

Recovery and Peacebuilding of Conflict-affected Communities in North-East Nigeria

FACTSHEET



JSB2020 MARCH 2020-MARCH 2021

BUDGET: US\$2,500,000

KEY PARTNERS: The Borno State Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MRRR), the Yobe State Emergency Management Agency (YOSEMA), and the Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA) to consolidate the current partnership and the Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning (MBNP). JICA, IOM, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR

Objectives

The project aims to support early recovery and peace building in the conflict-affected communities in the north-east Nigeria, realizing Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus

As a result of this project, (1) livelihood and economic opportunities of the target communities are improved, (2) Basic services are restored in target communities, (3) Effective and accountable local governance is emerging in target states, (4) Social cohesion rebuilt and community security re-established.

Project Outputs

Output 1: Livelihood and economic opportunities of the target communities are improved

Output 2: Basic services are restored in target communities

Output 3: Effective and accountable local governance is emerging in target states

Output 4: Social cohesion rebuilt and community security re-established

Contribution to SDGs

The project will contribute to SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 16.



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Development Challenges

The northeast region of Nigeria has been under crisis with Boko Haram insurgency since 2009. As of the beginning of 2020, 7.9 million people need urgent supports in the region, including 1.9 million of internally displaced people and 3.2 million in host communities.

While the terrorism and the attacks by the violent extremists continue in some parts of the region, in the other part, many communities have been stabilized, and the displaced people are returning. To accelerate the return and support recovery of the communities, there are following four challenges to be addressed: 1) high unemployment rate and low economic participation in the region, with many farmers not being able to re-start agriculture by themselves; 2) Weak access to basic services including education, health, water, power, housing and security, with many infrastructure damaged or destroyed; 3) Limited capacity of local governance system in the level of state, local government and community, 4) Lack of social cohesion and peacebuilding process, with rampant Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV).