

RESILAC*

* LAKE CHAD ECONOMIC AND SOCIALLY INCLUSIVE RECOVERY

As close as possible to the populations present around the Lake Chad Basin, an area affected by recurring climate shocks and now at the centre of a regional security crisis, Action Against Hunger, CARE and Groupe URD have developed the RESILAC program, which focuses on economic recovery and promotes the reconstruction of the social fabric in the region.



Co-funded by the European Union and
Agence Française de Développement



1. A MAJOR CHALLENGE FOR THE BASIN OF LAKE CHAD

An area where Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria and Chad all meet, the region has to face multiple development challenges: socio-economic, ecological, hydrological and governance challenges. The region is also facing significant political challenges linked to attacks and violence from armed groups, and the impact of military strategies fighting against these groups. The environment and security crisis makes access by the population to basic services very limited, exacerbating structural weaknesses in the area and disrupting community balance. This regionalized crisis affects millions of people driving populations to flee their homes, or even to cross borders.

Nevertheless, encouraging signs have led the international community to organize interventions positioning

themselves at the junction of the humanitarian emergency, rehabilitation and development, in order to act upon the origins of the crisis. In fact, it is important not only to meet the populations' short-term needs, but also to find long term solutions to the different factors of the crisis.

The RESILAC project is fully aligned with this approach. In order to foster the resilience and autonomy of populations willing to invest in the economic recovery of the region, this project is spread over 4 years in 4 geographical areas: the Diffa Region in Niger, Borno State in Nigeria, the region of Lake Chad in Chad, and the Far-North region of Cameroon. The RESILAC project will reach 90,000 direct beneficiaries and 1,600,000 indirect beneficiaries.

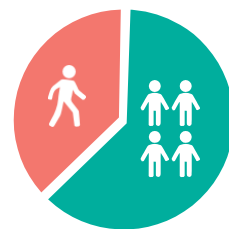
OVERALL FIGURES

(SOURCE: ACTION AGAINST HUNGER)

17 MILLION
people are affected
by conflicts.



2600000
people, 1.5 million of
whom are children,
are displaced.



7 100000
people are reported
to be food insecure.



540 000
children are suffering from
severe acute malnutrition.

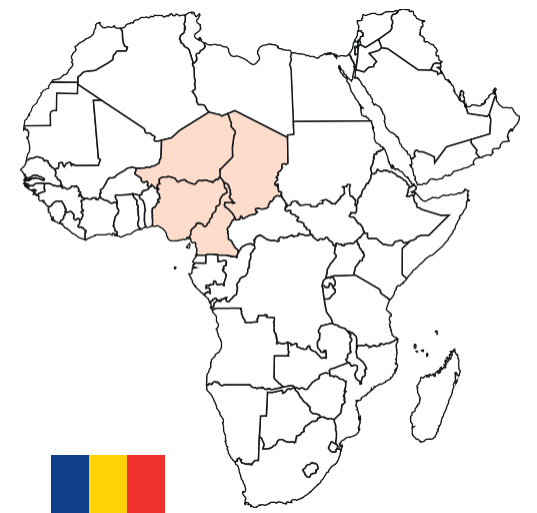


400 000
people are living in close
to famine conditions.



FIGURES BY COUNTRY

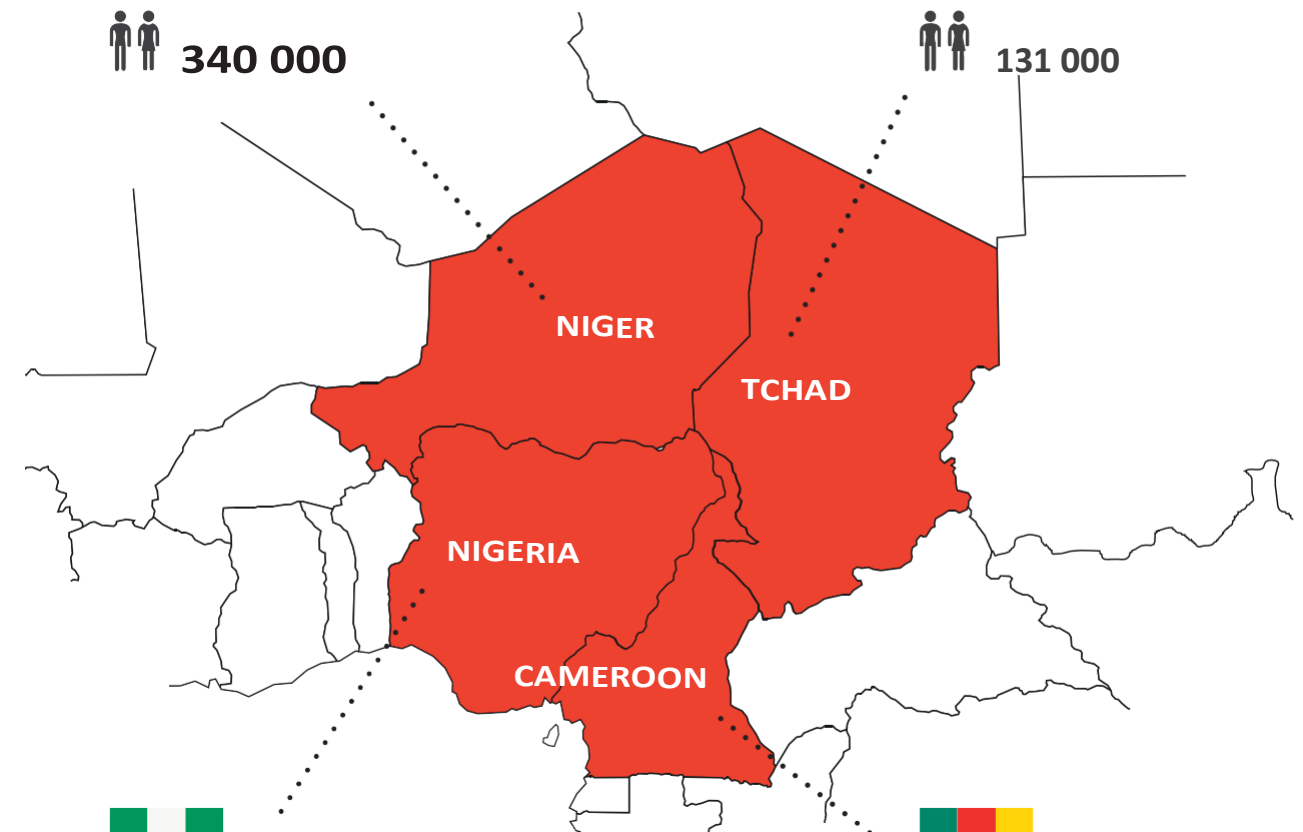
(SOURCE : ACTION AGAINST HUNGER)



NIGER
273 000
340 000



TCHAD
218 000
131 000



NIGERIA
1 950 000
4 700 000



CAMEROON
285 000
1 500 000

Number of displaced persons

Size of the food insecure population

2. FOUR PILLARS OF INTERVENTION



1. STRENGTHENING HUMAN CAPITAL AND SOCIAL COHESION

- Social cohesion
- Mental health and trauma
- Secure management of access to natural resources



2. ECONOMIC RECOVERY

- Local economy and youth employment
- Rural youth and employment
- Reinforcing value chains



3. CAPACITY BUILDING AND INSTITUTIONAL ACTION

- Implementation of the project with the public powers, regional authorities, organisations of local civil society
- Capitalisation and replication of efficient methods



4. KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION

- System for monitoring and evaluation of what is implemented
- Action research and capitalisation program

3. AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH

RESILAC is designed as an agile solution that is constantly adapting to the climate and security challenges of the region. This approach enables:

- direct and indirect impact of the project to be monitored in order to steer the project and to learn continuously by drawing lessons regularly and ensuring that the project respects the «Do no harm» principle,
- operational issues which arise during the project by knowledge produced over a short time to be clarified.

A phase of the project deploys analyses and feedback from on-going operations to readjust activities to results. The research and analyses enable capitalization of data via specific indicators. The final evaluation is accompanied by scientific publications making the outcomes of RESILAC more sustainable.

4. CO-CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN STAKEHOLDERS

The RESILAC project, funded by the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa and Agence Française de Développement, is led by a consortium of three main partners, regional and thematic experts, of which Action Against Hunger is the leader.

• ACTION AGAINST HUNGER

Established in 1979, Action against Hunger is an international non-governmental organization fighting hunger in the world. Its mission is to save lives by eradicating hunger through the prevention, detection and treatment of malnutrition, particularly during and after emergencies related to conflict and natural disasters.

• CARE

Founded in 1945, CARE is one of the world's leading humanitarian organizations. It is a non-partisan and non-sectarian NGO. Its objective is to fight against extreme poverty and to defend access to fundamental rights.

• GROUPE URD (RELIEF REHABILITATION DEVELOPMENT)

Founded in 1993, Groupe URD is an independent institute specializing in humanitarian and post-crisis practices and policies. Its role is now to support the agencies implementing quality improvements to the programs by carrying out evaluation, research, training and providing methodological support.

The consortium also works closely on strengthening social cohesion with CCFD-Terre Solidaire, which brings together a network of specialized local partners in Chad and Cameroon, and Search for Common Ground in Nigeria, and Karkara, in Niger.

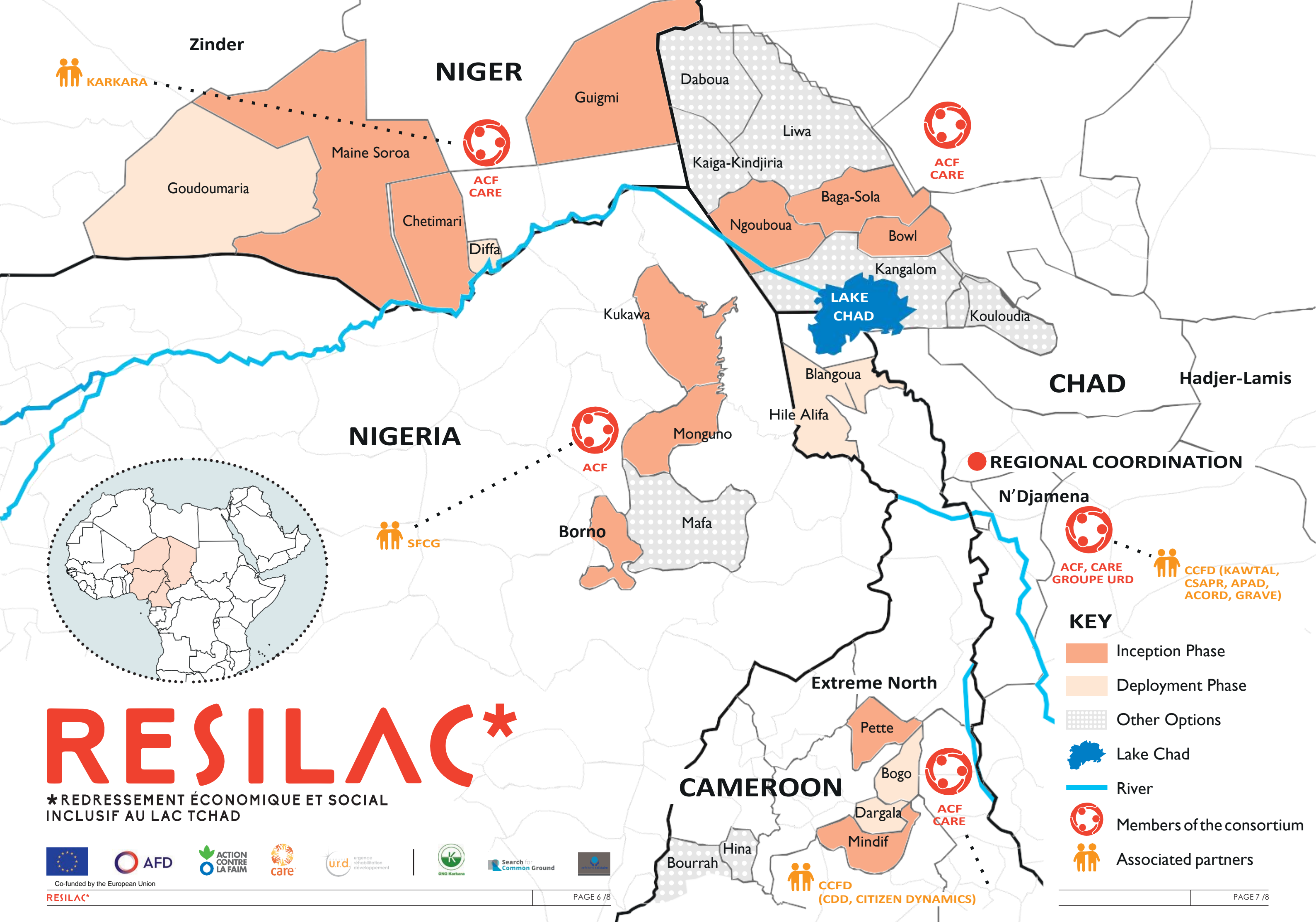
At the national level, the project will build alliances with other members and civil society (beneficiaries, LNGOs, universities) and work with relevant national authorities and other institutions.

In particular, concerning the pillar on strengthening human capital and social cohesion, CCFD-Terre Solidaire supports RESILAC's considerations globally on how to promote dialogue, social inclusion and living together, a territorial-based approach intended to be disseminated among the teams and stakeholders of the project.

The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, created in November 2015 at the Valetta summit, provides a quick and flexible response to crisis and emergency situations in Africa.



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RESILAC*

*REDRESSEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL INCLUSIF AU LAC TCHAD



● REGIONAL COORDINATION



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