



*RESILAL HLI young beneficiaries in Adebou, Niger. © 2019 – ACF. License granted to the European Union under conditions.*

**BASELINE**

**Initial survey**

**July 2019**

Detailed report on the results of the Baseline survey in the Lake Chad Basin: Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria.

# RESILAC\*

\*REDRESSEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL  
INCLUSIF DU LAC TCHAD



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## CONTEXT

The RESILAC project (Socially-Inclusive Economic Recovery in Lake Chad) aims to provide a mixture of relief, rehabilitation and recovery assistance to the Lake Chad region (which includes parts of Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria and Chad), a region which is affected by an economic and social crisis, recurring social shocks and a security crisis of a regional nature. The main objective of RESILAC is to contribute to economic recovery and to reinforce resilience and social cohesion in the areas of the Lake Chad Basin that have been most affected by the security crisis and climate change.

This report presents information gathered from 2,093 individuals in the project's operational area. The objective of the initial baseline survey is to provide an overview of the operational area and establish reference data for the project indicators, in order to measure how they evolve during a mid-term evaluation (2020) and a final evaluation (2021).

The data was collected during face-to-face interviews with 2,093 individuals, from 29 May to 4 July, in the 4 countries: Cameroon (Dargala, Mindif), Chad (Bol, Nguéléa 1 and 2, Ngarangou), Niger (N'Guigmi, Chétimari, Mainé Soroa) and Nigeria (Jere).

A quality and accountability score was included in all the questionnaires based on the criteria of the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) in order to reinforce the transparency and accountability of the programme.

## KEY RESULTS

### SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The survey covered 2,093 individuals from different socio-economic strata in order to establish a picture of the different profiles that exist in each country, with 40% of women and 56% of young adults aged between 18 and 35 years of age.

The level of education is relatively low: of those interviewed, 12% have a level that is equivalent or higher than secondary education, while 23% have never been to school, and 43% have attended a Koranic school.

### COMMUNITY-BASED SOCIAL CAPITAL

In the communes of the four countries surveyed, the majority of the respondents rated their community's engagement, access to information and participation positively, particularly in Niger. The majority of respondents consider that community members work together on a voluntary basis on important subjects, that their leaders encourage them to take part in decision-making and inform them about important issues. Out of a potential score of 50 (scale of Community-based Social Capital – CAS), the average score for the communities was 34 in Chad, 35 in Nigeria, 36 in Cameroon and 39 in Niger.

The data shows that there is a significant split between men and women, particularly in Chad, where the average CAS score for the latter was only 29. This would seem to imply that women are less involved in the development of community-based social capital. This issue will be analysed via a study on gender which will be carried in the coming months.

Analysis of the economic dimension of the score showed that many of those surveyed feel that they and their community do not have access to resources that would allow them to invest in community projects: 62% assume that the community does not have enough funds to support community improvement programmes and 56% do not feel they have access to funds that could be used to the same ends. As for the desire to invest the funds that are available, the data shows that there are significant disparities between the countries: 76% of those surveyed in Cameroon stated that the community does not want to implement community-based projects, while only 25% of the respondents in Niger shared this view.

### ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES

62% of the respondents consider that natural resources are distributed fairly in their communities, with significant differences between countries. In Niger, the percentage is 95% of respondents, compared to 39% in Chad.

As for their individual rights in relation to access to natural resources, the assessment is different: 36% of the respondents feel that they do not have the same rights as the other members, particularly individuals whose economic activity depends directly on natural resources, such as crop and livestock farmers.

In Cameroon, the surveys mention the existence of management committees whose vocation it is to ensure that resources are distributed fairly and to act as mediators if there are conflicts, but who do not function very well. In Chad, the majority of respondents stated that land is directly managed by village or canton leaders without any involvement of the community at any level. The respondents in Nigeria said that security measures were one of the main barriers to gaining access to resources.

## CONFLICTS

The security context is unstable and volatile, and attacks took place in two of the operational areas during the study (Chad and Niger). Nevertheless, 65% of those surveyed do not consider that there have been more conflicts in the last three months.

As for the nature of the conflicts, the data shows a clear difference in perception depending on the context and therefore the need to refine these questions in subsequent surveys (cf. see Limits of the study). In Cameroon and Chad, the conflicts mentioned during the interviews were mostly related to natural resources, whereas in Niger and Nigeria the majority spoke of the crisis caused by Boko Haram.

## WELLBEING & MENTAL HEALTH

The average score for wellbeing among the respondents was 11 out of 25 (the wellbeing threshold is 13), which indicates that there are a great number of individuals who are in a state of psychological distress.

Generally speaking, there is a difference between countries depending on the security context: in Nigeria, one of the regions the most affected by the Boko Haram crisis, 85% of those surveyed are in a situation of psychological distress, compared to 49% in Cameroon.

Generally, wellbeing is closely related to socio-economic factors: it is closely linked to the respondents' level of income and their perception of community engagement and participation.

## LIVELIHOODS

In the four countries, the average income of the respondents is well below the monthly minimum guaranteed inter-professional salary: 21,190 CFA and 20,252 CFA per month in Cameroon and in Chad (which is equivalent to approximately 30 EUR), compared to a monthly minimum guaranteed salary of 36,270 CFA and 59,995 CFA; 8,130 CFA and 12,596 CFA per month in Niger and Nigeria (approx. 15 EUR) according to the people interviewed, compared to a monthly minimum guaranteed salary of 30,047 CFA and 47,931 CFA.

## SUPPORT TO INSTITUTIONS AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS

All the actors surveyed consider that they are playing a significant role in implementing RESILAC, and the majority feel encouraged to take part in project decisions that have an impact on their community, particularly in Niger.

In general, few women take part in actors' decision-making: only 8% in Chad and 21% in Nigeria.

## QUALITY

In general, the people surveyed feel that they receive enough information about the project (70%), and that the assistance that they receive meets their needs (64%). Currently, 60% of the respondents feel that RESILAC is making a difference to their lives.

## ANALYSIS BY OBJECTIVE: RESILAC INDICATORS

This report is made up of graphs representing the RESILAC indicators, which are presented in accordance with the strategic objective of the project. A general explanation is provided for each indicator, followed by a graph presenting the answers given. As the majority of indicators were measured using Likert-type scales, the graphs show the percentage of answers to a given question, using a range of different colours per theme (a key is used for the first question on each page, and the following questions use the same key) and showing the number of respondents for each indicator.

General comments are provided for each question. All the answers were analysed on the basis of different variables: country, commune or canton, gender and legal status (minima). The results per variable are only shown in graphs when there are significant disparities. Certain questions were explored in more depth via qualitative interviews.

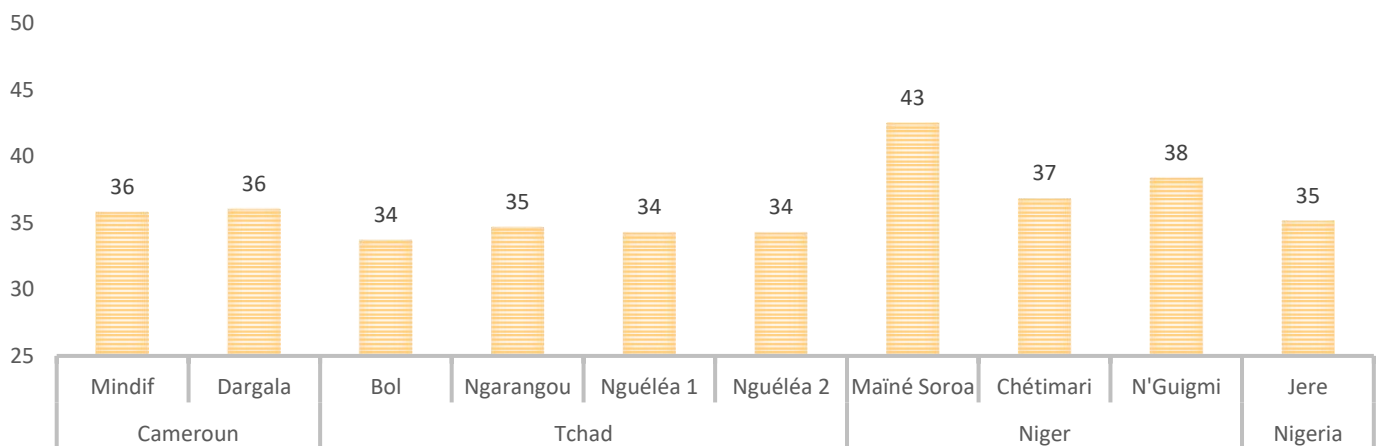
### SO 1 / Reinforce human capital, social cohesion and the collective and sustainable management of natural resources

#### RESILAC INDICATOR: LEVEL OF COMMUNITY-BASED SOCIAL CAPITAL

Community-based social capital is used here to refer to all the resources that the members of a community have to contribute to the development of the community. The objective is therefore to measure the community's engagement, access to information, participation and economic capital within the communes where operations are taking place in order to be able to measure how these evolve during the project.

A rating scale was developed for this purpose, establishing how it is perceived by the members of a community. Taken as an average, this can then be used to calculate a score of between 10 and 50 representing the level of community-based social capital (CAS). A higher score represents greater community-based social capital. The scale is based on 10 statements that the people surveyed agreed or disagreed with.

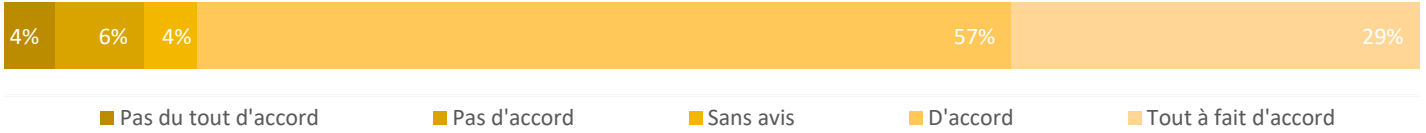
#### Average CAS score per commune



The different countries' humanitarian and security contexts are similar around Lake Chad. Nevertheless, the CAS scores show that this is experienced differently from one community to the next in terms of their engagement, their participation and their access to information. The scores for the communes in Chad, Cameroon and Nigeria were between 34 and 36 while those in Niger were between 37 and 43. This shows that the individuals surveyed in Niger assess their community-based social capital more positively.

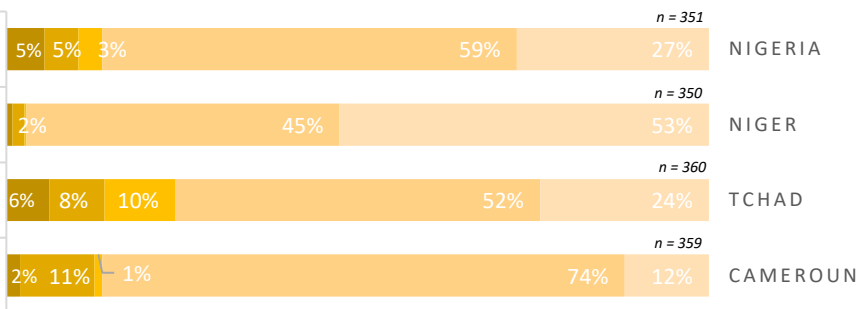
## Q1. Members of the community volunteer for community-based projects.

n = 1420



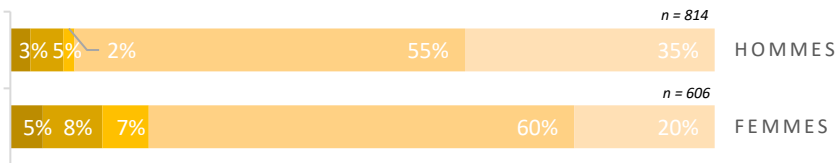
The majority of the respondents feel that members of the community generally volunteer to take part in community-based projects (86%).

### Results per country



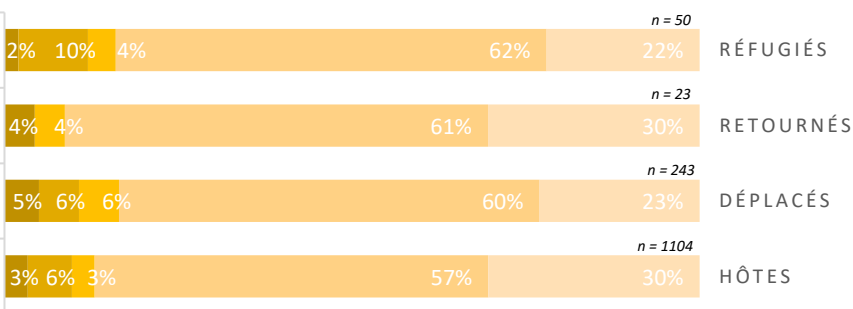
The data per country shows that at least 24% of the respondents in Chad do not agree (or do not have an opinion), whereas 97% in Niger agree or completely agree.

### Results per sex



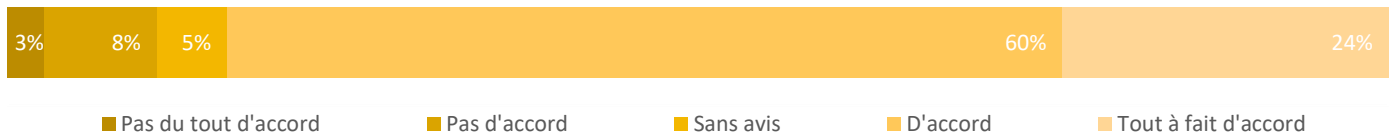
The majority of male respondents (91%) agree or completely agree, while 20% of women do not, or do not have an opinion on the subject. In Chad, this concerns 50% of the female respondents.

### Results per legal status



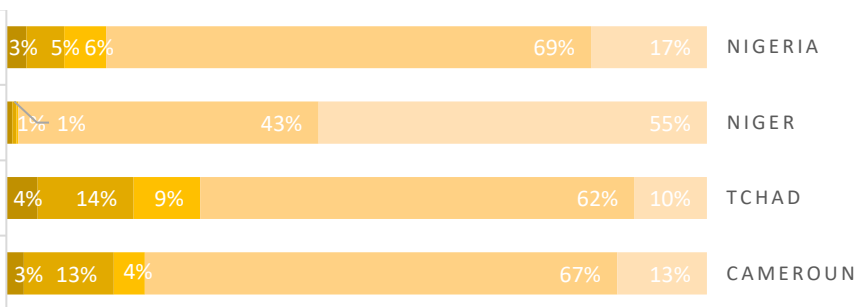
The data per legal status (host and displaced communities) do not show any significant disparities.

## Q2. Local community-based groups work together on important issues.



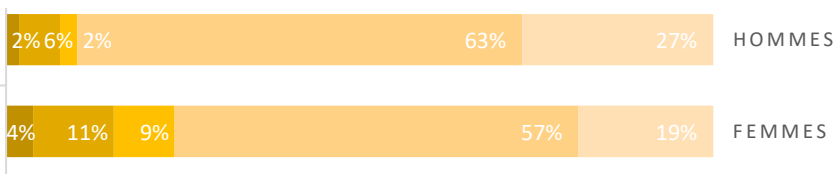
The majority of the respondents feel that they work together on important issues (84%).

### Results per country



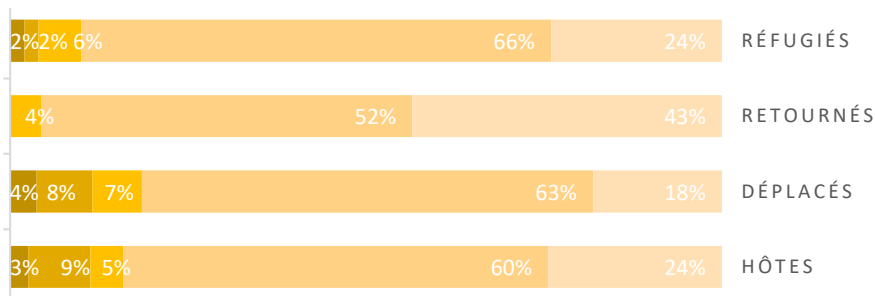
The data per country shows that more than half of the respondents in Niger (55%) completely agree, whereas only 17% of the respondents in Nigeria, 10% in Chad and 13% in Cameroon feel that community-based groups work together on important issues.

### Results per sex



90% of the male respondents agree or completely agree, whereas 24% of women do not agree or have no opinion. In Chad, this concerns 44% of the female respondents.

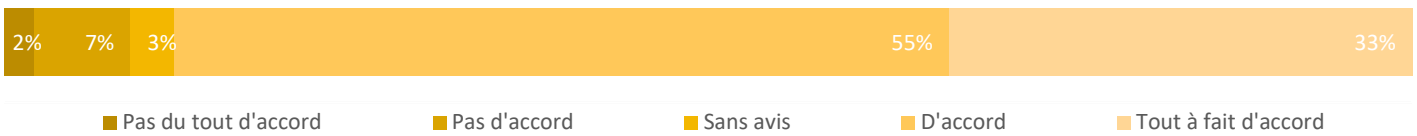
### Results per legal status



The data per legal status does not show any significant disparities. However, it is important to note that members of the host community and displaced persons are less in agreement about the issue.

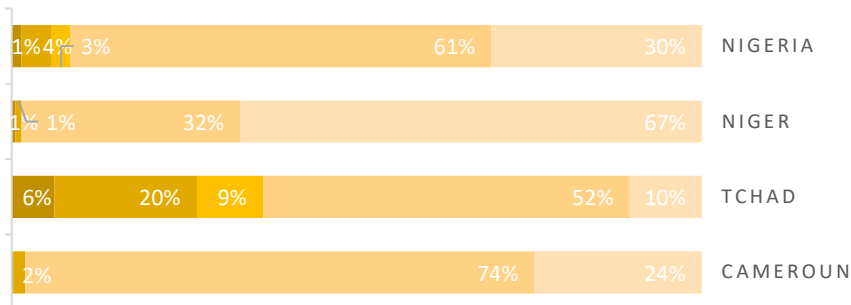


## Q3. Do public spaces exist where community members can meet?



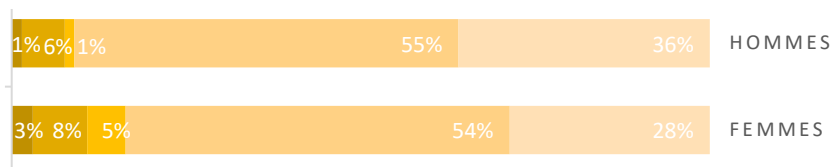
The majority of the respondents feel that the community has public spaces where members can meet (88%).

### Results per country



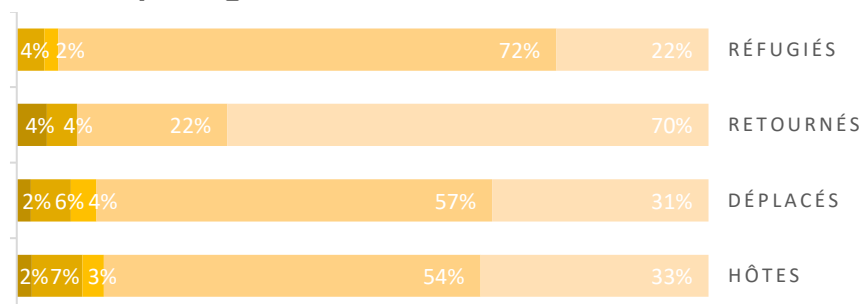
The data per country shows that the immense majority of the respondents in Niger (98%), in Cameroon (98%) and in Nigeria (91%) agree, whereas 35% of the respondents in Chad do not agree or do not have an opinion.

### Results per sex



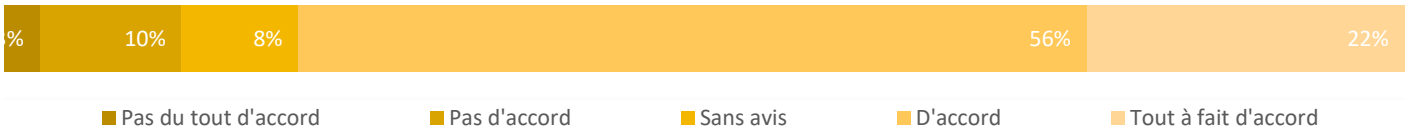
91% of the men agree or completely agree, compared to 82% of the women.

### Results per legal status



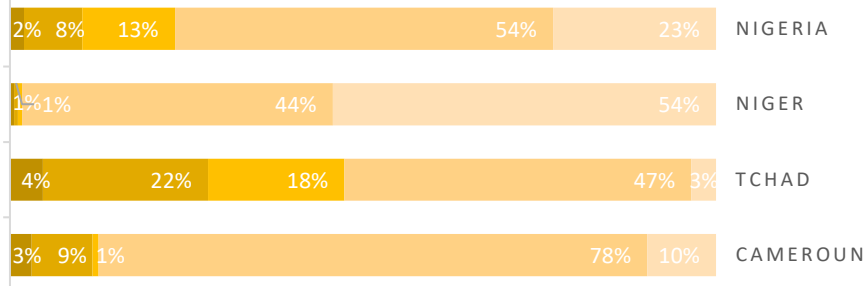
The data per legal status does not show any significant disparities.

## Q4. Community leaders encourage members to take part in decision-making.



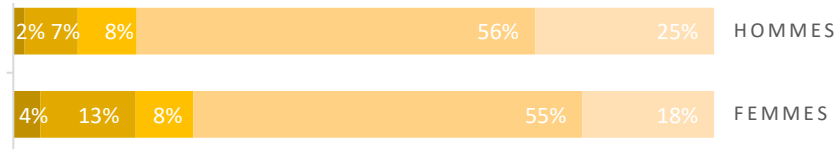
The majority of the respondents consider that community leaders encourage them to take part in decision-making (78%).

### Results per country



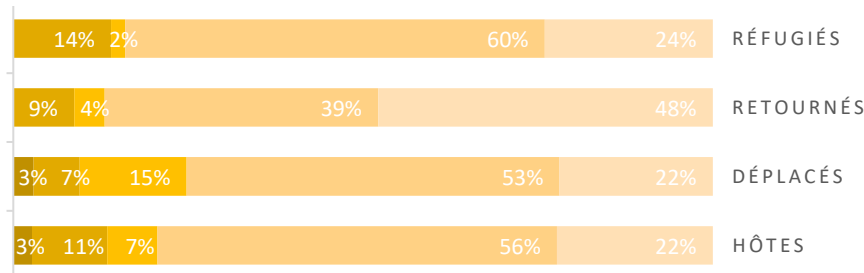
The data per country shows that the majority of the respondents in Niger (98%), in Cameroon (88%) and Nigeria (77%) agree, whereas 44% of the respondents in Chad do not agree or do not have an opinion.

### Results per sex



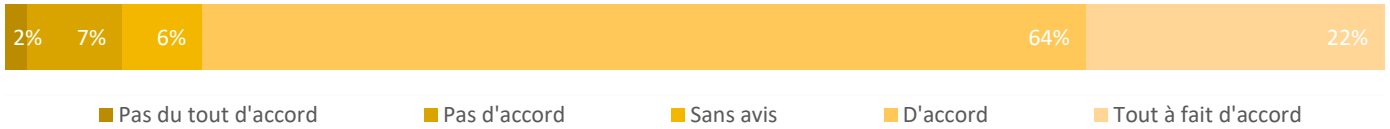
81% of the male respondents agree or completely agree, whereas 25% of the women do not agree or have no opinion. In Chad, this concerns 62% of the female respondents.

### Results per legal status



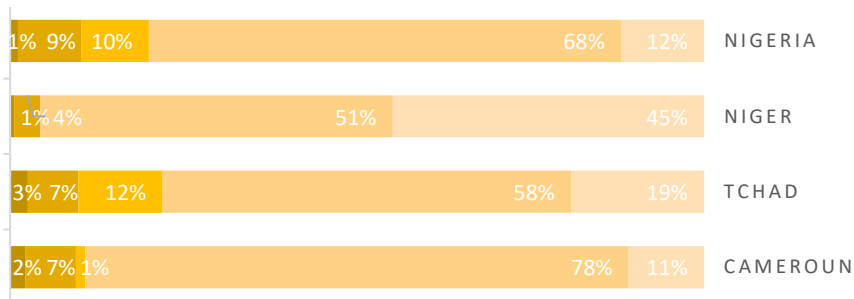
The data per legal status does not show any significant disparities. Nevertheless, it is important to point out the number of people who do not have an opinion about the issue of participation, particularly displaced persons. In Chad, 52% of the displaced persons consider that their leaders do not encourage them to take part in decision-making.

## Q5. The members of the community take part when there is community-based work to do.



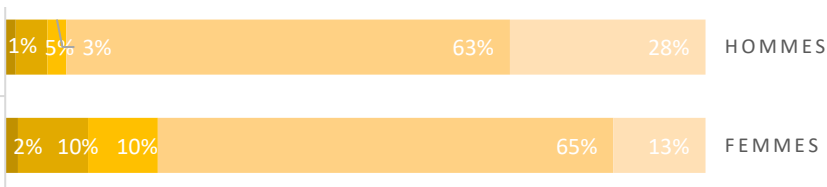
The majority of the respondents consider that community members take part when there is community-based work to do.

### Results per country



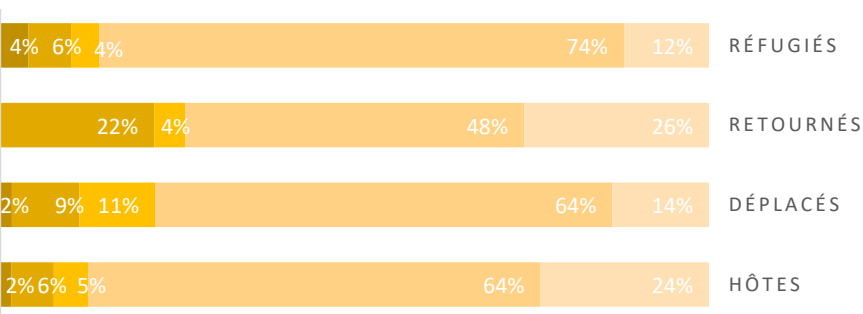
The data per country shows that the majority of the respondents agree or completely agree. In Niger, only 2% of the respondents do not agree or do not have an opinion, compared to 10% in Cameroon, 20% in Nigeria and 22% in Chad.

### Results per sex



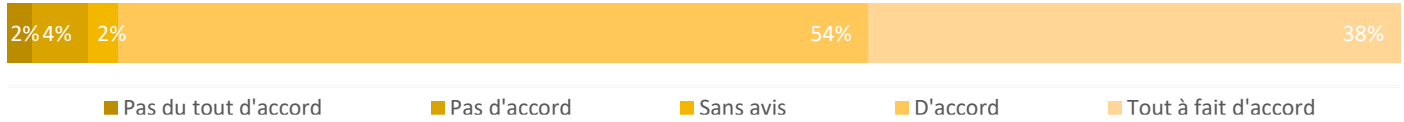
The majority of the men agree or completely agree (91%), whereas 22% of the women do not agree or do not have an opinion.

### Results per legal status



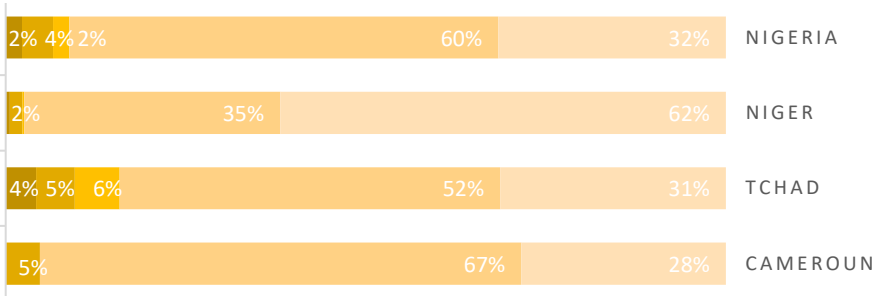
In contrast to the other groups, a significant number of returnees (22%) feel that community members do not take part when there is community work to do.

## Q6. I know the key people in my community.



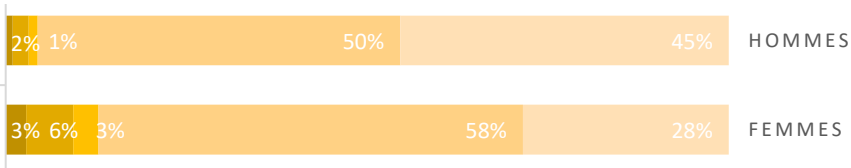
The majority of the respondents feel that they know the key people in their communities (92%).

### Results per country



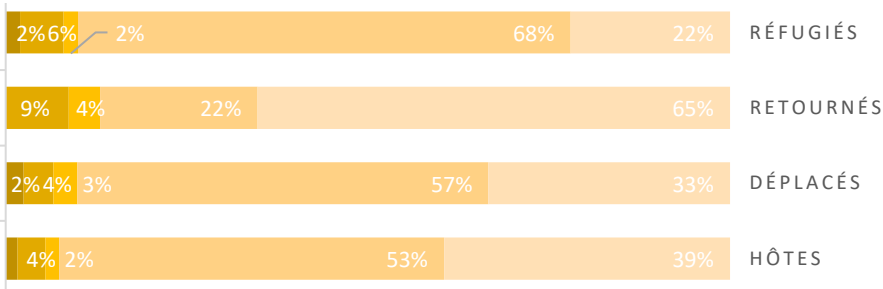
The data per country shows that the majority of the respondents in Niger (98%), Cameroon (95%), and Nigeria (92%) agree, compared to 83% in Chad.

### Results per sex



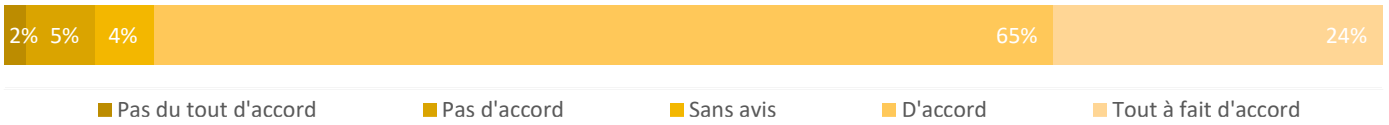
The sex-disaggregated data does not show any significant difference between the views of men and women. Nevertheless, 12% of the female respondents say that they do not know the key people in their communities, compared to 5% of the men.

### Results per legal status



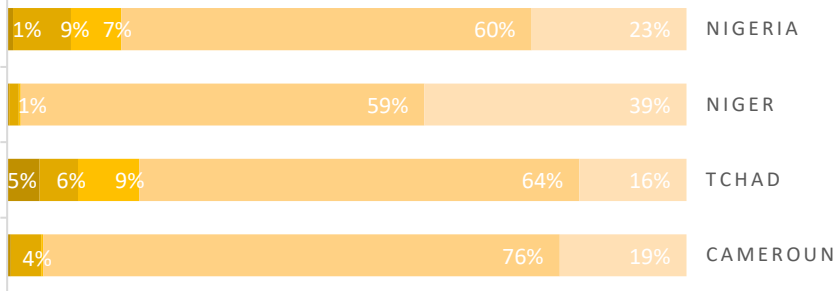
The majority of the different groups feel that they know the key people in their communities.

## Q7. I know when important community events take place



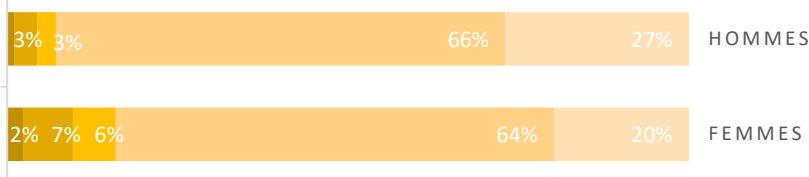
Almost all the respondents feel that they know when important community events take place (89%).

### Results per country



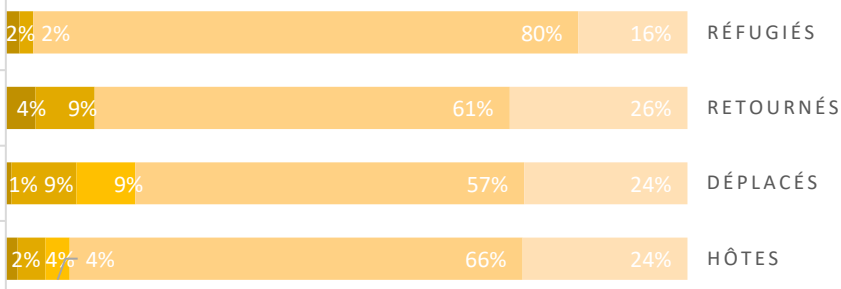
The majority of the respondents agree or completely agree, particularly in Niger (98%). 10% in Nigeria and 11% in Chad feel that they are less informed.

### Results per sex



Among the respondents, only 7% of men said that they are not informed, compared to 15% of women. In Chad, 20% of women do not feel informed.

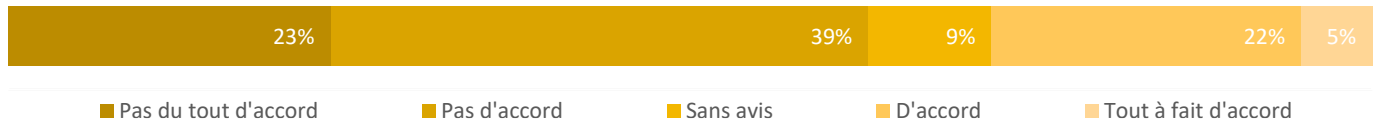
### Results per legal status



Only 2% of the refugees feel that they do not know when community events take place, compared to 13% of the returnees, 19% of the displaced and 10% of the host community members.

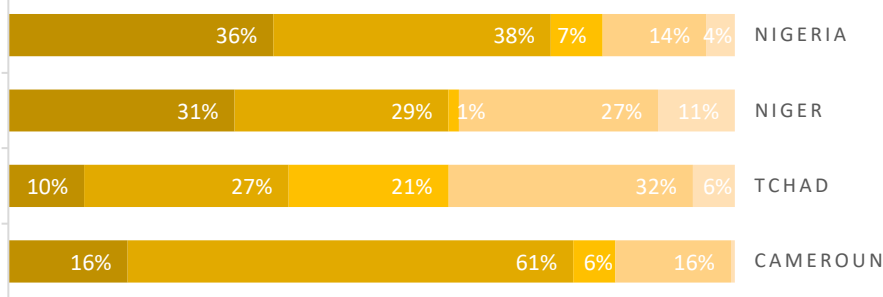
This may be due to the close ties between the refugee population and the humanitarian actors in the region who provide them with assistance.

## Q8. The community has enough money to support community improvement programmes.



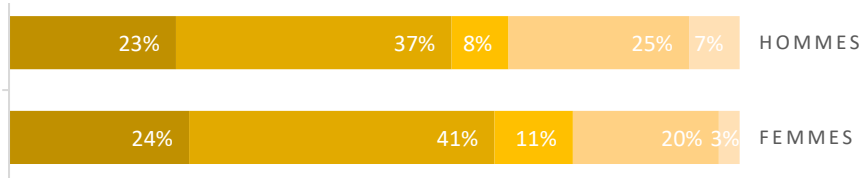
Only 27% of the respondents believe that their community has enough funds to support community improvement programmes, while 62% disagree or completely disagree, and 9% have no opinion.

### Results per country



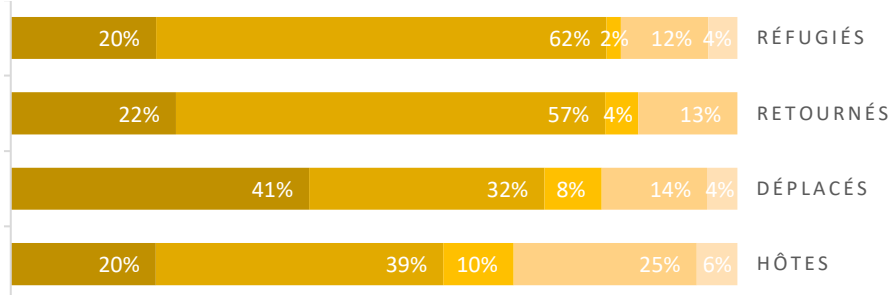
The majority of people surveyed in Nigeria (74%), Niger (60%) and Cameroon (77%) feel that their communities do not have enough funds. In Chad, however, only 37% share this view, and 21% have no opinion.

### Results per sex



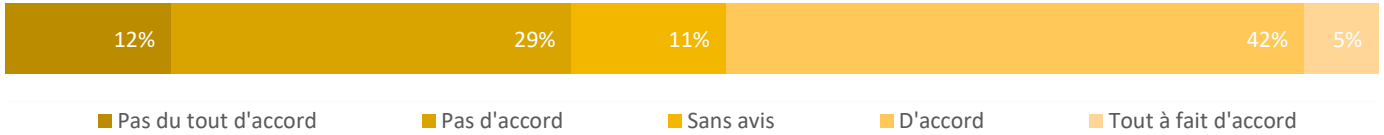
There are no significant disparities in the data between men and women.

### Results per legal status



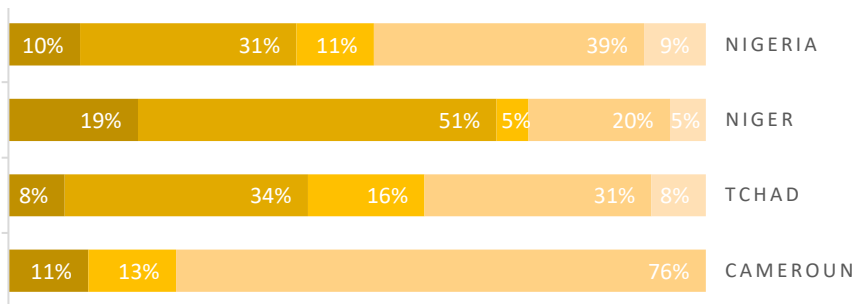
Among the respondents, only 16% of the refugees, 13% of the returnees and 18% of the displaced believe that the community has enough funds, compared to 31% of the host community members.

Q9. The community does not want to use community funds for community-based projects.



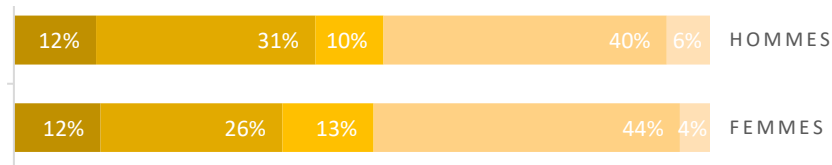
Almost half of the respondents (47%) feel that the community does not want to use funds for community projects.

Results per country



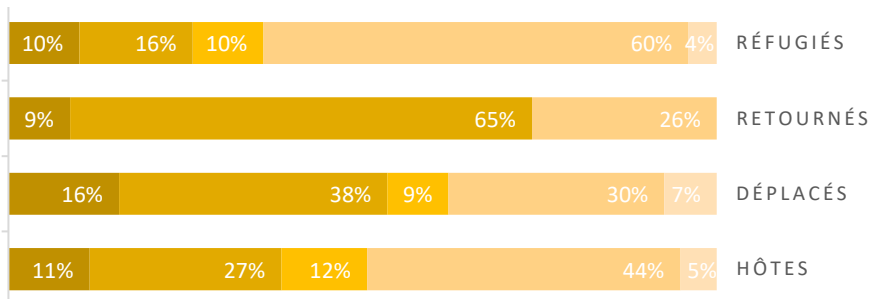
The data shows important disparities between the countries. 76% of the respondents in Cameroon say that the community does not want to use the funds for community-based projects, whereas only 25% of the respondents in Niger agree.

Results per sex



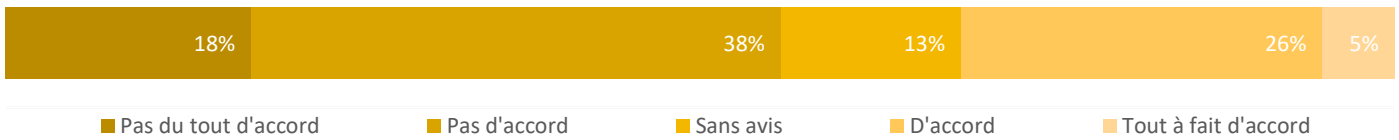
There are no significant disparities in the sex-disaggregated data.

Results per legal status



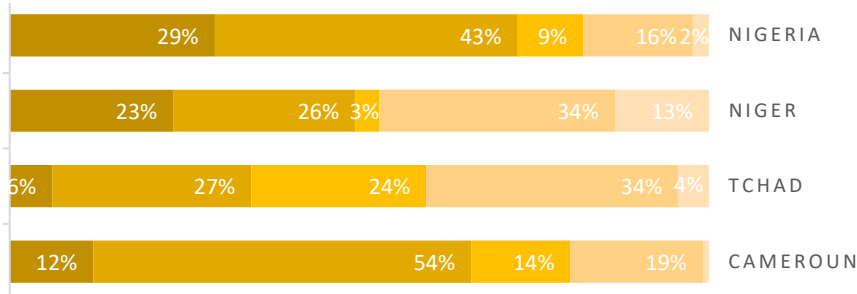
Among the refugee respondents, 64% feel that the community does not want to use funds for community-based projects, while 74% of the returnees and 54% of the displaced disagree or completely disagree.

Q10. Community members have access to funds that can be used to improve the community.



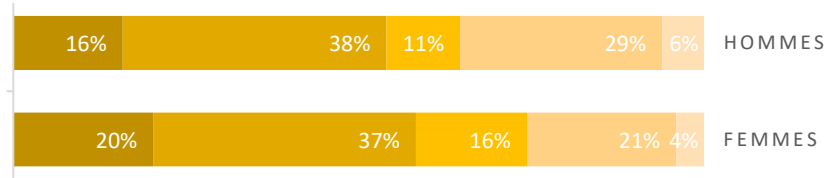
56% of the respondents feel that they do not have sufficient funds to improve their community.

Results per country



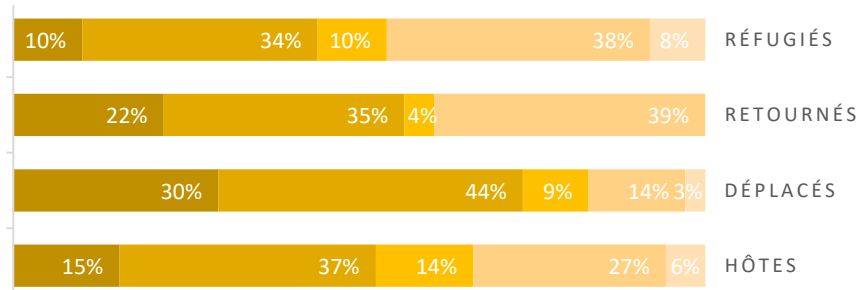
In Nigeria, 69% of the respondents feel that they do not have access to funds, compared to 49% in Niger, 33% in Chad and 66% in Cameroon. It is important to point out that 24% of the respondents in Chad do not have an opinion about the question.

Results per sex



35% of the male respondents feel that they have access to funds, compared to 25% of the women.

Results per legal status



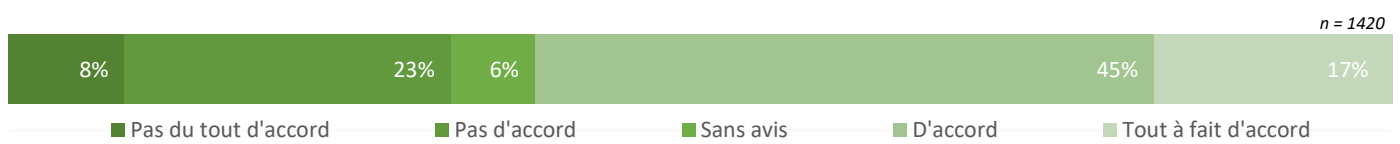
Among the respondents, displaced people are those who feel they have the least access to funds that can be used to improve the community (74%).



**RESILAC INDICATOR: % OF PEOPLE WHO FEEL THAT THEY HAVE FAIR ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES**

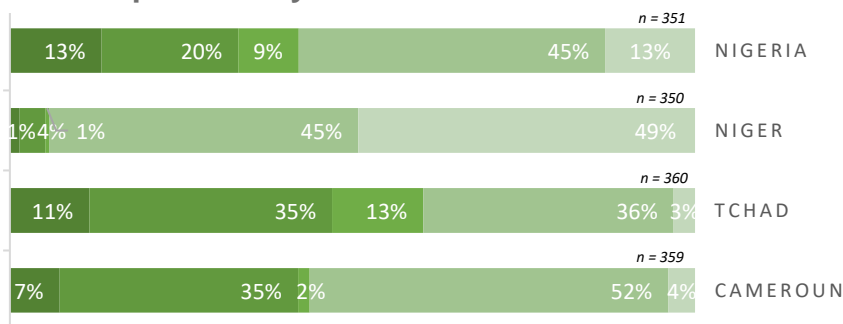
A rating scale was developed to show how community members perceive access to natural resources, which will be measured throughout the project. In order to collect complementary information, an additional question helped to refine people's perception of their individual rights and access. In addition, qualitative interviews helped to understand the key issues.

**Q1. Natural resources are distributed fairly in my community.**



Among the respondents, 62% feel that the distribution of natural resources in their community is fair, while 31% disagree or completely disagree.

**Results per country**



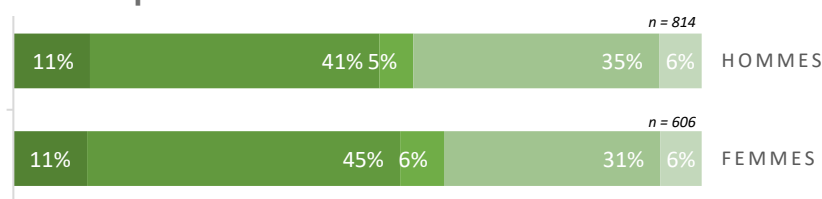
In Niger, only 5% of the respondents do not feel that natural resources are distributed fairly, compared to 33% in Nigeria, 42% in Cameroon and 42% in Chad.

**Q2. I have the same rights as the other members of my community to gain access to natural resources.**



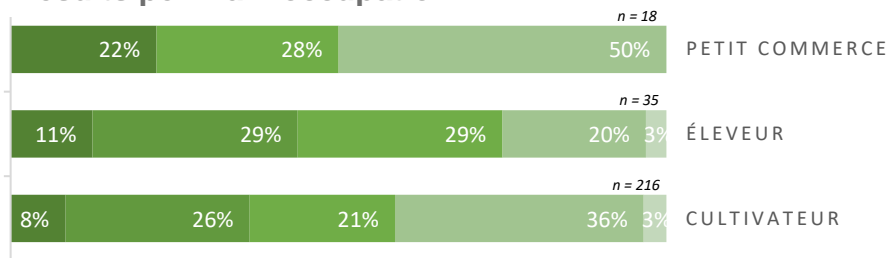
36% of the respondents feel that they have the same rights, while 58% of the respondents either feel that they do not have the same rights as the other members of their community, or do not have any opinion about the issue.

**Results per sex**



The sex-disaggregated data shows that 41% of the men feel that they have the same rights, while 56% of the women do not agree.

## Results per main occupation



The people surveyed whose occupation is directly dependent on access to natural resources (crop farmers, livestock farmers and small business owners), do not feel that it is fairly distributed in their communities, particularly the crop and livestock farmers.

During the qualitative interviews with the different community members, the natural resources that were mentioned were land, water, forests and pastureland. In Chad, the respondents also mentioned the *polders*, which are areas of land that have been reclaimed from water courses, and the *ouaddi*, which are areas of depressed land that favour cultivation due to their proximity to the water table. As for decision-making related to how these resources are distributed and managed, the majority of the respondents feel that the community is often not involved, particularly in relation to access to property.

In **Cameroon**, the surveys mentioned the existence of management committees whose role it is to ensure that resources are fairly distributed and to act as mediators if there is a conflict, but these do not function very well. The men complain that power relations influence how land is distributed and its quality, while the women claim that they do not have access to land (it is only rented to men) and they are not included in community-based decisions.

In **Chad**, only one respondent mentioned the existence of management committees for the *polders*, but these were seen more as a source of conflict than as an effective tool for managing resources safely. The majority of respondents stated rather that the land is directly managed by the village or canton leaders, or by the landowners, without any involvement of the community at any level.

The context is similar in **Nigeria**, where the respondents described individual management of the land by the landowners. The majority of the respondents mentioned the security context as one of the main barriers to gaining access to resources, both due to the risk of attacks and kidnappings by armed groups, and the militarisation of certain regions as part of the government's response.

In **Niger**, almost all the respondents stated that the distribution and management of natural resources, including land, was managed in a fair and participatory way by the communities themselves, with mediation by the *boulama*, or traditional chief. The majority of the respondents mentioned the precariousness of these resources, while underlining the solidarity that exists in terms of how they are distributed.

The four countries have a water code, a land ownership code and an environmental code (except Nigeria) which aim to ensure that resources are managed in an integrated manner, but there is no common charter. According to the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC, 2016), this is currently one of the main obstacles to poverty reduction and economic development in the region.

*"We women are always left out."*

Woman, host community, Cameroon

*"The village doesn't really have access to natural resources: the ouaddi belong to those who have inherited them and the community doesn't have the right to use them."*

Man, host community, Chad

*"Due to the insurrection, we can no longer go into the bush to grow crops or cut down trees. We are limited to the areas around our houses now."*

Man, host community, Nigeria

*"...I'm not from the village but I was given land that I cultivate with my family. The other resources are accessible to everyone."*

Man, refugee, Niger

## RESILAC INDICATOR: % OF PEOPLE WHO THINK THAT THERE ARE FEWER COMMUNITY CONFLICTS

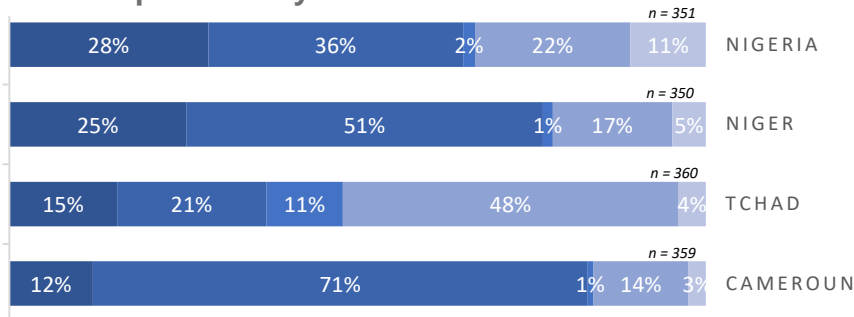
A rating scale was developed to establish how this issue was perceived by communities. In a volatile and unstable operational context, it was deemed more relevant to focus on increased conflict than reduced conflict. In order to collect complementary information, the communities described the most common conflicts. The classification of the different conflicts is based on a methodology developed by *Search For Common Ground*, one of the project's implementing partners in Nigeria. Qualitative interviews also helped to understand the main issues at stake.

### Q1. In the last three months, there has been an increase in community conflict.



Among the respondents, 30% feel that conflict in their community has increased, compared to 65% who feel that it has not increased in the last three months.

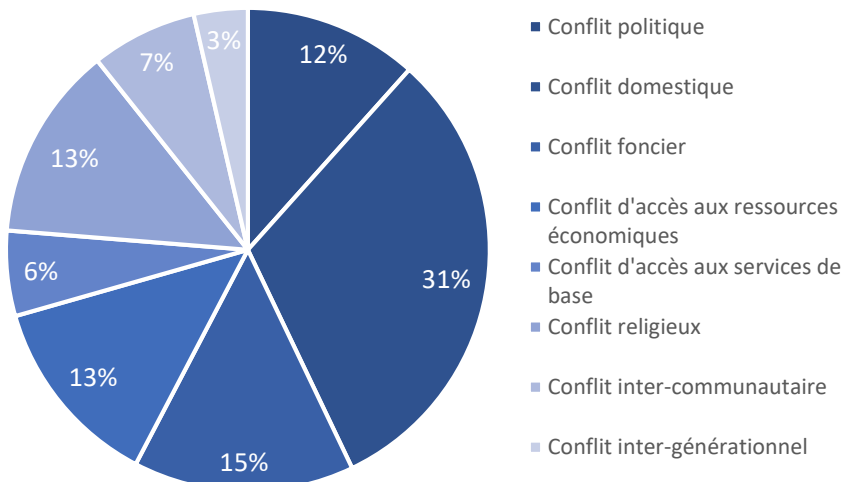
#### Results per country



The results per country show that more than half of the respondents in Chad feel that conflict has increased in the last three months (51%), whereas in the other countries, this perception is less strong.

This feeling is in keeping with how the context has evolved in the operational zones, particularly the deterioration of the security situation in Chad and Niger.

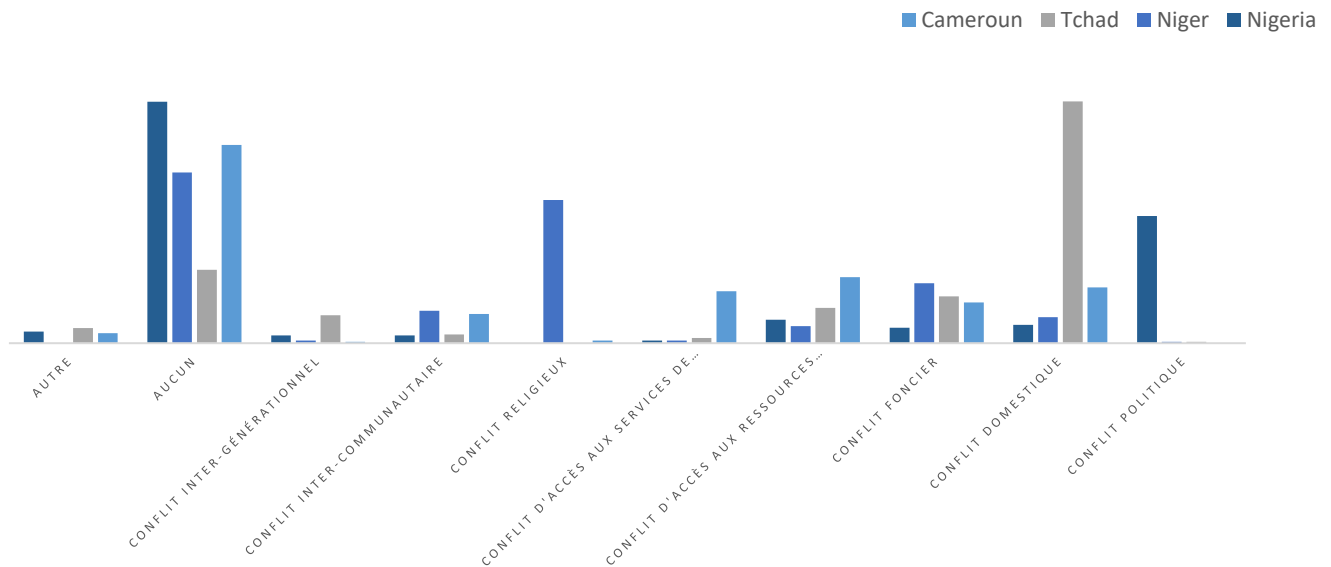
### Q2. What kind of conflicts are the most common in your community?



Many of the respondents feel that the most common conflicts in their community are related to domestic issues (31%), land ownership (15%) or economic resources (13%).

Among the respondents, 25% said that the political or religious conflicts related to Boko Haram are the most common.

#### Results per country



The disaggregated data shows that there is a different perception of the nature of conflicts depending on the context in the country and therefore a need to refine these questions in subsequent surveys, particularly qualitative ones.

In **Cameroon** and **Chad**, though many of the respondents felt that natural resources are distributed fairly in their community, and that there is consultation about access and how they are managed, the examples provided during the in-depth interviews showed that there are two key issues within communities: access to water points and access to land. The people interviewed almost all had witnessed disputes around community boreholes and wells, land disputes over inheritance when someone had died and thefts.

In **Niger** and **Nigeria**, the majority of the respondents said that conflicts did exist, and that these were almost always linked to Boko Haram and relations between livestock farmers and crop farmers. Agro-pastoral conflicts have always affected nomadic peoples who have long been marginalized. However, as underlined by the different studies carried out by the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD), the reduction of pastureland linked to climate change and forced population displacement and limited access to certain areas due to attacks by Boko Haram and the response by national security forces, are weakening traditional mediation networks and the peaceful coexistence between communities.

*“Due to the insurrection, we can no longer go into the bush to grow crops or to cut down trees. We are limited to the areas around our houses”.*

Man, host community, Nigeria

*“All I want in life is for peace to return to our region”.*

Man, host community, Niger

## RESILAC INDICATOR: % OF PEOPLE RECEIVING CARE WHO HAVE AN IMPROVED LEVEL OF WELLBEING

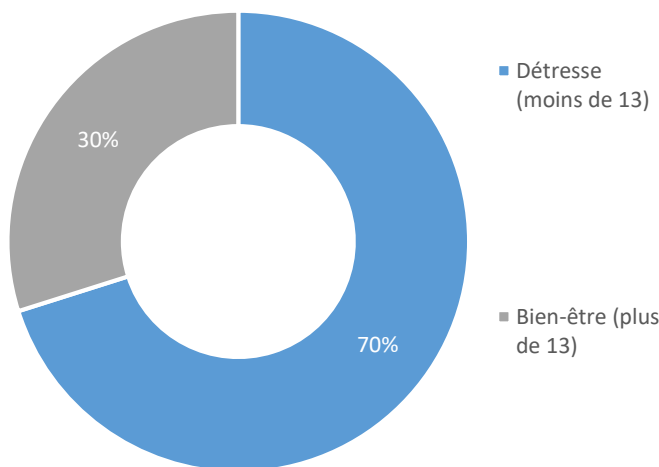
The international WHO-5 scale was used to measure the wellbeing of individuals. Developed by the World Health Organisation, The WHO-5 consists of five statements related to psychological wellbeing that people are asked to rate.

The answers make it possible to calculate a score between 0 and 25 which will be measured as it changes throughout the project. Average scores of below 13 indicate that there are symptoms of psychological distress. On the other hand, a score that is closer to 25 indicates a better level of mental wellbeing.

Qualitative interviews made it possible to collect complementary information about the difficulties that communities are experiencing and their impact on the functioning.

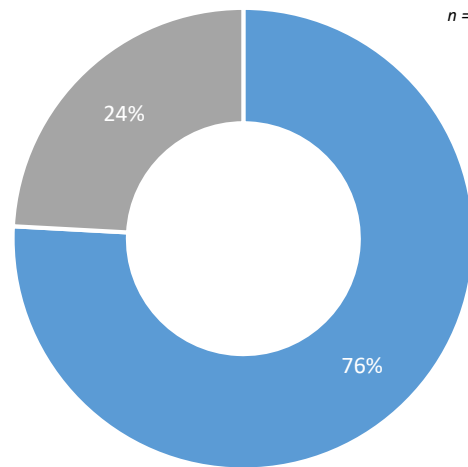
### Men

n = 1158



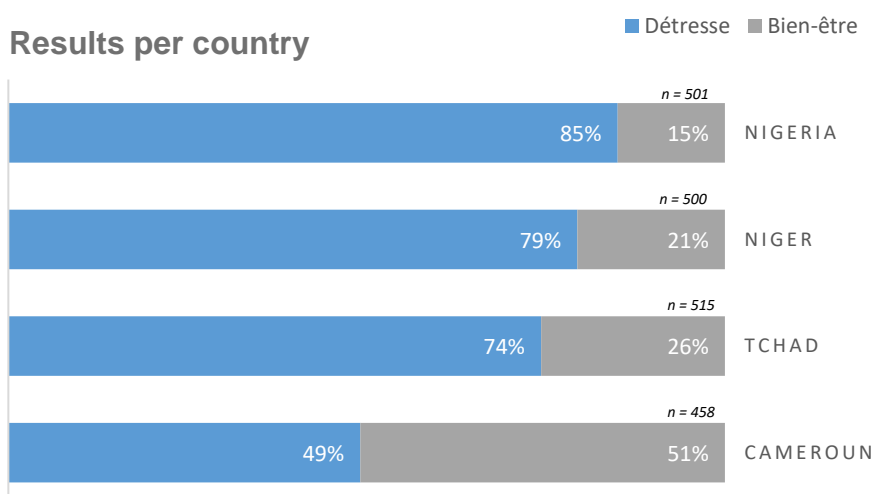
### Women

n = 816



The aggregated WHO-5 scale result is 11 out of a total of 25 (the wellbeing threshold is 13), which would imply that there is a large number of individuals in a state of psychological distress and possibly depression. 72% of those surveyed scored under 13, as opposed to only 28% who seem to be in a state of wellbeing. The sex-disaggregated results show that 70% of men have symptoms of psychological distress compared to 76% of women.

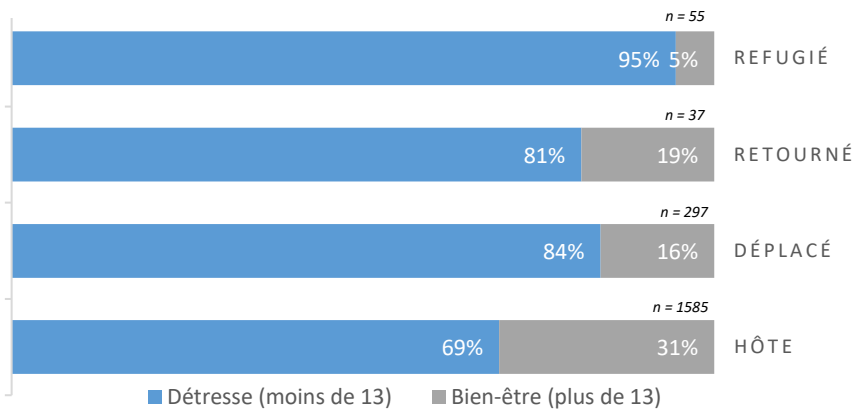
### Results per country



In general, there is a difference between the countries in terms of the security context, which is very volatile and unstable in the communes where operations are taking place in Nigeria, Niger and Chad, and more stable in Cameroon.

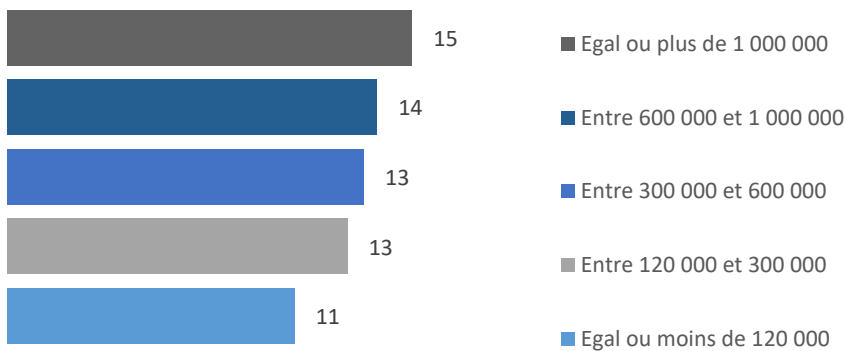
The disaggregated data shows that the majority of the respondents in Nigeria, Niger and Chad are in a state of psychological distress (between 74% and 85%), whereas more than half of the people in Cameroon (51%) are in a state of wellbeing.

## Results per legal status



The disaggregated data shows a difference depending on the status of the people surveyed. It seems that a larger number of host community members and returnees are in a state of wellbeing, whereas only 5% of refugees are above the wellbeing threshold.

## Correlation between the WHO-5 score and the level of annual income



P-value 9.3192211468251E-21 Fisher Test.

The results also show a positive correlation between the annual level of income (dealt with in the following section) and the WHO-5 score: the individuals with higher annual incomes are the only ones who are above the minimum threshold for psychological wellbeing.

During the qualitative interviews with different members of the community, it was not always possible to collect sufficient information and the data therefore needs to be interpreted with care. The information collected would indicate that the day-to-day lives of the vast majority are focused on their professional occupations, which are disrupted by attacks by Boko Haram and the subsequent responses by the security forces: restricted access to certain areas, forced displacement and limited movement between communes. Though the majority describe these factors in terms of physical constraints, certain people mentioned the fear and 'trauma' experienced after Boko Haram attacks, as psychological factors that have a negative impact on their day-to-day lives and their ability to do their usual tasks.

As for forecasts for the future, the majority of the respondents expressed the desire to improve their living conditions through an increase in income and the establishment of peace and stability.

*"What would I like to change in my life? I would like my village to live in peace and tranquillity"*

Man, host community, Chad

*"All I want in life is for peace to return to our region".*

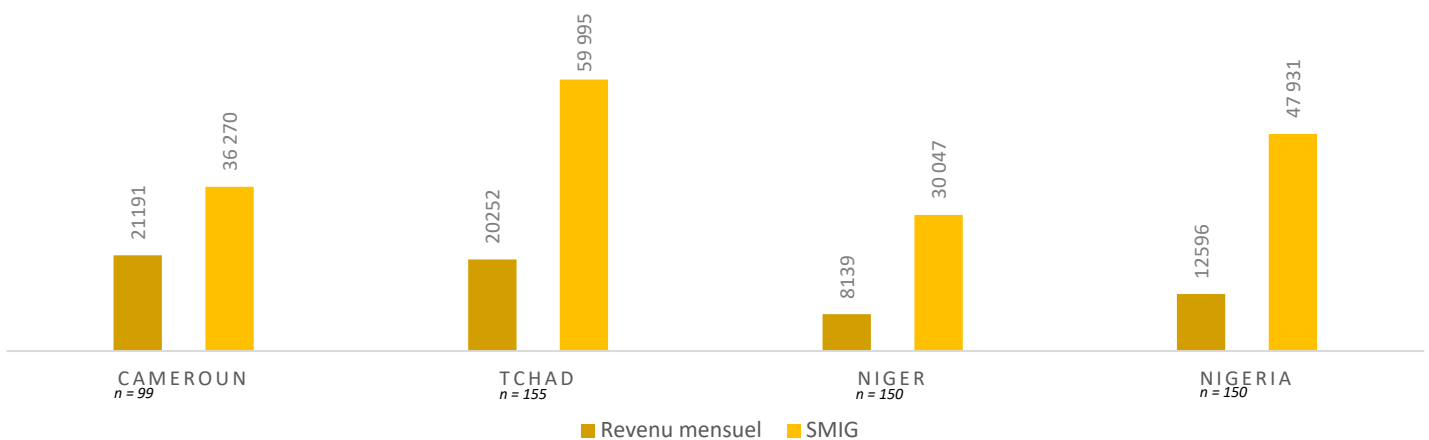
Man, host community, Niger

## SO 2 / Encourage economic recovery and resilience via access to employment and intensified production systems that are adapted to climate change

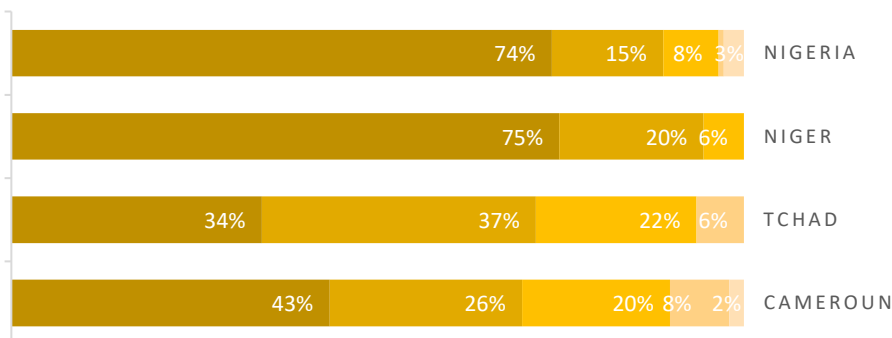
The average annual income of the individuals involved in the economic recovery activities will be measured throughout the project. To do this, the estimate presented in the report was calculated directly with the beneficiaries. In order to ensure that the estimate is as precise as possible, the following factors were taken into account:

- The specific periods corresponding to seasonality depending on the individuals' occupations: hunger gap, harvest, etc.
- The different costs incurred to carry out the economic activities, including the cost of production and the debts taken on during the process to establish real income.

### Q1. Average annual income



In the four countries, the average annual income of those surveyed is 254,289 CFA in Cameroon, 243,020 CFA in Chad, 97,665 CFA in Niger and 151,151 CFA in Nigeria, which is less than the guaranteed minimum monthly income. In Cameroon and in Chad, the average income among the respondents is respectively 21,190 CFA and 20,252 CFA per month (equivalent to approximately €30) compared to the guaranteed minimum monthly income of 36,270 CFA and 59,995 CFA respectively. In Niger and Nigeria, the gap is particularly large between the 8,130 CFA and 12,596 CFA per month (approximately €15) that were declared by the people surveyed, compared to the guaranteed income of 30,047 CFA and 47,931 CFA.



The disaggregated data shows that the majority of the respondents in Nigeria and Niger (74% and 75%) earn 120,000 CFA or less per year, compared to only 11% and 6% who earn 300,000 CFA or more.

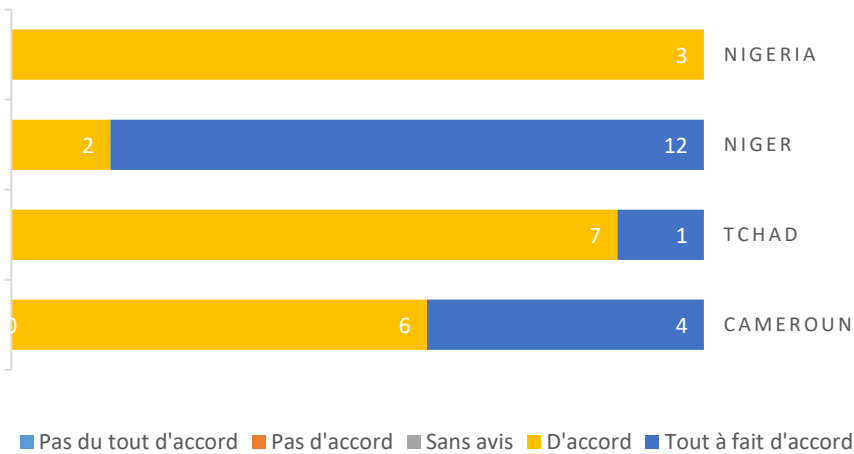
■ Egal ou moins de 120 000 ■ Entre 120 000 et 300 000 ■ Entre 300 000 et 600 000  
■ Entre 600 000 et 1 000 000 ■ Egal ou plus de 1 000 000

## SO 3 / Promote and consolidate actors by encouraging dialogue and engagement and reinforcing their capacities

### RESILAC INDICATOR: % OF COMMUNES AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS WHO FEEL THAT THEY ARE PLAYING A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

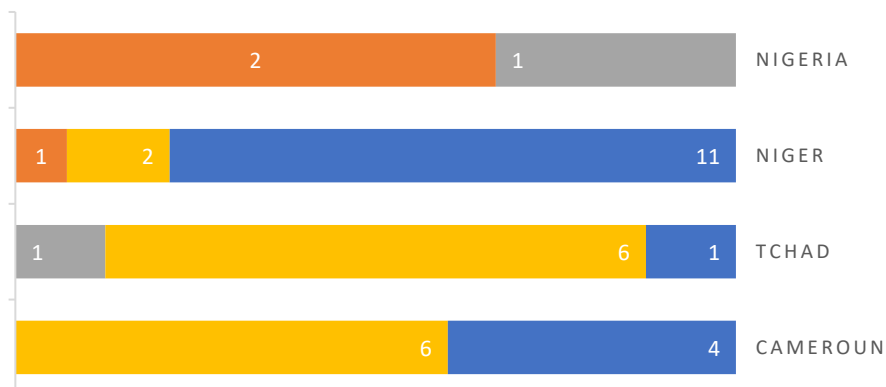
A rating scale was established to measure how institutional actors supported by the project perceive their role in implementing the project. The scale is made up of two questions which, in contrast to the other scales, are directly illustrated in terms of the number of respondents (institutional actors and civil society organisations).

#### Q1. I play a significant role in the implementation of RESILAC



According to the results, all the actors supported by the project feel that they play a significant role in implementing the project, notably in Niger.

#### Q2. I feel that I am encouraged to take part in RESILAC decisions that have an impact on my community



The data collected shows a difference between the partners' engagement strategies which leads to a different perception of their own involvement. In Nigeria, they do not feel encouraged to take part in decisions related to RESILAC, whereas in Chad and Cameroon, the majority feel encouraged to take part in decision-making, and particularly decisions that have an impact on their community.

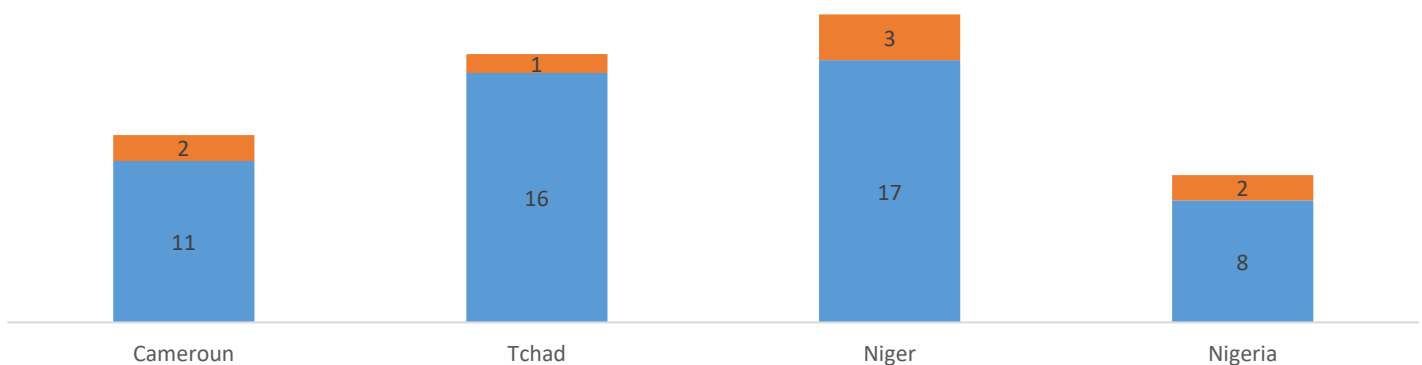


## RESILAC INDICATOR: % OF FEMALE REPRESENTATIVES WITHIN LOCAL INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

The project has a particular gender focus. As such, the activities related to reinforcing institutions and organisations will aim to increase and reinforce the participation of women in the institutions involved in the implementation of the project. The percentage of women who currently participate in the different institutions was measured to serve as a reference value, and this will be measured throughout the project. Due to the nature of the indicator, it seems pertinent to present the results directly disaggregated.

### Q1. Percentage of women in decision-making spheres

■ Total membres ■ Total femmes



Generally, the data collected shows that fewer women participate in decision-making spheres within the organisations supported in the four countries. The results per country show that there is weak participation in Chad (8%), Cameroon (16%), Niger (17%) and Nigeria (21%).

One of the objectives of the RESILAC project is to reinforce this participation, increasing the percentage of female representatives in these spheres.

**Additional SO / Ensure that the project is of high quality and is accountable**

**RESILAC INDICATOR: HOW THE QUALITY SCORE EVOLVES**

To complement the indicators established in collaboration with the project's technical and financial partners, the RESILAC team decided to add another indicator to the survey. A scale made up of 3 questions was developed in order to allow beneficiaries to give their opinions about the quality of the project and its relevance to expectations and needs. This score will be measured throughout the duration of the project.

The questions in the scale are directly linked to the criteria of the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS). The CHS describes the essential aspects of a humanitarian project that is based on the principles of quality and accountability and defines nine criteria and commitments to improve the quality and effectiveness of the assistance provided.

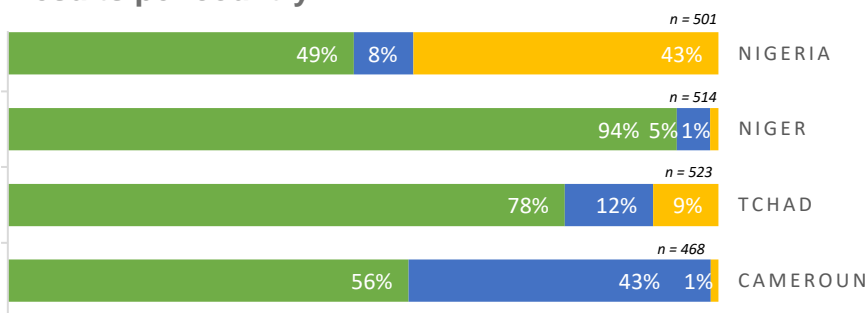
The CHS criteria that are prioritised in the RESILAC quality score are: 'Humanitarian response is based on communication, participation and feedback' (4) ; 'Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant' (1) ; and 'Humanitarian response is coordinated and complementary' (6).

**Q1. Do you get enough information about RESILAC?**



According to the results, the majority of respondents feel that they get enough information about RESILAC (70%).

**Results per country**



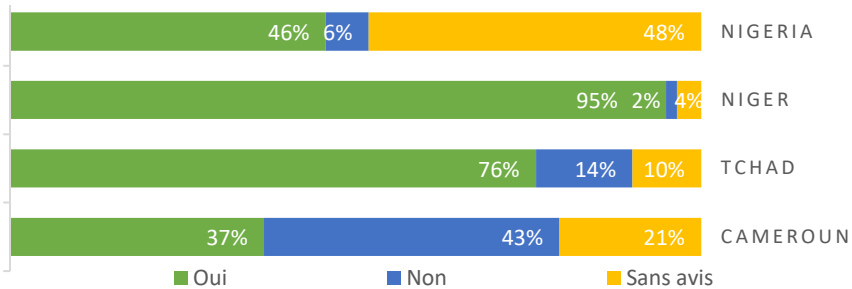
The disaggregated data indicates that there is a better communication strategy in Niger, or that the teams are more present in the field: 94% of those surveyed feel that they get enough information, whereas only 49% agree in Nigeria.

**Q2. Does the support you receive from RESILAC meet your needs?**



A significant proportion of the people surveyed feel that the support that they or their community receive from the project is relevant to their needs (64%).

## Results per country



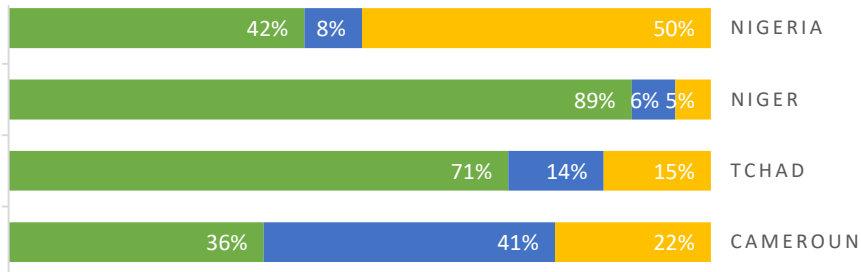
However, the disaggregated data shows that there are significant differences between the countries. In Niger, 95% of the respondents feel that the assistance that they or their community receive meets their needs, compared to 37% in Cameroon and 46% in Nigeria.

## Q3. Is RESILAC making a difference to your life?



According to the results, 60% of the respondents feel that RESILAC is making a difference to their lives, while 17% do not.

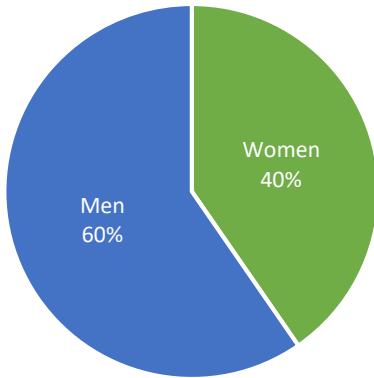
## Results per country



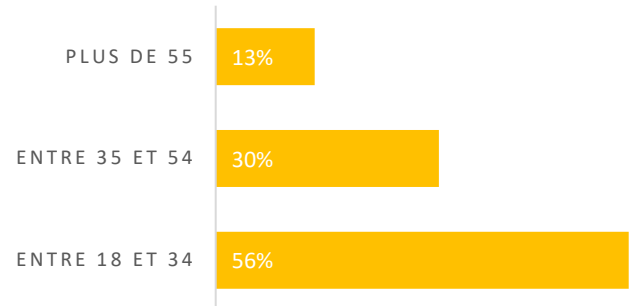
In terms of the individual countries, there are differences depending on how much progress has been made on the activities: 89% of the respondents in Niger and 71% in Chad feel that RESILAC is making a difference to their lives, compared to 36% in Cameroon and 42% in Nigeria.

## RESPONDENTS' SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

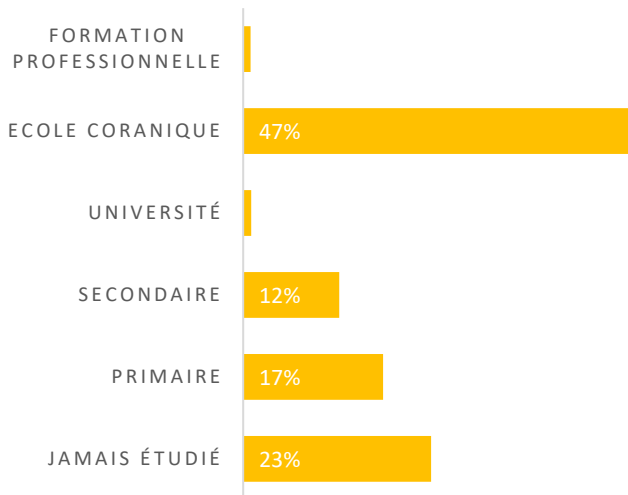
### Sex



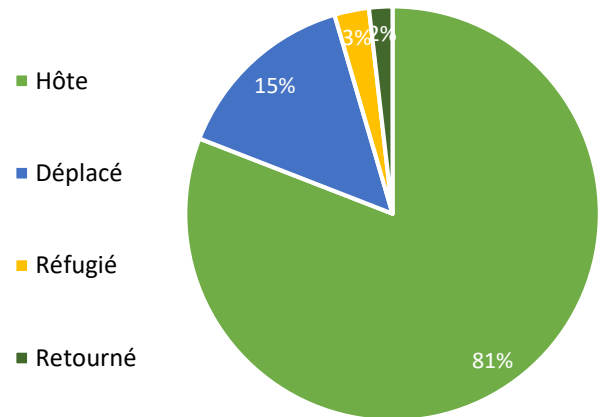
### Age



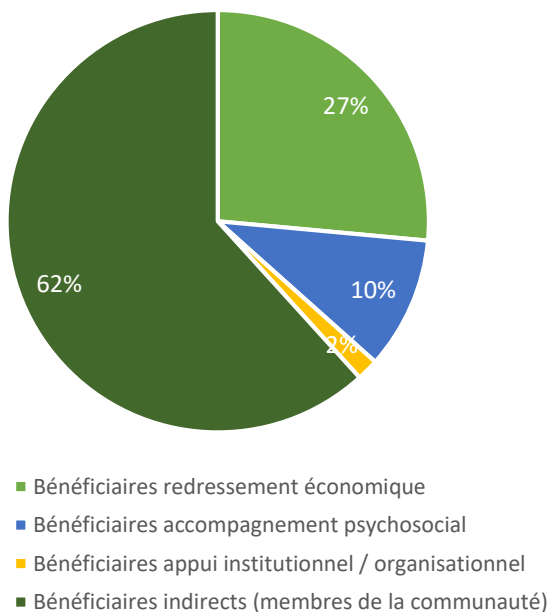
### Level of education



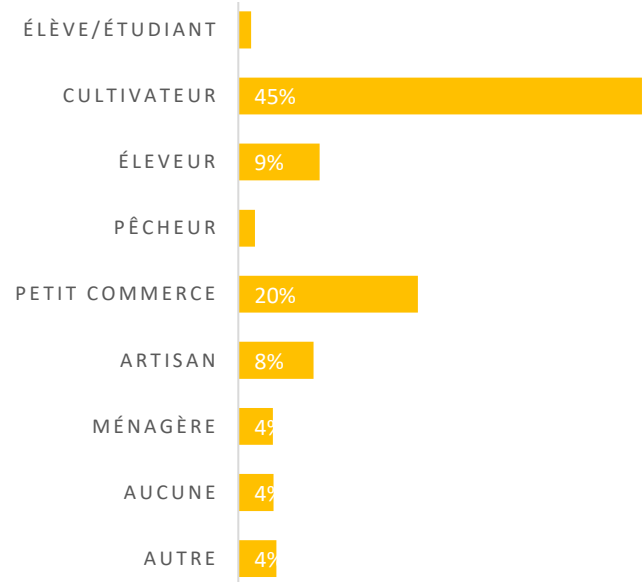
### Legal status



### Type of assistance received (RESILAC)



### Main occupation



## KEY DEFINITIONS

### COLLECTIVITY

The term 'collectivity' is used here to refer to a public legal entity that exercises certain competencies over a territory that have been devolved by the state in a decentralisation process.

### COMMUNITY

Given the territorial approach of the RESILAC project, the term 'community' refers to all the localities that are subject to the same authority and where the inhabitants tend to share a geographical space, laws and a way of living. For the survey, the scale of the community was established at the level of an administrative village and the population of the community includes those who live in the community either permanently or temporarily.

### CONFLICT

Inspired by the definition used in Search For Common Ground (<https://www.sfcg.org/>), the term 'conflict' should be understood as a process that involves reactions and behaviour that begins when a party feels that they have been or will be affected by another party. During the survey, conflicts were identified as being the result of the pursuit of contradictory or apparently incompatible interests between individuals, groups or communities.

### CORE HUMANITARIAN STANDARD (CHS)

The Core Humanitarian Standard is the result of a collaborative process between Groupe URD, the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) International, People In Aid and the Sphere Project. It sets out Nine Commitments that organisations and individuals involved in humanitarian response can use to improve the quality and effectiveness of the assistance they provide. It also facilitates greater accountability to communities and people affected by crisis: knowing what humanitarian organisations have committed to will enable them to hold those organisations to account.



Find out more: <https://www.urd.org/fr/projet/contribution-a-lelaboration-de-la-norme-humanitaire-fondamentale-chs/>

### LEGAL STATUS

The status used in this report refers to the condition or situation of a person or category of person in relation to a larger group. In order to distinguish this from social, matrimonial or economic status, the term 'legal', which is inspired by the terminology that is used by the majority of humanitarian and development actors, refers to the migratory situation of the respondents: displaced, returnee, refugee or host community.

## LIMITS OF THE STUDY

The results presented in this report should be interpreted with care. During the survey, the following limits and biases were identified and will be the object of internal lesson sharing before the Midline survey is carried out:

- The information is taken directly from the (unverified) statements of the respondents during face-to-face individual interviews, including the data regarding average income, legal status, etc.
- As the number of respondents for certain units is low, certain disaggregated statistics are not as robust.
- Quantitative methods were given priority over qualitative methods due to the resources available. The lack of in-depth information on sensitive topics limits the extent to which they can be analysed.

The majority of indicators are measured using rating scales, the advantage being that they structure the opinions of the respondents in relation to each other and evaluate the position of the subjects on this basis, they are simple and clear for the surveyors and the respondents, and they allow a large amount of information to be gathered in a short space of time for limited resources. However, two main biases exist:

- Social desirability bias: in the self-evaluations carried out by the institutional and organisational actors (SO 3) the very positive responses about the support received during the launch phase could be due to a desire to meet the 'tacit' expectations of the surveyors;
- Confirmation bias: when dealing with sensitive subjects, particularly the questions related to natural resources and conflicts, there is a natural tendency among individuals to give priority to the answers that confirm their preconceived ideas and to give less weight to the answers that go against their views. For example, a large number of the respondents stated that natural resources are distributed fairly, but in the more in-depth questions they described many constraints in relation to gaining access to and managing these resources. This is related to normative representation, also called social conformity bias, which is the result of the respondent's desire to conform to social norms and to give answers that conform to the answers that are expected.

## METHODOLOGY

The RESILAC project (Socially-Inclusive Economic Recovery in Lake Chad) aims to provide a mixture of relief, rehabilitation and recovery assistance to the Lake Chad region (which includes parts of Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria and Chad), a region which is affected by an economic and social crisis, recurring social shocks and a security crisis of a regional nature.

The main objective of RESILAC is to contribute to economic recovery and to reinforce resilience and social cohesion in the areas of the Lake Chad Basin that have been most affected by the security crisis and climate change.

The initial study of data aims to provide baseline levels for the indicators among the beneficiaries in order to monitor how these evolve over time.

### SURVEY TOOLS

Three quantitative questionnaires and two qualitative interview guides were drawn up in collaboration with the project's different technical managers, combining quantitative and qualitative analysis in a comparative and complementary manner. The quantitative questionnaires include Likert scale questions (with answers that correspond to a scale of 1 to 5), binary questions and open questions. The qualitative interview guides aim to go into more depth on key questions and to provide illustrative testimonies.

A quality and accountability score was included in all the questionnaires, directly related to the following criteria from the Core Humanitarian Standard: 'Humanitarian response is based on communication, participation and feedback' (4); 'Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant' (1); and 'Humanitarian response is coordinated and complementary' (6).

## SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION

The diversity of the areas concerned and the lack of up-to-date and reliable demographic data justified the decision to use non-probability or random sampling. All the localities where operations are being conducted were covered, regardless of their size, using a method for sampling standard units by external contrast <sup>1</sup>.

The aim was to diversify standard types so that the widest variety of cases possible could be included, independently of their statistical frequency. The refinement of samples and the identification of standard types was the subject of a regional training workshop on 15-18 April 2019 with the national technical managers.

## DATA COLLECTION

The survey was carried out predominantly via mobile data collection using the SurveyCTO software. A team of 40 enumerators was set up within ACF's internal pool and trained by the technical managers in each country. The questionnaire was drawn up in French but was administered in Kanuri, Hausa and Fulah.

The data was collected during face-to-face interviews with 2093 individuals, from 29 May to 4 July 2019, in the four countries where operations are taking place: Cameroon (Dargala, Mindif), Chad (Bol, Nguéléa 1 and 2, Ngarangou), Niger (N'Guigmi, Chétimari, Mainé Soroa) and Nigeria (Maiduguri).

## RESPONDENTS

| Units / Communes          | CAMEROON | CHAD | NIGER | NIGERIA | TOTAL       |
|---------------------------|----------|------|-------|---------|-------------|
| Villages                  | 27       | 33   | 18    | 8       | <b>86</b>   |
| Women                     | 224      | 182  | 180   | 259     | <b>845</b>  |
| Men                       | 270      | 361  | 352   | 265     | <b>1248</b> |
| Hosts                     | 485      | 484  | 448   | 265     | <b>1682</b> |
| Displaced persons         | 9        | 48   | 22    | 224     | <b>363</b>  |
| Returnees                 | 0        | 10   | 23    | 5       | <b>38</b>   |
| Refugees                  | 0        | 1    | 25    | 30      | <b>56</b>   |
| Youths economic recovery  | 99       | 155  | 150   | 150     | <b>554</b>  |
| Mental Health Individuals | 0        | 68   | 144   | 0       | <b>212</b>  |
| Institutional actors      | 7        | 8    | 14    | 0       | <b>29</b>   |
| SCOs                      | 3        | 0    | 0     |         | <b>3</b>    |
| <b>2 093 INDIVIDUALS</b>  |          |      |       |         |             |

For more information about RESILAC, please contact Pierre David, Regional Coordinator (coordoreg@resilac-actioncontrelafaim.org).

For more information about the surveys and studies being carried out during the RESILAC project, please contact Paloma Casaseca (refpillier4@resilac.org).

<sup>1</sup> The standard units by external contrast method aims to identify the largest number of cases or standard units (profiles) that exist in a community, in order to ensure that there is the widest possible variety and ensure that the sample is as diverse as possible.

In contrast to probabilistic or random methods, the survey method based on standard units gives priority to the concept of the diversity of the respondents, independently of their statistical frequency or their representivity.

To find out more: [http://www.dphu.org/uploads/attachements/books/books\\_1837\\_0.pdf](http://www.dphu.org/uploads/attachements/books/books_1837_0.pdf)