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| **General Information Project** | |
| **Title** | Strengthening resilience of IDPs and vulnerable households in host communities in northwestern Nigeria (Kebbi, Sokoto, Katsina). |
| **Country and region**  *Further information on target communities can be shared after contracting.* | Northwestern **Nigeria with Kebbi, Sokoto, Katsina State**. In total, the project focuses on **9 LGAs** in the three target states. |
| **Target Group**  *More detailed information can be shared after contracting.* | * The project targets at least **98850 direct beneficiaries** (at least **50% women and 15% persons with disabilities**). * Focuses on **(host) communities** that are mainly struggling with **internal refugee movements** and are reaching/exceeding their capacity limits. * **Persons with disabilities, women and girls** who have experienced **sexual or gender-based violence.** * **Young men and women** affected by the **violent clashes**. * **3000 households who have access to arable land** and are receiving targeted training in sustainable agriculture. * **450 people from health sector** (doctors, nurses and community health workers) are being trained as part of the project, in order to reach people outside the target communities and strengthen the resilience of the region as a whole. |
| **Objective** | The resilience of conflict-affected host communities with a special focus on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in Kebbi, Sokoto and Katsina states is strengthened through **inclusive protection** and **WASH services** and improving **food and livelihood security** through **income-generating activities**. |
| **Keywords** | *#disabilityincusion, #WASH, #protection, #SGBV, #VSLA, #foodsecurity, #livelihood security* |
| **Partner Organization**  *The local partner organisation will implement the project with the support of CBM. The contract for this study is with CBM.* | In Katsina state the project will be implemented by *Health and Development Support Programme* *(HANDS),* in Kebbi state by *Active Support for Rural People Initiative* *(ASURPI),* in Sokoto state by *Community Mobilization and Development Initiative (HCOMDI)* and *Albarka Health Spring Foundation* *(AHSF).* |
| **Duration** | 08/2024 - 12/2028 |
| **Total Budget (EUR)**  *The project budget does not equate to the budget of the study* | 5,000.000 |
| **Funding Title:**  *For more information visit:*  [*Transitional development assistance | BMZ*](https://www.bmz.de/en/issues/transitional-development-assistance) | Transitional development assistance (TDA) provided by BMZ **creates links between short-term humanitarian assistance and long-term development cooperation** and makes a contribution to peacebuilding. This close dovetailing ensures that even the very first support measures promote social recovery and peaceful coexistence in a sustainable manner and reduce poverty. It is the only way for people to be able to improve their prospects by their own efforts and not be repeatedly dependent on external help. TDA always builds on existing structures and the knowledge of the people on the ground and is implemented in cooperation with experienced partners. |
| **Project-designing resilience analyses**  *The following key questions are provided by the donor.* | |
| The approach to the project-designing resilience analysis can be adapted to the local context, to the available resources as well as to the existing approaches of (resilience) analysis of implementing partners or in a context. For example, it is possible to combine existing gender or conflict analyses in the form of an integrated resilience analysis. In any case, an important quality feature of project-designing resilience analyses is the firm integration of the local perspective as well as a completed resilience capacity matrix (page 5). | |
| **Categories** | **Guiding Questions** |
| **Risk and Crisis** | * What are the risks and crises (economic, ecological, political, security-related and/or societal) affecting people's lives as well as governmental and non-governmental institutions, networks and organisations, including OPDs and WLO at the sub-national level?   • Which (acute and latent) conflict issues, dividing lines and phenomena of violence exist and impact the development of the affected people and community(ies)?  • How do the various risks and crises interact with each other (interdependences)? What dynamics exist between the various risks and crises?  • Which developments and risks are foreseeable for new/future crises or a change in the situation (worsen, remain the same or improve)? What is the probability that these risks will occur |
| **Relevant and affected actors** | * How do individuals, households, communities, governmental and non-governmental institutions, networks and organisations at the sub-national level respond to crises, shocks and associated ongoing/ recurrent stresses? * Which individuals, groups and structures are particularly vulnerable/at risk/ affected? (especially Women, Persons with Disabilities) * Which actors or decision-makers on the ground have responded to and/or influenced the crises? How are they coordinating? * Are there general agreed-upon guiding frameworks and   strategies for action?   * What (power and hierarchical) relationships do exist between the actors involved (including (I)NGOs) and those affected by crises? * What resources, capacities and scope for action do these actors have? And which are lacking? |
| **Capacities and potentials for strengthening resilience** | * Which actors have responded to the crises, shocks, and ongoing/ recurring stresses with which strategies or behaviours? With what results (including negative adaptation strategies)? * How are affected people, governmental and non-governmental institutions, networks and organisations preparing for shocks and ongoing/ recurring stresses? * What resilience capacities are already in place? How do the existing capacities relate to the three resilience capacities of stability, adaptation and transformation at the different levels of implementation (individual, household, community)? * Which capacities are needed and should be strengthened? (Pick up and strengthen potentials) -> Resilience-Capacity-Matrix |
| **Do No Harm** | * With regard to the crisis and conflict context, what are the possible unintended negative effects of the project? What are potential measures to mitigate the risks (Do No Harm)? * How is engagement perceived locally (in terms of geographical focus, target groups, sectors, etc.)? * Do they address all groups of people in the sense of the 2030 Agenda (Leave No One Behind) such as children, people with disabilities, women, refugees, returnees? |
| **Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus** | * Which humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actors are active in the context? (local organizations, NGOS, INGOS) * What are their competencies and comparative advantages? * Are there established HDP-Nexus coordination mechanisms? * How and through whom can coordination and exchange be facilitated or agreed? What collective goals have already been formulated? * Where does the project have concrete potential for cooperation and/or synergies with humanitarian, development and/or peacebuilding actors? * What are the needs regarding the promotion of social cohesion (peace pillar) in the local context and what are the possibilities to strengthen social cohesion? What is the potential for synergies with peacebuilding actors? |
| **Questions of quality assurance**  *The questions serve to ensure the quality of the analysis* | • Have communities, partners and other relevant stakeholders (OPDs. WLO, etc.,) been involved in the analysis and in the design of interventions to promote local engagement and ownership?  • Did the design of the project take into account the existing plans, projects and programmes of other actors in the local context to avoid duplication and to promote synergies?  • Does the design of the project and the measures reflect the lessons learned in the respective context?  • Does the analysis clearly demonstrate in which sectors and for which target groups the risks and needs are particularly prevalent and require special attention? Are the measures of the project aligned with them?  • Are aspects of gender, inclusion and conflict sensitivity taken into account?  • Do the resilience capacities - stabilisation capacity, adaptation capacity, transformation capacity - clearly emerge from the resilience analysis? Has a resilience capacity matrix been developed?  • Does each recommendation explicitly refer to a crisis, risk or resilience capacity described in the resilience analysis? Is there a comprehensible results logic between activities, outputs, outcomes and, if applicable, impacts? Is the "how" and "why" of these results clearly described? Does the results logic clearly refer to the analysis? |

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| **Resilience-Capacity-Matrix** | | | |
|  | **Stabilisation capacity** | **Adaptation capacity** | **Transformation capacity** |
| **Definition** | *…enables people to meet their basic needs and enables structures to maintain their functionality thereby ensuring survival in (and after) crises.* | *…empowers people and structures to adapt to*  *long-term changes, cope with negative impacts and, ideally, minimize them.* | *…promotes structural change to create sustainable livelihoods by tackling the root causes of vulnerability.* |
| 1. **Individual level**    1. **Persons with Disabilities**    2. **Women**    3. **Children**    4. **Elderly People**    5. **Refugees/returnees/IDPs** |  |  |  |
| 1. **Household level**    1. **Women headed households** |  |  |  |
| 1. **Community level** |  |  |  |
| 1. **(other subnational levels)** |  |  |  |