



# 2<sup>ème</sup> Forum International Annuel sur le Développement de la région du Lac Tchad

## THEME PRINCIPAL DU FORUM

**“Intégration régionale et gestion des risques liés aux ressources naturelles : solutions pour une paix et un développement économique durables dans la région du lac Tchad”**

Niamey, du 23 au 25



# Thème de la Présentation

# The World Bank Regional Integration

Par: Vickram Cuttaree  
Lead Strategy Officer, Africa Regional Integration, World Bank



# SUSTAINABLE COVID RECOVERY will require regional solutions



**Pandemic has put sharper focus** on stronger disease surveillance systems across the continent.

**Africa sees trade as a key part of its recovery** – AfCFTA became operational in 2021.

**Keen interest among clients in leapfrogging on energy and digital** – lower costs, increase access.

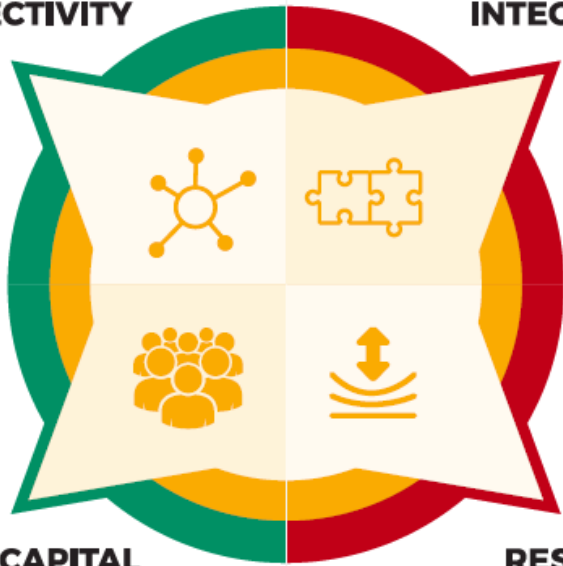
**Stronger role being played by AU / RECs in promoting integration and cooperation.**

**Widespread acknowledgement** of the regional nature of fragility and conflict drivers.

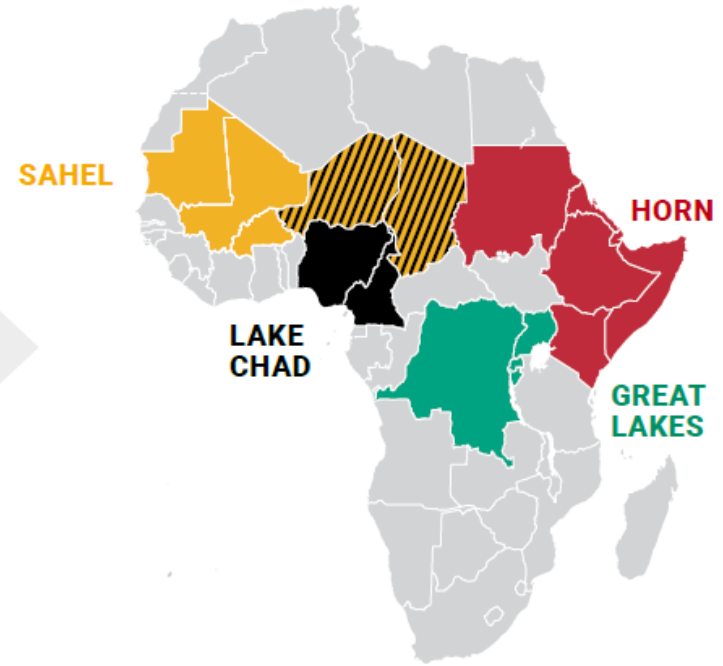


**REGIONAL  
CONNECTIVITY**

**TRADE & MARKET  
INTEGRATION**



**4X4**



**HUMAN CAPITAL**

**RESILIENCE**

Four Thematic Pillars

**4X4 FRAMEWORK**

Four FCV Sub-regional Priorities

# The Lake Chad region: Home of 30 million inhabitants...that face severe development challenges



High poverty



Weak institutions



Conflicts



Climate change



Poor data



Limited diagnostics





# What explains the development challenges in the Lake Chad region?



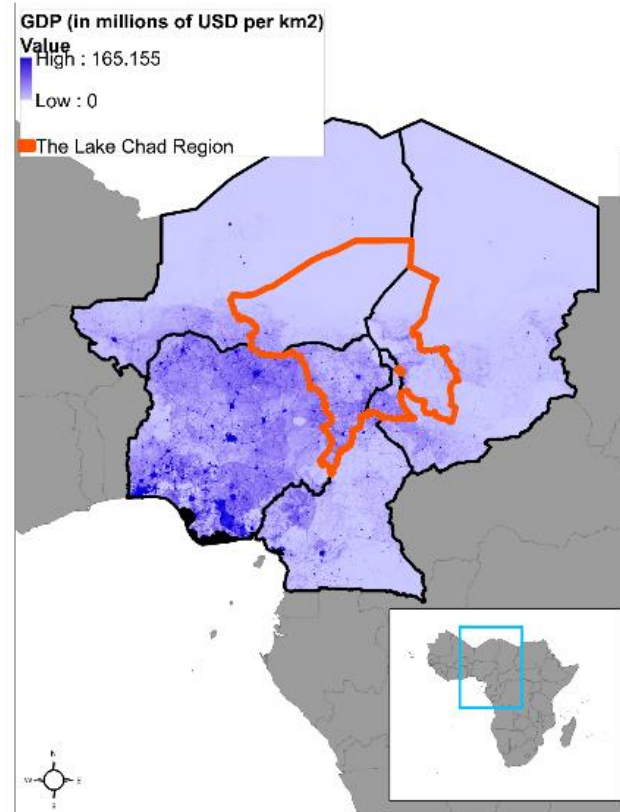
# Low density due to limited urbanization and agglomeration

While the Lake Chad region accounts for 17% of total areas, its economy makes up only 5% of GDP in the four countries.

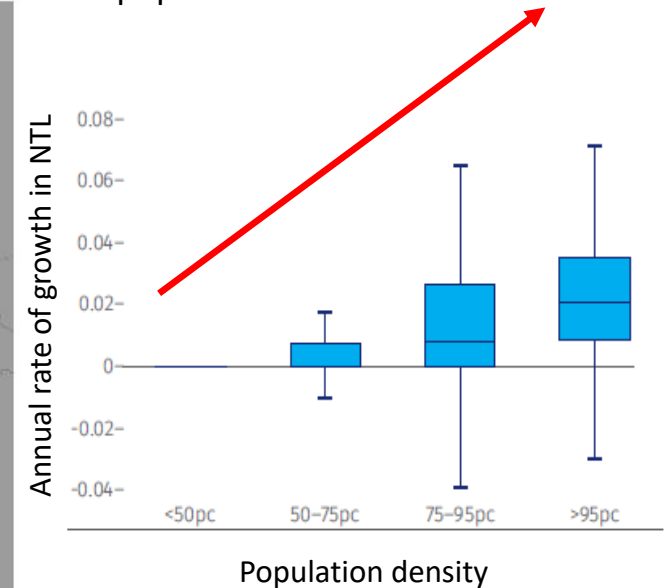
Overall, the Lake Chad region grew more slowly compared to the rest of the four countries (as proxied by changes in nighttime light)...

A lack of economic agglomeration limits the growth potential of the region as those areas that are more densely populated grow faster.

Low concentration of economic activities in the Lake Chad region



Nighttime light grow faster in densely populated areas.



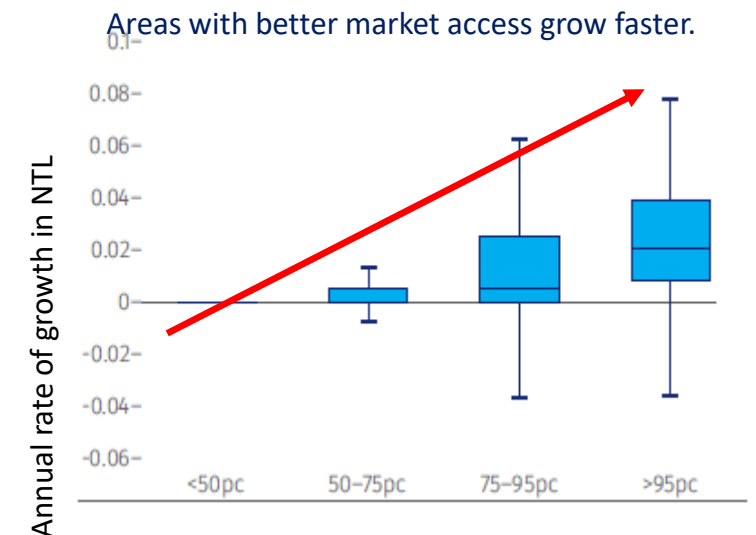
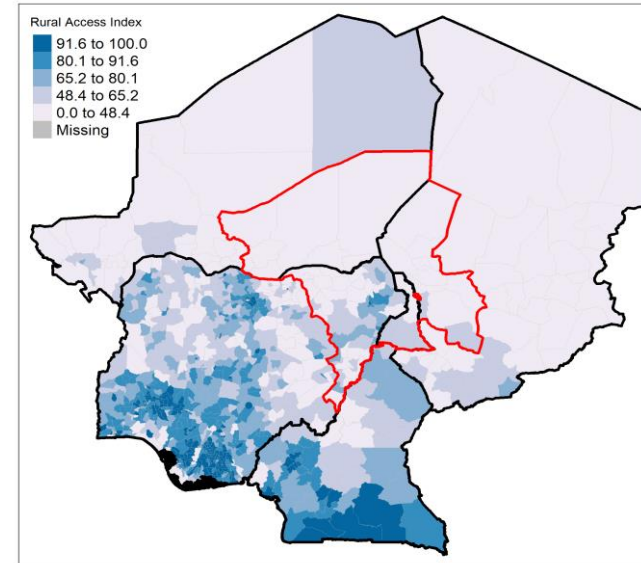
# Long distances due to limited connectivity

Rural accessibility is particularly low in the Lake Chad region.

60% of the rural population in the Lake Chad region live farther than 2km from an all-season road, twice the share in the rest of the countries.

Areas with better market connectivity grow faster.

Limited market connectivity results in sluggish agricultural development, slows the transition to non-agriculture/higher-productivity jobs, and increases vulnerability to shocks.

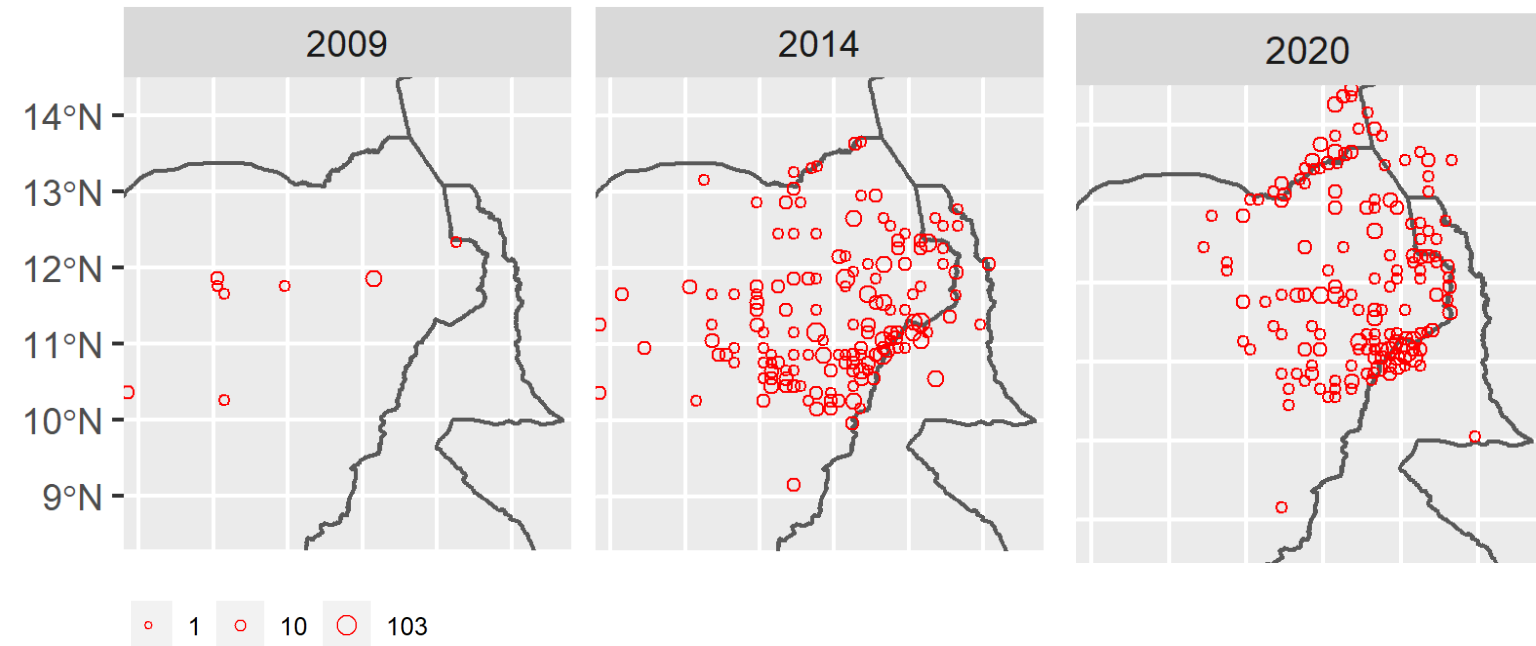




# High **division** exacerbated by violent conflict

The Boko Haram (BH) insurgency has shaken the entire regional economy, **not only** those areas that are **directly attacked** by BH **but also neighboring areas**.

The evolution of the number of Boko Haram events from 2009-2020



The annual cost of violence in 2019 is estimated to be around 6-8 percent of GDP in the four neighboring countries.



# Climate change and conflict have significantly affected development, and the two feed each other



Lake Chad lost about 90% of its surface water area between the 60s and 80s.



Temperature is increasing 1.5 times faster than the global average.

Links between climate and conflict:



Higher temperatures and lower agricultural land productivity are associated with higher conflict and insecurity

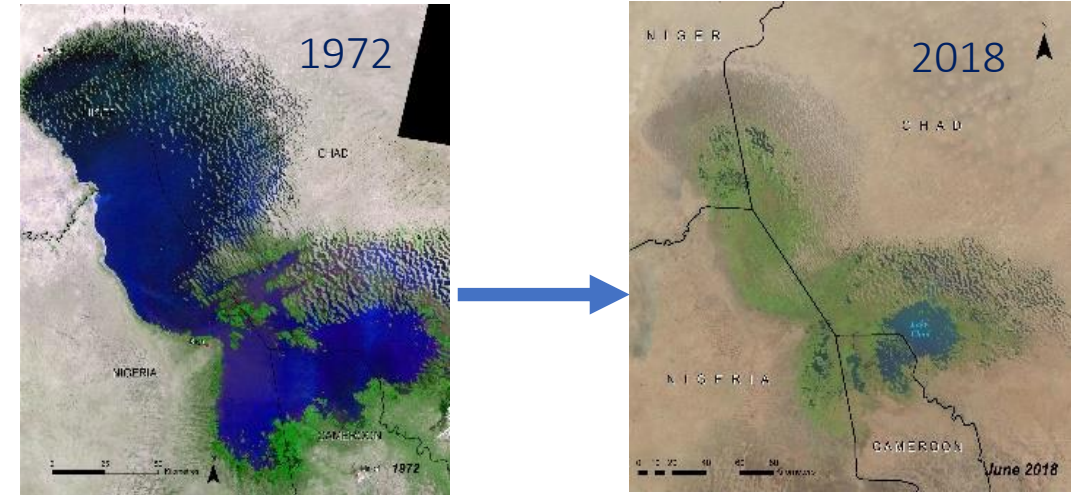
And conflicts are economically devastating:



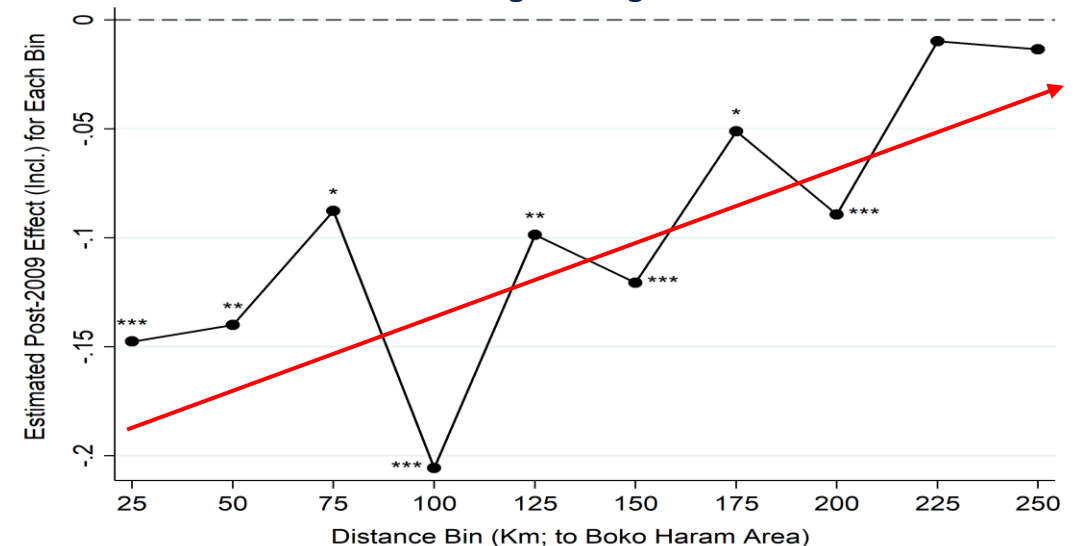
Crop yields in Northern Nigeria down by 50 percent or more at the height of the conflict, compared with pre-Boko Haram times.



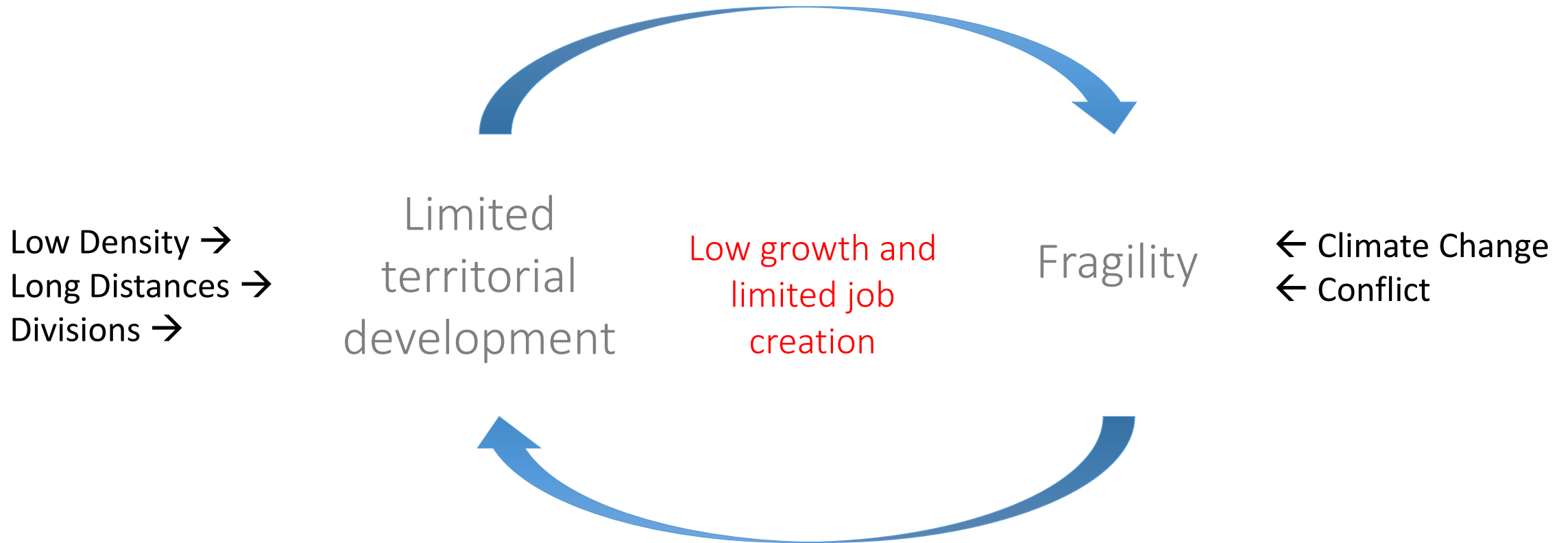
Boko Haram conflicts, on average, reduced economic activity by 10-14% between 2009-2013 in areas around Lake Chad. However, economic activity fell by close to 50% by 2018.



Effects of proximity to BH on nighttime light in neighboring countries



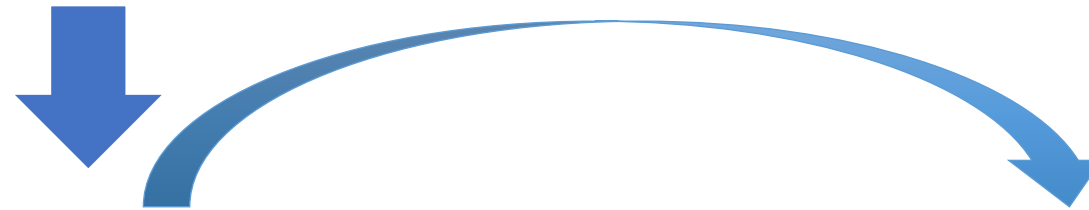
# The Lake Chad region seems trapped in a vicious cycle of low growth and limited opportunities



# How to break the cycle to promote development and peace

Policies to improve territorial development:

- Agglomeration
- Hard and soft connectivity
- Integration to reduce divisions



Higher Density →  
Reduced Distance →  
Less Division →

Improved territorial development

Growth & Jobs

Reduced fragility

← Resilience to Climate Change  
← Reduced Conflict



Policies to reduce fragility:

- Service delivery and rule of law
- Risk management
- Improved cooperation, coordination, and commitment





# Policy options

- As an overarching matter, bold and coordinated efforts are needed to **secure peace** and restore the rule of law in the Lake Chad region. Improving the accountability of state structures are pre-conditions for rebuilding government legitimacy.
- Interventions on multiple fronts must generate a **“big push”**, strong enough to break the self-reinforcing cycle that has fueled fragility in the Lake Chad region. Marginal interventions are unlikely to break it.



1

**Trade facilitation**



2

**Connective infrastructure**

3

**Governance**



4

**Natural resource management**



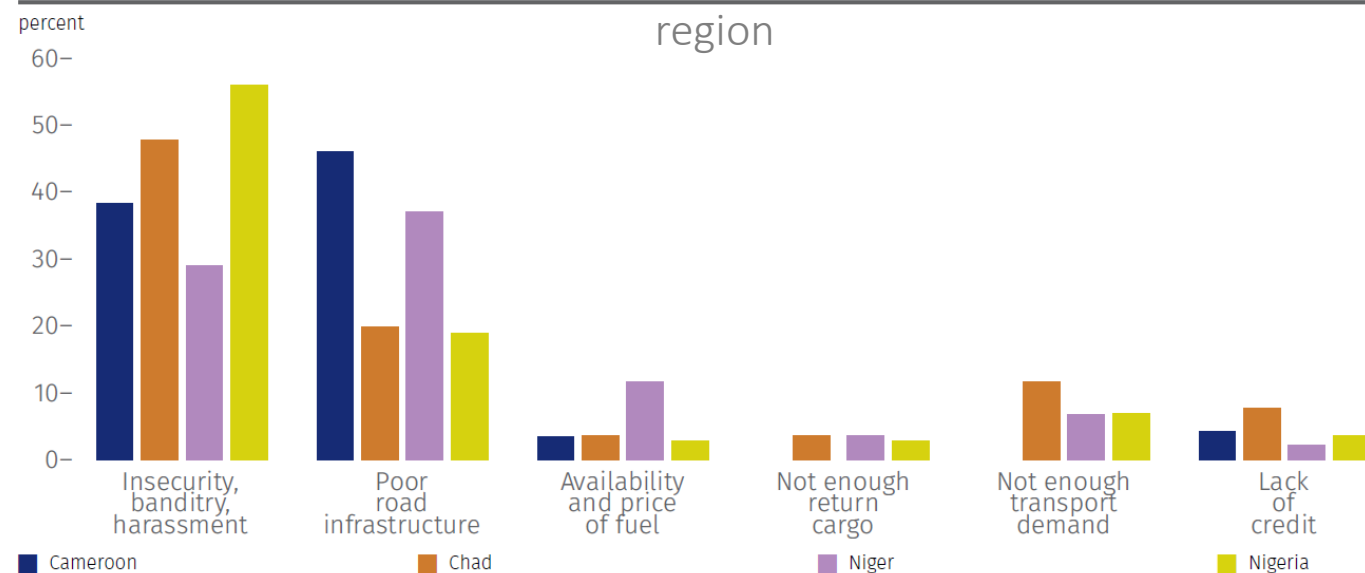
# Trade facilitation

Re-evaluate **restrictions on movement** and access to farmland, balancing the need to suppress Boko Haram & restarting the economy

Allow gradual and safe access to Lake Chad to **renew fishing and fish trading** (building on the region's strong informal trade customs)

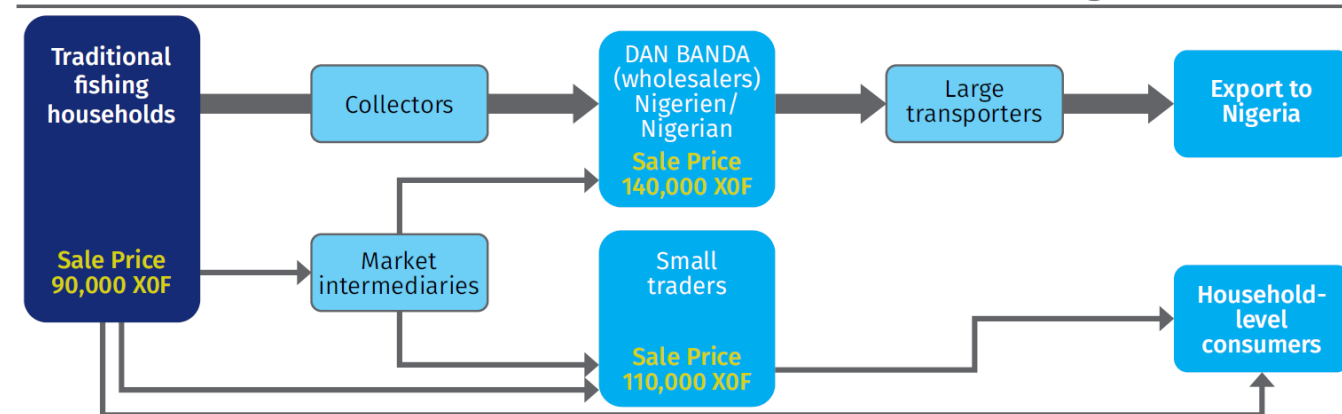
Harmonize cross-border trade practices between ECOWAS and CEMAC, leveraging the AfCFTA (e.g., **visa-free** movements; **exemption for agro-livestock** products and **handicrafts** with certificates of origin)

Principal constraints faced by transporters in the Lake Chad region



Source: Brunelin and Renk 2016.  
Note: LCR = Lake Chad region.

The smoked fish market chain in the Diffa region



Source: Sissons and Lappartient 2016. **2<sup>nd</sup> Forum Annuel International sur le Développement de la Région du lac Tchad**  
Note: XOF = West African CFA franc.



# Connective infrastructure

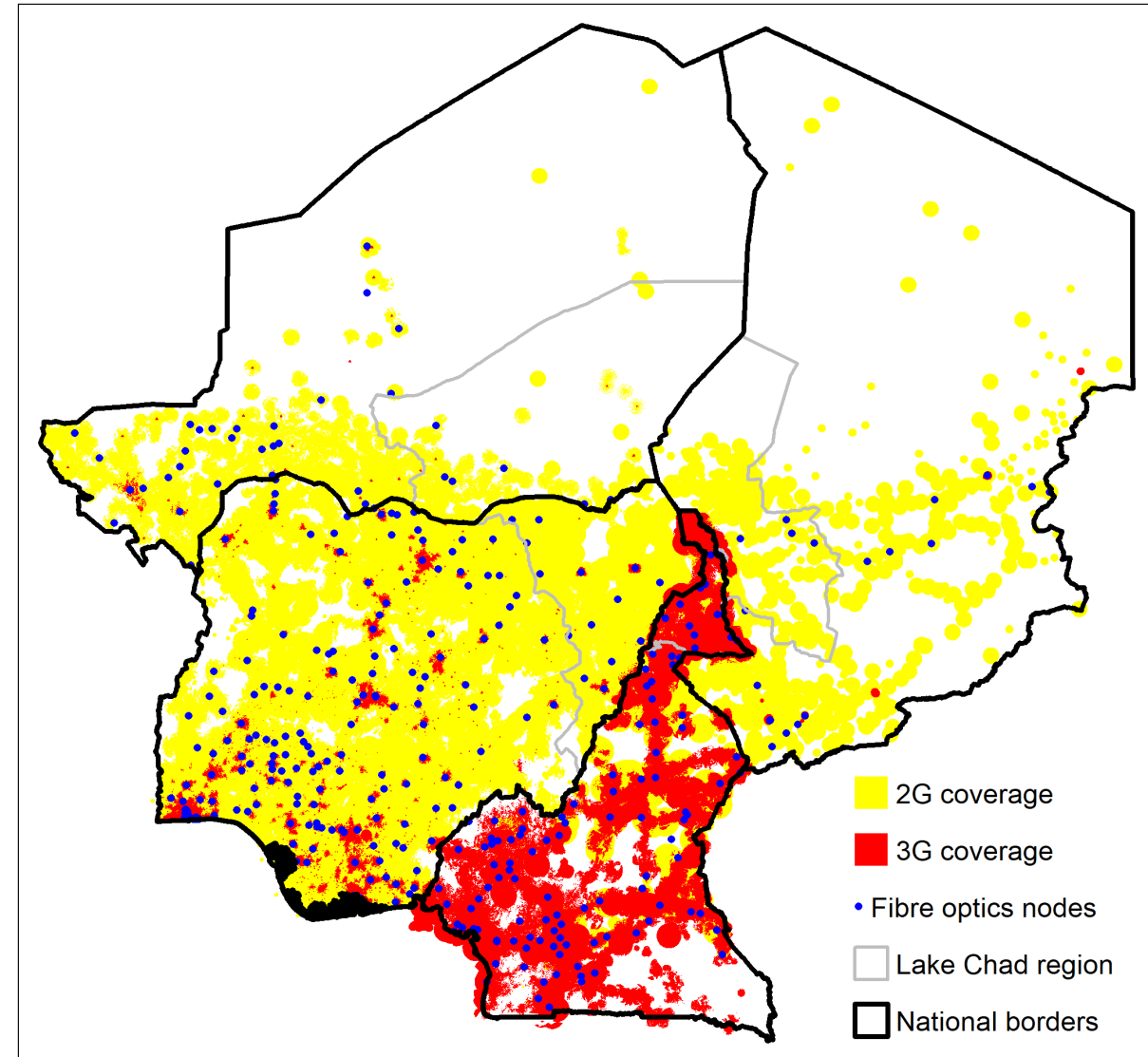
Adopt a connectivity policy to **revitalize damaged infrastructure** (especially reconstruction at border crossings), focusing on maintenance and security

Improve **access to paved roads** to diversify away from subsistence agriculture

Invest in **digital infrastructure** and improve access to **electricity**

Adopt policies that support urbanization and **agglomeration** in a way that mitigates associated risks (influx of refugees)

Digital connectivity (2018–2019)



## Governance

Expand **participatory approaches for conflict resolution** (youth community-level reconciliation), in addition to the disarmament, demobilization, de-radicalization and reintegration of ex-insurgents

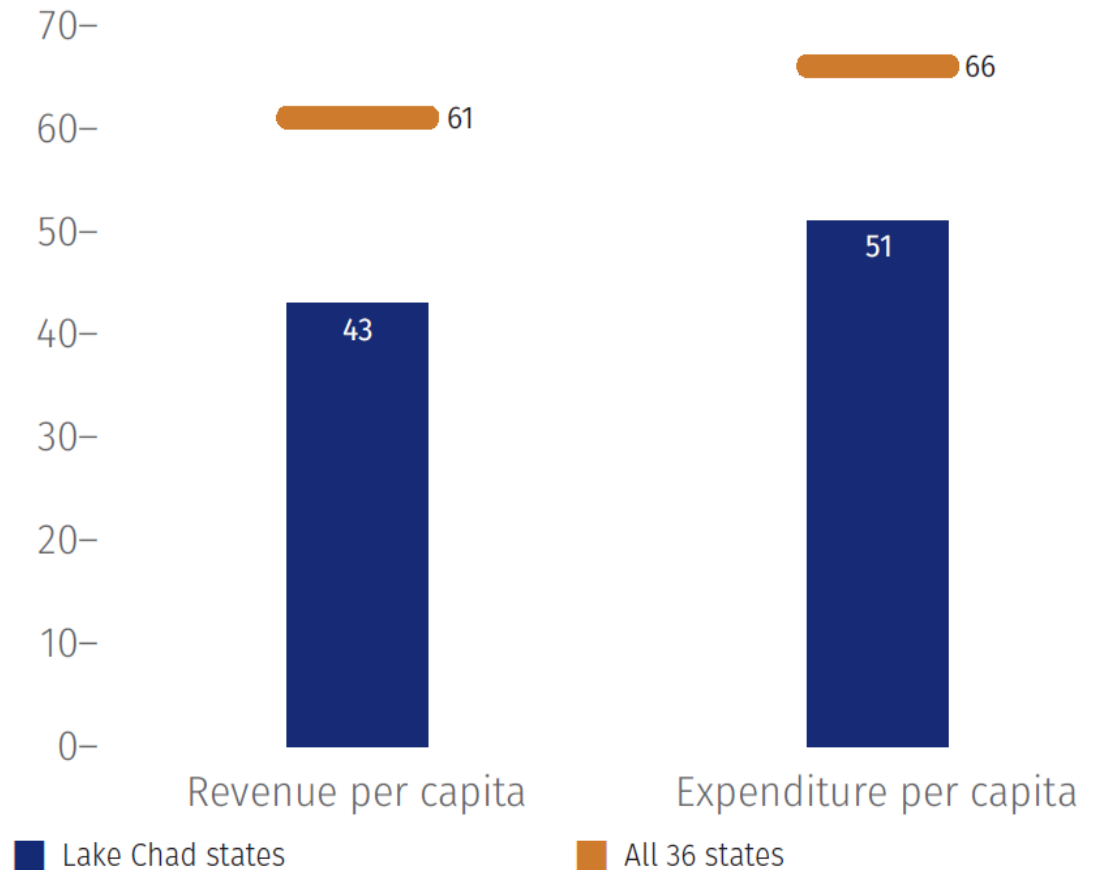
Restore trust by improving **basic public services** in the Lake Chad region, including in urban areas that have grown rapidly and unplanned as a result of displacement

Enhance **fiscal incentives** related to subnational transfers

Improve the **targeting of social assistance**, linking cash-transfers and youth employment programs with nutrition and skills

Invest in **data** as a cross-cutting priority

Nigeria: Fiscal revenues and expenditures, US\$ per capita, 2019



Source: Nigerian authorities.

\* The Lake Chad states are Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe





# Natural resource management

Enhance the regional **risk management** architecture and farmer-decision support tools

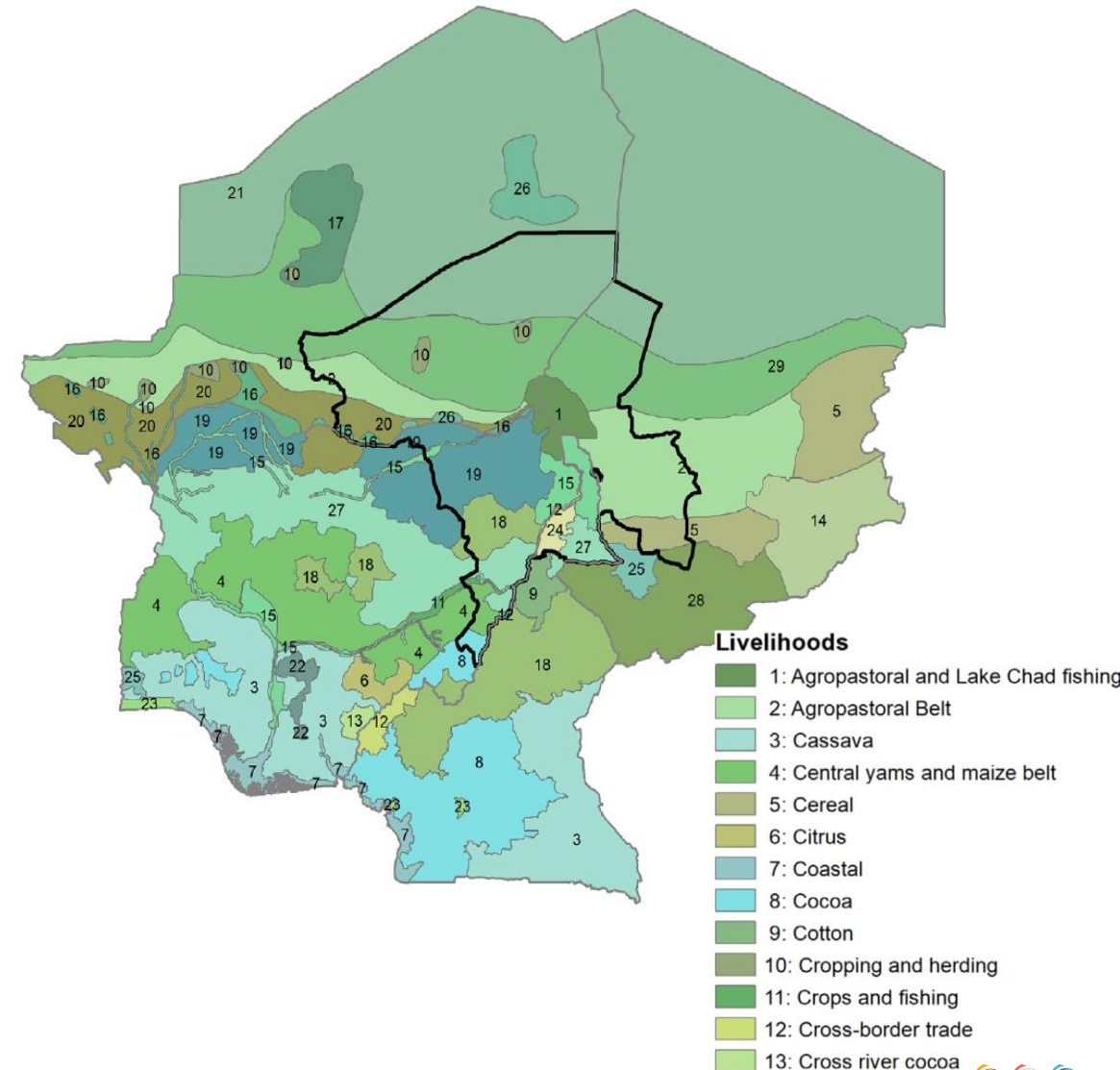
Formalize **land rights** to boost agricultural productivity by incentivizing farmers to make long term investments, and to reduce conflict between farmers, pastoralists, and fishers

Expand support for producers—**credit, inputs, extension services**—to strengthen the sustainability of the food system's productive

Establish **matching mechanisms** between farmers and agricultural inputs adapted to climatic and social contexts

Enhance the **capacity of the LCBC** to monitor water stress and climate vulnerability

Livelihoods patterns in the Lake Chad region





**MERCI POUR VOTRE AIMABLE ATTENTION**

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION**