

LAKE CHAD BASIN COMMISSION



ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT AS AT 31st OCTOBER 2015



SOMMAIRE

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	6
GENERAL INTRODUCTION	8
LCBC MANDATE AND MISSIONS	9
LCBC Consultative Bodies	10
a) The Donors Consultative Committee (DCC)	10
b) Stakeholders' committee (SC).....	10
LCBC SUBSIDIARY ORGANS	10
PART 1: LCBC TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS	11
<i>OQERE I: Improvement of the quality and quantity of Lake Chad basin waters</i>	12
1.1 Rehabilitation of the hydrometric network in the basin.....	12
1.2. Setting up of a minimum network for surface water monitoring.....	12
1.3 Installation of climatological stations and other devices to measure soil humidity	13
1.4. Setting up of the transboundary Committee of Chari-Logone Sub-basin.....	13
1.5 Upgrading the utilization of LCBC Planning Model.....	14
1.6. Edition and publication of environmental and hydrometeorological bulletins.....	14
1.7. Identification of areas at risk of floods	15
1.8. Validation workshop of the Lake Chad HYCOS Project document.....	15
1.9. LCBC/NASA Project on Environment.....	15
1.10. Supplying drinking water for communities	15
1.11. Execution of the development budget (OQERE I)	16
<i>OQERE II: Restoration, conservation and sustainable utilization of bio-resources of the Lake Chad basin.</i>	17
2.1. Developing Lake Chad fishery management Plan based on the Eco-systemic approach.....	17
2.2. Meeting of the two scientific committees	17
2.3. Drafting the “Report 2012 on the state of the ecosystem of the Lake Chad basin”	18
2.4. Edition of the annual report on the state of the ecosystem of the basin.....	18
2.5. Promotion of ecologically friendly agropastoral practices	18
2.6. Improving the livelihood of riparian communities for sustainable fishery.....	19
2.7. Funding of microprojects.....	21
2.8. Promoting sustainable management of timber resources, non timber forest resources and pastoral productions	22
2.9 Adaptation to Climate Change	25
2.10. Execution of the development budget (OQERE II).....	25

<i>OQERE III: Conservation of the biodiversity within the Lake Chad basin</i>	27
3.1 Creation of the Platform of Focal Points and NGOs in charge of the defense of the Nature.....	27
3.2. Regional monitoring of the biodiversity	27
3.3. Conservation of biodiversity.....	27
3.4. Execution of the development budget (OQERE III).....	28
<i>OQERE IV: Restoration and conservation of ecosystems of the Lake Chad basin</i>	29
4.1 Restoration and conservation of ecological habitats of Lake Chad shorelines.....	29
4.2. CES/DRS activities.....	29
4.3. Regeneration of degraded ecosystems	29
4.4. Activities relating to sand dunes fixation.....	30
4.5. Execution of the development budget (OQERE IV)	30
OQERE V: Strengthening stakeholders capacities	31
5.1. Establishment of an active partnership between NGOs, Stakeholders and other Organizations.	31
<i>OQERE VI: Developing LCBC operational and institutional framework</i>	32
6.1. Operational planning 2015.....	32
6.2. Preparation of documents for the evaluation of the implementation of the SAP and NAPs.	32
6.3. Monitoring & Evaluation of the activities of Projects and Programmes of the Commission.....	32
6.4. Capacity building in terms of Monitoring and Evaluation	32
6.5. Setting up of national, regional and international metadata network	32
6.6. Unplanned activities but executed	33
6.7. Validation of the Manual of Administrative, Financial and Accounting Procedures.....	33
6.8. Audit of LCBC projects and programmes	33
6.9. Supplementary renovation works at LCBC quarters	34
6.10. Equipping the Conference room	34
6.11. Upgrading LCBC internet subscription	34
6.12. Study on the rehabilitation and densification of boundary beacons	34
6.13. Joint Environmental Audit Report on the drying up of Lake Chad.....	34
6.14. Execution of the development budget (OQERE VI)	35

PART 2: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES RELATED TO PEACE AND SECURITY	36
2.1. Main activities carried out	36
2.1.1 Meetings and workshops:	36
2.1.2 Installation of the HQ MNJTF	36
PART 3: LEVEL OF EXECUTION OF DECISIONS AND RESOLUTIONS	37
3.1. 60 th Session of the Council of Ministers: resolutions and level of implementation	37
3.2. Extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers: resolutions and level of implementation.	39
PARTIE 4 : REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	41
4.1 Regional cooperation	41
4.1.1 Cooperation with CICOS	41
4.1.2. Cooperation with the African Network of Basin Organizations (RAOB)	41
4.1.3. Cooperation with CEMAC/AWEPA	42
4.1.4. Cooperation with the African Union	42
4.1.5. Cooperation with the Inter-African Office of the African Union in charge of Animal Resources (BIRA).	42
4.1.6. CEN-SAD	43
4.1.7. Cooperation with GWP	43
4.1.8. Cooperation with IUCN	43
4.2. International cooperation	44
4.2.1. Cooperation with AfDB	44
4.2.2. Cooperation with BMZ	44
4.2.3. Cooperation with the World Bank	44
4.2.4. Cooperation with the European Space Agency	45
4.2.5 Cooperation with the IDB	45
4.2.6 Cooperation with the Saudi Development Fund	46
4.2.7 Cooperation with the GEF	46
4.2.8 Cooperation with the UNESCO	46
4.2.9. Cooperation with the FAO	47
4.2.10 Cooperation with the AFD/FFEM	47
4.2.11 Cooperation with the WMO	47
4.2.12. Cooperation with Italy	47

PART 5: ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE	49
5.1 Human Resources	49
5.2. HR Administration	50
5.3 Financial resources as at the 31 st October 2015.....	51
5.3.1 Situation of contributions per member countries.....	51
5.3.2 Budget execution as at the 31st October 2015.....	52
5.3.3 Execution of the development budget.....	52
CONCLUSION	54
ANNEXES	55

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFD	French Development Agency
AGR	Income Generating Activities
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
AMESD	African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development
APD	Detailed Engineering Work
AfDB	African Development Bank
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
LCBC	Lake Chad Basin Commission
CC	Climate Change
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
CEMAC	Central African Economic and Monetary Community
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
CES/DRS	Conservation of Water and Soil / Defence and Restoration of Soils
CICOS	International Commission of the Congo-Oubangui-Sangha Basin
FC	Financial Controller
LA	Legal Advisor
CoMs	Council of Ministers
COMIFAC	Central Africa Forest Commission
CST	Sugar Company of Chad
DFA	Division of Finance and Accounting
DAF	Directorate of Administration and Finance
DT	Technical Directorate
DCIT	Division of Communication and Information Technology
DBO	Division of the Basin Observatory
DCP	Division of Cooperation and Projects
DNRM	Division of Natural Resource Management
DWR	Department of Water Resources
DWRE	Director of Water Resources and Environment
DWRM	Department of Water Resources and Meteorology
DSGCP	Director of General Services of Communication and Protocol
FAE	African Water Facility
LDF	Local Development Funds
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
GIZ	Deutsch Gesellschaft für Zusammenarbeit (German International Technical Cooperation)
GWP	Global Water Partnership
GEF	Global Environment Fund
FFEM	French Fund for Global Environment
IRD	Research Institute for Development
LACBO	Lake Chad Basin Observatory
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
IOWater	International Office for Water
MDGs	Millenium Development Goals
OQERE	Ecosystems quality Objectives
DCP	Data Collection Platform

PDRI-CL	Integrated Rural Development Project of Chari-Logone river systems
PNSA	National Food Security Programme
PPIV	Small Scale Irrigation Projects
FYIP	Five Year Investment Plan
PRESIBALT	Programme for the Rehabilitation and Strengthening of the Resilience of Socio-Ecological Systems in the Lake Chad basin
IBWTP	Inter-Basin Water Transfer Project
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
OSS	Sahel and Sahara Observatory
MoUs	Memoranda of Understanding
PAIBLT	Project in Support to the Lake Chad Basin Initiative
NAP	National Action Plan
SAP	Strategic Action Programme
PRODEBALT	Sustainable Development Programme of the Lake Chad Basin
ToRs	Terms of References
IER	Institutional Evaluation Report
CAR	Central African Republic
ROAB / RIOB	African Basin Organizations Network/ International basin Organizations Network
ES	Executive Secretary
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
SEMRY	Rice Farming Modernization and Exploitation Company in Yagoua, Cameroon
GIS	Geographic Information System
EU	The European Union
UNESCO	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

LCBC has developed a Vision for the Lake Chad Basin in which it is stated that: “The Lake Chad region would like to see by 2025 Lake Chad-Common Heritage-and other wetlands conserved in a sustainable way so as to ensure the economic security of the resources of fresh water ecosystem, a biodiversity and sustainable aquatic resources, and which utilization should be equitable to meet the needs of populations in the basin; thereby reducing the level of poverty”.

In addition to the Vision 2025, LCBC has developed, through a participatory process, a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) and a Water Charter of the Lake Chad basin. The SAP which entails the transboundary objectives with a view to improving the state of the environment and protecting the ecosystems of the basin, is supplemented by national action plans (NAPs). The Water Charter focused on the commitments and responsibilities of Member States for a sustainable and fair management of water resources in the basin.

The year 2015 has particularly been marked by activities executed by the decision-making Entities of the Commission, namely the Summit of Heads of State and Government, the Council of Ministers, the Regional Parliamentarian Committee (RPC), the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF), Consultative Committees and the Executive Secretariat.

This report comprises activities carried out as at 31st October 2015 at the level of the various organs of the Commission. It entails the results of numerous studies and works conducted in the field with the technical and financial assistance of Development Partners.

Development actions at both national and regional levels focus on the six (6) major strategic axes, namely: (i) Improving the quality and quantity of Lake Chad basin water; (ii) Restoration, conservation and sustainable use of bio-resources in the Lake Chad basin; (iii) Conservation of the biodiversity in the Lake Chad basin; (iv) Restoration and Conservation Lake Chad basin Ecosystems; (v) Strengthening the stakeholders capacities, and finally (vi) Development of LCBC institutional and operational framework as well as promotion of security and conflict management.

The administrative and financial management concerns human resources, budget, acquisition and maintenance of equipment, documentation and archives as well as public relations and Protocol.

In spite of the fact that significant progress has been made this year in terms of sustainable management of natural resources in the basin, LCBC is still facing the deterioration of the level of security in the region, the non-payment of contributions for the current financial year and the accumulation of contribution arrears by Member States. This situation is a major challenge in achieving the activities of the Commission.

It is worth commending the technical and financial support from LCBC traditional Partners, notably AfDB, BMZ, GEF and FFEM. These Partners have significantly contributed to meet expected results.

The report comprises five (5) parts, namely: (i) LCBC technical achievements; (ii) Level of implementation of activities relating to peace and security; (iii) Level of execution resolutions and decisions; (iv) regional and international cooperation and; (v) Finance and administration.

LCBC MANDATE AND MISSIONS

The Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) was established on 22nd May 1964 by the four riparian countries of Lake Chad, namely Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. LCBC is a permanent consultation body through which Member States state solemnly their commitment to intensifying their cooperation and efforts towards the enhancement of the resources of the Lake Chad basin. The Central African Republic (CAR) joined membership of the Organization in 1996 followed by Libya in 2008. Egypt, the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan are observer Members.



The mandate assigned to LCBC is to: (i) manage in a sustainable and equitable manner Lake Chad and other transboundary water resources of the basin; (ii) conserve and preserve the ecosystems of the Lake Chad basin; and (iii) Promoting regional integration, preserve peace and security within the conventional basin.

As such, LCBC is in charge of – inter alia –: (i) collecting, assessing and disseminating information relating to Member States projects; (ii) Encouraging joint programmes and projects in the Lake Chad basin; (iii) Ensuring liaison among Member States so as to guarantee an optimal utilization of water resources and other natural resources in the basin and ;(iv) Monitoring the execution of studies and level of implementation of activities in the basin and keeping Member States informed.

On the institutional and organizational level, LCBC is provided with three (3) bodies:

- A. **The Summit of Heads of State and Government** which is the policy and decision-making Body. It meets every two (2) years;
- B. **The Council of Ministers** which comprises two (2) Commissioners per Member State, is the decision making and control Body of the implementation of common development policies and strategies. It meets once a year;
- C. **The Executive Secretariat** which is the execution body of decisions and resolutions issued by the Summit of Heads of State and Government and the Council of Ministers. It represents LCBC on legal, civil, administrative and diplomatic levels. It also ensures the smooth implementation of LCBC programmes and projects.

LCBC Consultative Bodies

a) The Donors Consultative Committee (DCC)

The donors' consultative body is an entity which has been reapproved as part of the institutional reform in 2008.

b) Stakeholders' committee (SC)

The stakeholders committee represents and coordinates civil society bodies.

LCBC SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

As far as the management is concerned, the Commission focuses on the following six (6) organs:

- ✓ The Technical Committee (TC) ;
- ✓ The Interministerial Technical Committee (IMTC) ;
- ✓ The Stakeholders Committee (SC) ;
- ✓ Focal Structures (FS) in Member States;
- ✓ The Water Resource Experts Committee (WREC) ;
- ✓ The Committee on Environment, Science and Planning (CESP).

PART 1: LCBC TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

In line with its programme of activities 2015 which was adopted in December 2014 by the 60th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers held in Niamey (Niger), the actions achieved by the Executive Secretariat focused on the following six (6) components: (i) Improving the quality and quantity of the waters of the Lake Chad basin; (ii) Restoration, conservation and sustainable utilization of bio-resources in the Lake Chad basin; (iii) Conservation of the biodiversity in the Lake Chad basin; (iv) Restoration and Conservation Lake Chad basin Ecosystems; (v) Strengthening of stakeholders capacities, and finally (vi) Development of the institutional and operational framework of LCBC and promotion of peace and security and conflict management.

A total of 136 activities have been planned for year 2015. As at 31st October 2015, 92 activities were achieved, worth an execution rate estimated at 68%. The achievements entirely correspond to a total cost of 11,063,970,000 CFA.F, or 89% of the development budget of the financial year.

OQERE I: Improvement of the quality and quantity of Lake Chad basin waters

Indicator 1: the quantity and quality of Lake Chad waters are maintained at a sustainable level with reference the average period of the 60's.

Indicator 2: A measurable reduction of the level of major water, sediment and biota pollutant groups.

Target 1: Develop and initiate the execution of surface water management strategies.

Target 2: Develop and initiating the execution of groundwater management strategies

Target 3: Develop regional pollution reduction strategies

Summary I: The annual planning concerning OQERE I focuses on three (3) targets, six (6) interventions and 29 activities. The results obtained during the period covered by the report are 20 activities out of 29 activities planned, or an execution rate estimated about 69% and an amount of 164,086,426 F.CFA.

1.1 Rehabilitation of the hydrometric network in the basin

Concerning the Chadian side of the basin, 14 stations were rehabilitated out of a total 29 stations identified, representing an execution rate of 48.3 %. These include as far as the Chari and its tributary, Barh-Sara are concerned, the stations of Sarh, Hellibongo, Moïssala, Manda, Mailao, Chagoua, Ndjamen TP and Djimtilo, and the stations of Lai, Eré, Tchoa, Katoa, Logone Gana and NGuéli in the case of Logone.



This low execution rate is the consequence of delays faced in acquiring equipment ordered.

1.2. Setting up of a minimum network for surface water monitoring

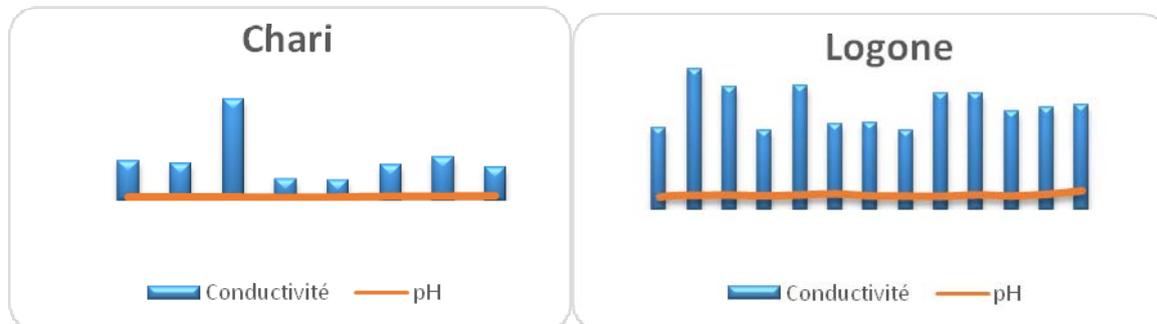
The five major objectives assigned to the network are as follows: (i) Characterize waters and indentify changes and trends in terms of quality over time; (ii) Identify existing or emerging challenges specific to water quality; (iii) Collect information with a view to designing specific programmes of pollution prevention or rehabilitation; (iv) Ensure that the objectives of the programme, such as the compliance with rules and regulations or the implementation of effective measures of pollution control are achieved or not; and (v) Respond to emergencies such as inundations and tides.



Four major parameters, namely the pH, dissolved oxygen; temperature and electrical conductivity were measured in the field (Photo 7). Meantime the chemical analysis will be carried out in two different laboratories (CEQOQDA and BGR).



The results and analyses are presented in the following diagram:



- Surface water: 21 samplings were conducted in Chari and Logone water courses as well as in their tributaries so as to carry out physic-chemical and heavy metals analyses.

The in situ analyses of conductivity, pH, temperature and oxygen parameters show an increase in the pH from upstream to downstream, just like in the cases of Doba 8.016 and Bousso 8.514 that are considered as oil production sites. In the Logone, the pH shoots to reach 9.8 at NGueli and Bongor. Concerning the conductivity, it remains low despite some high values observed here and there.

1.3 Installation of climatological stations and other devices to measure soil humidity

The objective assigned to these facilities is to collect data related to surface water, notably precipitations, temperature, etc. The installation of weather stations equipped with automatic data logger and soil humidity measurement, temperature, etc stations at N'Djamena, Bol, Kinking and Loutou was undertaken with the support of the NASA.

Two devices to measure surface water were installed at KinKin and Loutou, along the Chari. Other devices for soil humidity measurement were also installed on the sites of Toukra and Farcha Universities. Four automatic stations for rainfall measurement were installed at the sites of the University of N'Djamena, N'Djamena airport and Kin-kin village.

1.4. Setting up of the transboundary Committee of Chari-Logone Sub-basin

On the initiative of IUCN, a workshop on the setting up of the transboundary Committee of Chari-Logone Sub-basin was held in Maroua. At the end of this workshop, a platform was established under the sponsorship of LCBC as well as its memorandum of understanding, rules and regulations, management organs, three year action plan and a roadmap for its implementation.

It was recommended to LCBC to encourage the other sub-basins (Komadugu-Yobe, Lake Chad and El-Beid) to do so, in line with IWRM principles.

1.5 Upgrading the utilization of LCBC Planning Model

As part of the implementation of the Water Charter of the Lake Chad basin, a workshop for the upgrading of the planning and water resource management Model in the basin was held. This decision-making support tool enables to give non objection opinions about the actualization of socio-economic developments in the basin.

This workshop made an inventory of and set up a data sharing platform and a mechanism for an optimal utilization of the model.

The workshop proffered the following recommendations: (i) The ratification of the Water Charter of the Lake Chad basin by Member States who have not done so; (ii) the Operationalization of National Focal Structures (NFSs), in accordance with the Charter; (iii) the setting up of the data collection network relating to irrigation schemes.

1.6. Edition and publication of environmental and hydrometeorological bulletins

LCBC edits, on a quarterly basis, two (2) environmental and hydrometeorological bulletins, both in hard and electronic copies. The aim of these publications is to inform water users and relevant public administrations.

On the hydrological level, the bulletin of the first quarter focuses on the rehabilitation of Bongor and Bologo stations, the modifications of water balances at Ba-Illi as well as the results of the climatological data collection mission carried out in the Far North region of Cameroon. The bulletin of the second quarter stresses the status of hydrological data in the Regional Data Bas (RDB) of LCBC, the rehabilitation of 14 hydrometric stations in the southern part of Chad and the results of the joint Meeting of scientific Committees. The bulletin of the 3rd quarter deals with the monitoring of the high water level in September. During this period, the Logone reaches its highest level and flows into the Niger Basin. It also provides the floodplains (Yaérés) with necessary water for their normal function.

On the environmental level, three (3) bulletins were also edited. These bulletins deal, inter alia, with the existing relationship between the Logone and Wey and Taba lakes, inundation hazards in the city of Moundou in case of exceptional flood. Furthermore, some pollution hazards were pointed out at the level of Lake Wey due to its proximity to the slaughterhouse. This lake requires an integrated management Plan.

1.7. Identification of areas at risk of floods

This exercise which is conducted in cooperation with the Department of Water Resources and Meteorological (DWRM) of Chad, aims at assessing pluvial and fluvial-related inundation risks in some populated sites in the basin and other lands exploited for agricultural purposes. As far as this year is concerned and due to the security challenge, the process of identification of these areas is limited to the Chari-Logone basin, notably vulnerable sites such as N'Djamena, Mailao, Bongor, Doba and Manda. Alert levels were also identified concerning the Logone, Chari, La Pendé and Barh Sara. It was also observed that at the level of lake Eré, the overflow edge (see diagramme below) of the Logone as well as its capture by the Mayo-Kebbi in the Benoue basin is between 530 m in September.

For the other areas of the basin, based on images captured through Google Earth, sites of dams and areas at risk of flooding in Nigeria have been geolocalized.

1.8. Validation workshop of the Lake Chad HYCOS Project document

LCBC organized a validation workshop of the Lake Chad HYCOS Project document with the assistance of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The aim of this project is to rehabilitate hydrometric networks in LCBC Member States.

1.9. LCBC/NASA Project on Environment

As part of the monitoring of the functioning and acquisition of data related to climatology and soil humidity, a joint LCBC/NASA Mission was conducted in Kinkin and Loutou locations (villages located along the Chari), N'Djamena (University of Farcha, University of Toukra and airport) where automatic long-distance data transmission stations were installed. It was observed at this occasion that some of these equipment stopped operating for various reasons or they are simply vandalized.

1.10. Supplying drinking water for communities

In line with providing local communities living in the basin with drinking water, the construction works of productive boreholes with a mean depth estimated at 60 meters are being constructed in pilot areas around Lake Chad. The following pilot areas have been identified:

- Chaoué village, district of Blangoua ; Blangafé village, district of Fotokol and Biang village, district of Makary in Cameroon;
- Assaga village, district of Diffa (2 boreholes); Gagamari village, district of Chétimari (1 borehole) in Niger;
- Dar-Assalam, district of Loug-Chari; Adjoukoub village, district of HarazAlbiar and Toui village, district of Bol in Chad.
- Kondori village in the district of Auno; Donduga LGA; Guworan; Guzamala, LGA; Chambbal, Koduga, LGA.

1.11. Execution of the development budget (OQERE I)

This OQUERE comprises the following three (3) targets (i) “Develop and initiate the execution of surface water management strategies”; (ii) Develop and initiate groundwater management strategies” and (iii) “Develop regional pollution control strategies”. As at 31st October 2015, the amount of 164,086,426 FCFA was spent under this chapter against an approved budget envelop which stands at 670,000,000 FCFA, representing an achievement rate of 24%. Activities achieved include, inter alia, the development of Water Charter’s appendices, the edition of hydrometeorological bulletins, the rehabilitation of the hydrometric network in the Chadian side of the basin, the enhancement of the utilization of the hydrological model as well as the training of the technical staff on the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM), etc.

OQERE II: Restoration, conservation and sustainable utilization of bio-resources of the Lake Chad basin.

Indicator 1: Sustainable and measurable increase of qualitative productions of bio-resources at a level comparable to the one of the reference period in the 60's.

Indicator 2: Sustainable and measurable of means of livelihood of populations from the conventional basin of Lake Chad.

Target 2: Promote ecologically friendly agropastoral practices in the basin

***Summary II:** Concerning OQERE II, the annual planning focuses on 6 targets, 7 interventions and 34 activities. The results obtained during the period covering by the report comprise 28 activities out of 34 activities planned, representing an execution rate estimated at about 82%. The amount of 61,615,000 FCFA was spent under this chapter as at 31st October 2015.*

2.1. Developing Lake Chad fishery management Plan based on the Eco-systemic approach

The Lake Chad fisher management Plan based on the eco-systemic approach deals with issues relating to ecology (overexploitation of fishery resources, threats on the biodiversity and degradation of the habitat), human (reduction of income, vulnerability of communities, local development) and governance (legislation, participation, conflicts, etc, including issues related to external factors, notably climate change.

It is worth recalling that this plan was developed with the technical support of FAO and that the development of the Lake Chad fishery management Plan by using the eco-systemic approach is a recommendation issued by the maiden Conference of African Ministers in charge of Fisheries and Aquaculture held in Banjul in Gambia in September 2010.

A regional workshop to validate the Lake Chad Fishery management Plan based on the eco-systemic approach was held in N'Djamena, Chad.

At the end of deliberations, Experts formulated the following recommendations: (i) Finalize the process of ratification of the Water Charter; (ii) Speed up the harmonization of statutory and legislative documents on fisheries in the basin; (iii) Mobilization of necessary funds for the smooth implementation of the management Plan; (iv) Carry out preliminary studies and surveys to identify the reference situation on fishery in Lake Chad.

2.2. Meeting of the two scientific committees

Concerning activities related to scientific committees, the Observatory Division organized a Meeting from 9th to 10th June 2015 in N'Djamena. A Programme of Activities with its relevant Budget 2016 has been developed. In this vein, three (3) transboundary sites were identified as potential pilot study areas. These areas include the following: (i) Chad/Cameroon: Logone-Gana station on the Logone; (ii)

Chad/CAR: Station of Sarh on the Chari in Chad and Bamingui-Bangoran-Ouham-Batangafa in CAR, and Nigeria, Gashua bridge station, Dapchi on the Yobe and Komadugu-Gana rivers, respectively. The Universities in the basin will take actively part in its implementation.

2.3. Drafting the “Report 2012 on the state of the ecosystem of the Lake Chad basin”

In the process of drafting the State of the Basin, a workshop which brought together international Organizations and relevant NGOs, was organized at N’Djamena to collate their contributions to be used in the finalization of this report.

2.4. Edition of the annual report on the state of the ecosystem of the basin

The table of content of the annual report on the state of the ecosystem of the basin was validated by the Members of scientific committees during their first Meeting held in N’Djamena, Chad. Tours are being carried out in Member States to collect data updated through a form which has been developed for this purpose.

2.5. Promotion of ecologically friendly agropastoral practices

Through the activities of PRODEBALT, the Executive Secretariat set up pilot projects on good practices, such as the development of small scale irrigation schemes.

These small scale irrigation schemes are considered as alternate solutions to the adaptation of production systems to climate change. The objective is to improve the efficiency of the utilization of water in irrigated areas by using the californian network.

As far as small scale irrigation schemes are concerned, 1,460 ha (Cameroon 450 ha, Niger 440 ha, Nigeria 370 ha, and Chad 200 ha) were planned in the basin. The results obtained within the period covered by the report are as follows:

- **Cameroon:** Out of 450 ha of small scale irrigated schemes planned, of which 150 ha of additional schemes, 300 ha were developed in the locations of Mayo-Danay, Mayo-Kani, Diamaré, Mayo-Tsanaga, Mayo-Sava, Logone and Chari. Some boreholes are not productive; pipes are not installed on certain sites. The execution rate is 67 %.
- **Niger:** Out of 440 ha planned as part of the development of small scale irrigated schemes, of which 200 has of supplementary developments, about 240 ha were achieved in the departments of Mainé, Goudoumaria and Diffa, or an execution rate of 55 %.
- **Nigeria:** Out of 370 ha planned for this activity, of which 170 ha of complementary developments, 200 ha were achieved on the sites of Ballara, Shameh, Kirenowa (Bornu State) and Gumnari (Yobe State), or an execution rate of 54%.
- **Chad:** Out of 200 ha planned, of which 80 ha of additional developments, works are being carried out. As at the period of the report, 72 ha of small scale irrigated schemes were developed, or an execution rate of 36 %.
- **CAR:** This activity was cancelled.

2.6. Improving the livelihood of riparian communities for sustainable fishery

Actions proposed aim at strengthening the adaptation of socio-economic activities to face climate change and develop in a sustainable way production systems. These activities include the sub-components and activities of integrated management of water resources, sustainable management of forest resources, agro-forest plantations, sound management and development of fishery resources, sustainable alternative local development initiatives. Several actions were achieved by PRODEBALT, notably biogas units, chorkor ovens, drying stages and isothermal containers.

To promote alternative income sources and the adoption of sustainable livelihoods for fishing communities, the following activities were undertaken:

a) Acquisition and distribution of Chorkor oven

The popularization of 1,025 chorkor ovens (Cameroon 150, Niger 240, Nigeria 240, Chad 35 and CAR 360) as planned constitutes the alternative and the adoption of sustainable livelihood for fishing communities in the basin. Results per country obtained as at the date of the report are as follows:

- **Cameroon:** Out of 150 units of Chorkor ovens planned, the total number was acquired and distributed to recipients, which represents an execution rate of 100%.
- **Niger:** Out of 240 units of Chorkor ovens planned, a purchase order has been released as at the date of the report, which represents an execution rate of 0%.
- **Chad:** Out of 35 units of Chorkor ovens planned, the entire number was acquired and distributed, which represents an execution rate of 100%.
- **Nigeria:** Out of 240 units of Chorkor ovens, the aggregate number of these ovens was acquired and distributed to recipients, which represents an execution rate of 100%.

b) Acquisition and distribution of isotherm containers

The popularization of 771 isotherm containers (Cameroon 220, Niger 100, Nigeria 100, Chad 75 and CAR 276), also constitutes an alternative solution and the adoption of sustainable livelihood for fishing communities within the basin. Results obtained per country as at the date of the report are as follows:

- **Cameroon:** Out of 220 containers planned, the programme funded 140 isotherm containers only. The total number of isotherm containers were acquired and distributed to beneficiaries, which represents an execution rate of 100%;
- **Niger :** Out of 100 isotherm containers planned, only the purchased order has been released as at the date of the report, which represents an execution rate of 0%;
- **Chad:** Out of 75 isotherm containers planned, the totality was acquired and distributed, which represents an execution rate of 100% ;

- **Nigeria:** Out of 100 isotherm containers planned, the totality was acquired and distributed, which represents an execution rate of 100%.

c) Acquisition and distribution of drying stages

Concerning drying stages, other alternative means made available to fishing communities, 5, 204 ml of «drying stages" were planned for the entire basin (Cameroon 700 ml, Niger 1,120 ml, Nigeria 112 ml, Chad 350 ml and CAR 1,280 ml). Results obtained per country as at the date of the report are as follows:

- **Cameroon:** Out of 595 ml drying stages planned, the total number was acquired and distributed to beneficiaries, which represents an execution rate of 100% ;
- **Niger:** Out of 1,120 ml drying stages planned, only the purchase order has been released as at the date of the report, which represents an execution rate of 0% ;
- **Chad:** Out of 350 ml drying stages planned, a total of 308 ml drying stages were acquired and distributed, which represents an execution rate of 88% ;
- **Nigeria :** Out of 112 ml drying stages planned, a total of 170 drying stages were acquired and distributed to beneficiaries, which represents an execution rate of about 150%



d) Construction and equipment of fishing infrastructures

For a sound management of fishery resources, the programme has planned to construct fishery infrastructures either a total of 15 landing docks and 20 surveillance antennas within the basin or 3 ship locks or 4 surveillance antennas per country. Results obtained per country as at the date of the report are as follows:

- **Cameroon:** Construction works of 4 surveillance antennas and 2 landing docks in the locations of POUSS, IVIE and GUERE as far as antennas are concerned, and MAGA and KAI-KAI concerning landing docks, respectively. The level of execution of works is estimated at about 65% as at the date of the report.
- **Niger:** The construction works of 3 landing docks and 4 surveillance antennas on the sites of Dorolelewa, Kangarwa, Kirikiri and Kouliriram are underway. The execution rate as at the date of the report is about 85%. Several additional works as regard to the construction of 2 landing docks and 1 surveillance antennae were approved by the African Development Bank (AfDB);

- **Chad:** The construction works of fishing infrastructures (3 landing docks and 4 surveillance antennas) were completely over and commissioned. The execution rate as at the date of the report is 100%;
- **Nigeria:** Technical specifications were translated. The invitation for tender is ready to be advertised.
- **CAR:** A mission to assess the security situation was carried out. The National Coordination (NC) is waiting for disbursements so as to quick start activities in the field.



Construction of fishing infrastructure (landing docks and surveillance antennas) within the basin

2.7. Funding of microprojects

The Local Development Funds (LDF) which is part and parcel of PRODEBALT, is a tool to fund community infrastructures and microprojects with a view to improving the incomes of populations living in the basin as well as their living conditions.

Potential recipients of LDFs should be organized in community organizations, associations or NGOs recognized by each Member State, in compliance with its effective regulations.

Several achievements are recorded on ground, notably community-based infrastructures (classrooms with 2 blocks of latrines and manual boreholes); income generating activities (small scale livestock farming and commercialization of sheep, grain mill and milk processing unit).

The results achieved vary according to the types of activities and country, but generally LDFs give positive outcomes highly appreciated by all the stakeholders in the field. From time being, results obtained concern three countries only, namely Cameroon, Chad and Niger.

- **Cameroon:** An amount of 347,490,628 Francs CFA is approved for 26 microprojects of infrastructures (306,480,688 F. CFA) and 27 income generating activities (41,009,940 FCFA).
- **Niger:** An amount of 110,173,054 has been approved for 11 infrastructure microprojects (64,977,208) and 40 income generating activities (45,195,846).
- **Chad:** A mount of 153,335,672 FCFA has been approved for 42 microprojects, of which 9 social infrastructures (72,332,772 FCFA) and 31 income generating activities (81,022,900 FCFA).



Few achievements of microprojects for local communities within the basin

2.8. Promoting sustainable management of timber resources, non timber forest resources and pastoral productions

As part of the activities funded by PRODEBALT, the sustainable management of plant resources of the basin leads to promoting wood energy supply strategy, community reforestation, agro-forestry planting and development of transhumance areas and reserved forests.

a) Community reforestation

Activities relating to community reforestation concern 4, 333 ha all over the basin (Cameroon: 2, 000 ha, Niger: 360 ha, Nigeria: 723 ha, Chad: 700 ha and CAR: 550 ha).

The results obtained are as follows:

- **Cameroon:** 1,560 ha achieved in Peté, Logone Birni, Yagoua and Guere areas , or an execution rate estimated at about 76%;
- **Niger:** 280 ha achieved in the departments of N'Guigmi, Goudoumaria and Bosso, or an execution rate of about 78%;
- **Nigeria:** **Out of** 723 ha planned for community reforestation in the locations of Dabi, Maje, Yakasawa, MigaTarabu, Madachi in the States of YOBE and JIGAWA, only plant productions has started in all the sites as at the date of the report;
- **Chad:** 381 ha were achieved in the region of Mayo Kebbi East, or an execution rate estimated at about 54%;
- **CAR:** 550 ha were planned, but not achieved due to the security challenge.

b) Agro-forestry planting

Agro-forestry planting activities concern 7,760 ha planned in the entire basin (Cameroon 2,000 ha, Niger 1,500 ha, Nigeria 2,235 ha, Chad 740 ha and CAR 1,285 ha). The results obtained per country are as follows:

- **Cameroon:** Contracts covering 1,500 ha were signed for Godola, Kalliao, Salak and Gazawa districts. The various species planted are *Acacia nilotica*, *Acacia Senegal*, *Acacia albida*, *Acacia polyacantha*, and *Leucenaleucocephala*. The execution rate is 55 %.
- **Niger:** Contracts covering 1,500 ha were signed with Partners. As at the date of the report, 1,340 ha of agro-forestry planting were achieved, or an execution rate of 90 % ;
- **Nigeria:** Works concern 2,253 ha of agro-forestry in the locations of Badé, NGuru, Jakusko, Geidam, Damboré), Yobe and Jigawa States. As at the date of the report, all the activities were achieved, which represents an execution rate of 100%;

- **Chad:** Contracts related to the management of 740 ha of agro-forestry are being executed in the region of Mayo Kebbi East. The execution rate as at the date of the report is estimated at 31%.



Agro-forestry activities in farm plots within the basin

c) Restoration of reserved forests

As far as activities related to reserved forests are concerned, only the Cameroonian part of the basin is concerned by works. Several sites were developed in the districts of Zamay, Ferngo, Mozogo, Kalfou, Laf and Bois de Boulogne for a total of 2,400 ha planned. 1,332 ha were developed, which represents an execution rate of 55%.

The species which are planted include *Acacia nilotica*, *Acacia Senegal*, *Acacia albida*, *Balanites aegyptiaca*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Khayasenegalensis*, *Sclerocarya birrea*, etc.

In addition to physical achievements, cartographies of sites planted, the establishment of surveillance and management of sites, monitoring the strengthening of capacities of surveillance and management committees were achieved for each of these sites.

d) Development of stock routes and grazing lands

Several stock routes were identified to carry out activities including delimitation and construction of pastoral wells along the routes. Activities carried out within the basin focus on 665 km as planned (Cameroon 200 km, Niger 100 km, Nigeria 100 km, Chad 145 km and CAR 120 km). It was also planned the construction of 33 pastoral wells (Cameroon 10, Niger 4, Nigeria 7, Chad 4 and CAR 8). The results obtained are as follows:

- **Cameroon:** The construction of 10 pastoral wells concerned Koulebia, Gogolom, Kossa, Kaodjiga, Madaka, Guinlaye, Guirvidig, Foulgong, Mandjakma and Male districts. Meantime, activities related to the development of 200 km of stock routes, Limani, Wambatche, Mastafari, Kossa, Madaka, Bogo, Guinlaye, Djidel, Djidel, Guirvidig, Maga, Pouss, Dangba, Foulgong, Bindiryel, Madjakma, Koupirda, Male, and Douskoum were covered. A total of 10 pastoral wells were constructed and 200 km of stock routes were also developed, which represents an execution rate of 100%. Furthermore, 100 km of stock routes and 20 pastoral wells were planned to be

constructed as part of the reallocation. In this vein, invitations for tender were advertised.

- **Niger:** 100 km of stock routes and 4 pastoral wells were developed in the departments of Diffa, Mainé, Chétimari and Bosso. 100 km of stock routes and 4 pastoral wells were achieved, which represents an execution rate estimated at 100 %. Furthermore, additional construction works of 20 pastoral wells are being executed.
- **Nigeria:** 7 pastoral wells in the locations of Dedelé Gabato in Nguru and Gelbadandi in YOBE State were planned. 5 wells were constructed at the rate of 70 %. As far as stock routes are concerned, a total of 100 Km of stock routes in the locations of Dedelé Gabato in Yobe State were planned and works were executed at the rate of 100% as at the date of the report.
- **Chad:** 45 km of stock routes delimitation works and 4 pastoral wells in the sub-prefectures of Aiche, Tourba and Massakori were completely over. On a second section in the sub-prefecture of Dourbali, delimitation works over 150 km of stock routes were executed at the rate of 74%. As part of complementary activities, 150 km of stock routes and 19 pastoral wells are about to be launched in the departments of Dagana, Dababa, HarazeAlbiar, Massenya and Chari.
- **CAR:** 120 km of stock routes and 8 pastoral wells were executed. These activities were cancelled during the reallocation.

e) Development of feed-grade areas

The development of feed-grade areas concerns the Centre of Sayam only in the Nigerien side of the basin over 90ha. The totality of the area was developed, which represents an execution rate of 100%.

f) Pollution control

Concerning water pollution control activities, only Chad carried out sensitization campaigns in four cities, namely Moundou, Doba, Sarh and N'Djamena. A diagnostics report on sources of pollution of Lake Chad waters as well as the communication plan were also developed and approved.

g) Invasive species control

Invasive species control activities concerned the Nigerien and Nigerian parts of the basin over a total surface area of 72 ha. Results obtained within the period of the report are as follows:

- **Niger:** 30 ha of invasive plants were controlled in the locations of Guidimouni, representing an execution rate of 100%. In the light of results obtained, notably the transformation of waste into compost. Also, supplementary works over 100 ha are planned.
- **Nigeria:** Invasive plants control activities over 42 ha were fully executed, which represents an execution rate of 100%.

2.9 Adaptation to Climate Change

As part of the project on the adaptation to climate change, several activities were carried out, notably: the completion and presentation of the Study on climate change, and the publication of results achieved by the project.

On the sites approved, measures in terms of adaptation to climate change may be divided into three categories as follows: (quantity, details of indicators...)

1. Microprojects (physical measures) four production systems (sustainable agriculture (rain-fed and flood-recession); livestock farming, fishery and/or the development of sectors related to these topics) which can improve the resilience of rural populations in pilot areas facing the negative effects of climate change and help improve their income.

Awareness raising campaigns were conducted during the workshop on improved seeds in villages where producers tested these seeds.

Experience sharing opportunities were offered among technical departments, NGOs and populations during the presentation of stock taking of production systems and the local perception of climate change at the regional level (Bongor and Yagoua).

2. Capacity building measures of local actors (farmers, livestock farmers, fishermen, decentralized technical departments, local NGOs and associations, etc[ECM1].) through transboundary experience sharing and study tours, organizational and technical training, local competences transfer. The security challenge has impacted negatively on activities in the Cameroonian side of the basin since the completion of inventories.

A training of about 20 people (producers and Services agents) on the use of enhanced seeds held in July 2015. The tests of enhanced seeds for the pluvial system in 11 sites in the departments of Mayo Boney, Mayo Lémié and Chari are being carried out. Five tests so far carried out have given positive outputs.

3. The actions of communication, sensitization and information of populations and local actors on climate change and good practices in terms of agriculture (rain-fed and flood recession agriculture), livestock farming and fishery, and the capitalization of successful measures which can be disseminated beyond the pilot area.

2.10. Execution of the development budget (OQERE II)

OQERE II comprises six (6) targets including (i) "Regulate the utilization and the sustainable management of river and lacustrine ecosystems", (ii) Promote ecologically friendly agropastoral practices in the Lake Chad basin", (iii) "Promote the sustainable management of fishery resources", (iv) "improve the livelihoods of riparian communities so as to reduce their reliance on non sustainable fishery practices", (v) "Promote the sustainable management of timber and non timber

resources as well as forest products and agropastoral productions” and (vi) “develop transhumance zones”. As at 31st October 2015, the amount of 61,615,000 FCFA was spent under this chapter against a budget envelope approved at the rate of 212,500,000 FCFA, or an achievement rate of 29%. Activities achieved concern mainly the acquisition of additional metadata, meetings of the Scientific Committee in charge of the drafting of the biennial report on the State of the Ecosystem of the Lake Chad Basin and the recruitment of a Consultant to carry out a study on the impacts of *Prosopis juliflora* on Lake Chad.

OQERE III: Conservation of the biodiversity within the Lake Chad basin

Indicator: Reversal of the trend to the degradation of the biodiversity

Target 1: Strengthen the regional collaboration for reinforced protection of the biodiversity

Target 3: Fight against invasive species and their negative effects

***Summary III:** The annual planning concerning OQERE III focuses on 3 targets, 3 interventions and 7 activities. Results achieved as at the date of the report include 5 activities out of 7 activities planned, which represents an execution rate estimated about 82%. The amount of 22,270,000 FCFA was spent under this chapter as at 31st October 2015*

3.1 Creation of the Platform of Focal Points and NGOs in charge of the defense of the Nature

A Meeting was held in the Cameroonian side and enabled to lay down the foundation of the Platform at the level of Cameroon. A road map was defined for the implementation.

3.2. Regional monitoring of the biodiversity

As part of the monitoring of the biodiversity in the basin, exchanges took place with the actors of the national park of Zakouma in Chad to make the stock taking of major threatened wild species in the basin. In this vein, contacts were made with the managers of the Park and riparian populations.

It was observed after these exchanges that some species disappeared, such as rhinoceros and Derby elands. Other species are threatened, such as cheetah, leopard, lycaon pictus or African hunting dog and cougar or Felis concolor.

Concerning necessary measures taken, it was about making contact with South Africa so as to reintroduce the rhinoceros taking into account commitments made with UNESCO which is the official body specialized in this matter, to embark on the registration process of the park of Zakouma to the world heritage.

3.3. Conservation of biodiversity

To better conserve threatened endemic species in the basin, the reproduction Centre of Sayam in Diffa (Niger) has been supported to save pure race Kouri cattle. The Centre was rehabilitated and 150 pure race cattle, of which 15 males and 135 females were purchased.

This operation was carried out with the collaboration of the Regional Directorate of Livestock of Diffa.

3.4. Execution of the development budget (OQERE III)

This OQERE comprises three (3) targets, notably (i) “Strengthen the regional collaboration to better protect the biodiversity”, (ii) Ensure that the main threatened species are conserved or restored at various levels” and (iii) “invasive species control as well as their negative effects”. The amount of 22,270,500 FCFA was spent under this chapter as at 31st October 2015 against an envelop approved at the rate of 82,000,000 FCFA, giving an achievement rate of 27%.

OQERE IV: Restoration and conservation of ecosystems of the Lake Chad basin

Indicator 1 of the OQERE: Terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems restored and preserved

Indicator 2 of the OQERE: Upgraded ecosystem productivity

Target 1: Desertification control

Target 3: Identify and restore lacustrine and fluvial habitats

***Summary IV:** Concerning OQERE IV, the annual planning focuses on 4 targets, 7 interventions and 7 activities. Results obtained as at the date of the report include 6 activities out of 7 activities planned, which represents an execution rate estimated about 85%. The amount of 1,432,000 FCFA was spent under this chapter as at 31st October 2015.*

4.1 Restoration and conservation of ecological habitats of Lake Chad shorelines

The restoration and conservation of ecological habitats of the shorelines of Lake Chad and other water courses as well as the rehabilitation of the arboretum of Douguia were planned as actions in the Programme 2015.

In this vein, an evaluation was conducted with the following results: (i) the site of Douguia is occupied anarchically although all the indicators (signs) are in place; (ii) the state of the ecosystem is evaluated; (iii) the requirements for the rehabilitation were assessed and; (iv) Contacts with local authorities and populations were made.

4.2. CES/DRS activities

Activities related to the conservation of water and soil (CES) and the ones relating to the defense and restoration of soils (DRS) are planned over an area estimated at 8,250 ha in the entire basin (Cameroon: 3,150 ha, Niger: 1,000 ha, Nigeria: 1,100 ha, Chad: 1,500 ha and CAR: 1,500 ha). The following achievements were recorded:

- **Cameroon:** 2,416 ha were managed in the departments of Mayo-Kani, Mayo-Tsanaga and Mayo-Sava, which represents an execution rate estimated about 74%.
- **Niger:** 920 ha were developed in the department of NGuigmi, representing an execution rate estimated at 92%. 400 ha were also planned as part of the reallocation, which corresponds to 1,400 ha planned in total.
- **Nigeria:** The area was reduced to 220 ha and converted into small scale irrigated areas.
- **Chad:** 327 ha were developed in the regions of Guéra and Hadjer Lamis, representing an implementation rate estimated at 73 %. The area was reduced to 450 ha in lieu of 1,500 ha as part of the revision of the list of goods and services.
- **CAR:** This activity was cancelled.

4.3. Regeneration of degraded ecosystems

The restoration of degraded ecosystems consists in achieving reforestation activities at the level of the various deteriorated sites approved (each site approved covers a

surface area estimated about 500 ha). The situation per country is presented as follows:

- **Cameroon:** 1,700 ha out of 2,000 ha as planned are executed in the departments of Diamaré, Mayo-Danay, Mayo-Kani and Logone-Chari, worth an execution rate estimated about 85%.
- **Niger:** 1,300 ha planned were executed in the district of Chétimari, representing an execution rate estimated about 100%.
- **Nigeria:** No achievement is recorded in 2015. However, this activity has been converted into small scale irrigated area.
- **Chad:** 250 ha were managed on the sites of Boutelfil and Amtcharigo in the departments of HarazeElbiar and Chari, which represents an execution rate estimated at 100 %. Activities relating to surveillance and management of pastoral areas are underway as well as the production campaign of 50,000 nurseries in the two pastoral areas.
- **CAR:** No achievement is recorded in 2015. Activities have just started with the advertisement of the invitations for tender.

4.4. Activities relating to sand dunes fixation

Sand dunes fixation consists in carrying out biological and mechanical fixation activities. Within the basin, a total of 2,800 ha were planned for these activities in Chad and Niger where the issue of sand dunes is critical. Results obtained are presented per country as follows:

- **Niger:** 1,800 ha were achieved in the districts of Kabaléwa, Foulatari, Maïné, Chétimari and Goudoumaria, which represents an execution rate of 100 %.
- **Chad:** 58 ha out of 400 ha as planned were executed in Lake Region, the sub-prefecture of DOUM DOUM, which corresponds to an execution rate of 14.5 %.

4.5. Execution of the development budget (OQERE IV)

OQERE IV comprises the following five (5) targets: (i) “Combat desertification”, (ii) “Deforestation control”, (iii) “Define and implement land restoration and conservation strategies” and “Restore and conserve wet land ecosystems”. The amount of 1,432,000 FCFA was spent under this chapter as at 31st October 2015 against a budget approved at the rate of 30,000,000 FCFA, giving an achievement rate of 5%. Activities achieved focused specifically on the meeting of RAMSAR Convention’s Focal Points relating to wetlands, the editing and the publication of maps on soil degradation in the basin.

OQERE V: Strengthening stakeholders capacities

Indicator: Greater participation of stakeholders in the implementation of the NAPs and SAP

Target 1: Increase the participation of the public and stakeholders of the countries of the Lake Chad basin as part of environmental management.

***Summary V:** the annual planning concerning OQERE V focuses on 4 targets, 4 interventions and 6 activities. Results obtained as at the date of the report include 3 activities out of 6 planned, which represents an execution rate estimated about 50%. The amount of 30,000,000 FCFA was spent under this chapter as at 31st October 2015.*

5.1. Establishment of an active partnership between NGOs, Stakeholders and other Organizations.

The Platform of NGOs of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) was launched in Bol, Chad during the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the Organization (22nd May).

The Statute as well as the rules and regulations of the Platform will be drafted subsequently.

5.2. Execution of the development budget (OQERE V)

OQERE V comprises the following four (4) targets (i) “Strengthen the participation of stakeholders of the countries of the Lake Chad basin in terms of environmental management”, (ii) “Improve communication and information sharing among actors”, (iii) “Promote environmental education in the Lake Chad basin”, (iv) “Develop an active partnership between the Forum of NGOs of the Lake Chad basin, local and international companies, and stakeholders as well as the other basin Organizations”. As at 31st October 2015, the amount of 30,000,000 FCFA was committed under this chapter against an envelop approved at the rate of 102,000,000 FCFA, giving 29%. Major activities achieved concern the organization of the Forum of NGOs and the establishment of the network of journalists and Communication experts of the Lake Chad basin.

OQERE VI: Developing LCBC operational and institutional framework

Target 1: Implementing the SAP 2008 – 2025

Target 3: Mobilizing resources at the level of Member States, Development Partners, Public sector and civil society

Target 4: Availability of adequate and qualified human resources

Target 5: Setting up adequate infrastructures

Target 7: Promoting Regional Integration and Security in the Lake Chad basin

***Summary VI:** As far as OQERE VI is concerned, this year planning focuses on 6 targets, 9 interventions and 59 activities. In terms results obtained within the financial year, 31 activities out 59 planned were executed, corresponding to an execution rate estimated about 53%. The amount of 1,050,297 FCFA was spent under this chapter as at 31st October 2015.*

6.1. Operational planning 2015

Taking into account observations made during the 60th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of LCBC held in December 2014 in Niamey, Niger the operational planning enabled to prioritize the activities of the various departments.

6.2. Preparation of documents for the evaluation of the implementation of the SAP and NAPs.

The SAP and NAPs which were adopted in 2008, need to be reviewed so as to take into account new challenges, notably the climate change, the gender, the governance, the Water Charter of the Lake Chad basin, etc.

This activity is being executed with the support of GIZ.

6.3. Monitoring & Evaluation of the activities of Projects and Programmes of the Commission.

LCBC has developed results-based monitoring and evaluation tools for projects and programmes. The monitoring and evaluation is carried out by the relevant departments of the Executive Secretariat, NGOs and Focal Points.

The monitoring and evaluation 2015 pointed out the following observations: (i) a poor involvement and ownership by the beneficiaries of field activities of LCBC; (ii) the under-consumption of local development funds as part of income generating activities and; (iii) insufficiency of visibility of results of projects and programmes.

6.4. Capacity building in terms of Monitoring and Evaluation

Two training sessions focusing on the strengthening of the capacities of the personnel of LCBC and Projects (about 60 staff members) in planning and monitoring and evaluation were organized. These sessions enabled participants to ensure ownership of the M&E Manual.

6.5. Setting up of national, regional and international metadata network

In order to ensure a better collection of metadata, LCBC has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with institutions which produce data within the Lake Chad basin

and in the sub-region. This is the case of CAMWATER in Cameroon and ASECNA in Bangui and Douala.

Exchanges that are already achieved with other observatories (case of the Observatory of the Central Africa Forests-OFAC in Cameroon and that of the NBA in Niger) were strengthened.

6.6. Unplanned activities but executed

A number of activities unplanned were executed, notably the development of the emergency development plan, the support to the preparation of COP21 and various held both at the level of the Commission and external Partners.

The emergency development Plan for the youth and vulnerable persons: The overall objective of this eighteen month-programme is to reduce poverty by implementing development actions in the region so as to combat the causes and conditions which favor the development of the insecurity.

With a total cost of 38.5 Billion FCFA, the programme comprises 2 parts, namely: (i) 48 microprojects which are eligible under local development funds (LDF) as part of the Sustainable Development Programme of the Lake Chad basin (PRODEBALT) amounting to 2.7 Billion FCFA entirely funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and (ii) 69 microprojects contained in the emergency development Plan amounting to 35.8 Billion FCFA. This funding should be mobilized.

- The preparation of COP21: For these two activities, the Division is involved for the first time in the entire process of drafting and validating, and as Member of the Organizing Committee which developed the road map, the conceptual note and the communication Plan, for the second.

6.7. Validation of the Manual of Administrative, Financial and Accounting Procedures.

The Manual of Administrative, Financial and Accounting Procedures of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) was validated during a workshop held from 17th to 18th April 2015 in N'Djamena, Chad.

The Manual validated comprises six (6) parts: (i) the general presentation of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC); (ii) Administrative procedures; (iii) Accounting and financial procedures; (iv) Budget management; (v) cash management and; (vi) Procurement process.

6.8. Audit of LCBC projects and programmes

The financial Controller carried out three missions in Cameroon, Niger and Chad to audit the projects and programmes of the Commission. At the end of three missions, the following recommendations were issued: (i) recruit immediately an Accountant for the National Coordination of Niger, (ii) All the suppliers or contractors must have bank accounts. (iii) Payments for services must be made by check or bank transfer, (iv) the cost of installation of the generator of the National Coordination should be covered by the Cameroonian party; (v) Ensure a recording and justification in due

course of the ticket system concerning fuel supply during missions; (vi) Ensure the codification of payment supporting documents so as to facilitate the verification, monitoring and budget identification; (vii) the use of computerized TOMPRO software for a smooth execution of the budget and a better flow of financial information.

6.9. Supplementary renovation works at LCBC quarters

Several renovations works were executed at the residencies of Directors, notably the management of the main façade of these quarters, securing walls and repairing the lighting system. At Farcha, renovation works focused on sanitation, namely drainage, electrification and installation of concertinas for security were executed.

Fire extinguishers at the Headquarters and residencies of LCBC were recharged on annual basis, followed by a training of the personnel on the use of these devices.

6.10. Equipping the Conference room

LCBC conference room was equipped with the acquisition of new chairs.

6.11. Upgrading LCBC internet subscription

To upgrade LCBC internet services, a new subscription was made in February 2015.

6.12. Study on the rehabilitation and densification of boundary beacons

As part of the activities relating to the rehabilitation and densification of boundary beacons in Lake Chad, a workshop to validate the draft tender documents was held in Douala, Cameroon with a view to recruiting a Consultant who will be in charge of carrying out environmental impact assessment and chemical and geotechnical studies.

Necessary funds to carry on the activity are being mobilized.

6.13. Joint Environmental Audit Report on the drying up of Lake Chad

With the technical and financial support of GIZ and in collaboration with LCBC, 4 State Audit Institutions (SAI) of Lake Chad riparian countries organized jointly the environmental audit of Lake Chad. These institutions include the High Control Services of the State of Cameroon, the Audit Office of Chad, the Audit Office of Niger and the Office of the Auditor General of Nigeria.

The objective of the performance-based environmental audit is to evaluate means used by Entities to manage resources in an efficient manner in line with sustainable development. The audit also aimed to evaluate the level of effectiveness of programmes executed.

The recommendations issued by this audit include the following: (i) it appears that in line with the definition and the effective implementation of policies, strategies, actions and water users control tools, taking also into account the setting up of water resource surveillance and monitoring mechanisms and the application of legislations on the protection of these resources, the management and the future of Lake Chad

were not sufficiently taken into consideration as national priorities for LCBC Member States; (ii) For a long time, LCBC has been focusing on transboundary activities without paying enough attention to its primary vocation which is to perform as a transboundary basin Organization, including: the sustainable management of Lake Chad and transboundary water resources. The legal instruments of the Organization as well as its human and financial resources couldn't allow achieving its primary objective which is the sustainable management of this large water body providing livelihoods to over 30 Million inhabitants.

Both the joint audit report and national reports on the environmental audit were presented to the various Governments and Parliaments of Lake Chad riparian countries and to LCBC itself as well as to other stakeholders.

6.14. Execution of the development budget (OQERE VI)

This chapter comprises eight (8) targets as follows: (i) "Ensure the execution of LCBC programmes, projects and MoUs", (ii) "Ensure the coordination and the operation of the regional monitoring mechanism", (iii) "Mobilization of resources at the level of Member States, development partners, private sector and civil society", (iv) "Availability of adequate and qualified human resources", (v) "Set up appropriate infrastructures", (vi) Promote regional integration and security in the Lake Chad basin", (vii) "Strengthen the visibility of the Executive Secretariat of LCBC at national, regional and international levels" and (viii) "Ensure the visibility of LCBC and the Executive Secretariat on the national, regional and international levels". The amount of 1,050,229,000,000 FCFA was spent under this chapter as at 31st October 2015 against 2,028,000,000 FCFA as approved, giving 52%.

PART 2: LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES RELATED TO PEACE AND SECURITY

Activities of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) on the field of peace and security have taken a new impetus these last months, particularly as regards the operationalization of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF). Actually, the period was marked by the achievement of the whole process of developing the Concept of Operations (CONOPS) and related documents of the MNJTF for the fight against Boko Haram terrorist group which were approved by the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the LCBC and Benin Republic held on June 11, 2015 in Abuja.

In line with its Peace and Security Agenda 2015 and acting as Headquarters of the Mission of MNJTF, the Executive Secretariat carried out various actions in this regard, including the organization of important gatherings, procurement of equipment and other related actions.

2.1. Main activities carried out

From January to October 2015, LCBC carried out action towards the improvement of regional cooperation and preservation of peace and security in LCBC area. Main activities include the following:

2.1.1 Meetings and workshops:

Several meetings and workshops were held, notably: (i) the meeting of the ad-hoc committee to finalize the strategy of the joint fight against the terrorist group Boko Haram; (ii) The Meeting of Foreign Affairs and Defence Ministers of member countries of LCBC and Benin on security in Nigeria was held in Niamey, Niger. Participants agreed to liaise with the UN Security Council and the African Union for the adoption of a resolution against Boko Haram. They also recommended the African Union Commission (AUC) to organize a meeting of experts to finalize the Concept of Operations (CONOPS) of the MNJTF; (iii) the meeting of experts to develop the Strategic Concept of Operations as well as the MNJTF-LCBC Mission Support Concept ; (iv) the meeting of experts to develop the draft operational level CONOPs of the MNJTF for the fight against Boko Haram Terrorist Group; (v) The Memorandum of Understanding between AU and LCBC relating to the operationalization and sustenance of the MNJTF/LCBC for the fight against Boko Haram Terrorist Group signed on October 16, 2015 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

2.1.2 Installation of the HQ MNJTF

In view of the immediate deployment of the MNJTF HQs in N'Djamena as approved by the Commanders-in-Chiefs of the LCBC Member Countries and Benin, speedy actions were carried out by the Mission Headquarters. As at the date of the report, the MNJTF HQ is effectively set up.

PART 3: LEVEL OF EXECUTION OF DECISIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

3.1. 60th Session of the Council of Ministers: resolutions and level of implementation

The 60th Session of the Council of Ministers was held in Niamey, Republic of Niger from 2nd to 4th December 2014. During this session, a total of eleven resolutions were issued as follows:

3.1.1. Resolution N°1 : Relating to the report of the 59th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers

The report of the 59th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers was adopted.

3.1.2. Resolution N°2 : Relating to the activity and budget execution report 2014 as at 30/09/2014.

The activity and budget execution report of the Executive Secretariat of LCBC as at 30/09/2014 is adopted. The Council of Ministers also instructed the Executive Secretariat to involve territorial and decentralized communities in the implementation of the activities of projects.

3.1.3. Resolution N°3 : Relating to the report of the financial controller and the external accounts audit report as at 31/12/2013.

The report of the financial controller as at 30 September 2014 and the external report for the financial year 2013 were adopted.

3.1.4. Resolution N°4 : Relating to the programme of activities and its relevant Budget 2015 of the Executive Secretariat of LCBC.

The budget of the Commission for the financial year 2015, in accordance with the programme of activities as balanced in terms of expenditures and revenues, amounts to 14,424,256,508 francs CFA, is adopted.

3.1.5 Resolution N°5: Relating to technical studies on the rehabilitation and densification of boundary beacons in Lake Chad.

The Council of Ministers, after deliberations, approved the provisional costs of the studies which amount to 636, 500, 000 FCFA as agreed upon the Committee on the rehabilitation of boundary beacons in Lake Chad at the end of the workshop held in Niamey in October 2014. A road map for the implementation of the rehabilitation works was defined.

The tender document was prepared and validated. A Consultant will be recruited to carry out the environmental impact assessment and the chemical, technical and

geotechnical studies, preparatory to the execution of rehabilitation and densification works of boundary beacons in Lake Chad. However, the execution of these studies remains tributary to the availability of necessary funds and the security situation in the area.

3.1.6 Resolution N° 6: Relating to the appointment of the Military Advisor to the Executive Secretary of LCBC.

The Military Advisor was appointed and his position was integrated in the organogramme of LCBC.

3.1.7. Resolution N° 7 : Relating to the special budget dedicated to peace and security.

Commissioners decided to submit the information memo drafted by the Executive Secretariat of LCBC to the Heads of State and Government of LCBC Member States.

Commissioners directed the Executive Secretariat of the Commission to take into account in the budget 2015 the cost of activities of peace and security relating to regional and international cooperation for an amount of 333, 000 000 francs CFA.

Activities relating to peace and security planned under this budget head were executed (See Part 2 of this report).

3.1.8. Resolution N0 8 : Relating to the Staff rules and regulations of the Lake Chad Basin Commission

This activity was reviewed by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers held on the 23rd April 2015 in N'Djamena.

3.1.9. Resolution N° 9 : Relating to the Programme for the Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Socio-Ecological Systems of the Lake Chad basin (PRESIBALT).

After deliberations, Commissioners approved PRESIBALT. They recommended to Member States to retrocede resources to the Executive Secretariat of LCBC which the implementing body based on a retrocession Agreement is considered to be the prerequisite for the first disbursement.

Commissioners also directed the Executive Secretary to implement the Programme through specialized NGOs and Institutions based on Conventions to be submitted to FAD for approval. Member States agreed to contribute at the rate of 10% of the Five Year Investment Plan (FYIP) 2013-2017.

All countries signed the Grant and Loan Agreement as well as the Retrocession Agreements, except Nigeria.

The process of recruiting the key staff is underway.

3.1.10 Resolution N° 10: Relating to the holding of the 61st Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

Documents are being prepared. The session will be held on the 13rd November 2015 in Yaounde, Cameroon.

3.1.11 Resolution N° 11: Relating to the holding of an extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers.

The Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers was held on the 23rd April 2015 in N'Djamena, Chad.

3.2. Extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers: resolutions and level of implementation.

The Extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers was held from 20th to 23rd 2015 in N'Djamena, Republic of Chad. During the session, a total 11 resolutions were passed as follows:

Resolution n°1: Relating to the Manual of administrative, financial and accounting procedures.

The Council approved the Manual of Administrative, Financial and Accounting Procedures of LCBC.

Resolution n°2: Relating to the Annex n°6 to the Water Charter of the Lake Chad basin relating to Environmental Protection.

The Annex n°6 to the Water Charter will be submitted to the upcoming Council of Ministers. A Memo will be presented to the Council thereto, for approval.

Resolution n°3: Relating to some amendments to the Staff rules and regulations of LCBC.

The Council approved the eight (8) proposals made by the Executive Secretariat provided taking into account relevant observations and amendments made. The Council also directed the ES to integrate them in the Statute of the personnel while ensuring appropriate legal rephrasing and harmonization with applicable laws in the host country.

Amendments proposed by the Council are taken into account and the legal rephrasing is made.

Resolution n°4: Relating to the institutional reform of the Executive Secretariat of LCBC.

The recruitment process is underway. Vacancies were advertised and applications were received at the Executive Secretariat.

Resolution n°5: Relating to the rental and furnishing of the temporary Headquarters of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) of LCBC.

The MNJTF HQ is temporary hosted at the Headquarters of the LCBC.

Resolution n°6: Relating to the fencing of the land granted to the Multinational Joint Task Force of LCBC.

The work relating to the fencing of the land offered to host the permanent MNJTF HQ is being executed.

Resolution n°7: Relating to modalities for the management of the missions and activities of LCBC Co-Champion.

The Executive Secretary made a decision relating to the modalities on the management of missions and activities of the Co-Champion.

PARTIE 4 : REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

In addition to traditional partnerships, LCBC has strengthened its cooperation in 2015 with other partners and sub-regional Organizations for the development, the implementation and the monitoring of projects, programmes or other initiatives which are likely to contribute positively to the implementation of the Strategic Action Programme.

This cooperation and collaboration mainly focus on the institutional support to the Executive Secretariat, technical and financial support for the execution and monitoring of sub-regional initiatives, the technical assistance and advice to the Executive Secretariat or the support to the participation of experts from the Executive Secretariat in international events.

4.1 Regional cooperation

4.1.1 Cooperation with CICOS

This cooperation falls in line with the Mémorandum of Understanding signed between the two institutions relating to the establishment of a framework on the Interbasin Water Transfer Project from Oubangui to Lake Chad. This project set up a Joint Steering Committee on the monitoring of the project. The Committee is in charge of the following: (i) Finalize the terms of references of additional studies which can be developed as part of the project; (ii) Draft, if need be, the specific terms of reference of studies which have already been launched and; (iii) Give opinion on studies developed.

Following the feasibility study of the interbasin water transfer project from Oubangui to Lake Chad carried out by Cima International, the component of the study which focuses on the environment and human environment within the Congo basin area did not meet the expectation of the Member States of the Congo Basin represented by the International Commission of the Congo-Oubangui-Sangha Basin (CICOS). During the validation of the final report of the study carried out by CIMA in February 2012, the CICOS made reservations on the components of the study which concern the sub-basin of Congo and did not validate the study.

The Joint Committee LCBC/CICOS which met twice in Kinshasa reviewed all the pending issues pointed out by CICOS in the previous report as an additional environmental, economical and social impact assessment study on the Congo basin, taking into account the adaptation to new hydrological conditions relating to the approved option of the double water transfer from Oubangui to Lake Chad from Palambo dam on the Oubangui and from Bria on Kotto river as envisaged by LCBC.

4.1.2. Cooperation with the African Network of Basin Organizations (RAOB)

LCBC is the 2nd Regional Focal Point of Central Africa after CICOS as the basin Organization of SITWA Project (Project for Strengthening Transboundary Water Management Institutions). The European Commission decided to support a project

which aims at promoting the regional cooperation for the sustainable management of transboundary water resources in Africa by strengthening the operational and institutional capacities of the RAOB.

4.1.3. Cooperation with CEMAC/AWEPA

As part of the support and assistance of the Association of the European Parliamentarians for Africa (AWEPA) to the Parliament of CEMAC since 2012 and following regional seminars held in N'Djamena, Malabo and Douala on the commitment of the MPs of these Institutions on the issue of Lake Chad, LCBC was invited this year, to take part to a workshop on Parliamentary Dialogue held in Kinshasa, DRC. The Meeting essentially focused on the issue of Lake and the socio-economic, legal and political aspects of the Interbasin Water Transfer Project from Oubangui to Lake Chad.

4.1.4. Cooperation with the African Union

The African Union cooperates with LCBC in peace and security domain in the basin and in MESA Project (Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa).

In line with the operationalization of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF), the African Union supported LCBC in developing the Strategic Concept of Operations and the Concept of the Sustenance to MNJTF-LCBC Mission. In this vein, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has just been signed between AU and LCBC.

As far as MESA Project is concerned, LCBC is considered as a key regional cooperation entity in terms of sharing satellite data developed by MESA through an information management Platform. This cooperation constitutes an instrumental decision-making tool. It can also be used for planning and strengthening the capacities of Institutions in charge of environment, climate and food security in the Central Africa Region.

4.1.5. Cooperation with the Inter-African Office of the African Union in charge of Animal Resources (BIRA).

Within the framework of the reform of fishery and aquaculture policies in Africa, a think tank committee composed of experts was set up in July 2012. After several meetings, the committee was able to: (i) adopt criteria and indicators for the monitoring of the harmonization of national and regional fishery and aquaculture policies in line with the political framework and strategy on the reform of fishery and aquaculture in Africa and; (ii) set up an African platform of regional institutions in charge of fishery, aquaculture and aquatic systems.

In line with this cooperation, the BIRA of the African Union is planning to carry out a mission to LCBC Headquarters to review possibilities to support LCBC as part of the implementation of the Fisheries Management Plan of Lake Chad.

4.1.6. CEN-SAD

The CEN SAD took actively part in the funding of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) for the fight against Boko Haram Terrorist Group. A financial contribution estimated at 750,000,000 Francs CFA was granted this year to three contributing countries to the MNJTF, namely Niger, Chad and Benin.

4.1.7. Cooperation with GWP

As part of the implementation of the regional component of Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), the GWP Central Africa supported the ECCAS in the conceptualization of the process of developing a regional strategy for Hydrometeorology in Central Africa as a planning and policy making tool for the countries of the sub-region. In this vein, a Taskforce in which LCBC is a member was set up. The maiden meeting of this taskforce held end of September 2015 aimed at ensuring ownership and having a common understanding of the process of developing this strategy and agreeing up the end-products of the process, notably the conceptual note of the process of developing the strategy, the regional action plan for national hydrological and meteorological Services (SMHN) and the regional synthesis report on the stock taking of meteorological and hydrological services of the Central Africa countries.

4.1.8. Cooperation with IUCN

Within the framework of the initiative “Building River Dialogue and Governance” (BRIDGE Africa) of the IUCN whose objective is to promote cooperation among riparian countries by using diplomacy of water. IUCN also supported LCBC in the following actions:

- Undertake missions to sensitize decision-makers and MPs in Nigeria and Cameroon so as to have them support fully the Water Charter of the Lake Chad basin and speed up its ratification and implementation;
- The production of three (3) thematic maps and one (1) consolidated map of the Lake Chad basin (Land cover, biological resources, major water infrastructures;
- Promote cooperation among the various actors of the sub-basin Chari-Logone by setting up a Transboundary Natural Resource Management Platform for the Chari-Logone river system ;
- Training of 2 senior officers of the Executive Secretariat, 2 Parliamentarians, 4 representatives of the technical services and 4 representatives of the civil society in the following topics : Water diplomacy and application opportunities in the transboundary basins; Negotiations; Water Governance; Transboundary cooperation; Planning of actions and execution at the transboundary level including cost-benefit sharing.

4.2. International cooperation

4.2.1. Cooperation with AfDB

AfDB which is already funding PRODEBALT (about 32 Billion FCFA), is also funding the Programme for the Rehabilitation and Strengthening of the Resilience of the Socio-Ecological Systems in the Lake Chad basin (PRESIBALT) in line with the Bologna's Donors' Conference held in 2014. The total cost of the Programmes amounts to 53 Billion FCFA as Grants and Loans under FAD-XIII cycle.

The Programme life time is Five (5) Years. The objective of PRESIBALT is to strengthen the resilience of populations living from the resources of the Lake Chad basin. The specific objectives of the Programme are as follows: (i) Strengthening the resilience of socio-ecological systems, (ii) upgrading major productions within a context of adaptation to climate change; and (iii) promoting social peace through good governance of shared resources. The Programme will thus carry out significant development works so as to improve the runoff of the tributaries of the Chari-Logone and the Komadugu Yobe with a view to revitalizing flood plains and preserving ecosystems and biodiversity. A value chain approach will be followed to ensure security, storage, increase offers and the commercialization fishery and agricultural products.

4.2.2. Cooperation with BMZ

LCBC continued its cooperation with the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) of Germany which funds the Programme « Sustainable Management of the Lake Chad basin » executed by GIZ for an amount of 7.5 Million Euros.

The Programme builds the capacities of the Executive Secretariat of LCBC through the implementation of three (3) transboundary projects, namely: the institutional and organizational development, water resource management technical activities and adaptation to climate change.

4.2.3. Cooperation with the World Bank

LCBC visited in April 2015 the NASA of GODDARD (GSFC) in the Green Belt Maryland with a view to promoting the partnership as part of the LCBC/NASA Project which started in 2014.

At the end of this mission, a partnership was envisaged with LCBC for the installation of aeronet equipment meant for the monitoring of atmospheric particles in the Lake Chad basin. The interdisciplinary team of the NASA will also provide a Model on the balance of Lake Chad water at the end of the study and this Model will serve as decision-making tool for LCBC.

With the support of the NASA, LCBC is able to implement provisional Interdisciplinary Studies (IDS) (2014-2017) of the NASA. The objective of the study is

to identify how biomass fires affect the hydrological cycle and climate in the northern part of sub-Saharan Africa. 4 climatological stations and 3 soil humidity measurement stations were provided and installed at N'Djamena airport, the University of N'Djamena at Toukra, King King and at the University of Maiduguri in Nigeria.

Concerning Paris' COP21, the World Bank committed itself to support the initiative through the preparation of the Lake Chad Development and Climate Resilience Action Plan and a documentary film on the current situation of Lake Chad. Several meetings were held and resulted into to the production of a communication Plan and a Road Map for LCBC as part of COP21 in Paris. Products achieved essentially focus on the presentation to Heads of State and Donors of the Lake Chad Development and Climate Resilience Action Plan, a video film which take seven (7) minutes and deals with challenges and opportunities around the lake, a Panel of discussions with experts on Lake Chad and the management of a stand during which several LCBC products and services will be displayed.

4.2.4. Cooperation with the European Space Agency

Within the framework of the Partnership Agreement signed between LCBC and the European Space Agency (ESA) in 2012 through TIGER-NET Project, information was generated by using land observation technology. Accordingly, the following products were generated and integrated in the biennial report on the State of the Ecosystem which is being finalized:

- Cartography of the Lake Chad basin;
- Lake Chad basin - Land cover;
- Lake Chad basin- Land cover change ;
- Lake Chad basin- Land degradation status;
- Monitoring of the quality of Lake Chad waters;
- Historical surface area of Lake Chad/Land cover change ;
- Model of the water cycle of the Chari-Logone river system (Discharge) ;
- Simulation in case of accidental oil spillage in the Chari-Logone river system.

4.2.5 Cooperation with the IDB

This cooperation was materialized in July 2015 as part of an audience the President of the IDB Group granted to the Co-champion of LCBC about the current situation of Lake Chad, the funding of the Five-Year Investment Programme (2013-2017) and the support of other funding structures from the Arab Gulf to LCBC.

During the audience, the President of the IDB Group expressed his willingness to support LCBC through donations in line with the capacity building of the Institution, technical assistance or acquisition of office supplies amounting to 200-300 Thousand US Dollars.

4.2.6 Cooperation with the Saudi Development Fund

A meeting was held on the sidelines of the World Bank/IMF Conference at the WB headquarters.

During the meeting , the Executive Secretary solicited the contribution of this funding body to the funding of National Action Plans and the Programme for the Improvement of the Hydraulicity of Chari-Logone estimated at 100 Million US Dollars of which the major part is located in Chad.

The Saudi representative informed the LCBC delegation that Chad could forward the request for the disbursement of the 100Million US Dollars to the Saudi Fund and all coordination groups of the Gulf.

4.2.7 Cooperation with the GEF

The cooperation with the GEF falls in line with the funding of two new Programmes. The 6 Million US Dollar programme on “ the Improvement of the Management of Lake Chad through the Development of a Resilience to Climate Change and the Reduction of the Ecosystem Stress by Implementing the SAP” is championed by the UNDP. The second programme worth 20.5 Million US Dollars being implemented by AfDB, deals with the “Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Natural Resources and Energy Efficiency in the Lake Chad Basin”.

Two consultative workshops were organized in N’Djamena about finalizing these programmes, notably its components, the legal framework and its implementing modalities.

4.2.8 Cooperation with the UNESCO

This cooperation is in line with the execution of the PRESIBALT, which requires that LCBC resorts to specialized Institutions and NGOs based on conventions related to some activities of the Programme. Talks were held by both organizations to design a project, which aims at building the capacities of member countries of LCBC in a bid to safeguard and manage the natural and cultural resources of the basin in a sustainable manner through an approach which combines the Biosphere Reserve (BR) and the site of the World Heritage in order to promote poverty alleviation and peace culture.

Furthermore, as part of its multidimensional support to LCBC member countries, the UNESCO mobilized 30,000 US Dollars for the registration of the Zakouma National Park (one of the target of PRESIBALT) within the list of the World Heritage on behalf of the Republic of Chad. It also made available to Chad an amount of 125,000 US for the renovation of the Primary School of Kinassarom located on one of the islands of Lake Chad.

4.2.9. Cooperation with the FAO

As part of the execution of PRODEBALT, a cooperation framework was set up with the Fish- Programme NEPAD-FAO and LCBC on the following domains : (i) setting up of a permanent harmonized monitoring system of the Fishery and Aquaculture sector ; (ii) development of a management plan of fisheries of Lake Chad based on the ecosystem approach of fisheries ; (iii) activities related to the reduction of post-capture losses and the adaptation of fishing communities to climate change and natural disasters.

Thanks to this partnership, LCBC is a member of the fishery organizations network coordinated by the FAO since 2014.

4.2.10 Cooperation with the AFD/FFEM

The cooperation with the FFEM continued through AFD on the project about the preservation of Lake Chad amounting to 800,000 Euros. The project aims to: (i) propose a clear picture of the situation of Lake Chad, ongoing dynamics and their trends factors and; (ii) conduct a diagnosis in order to improve the understanding of the situation through policies and make the decision-making process easier.

The first component of the project on the synthesis of updated knowledge on the hydrology of the lake and a number of issues related to the current state and trends of the ecosystem, the functioning of ecosystems and their interactions with the human settlements, was issued last year.

The second component is about the support granted to LCBC on the improvement of its hydrologic planning model for a better inclusion of the groundwater sub-component.

4.2.11 Cooperation with the WMO

The cooperation with the WMO enabled to design a four-year project "Lake Chad-HYCOS" amounting to 5.5 Million Euros aiming at building the data collection capacities and facilitating access of all stakeholders to coherent and reliable information on the hydrologic cycle.

Funding sources of this project are yet to be identified.

4.2.12. Cooperation with Italy

As part of the Advocacy campaign organized by LCBC on the sidelines of the 2015 Milan Universal Exhibition, the Italian National Research Council , LCBC, the Italian Farmers Confederation and the Foundation for the Collaboration among the Peoples held by President Romano Prodi, organized an international conference on the 14th October 2015 on the shrinkage of Lake Chad with focus on the theme " Lake Chad, a source of life stranded between the ecological disaster and international cooperation".

The Conference took place in two phases: (i) two panels of experts coordinated close to ten presentations including the issues surrounding the drying up of Lake Chad and stakes of the socio-economic development of the basin; and the second one focused on answers provided by member countries and the representatives of the LCBC Executive Secretariat as part of a cooperation in line with the reversal of the land and water degradation trends of the basin , (ii) a high-level round table conference dealt with the types of international cooperation meant to sort out the issues facing the Lake Chad basin and actions, which can be undertaken to favor the revitalization of the lake and the sustainable development of its basin.

The Conference led to a draft coordination platform of Italian scientific institutions and universities, which will be funded by the Cooperation.



PART 5: ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

5.1 Human Resources

The number of staff members at LCBC is 86. This includes staff who came on board recently such as the heads of divisions of natural resources, information and communication technologies and the ES private secretary. It is worth mentioning that the assistant accountant and webmaster left the Commission.

5.1.1. Staff members per category and position

Table 1 : Breaking down of staff members per category and position as at the 31/10/2015

POSITIONS	STAFF PER CATEGORY										Total
	EC	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	
Executive Secretary	1										1
Private Secretary						1					1
Financial Controller			1								1
Directors		2									2
Heads of Divisions			2	4							6
Legal Adviser				1							1
Peace and Security Adviser				2							2
Protocol and Public Relations Officer				1							1
Fishery Expert					1						1
Natural Resources management Expert					1						1
Hydrologist				1							1
Agropastoralist					1						1
Coordinator- PRODEBALT				1							1
Documentalist					1						1
Remote sensing Expert					1						1
HR development Expert						1					1
Hydrogeologist						1					1
HR administrator						1					1
Socio-Economist						1					1
Wetlands Expert						1					1
Agriculture Expert					1	2					3
Mechanisation Expert						1					1
Financial Accountant						1					1
Procurement Expert						1					1
Assistant Accountant									0		0
Bilingual Secretary						2					2
Translators						3					3
Assistant technicians						3	2				5
Modeller						1					1
IT Expert						1					1
Secretaries								3	2		5
Telephone receptionist									1		1
Electricians									2		2
Store keeper								1			1

Messenger								1		5	6
Drivers								3		8	11
Horticulturist									2		2
Market-gardener									1	1	2
Carpenter										0	0
Cook										1	1
Laundryman										0	0
Security guards										10	10
Contract staff										0	0
Total	1	2	3	10	6	20	2	9	8	25	86

5.2. HR Administration

The key activities of this section in 2015 were as follows:

5.2.1. Redeployment

During the first semester, the Executive Secretary's private secretary was redeployed at the Division of Information and Communication Technologies as Translator.

5.2.2. Recruitments

The following recruitments were done:

- 2 (two) heads of divisions (management of natural resources and information and communication technologies) ; and
- 1 private secretary for the Executive Secretary.

The recruitment process is underway for a Webmaster and an English-speaking translator.

5.2.2.1. Staff trainings and internships

As part of the capacity building, four training workshops were organized in N'Djamena on the leadership, the emotional intelligence, the communication and performance management. The table below elaborates on these training sessions.

Table 3: Summary of trainings

Themes	Number of Participants	Period	Funding structures
Emotional intelligence	15	14-15 July 2015	LCBC
Leadership	13	9 September 2015	GIZ
Communication	13	10 September 2015	GIZ

During the first semester of the year, some students performed their internships in certain divisions of the Directorate of Administration and Finances as part of the preparation of their projects or academic internship.

They were distributed as follows:

- HR Division : 2
- Finance and Accounting Division : 3
- Division of Information and Communication Technologies : 3
- Division of the Management of Natural Resources : 2

5.2.2.2. Departure

Five staff members left the Commission for various motives:

- Resignation of the Assistant Accountant from the Division of Finances and Accounting on the 1st July 2015 ;
- Resignation of the ES's laundryman on 31/8/2015;
- Demise of the Carpenter on 7/8/2015;
- Completion of the fixed-term appointment of the records keeper on the 31st July 2015 ;
- Completion of the fixed-term appointment of the webmaster on 31/3/2015.

5.3 Financial resources as at the 31st October 2015

5.3.1 Situation of contributions per member countries

The situation of the contributions of member countries as at the 31st October 2015 is as follows:

Member countries	Contributions owed		Total	Payments made in 2015	Outstanding amount
	Arrears as at the 1/1/2015	Budget 2015			
Cameroon	2.648.515.697	616.260.669	3.234.776.366	1.632.388.183	1.632.388.183
Libya	1.053.958.374	554.634.602	1.608.592.976	-	1.608.592.976
Niger	278.886.213	215.691.234	494.577.447	100.000.000	394.577.447
Nigeria	-	1.232.521.338	1.232.521.338	-	1.232.521.338
Chad	-	338.943.368	338.943.368	-	338.943.368
CAR	1.272.340.339	123.252.134	1.395.592.473	-	1.395.592.473
Total	5,253,700,623	3,081,303,345	8,335,003,968	1,732,388,183	6,602,615,785

In 2015, Cameroon and Niger cleared parts of their arrears paying respectively 1,632,388,183 FCFA and 100,000,000 FCFA. No payment was made as part of the 2015 contributions.

5.3.2 Budget execution as at the 31st October 2015

The total budget of the Executive Secretariat which was approved during the 60th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers stands at 5,142,618,508 FCFA, of which 3,108,500,000 FCFA refers to the development budget, or 61%, and 2,034,118,508 FCFA to the recurrent budget, or 39%. As at the 31st October 2015, a total amount of 2,799,972,984 FCFA was spent for an execution rate of 54%. The development budget is executed at 44% while the recurrent budget is executed at 71%.

5.3.3 Execution of the development budget

The development budget 2015 stood at 3,108,500,000 FCFA. As at the 31st October 2015, an amount of 1,360,126,715 FCFA was spent, for an execution rate of 44%. It is worth noting that the expenditures committed in 2014 and paid in 2015 amounted to 27,458,000 FCFA. Upon written authorisation of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, an amount of 48,125,075 FCFA was spent to cover the expenditures related to the participation of LCBC and some delegates from member countries and consultants in the Conference held in Milan on the shrinkage of Lake Chad on the 14th October 2015. This raises the development expenditures at 1,435,709,790 FCFA as at the 31st October 2015, or 46% of the budget.

5.4.4 Execution of the recurrent budget

The approved recurrent budget 2015 was estimated at 2,034,118,508 FCFA. As at the 31st October 2015, 1,427,864,655 FCFA was spent for the daily running of the Executive Secretariat for an execution rate of 71%. It is worth noting that expenditures committed in 2014 and paid in 2015 amounted to 11,981,614 FCFA, thus raising the recurrent expenditures to 1,439,846,269 FCFA. The execution of the recurrent budget is as follows:

a) Statutory meetings

This chapter compiles expenditures related to the holding of the Council of Ministers and the Summit of Heads of State and Government. It was allocated an amount of 213,000,000 FCFA for the fiscal year 2015. As at the 31st October 2015, an amount of 169,069,496 FCFA was spent for the organization of the extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers and a Summit of Heads of State and Government for an execution rate of 63%.

b) Salaries and emoluments

This section deals with the salaries and emoluments, allowances and other staff benefits. A package of 1,300,868,508 FCFA was allocated to cover these expenditures. As at the 31st October 2015, the actual expenditures stand at 905,335,113 FCFA for an execution rate of 70%.

c) Transport and missions

This chapter was allocated an amount of 195,750,000 FCFA for the fiscal year 2015. As at the 31/12/2015, the corresponding expenditures stand at 168,548,729 FCFA for an execution rate of 86%.

d) External consumed services

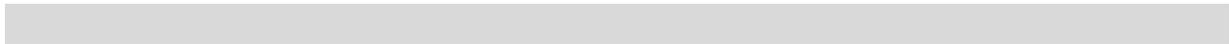
This is about the running charges, notably communication, maintenance, entertainment expenses, insurance, fuel, lubricants, bank charges and various consumptions, etc. A package of 214,500,000 FCFA was approved for this section. As at the 31st October 2015, an amount of 151,167,894 FCFA was spent for an execution rate of 70%.

e) Purchase of materials and furniture

This is about purchasing various items (computers, printers, etc.) and office supplies. A package of 23,000,000 FCFA was allocated to this section. At the end of October 2015, the expenditures amounted to 16,546,500 FCFA for an execution rate of 58%. Costs of transport were executed at 72%.

f) Various unforeseen

An amount of 30,000,000 FCFA was allocated to this section. As at the 31/10/2015, an amount of 17,196,833 FCFA was spent for an execution rate of 57%.



CONCLUSION

2015 was a tough year for LCBC and its member countries due to security challenges in the basin, the non-payment of financial contributions by all member countries and the lack of motivation of staff members attributed to the institutional reform approved in April 2015, which entailed the reorganization of the organizational chart of the Commission.

Despite these difficulties, the 2015 programme of activities was implemented in a satisfactory manner thanks to the support of our partners and the balance of cash recorded in 2014, for a physical execution rate of 68 % as at the 31st October 2015 for a consumption of resources at 46 %. At the same period, the recurrent budget was executed at 71 %.

In addition, the inception of the MNJTF and the related successes in the field, the extension of PRODEBALT and the imminent take off of new projects and programmes (PRESIBALT, GIZ and GEF) as well as an improvement of working conditions at the Executive Secretariat, will make the performance of 2016 activities easier as emphasis will be laid on the strengthening of the resilience of populations and productive systems in the basin.

ANNEXES

- Report of the 60th session
- Resolutions issued by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers held on the 23rd April 2015.