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JOINT STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

EU SAHEL STRATEGY

REGIONAL ACTION PLAN

EU SAHEL STRATEGY - REGIONAL ACTION PLAN

SUMMARY

Security and development in the Sahel region are crucial to the European Union. Extreme poverty, internal tensions, institutional weaknesses, a growing demography, frequent food crises, fragile governance and rule of law, poor human rights records, irregular migration and related crimes such as trafficking in human being and smuggling of migrants, radicalisation and violent extremism are serious challenges to the region and have potential spill-over effects outside the region, including the EU.

The Regional Action Plan (RAP) aims at the implementation of the EU Sahel Strategy¹, by identifying actions and initiatives for years to come, in coordination with Member States' activities, building on its objectives and taking into account acquired experience. It establishes bridges between the various EU initiatives and activities, and reinforces synergies in line with coordination efforts. The RAP therefore constitutes a framework for EU's action in the Sahel region applying a comprehensive approach in order to ensure that the policies, instruments and tools work together for the same objectives to generate better results, in full coordination with Member States.

The Sahel Strategy itself remains valid and its original strategic objective should be confirmed and commitment towards implementation renewed, with a division of labour between EU institutions and Member States. However, the need to focus on selected domains is equally essential for future activities in the framework of this strategy and the RAP identifies four domains to be further reinforced: 1) Preventing and countering radicalisation, 2) Creating appropriate conditions for Youth, 3) Migration and mobility, 4) Border management, fight against illicit trafficking and transnational organised crime.

The RAP implementation should remain flexible in order to factor-in changes in the Region and should reflect the strategies of local partners. It will build on existing and on-going programs and activities. The identification of concrete initiatives in the region will be guided by their potential to contribute to achieving the objectives. The evolution of the situation in

¹ Council conclusions on a European Union Strategy for Security and Development in the Sahel 3076th FOREIGN AFFAIRS Council meeting Brussels, 21 March 2011 ; Joint staff working paper, Joint paper European Strategy for Security and Development in the Sahel SEC(2011)331 final

Northern Mali and the implementation of the expected peace agreement will have an impact to be factored in as far as possible. Finally, complementarity will be sought with other relevant EU strategies and action plans (Joint Africa-EU Strategy², EU Strategy on the Gulf of Guinea³, Joint Communication on closer cooperation and regional integration in the Maghreb⁴, the Rabat Process Rome Declaration and Programme⁵ and others).

² Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council From Cairo to Lisbon - The EU-Africa Strategic Partnership, COM(2007)357 final.

³ Joint Communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European economic and social committee and the Committee of regions, Elements for the EU's Strategic Response to the Challenges in the Gulf of Guinea JOIN(2013)31 final.

⁴ Joint Communication To the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the regions, Supporting closer cooperation and regional integration in the Maghreb/ Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia, JOIN(2012)36 final.

⁵ Rabat Process Rome Declaration and Programme 2015-17.

INTRODUCTION

In response to violent extremism, radicalisation, illicit trafficking and terrorism in parallel with challenges of extreme poverty and fragile governance in the Sahel, the Council adopted in 2011 its Strategy for Security and Development in the Sahel covering Mali, Mauritania and Niger. The Strategy was revised and discussed during the Foreign Affairs Council in March 2014. The Council concluded to extend the implementation of the Strategy to Burkina Faso and Chad⁶, and suggested developing a new Regional Action Plan (RAP) for the implementation of the Strategy.

The Council further concluded that the objectives and the underlying strategic lines of action of the Sahel Strategy in the fields of development, security, peace-building, conflict prevention, and counter-radicalisation remain pertinent, as does their interdependence.

Member States have actively supported the implementation of the Strategy, which has provided the framework for their engagement in the Sahel, in some cases along with the development of their own specific strategies.

However, the current situation in the Sahel remains as delicate as four years ago and maybe even more challenging, emphasising the need for renewed commitment to the ambitious objectives of the Strategy as well for further enhancing the coherence and effectiveness of EU actions. Consequently, the main objective of the RAP is to build on acquired experience, pursue the objectives, and to ensure that the relevant Commission services and the EEAS, , continue to deliver on them with concrete actions. For this purpose, the RAP identifies priority actions to be further strengthened and implemented together with on-going as well as already planned activities.

The relevant Commission services and the EEAS will strive to take better into account the fact that the Sahel is adjacent to the neighbourhood countries of the European Union, and will therefore explore ways to enhance cooperation on a European/Maghreb/Sahel level, as well as with other relevant West African and neighbouring countries, on issues of common interest, such as the priorities of the RAP.

The present RAP is the result of a process of consultations with inputs from stakeholders including Delegations in the Sahel, as well as Member States⁷ and others. As the situation in the Sahel region is unstable, this document will remain a flexible and dynamic tool for the implementation of the EU Sahel strategy in years to come.

⁶ The Council also concluded that "political dialogue on conflict prevention and security issues in the Sahel region will be stepped up also in relevant West African and neighbouring countries, including Senegal, Nigeria and Cameroon as well as countries of the Maghreb".

⁷ Annex 3 provides an overview of Member States engagement in the Sahel region.

CONTEXT ANALYSIS

The security situation of the Sahel region remains extremely volatile, with a particularly precarious situation in northern Mali and around Lake Chad, by means of spill-over effects from the South of Libya and the North of Nigeria. Niger is an important hub and transit country for migratory movements through the Sahel. Challenges linked to the extreme poverty, lack of stability including economic fragility remain as acute as in 2011. Irregular migration and related crimes such as trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, corruption, illicit trafficking and transnational organised crime are thriving particularly where there is weak and/or little presence of any governmental authority. Migration pressure is mounting, also with serious implications for the EU.

The Sahel region is still regularly hit by humanitarian crises and as such remains one of the main regions targeted by humanitarian assistance. Draught, climate change and health issues will continue to affect local populations.

At the same time, there is a lack of government capacity and sometimes not enough political commitment in the region to ensure the protection of human rights which constitute both a root cause and symptom of recurring crises in the region. This is exacerbated by weak rule of law institutions, corruption, a general lack of accountability, social and gender inequities and repeated discriminatory practices against certain vulnerable groups. Strengthening human rights and the rule of law will remain a critical component of this regional action plan as a response to the multidimensional crisis in the Sahel.

The EU Conflict Early Warning System shows that currently the overall situation in Sahel is worsening or at best stagnating, as corroborated by the Human Development Index⁸, which does not display any improvement either. As a result, the Sahel region is still characterised by huge development challenges, instability and broad political divisions. Factors originally identified in the EU Strategy for Security and Development are thus still broadly at play⁹.

In particular, the situation in Mali is still very preoccupying despite the French intervention and the deployment of United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), with numerous terrorist attacks and high number of casualties among peace-keeping forces, the Malian army and the civilian population, especially in northern regions. The Brussels Donors' Conference (May 2013) succeeded in mobilising substantial resources to jump-start the country and the follow-up mechanism put in place allowed for a careful monitoring of the implementation. The restoration of constitutional order has been a success, but many challenges remain, and the implementation of a credible, inclusive and sustainable peace agreement will be crucial and require a renewed commitment from the countries in the region and the international community, including the EU.

On the regional level, new initiatives have been launched in order to respond to the need for closer coordination and collective action. Among others:

⁸ In the list of the 187 countries in the UN Human Development Index Report 2014 (based on estimates from 2013) Niger is ranked 187 (1 place down from previous year); Chad 184 (1 down); Burkina Faso 181 (same ranking); Mali 176 (same ranking); Mauritania 161 (2 down).

⁹ This also falls under the framework of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (reference to be inserted) confirmed at the Fourth EU-Africa Summit in Brussels, April 2014.

- Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative (AGIR) launched in Ouagadougou in December 2012.
- The creation of the G5 in 2014 by the Heads of State of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger to address the main challenges in Sahel, particularly in the field of security and development;
- The Bamako ministerial platform launched after the joint high level visit to the region in 2013 (UN, African Union, World Bank, EU,) to coordinate the Sahel strategies;
- The Nouakchott Process in 2013 to promote collective security in the Region under the AU auspices;
- The revitalisation of the Lake Chad Basin Commission to tackle common border issues, in view of the increased threat to the Sahel region from Boko Haram activities.

These initiatives should be supported according to the Union interests and priorities. However, this requires a thorough assessment of their added value, a prioritisation and the right choice of instruments. In this context, the EU reiterates the need for involvement and participation of both women and men in mediation, peace negotiations and peace building efforts.

Regarding EU activities, the nomination of the EU Special Representative (EUSR) in 2013 allowed for a more pro-active approach towards the region and enhanced visibility of the EU. The implementation of the Sahel Strategy itself led to a common reflection on how to better "think and work regionally". In this regard, the extension of the Strategy to Burkina Faso and Chad in 2014 provided a new opportunity to broaden the scope of EU activities¹⁰. The comprehensive early warning assessments that were carried out in 2013 and 2014 for eight countries in the wider Sahel region¹¹ and the resulting additional conflict analysis workshops for Nigeria and Chad, provided valuable input in terms of arriving at a shared analysis of risks of conflict and defining EU interests, added value and options for action to mitigate these risks for each country and at regional level.

Furthermore, Commission services and the EEAS will strive to take better into account the fact that the Sahel is adjacent to the neighbourhood countries of the European Union. There is a need to develop a common space for dialogue and cooperation between EU, Maghreb and Sahel, as well as with other West African countries.

Finally, despite the fact that the Strategy itself remains valid, the need to focus on selected domains, such as integrated border management, smuggling and trafficking and transnational organised crime, mobility and migration including forced migratory movements, response to the demographic challenges and youth employment in relation with anti-radicalisation, is imposing itself for future activities in the framework of this strategy, which should also aim at promoting human rights and democracy in the region.

This is what the present Regional Action Plan is addressing.

¹⁰ Inter-service missions deployed in these countries helped identify scope of cooperation in the strategy context

¹¹ Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY AND LESSONS LEARNT

The Sahel Strategy was the result of an extensive process of negotiations and planning and responds to a shared concern of the EU and its Member States about the increased security threats in the Sahel. This common focus has been the vehicle for a continuous dialogue and close coordination at headquarters as well as joint actions in the field. The engagement of the EU, along with the activities of the Member States¹², has been impressive over the past four years in the Sahel. The focus on the security-development nexus promoted new ways of defining policy.

From the beginning, a wide range of EU instruments and tools were deployed. When the Sahel Strategy was adopted, the 10th European Development Fund was about halfway through its implementation (2008-2013). However, under this instrument, more than EUR 1.5 billion were allocated to Mali, Mauritania, and Niger to support actions identified in the strategy and among others: the social sectors, food and nutrition security and rural development, employment, good governance, rule of law, justice reforms, and decentralisation. In addition, the Regional Indicative Programme for West Africa has been supporting projects contributing to sectors such as peace and security, governance, economic integration, and resilience. As a result, the vast majority of the actions have been in line with the strategic orientation of action and objectives of the Sahel Strategy.

Nonetheless, with the aim of focusing action even more the country financial envelopes were revised in the context of the mid-term and ad hoc reviews in order to correspond even better to the objectives of the strategy and to find the necessary resources for new activities. However, in compliance with commitments made between the partner countries and the EU under the 10th EDF, as well as the existing procedures, this exercise required time. This partly explains why some activities only started in 2013.

The Instrument for Stability (IfS) as well as its successor, the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP), have been extensively used across the Sahel region, under both their short-term/crisis response and the long-term components. In the field of security, the activities include support to civilian law enforcement and justice services to restore security and ensure protection of civilians (Mali), support to security at community level, including to the creation of municipal police bodies (Niger), and the reinforcement of border management capacities (Mauritania, Niger-Nigeria). Support has also been provided to counter-terrorism and counter-radicalisation initiatives, the creation of the "Sahel Security College" (currently composed of representatives from Mali, Mauritania, Niger), the promotion of tolerance, dialogue, and freedom of speech, inter- and intra-faith dialogue, as well as providing educational support to Koranic schools (Mali, Nigeria, Niger), countering violent extremism through the creation of socio-economic opportunities, especially for young people (Chad, Niger, Nigeria). Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration programmes promoting social and economic reintegration of former combatants/soldiers have also been supported (Nigeria, Chad). Following the 2013 early warning assessment, a literature review on Counter Violent Extremism (CVE) was commissioned and an expert coached several Delegations in the region on how to address CVE in their specific context.

¹² See Annex 3, which gives an overview of Members States' engagement in Sahel.

The French led military Serval Mission in 2012-13 and the on-going Berkhane Mission launched in August 2014 have been essential in the fight against terrorism and Jihadism in the Sahel. In the same fight against terrorism and organised crime, the three CSDP missions¹³ in the Sahel have been important components of EU's response to the instability in the Sahel and the cross-border nature of the security threats. As crisis response measures, CSDP missions pursue short to medium-term objectives, but they offer natural synergies and complementarities with the longer term mandate of the development instruments' security components.

In March 2013, the High Representative appointed the EUSR for the Sahel. The work of the EUSR has been vital for enhancing the quality and impact of the EU's engagement in the Sahel, both regarding political, security and development areas. His role in the Malian peace talks, with support by a mediation team, has been essential for the EU, which could have important positive effects for the future stability, not only in Mali, but in the wider region as well.

There is no doubt that the EU has come a long way in addressing the challenges in the Sahel, overcoming the existing barriers and been able to ensure complementarity between the different EU instruments and missions/EDF as well as close coordination with Member States. But more must be done:

- In terms of *strategic focus* it seems particularly important to further develop:
 - 1) Preventing and countering radicalisation;
 - 2) Youth;
 - 3) Migration and mobility;
 - 4) Border management¹⁴.
- In terms of *methodology*, it is important to further reinforce the comprehensive approach of EU action in the Sahel, in particular ongoing efforts towards shared assessments and joint programming processes, through a consistent monitoring system. Such a robust monitoring system will generate more efficient and effective actions.

¹³ As civilian missions, the EUCAP SAHEL Niger and Mali provide advice and training to support the national authorities and internal security forces in the capacities for combating terrorism and organised crime. The EUTM Mali, which is a military mission, drawing on military personnel from 23 MS, trains the Malian army and provides expertise for the reform of the armed forces.

¹⁴ In view of the current context and based on experience gathered, as well as with our global efforts on public policies, capacity building and in favour of needed reforms.

RENEWED COMMITMENT TOWARDS ORIGINAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

The original strategic objective of the EU Sahel Strategy¹⁵, emphasising the development-security nexus as well as the four pillars for its implementation remain fully relevant and provide a comprehensive framework for EU action in the Sahel¹⁶:

Development, good governance and internal conflict resolution

Support to sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development and regional integration will be continued, drawing on lessons from the past, including: social services, especially health and education, resilience¹⁷, sustainable agriculture and rural development, food and nutrition security, infrastructure, private sector development, and addressing demographic challenges.

The EU will continue to provide support to better governance including through public sector modernisation (e.g. ICTs), including public financial management with a particular emphasis on improvement of, and access to, justice, and the fight against corruption and impunity as a matter of priority. Democracy and human rights will be promoted, including support to elections, local governance and decentralisation, and civil society organisations, taking into account the need for more gender-equal representation in decision-making bodies and in all spheres of public life. In this context, the principle of gender equality will also be supported in all the actions contained in the Strategy. In addition, tackling impunity for human rights abuses and promoting accountability in this respect will be strongly advocated by the EU in the context of this Regional Action Plan.

Particular attention will be paid to smuggling and trafficking and mixed migratory flows and the synergies between migration and development will be further developed.

Political and diplomatic action

With the adoption of the EU Strategy, other international actors followed suit in the implementation of their own Sahel Strategy (including UN, AU, WB, and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)) reinforcing the need to “think regional”.

The Strategy has further consolidated the EU as a key international actor to address the recurrent regional crisis and is recognised as such. This gives the EU a special responsibility, which is currently reflected through the active participation in key political processes, including the Algiers peace talks on Mali.

¹⁵ The long term objective (5-10 years) of the Strategy was: "Enhancing political stability, security, good governance, social cohesion in the Sahel states and economic and education opportunities, thus setting the conditions for local and national sustainable development so that the Sahel region can prosper and no longer be a potential safe haven for AQIM and criminal networks; assisting at national level in mitigating internal tensions, including the challenges posed by violent extremism on which AQIM and other criminal groups feed".

¹⁶ Annex 2 and 3 provide a comprehensive overview of the combined ongoing and planned action of the EU financing instruments and the EU Member States.

¹⁷ Through i.a. the AGIR initiative.

The EUSR has represented the EU in all the international fora and coordination meetings dealing with the Sahel, giving coherence and a face to EU diplomacy in this domain and will continue to do so.

EU-Delegations have promoted the regional approach vis-à-vis the local authorities in their respective countries. Initiating a regular political dialogue at G5 Sahel level and encouraging further integration in matters of security and stability among the group will be essential for the EU in the immediate future.

In order to address the challenges beyond the five Sahel countries, appropriate partnerships with the African Union, ECOWAS, the Nouakchott Process, the G5 Sahel, the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD) and the Lake Chad Basin Commission could be promoted in a more systematic and concrete way in accordance with their roles and objectives. Closer cooperation with Maghreb countries, as well as other relevant West African countries, will also be encouraged.

Security and the rule of law

In the field of security, Commission services and the EEAS will continue to promote and provide support to national and regional endeavours related to security sector reform, security governance, the link between security and justice, and integrated border management. Commission services and the EEAS will step up support to national and regional efforts in the fight against terrorism, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings, other forms of trafficking and transnational organised crime. These challenges need to be further addressed, including in a context of corruption in parts of the political and security apparatus of many of these countries. Commission services and the EEAS will continue to engage with the Sahel countries -and whenever needed the wider region- on counter-terrorism and identify opportunities for cooperation, including through CSPD missions. In addition, knowledge sharing and build upon lessons learnt in this field shall be facilitated.

Commission services and the EEAS will continue to promote independent, more efficient, fair, and more accessible justice systems at national and regional levels and will strengthen the criminal justice response to terrorism. This includes promotion of access to a credible justice that safeguards human rights, reduces impunity and reinforces the fight against corruption. Commission services and the EEAS step up support to develop effective criminal justice responses to terrorism and organised crime.

Fight against and prevention of violent extremism and radicalisation

Many of the priorities listed under development, good governance and internal conflict resolution will have a direct or indirect impact on the fight against and prevention of violent extremism and radicalisation. They will address, among others, marginalisation, unmet basic needs, unemployment, lack of education, and human security.

Commission services and the EEAS will mainstream prevention into the programmes in order to focus interventions on specific geographical areas and/or target groups where radicalisation and recruitment are particularly concentrated, in cooperation with regional and national stakeholders, including civil society groups. Additional preventive action taken as a result of options identified through the early warning assessments will also be monitored.

Strengthening young people's short and long term economic prospects and offering educational opportunities will be key for the prevention.

REINFORCED ACTIONS FOR THE RAP

From the above four strategic lines of action as well as the challenges identified in the context analysis and lessons learnt, a set of priority actions to be strengthened can be identified. These actions will be dealt with through diplomatic and political efforts as well as taken into account in the identification of future initiatives.

Preventing and countering radicalisation

Current EU programming in the Sahel contains several elements to address radicalisation and recruitment, but much more must be done both on the political and diplomatic level as well as on the security and development levels. Radicalisation in the Sahel is fuelled by a combination of complex factors and circumstances, which go beyond poverty, discrimination, poor economic conditions, etc. Hence, the suggested response has to go beyond traditional development work and has to be both prevent-specific and prevent-relevant¹⁸.

Prevent-specific activities are aimed at stopping people from turning to terrorism; prevent-relevant activities address the conditions that could be conducive to radicalisation and the spread of terrorism. Better understanding and tackling the underlying drivers such as unemployment, lack of education, exclusion, human security, etc. is important. Many of these drivers could be addressed through an appropriate development response that provides for a long-term perspective.

ACTION AREA 1: In accordance with Article 210 TFEU, Commission services and the EEAS will coordinate EU and Member States development programmes to focus on specific geographic areas/communities where radicalisation and recruitment are concentrated, and try to further integrate prevention and counter radicalisation into development work and programming. Develop and carry out prevent-specific projects, including related to ideology and with religious actors, as well as access to resources and other root causes of radicalisation. Carry out a study on the impact of Salafism/Wahhabism in the region. Support capacity development of media, NGOs, civil society and local authorities. Support institutions and organisations that promote moderate and peaceful Islam and Islamic Civil Society Organisations working for peace. Explore additional avenues through targeted analysis, training and support, both of EU Delegations and other target groups.

Youth:

Economic development in the Sahel is mainly driven by agriculture and extractive industries. Stronger non-mineral based economic growth is necessary to create employment and to significantly reduce widespread poverty and income inequalities that continue to prevail across the Sahel. More effort is needed to create job opportunities throughout all sectors, in particular for the youth.

Activities to prevent radicalisation are important in the context of the youth bulge, which is one of the main challenges for the Sahel region. To address this issue and to keep young

¹⁸ In line with the EU strategy for Combatting Radicalisation and Recruitment to Terrorism (doc 14781/1/05).

people from being radicalised, it is critical to offer valuable alternatives and opportunities, to reduce inequalities and enhance social cohesion as well as trust in national institutions and in the future of their respective countries.

Another aspect relevant to the Sahel is that post-conflict situations pose specific challenges for the youth (e.g., recently disarmed idle men and displaced young men), many of whom have been deprived of education, and often have been combatants or part of trafficking networks.

This also underlines the importance of employment and creation of jobs for young people.

ACTION AREA 2: Provide assistance relevant for youth, including education and training as well as job creation, and ensure equal opportunities for boys and girls. Mainstream youth empowerment through identification of indicators to monitor and to promote education and youth employment so as to offer alternatives to illegal activities/extremist actions. Provide further analysis on how to support youth as agents for positive change. Build youth resilience, e.g. by further promoting in EU and Member States programs, wherever possible, economic and employment opportunities (through support to SMEs and key value chains, the recruitment of local labour, etc.) and the reduction of inequalities. A special reflexion could also be launched on demography challenge in order to know how to better address it. Demography should become progressively and more systematically part of the political dialogue with beneficiary countries. More broadly, mobilise EU and Member States' instruments to improve social cohesion and inclusive economic growth, including regional integration, in particular through the implementation of EPADP (Economic Partnership Agreement Development Program).

Migration and Mobility

People move to escape poverty and conflict, seek protection from persecution or serious harm and build a better life. For individuals migration can be one of the most powerful and immediate strategies for poverty reduction and in the absence of opportunities in terms of employment many youth seek for better opportunities by migrating. The EU should focus on 1) preventing and fighting against irregular migration, smuggling and trafficking in human beings; and 2) on the development-migration nexus maximising the development impact of migration and mobility 3) promoting international protection 4) organising mobility and legal migration.¹⁹

ACTION AREA 3: Reinforce the development-migration nexus and mainstream migration into the EU and Member States collective action based on the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility and the Rabat process as well as other relevant processes. Address demographic challenges in the region which can aggravate pre-existing grievances (e.g. land use, food security).

Border management, illicit trafficking, and transnational organised crime

Management of cross-border issues is crucial for the stability and security in the Sahel region, with national, regional and global implications, including for the EU²⁰. The EU currently

¹⁹ 3359th Council Meeting: Press Release, Foreign Affairs – Development Issues, 16854/14

²⁰ Regulation (EU) No 230/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing an instrument contributing to stability and peace.

supports a number of activities to fight illicit trafficking (partnership with UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and ECOWAS) as well as in border zones, both in the area of security and development. However, a broader and more comprehensive engagement is required to encourage local authorities and administrations to work closely together and to respond to challenges of radicalisation, violent extremism, terrorism, smuggling of migrants, trafficking in human beings and other forms of trafficking and transnational organised crime, as well as control of territory and irregular migration. Particular attention will be paid to the international norms and standards with regard to international protection and migrants in transit. This commitment should take into account development, stability of state structures and the protection of civilians.

ACTION AREA 4: Reflections on border management, trafficking in human beings and other forms of trafficking, and transnational organised crime – involving all EU instruments, in coordination with Member States – in particular focusing on enhanced inter-agency and cross-border cooperation and information sharing will be pursued. The EU will share experiences of the Schengen system, in particular with compensatory measures, to inspire to move towards a different vision of border security in the Sahel. A regional meeting of Heads of Delegation around Lake Chad (similar to the Dakar meeting of June 2014) will be held.

INSTRUMENTS AND INITIATIVES

The implementation of the RAP will involve a range of instruments and mechanisms/modalities in a division of labour between the EU and its Member States, aimed at strengthening the EU Comprehensive Approach. Annexes 2 and 3 show in detail on-going as well as planned activities. However, it should be noted that in view of the dynamic and volatile context of the Sahel, not all activities can be foreseen nor identified at this stage, and the Matrix will need to be regularly updated.

Since the adoption of the Sahel Strategy in 2011, substantial support has been provided to the countries of the region. Many of these activities are ongoing and will be continued; others will be initiated in response to new or changing challenges.

The financial support to the implementation of the RAP contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the Sahel Strategy for the coming years should come from both Member States bilateral action and EU instruments.

The indicative budget of the 11th EDF for the five Sahel countries for 2014-2020 amounts to EUR 2.47 billion, and an important part of planned programmes could contribute to the implementation of the present RAP. In addition, some funds from the Regional Indicative Program for West Africa, the new Pan-African Programme (PANAF) the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) could be assigned to projects and activities in the Sahel region, in accordance with the objectives, governance and guidelines of the respective programmes. Activities under the 10th EDF will continue to be implemented during the coming years and contribute to the objectives of the Sahel Strategy.

While the mandate of the EDF is multi-annual with the main focus on long-term development, other instruments have different mandates with different time horizons and concentrating on security, stability and peace.

Under Article 3 and 4 of its Regulation²¹, the IcSP objective is to respond to situations of crisis or emerging crisis to prevent conflicts (Art. 3, actions are not programmable), and to support conflict prevention, crisis preparedness and peace-building (Art. 4, subject to programming). Under Article 5, the IcSP focuses on global and trans-regional threats and emerging threats and is programmable.

Other available instruments are the CSDP missions (e.g. the ongoing missions EUCAP SAHEL Niger and Mali and EUTM Mali).

Improvement and strengthening of human rights, the protection of civilians and particularly women and children will continue to be a priority and the EU should mobilise all relevant instruments in the region to make progress on this front (European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, etc.), including providing support to civil society organisations. The EU will also push for, the complete ratification and effective implementation of the various AU and ECOWAS instruments adopted by the countries in the Sahel on human rights, as well as at global level by the United Nations. Moreover, the national and regional mechanisms established to monitor the implementation of human rights will be reinforced and supported.

Corresponding to the needs of affected populations, EU humanitarian action²² may be deployed in the Sahel region, regularly struck by natural disasters and afflicted by conflicts. Such humanitarian aid would be mobilised in accordance with the humanitarian principles and international humanitarian law.

The European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) could also be mobilised to target specific objectives of common interest in the Sahel-Maghreb region. These actions are subject to programming but in exceptional cases special measures can be launched.

The planned programmes and activities of the Members States in the Sahel²³ should understandably be taken into consideration as an integral part of the overall EU intervention, joint programming being an important instrument for this coordination.

Mediation support and conflict analysis will continue to be provided if considered a priority.

²¹ [Regulation \(EU\) No 230/2014, OJ L77, 1, 15/032014](#)

²² The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO), formerly known as the European Community Humanitarian Aid Office.

²³ Annex 3 provides an overview of Member States engagement in the Sahel region.

MONITORING SYSTEM

In order to improve monitoring of the implementation of the RAP a mechanism will be developed through which all EU and Member States activities could be made visible in order to highlight how they contribute to achieving the objectives of the Sahel Strategy.

Such a monitoring system²⁴ will survey the delivery of actions and initiatives, providing proper reporting for documentation and management information, taking into account lessons learnt from the ground. It will help focus EU's actions in the Sahel even more, ensure that synergies and complementarities between the different instruments and Member Stated actions are pursued to their maximum and ensure a smooth transition from short term crisis response measures to long term action.

Proper risk management entails a strategic approach through which substantial risks and their possible impact on the programmes and their progress are identified in due time. For this purpose the RAP will integrate the regional and country conflict risk assessments and options for preventive action of the EU Conflict Early Warning System as part of the monitoring and reporting on the progress of the RAP.

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²⁴ Existing tools for monitoring will be used to the largest extent possible.

ANNEX 1 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

No	Action	Time
1.	Focus some EU and Member States development programmes on specific geographic areas/communities where radicalisation and recruitment are concentrated.	2015/2016
2.	Mainstream youth through identification of indicators for EU and Member States programmes to monitor and to promote youth employment and offer alternative to illegal activities/extremist actions.	2015
3.	Mainstream migration through identification of indicators for EU and Member States programmes to monitor progress made in the area, based on Rabat process.	2015/2016
4.	A concept note for border management, illicit trafficking, and transnational organised crime will be developed and put forward for informing future programs developed on the ground by the EU and its Member States in close cooperation with beneficiary countries and regional organisations.	2015
5.	Enhance and pursue shuttle diplomacy for an EU joint-up approach to challenge of stabilisation. Political support to Mali peace process, G5, Bamako platform, Nouakchott process, Lake Chad Basin security initiative. Further develop synergies with Maghreb countries.	2015-
6.	Development of a monitoring system to measure progress on the objectives of the Strategy.	2015-

ANNEX II – SAHEL REGIONAL ACTION PLAN

Line of Action	REGIONAL		MAURITANIA		NIGER	
	On-going	Planned and potential ²⁵	On-going	Planned and potential	On-going	Planned and potential
Political and diplomatic	<p>-Increased exchanges between HoDs North and West Africa on root causes of conflict;</p> <p>-Mediation coaching of EU Heads of Delegation and other senior EEAS staff;</p>	<p>- Political Dialogue at Ministerial level (late 2015);</p> <p>- Continued support international coordination on broader Sahel issues;</p> <p>- Enhance (in this framework) operational coordination of international partners who have developed international strategies and responses;</p>	<p>Political dialogue focussing on:</p> <p>(i) Political priorities as determined by EU Heads of Mission in Mauritania;</p> <p>(ii) Political, development and security situation in the country and in the region, terrorism, illicit traffics;</p> <p>(iii) Human rights situation and implementation of the EU HR Country Strategy;</p>	<p>- Include Conflict prevention in political dialogue (early warning + immediate response mechanisms, strategic approach);</p> <p>- Discuss religious radicalisation, control and counter measures in the political dialogue (multi sectorial issues linked to programme implementation);</p> <p>- Strengthen coordination (local and regional level, including via G5 at political and diplomatic level);</p>	<p>Political dialogue focussing on:</p> <p>(i) consolidation of democratic institutions and processes;</p> <p>(ii) human rights challenges and the implementation of the EU HR Country strategy;</p> <p>(iii) regional security situation (Libya, Mali, Nigeria) and terrorist threats;</p> <p>(iv) internal security and stability, including stability and development for north of Niger and risks in the Southeast;</p> <p>(v) access to justice;</p> <p>(vi) humanitarian challenges linked to food security and natural catastrophes and local/regional initiatives (3N, AGIR);</p> <p>(vii) socio-economic development challenges and the Governments' strategic approach (PDES 2012-15);</p>	<p>- EOM follow-up</p> <p>- Include Conflict prevention in political dialogue (early warning + immediate response mechanisms, strategic approach);</p> <p>- Discuss in political dialogue (multi) sectorial issues, religious radicalisation and control and counter measures;</p> <p>- Strengthen coordination (local and regional level) between government and partners on security issues and support;</p>
Security and the rule of law	<p>- Support to ECOWAS' relevant activities (Praia Plan,</p>	<p>- Enhanced support to the AU led coordination of Heads of</p>	<p>- 10th EDF programmes: *Migration management (11</p>	<p>- Coordination with EU Member States to ensure</p>	<p>- EU CAP SAHEL Niger which aims at supporting</p>	<p>- 11th EDF peace consolidation, security and</p>

²⁵ Where planned and potential initiatives mention figures, decisions by the Commission and the relevant committees have been adopted.

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Line of Action	REGIONAL		MAURITANIA		NIGER	
	On-going	Planned and potential ²⁵	On-going	Planned and potential	On-going	Planned and potential
	<p>cocaine route, criminal justice and investigations);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to international coordination in the framework of the P3+; - Support to the operationalization of APSA and the establishment of the ECOWAS Stand-by Force; - Training of EU Delegation experts from West and Central Africa on rule of law, SSR and conflict prevention / early warnings; - Training of EU Delegation staff from North and West Africa on CVE under the IcSP; - Support to the Sahel Security College under the IcSP art5 funded CT Sahel project; - Support to ECOWAS Regional Action Plan on illicit drug trafficking, related organised crime and drug abuse in West Africa (10th EDF, 17 M€); - Support to ECOWAS Regional Peace, Security and Stability Mandate (EU-ECOWAS PSS / 10th EDF, 29 M€); 	<p>Intelligence and Security Services of the countries of the Sahel-Saharan region (Nouakchott process);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential continuation of support to the Sahel Security College (currently funded under IcSP art. 5 CT Sahel project) under relevant Eu financial instruments pending availability of resources and the results of more in-depth consultations with EU relevant services ; <p>IcSP art. 5: Action to increase the capacity of criminal justice and law enforcement officials to effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate in an accountable way organised crime and drug trafficking-related cases via enhanced regional and transregional cooperation along the Cocaine Route(s) (10 M€)</p> <p>IcSP art. 5: Action on critical maritime routes in the Gulf of Guinea (7,5 M€)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuation of IcSP art.5 funded WAPIS programme (potentially under 11th EDF); 	<p>M€;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Rule of law (7 M€); *Security and development (13 M€). - Budget support (State Building Contract): one indicator on security with the aim to strengthen border control and improve judicial procedures on terrorist cases. 	<p>complementarity between the growing number of security-related projects.</p>	<p>Nigerien authorities and reinforcing their capacity to fight terrorism and organized crime, through the combination of specific trainings and strategic advice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EDF project in support to national security: the 29,5 M€PAJED II (justice & rule of law) - 10th EDF project in support of civil registration that will eventually allow the setting up of an effective system for identifying and securing identification of Niger's citizens - End and transition of CT Sahel project funded by IcSP; focus on developing the regional Sahel Security College -IcSP art. 5 WAPIS project (Niger as one of the pilot countries) - IcSP art. 5 AIRCOP (Airport Communication Project) implemented by UNODC in partnership with Interpol and World Customs Organization 	<p>migration management programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuation of support to civil registration under 11th EDF - IcSP support to border control (planned under ongoing IcSP programme, see beside) on Niger/Nigeria border in cooperation with GIZ; \ - IcSP support to community police deployment in municipalities considered "at risk". - Support fight against organized crime (corruption, trafficking, money laundering); - Increased engagement in counter-terrorism initiatives and coordination (local GCTF co-chair); - Continuation of IcSP art.5 funded WAPIS programme (potentially under EDF);

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Line of Action	REGIONAL			MAURITANIA		NIGER	
	On-going	Planned and potential ²⁵	On-going	Planned and potential	On-going	Planned and potential	
	<p>-Strengthening anti-money laundering capacities in West Africa (SAMWA - 10th EDF 3 MEUR);</p> <p>- West African Police Information System funded by IcSP art. 5 and developed with INTERPOL</p>						
Development, good governance and internal conflict resolution	<p>- RIP 10th EDF West Africa (547 M€ infrastructure, free movement of persons and migration, economic integration, food security, environment, institutional reform);</p> <p>- AGIR-Resilience in the Sahel initiative to help countries in the region develop self-sufficient food security strategies;</p> <p>IcSP Art.4 (AAP 2013 - 2 M€ regional projects on: Youth employment, Protection of children, Women, peace and security</p>	<p>- Support under GPG FSSA Resilience to the RPCA - SEG AGIR coordination meetings on resilience and Food and nutrition security and to AGIR process</p> <p>- Participation in the Ministerial coordination platform meeting on Sahel strategies and initiatives.</p>	<p>- Budget support (State Building Contract): one component on improvement of public finance management; one component on improving access to education and health services for the population.</p> <p>- 10th EDF programme on decentralisation (20 M€);</p> <p>- Support to Civil Society and culture (7 M€);</p> <p>- Thematic line funded programmes on conflict resolution (NSA and EIDHR thematic lines).</p>	<p>- Support to PFM (11th EDF)</p>	<p>- Implementation of the 10th EDF (598 M€);</p> <p>10th EDF support to development and stability in the north of Niger (Agadez, Tahoua, Tillabery); roads: 44.5 M€ agro-pastoral development; 12 M€ rural vocational training ; 2.5 M€;</p> <p>- IcSP – article 3: Support for reducing the risks of insecurity and instability in north-west and south-east regions of Niger (counter radicalisation, socio-economic relief/resilience, security at community level, border management) - 18.7M€ plus a 2.64 M€ contribution from Denmark currently being integrated.</p> <p>- Thematic budget lines and facilities (Investing in People, Water, MDGs);</p>	<p>- Top-up to two budget support programmes: Good Governance and Development Contract and food security being assessed</p> <p>- Support to 2016 electoral process (11th EDF project)</p> <p>- Preparatory action: Building resilience for better health of nomadic communities in the north of Mali and Niger</p>	

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Line of Action	REGIONAL			MAURITANIA		NIGER	
	On-going	Planned and potential ²⁵	On-going	Planned and potential	On-going	Planned and potential	
	<p>Implementing Institution: Joint management with UNODC; The objective of the action to increase the capacity of criminal justice and law enforcement officials to effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism cases.</p>				<p>- First Good Governance and Development Contract (budget support) in the Sahel, of 85 M€ boosting delivery of social services (education and health).</p>		
<p>Fight against and prevention of extremism and radicalisation</p>	<p>- IcSP art. 5 CT Sahel; - IcSP art. 5 Global actions on extremism, including GCERF and Hedayah.</p>	<p>- ENI Regional South; Pilot CVE project Sahel-Maghreb; financing decisions under preparation; IcSP – article 3: Sahel/Maghreb – regional support for the analysis of the phenomenon of radicalisation in the region and the identification of actions to counter violent extremism (up to a maximum of 2 M€)</p>	<p>- Conflict prevention and intercultural/religious dialogue to prevent extremism and radicalisation (10th EDF – 6 M€);</p>	<p>- Support to Youth employment (11th EDF)</p>	<p>- EIDHR and NSA-LA thematic and EDF support to civil society (around 12 M€) to promote democratic culture, local development and values of democracy and tolerance; See above: IcSP article 3 programme includes a counter radicalisation component, building state and civil society capacities and supporting inter and intra religious dialogue to prevent extremism</p>	<p>- Co-chair GCTF local group;</p>	

ANNEX II – SAHEL REGIONAL ACTION PLAN

Line of Action	MALI	BURKINA FASO	CHAD	Planned and potential	Planned and potential	Planned and potential
Political and diplomatic	<p>On-going</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow-up to the 15 May Donors' Conference: first international follow-up Conference took place on 7 November 2013 in Bamako; the second one in Brussels on 5 February 2014, the third one in Bamako on 15 May 2014 and the fourth one held in Paris on 30 September 2014. The last one was held in Bamako, on 17 February 2015 - Political dialogue with the Government, with the objective to promote: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) consolidation of constitutional order (after presidential and legislative elections); (ii) State reform and governance; (iii) national dialogue and reconciliation (and appropriate support to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission); (iv) restoration of the democratic foundations of security forces and reform of security sector and defence policy; (v) a more inclusive policy towards the north of Mali; (vi) implementation of the EU Human Rights Country 	<p>On-going</p> <p>Political dialogue, with a focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Holding of Presidential, legislative and local elections in October 2015 and January 2016 the respectively. (ii) Security situation in Burkina Faso and cooperation following its inclusion in the EU Sahel Strategy - Implementation of the EU HR Country Strategy; 	<p>Planned and potential</p> <p>Follow up and next sessions of political dialogue should focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State of play of the political transition and the build up to inclusive democratic elections. - Good governance (including public finances, justice, fight against corruption); - Preparations for the 2015 electoral process (including EU Electoral Observation Mission) - SSR; <p>Several studies are envisaged: State of security forces, tensions over land, political economy analysis of natural resources, political Islam in Burkina Faso;</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>Political dialogue focussing notably on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Human rights and reform of the justice sector; (ii) Regional security situation (CAR, Libya, Mali, Sahel, Boko Haram); (iii) Economic situation (IMF Programme, HIPC Initiative, Public Finance) - Implementation of the EU HR Country Strategy; - in October 2014, creation of a local "<i>Groupe Consultatif Sahel</i>" under the EU Presidency with main partners (UN, ADB, WB, CH, US, etc..). 	<p>Planned and potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow-up mission to EOM requested; - Restructuration of political dialogue with thematic sessions dedicated to specific subjects of interest- security would be one of them 	

ANNEX II – SAHEL REGIONAL ACTION PLAN

Line of Action	MALI		BURKINA FASO		CHAD	
	On-going	Planned and potential	On-going	Planned and potential	On-going	Planned and potential
	<p>Strategy and support to AU and civil society human rights observers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to the implementation of the peace agreements (of 18 June 2013 and the expected one for 2014), including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) support and contribute to the inclusive peace talks with armed groups and communities from the north of Mali; (ii) confidence building measures; - Support to international coordination (including the AU / UN / ECOWAS led international Support and Follow-Up Group on Mali); 					
Security and the rule of law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSDP EU military Training Mission (reform of the Malian Armed Forces through combination of battalions training and strategic advice, current mandate runs until May 2016); - CSDP EU civilian Mission EUCAP Sahel Mali (support to the reconstruction of Malian Internal Security Forces through the combination of junior and intermediate leadership training as well as strategic advise focused on human resources) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuation of IcSP art.5 funded WAPIS programme (potentially under 11th EDF); - Support under IcSP to reconciliation and prevention of radicalism (2M€), Support to internal security (5M€) and Support to resilience (5M€) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to the Justice Sector under the 10th EDF (2014); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to the Justice Sector under the 11th EDF; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to the internal security forces reform (28 M€10th EDF); Professionalise the internal security forces; - Support to the justice reform (25M€10th EDF); - DDR - reintegration of demobilised militaries (5M€-IcSP); - PADEMIN demining project (5.4M€-IcSP and 10th EDF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to the justice reform (11th EDF); - Several actions under the NSA and EIDHR instruments in favour of the civil society (justice, elections, democratisation, rule of law) and civil society participation (11th EDF)

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Line of Action	MALI		BURKINA FASO		CHAD	
	On-going	Planned and potential	On-going	Planned and potential	On-going	Planned and potential
	<p>- CT Sahel project funded by IcSP art. 5 (support to Pole judiciaire spécialisé) ;</p> <p>- West African Police Information System funded by IcSP art. 5 and developed with INTERPOL;</p> <p>- Projects: State Building Contract (225 M€),</p> <p>- IcSP art. 5 AIRCOP (Airport Communication Project) implemented by UNODC in partnership with Interpol and World Customs Organization (WCO)</p>				(justice, elections, democratisation, rule of law)	
Development, good governance and internal conflict resolution	<p>- Implementation of the 10th EDF (727.8 M€) and support to the restoration of State presence, justice, security and order in the centre and the north of Mali, food security, LRRD (23 M€), water and sanitation;</p> <p>- State building contract (225 M€) to promote structural reforms needed in public finances management system, justice, decentralisation, fight against corruption, employment and social services</p> <p>- Support to Justice Reform (12 M€); Support to decentralisation (52 M€)</p> <p>IcSP article 3: 5 M€ support</p>	<p>- A new state building contract focusing on State reforms, structural reforms (public finances management, justice, decentralisation)</p> <p>- Support to the national Commission Vérité, Justice and Réconciliation</p> <p>- Support to rural development and fight against food insecurity</p> <p>- Support to education system to reinforce education quality and access to education for out-of-school children and teenagers</p> <p>- Funding jobs creation for youth, in the infrastructure sector</p>	<p>- Support to PFM and statistics;</p>	<p>- Support to the transition (11th EDF);</p> <p>- Support to PFM and statistics (11th EDF),</p> <p>- Support to food security/sustainable agriculture to reinforce population resilience (11th EDF)</p> <p>- Support to Civil Society Organisations and to the dialogue between State / Non-State actors;</p> <p>- IcSP and EIDHR instruments are envisaged to support civil society during the transition period (2015).</p>	<p>- PADL-GRN et PADL II- Local development Support programme (48 M€10th EDF)</p> <p>-Rehabilitation of south and east: local governance, decentralization and resilience in highly insecure areas (bande sahélienne and other border areas). Conservation of protected areas, fight against poachers,</p> <p>- PTSA Food security thematic programme (38M€ EDF/DCI-Food)- To tackle food and nutrition insecurity of fragile and post-crisis livelihoods (bande sahélienne and border areas > returnees and refugees)</p>	<p>- 2015-2020: PASTOR – Programme Pastoralisme</p> <p>Rationale use of pastoral resources to diminish vulnerability and poverty.</p> <p>Improve local governance and conflict prevention and reinforce resilience. Focus on border areas affected by refugees, returnees and trafficking/criminality.</p> <p>- 2016-2020 : Protected areas support programme National Parks and protected areas in remotes zones to increase stability, economic development and security (in borders and other insecure</p>

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Line of Action	MALI		BURKINA FASO		CHAD	
	On-going	Planned and potential	On-going	Planned and potential	On-going	Planned and potential
	to Malian authorities and communities to re-establish the presence of the State in the North as well as to allow progressive resumption of basic services' provision.				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAEPA water access and sanitisation programme (88M€ EDF+OMD). Focused on resilience in in poor rural areas and post crisis zones. - PAG- Good Governance support programme (15M€ 10th EDF). Public Finance support - Opening up of regions affected by insecurity – transport sector programme (83M€ 10th EDF) 	<p>areas)</p>
Fight against and prevention of extremism and radicalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IcSP article 3: project on dialogue and reconciliation (3 M€) & technical assistance facility (1 MEUR); - EDF programme for reconciliation and conflict resolution (5 M€); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Projects to support the national reconciliation process, support 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IcSP article 3 - Counter violent extremism in border regions of Chad and in northern Cameroon (7M€) - IcSP article 3 – "Programme de réponse aux risques de contagion de la crise en RCA" (7M€) 	

ANNEX II – SAHEL REGIONAL ACTION PLAN

OVERVIEW OF 11th EDF INDICATIVE PROGRAMMES 2014-2020

<p>NIP Total: Governance, Peace & Security</p>	<p>Niger 596 M€</p> <p>- Security, good governance and peace building: 100 M€ aiming at: (1) reinforce the justice system and human rights protection; (2) support to the election process; (3) reinforce internal civil security services and border management; (4) Develop local government capacities, especially where insecurity and conflict risk are a major concern.</p> <p>- Open up territories with security challenges to improve economic, social and security situations : 90 M€</p>	<p>Chad 442 M€</p> <p>- Rule of law consolidation : 65 M€ The objectives are: (1) increase justice services' quality, equity and independence to protect human rights; (2) reduce insecurity and impunity through an internal security forces' effective operational framework; (3) a reliable civil registrar; (4) public finance management is transparent, predictable, sustainable, reliable and based on civil priority</p>	<p>Mali 615 M€</p> <p>- State reform and rule of law consolidation: 280 M€ in which: reinforce state institution's effectiveness and credibility: (1) reinforce effectiveness and credibility of justice institution; (2) reinforce the fight against corruption ; (3) reinforce public security; (4) consolidate state reform through effective devolution and decentralization; (5) Encourage the national reconciliation policy</p>	<p>Burkina Faso 623 M€</p> <p>- Governance: 325 M€ the main objectives are: (i) to reinforce the rule of law through justice; modernise the civil registry and improve local government capacities; (ii) to improve the efficiency of public policies and the management of State budget.</p>	<p>Mauritania 195 M€</p> <p>- the rule of law: 59 M€ (1) reinforce decentralisation for a better access to local services; (2) promote access to an independent and credible justice that safeguards human rights; (3) strengthen border integrated management and professionalisation of security public services; (4) contribute to conflict prevention through vocational training that supports higher youth employment levels.</p>
<p>Other focal sectors</p>	<p>- Food security, nutrition and resilience: 180 M€ Objectives: 1. Increasing food availability and production; 2. Reinforce the prevention and response capacities of households and communities; 3. Improving nutrition of vulnerable</p>	<p>- Food security, nutrition and rural development: 297M€Particular focus on the "bande sahélienne" Objectives: 1. Strengthen governance and budgeting for food security; 2. Ensure continuous and sustainable access to food and make it available in adequate quantity and quality; 3. Improve the</p>	<p>- Food security and rural development (100 M€): prevent crisis food, improve productivity and the governance of the sector - Education (100 M€): reinforce access to and quality of school, reinforce alphabetisation, with a special focus on girls access - Infrastructure (110M€): construction of the road between Bourem, Gao and</p>	<p>- Food security, sustainable agriculture and water: 190 M€Main objectives: (i) Improve food security and nutrition for the most vulnerable population; (ii) Develop sustainable agriculture and animal husbandry with specific focus on support to small farms and sustainable management of natural resources.</p>	<p>- Food security and sustainable agriculture: 78 M€ Main objectives: (i) Strengthen governance related to equitable access and sustainable management of resources in the context of climate change; (ii) improve sustainably and equitably access to basic services for vulnerable groups (iii) Promote the</p>

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	Niger	households and children under five; 4. Reinforce the capacities of public and professional institutions implementing the "3N" Initiative.	Chad	nutritional status of children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women; - Sustainable management of natural resources: 53 M€ Objectives: 1. Sustainable management of protected areas and fragile ecosystems 2. Sustainable management of pastoral resources - Support to civil society: 12 M€ in order to strengthen their internal capacities as well as promote a better dialogue between themselves as well as the central and local Governments.	Mali	Kidial to tackle North's isolation	Burkina Faso - Health: 80 M€ Main objectives: (i) contribute to reducing maternal and children mortality; (ii) Strengthen the leadership and governance of the Ministry of Health in order to implement the national health policy. - Support to civil society: 21 M€ in order to strengthen their internal capacities as well as promote a better dialogue between themselves as well as the central and local Governments.	Mauritania	development of sustainable value chains at community and family levels - Health: 44 M€ Main objectives: (i) Contribute to a more equitable access to qualitative primary healthcare; (ii) Improve sustainable equitable and qualitative availability of human resources in the sector; (iii) Improve availability and access to essential and qualitative medicine. - Support to NAO & TCF: 14 M€ in order to strengthen his capacities in order to ensure efficiency and efficiency of EU support. The TCF will allow a better identification and formulation of projects/programmes.
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	Niger	Chad	Mali	Burkina Faso	Mauritania	
	tackle the demographic challenges. - Support to civil society: 16 M€					

ANNEX III – SAHEL REGIONAL ACTION PLAN

Funding country	Name/description of project	Budget (in €M)	Status	Period	SLA
Burkina Faso					
Belgium	Strengthening of the food security granaries network of Naam group (SOS Faim)	€3.5M	Ongoing	2010-2015	1
	Support project for the development of Fula Zebus in Sahel (Vétérinaires sans frontières)	€3M	Ongoing	2011-2016	1
	Local development programme for the Diapangou territory (Iles de Paix)	€0.8M	Ongoing	2013-2016	1
	Support programme for food security initiatives (Solidagro)		Ongoing	2012-2014	1
Denmark	Programme of support to good governance in Burkina Faso	€18M	Ongoing	2008-2015	1
	Programme to strengthen capacity of community police for community engagement, build trust between police and citizens, and enhance social cohesion	€1.2M	Ongoing	2014-2016	4
	Global Counter Terrorism Forum (GCTF): Sahel Working Group, Burkina Faso	€0.1M	Ongoing	2014-2015	4
France	Cf. Partnership Framework Document	€265-305M	Ongoing	2013-2016	
Germany	Support to the African Union Border Programme (AUBP) "From Barriers to Bridges" (BF, Niger, Mali)	€3M/year	Ongoing	2013 - 2015	1
	Agriculture	€6-8M/year (based on past disbursements)	Ongoing and planned (planning not finalized)	2011-2014; 2014-2017	1
	Bilateral development cooperation in rural development, water and sanitation, decentralization and child rights	€21.5M	Planned	2014-2016	1
	Police training on civic policing	€0.2M/year	Ongoing	2014-2016	3
Italy	Beekeeping for food security in Gna-Gna, Komondjari, Tapoa, Kendougou, Leraba and Gaoua Provinces - Phase 1	€0.86M	Ongoing	2014-2015	1
	Support to the national health program of health development against malaria - II phase	€ 2.22M	Ongoing	2009-2014	1
	Malaria control in Burkina Faso – Training and Research in malariology	€2M	Ongoing	2014-2016	1
	Project for dredging, rehabilitation and development of the river basin of Dori	€2M	Planned	2015-2016	1
	A mobile unit for social emergency	€45,000	Ongoing	2014-2015	1
	Emergency intervention in favour of vulnerable population	€1M	Ongoing	2014-2015	1
Luxembourg	Total cooperation funding for 2014 (including item below)	€21.83M	Ongoing	2014	1
	Political dialogue included in annual partnership commissions		Ongoing		2
Sweden	Humanitarian Assistance	€1.47M	Ongoing	2014	1
	Long-term development cooperation		Ongoing	2000-2016	1

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Mali		€0.80M	2013-2016	1
Austria	Civil Society for a Human Security Strategy in Mali	€8M	Ongoing	1
Belgique	Support for development of Zébu Maure	€6.05M	Ongoing	1
	Developent of the aquaculture sector in the Sikasso region	€1.5M	Ongoing	1
	Institutional support to the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	€3.5M	Ongoing	1
	Institutional support to the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Government	€7M	Ongoing	1
	Support to decentralisation processes in the Koulikoro region	€1M	Ongoing	1
	Support for the consolidation of the civilian State	€1.58M	Ongoing	1
	Sanitation Project of the city of Sikasso	€7.17M	Planned	1
	Support for Investments of Local Authorities	€1.74M	Ongoing	1
	Programme to support the realisation of studies and consultancies (PAREC)	€3.6M	Ongoing	1
	Expertise support programme (PAEX)	€0.4M	Ongoing	1
	Gender and local development in the context of food security in the regions of Kayes and Koulikoro - UNWomen	€1.5M	Ongoing	1
	Electoral process support programme - PNUD	€15.7M	Ongoing	1
	Program to fight against food insecurity and malnutrition around Nara and Nioro - FAO, UNCDF, Vétérinaires sans Frontières, Protos, Solidarité Mondiale, Croix-Rouge de Belgique, SOS Faim	€1M	Ongoing	1
	Improving food security through sustainable water resources management	€1.4M	Ongoing	1
	Support Programme for Food Security Initiatives (Solidagro)			
	EUTM Mali: 77 military personnel for the protection force. Delivery of military equipment			3
	EUCAP Mali: financial expert (greater involvement planned)			3
Czech Republic	EUTM Mali: 34 members for the protection force and 4 training instructors (can be increased to 50)		Ongoing	3
Denmark	Agenda for peace and reconciliation in Mali	€2M	Finalising current engagement, engaging into new phase	1
	Capacity-building for the Assemblée Nationale	€3M	Ongoing	1
	Support to peace process and mediation	€3M	Ongoing	2
	Comprehensive assessment of the Gendarmerie in Mali within the framework of the SSR process	€0.13M	Ongoing	3
	Promotion of democracy and human rights	€2M	Finalising current engagement, engaging into new phase	3
	ICRC appeal Mali	€0.67M	Ongoing	1
	Emergency response; humanitarian assistance to drought and war-affected Mali; assistance in protracted crisis	€1.67M	Ongoing	1
France	AFD commitment forecast	€261M	Ongoing	1
	Forecast registered in the european joint programming document	€472M	Ongoing	1

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		€3M/year (15 participating states)			
Germany	Support to the African Union Border Programme (AUBP) "From Barriers to Bridges" (BF, Mali, Niger)			Ongoing	2013-2015
	Bilateral development cooperation in rural development, water and sanitation, decentralization, general budget support and health	€36.2M		Ongoing	2014-2016
	Support to the Dialogue and Reconciliation Process	2014: €0.58M 2015: €1.8M 2016: 10.000€		Ongoing	2013-2016
	EUTM Mali: personnel contribution (around 150)	N/A		Ongoing	2013-
	EUCAP Sahel Mali: Head of Mission and personnel contribution (currently 2)	Budget share: €1.07M 2 seconded experts: €0.12M/year HoM: €0.12M/year		Ongoing	2014-
	German Partnership Program for Excellence and Biological and Health Security - Institute for microbiology of the German Armed Forces	2014: €0.24M 2015: €0.18M 2016: €0.18M		Ongoing	2014-2016
	German Military Aid Program for Foreign Forces	€3.3M		Planned	2015-2016
	Delivery of Medical and Mine Removal Supplies	€50,000		Ongoing	2014
	Training Courses for African Police at École de Maintien de la Paix in Preparation for Deployment to Peacekeeping Missions	2014: €0.3M 2015: €0.5M		2014 Ongoing; 2015 Planned	2014-2015
	Technical Assistance to the Government in implementing the National Action Plan on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Phase II, project with UNREC	2014: €0.29M		Ongoing	2014-2015
	Assessing the State of Arms and Ammunition Management, project with BICC	2014: €0.14M		Ongoing	2014 (to be continued)
	Promotion of Radio Studio Tamani's dialogue program "Le Grand Dialogue" with the goal to provide various political views and help listeners to build their own opinion based on facts	2014: 86.700 €		Ongoing	2014
	Reform of the State News Channel ORTM with the goal to provide more relevant and neutral news	2014: €0.14M		Ongoing	2014
Greece	EUTM Mali, 4 officers			Ongoing	3
Hungary	Hungarian scholarship programme (tuition for 10 Malian students)	€0.1m		Planned	TBD, 2015-
	EUTM Mali, 4 trainers	€1M/year		Ongoing	-2016
Italy	Potable Water Supply of Bamako from the Kabala Station	€11.2M		Ongoing	2015-2017
	Bilaterale emergency initiative for populations affected by the malian crisis	€0.6M		Ongoing	2014-2015
	Communities stabilization projects - Rehabilitation of communities' infrastructures, psychologig and social assistance to children and vulnerable groups - IOM	€0.6M		Ongoing	2014-2015
	Fight against recruitment in armed groups and/or victims of violence - UNICEF	€0.6M		Ongoing	2014-2015
	Health assistance, protection and food security intervention in favour of IDPs in North Mali - ICRC	€1M		Ongoing	2014
	New bilateral intervention for activities in crisis areas	€1M		Planned	2015-2016

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Luxembourg	Total cooperation funding for 2014 (including items below)	€12.56M	Ongoing	2014	1
	Reinforcing regional development capacities; implication of vulnerable groups in local development (Ségrou and Sikasso regions)	€1.13M	Ongoing	2008-2014	1
	Development programme to be decided based on future Algiers agreement	To be determined	Planned	2015-2019	1
	Support for resumption of public services and for peace initiatives through local development actions (Kidal)	Around €0.1M	Ongoing	2014	1
	Sustainable development programmes in Kidal region (good governance, conflict-prevention mechanisms, advice to local authorities, promotion of	To be determined	Planned	2015-2019	1
	Sustainable development programmes in Gao region (good governance, conflict-prevention mechanisms, advice to local authorities, promotion of	To be determined	Planned		1
	Efforts as non-permanent member of the UNSC; support to resolutions 2100-2164		Ongoing	2013-2014	2
	Political dialogue included in annual partnership commissions		Ongoing		2
	Participation to international conferences and meetings on mali/Sahel		Ongoing		2
	EUTM Mali: 1 NCO		Ongoing	2014-2016	3
	EUCAP Sahel Mali : 1 police officer		Ongoing	2014-2015	3
	Support to the setting up of an equipment management software for the Malian Armed Forces	€0.55M	Ongoing	2014-2015	3
	Contribution to the reinforcement of security for the MINUSMA through the UN Trust Fund	To be confirmed	Planned		3
	Sustainable development programme in Kidal and Gao for the promotion of youth opportunities	To be determined	Planned	2015-2019	4
Netherlands	Programmes aimed at improving food security	€6.10M	Ongoing	2014-2017	1
	Improvement in Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and sanitation	€34M	Ongoing	2014-2017	1
	SRHR Programme (reproductive health)	€59M	Ongoing	2014-2017	1
	Stronger private sector and better investment climate in developing countries	€6M	Ongoing	2014-2017	1
	More professionals, institutions for higher and vocational education strengthened; promoting research with policy relevance.	€4.01M	Ongoing	2014-2017	1
	Contributions to developing country-based NGOs	€3.53M	Ongoing	2014	1
	Contributions to Recipient Government	€1.71M	Ongoing	2014	1
	Contributions to International NGOs	€2.87M	Ongoing	2014	1
	Contributions to United Nations Agency, Fund or Commission	€13.28M	Ongoing	2014	1
	Total other contributions	€4.3M	Ongoing	2014	1
	Developing the Rule of Law, reconstruction, peacebuilding, strengthening the legitimacy of democratic structures and combating corruption	€28M	Ongoing	2014-2017	3
	Contribution to MINUSMA: 450 army personnel, 4 Apache AH-64 attack helicopters, 3 Boeing CH-47D/F Chinook transport helicopters	2014: €74.5M 2015: €53M	Ongoing	2014-2015	3
	Contribution of 1 police officer to EUTM Sahel Mali		Ongoing		3
	Contribution of 1 police officer to EUCAP Sahel Mali		Ongoing		3
Portugal	Participation in EUTM-Mali: Sniper Training Team (with Hungary)		Ongoing	2013-	3
	Participation in MINUSMA: C-130 airplane with 47-strong crew		Ongoing	2014	3

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Slovenia	Participation in EUTM Mali			Ongoing	-2015	3
Spain	Support to Food Security strategy in Sikasso Region	€1.05M		Planned	2015	1
	Strengthening of the Health Program at local level	€0.5M		Planned	2015	1
	Promotion of agraeologic and resilient family farming	€0.3M		Planned	2015	1
	Support to Irrigation national development strategy in the region of Kayes	€0.27M		Planned	2015	1
Sweden	Support to Food security national Platform	€0.20M		Planned	2015	1
	Humanitarian Assistance	€7.48M		Ongoing	2014	1
	Long-term development cooperation	€28.4M		Ongoing	2014	1
	Participation in MINUSMA: intelligence unit and a national support unit (250 people on the ground, currently engineers; intelligence unit expected to be deployed in first quarter of 2015)			Ongoing	2014-	3
	EUTM Mali: 10 staff members			Ongoing		3
	EUCAP Sahel Mali: 2 staff members			Ongoing		3

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Mauritania		€1.80M	2013-2015
France	Cf. Partnership Framework Document		
Germany	Financial support for Meeting of experts and Meeting of State Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention	€6,000	2014 3
	Component of the "Police Program Africa"	2014: €0.862M 2015: €0.75M	2013-2015 3
Italy	Fight against food insecurity in centre/east of Mauritania - PLIACEM	€4.94M	2010-2014 1
	Increase of agricultural production in the mauritanian central-east regions - PAPACEM	€4.64M	2014-2016 1
Spain	Improvement of fish consumption for low income people as to strengthen food security	€0.54M	2013-2015 1
	Linking on-going institutional projects with those of NGOs to foster economic development (focus on farming)	€0.75M	2015 1
	Supporting the National Commission on Human Rights	€0.4M	2015 1
	Development of current health strategies at local level in order to improve humanitarian health centres in the field of sexual and reproductive health	€0.75M	2015 1
Sweden	Humanitarian Assistance	€1.9M	2014 1

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Niger						
Belgique	Support for the training of health workers	€3.57M	Ongoing	2009-2014		1
	Institutional support to the Ministry of Health	€3.7M	Ongoing	2010-2016		1
	Support for strengthening of the health system	€13.2M	Ongoing	2013-2018		1
	Support for the establishment of decentralized entities in the Dosso region, phase 2 (PAMED 2)	€9.09M (PIC + FBSA)	Ongoing	2013-2018		1
	Support for the implementation of the pastoral village water supply program in the Dosso region, phase 2	€5M	Ongoing	2013-2019		1
	Programme to support the realisation of studies and consultancies	€1.83M	Ongoing	2009-2014		1
	Institutional support to the Ministry of Livestock	€2.9M	Ongoing	2010-2016		
	Pastoral development	€11M	Ongoing	2009-2016		
	Food security project enhanced by livestock in Dakoro and Abalak (SAREL, phase 2 of PROXEL)	€2.59M	Ongoing			
	Food security in Kornaka (Caritas International)	€2.3M	Ongoing			
	CTB (PAMED 2)	€5.09M	Ongoing			
	EUCAP Niger: 7 personnel (4 policemen, 1 magistrate and 2 experts)					3
	Military cooperation: Defence Attaché in Cotonou and joint exercises					3
Denmark	Project to diminish the risks of insecurity and instability in Niger managed by EU	€2.69M	Finalising current engagement, engaging into new phase	2014-2015		1
France	Cf. Partnership Framework Document	€260-310M	Ongoing	2013-2016		
Germany	Support to the African Union Border Programme (AUBP) "From Barriers to Bridges" (BF, Mali, Niger)	€3M/year (15 participating states)	Ongoing	2013-2015		1
	Bilateral development cooperation in decentralization and food security/agriculture	€20.5M	Ongoing	2014-2016		1
	EUCAP Sahel Niger: 3 civilian experts	Budget share: €1.79M 3 seconded experts: €0.15M/year	Ongoing			3
	Component of the "Police Program Africa"	2014: €0.91M 2015: €0.75M	Ongoing	2013-2015		3
	Peace Initiative with Former Combatants	2013: €0.19M 2014: €0.51M	Ongoing	2013-2014		4
	Promotion of freedom of press and conflict sensitive journalism	2014: €0.22M	Ongoing; 1 year prolongation planned	2012-2014		4
Hungary	Accreditation to Niger	N/A	Ongoing	ASAP		2

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Italy	Technical Assistance to the project in Support to Markets and Rural Infrastructures in Tahoua Region - PAMIRTA	€20.80M	Ongoing	2014-2017	1
	Strengthening of capacity building in health, Phase 2	€2.62M	Ongoing	2011-2015	1
	Empower of women and local development - AFDEL	€3.23M	Ongoing	2014-2016	1
	Programme for protection and assistance to Mali's refugees in Niger - UNHCR	€1M	Ongoing	2013-2014	1
	Climate change adaptation disaster prevention and agricultural development for food security - ANADIA	€0.5M	Ongoing	2013-2015	1
	New multilateral contribution to international agencies for activities in favour of malian IDPs	€1M	Planned	2015-2016	1
Luxembourg	Total cooperation funding for 2014 (including items below)	€15.92M	Ongoing	2014	2
	Political dialogue included in annual partnership commissions		Ongoing		2
	EUCAP Sahel Niger: 1 agent de la Police grand-ducale (expert en formation logistique)		Ongoing	2014-2015	3
Spain	Support to Health Pool fund	€1M	Planned	2015	1
	Contribution to the Pool Fund for the Support of the National Platform for Prevention and Management of Food Security Crisis and Natural Disaster	€0.5M	Planned	2015	1
	Support to the national Communication Plan of the ministry of health and to the sanitation's campaigns about Ebola, nutrition and health	€50,000	Planned	2015	1
Sweden	Humanitarian Assistance	€5.87M	Ongoing	2014	1
	EUCAP Sahel Niger: 2 staff members		Ongoing		3

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Regional						
Austria	Strengthening the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework through National Architectures for Early Warning and Early Response in West Africa	€0.5M		2013-2015		2
	UNODC contribution to the UN Regional Integrated Strategy for the Sahel	€1.35M		2013-2017		3
Belgium	West Africa Police Information System (WAPIS) - Interpol		Ongoing	2012-		3
Denmark	Border Security and Management programme in communities in border area between Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger	€0.94M	Ongoing	2014-2015		1
	Project to build capacity of nomad populations and their home States to prevent and manage local conflicts in cross-border areas between Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger.	€0.6M	Ongoing	2014-2015		1
	Emergency relief in Mali and the region; protracted crisis; Solutions oriented programme - UNHCR	€4.23M	Ongoing	2014		1
	Pilot program to strengthen democratic control and oversight of the security sector in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger	€2.15M	Ongoing	2014-2015		3
	Support to the UNODC Sahel Programme 2013-2017	€3.09M	Ongoing	2013-2017		3
Finland	Building biocarbon and rural development (Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Mali)	€10M	Ongoing	2012-2015		1
	Climate change adaptation learning programme for Africa (Niger, Kenya, Ghana, Mozambique)	€1.65M	Ongoing	2010-2014		1
	Rights and resources initiative (Cameroon, Liberia, Burkina Faso, Ghana, DRC and Mali)	€4M	Ongoing	2014-2017		1
France	107 international technical experts and 57 military cooperation agents					3
Germany	Regional conflict prevention projects (Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Benin)	€1.5M/year (based on past disbursements)	Ongoing	2014-2017		1
	Regional project on support to local media (especially conflict/crisis sensitive)	€0.4M/year (based on past disbursements)	Ongoing and planned (planning process not yet finalized)	2014-2017		1
	Decentralization, democratization, modern administration and conflict prevention in West and Central Africa, covering Ghana, Burkina Faso, Togo, Mali, Nigeria.	2014: €1.35M 2015: €1.4M 2016: €1.35M	Ongoing	2014-2016		1
	Political education for social transformation in West Africa	2014: €0.98M 2015: €1M 2016: €1M	Ongoing	2013-2017		1
	Support to political pluralism, rule of law and division of powers, cooperation in the region (BF, Mali, Niger)	2014: €3.82M 2015: €6.71M 2016: €7.91M	Ongoing	2014-2016		1

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	Socio-political advisory programme West Africa (BF, Mali, Niger)	2014: €4.1M 2015: €6.25M 2016: €8.25M	Ongoing	2014-2016	1
	Regional Programme South of the Sahara	2014: €3.07M 2015: €3.34M	Ongoing	2013-2015	1
	Border control assessment under the framework of UNODC's response to the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel 2013-2017	€94,365.00	Completed	2014	3
	Partnership Program for Excellence and Biological and Health Security - GIZ	2014: €0.31M 2015: €0.15M 2016: €0.16M	Ongoing	2014-2016	3
	Regional Assistance to Arms Management, Control and Destruction in the Sahel - Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	2014: €0.51M 2015: €0.29M	Ongoing	2014-2015 (f-up planned)	3
Italy	Innovating through learning: poverty alleviation in rural areas (AGRINOVIA.2)	€0.15M	Ongoing	2013-2015	1
	Improving children survival and nutrition in West Africa - UNICEF	€1.15M	Ongoing	2015	1
	Contribution to UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women	€0.35M	Ongoing	2014	1
	Strengthening of local administrations and community beneficiary of Italy-CILSS FundSenegal - Appoggio alla strutture nazionali di coordinamento	€0.84M	Ongoing	2009-2013	1
	Promoting sustainable land management in migration areas through innovative financing mechanism - UNCCD	€2M	Ongoing	2014	1
	Health assistance and distribution of goods in favour of migrants and IDPs in Niger and North Mali - ICRC	€0.5M	Ongoing	2014	1
Luxembourg	Borders and Vulnerabilities to HIV / AIDS in West Africa - ENDA Santé, Stop Aids Now (8 countries of West Africa, including Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger)	€4.90M	Ongoing	2011-2015	1
	Promote political dialogue on policies, strategies and national health plans in West Africa (5 countries, including Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger), part of the MFA-WHO framework agreement	€5M	Ongoing	2013-2015	1
	Local cross-border initiative (LOBI), cross-border area between Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso, and SKABO area (Sikasso in Mali, Korhogo in Cote d'Ivoire and Bobo Dioulasso in Burkina) - UNCDF	€1.82M	Ongoing	2012-2015	1
Netherlands	Contribution to the World Bank	€3.88M	Ongoing	2014	1
	Total other contributions	€9.54M	Ongoing	2014	1
	In 2015, a special envoy for the Sahel region will take up activities, supported by political analysts and advisors in Tunis, Dakar, Abuja, and Bamako.		Ongoing	2015	2

