

RESILAC*

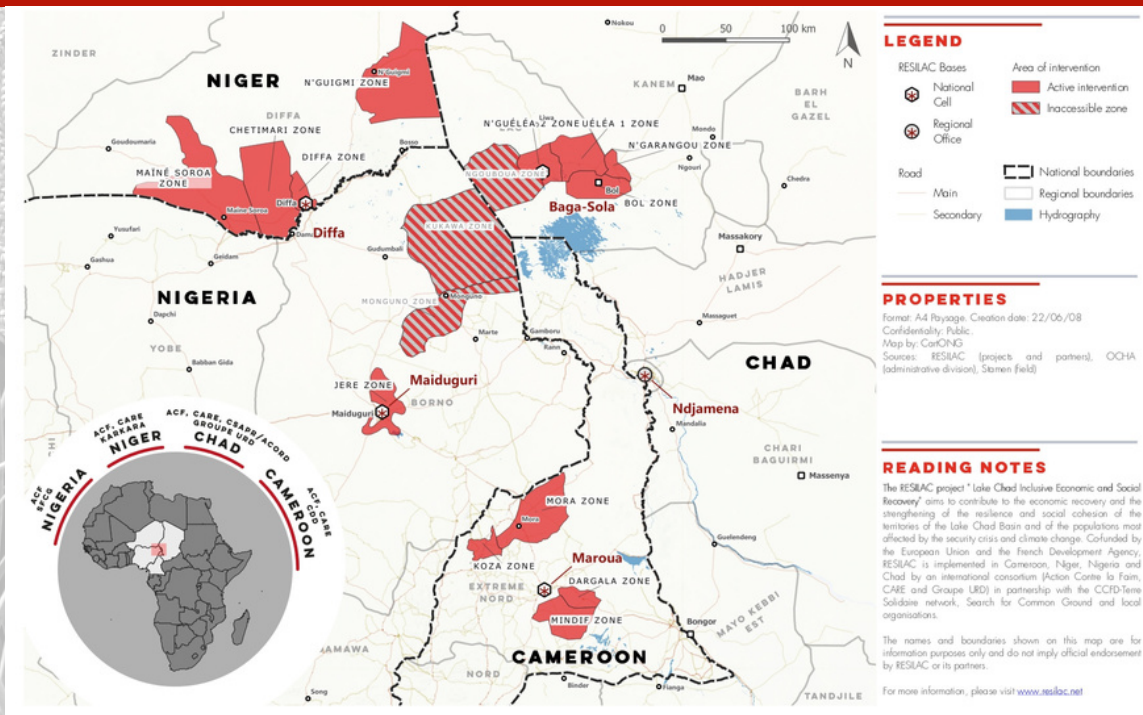
* LAKE CHAD INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RECOVERY



Cofunded by European Union and Agence Française de Développement

The Lake Chad Inclusive Economic and Social Recovery (RESILAC) project is a regional project aimed at contributing to the economic recovery and strengthening the resilience and social cohesion of the populations of the Lake Chad Basin in Cameroon (Far North region), Niger (Diffa region), Nigeria (Borno State) and Chad (Lake Province). Co-funded by the European Union and the Agence Française de Développement to the tune of €36.1 million, the project has been implemented by a consortium of NGOs Action Contre la Faim (lead partner), CARE International and Groupe URD, in partnership with national and local organisations.

During five years (2018–2022), the project covered **13 territories, 254 villages, reaching more than 159 000 beneficiaries.**



Its action, based on a territorial approach, involves working in collaboration with community leaders and traditional chiefs, civil society organisations and community based organisations, local authorities and decentralised technical services, public and semi-public institutions in each country of intervention. By ensuring that the "do no harm" principle is respected, the project adapts to the security, societal and traditional context of the communities for greater localisation and better ownership of the action by the beneficiaries and the stakeholders of the territory.

CORE HUMANITARIAN STANDARD

Through its monitoring, evaluation, research and learning process, RESILAC strives to implement its action in accordance with the 9 commitments of the Core Humanitarian Standard in order to optimise the quality, effectiveness and accountability of its action towards the people it supports in respect of their rights.

The project partners also pay particular attention to the respect of other international standards and principles (Sphere, IHL, etc.), which are fundamental to this type of intervention.

Through four pillars of intervention: strengthening human capital and social cohesion, economic recovery and youth reintegration, institutional strengthening and advocacy, and learning and knowledge management, RESILAC was designed as an agile solution that fits into the humanitarian-development nexus and adapts to the needs of populations and territories while taking into account security and climate challenges.



Pillar 1 - Strengthening human capital and social cohesion

Through the strengthening of social cohesion, mental health care and psychosocial support for populations affected by armed groups and the concerted management of natural resources, Pillar 1 aims to recreate social links between and within the communities most affected by the crisis and to improve the well-being of the populations in order to enable them to project themselves into a more serene future.

Pillar 3 - Institutional strengthening

By working together with civil society organisations and territorial management bodies, Pillar 3 aims to strengthen these actors in their local development mission.

Pillar 2 - Economic recovery

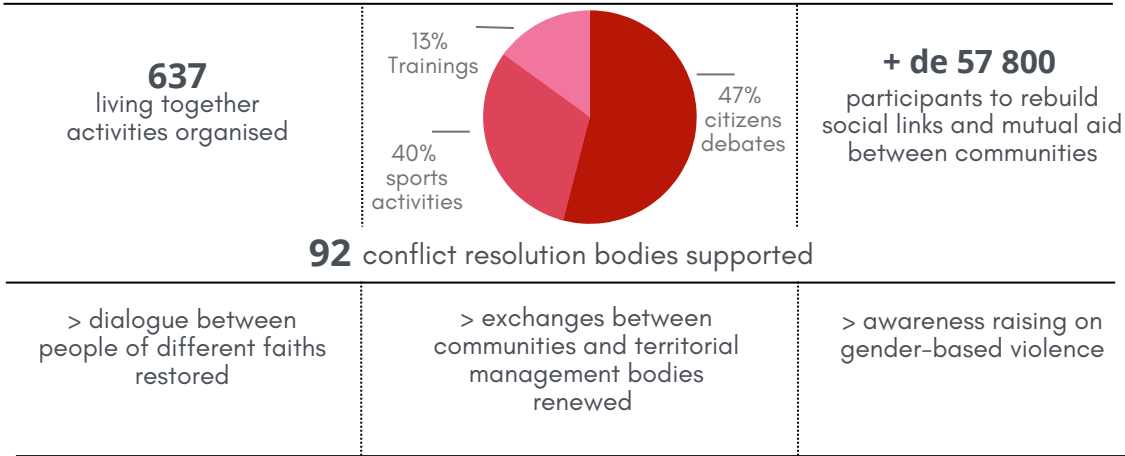
By supporting the small economy in a sustainable way, Pillar 2 of the project aims to provide the skills and tools necessary for households to achieve food self-sufficiency and economic autonomy through professional integration and support for agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems.

Pillar 4 - Learning and knowledge management

This pillar aims to optimise the quality of the action and to support the decision-making of local stakeholders and implementing partners, in particular through the strong monitoring and evaluation system and the production of research and capitalisation reports.

Strengthening human capital and social cohesion

Social cohesion



Mental health and psychosocial support

+ de 9 900 people received psychosocial support
100% of the people supported have improved their subjective well-being and their ability to overcome conflicts. They are now able to plan for the future and to pursue a professional activity.

Natural resource management

34 natural resource management agreements signed to reduce conflict over natural resources

84 % of people concerned feel that access to natural resources is now more equitable

Economic recovery

Vocational integration

+ 3 400 young people participated in the rehabilitation of community assets in exchange for financial support for an average savings of 65,000 xaf (€98) per young person for the development of income-generating activities.

+ 4 800 trained in the vocation of their choice and **1 640** supported in their economic integration, **89%** feel that their living conditions have improved.

339 Village Saving and Loan Associations established; **+ de 137 millions** xaf (200 000€) saved, **24 millions** xaf (36 500€) of loans granted.

+ de 3 500 people supported on 20 value chains including **2 386** people on the implementation of micro-projects. The local economy has been developed through the processing and marketing of products and services.

Support to production systems

+ 12 000 producers and herders have now access to restored land and rehabilitated pastoral areas.

133% Increase in the income of the beneficiaries of the market gardening activity from 60,000 xaf (92€) to 140,000 xaf (214€) per gardening season.

13 Community banks created and made accessible to more than **4540** people for the storage of cereals and livestock feed

+ de 1 750 Ha irrigated areas, leading to a reduction in the time spent irrigating fields, the development of income-generating activities, a diminution in costs related to the purchase of fuel

98% surveyed farmers apply in their crops the innovative techniques taught. dedicated to the generator for irrigating plots, an increase in yields and cultivable areas, and thus in income.

Through income-generating activities and micro-projects, incomes have increased and household debt has decreased. Earnings have been reinvested in the community. As a result, a sense of empowerment has been developed, gender relations and relations between people of different faiths and communities have improved, and family relations have been enhanced.

PILLAR 3

Institutional capacity building

14 **local development plans supported** for **13 LGAs, communes, cantons** allowing territories to have a shared vision of the development of their locality, taking into account the needs of the populations and serving as a tool to support local initiatives

1 **regional socio-economic development strategy** for the Far North of Cameroon developed to improve the living conditions of approximately 5 million people in the region

6 **civil society organisations** supported to strengthen the involvement of local stakeholders in the implementation and sustainability of activities

17 **communes, cantons, LGAs** supported through the provision of equipment, training to territorial management bodies and technical services to improve their governance capacities in the supported areas

30% increase in the **participation of women** in decision-making bodies

2 **sub-regional thematic workshops** organised for peer-to-peer experience sharing and exchange of good practices between intervention countries on youth employment, agricultural practices and good governance

4 **mental health forums** organised to support advocacy for the integration of mental health care into primary health care

5 **fairs** to bring together producers, breeders and traders to establish organised economic partnerships

20 **national steering committees** and **35 operational steering committees** allowing the project stakeholders to exchange on the intervention progress,, to propose adjustments and to ensure the appropriation of the actions and achievements

PILLAR 4


Learning and knowledge management


6 Regional studies to better understand the environment in which the project has been developed in order to better adapt its action:


 **Social cohesion**
« Lake Chad Basin: Supporting social cohesion through endogenous mechanisms for conflict prevention, mediation and resolution »

 **Mental health and psychosocial support**
« The treatment of psychological disorders in the Lake Chad Basin »

 **Territorial approach**
« Territorial approach in the context of crisis: a lever for building resilience ? »

 **Implementation of a multi-actor and multi-sector project**
« International aid and the changing face of crises: good management and cooperation practices in complex protracted crisis contexts »

 **Gender**
« The gender aspect in the socio-economic development of the lake Chad basin region »

 **Land**
« Contrasting impacts of the security crisis on land tenure situations in the lake Chad region »

4 regional and technical capitalization reports

Sharing of results, lessons learned and learning on: social cohesion, economic recovery, mental health and psychosocial support actions and localisation of aid.

2 learning mechanisms

> Quarterly **Feedback days**
Collect feedback from beneficiaries on implementation activities.

Identify and implement adjustments.

> **4 iterative evaluations with mini-seminars**
Analyse and adapt project strategies.

3 international conferences

Dissemination of researches and capitalization works to the humanitarian and development sector for experience and knowledge sharing

RESILAC

is implemented by the consortium Action Against Hunger (lead partner), CARE International and Groupe URD in partnership with CCFD Terre solidaire, Search for Common Ground, as well as national and local organizations, and with the support of national authorities, civil societies, and the financial participation of the European Union and the Agence Française de Développement.



Implementing partners :



Visit our website :

www.resilac.net

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