



**United Nations Trust Fund
for Human Security**

Sahel Region

Strengthening Sustainable Solutions Data and Evidence through Human Security Monitoring in the Sahel

Background information

The Sahel region faces numerous human security challenges, including climate change, environmental degradation, political instability, inter-community conflicts, and violent extremism. These issues, compounded by complex mobility patterns, have led to significant intraregional migration and internal displacement. Cameroon and Chad, the two countries targeted by this programme, are both deeply affected by these overlapping drivers of insecurity and mobility. Strengthening human security in these countries presents an opportunity to reinforce governance, build resilience, and lay the groundwork for lasting peace. Moreover, a deeper understanding of the root causes of insecurity and population movement, supported by a shared, evidence-based analysis of trends and community perceptions, can help catalyze more coherent, coordinated, and effective cross-border responses. This is contributing to disenfranchisement, which is a potential risk factor for radicalization.

Goals and objectives

The programme aims to enable Governments, the UN system and other key stakeholders in Cameroon and Chad to pilot the development of analyses needed to better understand and address factors of human insecurity generating displacements in the Sahel. To achieve this, the programme will (i) develop and test a human security perception module, and (ii) provide key stakeholders with actionable information on human security perceptions and drivers of current and future mobility per target country to enable anticipatory action as well as conflict prevention, stabilization, peacebuilding, climate change adaptation and sustainable solutions to internal displacement.



DURATION

April 2025 — January 2027



UN IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

IOM



OTHER KEY PARTNERS

National statistical agencies and relevant line ministries



BENEFICIARIES

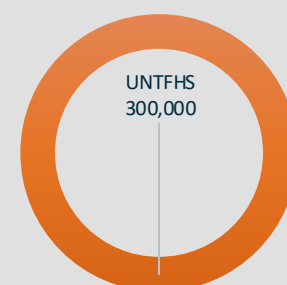
Governments, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, and local communities



TOTAL BUDGET

US\$ 300,000

POOLING OF RESOURCES



Beneficiaries

The programme will directly benefit government stakeholders, the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the UN, and NGOs operating in the Sahel region. The analyses produced will enhance understanding of the interaction between human insecurity and mobility dynamics, including displacement. This will improve strategic and contingency planning efforts for relevant governments, regional entities, and partners. Secondary beneficiaries include local communities in target countries who will participate in the development of the module and be able to benefit from more targeted local-level data and interventions.

Applying the Human Security approach

To prevent conflict, support durable solutions to displacement, and avoid conditions that may trigger new waves of displacement, it is essential to understand the levels of stability and human insecurity across affected regions. A human security lens offers a comprehensive view of where fundamental freedoms are under threat, taking into account both objective realities and people's lived experiences and perceptions. This perspective can help anticipate future instability, patterns of mobility and displacement, and other emerging stressors.

Through the integration of a Human Security Module into the Solutions and Mobility Index (SMI), this programme will capture nuanced perceptions of human security and identify both current and emerging drivers of mobility. By reinforcing innovative, data-driven approaches for contextual monitoring and forecasting, the initiative will directly inform operational decision-making, enabling more holistic and adaptive responses focused on conflict prevention, stability, and long-term resilience. Importantly, this approach enhances coherence across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus (HDPN).

The Human Security Module will be deployed at the individual level, exploring personal motivations and mobility drivers, as well as perceptions of present and future stability within communities. By capturing data at this granular level, the module strengthens the Leave No One Behind agenda, shedding light on those at greatest risk of exclusion and marginalization. It will examine five key factors that help determine who is being left behind and why: discrimination, geographic location, socio-economic status, governance gaps, and vulnerability to shocks. By applying the Human Security Module, the SMI will assess challenges across these dimensions, informing inclusive Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) policies and empowering communities at risk of being left behind.

The programme will actively engage stakeholders at the regional, national, and local levels. Interactive dashboards and participatory dialogues will facilitate the interpretation of integrated analyses and their implications for forced displacement risks and contingency planning. These efforts will complement and inform broader community stabilization initiatives, serving as a foundation for communal planning processes led by affected populations. The resulting insights will also guide the identification and selection of high-impact community projects.

Finally, this programme supports and contributes to major strategic frameworks, including the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel and the Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement. It will provide data and analysis to inform key indicators, track progress, and help operationalize these agendas in the pursuit of sustainable peace and development across the region.



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