

# Promoting Resilience and Peaceful Coexistence Among Displaced Affected Communities in Northeast Nigeria



# Project activities

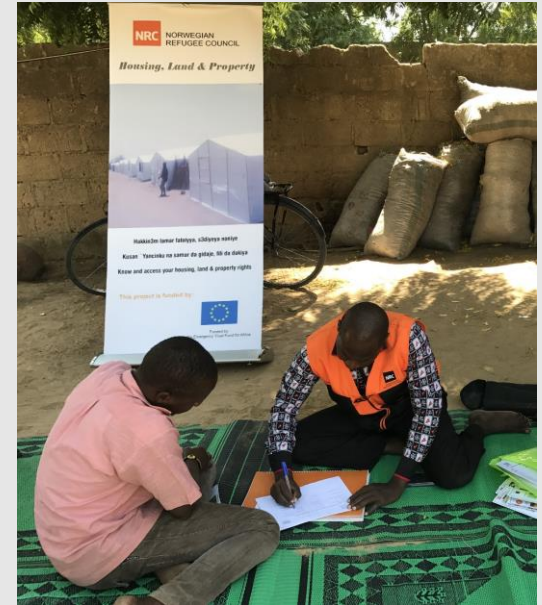
## Result 1: Livelihoods and Food Security

- 1,545 households trained in non-food technical skills and provided with an income generating start-up cash grant
- 1,740 households trained in food production skills and provided with food production inputs
- 1,741 households trained in Vegetable Crop Production and provided with inputs



## Result 2: Increased capacity to claim and exercise rights

- 7,089 individuals received information, counselling and legal assistance on HLP rights
- 1,082 statutory and traditional justice players received training on HLP rights
- 7,612 individuals received information and counselling on legal identity



## Result 3: Strengthen capacity to resolve HLP conflicts peacefully

- 2,591 statutory and traditional justice players received training on Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR)

# Building Resilience

- Profit from IGA allows households to meet their basic needs, while capacity building provided beneficiaries with the skills to maintain their business
- The project imparted knowledge and skills on good agronomic practices aimed at improving climate adaptability. This include use or compost and organic manure improves water holding capacity of soils and climate adaptability
- Ability to produce own food reduces reliance and exposure to volatile food markets in the northeast Nigeria.
- Improved security of tenure for beneficiaries as they have a better understanding of their HLP rights
- Improved access to services and livelihood opportunities with proper documentation
- Justice players capacity has been increased, improving the pace of resolving disputes

# Lessons Learnt

## Planning

- Long term monitoring is needed for income generating activities
- Flexibility needs to be designed into the food production component
- Climate variability needs to be adequately planned for
- Mapping of key stakeholders that will receive trainings is necessary
- Information sessions and counselling need to be held within safe spaces

## Implementation

- Use of cash grants allows for livelihoods diversification
- Limited capacity of government departments to support agricultural activities
- Community structures ease implementation and strengthen acceptance.
- When monitor IGAs they are often at the early stage, so need longer timeframe
- Knowledge of available land for farming is important in community selection.

## Sustainability

- Cash grants allowed beneficiaries to have multiple IGAs, reducing risk of shocks.
- Engaging local CBOs and government to provide opportunity of ongoing project support
- Beneficiaries were introduced to financial markets through cash grants
- Retention of seeds for future use, through development of seed banks
- Increased productivity of limited resources, such as land and water
- Reduced need for expensive fertilisers, through use of organic manure
- Vulnerable groups were facilitated to enter the marketplace and generate income
- Surplus income was used by beneficiaries to purchase assets to improve production
- Food security improved at the household level
- Diversification of diets

## Challenges

- No financial service providers in the LGAs
- Security continues to impact implementation outside of Maiduguri
- Limitation on access to land
- Limited surface water sources
- Transportation of liquid fertiliser can take significant amount of time
- Limited use of appropriate technology due to resource constraints.
- Limited capacity from government institutions particularly agriculture extension services

## Implementation of early recovery activities in a protracted crisis in the northeast Nigeria is constrained by the following:

- Continued influx of IDPs disrupting already established livelihoods activities of targeted households
- Displacements limit the extent and scale of investment in livelihood infrastructure, such as irrigation.
- Key gaps in IDP return intentions complicate planning of activities
- Security restrictions limit movement of project inputs, such as cash grants and fertilisers
- Unwillingness of government stakeholders to operate in hard to reach areas





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