'Stabilization and Prevention Options in African Regions Affected by Violent Extremism', building on the findings of emerging evidence-based studies. The event provided a space for policy dialogue between Japanese policymakers and practitioners and national and regional stakeholders. The discussion centred on the studies' findings and unveiled their strategic policy and programmatic implications for the international community, and, more specifically, for Japanese interventions through stabilization initiatives in regions such as Liptako-Gourma and Lake Chad.

Collaboration between UNDP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Regional Stabilization Team in Dakar and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) held a meeting to discuss further collaboration following the Inter-Agency Standing Committee dialogue sessions in 2022. The entry points identified included receiving UNHCR's inputs in the development of the regional plan, implementing the Liptako-Gourma Stabilization Strategy, sharing data for better planning and sequencing of activities on the ground, conducting a joint analysis of conflicts and risks, and facilitating joint meetings to explore national contexts and specific topics.

The Geospatial Information Stabilization Platform

The Dakar team organized and held a training from 11 to 14 March on the Geographic Information System Stabilization Platform (GIStabilize). This training was held in Lake Chad and the Liptako-Gourma regions. The GIStabilize platform enables the collection and visualization of stabilization data to support conflict-sensitive programming to provide information on activities on the ground, improve coordination with partners, and improve the identification of opportunities and synergies.

UNDP Stabilization Academy

In partnership with Germany, the UNDP Stabilization Academy launched two more cohorts in 2023 (the fifth and sixth in total). The Stabilization Academy focuses on building the knowledge and skills of stabilization teams. The fifth cohort, which ran from early February to early March 2023, included 45 interns from the Lake Chad and Liptako-Gourma countries, Ethiopia and Mozambique. The sixth cohort, which took place from the end of May to the end of June 2023, brought together 45 participants representing six UNDP country offices (Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, and Somalia) and, for the first time, LCBC trainees.

Conflict Analysis Network

A meeting of the Conflict Analysis Network was held on 30 May 2023. The meeting convened UNDP field teams comprising civilian and military officers and UN partners from the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, IOM, OCHA, and UNHCR. The Conflict Analysis Network followed the recommendations of the Humanitarian Dialogues on Stabilization and the subsequent policy brief. The network will help facilitate information sharing, data collection and analysis among key actors working in stabilization sites. Its focus will be on understanding the drivers of conflict and devising strategies to anticipate, prevent, and respond to diverse conflict dynamics.

The Regional Working Group on Protection

The Regional Working Group on Protection is a broad group of humanitarian actors that provides analysis, coordinated response, and joint advocacy and reinforces the central role of protection in countries in the West and Central Africa region³² in order to achieve better protection outcomes. It supports countries that require different levels of protection, from those trying to mitigate or reduce protection risks to those responding to humanitarian or protection crises. Coordinated by UNHCR, its members include UN agencies, protection groups, NGOs, civil society groups, faith-based organizations, and others. Key members are invited to join the Strategic Advisory Group and get involved in the smooth running of the group. The group is based in Dakar, Senegal.

Environmental Peacemaking in Liptako-Gourma

Peacemaking efforts rarely incorporate a thorough understanding of the environmental factors that underlie conflicts and, potentially, their resolution, peacebuilding and reconciliation. Therefore, the European Institute for Peace and Trust Works Global, with the support of the Defence Directorate of the Luxembourg Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, launched the Environmental Peacemaking in Liptako-Gourma project in March 2022.

Rather than seeking to add another stand-alone initiative, this 20-month joint initiative applies the environmental approach to peacemaking to support existing local, national, regional, and international mediation and stabilization processes. The initiative's objective is to support actors in addressing unsustainable, unjust, and inequitable natural resource management practices, which should enable peace processes to address some of the root causes of conflict and produce tangible peace dividends that increase the sustainability of agreements. The project has already been able to offer a continuous bilateral exchange on analysis and approaches, tailor-made capacity building on concrete challenges, and the organization of several events in the region.

The partnership between the Netherlands Organization for the Internationalisation of Education and the Consortium of Sahel and Dutch Universities

A consortium of three universities in the Sahel region and three Dutch universities has set up the Orange Knowledge Programme-Community Resilience project with the financial support of the Netherlands Organization for the Internationalization of Education. This initiative aims to generate knowledge on the interactions between climate change, conflict, security issues, and the rule of law in the Central Sahel (Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger). The project also seeks to identify measures to strengthen the long-term capacities and resilience of local communities. Axis I of the project is a joint research initiative focusing on community resilience, security, and the consolidation of the rule of law in the context of climate change and conflict in the Central Sahel.

This project is the result of collaboration between the University of Legal and Political Sciences of Bamako (Mali), Abdou Moumouni University of Niamey (Niger), Joseph Ki-Zerbo University of Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso), Maastricht School of Management (Netherlands), European Centre for Development Policy Management (Netherlands), Centre for Innovation in Education (Netherlands).

Cross-Border Engagement

In support of the Liptako-Gourma Authority in its stabilization efforts, UNDP started the implementation of livelihoods activities through cross-border activities (targeting Burkina Faso–Mali) and (Burkina Faso–Niger). Programming interventions, which target about 100,000 beneficiaries, aim to support agropastoral and fishery production, land recovery and management, conservation of production, and improvement of cross-border trade. Additionally, interventions involve the construction of food stores to ensure food security and dairies for milk processing in order to build resilience and ensure sustainable livelihoods for people in situations of great vulnerability. Security challenges posed difficulties in implementing cross-border activities.

32. Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.



LESSONS LEARNED, CHALLENGES, AND OPPORTUNITIES

1. Conflict-related insecurity and displacement

In 2023, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger encountered a range of insecurity and conflict-related displacement. Kidnappings, incursions and attacks by armed groups in JAP locations negatively affected implementation. **While early warning systems have been a part of programme design, their creation and activation needs to be accelerated across all JAP locations.**

2. Political, administrative, and regulatory challenges

In Burkina Faso, frequent changes in Regional Technical Services Directors have limited support and relationship-building opportunities needed to implement programme initiatives. Additionally, as part of counter-terrorism measures, direct government statements restricted the use of money for work, hindering livelihoods plans. In Niger, the unconstitutional change of government has had wide-ranging implications for all development partners working in the country. **The fluid political and regulatory environment underscores the importance of establishing adaptable engagement strategies. Proactive relationship-building and streamlined communication frameworks can mitigate disruptions caused by administrative changes and government directives, thus ensuring sustained project momentum amid dynamic political landscapes.**

3. Logistical and environmental challenges

Heavy rains cause recurrent flooding in the region, leading to the destruction of roads. This has limited access to certain locations and delayed implementing activities and executing infrastructure works. **Future JAP planning should specifically consider timelines around flooding and location inaccessibility and include options for alternate access routes, transportation options, and other temporary measures that can improve access.**

4. Population pressures and stabilization challenges

In Mali's Bandiagara region, there has been an increase in the return of displaced populations, which has put a strain on existing local resources and service delivery capacities. **Future programming should prioritize social cohesion through inclusive community engagement to ease tensions amid rising populations. During JAP development, integrate population projections into local needs assessments, anticipating increased demands on essential social services.**

FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND PARTNERSHIPS

A total of **\$38,923,965** (78 percent) was delivered in 2023. Most of the resources were disbursed on security and justice (39 percent), followed by essential social services (13 percent), and livelihoods (9 percent).

Table 4: Financial Summary, 2023³³

| Output | Budget | Expenses ³⁴ | Delivery Ratio | Output Ratio ³⁵ |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Regional Cross-border Co-operation | 2,934,694 | 2,390,240 | 81.4% | 6.1% |
| 2. Security and Justice | 19,194,466 | 15,999,171 | 83.4% | 41.1% |
| 3. Essential Social Services | 5,276,772 | 5,578,186 | 105.7% | 14.3% |
| 4. Livelihoods | 5,950,978 | 3,639,234 | 61.2% | 9.3% |
| 5. Co-construction of Peace | 965,247 | 690,320 | 71.5% | 1.8% |
| 6. Stabilization Management | 13,035,882 | 8,944,496 | 68.6% | 23.0% |
| Subtotal | 47,358,038 | 37,241,647 | 81.8% | 95.7% |
| GMS | 2,344,343 | 1,682,318 | 71.8% | 4.3% |
| Total | 49,702,381 | 38,923,965 | 78.3% | 100.0% |

In terms of delivery ratios, Regional delivered 86 percent of its budget, Niger delivered 81 percent of its budget, and Burkina Faso and Mali delivered 80 percent of their budget. As a share of all delivery in 2023, Niger delivered the largest share with 32 percent, followed by Burkina Faso with 29 percent, Mali with 22 percent, and regional with 16 percent.

Figure 17: Country Window Delivery Share against Total RSF Delivery

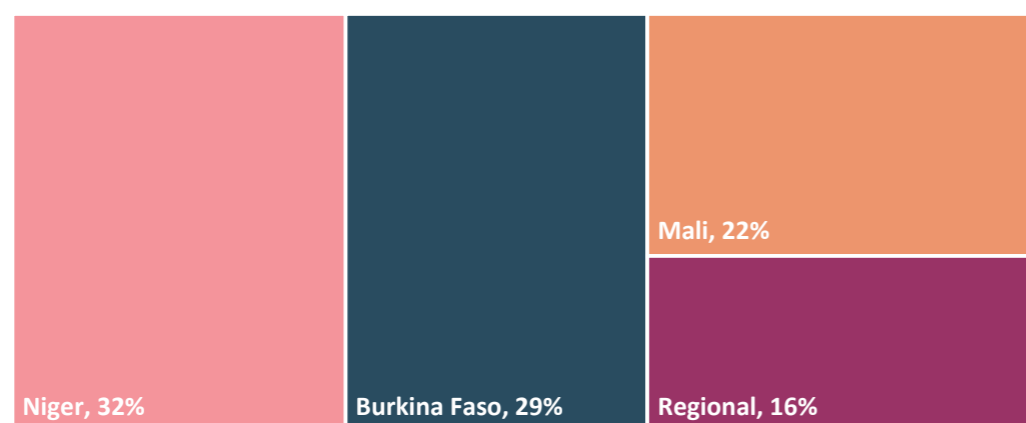


Figure 18: Budget vs Expenses, Delivery Ratio, Country Window, 2023

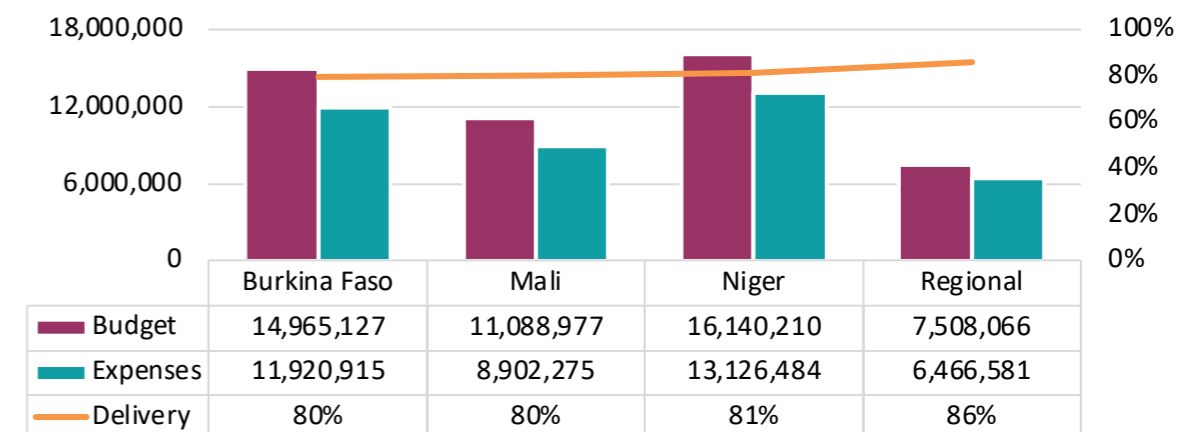
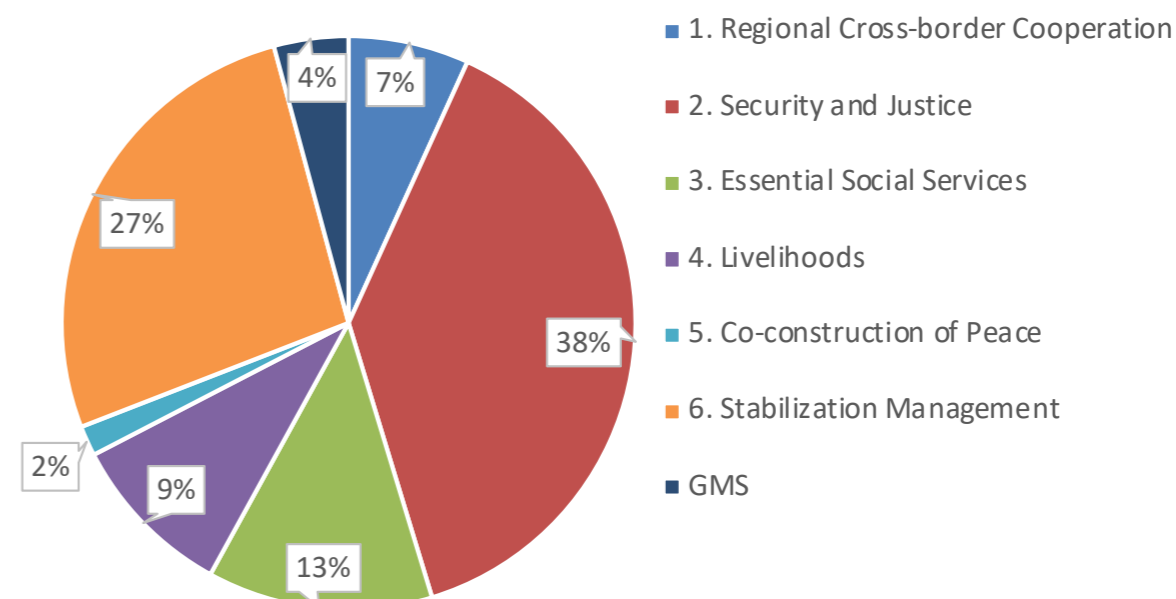


Figure 19: Output Ratio, Outputs, 2023



Resource Mobilized in 2023 and to date

| Donor | Date of Signature | Resources Mobilized | | | | Total Signed Agreements |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 2020 (PIP) | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | |
| Germany | 11-Nov-20 | 5,875,441 | 11,261,261 | 14,437,447 | | 31,574,149 |
| European Union | 25-Nov-21 | | 9,058,596 | | 4,254,624 | 13,313,220 |
| Netherlands | 29-Nov-21 | | 3,378,378 | 3,102,378 | 4,385,965 | 10,866,722 |
| Funding Windows | 16-Nov-21 | | 9,000,000 | | | 9,000,000 |
| UNDP | N/A | | 273,725 | 143,429 | | 417,153 |
| Japan | 02-Mar-22 | | | 6,270,685 | | 6,270,685 |
| Czech Republic | 14-Dec-21 | | | 232,816 | | 232,816 |
| Total | | 5,875,441 | 32,971,960 | 24,186,755 | 8,640,589 | 71,674,744.08 |

33. Financial information is presented in United States Dollars (USD). All figures are provisional as of 28 February 2024.

34. Includes expenses and commitments.

35. Calculation: output expenditure divided by total expenditure.

ANNEXES

Key Security and Political Updates by Country

Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso has been grappling with escalating conflict and insecurity, particularly in the Liptako-Gourma region. The area has witnessed significant violence attributed to armed groups such as IS Sahel and Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin. The 17 February ambush on a military convoy and subsequent attacks on civilian populations illustrate the severity of the situation.

The conflict has led to a massive displacement of over 2 million people, affecting regions like the North, Sahel, and North Central. Humanitarian access is constrained, exacerbating the dire situation, while severe malnutrition rates and closures of essential services further strain the population. Despite government efforts, challenges persist, demanding urgent national and international cooperation to restore stability and foster development.

In terms of the political context, Burkina Faso has experienced significant political upheaval. In September 2023, the transition government reported foiling another coup attempt, leading further political instability.

Burkina Faso continues to grapple with jihadist violence, with incidents reported in various regions, highlighting the persistent challenges. The consequences of the crisis are severe, impacting security, socio-economic conditions, and humanitarian aspects, exposing a large civilian population to precariousness and vulnerability.

Mali

In the first half of 2023, Mali faced a delicate security landscape. Although there were some improvements in access and stability within various programme sites that had managed to evade direct attacks, incidents in the Bandiagara region led to local population displacement, with many seeking refuge in JAP locations.

The government's relationship with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) deteriorated throughout the year. At the UN Security Council on 27 January 2023, witnesses alleged that the Malian Army and Wagner forces committed human rights abuses. In early February, Mali expelled the MINUSMA human rights chief, Guillaume Ngefa-Atondoko Andali, claiming he used biased witnesses³⁶. The army faces serious allegations, including civilian killings in the Mopti and Ségou regions. The Wagner group also faces allegations of civilian abuse, including looting and torture³⁷. The Malian Foreign Minister, Abdoulaye Diop, levied further allegations against MINUSMA, saying, "MINUSMA seems to have become part of the problem by fuelling community tensions exacerbated by extremely serious allegations, which are highly detrimental to peace, reconciliation and national cohesion in Mali³⁸." At the end of June, the United Nations Security Council voted to withdraw MINUSMA; forces left the country by 31 December 2023.

36. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/2/6/mali-expels-u-n-missions-human-rights-chief>

37. <https://www.euronews.com/2023/07/25/executions-torture-and-looting-wagner-russian-mercenaries-accused-of-abuses-in-africa>

38. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/7/3/what-next-for-mali-after-minusma-withdrawal>

On the political front, Mali faced internal challenges with the constitutional reform plan of the transitional authorities, resulting in opposition boycotts and public demonstrations that were met with force.

The postponed constitutional referendum and a crackdown on critics escalated tensions, compounding the situation. The period concluded with an anticipated vote on a new constitution, marked by concerns over proposed changes. This underscores the intricate and volatile security situation in Mali, where civilian safety and constitutional reform remain critical concerns, necessitating sustained attention and intervention.

Niger

Like other countries in the region, Niger has also recently experienced an abrupt political change following unconstitutional change of government on 26 July 2023. Senior officers from different branches of the Defence and Security Forces formed a junta, dubbed the National Council for the Safeguarding of the Homeland, and announced the seizure of power on a television broadcast. Currently, Niger faces a range of security challenges: in the west, it faces the Sahelian insurgency led by ISIS Sahel and the al-Qaeda-affiliated Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin, while the southeastern region of Diffa is affected by the ISWAP and Boko Haram insurgency.

The central region of Tahoua is experiencing a mix of IS militancy and banditry in the Sahel. In Maradi, along the southern border with Nigeria, organized bandit gangs are also very active. The Agadez region, rich in gold and smuggling routes that stretch along the border with Algeria, Chad, and Libya, has further attracted a plethora of armed groups, including Chadian and Sudanese rebels, drug traffickers, and organized criminal gangs, all contributing to widespread rural banditry³⁹.

A major attack has confirmed the rise of jihadist violence in the southwest. In the Tahoua region, the Islamic State-Sahel Province (IS Sahel) ambushed soldiers in the village of Tabatol, Tillia department, on 2 October; the government claimed that 29 soldiers had been killed, although residents suggested that the total was much higher. The upsurge in jihadist attacks reported in the neighbouring Tillabéry region since the unconstitutional change of government has continued. On 10 October, ISIS militants in the Sahel killed 11 civilians in the village of Karkatia, Bankilare department. On 16 October, clashes with troops took place in several areas of the Bankilare and Tera departments, apparently killing dozens on both sides⁴⁰.

39. ACLED, "Military Coup in Niger," August 2023 (<https://acleddata.com/2023/08/03/fact-sheet-military-coup-in-niger/>).

40. International Crisis Group, "Global Overview – Niger," August 2023 (<https://www.crisisgroup.org/crisiswatch>).

RESULTS FRAMEWORK: REGIONAL CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION

Table 5: Results Framework, Output Indicators, Regional Cross-border Cooperation

| Indicators | Progress 2023 Only | Progress Cumulative | Target Cumulative | % Progress Against Cumulative Target |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1.1 Existence of a validated regional stabilization strategy | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100% |
| 1.2 Physical implementation rate of the strategy (activity completion rate) | 0% | 0% | 50% | 0% |
| 1.3 Extent to which there is cross-border technical exchange between the three countries (Likert measurement scale from 1 to 5) | - | - | 3 | 0% |

RESULTS FRAMEWORK: SECURITY AND JUSTICE

Table 6: Results Framework, Output Indicators, Security and Justice, All Countries

| Indicators | Progress 2023 Only | Progress Cumulative | Target Cumulative | % Progress Against Cumulative Target |
|------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| All | 595 | 1,158 | 3,000 | 39% |

Table 7: Results Framework, Output Indicators, Security and Justice, Burkina Faso

| Indicators | Progress 2023 Only | Progress Cumulative | Target Cumulative | % Progress Against Cumulative Target |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2.1 Number of public infrastructures (justice, police stations, gendarmerie, protective walls and trenches, etc.) built, rehabilitated or extended in the intervention area | 1 | 2 | 12 | 17% |
| 2.2 Number of public infrastructures (justice, police stations, gendarmerie, security walls and trenches, etc.) equipped in the intervention areas | 11 | 11 | 12 | 92% |
| 2.3 Percentage of JAP sites with a security plan aligned with the national security strategy | 20% | 20% | 30% | 67% |
| 2.4 Number of security agents trained on human rights and prevention of gender-based violence | 75 | 97 | 164 | 59% |
| 2.5 Number of streetlights installed in target areas | 81 | 341 | 380 | 90% |
| Total | 168 | 451 | 568 | 79% |

Table 8: Results Framework, Output Indicators, Security and Justice, Mali

| Indicators | Progress 2023 Only | Progress Cumulative | Target Cumulative | % Progress Against Cumulative Target |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2.1 Number of public infrastructures (justice, police stations, gendarmerie, protective walls and trenches, etc.) built, rehabilitated or extended in the intervention area | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100% |
| 2.2 Number of public infrastructures (justice, police stations, gendarmerie, security walls and trenches, etc.) equipped in the intervention areas | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100% |
| 2.3 Percentage of JAP sites with a security plan aligned with the national security strategy | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 2.5 Number of streetlights installed in target areas | 420 | 698 | 500 | 166% |
| Total | 422 | 700 | 422 | 166% |

Table 9: Results Framework, Output Indicators, Security and Justice, Niger

| Indicators | Progress 2023 Only | Progress Cumulative | Target Cumulative | % Progress Against Cumulative Target |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2.1 Number of public infrastructures (justice, police stations, gendarmerie, protective walls and trenches, etc.) built, rehabilitated or extended in the intervention area | 2 | 3 | 5 | 60% |
| 2.2 Number of public infrastructures (justice, police stations, gendarmerie, security walls and trenches, etc.) equipped in the intervention areas | 3 | 4 | 5 | 80% |
| 2.3 Percentage of JAP sites with a security plan aligned with the national security strategy | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 2.4 Number of security agents trained on human rights and prevention of gender-based violence | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0% |
| 2.5 Number of streetlights installed in target areas | 0 | 0 | 1,500 | 0% |
| Total | 5 | 7 | 2,010 | 0% |

RESULTS FRAMEWORK: ESSENTIAL SOCIAL SERVICES

Table 10: Results Framework, Output Indicators, Essential Social Services, All Countries

| Indicators | Progress 2023 Only | Progress Cumulative | Target Cumulative | % Progress Against Cumulative Target |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| All (except 3.4) | 60 | 111 | 190 | 58% |

Table 11: Results Framework, Output Indicators, Essential Social Services, Burkina Faso

| Indicators | Progress 2023 Only | Progress Cumulative | Target Cumulative | % Progress Against Cumulative Target |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 3.1 Number of public infrastructures (health centres, schools, etc.) built, rehabilitated or extended in the intervention area | 2 | 4 | 10 | 40% |
| 3.2 Number of boreholes constructed/rehabilitated in target areas | 20 | 24 | 29 | 83% |
| 3.3 Number of public infrastructures equipped with renewable technologies | 21 | 63 | 77 | 82% |
| 3.4 Percentage of JAP sites with public infrastructure (health, school) that meets standards | - | - | 75% | - |
| Total | 43 | 91 | 116 | 78% |

Table 12: Results Framework, Output Indicators, Essential Social Services, Mali

| Indicators | Progress 2023 Only | Progress Cumulative | Target Cumulative | % Progress Against Cumulative Target |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 3.1 Number of public infrastructures (health centres, schools, etc.) built, rehabilitated or extended in the intervention area | 6 | 6 | 9 | 67% |
| 3.2 Number of boreholes constructed/rehabilitated in target areas | 8 | 8 | 8 | 100% |
| 3.3 Number of public infrastructures equipped with renewable technologies | 2 | 2 | 2 | 100% |
| 3.4 Percentage of JAP sites with public infrastructure (health, school) that meets standards | 53% | 53% | 60% | 88% |
| Total | 16 | 16 | 19 | 84% |

Table 13: Results Framework, Output Indicators, Essential Social Services, Niger

| Indicators | Progress 2023 Only | Progress Cumulative | Target Cumulative | % Progress Against Cumulative Target |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 3.1 Number of public infrastructures (health centres, schools, etc.) built, rehabilitated or extended in the intervention area | 1 | 2 | 29 | 7% |
| 3.2 Number of boreholes constructed/rehabilitated in target areas | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0% |
| 3.3 Number of public infrastructures equipped with renewable technologies | 0 | 2 | 20 | 10% |
| 3.4 Percentage of JAP sites with public infrastructure (health, school) that meets standards | 20% | 20% | 100% | 20% |
| Total | 1 | 4 | 55 | 7% |

RESULTS FRAMEWORK: LIVELIHOODS

Table 14: Results Framework, Output Indicators, Livelihoods, All Countries

| Indicators | Progress 2023 Only | Progress Cumulative | Target Cumulative | % Progress Against Cumulative Target |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| All (except 4.1) | 3,289 | 7,048 | 7,968 | 88% |

Table 15: Results Framework, Output Indicators, Livelihoods, Burkina Faso

| Indicators | Progress 2023 Only | Progress Cumulative | Target Cumulative | % Progress Against Cumulative Target |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 4.1 Percentage of households in target areas where at least one member benefits from resources (technical, material, financial) from the project | 13.63% | 13.63% | 20% | 68% |
| 4.2 Number of people trained to enable them to seize economic opportunities (training in creation and management of micro-enterprises, AGR, trades, etc.) | 293 | 308 | 308 | 100% |
| 4.3 Number of cash-for-work beneficiaries | 1,300 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 100% |
| 4.4 Number of beneficiaries of cash or material subsidies | 260 | 260 | 260 | 100% |
| 4.5 Number of productive infrastructure projects rehabilitated or constructed (such as small business stores and market structures) | 4 | 4 | 14 | 29% |
| Total | 1,857 | 2,672 | 2,682 | 100% |

Table 17: Results Framework, Output Indicators, Livelihoods, Niger

| Indicators | Progress 2023 Only | Progress Cumulative | Target Cumulative | % Progress Against Cumulative Target |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 4.1 Percentage of households in target areas where at least one member benefits from resources (technical, material, financial) from the project | 0% | 0% | 50% | 0% |
| 4.2 Number of people trained to enable them to seize economic opportunities (training in creation and management of micro-enterprises, AGR, trades, etc.) | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0% |
| 4.3 Number of cash-for-work beneficiaries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100% |
| 4.4 Number of beneficiaries of cash or material subsidies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100% |
| 4.5 Number of productive infrastructure projects rehabilitated or constructed (such as small business stores and market structures) | 2 | 3 | 10 | 30% |
| Total | 2 | 3 | 60 | 5% |

RESULTS FRAMEWORK: CO-CONSTRUCTION OF PEACE

Table 18: Results Framework, Output Indicators, Co-construction of Peace, All Countries

| Indicators | Progress 2023 Only | Progress Cumulative | Target Cumulative | % Progress Against Cumulative Target |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 5.4 Number of young workers at risk enrolled in the maintenance of community infrastructure | 1,501 | 3,189 | 4,466 | 71% |

Table 19: Results Framework, Output Indicators, Co-construction of Peace, Burkina Faso

| Indicators | Progress 2023 Only | Progress Cumulative | Target Cumulative | % Progress Against Cumulative Target |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 5.1 Percentage of JAP sites with an inclusive mediation mechanism having organized at least 1 peace promotion activity/initiative (mediation, conflict prevention, awareness-raising, training, etc.) | 0% | 0% | 87% | 0% |
| 5.2 Percentage of target municipalities with a continuous conflict monitoring mechanism or an early warning system having issued at least one alert or having organized at least 1 activity/initiative for conflict prevention or promotion of peace | 0% | 0% | 79% | 0% |
| 5.3 Number of activities/initiatives carried out by inclusive mediation or continuous conflict monitoring mechanisms | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| 5.4 Number of young workers at risk enrolled in the maintenance of community infrastructure | 1,278 | 1,638 | 1,638 | 100% |

Table 20: Results Framework, Output Indicators, Co-construction of Peace, Mali

| Indicators | Progress 2023 Only | Progress Cumulative | Target Cumulative | % Progress Against Cumulative Target |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 5.1 Percentage of JAP sites with an inclusive mediation mechanism having organized at least 1 peace promotion activity/initiative (mediation, conflict prevention, awareness-raising, training, etc.) | 0% | 0% | 60% | 0% |
| 5.2 Percentage of target municipalities with a continuous conflict monitoring mechanism or an early warning system having issued at least one alert or having organized at least 1 activity/initiative for conflict prevention or promotion of peace | 0% | 0% | 60% | 0% |
| 5.3 Number of activities/initiatives carried out by inclusive mediation or continuous conflict monitoring mechanisms | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0% |
| 5.4 Number of young workers at risk enrolled in the maintenance of community infrastructure | 223 | 1,551 | 2,828 | 55% |

Table 21: Results Framework, Output Indicators, Co-construction of Peace, Niger

| Indicators | Progress 2023 Only | Progress Cumulative | Target Cumulative | % Progress Against Cumulative Target |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 5.1 Percentage of JAP sites with an inclusive mediation mechanism having organized at least 1 peace promotion activity/initiative (mediation, conflict prevention, awareness-raising, training, etc.) | 31% | 31% | 87% | 36% |
| 5.2 Percentage of target municipalities with a continuous conflict monitoring mechanism or an early warning system having issued at least one alert or having organized at least 1 activity/initiative for conflict prevention or promotion of peace | 100% | 100% | 79% | 127% |
| 5.3 Number of activities/initiatives carried out by inclusive mediation or continuous conflict monitoring mechanisms | 43 | 45 | 10 | 450% |
| 5.4 Number of young workers at risk enrolled in the maintenance of community infrastructure | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100% |



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