

DRAFT - Internal version not shareable. Finalization pending completion of ECOAS analysis in Niger, Chad and Nigeria

SEPTEMBER 2022

Endline survey

Regional report on the results of the Endline survey in the Lake Chad Basin region: Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria.



ESILAC / June 2022 / Cereal Bank Members, Chad



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For more information on the RESILAC project, please contact H el ene Ronceray, Regional Coordinator (coordoreg@resilac-actioncontrelafaim.org). To learn more about surveys and other accountability mechanisms, please contact us at refpilier4@resilac.org.

I. Introduction

The Lake Chad Basin region is currently facing a deep socio-economic, political, security and environmental crisis. **RESILAC proposes a pro-resilience approach that contributes to the economic recovery and the strengthening of the resilience of the most affected territories.** To this end, the project implements activities to promote economic development, preserve social cohesion, and strengthen the institutional capacity of authorities in Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, and Chad¹.

In its final year of implementation, **RESILAC is now operating in 13 intervention municipalities, directly reaching over 155,000 people.** This report presents the consolidated results of the final survey, conducted between July and August 2022 among 4 586 people. The objective is to provide an overview of the evolution of the context and to measure the progress made by the project.

II. Methodology and limitations

The field data collection was preceded by a regional training workshop on the approaches and methods used by Groupe URD. The Pillar 4 leaders (Abdoul-Aziz Elh Sanoussi Issoufou in Niger, Jean Nkaa in Cameroon, Pierre Labe Maningar in Chad and Anda Zakaria in Nigeria) trained and supervised a team of about 50 field enumerators who administered the questionnaires in Kanuri, Hausa and Fulani. In addition, a team of four researchers (Kalilou Seydou Moussa in Niger, Claudian Soffo in Cameroon, Allah Kauis Neneck in Chad, and Ibrahim Adamu Basirka in Nigeria) conducted approximately 20 interviews (group and individual) in each country to collect additional qualitative information on key themes in order to provide more in-depth information on the intended and unintended effects of the project.

The heterogeneity of the zones and the lack of basic updated demographic data justified the choice of a non-random purposive sampling. In Chad and Cameroon, areas were selected based on programmatic weight and access (security measures and hazards). In Niger and Nigeria, all intervention areas were covered. As for the respondents, the aim was to diversify the typical units so as to include the greatest possible variety of cases, regardless of their statistical frequency. The survey was designed around five structured questionnaires that emphasized individual face-to-face interviews and open-ended deliberative exchanges to explore key issues.

However, the results must be interpreted with caution due to the following limitations: the information is taken directly from the respondents' statements during individual face-to-face interviews, the existence of social desirability bias² in the responses on sensitive topics (conflicts, natural resources, project support, etc.), and interruptions related to the security context.

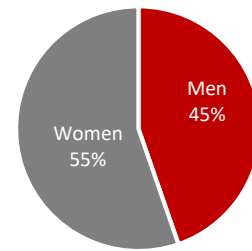
¹ Co-funded by the European Union (Emergency Trust Fund for Africa) and the French Development Agency (AFD), RESILAC is implemented by an international consortium (Action Against Hunger - lead partner, CARE and Groupe URD) in partnership with the CCFD - Terre Solidaire network, Search for Common Ground and local organizations.

² The social desirability bias refers to the tendency of individuals to give socially desirable answers to the detriment of the sincere expression of their personal opinions. This bias can be induced by a social context in which it is particularly important for the individual to be appreciated by others (e.g., the opinion of a project beneficiary in front of the operators), and mitigates the validity of the conclusions drawn on the basis of these answers.

III. Socio-demographic profile of respondents

In order to capture the full range of realities in the different intervention areas, the **survey covered 4 586 people from different socio-economic strata in the four countries**, distributed as follows 1 782 in Niger, 1 556 in Chad, 713 in Cameroon and 535 in Nigeria. Overall, 55% of the respondents were women.

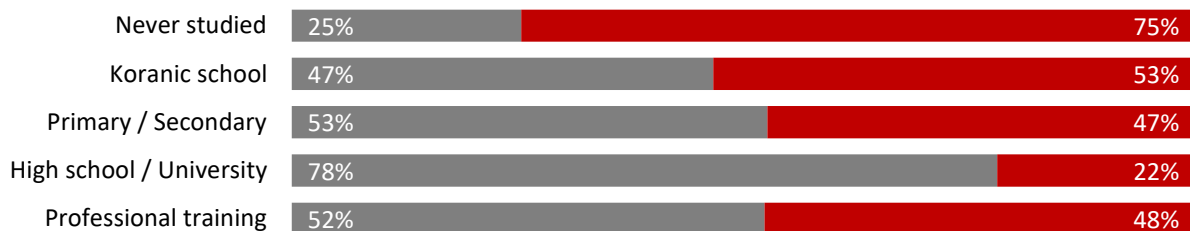
Fig. 1 Sex Distribution of respondents



Mostly living in rural areas, **90% of those surveyed were from host communities**, with a small representation of IDPs and returnees to Chad and Niger and IDPs to Nigeria.

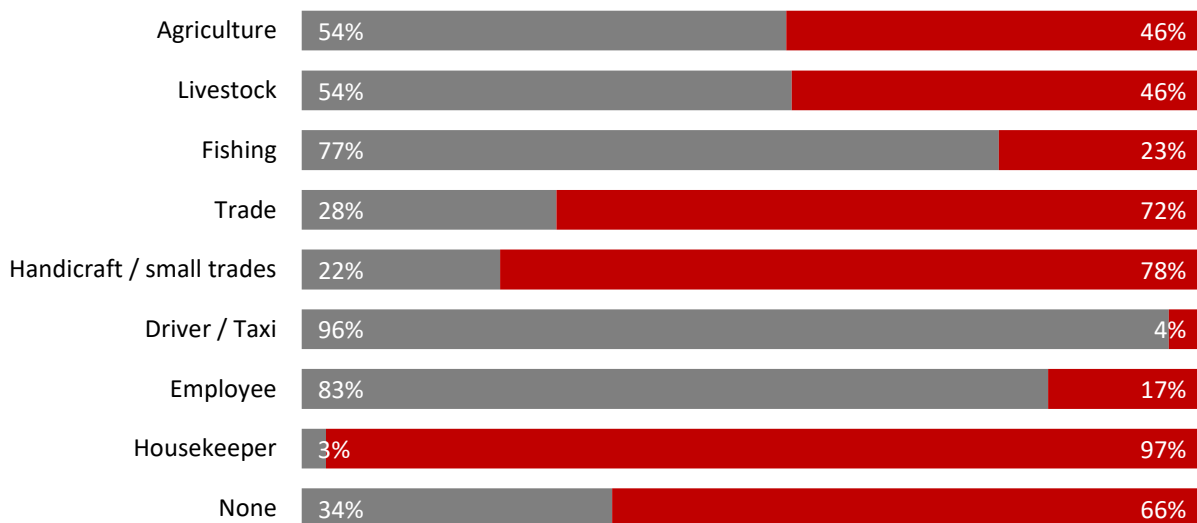
In terms of education, the intervention areas are the least educated in each country³: of those surveyed, nearly half had attended Koranic school, but barely 24% had attended school, and only 8% had access to higher education and/or vocational training. **Out of 10 people who have never studied, 7 are women.**

Fig. 2 Distribution of education level (men/women)



On average, the men surveyed are 38 years old and are mainly engaged in transport, fishing and agriculture, while the women are 34 years old on average and are engaged in petty trade, household chores and crafts.

Fig. 3 Distribution of professional activities (men/women)



³ World Bank, 2021

IV. Key results

1. A solid Community Social Capital (CAS) despite the deterioration of the context

Despite the increase in the security and socio-economic crisis since the beginning of the project, the **social capital of the communities is consolidating in the intervention areas**, particularly in the countries where more activities related to social cohesion have been implemented. The rate of change in the CAS score is 16% since the beginning of the project (total score from 36 to 42, an evolution of 6 points), confirming the importance of actions oriented towards living together, inter-religious dialogue and citizenship at the local level.

2. Better structured local organizations

The results show that local organizations are very satisfied with the quality of the support provided by the project. Today, the vast majority of accompanied organizations are **structured, with internal rules and regulations, a management office, a budget and an action plan**. However, financial and material means remain major difficulties for their development.

3. More concerted management of natural resources

The communities consulted feel that they are increasingly confronted with conflicts related to natural resources and intra-community conflicts. Paradoxically, **85% of respondents consider that natural resources are distributed equitably among all members of their community**. The intensity of the security crisis seems to justify the exceptionality of restrictive measures, mitigating the responsibility of national authorities for the management of territories.

4. Future prospects: a complete and adapted socio-economic reintegration system

In general, the young people supported through the education-training-integration program are satisfied with the quality of the service and its direct effects. **89% of the people who have started an income-generating activity believe that it has significantly improved their living conditions and those of their relatives**. In addition to this, beneficiaries also highlighted other unexpected positive effects such as a **sense of autonomy, participation in community life and improved family relations**.

5 Agriculture, key to the fight against climate change

The average rate of adoption of the innovative agricultural techniques identified and promoted by the project is 98%. The people surveyed note an **increase in their production, an improved quality of their production and an improvement in soil fertility**. This has an impact on the increase of their income, the decrease of the debt rate and the improvement of their households' living conditions.

6. A decentralization process mitigated by the lack of financial and technical resources

Of all the organizations (institutional actors, CBOs and CSOs) surveyed, **91% affirm that the support of the RESILAC project has enabled them to better play their role in the management of their territory**. The results show a positive progression of women's participation in the decision-making spheres of local organizations, going from an average of 16% in 2019 to 30% in 2022.

7. A more responsible response to the communities affected by the crisis

In all the intervention countries, **94% of the people surveyed felt sufficiently informed** about the project. As for the relevance of the action, in line with the findings of the project's evaluation exercises, **91% believe that the support received corresponds to their expectations**. Similarly, **92% said that RESILAC made a difference in their lives**.

V. THEMATIC ANALYSIS BY OBJECTIVE

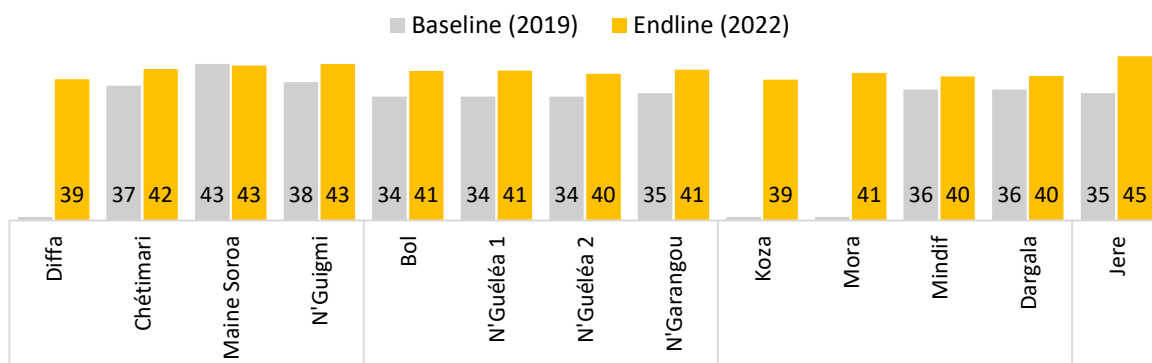
SO 1 / Strengthen human capital, social cohesion and collective and sustainable management of natural resources

#1. Community Social Capital (CAS)⁴

Today, more than **11 million people** are directly affected by the humanitarian crisis in northeastern Nigeria, the Far North region of Cameroon, western Chad and southeastern Niger⁵. By rebuilding social bonds and trust between communities and helping victims of violence overcome their trauma, RESILAC is helping to create the conditions for communities to become more resilient and to strengthen their social capital as a basis for economic recovery. The Community Social Capital (CSC) score is based on people's perception of the homogeneity, tensions, sociability, mutual aid, governance and commitment of their community. These are the intangible resources that a community has to contribute to its development.

The results of the survey show a **positive evolution of community social capital**, from 36 to 42 out of a total of 50 since the beginning of the project (a 16% evolution rate), confirming the importance of social ties and mutual aid at the local level as a capital resource towards the resilience of territories.

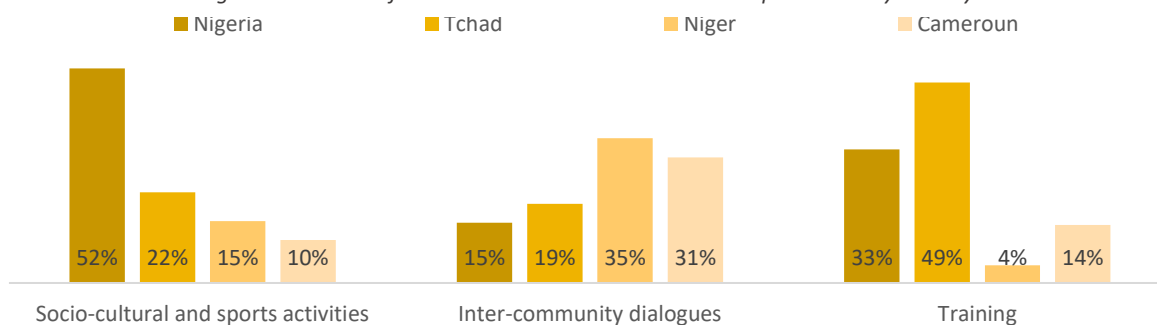
Fig. 4 Evolution of CAS score by country and commune of intervention



*Initial data for the Diffa (Niger), Koza and Mora (Cameroon) areas are not available because they were not part of the project's intervention territories and were therefore not covered by the initial survey.

Social capital would have increased the most in Nigeria and Chad, where the greatest number of socio-cultural activities, sports, citizen debate, and training and awareness-raising on citizenship and living together were implemented by the project, which also coincides with less proximity to the epicenter of the crisis. This is confirmed by testimonies from beneficiaries in Nigeria that have experienced enhanced social ties and improved communal living with high level of community resilience to shocks and improved economic recovery.

Fig. 5 Distribution of the main social cohesion activities implemented by country



intangible resources a community has to contribute to its development. A higher score represents greater community social capital.

⁵ CARE, 2021

However, it is worth illustrating the individual questions on the scale, which more accurately reflect the communities' experience and positioning of themselves, with no significant variations between different groups and countries.

Fig. 6 Community Social Capital (CS) scale results by question

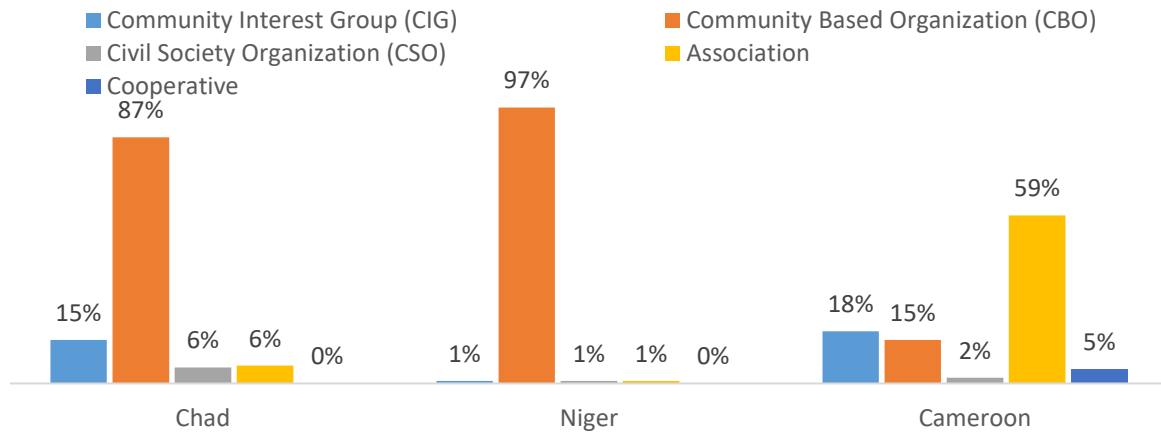
Members of the community...



#2. Support to local organizations

351 local organizations were surveyed, representing **91% of the total number of organizations supported by the project** in the three intervention countries carrying out these activities, namely 100% in Niger (110 organizations), 92% in Cameroon (98 organizations) and 71% in Chad (143 organizations). These included Community Interest Groups (CIGs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Associations and Cooperatives. The average number of members in the organizations surveyed was around 30, with an average of 62% women.

Fig. 7: Distribution of the type of organization surveyed by country



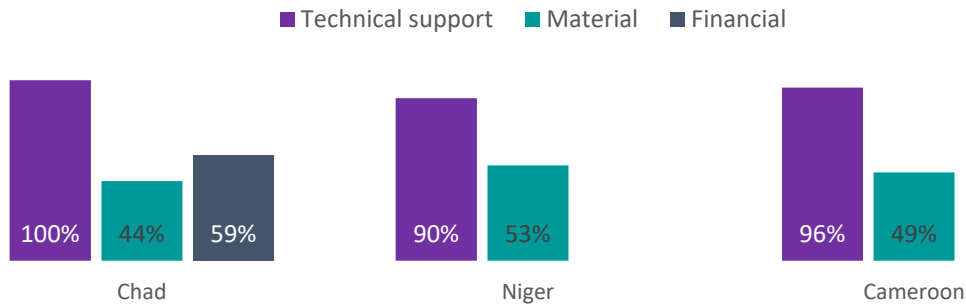
Different modalities of support were offered to organizations following an initial diagnosis by the project teams. Depending on the needs identified, they received **technical (training, awareness-raising, etc.), material or financial support.**



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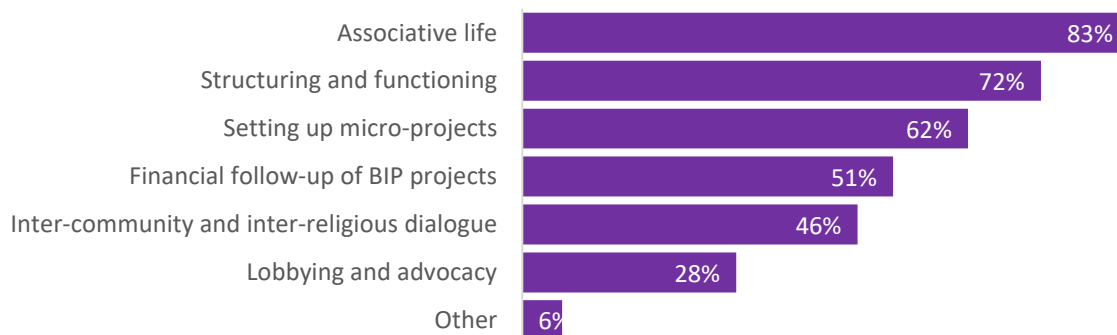
As for the support received, 84% were trained on various topics, 40% received material support and 19% received financial support. It should be noted that all of the organizations that confirmed having received financial support are located in Chad, showing a disparity in support modalities between countries.

Fig. 8: Distribution of the type of support received by country



Out of the 317 organizations surveyed that had benefited from one or more training cycles, most were trained in the basic principles of associative life (83% of the total), the key elements for structuring and general functioning (72% of the total), and setting up micro-projects (62% of the total). The objective of these cycles is to facilitate the formalization of the structures and their autonomy, in order to increase their participation in the development of their communities.

Fig. 9: Distribution of training cycles by theme

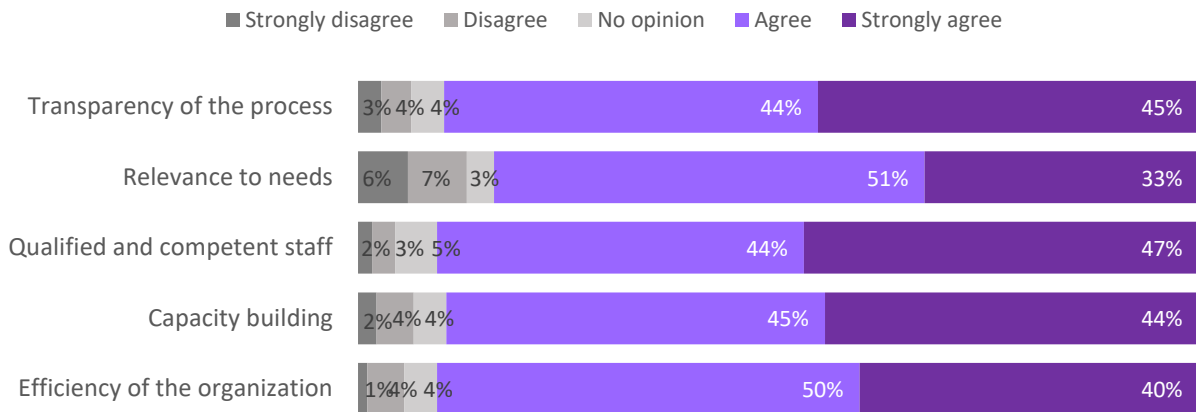


Of the 149 organizations surveyed that received material support, 85% confirmed that they had received tools or inputs in order to be able to implement activities, as opposed to 34% who received materials to equip their management office. As for financial support, the 70 organizations in Chad stated that they had received financial support ranging from 50,000 FCFA to 150,000 FCFA dedicated to the start-up of income-generating activities (IGAs), working capital, the purchase of equipment and other additional training.

In this context, the survey collected information on the quality of the support provided by the project. Thus, organizations were asked to express their agreement or disagreement with the following statements: the selection process of the organizations was clear and transparent, RESILAC's support responded appropriately to the needs of my organization, the training staff is qualified and competent in the technical and support field, the skills of my organization's staff have significantly improved and the acquired skills allow my organization to better play its role in the life of the community.

The results show a very positive overall assessment of the system, with the majority of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing with the proposed statements. The disaggregated analysis does not show any significant difference by country, with the exception of Chad, where most of the disagreements are concentrated.

Fig. 10: Organizations' assessment of the support system



On the other hand, the information collected qualitatively in Chad indicates that support to local organizations has allowed for capacity building of their members, their structuring and their revitalization in a context where these organizations were dependent on multi-faceted aid but could not carry out sustainable activities. According to the people interviewed, RESILAC was able to give a new impetus through its training, support and networking. As a result, these organizations hold more meetings, their members contribute more often and help each other in case of social problems. Overall, the results show that **85% of the respondents feel that their organizations are more credible within their community after RESILAC's support**. This can be explained, for the most part, by the strengthening of their structure and the significant increase in the activities implemented.

Most of the organizations have put in place mechanisms to regularize their functioning: **100% of the total have rules of procedure and a statute** and organize regular meetings, **98% have designated a management committee or board and 90% have a budget and an action plan**. All organizations hold collective meetings, either weekly or monthly (99% of the total) or quarterly for some. Overall, **86% have official authorization to operate**, particularly for CSOs, CBOs and ICMs. However, this percentage is lower for associations (55% of the total) and cooperatives (80% of the total). This may indicate a need for additional support for these organizations.

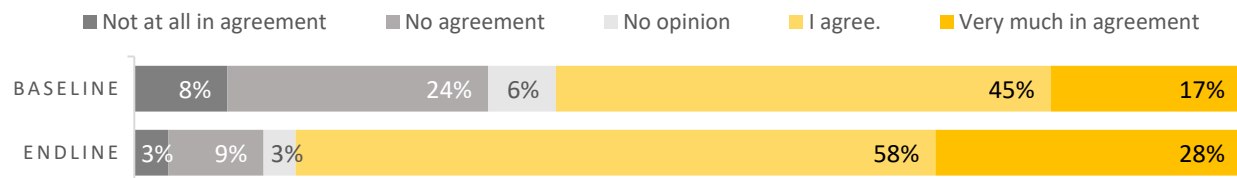
Also, the results of the survey show that **most of the organizations feel that they play a significant role in the life of the community** (92% overall), especially in awareness raising and community mobilization but also in developing agricultural and business activities: *"Our organization responds to the needs of the community to change their daily condition."* However, the organizations indicate some major difficulties that hinder their development. While only 44% of the organizations surveyed answered this question, more than half stated that they lacked the financial means to maintain their activities, followed by a lack of material means and training. These responses also coincide with the recommendations made to the project: most would like to receive financial support, more material support and additional training.

#3. Equitable access to natural resources

Despite the context of the region, the results of the survey show a rather positive evolution of people's perception of equitable access to natural resources: **85% of people believe that resources are equitably accessible**, while only 12% do not agree.

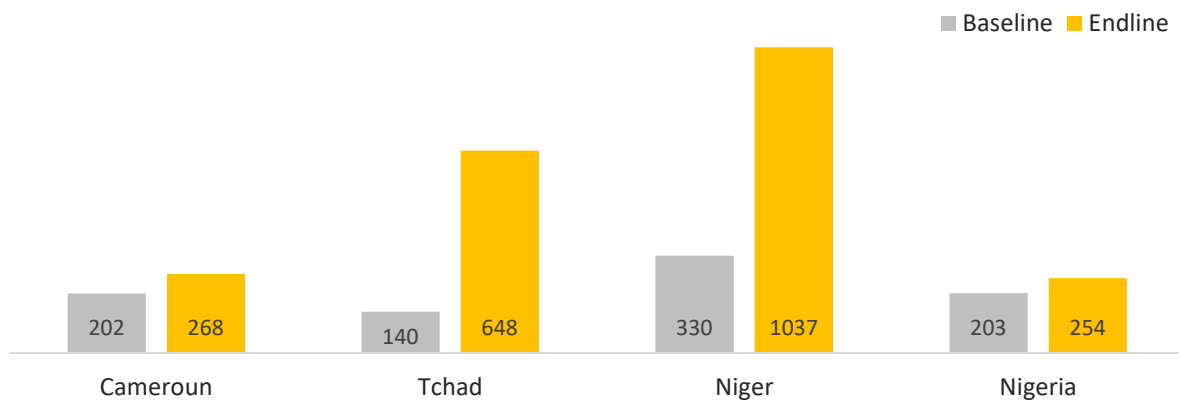
Fig. 11 Evolution of the perception of access to NRNs

Q. Natural resources are equitably available in my community



Already raised in the previous survey, the security crisis is reported as the main constraint on access to resources (risk of attack or kidnapping, militarized national controls, etc.). **The intensity of the crisis would seem to justify the exceptionality of restrictive measures vis-à-vis the populations, mitigating the responsibility of the national authorities for the management of the territories and improving the communities' opinion of the national governance of the resources.** During the initial baseline survey in 2019, respondents deplored the influence of power relations on the distribution and quality of land, managed directly by village chiefs with little involvement of community or state actors.

Fig. 12 Comparative change in the number of "agree" or "strongly agree" responses to the question "Natural resources are equitably accessible in my community"



It should be noted that the countries where the project activities are most advanced are those where the number of people with a positive opinion has increased the most: in Chad and Niger, where 8 and 11 local conventions have already been developed and signed respectively, the rate of evolution is much higher than in other countries. The local conventions formalize a scheme that reconciles environmental management with the concerted and sustainable use of natural resources. These activities are carried out according to a participatory methodology to ensure that analyses and actions are shared within and between local populations and authorities to peacefully manage access to resources, their use and any related conflicts.

For example, **in Chad, the local conventions developed** and signed in Ngarangou have become a model of success because they **have allowed beneficiaries to have equitable access to natural resources and have**

drastically reduced the number of conflicts related to natural resources: "Since RESILAC has been there, there are not enough conflicts and people get along better. Transhumance has improved, water points have been clearly identified and access to these water points is regulated. With the signing of natural resource management agreements, conflicts related to these resources have decreased," says Ngarangou, Secretary of the Natural Resource Management Committee. In Niger, the key to success seems to be the emphasis on the involvement of local authorities through the Land Local Commissions (COFOB).

The establishment of Land Local Commissions (COFOB) in Niger

In Niger, the local natural resource management agreements were accompanied by the establishment of COFOBs by the project. The COFOBs are instruments for the implementation of Niger's rural land tenure policy and are distinguished from other local management structures at the village level by their legal nature. Moreover, the members who make up the COFOB are designated following a participatory and inclusive process based on well-defined criteria. In this sense, community rules for resource management have been integrated and the COFOBs, chaired by the village chiefs, are responsible for their respect.

In Sayan Djouloum, a village in the Diffa region, conflicts between herders and farmers were a major source of concern for the inhabitants. The establishment of local conventions and COFOBs made it possible to agree on common rules and organize awareness sessions for the communities. Barely six months later, the results are already visible: "Last year, we recorded six farmer-herder conflicts because the herders were passing through the fields. This year, at the same time, we did not record any. Also, around the well, there were permanent conflicts between the people of the village and the herders, but this year it is better structured," says a member of the COFOB in Sayam Djouloum.

Rules of access and use of natural resources in Sayan Djouloum, Diffa

Grazing areas :

- Rule 1: The collection of straw is regulated by the texts in force
- Rule 2: Avoid throwing fire or leaving it un-extinguished to prevent bush fires
- Rule 3: No abusive wood cutting

Passageways:

- Rule 1: It is strictly forbidden to sow in the passage corridor
- Rule 2: All animal drivers must follow the passage corridor
- Rule 3: Users of the passageways must not touch the markers under any circumstances.

Cemented Wells:

- Rule 1: Monthly contribution of 50 FCFA per household
- Rule 2: Respect for the order of arrival
- Rule 3: Native herders have priority over transhumant herders
- Rule 4: Transhumant herders must pay a sum to the Water Point Management Committee (WPC) proportional to the number of animals

Ponds:

- Rule 1: The waterhole is a public good, everyone has access to it
- Rule 2: It is strictly forbidden to cut down trees around the ponds
- Rule 3: It is strictly forbidden to occupy the access roads to the ponds and the rest areas
- Rule 4: To access the pond, it is mandatory to pass through the access roads

In **Cameroon**, the delay in starting activities related to natural resource management, the change of implementing partner, and certain shortcomings in communication with technical services have hindered the progress of results. For example, in the commune of Koza, **only 5 out of 7 agreements have been signed to date**, which explains the collection of fewer measurable effects. However, the testimonies collected in a qualitative manner suggest that there is great hope for the involvement of the town halls in the implementation of these agreements. The Deputy Mayor of Koza stated: *"The implementation of natural resource management activities in our commune is a great advantage for us and our populations, to whom we have commitments. Developing the cultivable land in the Mazi mountains, for example, would help the herders and farmers, and this will be to our advantage since the management of these resources is part of our communal development plan. That said, it is in our best interest to make sure that all these agreements pass"*.

In **Nigeria**, due to the **security context that severely hinders access to land**, the project's approach is more oriented towards training land managers, strengthening dialogue and mediating conflicts related to natural resources.



© RESILAC / June 2022 / A COFOF meeting, Niger

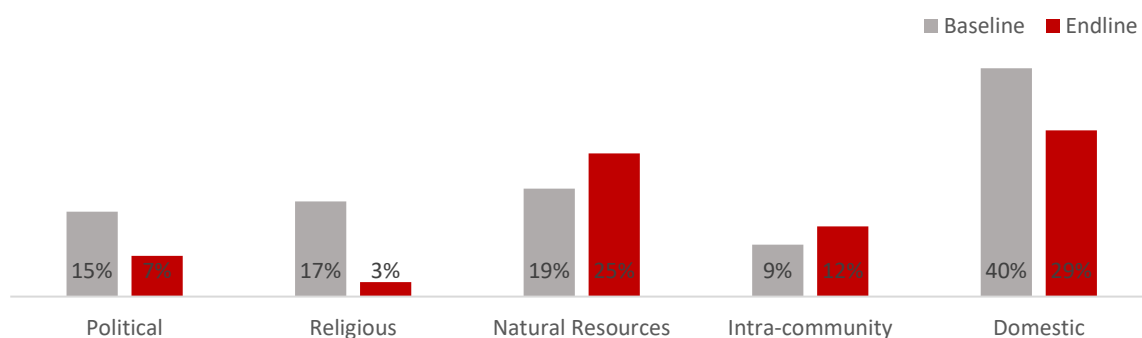
#4. Community Conflicts

Since the beginning of the project, socio-economic and security conditions in the intervention areas have generally deteriorated. However, since last year, the region has seen a decrease in GANE-related violence of approximately 32%⁶. According to the Africa Center for Strategic Studies, in 2021, the BLT experienced a 21% decrease in GANE-related deaths.

The survey results seem to confirm this trend: **communities feel that they are more likely to face conflicts related to the exploitation of natural resources and intra-community conflicts**. They constitute, respectively, 25% and 12% of the most recurrent conflicts reported in 2022, whereas they represented 19% and 9% in the initial survey in 2019.

Fig. 14 Comparative evolution of the most recurrent conflicts identified by the communities

Q. Does this community "often" or "all the time" face conflicts such as:



While the quantitative results indicate an increase in conflicts related to natural resources and intra-community conflicts, **the qualitative interviews show that the perception of communities is decreasing**. In Chad, according to the testimonies collected, the number of community conflicts has dropped drastically in the localities where RESILAC is conducting its activities. In addition to the local conventions on natural resource management, training in conflict management and the mobilization of paralegals have been very important levers emphasized by the community to reduce the frequency of conflicts in the intervention zones. In addition, the work carried out in the framework of the rehabilitation of community assets, as well as the support to the CBOs, would also have strengthened social cohesion between families, communities and vulnerable individuals. This discrepancy could be explained by the social desirability bias, where group respondents are more willing to give a positive opinion than in individual interviews.

In Cameroon, the social cohesion activities implemented in partnership with the Cameroon Association for Interreligious Dialogue (ACADIR) have been very positive in strengthening inter-community dialogue. This would have contributed to re-establish the links between certain communities divided by religious considerations: *"The fact that the populations see Imams, priests and pastors through ACADIR passing on messages of social cohesion has broken the barriers between Muslims and Christians to the point where in the Village Savings and Credit Associations (VSCA) there are Muslims and Christians who respect each other's religious convictions"* certifies the Lawan of Mindif, Cameroon.

In Niger, the activities around the concerted management of natural resources seem to have a very positive impact in terms of social cohesion. For example, conflicts have decreased since the COFOBs were set up (less than six months ago) with the delimitation of fields, and land transactions have begun to be

⁶ Africa Center for Strategic Studies, 2021

formalized. In some localities, such as in Youramdi, Diffa, the COFOB has become the forum for recourse and resolution of conflicts in the village, including sometimes domestic conflicts.

Similarly, in Nigeria, training on conflict management, the mobilization of paralegals and the establishment of a Conflict Response Network (CRN) at the community level by RESILAC have been very important levers put forward by the communities for the reduction of conflicts, which are more frequent in the intervention zones: "RESILAC has put in place a very strong social link mechanism, the CRN, which has remained forever in our communities. Thanks to the project, our minor conflicts and even some major conflicts have been resolved and we are cementing all our religious and ethnic differences," attests a traditional leader from the Sabon Bolori community.



© RESILAC / June 2022 / Meeting of the CRN, Nigeria

The Desk Officer of Jere Local Government Area, Nigeria, explains: "Before the coming of RESILAC there was nothing like social cohesion. Social cohesion was totally collapsed in all these seven RESILAC communities. With the coming of RESILAC now at the CRN meeting for instance, people that are not of the same tribe or religion are coming together and sit down and dialogue on issues affecting their communities. People of different ethnic backgrounds are now coming together to participate in community activities. They have been taken the ownership of the CRN so as you can see there's improvement. People participate in all community activities and they also relate with each other. There was a time when we realized that the seven (7) regular communities are even making exchange visit to one another. This clearly shows that what was lacking in the past is now coming back. So, RESILAC has developed social cohesion and resilience building among all these communities. With engagement of many youths in various trades even the issue of rampant case of petty thefts has drastically reduced as most of our youth are now fully engaged in various activities".

#5. Mental Health and Wellness⁷

The populations of the Lake Chad Basin face many obstacles that impact the family, social and economic dimensions and can lead to an increase in psychological disorders. The results of the survey reflect a fairly low level of well-being in the intervention zones, where **55% of respondents would be in a state of subjective psychological distress**.

The traumas identified are most often related to increased insecurity, GANE attacks, intra-family conflicts and gender-based violence. The most frequent symptoms of psychological distress vary from sleep disorders, depressive states, fatigue, loss of appetite and psychosomatic complaints.

The results indicate that **more than half of the respondents feel distressed**, particularly in Chad and Cameroon. In Chad, forced displacement, violence against a family member, and attacks (explosions or fighting) related to the security crisis are the main causes identified. The same causes are identified in the areas closest to the epicenter of the crisis in Cameroon (Koza and Mora), while in Mindif and Dargala the difficulties experienced are more related to economic conditions.

This translates into a **regional average of 12 out of a total score of 25**, while the threshold for well-being is 13. This would indicate a **low state of well-being**, particularly in Chad and Cameroon, where the averages for the intervention areas have decreased by 1 point since the start of the project.

Fig. 15 Subjective well-being status

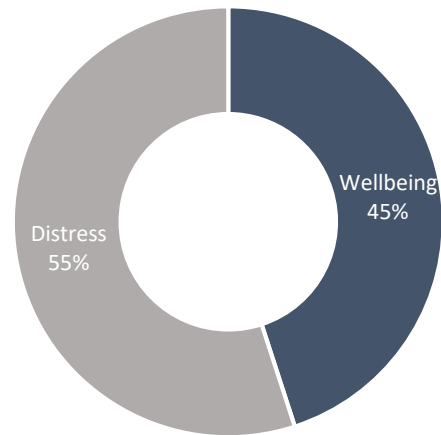
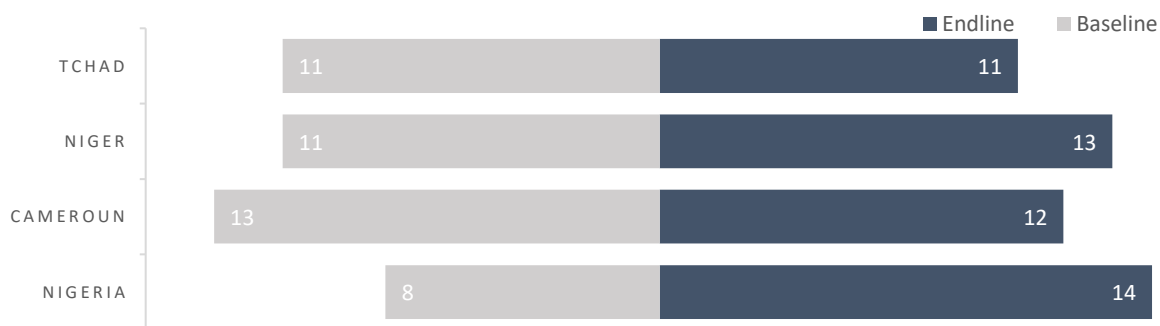


Fig. 16 Comparative evolution of the average subjective well-being per country



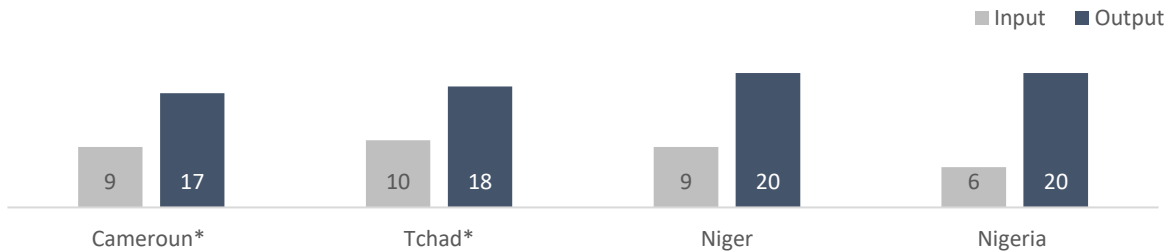
In this particularly difficult context, RESILAC provides several types of psychosocial support aimed at improving the general state of well-being, strengthening self-esteem and developing psychosocial skills for better integration into the socio-economic activities of their communities.

The populations most affected by the crisis benefit from psychological care (individual or group) through rapid support lasting 5 weeks: *"Before, I couldn't sleep at night, I was very disturbed in my head, I didn't associate with people and I avoided crowds. I didn't know how to cope until RESILAC intervened. Today, my mind is at peace,"* says a beneficiary in Niger.

⁷ The score is based on the WHO-5 international scale developed by the World Health Organization, which measures a person's subjective state of well-being.

The results collected since the beginning of the project show the effectiveness of the proposed system: **100% of the people supported improve their state of well-being** by about 10 points. In Nigeria, where this support is provided with the support of a local partner organization, the rate of improvement between the beneficiaries' self-assessment of their well-being before and after the support is significantly higher.

Fig. 17 Comparative change in well-being of direct beneficiaries before (input) and after care (output)

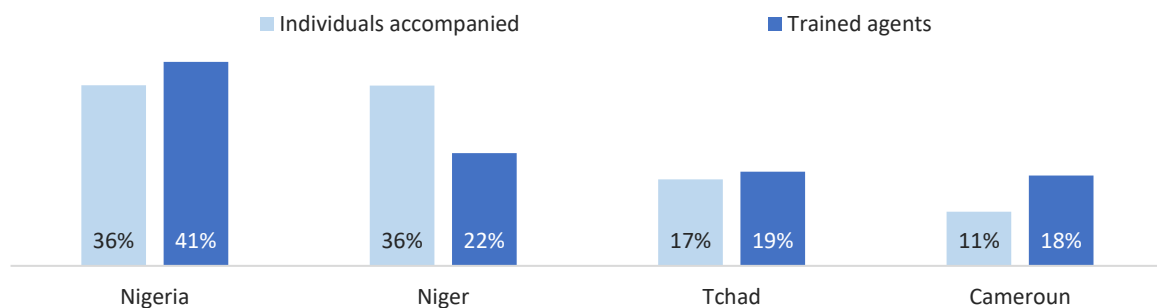


*Data from Chad and Cameroon correspond to 2021 because there was no intake in 2022.

In Nigeria, where this support is provided with the support of a national partner, the Neem Foundation (through Search For Common Ground), the rate of improvement between the beneficiaries' self-assessment of well-being before and after care is significantly higher. The care appears to have reduced trauma and established significant social bonds that improve individual and collective well-being. According to testimonies, the project has allowed many people to return to an almost normal life, after the shocks caused by the security crisis: "We are now transformed and brought back to sanity. Before RESILAC, we lived in fear, horror and anxiety. But today, we are happy because we have regained confidence in life. As you can see, our well-being has improved because we are engaging in many economic activities introduced by RESILAC, which greatly reduces the level of trauma," confirms a farmer from Fariya.

It should be noted that the project conducted fewer psycho-social support activities in Chad and Cameroon, particularly in this final phase. On the contrary, in Nigeria and Niger, where the average subjective well-being score seems to have evolved positively, the project reached a greater number of beneficiaries.

Fig. 18 Distribution of the number of people accompanied by RESILAC by country



In order to ensure sustainability, the project trained and set up **committees of volunteer first aiders in the villages**. These rescue committees have strengthened the effectiveness of the project's action in the management of mental health: "RESILAC had organized sensitizations on mental health, but it was more effective when we ourselves were trained, the message gets across better. In addition, it is not every day that the project finds people in need, while we live with them," says a member of the Issari first aid committee in Diffa, Niger.

Besides, “RESILAC reawakens us with our traditional entertainments organized by our people which made our youth and girls to come together and play which enhances social cohesion in our community. This has greatly enhanced level of peaceful communal living and reduced drastically the psychological trauma we found ourselves as a result of the activities of Boko Haram insurgency”, says Bulama Sabon Bolori Community, Nigeria.

SO 2 / Promote economic recovery and resilience through access to employment and intensified production systems adapted to climate change



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#6. Socio-economic reintegration of youth

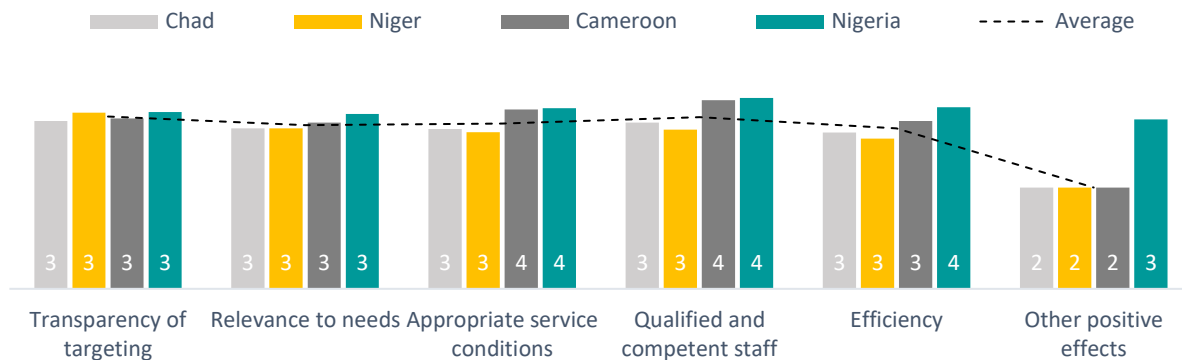
The RESILAC project accompanies the region's dynamic forces through a sequential process that integrates a functional literacy cycle, technical vocational training, and support for setting up and launching micro-projects according to individual needs.

The final survey covered 752 young people, 50% of whom were women, in order to assess their appreciation of the quality of the service offered⁸. Of all the people surveyed, 46% had benefited from the full coaching cycle, 85% from job training, 67% from functional literacy and 77% from support in starting their micro-project. In this context, the interviewees were asked to express their agreement or disagreement with the following statements: the targeting criteria were clear and transparent, the coaching cycle responded appropriately to my needs, the learning conditions were adequate, the training staff was qualified and competent, the acquired skills brought me a lot at the professional level and the acquired skills allow me to better develop other non-professional tasks.

⁸ A scale of 1 to 4 (1 being very dissatisfied and 4 being very satisfied) was developed to measure the average level of appreciation for quality. Specifically, beneficiaries rated the relevance of the service, the adequacy of the conditions, the competence of the training staff, the efficiency and the direct effects.

The results show a very positive overall assessment, with an average score of 3 (out of a total of 4). The results of the previous survey showed some discrepancy between countries, which would have been corrected during this last phase of project implementation. Also, it is worth noting the great progress in reintegration activities compared to the previous year, when many youth were not yet integrated at the time of the mid-term survey.

Fig. 19 Average rating of the education-training-integration system by country



Given the sequential structure of the system, which varied according to the intervention context, more than half of the micro-projects had started more than six months before the survey, but 10% had started less than one month before the survey. However, the **vast majority of those surveyed felt that their activity was adapted to the local production system (94% overall)**.

In general, **89% of those who started an income-generating activity believe that it has significantly improved their living conditions** due to the direct increase in income. Among the 10% who did not see any improvement, most had not yet had time to reap the effects due to the short duration of their activity, and others were victims of unforeseen events within their household.

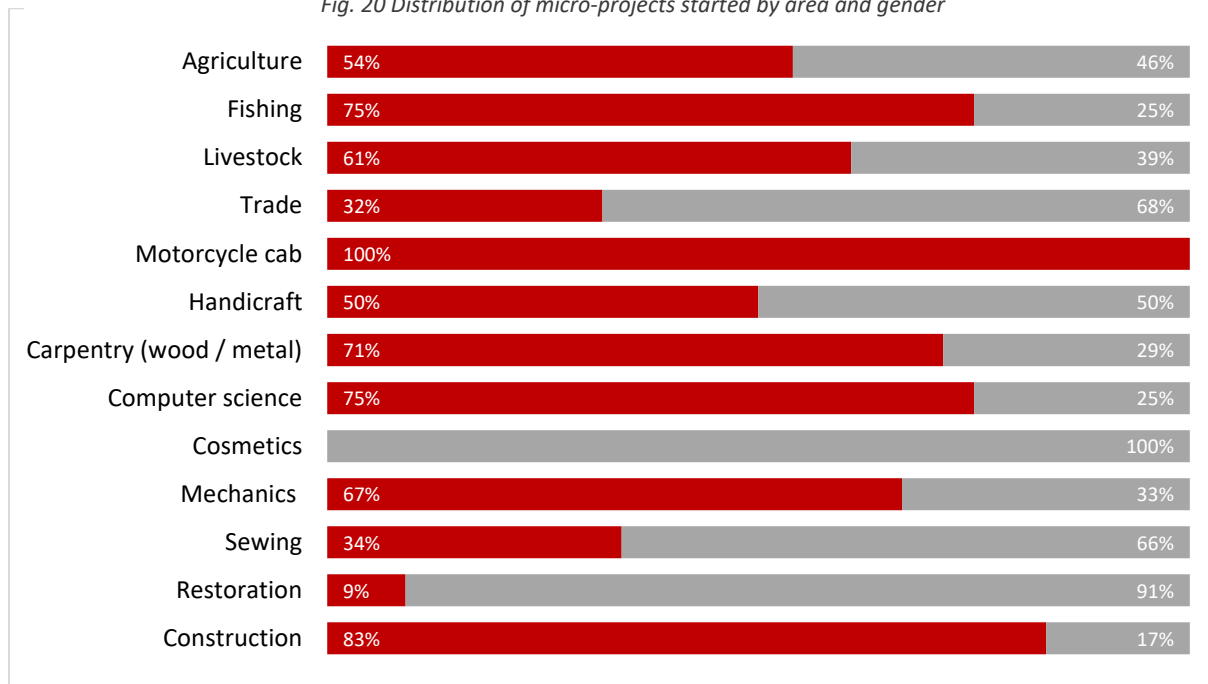
The micro-projects fall into different areas. The most popular are agriculture, animal husbandry, commerce and sewing, with significant gender variation. This shows that despite the efforts made by the project, women are still underrepresented in jobs traditionally considered "masculine", such as transport, masonry, carpentry or IT. Particular emphasis should be placed on this in a possible second phase of the project.

Overall, **76% considered that they had reinvested the gains they had made in their community by increasing their income, transferring their skills to their peers or integrating new people into their economic activity**. In addition to this, beneficiaries also highlighted other unexpected positive effects such as a **sense of autonomy, participation in community life and improved family relations**: carrying out daily tasks on their own (using cell phones, accessing information, shopping at the market, etc.), taking a more active role in community meetings and maintaining better relations within the household.

These results corroborate with testimonies from most young beneficiaries from the project communities in Nigeria who attest to their improved social and economic wellbeing. In fact, the project has brought a new life to youth as they were introduced to various trades, farming techniques and classes of basic literacy and numeracy. **Majority have become socially active and economically self-reliant**. Interestingly, some youths trained on animal fattening in Sabon Bolori community have expanded their horizon and venture into animal marketing business in Maiduguri main animals' market and still engage in the fattening business: *"RESILAC changed our perception about life and instilled hope for survival and*

progress. It built our social and economic resilience. We are making money from our businesses. Today we are even helping our families and other community members with some money and we even employed some youth and teach others some skills we learnt” says a beneficiary from Fariya Community, Nigeria.

Fig. 20 Distribution of micro-projects started by area and gender



Training of para-veterinarians in Diffa: testimony of a beneficiary

"I chose this job because I love it. There are 8 of us in the village who have been trained in the trade. We followed 9 days of training in Diffa, after which RESILAC offered us start-up kits. I take care of the animals of the village and the surrounding villages and I do the markets, I have been doing this work for 4 months. We are also mobilized by the livestock services during the national vaccination campaigns.

In the past, sick animals had to be brought to Nguelkolo or Chétimari or a veterinarian had to be sent to treat them; today, they are taken care of locally. Today, they are taken care of locally. We, the village para-veterinarians, consult each other as needed for certain diagnoses. For complicated cases, we seek advice from other veterinarians in the whatsapp group created for this purpose and which includes trained para-veterinarians and veterinarians from Nguelkolo, Chetimari and Diffa. It is from the latter that we buy our pharmaceutical products, we do not buy products from the street.

I was able to buy a horse and 8 goats. It is with this horse that I move from village to village and in the markets since motorcycles are still forbidden in the region. I have also benefited from literacy training, which allows me to keep an accounting book in which I note all my transactions (products bought and sold). Under the impetus of the project, we have created with our colleagues a cooperative society through which we plan to open a veterinary products warehouse in the village. We contribute each month before asking for support to realize it. I thank God, and I thank RESILAC, thanks to whom today I have a professional activity that works and that allows me to feed my family and to realize my dreams.

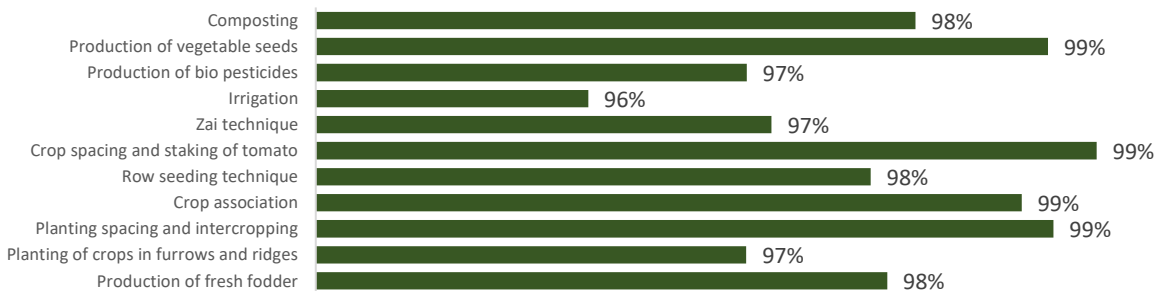
#7. Support for producers

Low soil fertility, limited and irregular rainfall, high land pressure, and limited or inadequate know-how to deal with climate change hamper the productivity/yield of production systems in the region, which are often at a standstill. RESILAC accompanies farmers through the recovery of local techniques and practices to climate change in Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and experimental sites, and promotes their large-scale dissemination in rural areas.

Among the learners surveyed who participated in the training and awareness sessions, the **average rate of adoption of the innovative techniques was 98%**. This means that almost all farmers have learned the methods disseminated and are actually applying them in their fields. The most successful methods were **crop spacing and staking for tomatoes, planting and intercropping**, vegetable seed production, and crop association. Producers who did not use the techniques learned explained this as a result of the scarcity of the necessary raw material or the difficulties of implementation. In Niger, on the market gardening sites developed by the project, the greatest challenge emphasized by the producers remains the lack of water for irrigation; a producer can wait sometimes between 3 to 7 days to water his plants.

According to the results of the survey, the innovative agricultural practices are highly praised by the community. Today, **98% of the farmers surveyed say that the techniques address the problems they faced in their farming activities**. The efforts dedicated upstream to identify and update traditional techniques adapted to each context (studies, interviews, observations, etc.) have not been in vain.

Fig. 21 Rate of use of innovative agricultural techniques and practices



Farmers use the different techniques they learned for a variety of crops. The most popular crops, according to the information collected in the four countries, remain the same as in the previous survey: onions, okra, chili, sorghum, and beans. Other popular crops include tomatoes, garlic, and cucumbers in Chad; groundnuts, maize, and cotton in Cameroon; salad, millet, and sesame in Niger; and maize, beans, millet, onions, rice, carrot, and sorghum in Nigeria.

As for the expected effects on their production thanks to the adoption of these techniques: **78% noted an increase in their production and harvest, 73% an improvement in the yield** having obtained a better cost-investment but also an **improvement in the quality of their products**. 46% also noted an **improvement in soil fertility, which** would have a positive impact in future seasons. In addition, **87% noted other effects, such as an increase in their income and a significant increase in the coverage of their household needs, and 49% of respondents were able to reduce their level of indebtedness**.

A young beneficiary from Biboul, Chad, explains: *"Before, maize cultivation was not going well. RESILAC came up with new plowing techniques and taught us how to make natural fertilizers. RESILAC also gave us seeds that allow us to have several harvests. With the money from the harvest, I bought goats that I raise. I also started a small business to support myself and my parents. The money earned also allows me to buy my children's notebooks, their clothes and to take care of them."*

In general, the support to the producers has been of great help and has contributed to **improve the living conditions of the beneficiaries**. The information collected shows that the women and men whose fields have been fenced in now have more free time to do other things such as IGAs, visit the sick, etc. As for their children, who used to be busy with their own work, they are now able to do so. As for their children, who were busy watching the fields, they are more regular in the village and help with other social activities. In some cases, the introduction of these techniques has also led to the recovery of new cultures. For example, in Cameroon, traders used to travel to Mindif to obtain black nightshade, a popular vegetable in the Far North, and resell it at an inflated price, as it was not widely grown. Today, nightshade, as well as potatoes, cabbage and basil, are successfully grown in Mindif. Also, in Nigeria introduction of drip irrigation and use of sack and sand techniques has increased the production of vegetables to commercial quantity: *“we do drip irrigation and plant crops inside sack with sand which are new techniques that add value to our production”* says a lead farmer from Kolori.

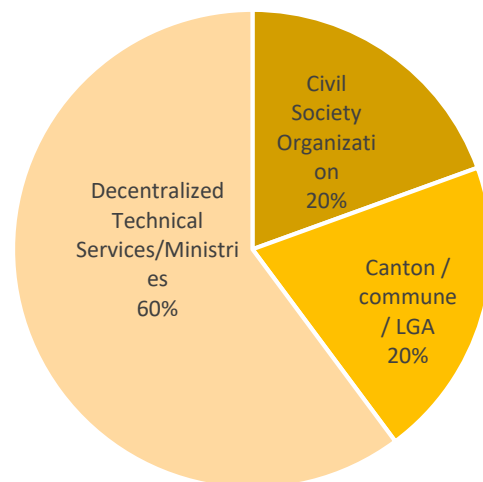
In Nigeria, the introduction of the techniques through Farmer Field Schools has improved the production capacity of most of the farmers especially on vegetables and other products. Many households witnessed increase in food supply and income from sales of vegetables and other crops. On this note a stakeholder explains the unintended effects of this development on even the entire Maiduguri city, *“In Maiduguri metropolis which is the ultimate beneficiary of all these interventions I have seen an improvement in the supply of vegetables, fruits, fish, chicken to the town; a situation where before the intervention was very difficult. In three years back you could hardly find onions or even carrots in town. Now we have cabbage and other vegetables brought from those benefiting communities”*.

OS 3 / Valuing and consolidating the actors of the territories by promoting dialogue and commitment and by strengthening their capacities

RESILAC supports the various actors in their role as project owners to strengthen local development and territorial management, based on communal development plans and in accordance with national policies and strategies. Due to the geographical and political remoteness of national capitals and the relatively recent decentralization process, decentralized government services and civil society actors often have limited resources and skills.

The survey covered 113 of these actors, namely 22 civil society organizations, 23 representatives of the cantons/communes/LGAs, and 68 from the Decentralized Technical Services/Ministries.

Fig. 22 Distribution of actors by category

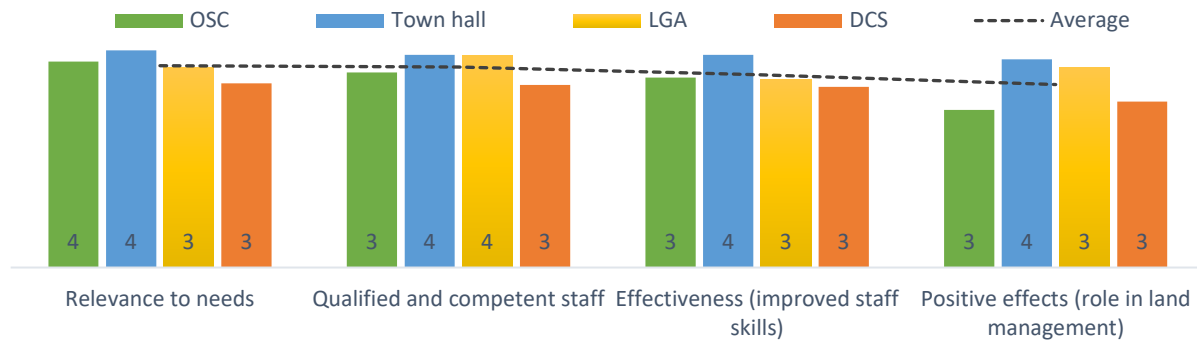


The majority feel that the support of the RESILAC project has enabled them to better play their role in the management of the territory (91%) and most **affirm that the project helps them make decisions on their territory (81%)**. Overall, **88% participate in the mechanisms and committees set up for the concerted governance of the project**. As for the opinion on their role in steering the project, the results of the survey indicate that **87% of the actors feel they play a significant role in the implementation of RESILAC**, in particular the representatives of the town halls / municipalities.

#8. Strengthening local actors⁹

RESILAC offers various types of support and training to strengthen the skills of the various stakeholders. After five years of implementation, the results show that the average assessment of stakeholders on the evolution of their role is 3 (out of a total score of 4), indicating a **fairly positive level of satisfaction with the support and capacity building offered**.

Fig. 23 Average rating of the evolution of their role by type of actor



The testimonies collected show that beyond capacity building through multifaceted support to town halls and decentralized technical services of the State, **RESILAC's integrated territorial approach has contributed to bringing administrative, communal and traditional authorities closer to their constituents**, by creating bridges and spaces for dialogue, as well as by organizing joint sensitization and supervision visits. However, the perception of the different actors in the same area may vary depending on their involvement in the different project activities.

In Bagasola, Chad, for example, the mayor states that *"RESILAC's support in terms of training at various workshops has allowed the commune of Bagasola to bring in resources. The financial offices of the Bagasola commune have good record keeping and the municipal agents collect taxes regularly. RESILAC has also facilitated the training of butchers in the commune in terms of hygiene and sanitation! We have received office equipment including computers that allow us to carry out our activities on behalf of the population of our commune.* However, the members of the Departmental Action Committee (CDA) seem less satisfied. According to them, their opinions are not sufficiently taken into consideration by the project, which would carry out activities without their consultation and whose workshops would revolve around the same themes. This could also be explained by the lack of involvement of local institutional actors in the activities, as they always wait to receive one-time financial support before participating.

In Nigeria, the establishment of Community Development Committees (CDCs) at ward level within Jere LGA is another important milestone of RESILAC investment to strengthen local actors. Existence of CDCs is a huge success as they serve as bridge between the communities and various administrative and security outfits. Following capacity trainings of members, the committees work to sensitize, enlighten, educate and mobilize the constituents on all major issues of community development. The committees work closely with CSOs, administrative and traditional authorities to take ownership of the project. One major outcome of this collaborated effort is the development of comprehensive Jere Local Government Development Plan. To support this expression a chairman of Old Maiduguri CDC says: *"Now with the coming of RESILAC it has opened our eyes and made us organized. Today we are able to gather ourselves in the community discuss our priorities and come up with ward and development plan. In fact, our people now are ready to address any politician coming to seek for their votes that they have their priorities in*

⁹ A scale of 1 to 4 (1 being very dissatisfied and 4 being very satisfied) was developed to measure the average level of appreciation of the actors on the evolution of their role thanks to the support and guidance of the project.

their local development plan and the politician must promise to some of them before they give him their votes. This has never happened before. So, RESILAC has made us to stand up to fight for our legitimate rights. In fact, words cannot describe the impact and achievements that RESILAC brought to our community". The series of trainings received, studies and sites visit conducted, steering committee meetings attended by most of these stakeholders have improved their capacity and expanded their horizon on how the project is contextually implemented using a holistic approach which gave the local actors a sense of ownership of the project. In fact, all the stakeholders feel that the supports from RESILAC project have enabled them improve their role in the management of their organizations and territories. A project desk officer from Jere Local Government says: "I sincerely will like to commend this project because it is exceptional among many projects. We have many ongoing projects with other partners in our local government area but this RSILAC project comes out exceptional because of the impact. Today RESILAC is a household name in all the communities." In the same vein, CSOs in Nigeria expressed their satisfaction with the support they received from RESILAC. To them, capacity building trainings and material supports they received have repositioned their status to the extent that some have even started to win grants for implementing bigger projects.

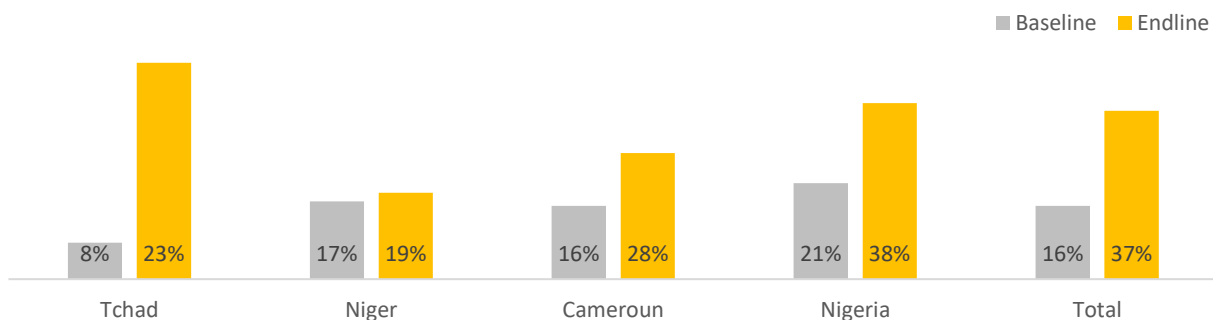
In Niger, a canton chief explains: "The caravan on peace, living together and social cohesion organized recently by the Regional Council with the financial contribution of RESILAC allowed the authorities to reach out to the populations. It was an opportunity, for example, for the new prefect to introduce himself, because he had not had this opportunity since he was appointed, and for the other authorities to pass messages to their constituents. The caravan passed through six villages, but the message was passed on to a hundred villages, each of which was represented by delegates." In this sense, "there are 253 projects, programs and NGOs that intervene in the Diffa Region, but RESILAC makes the difference, it is part of the proximity partners of the Regional Council. The communities have taken ownership of the activities: RESILAC is not a village project but a village project. The AFD asked us if we should develop another project, and we told them that it was better to do a RESILAC 2," says a Vice-President of the Regional Council of Diffa, Niger.

#9. Gender

Particular emphasis is placed on gender mainstreaming in the RESILAC project. To contribute to this, activities related to institutional and organizational strengthening ensure that women's participation in local organizations involved in the implementation of the project is reinforced.

The results of the survey show the fruit of these efforts through a positive evolution from an **average of 16% participation of women in local organizations committees in 2019 to 30% at the date of this report.**

Fig. 24 Evolution of women's participation in the decision-making spheres of local organizations by country



"Women are increasingly taking on decision-making roles in our organizations, including physical and financial monitoring and corrective directives," said member of the Ouzlegaya CBO in Niger. Also, a member of CSO in Nigeria affirms: *"our organization is woman led because our executive director is a woman. Even in the composition of the board of trustees out of five (5) members two (2) are women. Even in the management level we have more or less 50-50 of women. So, we are gender-balanced organization and we have zero tolerance to gender exploitation."* The qualitative survey further indicates that the expression "ruha assiri" (literally "protect from shame") is widely shared when women are asked to cite the benefits of the VSLAs implemented by RESILAC, which represents the efforts put in place to raise awareness on savings. *"With the trainings, we are more organized and our organization is more functional. Today, we make individual and collective investments and we take out loans to solve our problems and those of our families without the village knowing it; we put out the fire before it spreads",* affirms the members of a VSLA in Niger.

In Chad, too, women are playing an increasingly accepted and valued role in the communities supported by the project. According to the people interviewed, **the approach adopted by RESILAC by putting women at the forefront has given them a visibility and legitimacy that they did not have before.** The President of the association of women paralegals expressed it this way: *"The RESILAC project has allowed us to be respected in society. Before, families were torn apart by conflicts. With RESILAC's training in conflict management, we women paralegals can act to stop a conflict and reconcile families.*

Also, in Nigeria women empowered by RESILAC are seen as local champions and are in charge of advocacy and sensitizations mission. Many have occupied positions in decision making process in both their communities and families. It is worthy to note that women membership is highly respected in the composition of CRN and their voices are heard during meetings and decision making: *"Yes, our voices are now heard especially at the CRN meetings and even in our families. I am empowered. I can now confidently talk even before my LG chairman. In terms of economic empowerment, I can now pay my children school fees without asking their father. This has increased my voice in the decision-making process in the family",* says a female member of CRN.

OS4 / Produce useful knowledge for the quality of the project's interventions in a crisis context and for the decision-making of local actors

#9. Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS)¹⁰

In a particularly fragile and volatile context, the results of the survey indicate a positive evolution of the project's quality approach, in particular with regard to the ability to listen, participate and learn from the project. Overall, **94% of the people surveyed feel sufficiently informed about the project**, thanks in particular to the Feedback Day method which give beneficiaries the opportunity to discuss the project's activities with the RESILAC team. As for the relevance of the action, in line with the findings of the project's evaluation exercises, **91% believe that the support received corresponds to their expectations.** Similarly, the results show that **92% say that RESILAC makes a difference in their lives.**

¹⁰ A three-question rating scale was developed to allow stakeholders to express their opinion on the quality of the response and its adequacy to expectations and needs. The CHS criteria prioritized in the RESILAC quality score are: a humanitarian response based on communication, participation and feedback (4), an adapted and appropriate humanitarian response (1) and a coordinated and complementary humanitarian response (6).

"RESILAC has implemented useful activities," said a beneficiary in Niger. This sentence sums up the results of the final evaluation of the project, where usefulness is not linked to the amounts invested but to the adequacy of the actions to the needs of individuals and communities, *"others (partners) have invested large amounts in infrastructures that people end up abandoning, but here (RESILAC) it is concrete and it has changed people's lives!"*

Fig. 25 Evolution of the positive responses of the communities on the communication, relevance and effects of the action

Q. Do you feel sufficiently informed about RESILAC?



Q. Does the support received by RESILAC correspond to your expectations?



Q. Does the RESILAC project make a difference in your life?



PILLAR 1: Human Capital, Mental Health and Natural Resource Management

1. Rate of increase of the social capital of the targeted communities (CAS)

Target value: 41 out of 50

Despite the resurgence of the crisis, the social fabric of the intervention communities has evolved positively since the beginning of the project, for a total of 6 points (total score from 36 to 42, or an evolution rate of 16% since the beginning of the project). This confirms the importance of actions oriented towards living together, inter-religious dialogue and citizenship at the local level.

2.% of beneficiaries who demonstrate a significant role in peace building

Target value: 20%.

With the exception of Niger, the number of people participating in community mobilization activities focused on living together, inter-religious dialogue and social cohesion has continued to increase steadily to 38% of project beneficiaries.

3.% of local organizations that play a significant role in peacebuilding

Target value: 60%.

In the countries of intervention where the project supports and accompanies local organizations, the vast majority feel that they play a significant role in peace building, a total of 92%.

4.% of people followed up who show an improvement in their well-being

Target value: 70%.

In spite of the general context, the treatment proposed by RESILAC confirms its effectiveness: among the nearly 8,000 beneficiaries of the project, all have seen an improvement in their state of well-being at the end of the treatment.

It should be noted that this activity was not conducted in year 5 in Chad and Cameroon. The data shown for these countries are for the previous year.

5.% of people trained in Psychological First Aid showing an improvement in knowledge

Target value: 80%.

At least 89% of trained community workers have mastered strategies on how to provide initial support to people immediately after a crisis or shocking situation.

It should be noted that this activity was not carried out in year 5 in Chad and Cameroon, and could not be assessed in Nigeria. The data shown for these countries are for the previous year.

6.% of reinforced youth who show improvement in positive functioning

Target value: 70%.

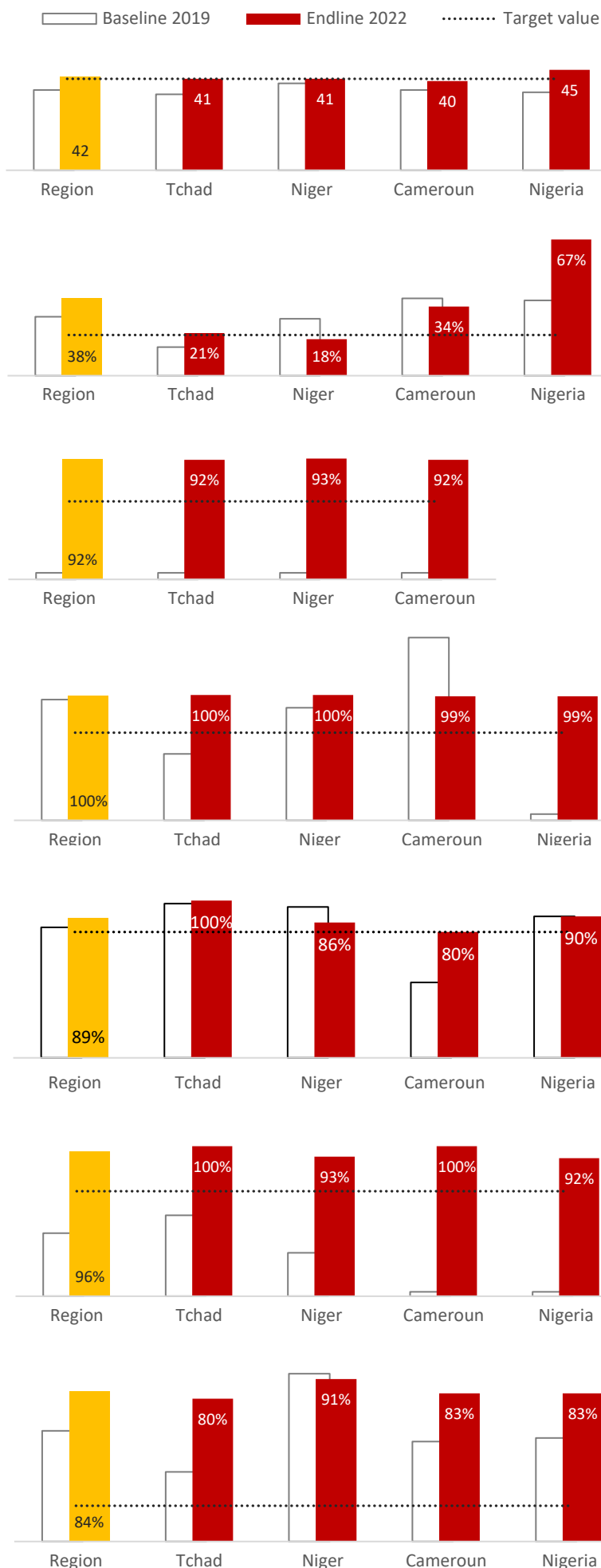
As for the PM+ protocol, 96% of the beneficiaries show an improvement in their psychological state and their functioning in different areas of life, favoring their ability to plan for the future and their socio-economic integration.

It should be noted that this activity was not carried out in year 5 in Chad and Cameroon, whose data are from the previous year.

7.% of individuals (youth and women) who feel they have equitable access to natural resources

Target value: 20%.

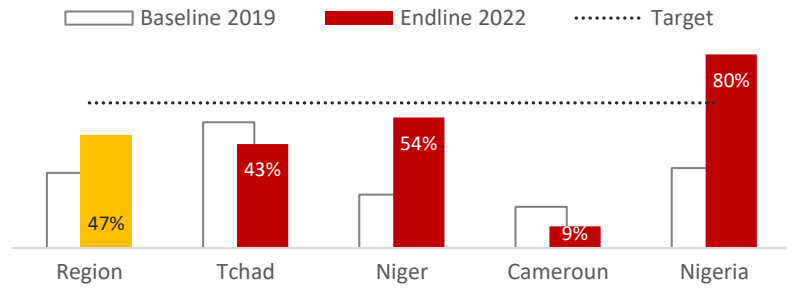
Despite the deterioration of the context of intervention, 84% of people consider that natural resources are distributed equitably in their community.



8.0% of individuals who believe that inter-community conflicts have not increased

Target value: 60%.

Communities feel that they face conflicts related to the exploitation of natural resources and intra-community conflicts often or almost all the time.

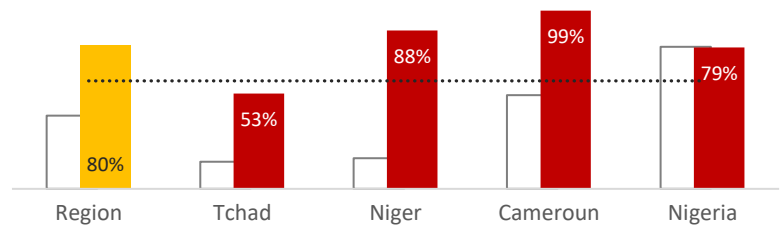


PILLAR 2: Economic Recovery, Access to Employment and Climate Change

9.% of the young HIMO who have integrated the professional integration process

Target value: 60%.

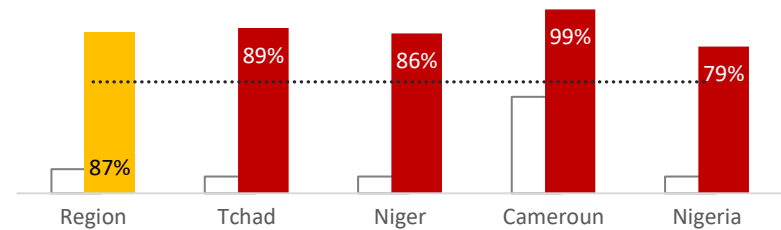
With the exception of Chad, the programmatic readjustments during implementation have favored an increase in the number of labor-based youth who have access to the entire professional integration program, reaching 80% throughout the region.



10.% of young people who have successfully completed the education-training-economic integration pathway

Target value: 60%.

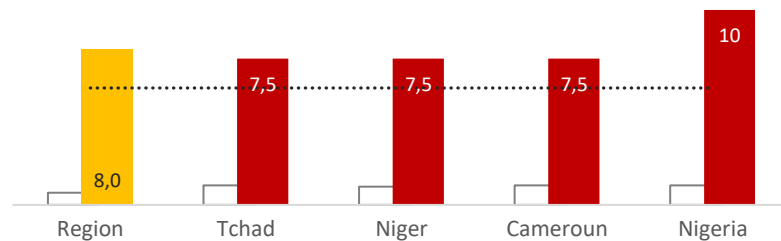
Of the total number of HIMO youth who have entered the professional integration processes, 87% have already successfully completed the entire process.



11.average level of appreciation of the education-training-economic integration system

Target value: 6 out of 10

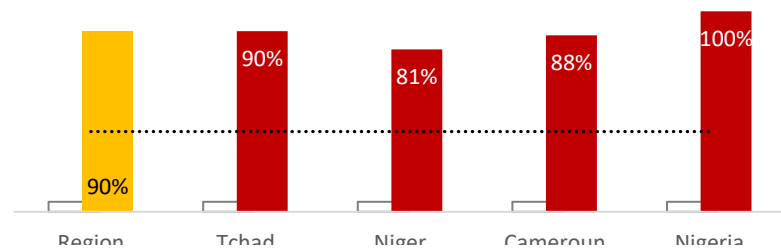
The people accompanied are, on the whole, satisfied with the quality of the service and its direct effects. The score is based on their appreciation of the targeting criteria, the relevance of the support cycles, the quality of the learning conditions, the effects of the skills acquired at the professional level on other non-professional tasks.



12.% of the young people we support are permanently integrated into the workforce

Target value: 40%.

Of the total number of HIMO youth who have completed the reintegration process, 90% consider themselves already reintegrated. However, given the delays in implementation, the sustainability of their integration cannot be assessed at this stage of the project.



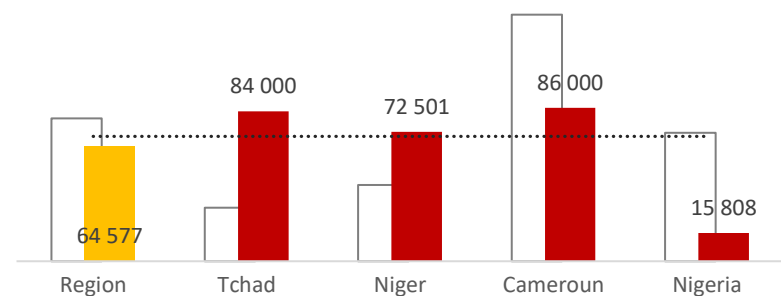
Number of micro and small enterprises supported: 2,533 in total (Niger 33%, Cameroon 26%, Nigeria 30% and Chad 11%)

Number of people supported through vocational training: 11,822 in total (Cameroon 58%, Niger 18%, Nigeria 14% and Chad 10%)

13.Amount saved by young people in employment and reinvested in starting an economic activity

Target value: 70,000 XAF

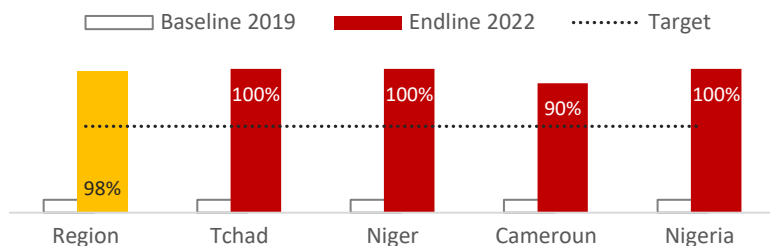
Halfway through the project, the people supported have reinvested approximately XAF 64,577 in the launch of an economic activity. The micro-projects supported are in different fields. The most popular are agriculture, livestock, trade and sewing.



14.% groups and microenterprises using microfinance services

Target value: 60%.

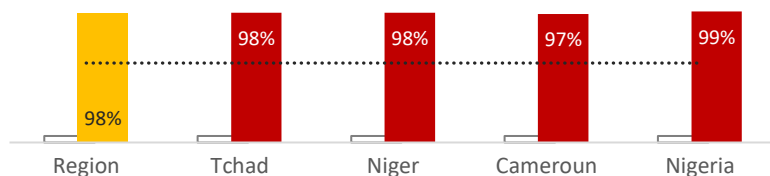
The rural groups and microenterprises supported by the project have been trained and sensitized to savings, in order to secure their income in the medium and long term. Out of all, 98% use the various formal and/or non-formal microfinance services.



15. of producers who have adopted three new agro-ecological practices

Target value: 60%.

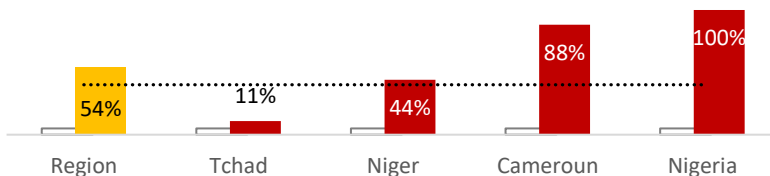
Approximately 98% of the farmers have adopted agro-ecological practices that help fight climate change. They note that their adoption has improved yield, production and soil fertility.



16. % of producers in value chains

Target value: 40%.

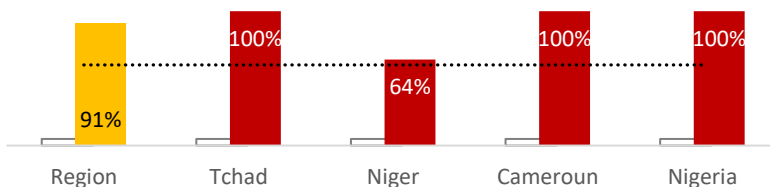
Overall, 54% of producers are involved in the various links of the value chains. In Chad, the low percentage is explained by the delay in activities, which did not allow for the collection of all data at the time of the final survey.



17. % of groups that have started activities in promising sectors

Target value: 60%.

Among the groups supported, 91% have already started activities in the promising sectors supported by the project.



PILLAR 3: Decentralization and strengthening of local actors

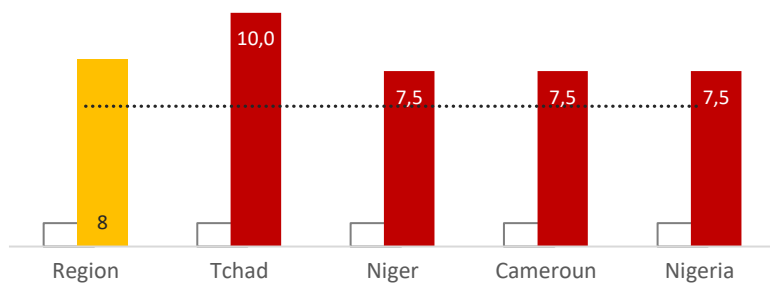
18. Average level of appreciation of the evolution of the role played in the management of the territory by the actors targeted for capacity building

Target value: 6 out of 10

In the final year of implementation, results show that the average assessment of stakeholders on the evolution of their role is very positive (8 out of a total score of 10) on the coaching and capacity building offered.

Number of territorial entities supported: 13 in total

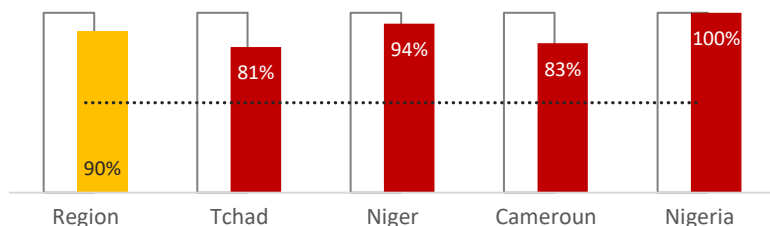
- 4 communes in Cameroon: Mindif, Dargala, Koza and Mora
- 4 communes in Niger: Diffa, Chétimari, N'Guigmi and Mainé Soroa
- 5 cantons in Chad: N'garangou, Bol, Nguéléa 1 and Nguéléa 2
- 1 Local Government Area in Nigeria: Jere



19.% of communes/LGAs and CSOs accompanied that feel they play a significant role in the implementation of the project

Target value: 50%.

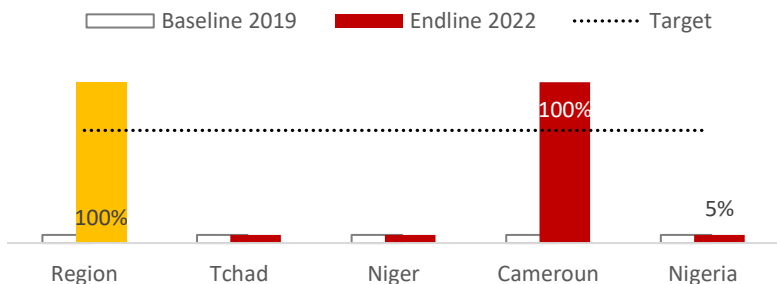
75% of the actors supported by RESILAC feel that they play a significant role in the implementation, through the various governance mechanisms and arrangements put in place. The social desirability bias, particularly in a context in which it is important for the recipient of support to be appreciated by the decision-maker, mitigates the validity of the conclusions drawn on the basis of these estimates.



20.% of institutions that have improved their organizational capacity

Target value: 70%.

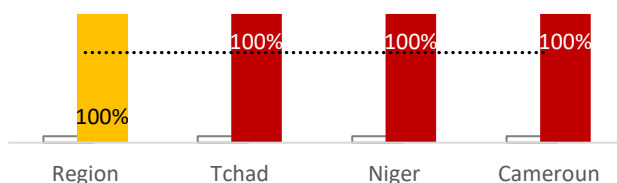
(pending receipt of data)



21.% of LDPs with youth and climate change as an effective priority issue

Target value: 70%.

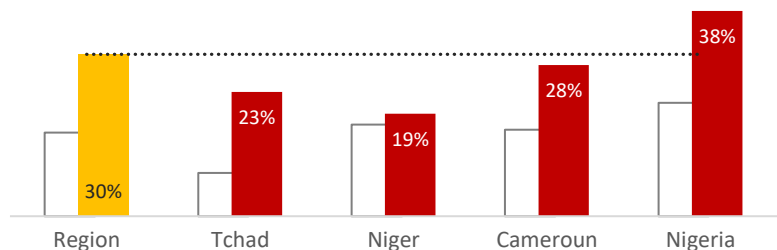
With the exception of Nigeria, where the level of decentralization is still mixed, all local actors interviewed during the final survey believe that their Local Development Plan places youth and climate change as a priority issue for their territories.



22.% minimum representation of women in local institutions involved in the implementation of the project

Target value: 30%.

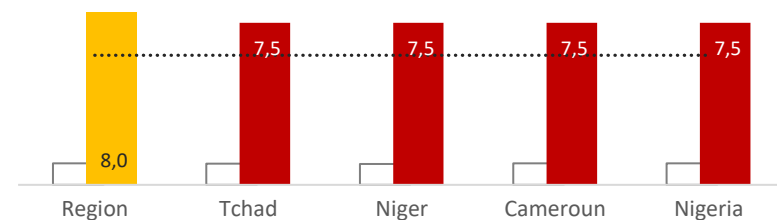
Women's participation in the local organizations involved has positively evolved to 30% by the end of the project. This can be explained by the additional efforts made during the last year of the project on gender mainstreaming.



23.Average level of appreciation of the steering institutions on the quality of the capitalization process allowing them to take concrete measures

Target value: 6 out of 10

81% confirm that the project helps them make decisions in their territory. This reflects the positive appreciation of the institutions supported on the capitalization process, which is 8 out of 10, slightly higher than the target initially planned.

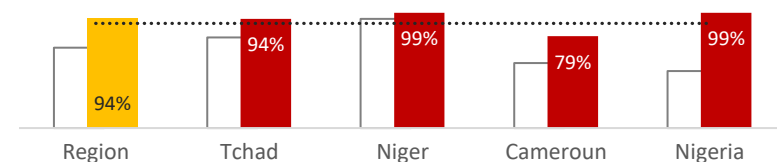


PILLAR 4: Knowledge Management and Learning

24. of people who feel that RESILAC is based on communication

Target value: 90%.

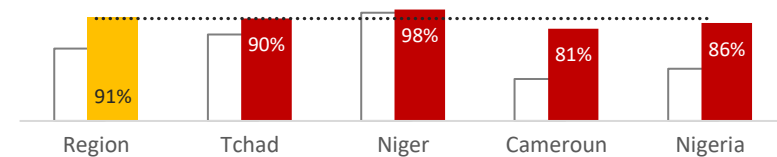
In all the intervention zones, 94% of people feel sufficiently informed about RESILAC, illustrating the consolidation of a climate of trust between the communities and the project teams.



25.% of people who feel that RESILAC is adapted and appropriate to their needs

Target value: 90%.

91% of people think that the support offered by the project is adapted and appropriate to their needs, thus confirming the relevance of the project's intervention strategy.



20. of people who believe that RESILAC is a lever for change in their lives

Target value: 90%.

92% of people believe that the project is making a difference in their lives and the lives of their community.

