

2nd ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAKE CHAD BASIN



THEME

**“Regional Integration and Natural Resource Risk Management:
Solutions for Sustainable Peace and Economic Development in
the Lake Chad Region”**

OFFICIAL REPORT

May 23 – 25, 2023 | Mahatma Gandhi Conference Centre, Niamey, Niger

SECOND ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAKE CHAD BASIN

Co-convened by: The Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC)

Hosted by: The government of Niger

In partnership with:

Lake Chad Recovery and Development Project (PROLAC) and the Multi-sectoral
Crisis Recovery Project for North-Eastern Nigeria (MCRP) from



Note: The complete documentation of the Conference can be accessed via the dedicated Conference Website :
<https://developmentforum.cbilt.org>

OUTLINE

International Forum on the Development of the Lake Chad Region

OUTLINE.....	1
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	2
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS:.....	3
EXECUTIF SUMMARY.....	4
OVERVIEW OF THE CONFERENCE.....	6
CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.....	8
RESUME OF THE SESSIONS.....	8
DAY I.....	9
OPENING CEREMONY.....	9
SESSION 1: INTRODUCTORY SESSION.....	12
SESSION TWO: NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT UNDER CHANGING CLIMATE IN THE LAKE CHAD BASIN.....	12
SESSION III: INTERCONNECTIVITY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE LAKE CHAD BASIN.....	16
DAY II.....	18
SESSION IV: TECHNICAL WORKSHOPS/BREAKOUT SESSIONS.....	18
Workshop 1: Regional integration - infrastructure, mobility, border governance and security.....	18
Workshop 2: Agricultural development, resilience, and best practices.....	20
Workshop 3: Knowledge Management for Decision making in the Lake Chad Region.....	22
Workshop 4: Social cohesion and inclusion in the Lake Chad Basin.....	24
Workshop 5: Climate dynamics and flood risk management in the Lake Chad Basin.....	27
Workshop 6: How can community and local development support climate resilience and adaptation to climate change?.....	29
DAY III.....	32
SESSION V : ATELIERS TECHNIQUES/ SESSIONS EN GROUPES.....	32
Workshop 7: Socio economic development in the Lake Chad Basin from the perspectives of women and youth.....	32
Workshop 8: Access to information and data production at the levels of PIUs, universities and research institutions to feed the KMP.....	34
SESSION VI: CLOSING CEREMONY.....	37
ANNEXES : ANNEXE 1 Agenda.....	39
ANNEXES 2.....	50
ANNEXE 3.....	55

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The second edition of the Annual International Forum on the Development of the Lake Chad Region was held in Niamey, Niger Republic between 23rd and 25th May 2023. It was organized by the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) in partnership with the Governments of the Republics of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria via the Lake Chad Recovery and Development Project (PROLAC) and the Multi-sectoral Crisis Recovery Project for North-Eastern Nigeria (MCRP).

The co-conveners greatly appreciate the support of the Republic of Niger in hosting the forum. They recognized the technical contributions of the AD-HOC Committee in the success of this forum, as well as that of stakeholders working in the Lake Chad Region, including Governmental Institutions and Agencies, Civil Society organizations such as women and youth associations, traditional and religious leaders, experts from development projects and programmes, and research institutions and universities of the Lake Chad Region.

The Co-organizers thank the World Bank Group, the Secretariat of SDS-Sahel Niger, the execution body of PROLAC Niger, as well as the Nigerien Agency for the Conference Economy (ANEC) for their logistic supports.

SIGLES ET ABRÉVIATIONS

AIC : Agriculture Intelligente face au climat

ANEC : Agence Nigérienne pour l'Economie des Conférences

CBLT : Commission du Bassin du Lac Tchad

FMM : Force Mixte Multinationale

GIZ : La Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit /Agence de Coopération internationale allemande pour le développement

KMP : **Version anglaise**/Plate-forme de Gestion des Connaissances

MCRP : **Version anglaise**/Projet Multisectoriel de Sortie de Crise pour le Nord-Est du Nigeria (Equivalent de UMOP PROLAC –NIGERIA)

MNJTF : **Version anglaise**/ Force Opérationnelle Multinationale Mixte

ODP : Objectif de développement du projet

OSC : Organisation de la Société Civile

PAS : Programme d'Action Stratégique

PDI : Personnes Déplacées Internes

PNUD : Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement

PRESIBALT : Projet de Réhabilitation et de Renforcement de la Résilience des systèmes socio-écologiques du Bassin du Lac Tchad

PRODEBALT : Programme de Développement Durable du Bassin du Lac Tchad

PROLAC : Projet de Relance et de Développement de la Région du Lac Tchad

PTF : Partenaire technique et financier

RESILAC : Projet de redressement économique et social inclusif du lac Tchad

SR-SRR : Stratégie Régionale de Stabilisation, de Relèvement et de Résilience des territoires dans le bassin du Lac Tchad affectés par la crise Boko Haram

UMOP : Unité de Mise en œuvre du projet

WaSim : **Version anglaise**/Water Simulation Model

EXECUTIF SUMMARY

The Lake Chad basin covers an area of about 2,500,000 Km² extending to Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria as the core countries. It is a highly productive area, which supports a great diversity of wildlife and over 30 million people deriving their livelihood directly and indirectly. Unfortunately, this hitherto highly productive area is experiencing severe challenges due to climate variability and insecurity leading to disruption of the social fabric and of the traditional livelihoods. The result of which is the displacement of people within their own country and across neighbouring countries. This informed the integrated development strategies to reduce the vulnerability of the people and address development challenges in the region. Thus, the Lake Chad Basin Commission with the support of the World Bank, planned to organize an Annual International Forum on the development of Lake Chad.

The first forum took place in April 2022 in Abuja, Nigeria. The second Forum, entitled *“Regional integration and natural resource risk management: Solutions for sustainable peace and economic development in the Lake Chad Region”*, took place in Niamey, Niger, in May 2023. It brought together over 300 participants representing national and international actors and decision-makers in a round table to discuss issues related to the Lake Chad Region. The forum was structured into seven sessions and gave the opportunity for virtual participation.

The forum concluded with participants expressing their appreciation to the efforts of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) in promoting transboundary collaboration between Governmental, Technical and Financial Partners, and Civil Society Organizations in the implementation of the Regional Strategy for the Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience of the Areas of the Lake Chad Basin affected by the Boko-Haram Crisis. They also commended the efforts of the various Governments of the Lake Chad Basin Region and the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) to stabilize, secure, and improve mobility, trade, and community resilience. Participants urged member states to take actions to enhance protection and respond to the most urgent needs of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other affected populations in the region.

Participants encouraged member states to continue efforts at empowering civil society organisations focusing on women, youth, and vulnerable groups, so that they can play a stronger role in decision-making.

The participants emphasized the importance of taking a more local approach, such as working directly with local leaders and communities in providing services to them. They also emphasized the need for funding from international partners to be in a flexible, multi-annual manner to allow for an effective transition from humanitarian assistance to sustainable development.

The participants acknowledged the need to make the response to crisis more effective by utilizing traditional knowledge and practices and emphasized the importance of engaging traditional and religious leaders in the communities. They recognized the importance of working with local partners and discussed ways to support localization and strengthening of local response capacities to climate change and food insecurity.

They stressed that the security challenges in the region could not be solved by military means alone and that a comprehensive approach that addresses underlying issues such as poverty, lack of education and opportunities, and poor governance should be considered.

Thereafter, Participants formulated seven recommendations from the Forum:

❖ **At Member States**

1. Member states of the LCB Region need to identify new strategic mechanisms to make Lake Chad Basin a viable and secured economic space, and should strengthen and sustain their support to the MNJTF to ensure consolidation of security gains. The MNJTF should also strengthen outreach activities to communities through multiple civil-military cooperation interventions.
2. Member states should further strengthen the role of LCBC in promoting transversal and transboundary approaches and interventions in the basin.
3. Member states should support traditional and religious leaders in their efforts to restore trust between people and the government, developing strategies to not only improve coordination and collaboration among them, but also to strengthen their capacities and facilitate knowledge sharing for improved social cohesion in the LCB.

❖ **At LCBC**

4. LCBC should work with member states to improve investments in interconnectivity, especially in the sustainability of roads, and removing barriers to movement of people in the Lake Chad Basin.

❖ **At research institutions**

5. Researchers in the Lake Chad Basin should capitalize on existing resources including local knowledge to generate information that will lead to irreversible changes in good governance and resilience, connectivity, trade, and natural resource management.
6. Regarding the challenge of climate change, there is the need to better support capacity of local, national, and regional institutions, in the collection and management of data for effective predictions and planning.

❖ **At Governments**

7. Governments and donors must increase flexible funding mechanisms for disaster preparedness and anticipatory action, using forecast-based financing where appropriate to support resilience and prevent crises.

OVERVIEW OF THE CONFERENCE

The Lake Chad basin is a highly productive area, which supports a great diversity of wildlife and over 20 million people who derive direct and indirect livelihoods. It was recognized as a center of food production and a provider of seasonal jobs due to labour-intensive activities. Unfortunately, this second largest wetland of Africa is experiencing several challenges nowadays. It is one of the most disturbed areas of Africa. Chronic insecurity has led to a deterioration in the living conditions of the populations, which is exacerbated by climate variabilities, hence the need for better integrated development strategies to reduce the vulnerability of the people in the region.

The deterioration of the socio-economic fabric of the area, following the insecurity that prevails in the area, has led the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and its Technical and Financial Partners to draw up a Regional Strategy for the Stabilization of Lake Chad Basin, which provides for the implementation of regional development projects to curb the decline or deterioration. This led to the Recovery and Development Projects (PROLAC/MCRP) in the Lake Chad Region, financed by the World Bank. As part of its implementation, the Lake Chad Basin Commission with the support of the World Bank, has planned to organize each year an Annual International Forum on the development of Lake Chad.

The Forum offers a framework to annually bring together in a round table all the national and international actors and decision-makers concerned to discuss issues related to the Lake Chad Region. The Representatives of the Member States of Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria and Chad; the Executive Secretariat of the LCBC; the World Bank; the Governors, of the various PROLAC implementation units (UMOP); Academics; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); beneficiaries; and potential donors; do take part in this annual meeting. Recommendations made during the different sessions in the Forum are consolidated in a final joint statement, with a view to contributing to the Regional Strategy for the Stabilization (RSS), Recovery and Resilience of the Areas of Lake Chad Basin Affected by Boko Haram, as well as to the strategies and programs of development actors including the Lake Chad Recovery and Development Project (PROLAC) and the Multi-sectoral Crisis Recovery Project for North-Eastern Nigeria (MCRP).

The first Forum took place in April 2022, in Abuja. The 2nd Annual International Forum on the Development of the Lake Chad Region was held in Niamey, Niger from May 23rd to 25th, 2023. The overall objective of the 2nd Annual International Forum on the Development of the Lake Chad Region was to discuss status of the basin in terms of sustainable natural resources development, climate resilience, mobility and integration for peace and stability of the region. Specifically, the 2nd Annual International Forum on the Development of the Lake Chad Region :

- Presented the progress made by PROLAC and MCRP on the thematic under discussion.
- Discussed the governance of natural resources and citizen engagement.
- Discussed the impact of climate variability in the basin.
- Discussed issues of mobility and interconnectivity of communities in the Lake Chad Basin.
- Promoted the socio-economic development of communities through security solutions and the revival of commercial exchanges amongst communities of the Lake Chad Basin Region.
- Encouraged and developed inter-university exchanges and students' mobility.
- Presented the Knowledge Management Platform.
- Elaborated a declaration to address the major conclusions and recommendations of the Forum.

To address the aforementioned objectives, this second edition of the Forum was focused on the following themes and sub-themes:

❖ **Themes:**

1. Natural resources development, climate dynamics and flood risk management in the Lake Chad basin
2. Interconnectivity and socio-economic development in the Lake Chad basin.
3. Knowledge management for decision making in the lake Chad Region.

❖ **Sub-themes for technical sessions holding in parallel:**

- Regional integration: infrastructure, mobility, border governance and security
- Agricultural development, resilience, and best practices.
- Social cohesion and inclusion in the LCB
- Climate dynamics and flood risk management in the Lake Chad basin
- Socio economic development in the Lake Chad basin from the perspective of women and youth
- Access to information and data production at the levels of PIUs, universities and research institutions to feed the KMP.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

RESUME OF THE SESSIONS

The second annual development forum entitled “Regional integration and natural resource risk management: solutions for sustainable peace and economic development in the Lake Chad Region” took place at the Mahatma Gandhi Conference Centre from 23rd to 25th May 2023 in Niamey, Niger. In attendance, were over 300 participants representing stakeholders working in the Lake Chad Region, including Governmental Institutions and Agencies, Civil Society Organizations such as women and youth associations, traditional and religious leaders, experts from development projects and programmes, and research institutions and universities of the Lake Chad Region.

The forum was organized into sessions during which the different themes and sub-themes were discussed. In total, there were seven (7) sessions, of which three were technical sessions composed of two to three parallel thematic workshops. During these workshops, practitioners were invited to have an in-depth technical discussion, share lessons learned from past and ongoing operations, and exchange on challenges and solutions related to the sub-themes. Meanwhile, the remaining sessions, as well as the opening and closing ceremonies were held in plenary.

The following pages provide a brief overview of the outcomes of these sessions, workshops and discussions.

DAY I

OPENING CEREMONY

The opening ceremony began with series of remarks by delegations, followed by an official photograph and visits of exhibition and poster session by students. During this ceremony, representatives of the Nigerian government, delegations from riparian countries, the Lake Chad Basin Commission and their development partners, called for resolute and concerted actions to break the cycle of fragility, fight poverty and ensure the stability and economic development of the Lake Chad Region. They emphasize the need to restore peace and security, as a prerequisite for any sustainable progress in interconnectivity, the revival of trade and economic integration.

Remarks from the opening ceremony by:



Mr. Laouali ADA, National coordinator of PROLAC Niger, Chairman of the National Organizing Committee. Mr. Laouali Ada, took this opportunity to thank the various organizing sub-committees of the forum for their investment in the success of this important event. He also warmly welcomed all delegations to this important meeting and invited them to get fully involved in the exchanges for better outcomes.



Mr. Oudou AMBOUKA, Governor of Niamey. He expressed his feelings of gratitude and deep appreciation of the people of the Niamey Region to the illustrious guests and then warmly and cordially welcome all delegates. He recalled that Lake Chad riparian countries are subject to serious threats and their resources are subject to the effects of climate change, including floods and droughts, in addition to violent extremism. He noted that the government is committed to mitigating the adverse effects of climate change by making the population of the basin more resilient and also to stabilization of the region especially by promoting the return of the displaced persons. He ended his remarks by saying that this forum is a give and take meeting in terms of progress on the experiences of adaptation and mitigation to climate change.



The World Bank Representative, Han FRAETERS is the World Bank's Country Manager for Niger, based in Niamey began with welcome remarks addressed to all countries' delegates, as well as the technical and financial partners. He also said that this forum is intended to be a platform between local and international actors and decision-makers, in order to discuss the challenges of development of natural resources, climate resilience, mobility and integration for lasting peace and stability. He recommended that more efforts need to be deployed on the ground for better results. He observed that, even though there is a progressive return to security, there is a need for a big push for the development of the region. He underscored the need to support climate resilience by investing more but by investing better.



Midjiyawa BAKARI, Governor of Far North Region, Cameroon, the Chairman of Lake Chad Basin Governors Forum. In his speech, Mr Bakari, talked in the context of the Lake Chad Basin and the contribution of the regional strategy in the efforts of the stabilization of the basin. He then explained the role of the governor's forum in leadership and improving regional dialogue. Observing that the annual international development forum is of great importance as it will improve decision making and policies in the region.



Amb. Mamman NUHU, Executive Secretary and Head of Mission, Lake Chad Basin Commission. The Ambassador Mamman NUHU began his talk by expressing his gratitude to the government of Niger for accepting to host this important event. In his remark, he emphasized on the importance of PROLAC/MCRP in the stabilization of the Lake Chad Region. He observed that during the implementation of this project, scholarships were awarded to students and grant to scholars and research groups to support researches on emerging issues of the region, with the outcome contributing to solutions and decision making. He also explained that the annual development forums organized in the implementation of the PROLAC project serve as a platform for exchanges as it brings together, different stakeholders for a better management of knowledge for decision making. He rounded up with a call for active participation of the different stakeholders during the three-day forum in order to come out with recommendations and solutions to improve the stabilization of the region. Thereby making the Lake Chad Region viable and auto-sufficient with development becoming the cardinal objective leading to eradication of conflicts, hunger, and poverty.



Mr. Adamou Mahaman, Minister of Water and Sanitation, Niger. the first Commissioner of the Republic of Niger to the Lake Chad Basin Commission. The Minister, on his remarks, thanked the partners for organizing this forum, which offers an opportunity for experts to reflect on sustainable solutions for the benefit of the affected populations of the Lake Chad Basin. The themes selected for this forum represent key themes for Niger and are consistent with the program of the President of the Republic. He recalled that this is an opportunity to create a synergy of actions for common and sustainable solutions in the region. He also underlined the contribution of the regional stabilization strategy in the mobilization of resources by the LCBC, and also welcome initiatives such as PROLAC/MCRP and others.



H. E. Mahamadou Ouhoumoudou, The Prime Minister of Niger Republic, the Guest of Honour welcomed the various delegations and wished them a pleasant stay. He thanked the Executive Secretary of the LCBC for choosing Niger to host this second forum. He welcomed the initiative of this forum which constitutes an additional opportunity for the Member States of the LCBC to reflect on new mechanisms and strategies to save this region and make it a viable and secure economic space. His Excellency recalled the dynamics of the Lake Chad over the 40 years period and stressed the fact that it has lost 90% of its surface water under the effects of climate change. The current trend has consequences such as the decrease in grazing lands, the loss of biodiversity, the decline and degradation of agricultural potential. All of these consequences exacerbate poverty with corollaries such as conflict and migration. Moreover, the insurgency of the Boko Haram groups and the Islamic State has contributed to the insecurity crisis. He however, acknowledged the efforts of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) and the defence and security forces in the national portions of the Basin to counter terrorism in the region. He ended his speech by a call for cross-border cooperation and coordination between the Member States of the LCBC in order to establish a sustainable peace in the region and that the forum is an opportunity to discuss the issues that disturb the basin in order to find lasting solutions.

After these various speeches and an official photography session, the participants visited the UMOP PROLAC exhibition stands and the posters presented by students whose researches are being sponsored by PROLAC/MCRP. These exhibitions highlighted the different themes addressed by the PROLAC/MCRP project fellows.



Visite des stands

SESSION 1: INTRODUCTORY SESSION

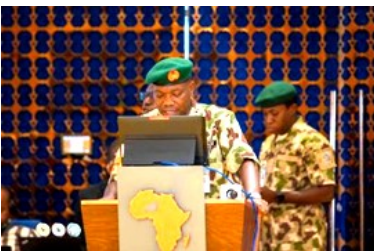
Rapporteurs

Azadine Mahamat, LCBC

Abdourahamane Tar, PROLAC Niger

Oluwafemi Adedipe, MCRP

The first session of this forum was made up of two introductory lectures. The first was on the state of Security in the Lake Chad Region by Major General GU Chibuis, the Force Commander MNJTF and the second was an introduction on the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the 2nd Annual International Forum on the Development of the Lake Chad Region by Mr. Hycinth Banseka, the Technical Director, Lake Chad Basin Commission.



The first paper is entitled “The State of Security in the Lake Chad Region” by Major General GU Chibuis, the Force Commander MNJTF.

Maj Gen. GU Chibuis, starts this session with a presentation on the state of Security in the Lake Chad Region. In his introduction, he presented the current condition of insecurity and development in the Lake Region, the dynamics of terrorism and the mandate of the MNJTF. He further explained the comprehensive approach that was put in place towards improving security in the Lake Chad Basin. Several achievements were also highlighted such as a gradual improvement in the state of security within the LCB, the collaboration of regional States in the fight against terrorism, and many humanitarian achievements. He mentioned that the MNJTF facilitated the return of over 5 000 indigenes of Mallam Fatori; 16,000 refugees to Banki town, the reopening of Damasak major commercial market, distribution of agricultural equipment to farmers of Baga community all in Borno State, Nigeria; Restoration of civil authorities to major towns, and enabling environment for the conduct of humanitarian activities in local communities by local and international Non-Governmental Organizations such as ICRC; among others in the Lac Tchad Region. Even though, several improvements have been achieved, there are still challenges outside the sphere of influence of the force such as climate change and demographic issues, poor infrastructure, difficulty in monitoring terrorists Financing, proliferation of Weapons and the Effect of Multiple Crises on Donors. Major General GU Chibuis concluded with several recommendations to humanitarian agencies, member states, TCC and LCBC.



The second Paper on the “Introduction to the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the 2nd International Development Forum of the Lake Chad Region” by Mr. Hycinth Banseka, the Technical Director of the Lake Chad Basin Commission.

Mr. Hycinth Banseka started his presentation with an overview of the Lake Chad Basin Commission, including challenges and opportunities in the Lake Chad Basin. He emphasized on three major challenges were emphasized: Conflicts, both armed groups and inter-community; Displacements crisis, one of the largest in Africa; and Variability and Climate Change, which have worsened tensions over access to natural resources across the region. Nevertheless, there are about 50 million people who benefit from the abundant natural resources of the Basin. However, the historical background especially the strong cultural and linguistic ties, and seasonal mobility, in addition to the population dynamics – one of the youngest and fastest growing populations in Africa, could be a driver for economic growth. Moreover, the LCBC’s Technical Director, stated that, the existence of a consultation framework due to the political will of the Member states that share the resources of the Lake

Chad Basin could also contribute greatly to solve some of the pressing issues. Mr. Banseka also highlighted the interventions of the LCBC in collaboration with its partners in developing strategies to address these challenges and issues of sustainable development in the basin. They vary from the Strategic Action Programme (SAP), to Regional Stabilization Strategy (RSS) and other programmes and projects. He concluded his presentation with an insight on the forum's objectives, format as well as the agenda.

Recommendations

- ❖ At the end of this session, major recommendations included:
- ❖ Build stability to make the Lake Chad Region viable, free from conflict and poverty;
- ❖ Restore peace and security, a prerequisite for interconnectivity and integration in the Region;
- ❖ Strengthen the main role of the LCBC and promote cross-cutting and cross-border approaches in all interventions in the basin.
- ❖ Corporation among communities by sharing of classical information on insurgents with the MNJTF;
- ❖ Build confidence on the MNJTF among others.

SESSION TWO: NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT UNDER CHANGING CLIMATE IN THE LAKE CHAD BASIN

Moderator

Prof. M.M. Daura, Vice Chancellor, Yobe State University, Damaturu, Nigeria

Presenters

Dr Yahaya Nazoumou, UAM, Niamey, Niger

Laila Seehausen & Sara Vassolo BGR/LCBC

Panelists

Dr Sandao Issoufou, Abdou Moumouni University

Dr. Mahamat Nour Abdallah, University of N'djamena

Dr. Idris Muslim CSO. Chairman Coalition of IWRM and Stakeholders consultative forum of HJKY basin
Konte DIAWOYE, Regional Coordinator of LCBC-GEF-UNDP project

Rapporteurs

Dr Bashir

Tartoudjibe Watade

The Second Session of this forum focused on natural resources development under changing climate in the Lake Chad Basin. It aimed at identifying and assessing the constraints and prospects for efficient exploitation of the LCB natural resources. It began with two presentations which were followed by series of discussions by panelists and participants with an emphasis on the challenges related to the access to natural resources, flood and drought incidents and adaptation measures. The exchanges on the management of natural resources have once again set the alert of the considerable risks to which the effects of climate change, as well as other factors such as population growth, exposed the region. They recalled the importance of clarifying the scientific consensus and better communication on possible scenarios, as well as the need for harmonized action by riparian states, facilitated by the Lake Chad Basin Commission, for integrated management of water resources. These discussions also raised the need to better promote indigenous knowledge in terms of climate resilience.



The first paper, entitled the “Environmental Changes and Water Resources in the Lake Chad Basin” was presented by Dr Yahaya Nazoumou, UAM, Niamey, Niger. The presenter outlined water resources that contribute to the basin which includes the Chari and Logone River systems (85%), Komadugu Yobe River systems (10 %) and rainfall around Lake Chad among others (5%). He explained the factors that affects water availability in the basin, such as: global atmospheric change, agricultural land use, population growth, change in ecosystems, siltation and pollution from oil companies and pesticides. Through graphical presentation, he highlighted the effects of temperature and rainfall on water availability. In his presentation, Dr Nazoumou, also emphasized that any change in flora and vegetation affects groundwater availability and areas under irrigation enhance ground water through recharges.



The second Paper on the “Effects of Climate Change on Water Availability in the Lake Chad Basin” was presented by Laila Seehausen and Sara Vassolo, BGR/LCBC

Mrs Sara Vassolo started her presentation with a background information on the impact of climate change and dwell extensively on temperature and rainfall variation as well as increase in greenhouse gas emissions. Her paper

was based on a study using the WASIM Model for simulating temperature, rainfall, and evaporation rate over some periods of time. The models revealed decrease in temperatures, rainfall, and evaporation rate as well as decrease of underground water by 20%. The presenter also raised concern on the rapid increase in population growth rate that will put pressure on the scarce water resources in the Lake Chad Basin.

Salient points of panelists interventions and discussions

- ✓ Panelists and participants exchanged extensively on:
- ✓ how climate change affects ecosystems,
- ✓ the increasing needs of natural resources,
- ✓ the management of water resources,
- ✓ Methodology for of WaSim Model validation,
- ✓ Contradiction of trends in temperature and rainfall changes, artificial recharge and reasons for limiting natural resources to only water among others.

Recommendations

- ❖ Need to protect the ecosystems.
- ❖ Decision makers to come up with strategies for adoption in view of the trend of decrease in water availability in the Basin.
- ❖ Promote indigenous knowledge in response to the effects of climate change and early warnings;
- ❖ Develop a common strategy for the exploitation of water resources by harmonizing the exploitation strategies of Member States;
- ❖ Needs for regional studies to use data at Basin wide level and be subjected to common format.

SESSION III: INTERCONNECTIVITY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE LAKE CHAD BASIN.

Moderator

Dr. MAHAMAT FOUDDA DJOURAB, University of N'Djamena

Presenters

Dr. MBARKOUTOU Mahamat Henri, University of Maroua

VICKRAM Cuttaree, Lead Strategy Officer World Bank

Panelists

Mr. Yayé Bilan, Ministry of Infrastructure, Niger

Prof. Yagana Bukar University of Maiduguri

Pr. FRANÇOIS Tsobang, Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Innovation, Cameroon

Rapporteurs

Joli Bonheur Ngarndigal, LCBC

Ali Moussa

Prof Yagana Bukar, University of Maiduguri

Session three, the last session of day one of the forum, was also structured as the two others. It emphasized on interconnectivity and socio-economic development in the Lake Chad Basin in order to identify constraints to the movement of people and goods in the region, and propose solutions. After the moderator introduced the two speakers and the subject matter on “Interconnectivity and Socio-economic Development in the Basin”, the speakers presented their papers, panelists and participants’ interventions focused on the state of mobility and connectivity of human and goods in the Lake Chad Basin, as well as the identification of obstacles, solutions and best practices.

The presentations and discussions on regional integration recalled that there can be no sustainable development in the region without improving interconnectivity, access to markets and enhancement of regional value chains. For this reason, once again, better regional coordination by the States and Development Partners is essential, as well as better capitalization of successful approaches between riparian countries. The possible role of universities in the study of less expensive construction materials or the development of training modules was also mentioned. Finally, the social and cultural dimension of regional integration must also be supported through cultural and sports festivals.



Constraints and prospects of integration in the Lake Chad Basin by Dr. MBARKOUTOU Mahamat Henri from the University of Maroua

Dr Mbarkoutou first, explained the objectives of his presentation which were to identify and analyse the main constraints that limit integration around Lake Chad, as well as to draw up perspectives that could be used to consolidate the gains of the ongoing stabilization and relaunch the region's development. He identified two types of constraints to development in the region, the structural ones and constraints related to the stabilization context. Ecological fragility, historical heaviness, bad governance, conflicts, persistence and transformation of insecurity, and the fact that the countries belonging to two different monetary integration frameworks (UMUOA, CEMAC), regressive humanitarian action, and resource constraints to integrative reconstruction programmes, have been cited, among others. At the end of his presentation, Dr MBARKOUTOU Mahamat Henri, suggested a holistic evaluation of the stabilization system, the development of new integration approaches/tools and integrative reconstruction programmes, as well as the continuous management of post war conflicts.



The World Bank's approach to support regional integration by Vickram CUTTAREE, Lead Strategy Officer, World Bank

Mr Cuttaree made an elaborate presentation on the World Bank Regional Integration. In his introduction, he explained that a sustainable covid-19 recovery programme will require regional solutions in Africa. Four thematic areas, viz; regional connectivity, human capital, trade and market integration and connectivity have been recognized as critical for a strategic framework for regional integration. MrCuttare also emphasized on the development challenges faced by the Lake Chad Region such as poverty, weak institution, conflicts, poor and fragmented data collection/ recording, climate change, among others. Low density due to limited urbanization and agglomeration, long distances due to limited connectivity, High division exacerbated by violent conflict and climate change. Hence, the Lake Chad Region seems trapped in a vicious cycle of low growth and limited opportunities. To break the cycle and promote peace and development, there is a need for policy change to improve territorial development and reduce fragility. Policy options could be on the facilitation of trade, connective infrastructure, governance and natural resource management.

Salient points of panelists interventions and discussions

Panelists and participants exchanged extensively on:

- ✓ Mobility and connectivity of human and goods in the Lake Chad Basin.
- ✓ Obstacles and solutions/ best practices

Recommendations

- ❖ Restore peace and security, a prerequisite for interconnectivity and integration in the region;
- ❖ Ensure interconnectivity through the construction of roads and the development of regional value chains;
- ❖ Strengthen social cohesion by developing a citizenship of the basin through the organization of a cultural and sports festival;
- ❖ Undertake research on road construction materials to reduce costs.
- ❖ Identify commercial exchange points and improve market access conditions to facilitate the movement of goods and people;
- ❖ Foster synergy between the different countries of the region and promote the capitalization of successful approaches in other member countries,
- ❖ Member States to consider peculiarity in solving environmental issues/

DAY II

The second day of the forum included on its agenda two sessions, each divided into three technical workshops.

SESSION IV: TECHNICAL WORKSHOPS/BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Session four was composed on three parallel technical workshops. During each workshop, there were presentations, panelists discussions, questions and answers, in addition to focus group discussions.

WORKSHOP 1: REGIONAL INTEGRATION - INFRASTRUCTURE, MOBILITY, BORDER GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY

MODERATOR

Prof. Abba Gana Shettima, University of Maiduguri, Nigeria

PRESENTER :

Prof ISSA SAIBOU, University of Maroua Cameroun

PANELISTS

Honorable KATIELLA GASSO ABDON KATIELLOU, Chef de Canton de Maine-soroa au Niger

Madame BEVIA Respa, Réseau des associations des femmes et unité d'information du Tchad

Prof Abubakar Mu'azu, Université de Maiduguri au Nigeria

Rapporteurs

Madide Junius, PROLAC Tchad

Mahamat Boukar, PROLAC Cameroun

Prof YAGANA Aji, université de Maiduguri (Nigéria)



A paper, entitled “Regional Integration: infrastructure, mobility, border governance and security” was presented by Pr Issa Saibou from the University of Maroua, Cameroon.

Prof Saibou recalled the need for a secured environment for development in the areas of the basin and focused his presentation more succinctly on the postulate of an itinerant mode of production. For the speaker, it was a question of identifying and analysing the constraints of governance, security and mobility, structuring production activities and cross-border links. In doing so, he articulated his communication around the following points:

lated his communication around the following points:

- ✓ Three (03) actors of governance namely: State, Communities and CSOs to ensure the coordination and implementation of stabilization actions;
- ✓ Planning and urbanization of cross-border areas;
- ✓ Restoration of the captaincy by supporting local operators;
- ✓ Animation of Geopolitical Awareness by updating the capacities of civil authorities
- ✓ To this must be added, according to him, the bad cross-border governance, the poor quality of the crossing roads, and the improvement of the connectivity.
- ✓ Finally, in terms of prospects, the speaker suggested providing traditional chiefs with authority kits and concerted actions by young people.



Salient points of panelists interventions and discussions

Panelists and participants interventions were centred around:

- ✓ socio-economic interactions, type of mobility (official and unofficial) and exchange of cultures.
- ✓ the challenges of poverty, insecurity, exclusion of women in decision-making, forced marriages and stigmatization and limited access to women education, access to land and economic resources.
- ✓ regional integration around the LC basin

These presentations were followed by questions and answers and important exchanges relating to the maintenance and upkeep of the road network, creation of a common market, harmonization of basic texts, abolition of visas, human integration, reconstruction destroyed villages and maritime mobility.

Recommendations

- ❖ The creation of IGAs,
- ❖ The development of cohesion and women's empowerment activities.
- ❖ Construction of paved roads for security and mobility to allow access to socio-economic services, strengthening the presence of the state in the so-called red areas for a permanent return of displaced persons and the abolition of visas between 4 countries.
- ❖ Popularization of the transhumance agreement and the integration of ex-combatants.

Summary of group discussions

After the Q&A session, participants were split into 2 working groups to discuss challenges related to the sub-themes, lessons learned and good practices. The following results emerged from the group Works :

Problems and challenges

- Lack of integration and connectivity between the communities of the basin exacerbated by language barriers and the absence at the level of Member States of cultural policies and strategies
- Mismatch between national policies, laws and sub-regional economic dynamics (Lake Chad Basin) and the real needs of communities
- Porous borders conducive to the rise of organized crime
- Weak State presence in the outskirts and so-called red zones
- Exacerbation and resurgence of the violation of human rights
- Unregulated commercial areas

Solutions

- Enhance populations regional integration by promoting the integration of peoples through cross-border cultural exchanges and activities such as sports meetings, festivals and artistic promotion caravans
- Strengthen the authority of traditional chiefs for more legitimacy and to promote community support in terms of economic, political and socio-cultural development
- Strengthen integration facilities by setting up exchange points/networks/relay points between different member countries of the basin for spatial/geopolitical and economic interconnectivity
- Establish a synergy of actions, concerted policies, legal frameworks and common strategies in order to effectively address the challenges and issues related to the cross-border needs of communities and States (establishment of economic facilities to promote cross-border exchanges, economic activity zones)

- Conduct need assessment with the view of understand the most critical needs of communities;
- Recruit young people from different communities along the borders alongside the security and Defence Forces to strengthen the presence of the defence forces
- Strengthen the presence of the State in accessible or recovered zones by increasing joint patrols and sectoral activities
- Sensitize the Security and Defence Forces and the communities on the respect of human rights
- Raise awareness and involve women and other vulnerable groups in decision-making spheres to issues related to their fundamental rights and well-being
- Develop cross-border areas for cohesive trade between States and communities; The said facilities should lead to common commercial spaces and a formal framework for sub-regional trade in order to limit fraud and smuggling.

Recommendations

- ❖ The LCBC must set up a framework/working group to deepen political, economic and socio-cultural discussions diagnosing the obstacles to state and community integration and possible avenues and perspectives
- ❖ The four member countries of the basin must organize and coordinate joint patrols along the borders to strengthen the activities of the MNJTF FMM and prepare for its possible end of mission and effective community ownership of issues.
- ❖ Local governments/communes must domesticate national strategies of fight and territorial preservation

WORKSHOP 2: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, RESILIENCE, AND BEST PRACTICES.

Moderator:

Prof. DJANGRANG MAN-NA University of Ati-Chad

Presenter :

Prof. Daniel Gwary, University of Maiduguri

Panelists

Mr. Guéro MAMAN, Silting Control Project for the Oasis Basins (PLECO) UNDP, Niger

Mme KHADIDJA HONORINE Ndob, Animator, In charge of women and children's affairs,

Dr. SALI BOUROU, Institute for Agricultural Research and Development (IRAD) Maroua, Cameroon

Dr. Wencelas CONDITAMDE Principal Technical Adviser, LCBC-GIZ project

Marc Lacharme, FAO

Rapporteurs

HARA TAIDI, CAMEROUN

Pr YAGANA BUKAR, NIGERIA

MATA BRAHIM, NIGER

Presentation on the “Use of Climate Smart Agricultural Practices for Improving Resilience in The Lake Chad Basin” by Prof. Daniel Gwary, University of Maiduguri.

In his presentation, Prof Gwary introduced the Lac Chad basin and its economic potentials with an emphasis on rain-fed and irrigated crop, fisheries and livestock production. He also addressed the impacts of climate change in Africa in general and the basin in particular, as well as the adaptation measures. He emphasized on climate smart agriculture as a triple pillar of sustainability as increase productivity, enhance resilience and adaptation and reducing Green House Gas emissions. Prof Gwary also addressed a number

of challenges tackled by Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and the prospects of CSA in the lake Chad basin as well as the way forward to building resilience in the region.



Panelists interventions focused on:

- ✓ Importance of the different agricultural systems of the Lake Chad Basin
- ✓ Challenges for improving agricultural resilience and sustainable agriculture in the Lake Chad Basin
- ✓ Lesson from projects implemented in the basin
- ✓ Case studies of climate smart agricultural development: The Komadugu Yobe and oasis basins; and polders



Summary of group discussions

Problems and challenges.

The challenges faced by the members of the group are as follows:

- Soil moisture conservation and precise management of Nitrogen in the Basin;
- Introducing drought and disease resistance crops;
- Herbicide tolerance crops in the Basin;
- CSA to include capacity building at micro, local and macro levels;
- Institutional backing from LCBC in terms of researches, coordi-

nating and monitoring at regional level;

- Silting of the basins
- Mastery of irrigation techniques
- Adaptation of agricultural practices
- Mobilization of producers and breeders
- Post-harvest loss management
- Road construction
- Biodiversity loss
- Harmonisation of laws on transhumance in all countries
- Modernisation of agriculture
- Improvement of local infrastructures
- Support local institutions through data availability
- Promotion of biopesticides
- Use of renewable energy

Lessons learnt and best practices.

The interventions of each focused on good practices or case studies in the different countries of the Lake Chad Basin. Highlights include:

- Involve communities in the agricultural development process
- Development of anti-erosion techniques
- Allow water to infiltrate and better manage natural resources such as water, soil/soil and plants
- Preservation of agricultural production potential
- Help people produce more
- Adapting crops to floods
- Use biopesticides

Recommendations

- ❖ Help member state in the implementation of Smart agriculture ;
- ❖ Assess climate risks in the implementation of infrastructure and local development plans;
- ❖ Collaboration and engagement among institutions within the Member States involved in CSA and researches in improved genetic of seeds/cereals;
- ❖ Emphasize on the transformation of agricultural products;
- ❖ Strengthen the capacities of producers and breeders;
- ❖ Impulse a paradigm shift with a focus on plants adaptation to climate change;
- ❖ Create an AgroClimatic Zonation in the Lake Chad Basin for Regional Agricultural Planning and Monitoring to help in promoting CSA especially on regions with comparative advantage.

WORKSHOP 3: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT FOR DECISION MAKING IN THE LAKE CHAD REGION.

Moderator

Pr Amir Mougache

Presenter

Mr. Alio Abdoulaye,

Panelists

Prof. Ali Mahamane, Rector, University of Diffa

Mr Oluwafemi Adedipe, MCRP, Abuja, Nigeria

Grégory Chauzal, Consultant NIRAS

Dr. NGUETORA Madyara, Doctor in water science

Rapporteurs

Madide Junius, PROLAC Tchad

Abdourahamane Tar, PROLAC Niger

Prof Yagana Bukar,

The workshop 3 aimed at discussing the importance of Knowledge Management in facilitation and operationalisation of a common vision for sustainable peace and development of the Lake Chad Region. Data is not the problem but the existence of data in silos and inaccessibility. A lot of fragmented data has been collected across several organizations but the major issue is that they are not centrally collated and accessible. One of the most important things LCBC has done is data harmonization. What will be done across the next one year will be data mining, data collection and processing to be made available to all eligible stakeholders. There is need for centralization across all stakeholders, while new data is gotten, and updated harmonization and accessibility remains the key to the success of the knowledge management.

The success of KMP depends on Administrator, Read-Write, Read-Only, Read-Copy from memory. This rests on who to give access to write on the memory (Administrator(s)) versus users; What to copy, harmonization of all the data required in KMP including the spatial and format and what type of data to give access to users and/stakeholders.

Presentation of the Result of Regional Data Survey to feed the Knowledge Management Platform (KMP) by M. Alio Abdoulaye, Coordinator of PROLAC LCBC



Mr. Alio, Coordinator of PROLAC CBLT, focused his presentation on the results of the regional survey carried out by the NIRAS firm, especially the type of data to upload into the KMP and the regional knowledge platform.

The PROLAC coordinator's presentation identifies eight priority areas with twenty-four (24) major indicators. The survey focused on administering questionnaire to 9700 respondents spread over the four (4) countries, PRO-LAC and MCRP intervention areas. The results of this study will guide scientific and operational researches and to feed into the KMP.

The survey made the following recommendations:

- ❖ Rethinking the foundations of a regional approach to stabilization and development
- ❖ Use the KMP to develop a generic regional strategy model
- ❖ Member States including participating universities to share data relevant to populate the KMP

Salient points of panelists interventions and discussions

Following this presentation, panelists took the floor to share their experiences on the subject. These include, among other things, the Diffa University database which has contributed to safeguarding the habit of giraffes, the centralization of Nigeria's national data through the MCRP, access to existing data, the connection of the national platforms to the regional platform of the LCBC, the generation of new data sources.

This was followed by discussions with participants both face-to-face and online, who highlighted the need for the sustainability of the platform after PROLAC, the synergy of platforms, the accessibility of beneficiary populations to data, etc.

Summary from group works

After the Q&A session, participants were split into 2 working groups to discuss challenges related to data collection and lessons learned and good practices. The following results emerged from the group work:



Key Challenges of data collection

- Language barrier;
- Lack of infrastructure and energy problems;
- Regional Security challenge
- Inability to leverage technology and technical know-how in hard-to-reach areas.

- Capacity building among stakeholders.
- Lack of inclusiveness of critical stakeholders in data collection.
- Accessibility of data and metadata, and updated data
- Exploitation and analysis of data, dissemination of data
- Sustainability of funding for data collection
- Intellectual property
- Reliability of the data collected and incorporation of data quality control
- Harmonization of data collection tools and need to reach agreement on common data format
- Data security
- Communication and awareness

Lesson learnt and good practices

- Build Infrastructure
- Involve different stakeholders in data collection
- Connection between NGOs and research institutions
- Decision support mechanism
- Good governance
- Existence of a framework of the existing databases, their update
- Existence and use of technology

Recommendations

- ❖ Create a monitoring platform
- ❖ Establish early warning systems for the Lake Chad Region
- ❖ Create an environmental risk knowledge and communication
- ❖ Harmonise data collection tools and need to reach agreement on common data format
- ❖ Initiate quality control of data

WORKSHOP 4: SOCIAL COHESION AND INCLUSION IN THE LAKE CHAD BASIN

Moderator

Prof. Yayé Dramé Aïssatou, Université Abdou Moumouni

Presenters

Hamsatu A. Allamin, NNGO/CSO Maiduguri

Helène RONCERAY, RESILAC Regional Coordinator Chad

Panelists

Prof. Ibrahima Umara, University of Maiduguri

MBODOU Seïd, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

Pastor HETECK Cameroonian Association for Interreligious Dialogue (ACADIR)

Rapporteurs

Tchimdouksou Tera (Tchad)

Hawaou Sadjo Diddi (Cameroun)

Tartoudjibe Watade (CBLT)



Workshop 4 of session 5 focused on the theme: "Social cohesion and inclusion in the Lake Chad Basin". This session had two objectives, namely:

- Use peaceful cohabitation and trust as tools for building social cohesion
- Combat social exclusion and marginalization through participatory community development.

Two presentations were made to this effect.



Presentation on the topic: "Social Cohesion and Inclusion as a Tool for Enhancing Trust and Peaceful Coexistence Between and Among Communities and Peoples of the Lake Chad Region" made by Hamsatou A. Allamin from Nigeria Civil Society.

In her presentation, H. A. Allamin introduced the concept of social cohesion, its purpose and the three elements it builds upon. She continued with the roles of member states in creating inclusive societies, taking into account the marginalised groups. She gave the example Allamin foundation's approach to social inclusion and inclusion in the wake of mass surrender of boko haram. She ended her presentation with the major challenges and the future plans on social cohesion and inclusion.



Second presentation whose theme focused on: "Social Cohesion in the Lake Chad Basin: Lessons Learned from the RESILAC Project and Perspectives for enhancing peaceful coexistence" made by the RESILAC-Chad Regional Coordinator, Helène Roncey.

The presenter, Roncey gave an insight of the achievement of RESILAC Project and lessons learnt in terms of social cohesion in the Lac Chad Region. At the beginning of her presentation, M; Helene introduce the RESILAC project and its coverage area. She then proceeded with an explanation of social cohesion, its principles, and influencing factors. Different levels of implementation were identified with a participative, integrated and sustainable approach to social cohesion. At the end of her presentation, she also talked about the results of a regional study and gave some recommendations and perspectives.



Salient points of panelists interventions and discussions

After the two presentations, three panelists took on to share country experiences on resilience and social cohesion and discussed the following points:

- ✓ Social cohesion as a tool for enhancing trust and peaceful coexistence between communities and peoples
- ✓ Fighting exclusion and marginalization through participatory community development in the Lake Chad Basin;
- ✓ Transitional justice for peaceful community integration

In general, the following key points emerged from the discussions:

- ❖ Parental responsibility in the prevention and construction of the model of social cohesion through an education based on respect for others, forgiveness but also by controlling the attendance of children;
- ❖ Integrate into the basic school program the essential notions such as: love of neighbour, mutual respect, etc.
- ❖ Establish an appropriate training model in Quranic training by ensuring the quality of teaching and teachers;
- ❖ Maintain inter- and intra-religious dialogue in order to prevent and manage conflicts;
- ❖ Involve religious leaders in building the social fabric and promoting living together;
- ❖ Guarantee equity in the redistribution of State assets in order to avoid any conflict or identity withdrawal.

Recommendations:

In perspective it was mentioned to:

- ❖ Consider the promulgation of a law framing the issues of social cohesion;
- ❖ Rethink the question of the reintegration or social reintegration of former members of Boko Haram by offering training modules adapted to the demand of the labour market.

WORKSHOP 5: CLIMATE DYNAMICS AND FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE LAKE CHAD BASIN

Moderator:

Ousman Baoua National Meteorological Service, Niger

Speaker

Prof. Florence Sylvestre, IRD Chad

Dr Mouadjamou Ahmadou, University of Maroua, Cameroon

Panelists:

Dr Salamatou Abdourahmane Illiassou, University of Diffa

Dr Garba Sambo, University of Maiduguri

Dr Hamidou Diawara, AGRHYMET,

Dr. NGUETORA Madjara, Consultant, Chad

Prof. MOHAMAN Arabi, University of Maroua and Mission for development of Mandara Mountains (MIDIMA), Cameroon

Rapporteurs:

Pr. Mouhaman ARABI, Université de Maroua, Cameroun

M. ALLASSIRA Dieu Bénit, PROLAC, Tchad

M. Hassane Tahirou AMADOU, CBLT

The objectives of this workshop were to identify recent climate dynamics in order to minimise the effects of drought and utilise flood water.



The first keynote presentation was entitled “The Lake Chad basin and the consequences of climate change: case study of the hydrological situation in 2022”. It was presented by Prof. Florence Sylvestre, IRD Chad

In her presentation, Prof Florence gave a clear overview of climate change impacts on the Lake Chad in general and the impacts of current hydrological trends from 1960 to 2022 on urban areas such as the city of N’djamena. Based on a model, she projected the flood scenario and called for actions. In fact, N’djamena was affected in 2022 by flood affecting 250 000 people with serious migration risks, thus exacerbating pressure on natural resources. At the end of her presentation, Prof Florence identified several challenges to be considered, namely, evaluation of resources and reinforcement of observations,

networks, water management and harvesting, regulation of dry and wet seasons, put in place models for water dynamics in both urban and natural systems, and support for decisions.

The second intervention was a Film on floods in Far North Cameroon, presented by Dr Mouadjamou Ahmadou University of Maroua, Cameroon. This video gave a clear idea of floods in the Lake Chad Region, especially in Northern Cameroon and its corollary consequences on well-being and natural resources. There is an urgent need for coordinated actions in the Region.

Intervention of panelists and discussants focused on:

- ✓ Climate variabilities
- ✓ Flood risks knowledge and flood management
- ✓ Climate refugees and their impacts natural ecosystems
- ✓ Migration
- ✓ Climate assurance
- ✓ Climate resilience and adaptation projects
- ✓ Roles of research institutions, local governments...
- ✓ Climatic model validation
- ✓ Ground level informations

Group discussion summary

Key Challenges

- How to identify and coordinate actions/interventions in the fight against floods between the different countries of the Lake Chad Basin
- How to improve access to climate information, including dissemination formats/media for the benefit of mostly illiterate producers
- Insufficient and low-quality climate data
- Integration of climate risks into development planning
- Limitation of modelling based on surface waters subject to high variability
- Difficulties in controlling the continuity of data due to the rehabilitation of meteorological and hydrological stations
- Insufficient studies and lack of harmonization of methodologies at the scale of the Lake Chad Basin wide

Solutions

- Information sharing
- Implementation of the SAP to inform the populations timely
- Intensification of the network of local observers of rain gauges and other weather station creation of on-site (weather stations)
- Ensure data continuity
- Obligation to integrate climate risks into local, communal development plans, etc
- Use models based on groundwater
- Support the States to install the equipment made available to them by the LCBC
- Conduct a joint study at the regional scale for floods
- Incorporate Geospatial technology in the joint study



Recommendations

- ❖ Assess water resources and strengthen observation networks (hydrology, hydrogeology, climate network, etc.)
- ❖ ensure water control through adequate facilities in order to optimize the excess water that causes flood-related disasters
- ❖ Develop numerical and hydrological models from reliable data on water resources
- ❖ Strengthen collaboration in terms of sharing information on climate phenomena between the member states of the Basin;
- ❖ The LCBC must initiate a regional study on the vulnerability of populations and ecosystems to the effects of climate change
- ❖ Develop and implement of a preventive approach to the phenomenon of catastrophic flooding;
- ❖ Develop suitable development plans for cities taking into account flood risks;
- ❖ Integrate climate risks in development planning.

WORKSHOP 6: HOW CAN COMMUNITY AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE?

Moderator:

Marianne

Presenters:

Kanta Rigaud, Maya Debaus

Marc Lacharme

Panelists

Adamou Mama Sambo, High Commissioner for the sedentarization of breeders for the Republic of Benin
Dr Issaharou Matchi Issiaka, Directeur de l'institut supérieur en environnement ecologie, Université de Diffa

NGO Representative (TBD)

Rapporteurs

Joli Bonheur (CBLT)

Mr Maï Nassara (PROLAC Niger)

Presentation 1: Main scenarios/takeaways from the Groundswell report by Kanta Rigaud

After explaining the context of the Sahel Region in terms of mobility and its drivers, climate change effects, demographics, poverty, the presenter stated that migration will become increasingly necessary over the coming decades for countries of all income levels. There was also a correlation between certain greenhouse gas emissions and the impacts of global climate change. Future climate impacts in the Sahel will be significant, particularly above 2°C, while the interaction between projected population growth and climate impacts could be very significant.

The Groundswell study applies a scenario-based approach using peak ensembles to estimate the magnitude of climate-induced migration from 2020 to 2050, to better inform policy dialogue, planning and action. The population migration model and analysis combine climatic and non-climatic factors to broaden the tidal wave approach to better inform policy dialogue and action. Climate change as a powerful driver of migration takes into account the question of locality, climatic migrations and the emergence of hotspots. A framework of end-to-end and climate-based solutions involves action in key action areas and areas at the intersection of climate, migration and development, including the adoption of visionary land-

scape and territorial approaches; domesticating policies and closing legal gaps; partnerships between humanitarian assistance and development and peace; perform spatio-temporal analyses on climate migration hotspots; and Harnessing climate migration for jobs and economic development. In addition, local action needs to be advanced through operationally relevant vulnerability assessments, which will create vulnerability clusters for localities with similar profiles and will also help to develop adaptation plans centred on the community, using location-specific vulnerability information. There is a basis for local climate action tailored to local needs and priorities that supports partnerships between governments, communities and civil society.



Presentation 2: Practical recommendations for climate-resilient agriculture / How to popularize this information with communities - Marc Lacharme

During his presentation, Mr. Lacharme laid particular emphasis on several points related to climate resilient agriculture with supporting response plans and images. Resilient agriculture allows resources to be managed in a sustainable way. The challenge related to climate change and resilient agriculture are: population growth, competition over natural resources, siltation, drought and flooding. Hence, with the increase in cultivable areas, there is a need to manage soil fertility, restoration of tree cover, improve yield, etc., but these could only be achieved sustainably by applying landscape approaches to the construction of irrigated perimeters as an example. He explained some agroforestry technics, the need for a landscape diagnosis, landscape typology or vulnerabilities map, land management (watershed), PAOAS: Land Allocation Occupation Plan, Land development techniques (fixing of dunes, practical CES/DRS development of transverse barriers, stone bud, dyke, development of lowlands, flood dam, biological control, the introduction of improved seeds, among others.

Panel discussions



Panelists discussed the following points:

- ✓ How can CLD be used to build adaptive and resilient capacities of communities/pasturers to climate change and migration and involve them in decision-making?
- ✓ How does equal access to resources build resilience to climate shocks / by anticipating / reducing climate migration, especially among pasturer ?
- ✓ What policies and institutional capacities are needed to enable governments and municipalities to foster community participation in decision-making and help build adaptation and resilience to migration and climate change?

Summary of group discussions

Challenges

- Occupation of certain spaces by refugees, woody cover or plant cover
- Lack of municipal funding for the implementation of CC adaptation measures;
- Transhumance and mobility (water and grazing land adequacy;

Solutions

- Implementation of resolution 13/ 25 which places women at the centre of all processes in the development chain;
- Organize campaigns to update agrarian systems for adaptation to CC;

Recommendations

Climate change has a negative impact on natural resources (agriculture, livestock, environment and fishing) as well as on the population (mobility). In order to achieve resilience to climate change and impulse local development, the participants formulated the following recommendations.

Map vulnerability and establish the local or regional development plan to seek funding from donors.

- ❖ Resilient agriculture that allows resources to be managed in a sustainable way,
- ❖ Support for research on basin themes through teacher-researchers (data exploitation, analyses in laboratories, etc.)
- ❖ Promote climate smart agriculture and establish resilient pastoral systems, and pastoral infrastructure
- ❖ Improve farming techniques adaptable to climate change,
- ❖ Promote institutional support,
- ❖ Investment on water in market gardening (big losses)
- ❖ Focus on climate change awareness (no-till farming technique)
- ❖ Develop activities that contribute to social cohesion,
- ❖ Reduce greenhouse gases,
- ❖ Empower women, household and youth through resource transfer and the creation of jobs ;
- ❖ Preserve the Kuri cattle breed in the basin in the face of climate change;
- ❖ Popularise cultural techniques (micro dose etc.) ;
- ❖ Prevent conflicts through the management of natural resources;
- ❖ Promote social cohesion;
- ❖ The inclusion of women and young people must be effective in planning documents
- ❖ It is necessary to expect a great mobility of the populations internally or externally and to take consequent decisions with regard to this threat
- ❖ Land should be given vocations in order to avoid or reduce conflicts
- ❖ Update planning documents and take new challenges into account.
- ❖ Countries should think about federating their actions.
- ❖ Planned activities of the AFW South-South Learning Exchange Platform in the new fiscal year.

DAY III

SESSION V : ATELIERS TECHNIQUES/ SESSIONS EN GROUPES

Session 6 is made up of two parallel workshops in separate rooms. Practitioners were invited to share lessons learned from past and ongoing operations, and exchange on challenges and solutions related to: Socio economic development in the Lake Chad Basin from the perspective of women and youth and Access to information and data production at the levels of Project implementation Units (PIUs), universities and research institutions to feed the KMP.

WORKSHOP 7: SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE LAKE CHAD BASIN FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF WOMEN AND YOUTH.

Moderator:

Dr. KOULTCHOUMI Babette

Presenters:

Dr Hamet Bachir, University of Diffa

Najat Yomiuri and Annabelle Vinois, World Bank

Panelists

Dr. MBARKOUTOU MAHAMAT Henri, University of Maroua

Prof. Yagana Aji University of Maiduguri

Women and Youth Network of Diffa

SOUGNABE Oualoumi, Bank Officer/ Financial Consultant

NaAndi Maman Tahir, Regional Coordinator of PRESIBALT-LCBC

Rapporteurs

Tartoudjibe Watade

Hawaou Sadjo Diddi

Hajia Hamsatu



First presentation: Place of women and young people in the socio-economic development of the Lake Chad Basin by Dr HAMET M BACHIR-UNIVERSITE DE DIFFA

He focused his presentation on three essential points, namely: the geographical context of the Lake Chad Basin, the obstacles to the inclusion of women and young people in socio-economic development and finally access to natural resources for young people and women. His presentation

indicated that the Lake is one of the rural areas marked by strong demographic growth in recent decades. Despite their dependent status and their subordinate position within the family farm, women make an increasing contribution to the survival of the family group, a contribution that gives them relative economic autonomy and therefore a strengthening of decision-making power. Income from these activities contributes to food security and to meeting the basic needs of rural people. They are also an appropriate response to the fight against household vulnerability. This rapid growth of the active population exacerbates the problem of the place of young people in the Lake Chad Basin.



Presentation 2: Youth Extremism in Niger by Najat Yamouri and Annabelle Vinois, World Bank

The presenters gave an insight of a study on youth extremism in Niger, which details the transition from youth to adulthood. According to them, the adult is not characterized by age but rather by the roles he could assume in the community. However, lack of education is considered as an element of social and economic vulnerability of young people, and insufficient family and community socialization favour instability. The obstacles to conventional adult transition pathways are: -Impact of insecurity, closure of markets, roads and curfews, prohibition of motorcycle taxis and restriction of economic migration. The standards to changes are:

Young people are frustrated with wealth disparities

Youth Coping Mechanisms

- Youth capacity building

Panelists and participants discussed the:

- ✓ Role of Women and Youth group in the socio-economic development,
- ✓ Revenue generation activities
- ✓ Capacity building of women and youth
- ✓ Involvement of Women and youth in the value chain activities

Group work summary

Challenges

- insecurity
- Vulnerability to climate change
- Insufficient funding
- Adequacy training and employment
- Inaccessibility to land for young people and women
- Failure to take into account the specific needs of young people and women
- Cultural barriers specific to women

Solutions and best practices

- Networking of women and youth organizations
- Capacity building in the processing of local products
- Involvement of women and young people in the search for peace
- Use of solar as energy for agricultural production
- Conduct need assessment for youth and women with the aim to prioritize and address them
- The call for the reissue of the state to the Boko Haram

Recommendations:

Assess the need of women and the youth and prioritise temÉvaluer les besoins des jeunes et des femmes dans le but de les hiérarchiser et de les traiter

Mettre en réseau des organisations de femmes et de jeunes dans la recherche de la paix

Renforcer les capacités dans la transformation des produits locaux



WORKSHOP 8: ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND DATA PRODUCTION AT THE LEVELS OF PIUs, UNIVERSITIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS TO FEED THE KMP.

Moderator:

AMIR MOUNGACHE, University of N'Djamena, Chad

Panelists:

Dr Moussa M. Boubacar, University of Diffa

Dr Garba Sambo, University of Maiduguri

Pr ALI Ahmed, Université de Maroua,

Dr MADJIGOTO Robert, Université de N'Djamena, Tchad

BABA Zana, PIU MCRP Maiduguri

The objective of this workshop session is to investigate the current state of the existing databases in the universities of the Lake Chad basin in order to strengthen scientific collaboration.



Current State of Existing Geospatial Databases in Universities (BAY States Lake Chad Region Nigeria)

Dr Sambo began his presentation with an emphasis on the importance of the collaboration between LCBC and the universities in the Basin, especially the MoU signed in December 2022 between 4 Universities (Maiduguri, Diffa, N'Djamena and Maroua) in the LCB and LCBC. Indeed, LCBC Member States collect, store and process data within their States. These data are fragmented in the States and are stored in different formats. Both the data and information collected at States and LCBC are subject to loss/damage. One of the assigned functions of LCBC is monitoring of Lake Chad and its environmental resources; and share the results to member states; or vis versa. The aim of the presentation was not only to present major academic Departments and Centres that generate relevant data as input to LIS/KMP, but also indicated existing data for Regional Geospatial Database (RGSDb) at "Level A" (L A) within the Lake Chad Region for regional scientific collaboration and researches. Fourteen (14) departments were identified to contribute to data compilation and uploading into LIS:KMP. In addition to ASTER, Sentinel, Landsat data, Climate Data such as Rainfall, Temperature Records from Meteorological Stations, Digital Soil Map Types and Classes for the entire Lake Chad Basin are available and ready for transmission to LIS:KMP. However, Dr Sambo mentioned major Challenges for Sustainability. These include:

- ✓ Hardware in terms of storage facilities and capacities;
- ✓ Processing large volume of spatial data into thematic products required licensed software packages;
- ✓ Only few Licensed Image Processing Software Packages are available, which are limited to advance Image Processing and analysis in the university's Laboratories;
- ✓ Networking for dissemination of data and information; •
- ✓ Field verification and inability to cover strategic areas;
- ✓ Inability to validate and calibrate the processed rainfall results from space borne system with in situ records

Data Production and KMP by Pr ALI Ahmed, University of Maroua

Pr Ali started his presentation with an insight of the different research institutions found in Cameroon. They are 11 state universities, four international universities, 320 private institutes with overall 550,000 students and 7,000 lecturers. As part of the E-National Higher Education Vision Project, Cameroon has equipped itself with tools for digital transformation in State Universities. Based on this architecture, real-time sharing of all available resources is possible between all Cameroonian universities. Since 2012, the University, for example, has produced 525 Doctorate/PhD Theses, 2,000 Masters, more than 22,000 DIPES I and DIPES II dissertations. All these productions relate to the themes mentioned above and which integrate the specific themes of PROLAC. Notwithstanding this, within the framework of PROLAC, the University intends to make available 50 Masters and 30 Theses relating to the following areas:

- ✓ Sustainable management of the environment and natural resources
- ✓ Climate change and resilience of populations and production systems
- ✓ Food security and the agricultural value chain
- ✓ Peace-building and social cohesion, preventing and countering violent extremism
- ✓ Gender and social inclusion
- ✓ Regional dynamics, trade and mobility

Challenges

- ✓ In terms of challenges encountered, these are:
- ✓ Formatting for export to KMP
- ✓ Data exploitation, analysis and synthesis
- ✓ Intellectual property of knowledge generated outside PROLAC funding

State of play of existing databases at the University of Diffa: case study University of Diffa, Dr Moussa M. Boubacar

In his introduction, Dr. Moussa M. Boubacar explained that research and development is a major element of growth and development through innovation and contributes to the improvement of productive capacities and environmental quality. Indeed, universities through their training activities, research development and capacity building of local actors play a major role in the search for better living conditions for the population. In this sense, the database provides easy access to information, processing and highlighting decision-making tools for decision-makers. He then dwelt on the data collection methodology he adopted. Eleven lines of research have been identified. The distribution of publications by axis shows that the axes climate change and environment (CCE), Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services and landscape dynamics (BSE), Plant Production (PV) as well as Socio-economy and Market (SEM) record the largest number of publications. In conclusion, he suggested that research and development should contribute to:

- ✓ Sensitization of producers on the use of agro-climatic forecasts in the planning of agricultural activities
- ✓ Popularization of the best adapted varieties

- ✓ Popularization of integrated soil and water fertility management techniques
- ✓ Creation of cereal banks
- ✓ Promotion of livestock feed manufacturing techniques
- ✓ Organization of awareness caravans for the management of shared resources

Access to information and data production at the levels of PIUs, universities and research institutions to feed the KMP.

This presentation was structured in two points: the pre-implementation data and the implementation data. The former is described in three volumes:

Volume I Synthesis Report which introduces the objectives, time-line and methodology of the assessment provides a detailed context analysis that focuses on the factors behind the crisis and the likely risk and recovery scenarios faced in the future. It articulates an overall strategic framework for recovery and peace building based on the context analysis and provides a summary analysis of needs for social, infrastructure and economic recovery. Options for the implementation of the assessment are also explored, concluding with a matrix of the needs identified in the 18 subcomponent analyses in an Operational Framework for Recovery and Peace Building.

Volume II, a component Report which provides detailed and more granular impact and needs analysis with respect to each of the three components, disaggregated down to the level of the subcomponents. It includes the distribution of impact and needs, corresponding costing, and modalities for implementation across the six states. More granular details can be found in the subcomponent reports, which while not part of this package, remain available to policy makers and implementers for more comprehensive subsequent planning and Implementation.

Volume III State Reports. It disaggregates all impacts and needs data with respect to each component and subcomponent, in the form of separate State Reports. This is for ease of reference and use by the respective states and other stakeholders for subsequent recovery planning and implementation.

The latter part of the presentation focused on implementation data of the six states and at the federal or regional level. They concern peace building and social cohesion, infrastructure and social services and economic recovery.

Progress report on the map of natural resource potential in the Lake Chad Region, By Dr MADJIGOTO ROBERT, University of N'djamena

As part of the Lake Chad Region Development Recovery Project, the University of N'Djamena signed an agreement with the National Coordination of PROLAC and was entrusted with the activity of the Laboratory Group for Study and Development, Observation of the Dynamics of Sudanese and Sahelian Ecosystems. This involves land use maps and evaluating the potential of natural resources for non-conflicting rational management in the region, for the benefit of the local population, particularly the most vulnerable. A team of 5 teachers was put in place to carry out the activities. Satellite images, notably the sentinels, have been downloaded for this purpose. With the field observations and the description of the landscape units, all that remains is to apply them in the processing of the images for the elaboration of the map of the resource potential of Lake Chad.

After this series of presentations, there were questions and answers centred around data management and scientific collaborations.

SESSION VI: CLOSING CEREMONY



At the end of the activities of the second International Annual Forum on the development of the Lake Chad Region, a final declaration was read by Professor Yagana, University of Maiduguri. This was followed by a series of speeches that were addressed during the closing ceremony.

Minutes of the closing of the Niamey forum.

Mr. Laoualy Ada explained that the results of this forum will be of paramount importance for the continuation of the efforts of the Lake Chad Basin Commission. He noted that there is a new way of working in the Lake Chad Basin in terms of the humanitarian nexus, in terms of cross-border cooperation and in terms of applying the policy approach which integrates research and development as well than stabilization.

Mr. Maman Nouhou, Executive Secretary of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) wished to express her thanks to the President of the Republic, Mohamed Bazoum for the good arrangements made for the success of the said forum. He did not fail to express his gratitude to all the participants, but also to the main partner, the World Bank, for its support and guidance.

Mr. Issa Bitang, the World Bank representative stressed the importance of coordinated and concerted actions by the various countries of the Lake Chad region. He also highlighted the successes achieved, before insisting on the need to work towards improving indicators through the Lake Chad region recovery and development project.

Mr. Mahaman Adamou, representing the Prime Minister, stressed that the various points covered by the declaration, particularly the recommendations, each as relevant as the other, testify, without a doubt, to the quality of the technical and logistical preparation and above all the commitment of the participants in the forum.

HE Zulum, Borno State governor and Chairman of the North-East Governors Forum, expressed the greetings from the Government and the good people of Nigeria, as well as the will of the federal republic of Nigeria to continuously support and bring to scale regional efforts for the Lake Chad Basin Region. With regards to the theme of the forum, his excellency emphasized the urgency to work together and explore ways to strengthen collaboration and true coordination in the Region in order to preserve natural resources and build on our strengths and immense potential that the Region has. Furthermore, he also highlighted the work of the LCBC for the organization of this second regional knowledge exchange as well as the leadership in creating a Knowledge Management Platform (KMP) which is further bringing together the four countries.

ANNEXES

Annexe 1 : AGENDA

DAY 1: 23 May 2023

8:00-11:00 SESSION 1: OPENING CEREMONY [PLENARY]		Moderator
8:00 - 9:00	Arrival and registration of participants	All Participants
9:00 - 9:10	Remarks by the Chairman of the National Organising Committee	Laoualy ADA Executive Secretary, SDS Sahel, Niger
9:10 - 9:20	Welcome remarks by the Governor of Niamey	Oudou AMBOUKA Governor of Niamey
9:20 - 9:30	Remarks by the World Bank Country Manager for Niger	Han Fraeters Country Manager, Niger
9:30 - 9:40	Remarks by the Chairman of the Lake Chad Basin Governors' Forum	Mr Midjiyawa Bakari Governor of Far North Region Cameroon
9:40 - 9:50	Film on LCB	
9:50 - 10:00	Remarks by the Executive Secretary of the Lake Chad Basin Commission	Amb. Mamman NUHU ES LCBC and HoM MNJTF
10:00 - 10:10	Remarks by the First Commissioner of the Republic of Niger to the Lake Chad Basin Commission	Adamou Mahaman Minister for Water and Sanitation
10:10 - 10:25	Opening remarks by the Guest of Honour	HE Ouhoumoudou Mahamadou Prime Minister, Head of Government, Niger
10:25 - 10:45	Official Photographs of VIPs	
10:45 - 11:15 COFFEE BREAK/ EXHIBITION & POSTER SESSION BY STUDENTS		
WORKING SESSIONS		
SESSION 1		
11:15 - 11:35	State of Security in the Lake Chad Region	Maj Gen. GU Chibuisi Force Commander MNJTF
11:35 - 12:00	Introduction to the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the 2 nd Annual International Forum on the Development of the Lake Chad Region	Mr Hycinth Banseka Technical Director, Lake Chad Basin Commission
12:00 - 13:30 LUNCH BREAK		

SESSION 2

13:30 – 15:30 Natural resources development, under changing climate in the LCB

13:30 – 13:40	Introduction of the session, keynote speaker and panellists. Objective: Identify and assess the constraints and prospects for efficient exploitation of the LCB natural resources	Moderator: Prof. M.M. Daura Vice Chancellor, Yobe State University, Nigeria.
13:40 – 14:00	Environmental changes and water resources in the LCB	Dr. Guillaume Favreau , Representative of the Institute for Research and Development (IRD), Niamey Niger
14:00 - 14:20	Effects of Climate Change on water availability in the Lake Chad Basin	Laila Seehausen & Sara Vassolo BGR/LCBC
14:20 - 14:50	Discussion by panellists <i>Discuss challenges related to access to natural resources,</i> <i>Discuss flood and drought incidents and adaptation measures.</i>	Dr. Sandao Issoufou Abdou Moumouni University Dr. Mahamat Nour Abdallah University of N'Djamena Dr. Idris Muslim Chairman of the Coalition of IWRM Committees of Hadejia Jama'are Komadugu Yobe Basin Konte DIAWOYE Regional Coordinator of LCBC-GEF-UNDP Project
14:50 – 15:30	Questions and Answers Session	All Participants
15:30- 15:45 TEA BREAK		

SESSION 3		
15:45 - 17:45 Interconnectivity and socio-economic development in the Lake Chad Basin		
15:45 – 15:55	Introduction of the session, keynote speaker and panellists. Objective: Identify and propose solutions to obstacles to the movement of people and goods in the region.	Moderator: Dr. MAHAMAT FOUDDA DJOURAB University of N'Djamena, Chad
15:55 - 16:15	Constraints and prospects of integration in the LCB	Dr. MBARKOUTOU Mahamat Henri University of Maroua
16:15 – 16:35	World Bank's approach to regional integration	Vickram Cuttaree Lead Strategy Officer, World Bank
16:35 – 17:05	Discussion by panellists <i>Discuss mobility and connectivity of humans and goods in the LCB, Identify obstacles and proffer solutions/best practices</i>	Mr Yayé Bilan Ministry of Infrastructure, Niger Prof. Yagana Bukar University of Maiduguri, Nigeria Prof. François TSOBANG Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Innovation, Chad
17:05 – 17:45	Questions and Answers Session	All Participants
END OF DAY 1		
DAY 2		
09:00 – 09:20	Review of day 1 and expectations for day 2	Mr Adrian Morel World Bank Abicho Mahamat Coordinator of PROLAC-Cameroon

TECHNICAL WORKSHOPS/BREAKOUT SESSIONS

SESSION 4

Session 4 is made up of **3 parallel workshops** in separate rooms. Practitioners will be invited to share lessons learnt from past and ongoing activities, as well as discuss challenges and solutions related to infrastructure, mobility, border governance and security and agricultural development, resilience, and best practices in the Lake Chad region.

Workshop 1: Regional integration: infrastructure, mobility, border governance and security

Room A 9:30 – 13:00	<u>Introduction of the session, keynote speaker and panellists (10 min) (Set the stage, presents the objectives, expected outcomes/takeaways and order of proceeding)</u>	Moderator Prof. Abba Gana Shettima University of Maiduguri, Nigeria
	Presentation 1 (20 min): <u>Regional integration: in- frastructure, mobility, border governance and se- curity</u>	Prof. Issa Saibou University of Maroua, Cameroon
	Presentation 2 (20 min): Improving connectivity between Niger and Chad	World Bank Transport Team
	Discussion by panellists (30 min) Types and status of investments in connectivity infrastructures in the Lake Chad region, Connectivity and socio-economic development of communities, and Risks to regional integration governance issues.	<u>Honorable KATIELLA GASSO AB- DOU KATIELLOU,</u> Head of Canton of Mainé-Soroa, Niger Prof. Abubakar Mu'azu, University of Maiduguri, Nigeria Mme BEVIA Respa, Women's Associations Connection, and Information Unit, Chad
	Questions and Answers Session (30 min)	All Participants
	TEA BREAK /Poster session (30 mins)	
	Group Work (30 minutes) 2 Groups Problems and challenges. Lessons learnt and best practices. Group presentations or feedback (20 mins) Finalise and consolidate session report and key messages (10 minutes)	Group participants
13:00 -14:30 LUNCH BREAK		

Workshop 2: Agricultural development, resilience, and best practices.

Room B 9:30 – 13:00	Introduction of the session, keynote speaker and panellists. (10 min) (Set the stage; give the objectives; expected outcomes/takeaways, and order of proceedings. 10 minutes)	Moderator Prof. DJANGRANG MAN-NA University of Ati-Chad
	Presentation (20 min): The Use of Climate Smart Agricultural Practices for improving Agricultural Resilience in the LCB	Prof. Daniel Gwary Researcher, Director CAZS, University of Maiduguri
	Discussion by panellists (30 min) Importance of various agricultural systems of the LB, Challenges for improving agricultural resilience in the LB, Lessons from implementations projects, and Case studies of climate-smart agricultural development: The Komadugu Yobe, oasis basins, and polders	Panellists Mr. Guéro MAMAN , Oasis Micro-Basins Sand Invasion Control Project (PLECO) UNDP, Niger Mrs KHADIDJA HONORINE Ndob , Facilitator in charge of women and children's affairs, Dr. SALI BOUROU , Coordinator, Institute of Agricultural Research for Development (IRAD), Maroua, Cameroon Dr. Wencelas CONDITAMDE Principal Technical Adviser, LCBC-GIZ project Marc Lacharme FAO Niger Dr. Ali Bashir MCRP Nigeria
	Questions and Answers Session (30 min)	All Participants
	TEA BREAK /Poster session (30 min)	
	Group Work (30 minutes) 2 Groups Problems and challenges. Lessons learnt and best practices. Group presentations or feedback (20 mins) Finalise and consolidate the session's report and key messages (10 minutes)	Group participants
13:00 -14:30 LUNCH BREAK		

Workshop 3: Knowledge Management for decision making in the Lake Chad Region

Room C 9:30 – 13:00	Introduction of the session, keynote speaker and panellists. (10 min) Objective: Discuss the importance of Knowledge Management in facilitating and operationalising a common vision for sustainable peace and development of the Lake Chad Region.	Moderator: Prof. Issa Saibou, University of Maroua, Cameroon
	Presentation of the results of the Regional Data Survey to populate the KMP (20 mins)	Alio Abdoulaye, LCBC
	<i>Discussion by panellists (40 mins)</i> <i>Discuss the role of Knowledge Management in sustainable peace and development in the LCB, Present the KMP of the LCBC and its priorities, Access to KMP, and Strategies for the sustainability of the KMP</i>	Prof. Ali Mahamane, Rector, University of Diffa, Niger Mr Oluwafemi Adedipe MCRP Federal Project Implementation Unit (PIU), Abuja, Nigeria Grégory Chauzal, Consultant NIRAS, Sweden Dr. NGUETORA Madjyara, Independent Consultant, Chad
	Questions and Answers Session (30 mins)	All Participants
	TEA BREAK /Poster session (30 min)	
	Group Work (30 minutes) 2 Groups Problems and challenges related to data collection. Lessons learnt and best practices. Group presentations and feedback (20 mins) Finalise and consolidate session report and key messages (10 minutes)	Group participants
13:00 -14:30 LUNCH BREAK		

SESSION 5

Session 5 is made up of **three parallel** workshops in separate rooms. Practitioners will be invited to share lessons learnt from past and ongoing activities, as well as discuss challenges and solutions related to: **Social cohesion and inclusion in the Lake Basin and Climate dynamics and flood risk management, and migration in the LCB**

Workshop 4: Social cohesion and inclusion in the Lake Chad Basin

Room A 14:30 – 18:00	(Social cohesion as a tool for enhancing trust and peaceful coexistence between communities and peoples, Fighting exclusion and marginalisation through participatory community development in the Lake Chad Basin)	
	Introduction of the session, keynote speaker and panellists. (10 min) (Set the stage; give the objectives; expected outcomes/takeaways and order of proceedings)	Moderator Prof. Yayé Dramé Aïssatou , Abdou Moumouni University, Niger
	Presentation 1 (20 min): Social Cohesion and Inclusion as a Tool for Enhancing Trust and Peaceful Coexistence between and among communities and peoples of the Lake Chad Region	Hamsatu A. Allamin NNGO/CSO Maiduguri, Nigeria
	Presentation 2 (20 min): Social Cohesion in the Lake Chad Basin: Lessons Learnt from the RESILAC Project and Perspectives for enhancing peaceful coexistence	Helène RONCERAY Regional Coordinator RESILAC, Chad
	Discussion by panellists (30 min) Social cohesion as a tool for enhancing trust and peaceful coexistence between communities and peoples, Fighting exclusion and marginalisation through participatory community development in the Lake Chad Basin, and Transitional justice for peaceful community integration.	Panel Moussa Tchangari , <i>Alternative Espace Citoyen</i> , Niger Prof. Ibrahima Umara University of Maiduguri, Nigeria MBODOU Seïd , Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Chad Pastor HETECK Cameroonian Association for Inter-religious Dialogue (ACADIR), Cameroon
	Questions and Answers Session (30 min)	All Participants
	TEA BREAK /Poster session (30 min)	
	Group Work (20 minutes) 2 Groups Problems and challenges. Lessons learnt and best practices. Group presentations or feedback (20 mins) Finalise and consolidate session report and key messages (10 minutes)	Group participants

Workshop 5: Climate dynamics and flood risk management in the Lake Chad Basin

Room B 14:30 – 18:00	(Identify recent climate dynamics to understand dry and wet cycles to minimise the effects of drought and utilise flood water)	
	Introduction of the session, keynote speaker and panellists (10 min)	Moderator Mr Ousman Baoua National Meteorological Service, Niger
	<u>Presentation 1 (20 min): The LCB and the consequences of climate change: A case study of the hydrological situation in 2022</u>	Prof. Florence Sylvestre , IRD, Chad
	<u>Presentation 2 (20 min): Film on floods in the Far North of Cameroon</u>	Dr Mouadjamou Ahmadou University of Maroua, Cameroon
	Discussion by panellists (30 min) Identify recent climate dynamics to understand dry and wet cycles, minimise drought's effects, and utilise flood water.	Panellists Dr Salamatou Abdourahamane I. University of Diffa, Niger Dr Garba Sambo, University of Maiduguri, Nigeria Dr Hamidou Diawarra AGHRMET, Niger Dr. NGUETORA Madjyara Independent Consultant, Chad Prof. MOHAMAN Arabi , University of Maroua, Cameroon
	Questions and Answers Session (30 min)	All Participants
	TEA BREAK /Poster session (30 min)	
	Group Work (30 minutes) 2 Groups Problems and challenges. Lessons learnt and best practices. Group presentations or feedback (20 min) Finalise and consolidate session report and key messages (10 minutes)	Group participants

Workshop 6: How can community and local development support climate resilience and adaptation to climate change?		
Room C 14:30 - 18:00	Introduction by Moderator Present the agenda, introduce the expert speakers and panelists, and share an overview of WBG's work/portfolio on adaptation and resilience to climate change	Moderator Mr Adrian Morel Senior Social Development Specialist, Social Sustainability and Inclusion West Africa Region, World Bank
	<u>Presentation 1 (20 min):</u> Key scenarios/takeaways from the Groundswell report	Kanta Rigaud WBG Climate change Expert
	<u>Presentation 2 (20 min):</u> Practical recommendations for climate-resilient agriculture/ How to popularise this information among communities	Marc Lacharme FAO-Niger
	Discussion by panellists (30 min) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can CLD be used to build communities/pastoralists adaptation and resilience capacities to climate change and migration and involve them in decision-making? How does equal access to resources build resilience to climate shocks/in anticipating/reducing climate migration, specifically among pastoralists? Which policies and institutional capacities are needed to allow governments and municipalities to foster communities' participation in decision-making and contribute to building adaptation and resilience to climate migration/climate change? 	Panellists Adamou Mama Sambo High Commissioner for the Sederarisation of breeders for the Republic of Benin NGO Representative (TBD)
	TEA BREAK /Poster session (30 min)	
	Q&A with panellists and experts <i>The moderator presents participants' questions to the expert speakers and the panellists for further discussion.</i>	All Participants
	Closing Remarks <i>Next steps for taking the conversation bilaterally. Planned activities of the AFW South-to-South Learning Exchange platform in the new fiscal year.</i>	Group participants
END OF DAY 2		

DAY 3

9:00 – 9:20	Review of Day 2 and Expectations for Day 3	Dr Mohamed Danjuma Coordinator MCRP, Nigeria Adeguelaye Yang Joel Coordinator PROLAC-Tchad
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SESSION 6

Session 6 is made up of 2 parallel workshops in separate rooms. Practitioners will be invited to share lessons learnt from past and ongoing activities as well as discuss challenges and solutions related to socio-economic development in the Lake Chad basin from the perspective of women and youth and access to information and data production at the levels of Project implementation Units (PIUs), universities and research institutions to feed the KMP.

Workshop 7: Socio economic development in the Lake Chad basin from the perspective of women and youth.

Room A 9:30 – 13:00	(Role of Women and Youth group in socio-economic development, revenue-generating activities, capacity building of women and youth, involvement of women and youth in the value chain activities)	
	Introduction of the session, keynote speaker and panelists. (10 min).	Moderator Dr. KOULTCHOUMI Babette University of Maroua, Cameroon
	Presentation 1 (20 min): Role of women and youth in the socio-economic development of the Lake Chad Basin	Dr Hamet Mahamane Mahamadou Bachir University of Diffa, Niger
	Presentation 2 (20 min): Youth Extremism in Niger	Najat Yamouri and Annabelle Vinois World Bank
	Discussion by panellists (30 min) Role of Women and Youth groups in socio-economic development, Revenue-generating activities, Capacity building of women and youth, and Involvement of Women and youth in the value chain activities	Panellists Dr. MBARKOUTOU MAHAMAT Henri, University of Maroua, Cameroon Prof. Yagana Aji University of Maiduguri, Nigeria Mrs BINTA Boukar Network of Women in the LCB SOUGNABE Oualoumi , Bank Officer/ Financial Consultant NaAndi Maman Tahir , Regional Coordinator of PRESIBALT-LCBC
	Questions and Answers Session (30 min)	All Participants
	TEA BREAK /Poster session (30 min)	
	Group Work (30 minutes) Groups Problems and challenges. Lessons learnt and best practices. Group presentations or feedback (20 min) Finalise and consolidate session report and key messages (10 min)	Group participants

13:00 -14:30

LUNCH BREAK

Workshop 8: Access to information and data production at PIUs, universities and research institutions to feed the KMP.

Room B 9:30 – 13:00	(Make the current state of the existing databases in the Universities of the LCB to strengthen scientific collaboration)	
	Introduction of the session, keynote speaker and panellists (10 min) (Set the stage, presents the objectives, expected outcomes and takeaways and order of proceedings)	Moderator AMIR MOUNGACHE University of N'Djamena, Chad
	University presentations (60 min) : Present the current state of the existing databases in the Universities of the LCB to strengthen scientific collaboration.	Dr Moussa Boubacar University of Diffa, Niger Dr Garba Sambo, University of Maiduguri, Nigeria Prof. Ali Ahmed University of Maroua, Cameroon Dr. Zakinet Dangbet University of N'Djamena, Chad Babazannah Abdulkarim PIU MCRP Maiduguri, Nigeria
	Questions and Answers Session (30 min)	All Participants
	Finalise and consolidate session report and key messages (10 min)	
13:00 – 15:00	Lunch Break	All Participants

SESSION 7

CLOSING CEREMONY

15:00 – 15:10	Presentation of the Forum Declaration	Nigeria
15:10 – 15:20	Handing-over of the baton to the host of the 3 rd Annual International Forum	PROLAC Niger
15:20 - 15:30	Final Remarks by the Chairman of Lake Chad Basin Governors' Forum	HE Mr Midjiyawa Bakari, Governor of Far North Region Cam-eroon
15:30 – 15:40	Remarks by the Executive Secretary of the Lake Chad Basin Commission	Amb. Mamman NUHU ES LCBC and HoM MNJTF
15:40 – 15:50	Closing remarks by the Guest of Honour	HE Mahamadou Ouhoumoudou Prime Minister, Head of Govern-ment, Republic of Niger
15:50 – 16:00	VIP Photo session	VIP

End

ANNEXE 2: DECLARATION OF THE SECOND ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAKE CHAD REGION

23-25 MAY 2023

NIAMEY, NIGER REPUBLIC

The 2nd edition of the Annual International Forum on the Development of the Lake Chad Region was organized by the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) in partnership with the governments of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. The Forum took place from 23 to 25 May 2023 in Niamey, Niger. In attendance were over 300 participants representing stakeholders working in the Lake Chad Region, including governmental institutions and agencies, Civil society organisations such as women and youth associations, traditional and religious leaders, experts from development projects and programmes, and research institutions and universities of the Lake Chad Region.

The Forum discussed the status of the basin in terms of sustainable natural resources development, climate resilience, mobility and regional integration for peace and stability.

Preamble:

1. **Recognising** that the vulnerability of the Lake Chad Region to multiple security risks, such as conflicts and livelihood insecurity, is worsened by climate change with consequences on natural resources and well-being. The Far North region of Cameroon, the Hadjer Lamis and Lake provinces of Chad, the Diffa Region of Niger, as well as the States of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa in Nigeria, are particularly considered most devastated by the ongoing security challenges caused by non-state armed groups.
2. **Considering** that shared historical and socio-cultural interconnections intensified by economic (commercial and trading) interactions in the region are challenged by weak mobility across the countries that comprise the Lake Chad Basin.
3. **Recalling** that the Regional Strategy for the Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience of the Areas of the Lake Chad Basin affected by the Boko Haram crisis, which was officially adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) in August 2018 and endorsed in December 2018 by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union (PSC-AU), aims to address the root causes of the conflict and ensure the long-term stabilisation, recovery and resilience of the region.
4. **Acknowledging** the tremendous efforts of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) and the defence and security forces in the national portions of the basin, as well as those of the local communities, leading to gradual improvement in the security situation and progressive return of displaced populations to their ancestral homes.
5. **Conscious** that achieving sustainable peace and development in the basin requires effective and continuous coordination of humanitarian, peace, and development actors at the local, national, regional, and international levels, which is critical for effective regional integration.
6. **Recognising** the invaluable contributions of development partners in the Lake Chad Basin in supporting projects and programmes that promote stability, recovery, and resilience in the region, as well as the role of academic and research institutions in generating knowledge that enhances peace, stability, and long-term development.

The Second Annual International Forum on the Development of the Lake Chad Region adopts the following conclusions:

Conclusions

1. Participants expressed their appreciation for the efforts of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) in promoting transboundary collaboration between Governmental, Technical and Financial Partners, and Civil Society Organisations in the implementation of the Regional Strategy for the Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience of the Areas of the Lake Chad Basin affected by the Boko-Haram Crisis. They also commended the invaluable contributions and commendable efforts of the various Lake Chad Basin region governments and the MNJTF to stabilise, secure, and improve mobility, trade, and community resilience.
2. Participants urged Member States to take comprehensive actions to enhance protection and respond to the most urgent needs of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other affected populations in the region.
3. Participants encouraged member states to continue and increase efforts at empowering civil society organisations focusing on women, youth, and vulnerable groups so that they can play a stronger role in decision-making.
4. Participants emphasised the importance of taking a more local approach, such as collaborating directly with local leaders and communities and providing opportunities and services to them. They underscored the need for people at the centre of decision-making to work towards reducing needs, risk, and vulnerability and involving civil society organisations, international financial institutions, and the private sector as critical actors in the search for sustainable development solutions in the Lake Chad Basin. They remarked that funding from international partners should be provided in a flexible, multi-annual manner to allow for an effective transition from humanitarian assistance to sustainable development.
5. Participants acknowledged the need to respond to the Boko Haram crisis more effectively using local practices and knowledge. They emphasised the importance of engaging traditional and religious leaders in the communities from the beginning. They recognised the importance of collaborating with local partners and discussed ways to support localisation and strengthen local response capacities to climate change and food insecurity.
6. They stressed that the challenges in the region could not be solved by military means alone and that a comprehensive approach that addresses underlying issues such as poverty, lack of education and opportunities, and poor governance is critical.

Participants formulated the following recommendations during the Forum:

1. Member States of the Lake Chad Basin region need to identify new strategic mechanisms to make the Lake Chad Basin a viable and secured economic space. They should strengthen and sustain their support to the MNJTF to ensure the consolidation of security gains. The MNJTF should also strengthen community outreach activities through multiple civil-military cooperation interventions.
2. Member States should further strengthen the role of LCBC in promoting cross-cutting and transboundary approaches and interventions in the basin.

3. LCBC should collaborate with Member States to improve investments in interconnectivity, especially in the sustainability of roads, and remove barriers to the movement of people in the Lake Chad Basin.
4. Member States should support traditional and religious leaders in their efforts to restore trust between people and the government. They should develop strategies to improve coordination and collaboration, strengthen their capacities, and facilitate knowledge sharing for improved social cohesion in the LCB.
5. Researchers in the Lake Chad Basin should capitalise on existing resources, including local knowledge, to generate information leading to irreversible changes in good governance and resilience, connectivity, trade, and natural resource management.
6. Regarding the challenge of climate change, there is a need to support better the capacity of local, national, and regional institutions in collecting and managing data for effective predictions and planning.
7. Governments and donors must increase flexible funding mechanisms for disaster preparedness and anticipatory action, using forecast-based financing where appropriate to support resilience and prevent crises.

ANNEXE 3:

Members of the Ad-Hoc comity for the organisation of the second annual international forum on the development of the lake Chad basin

Chairman: Prof. Ibrahim Baba GONI, University of Maiduguri,

Members:

- Prof. Issa Saibou, Université de Maroua ;
- Prof. Ali Ahmet, Université de Maroua ;
- Dr. Zakinet Dangbet, Université de N'Djamena ;
- Dr (MC) Salamatou Abdourahamane Illiassou, Université de Diffa ;
- Prof. Ali Mahamane, Université de Diffa
- Prof. Hamit Abderamane, CBLT ;
- Mr. Azadine Mahamat, CBLT;
- Dr Garba Sambo, Université de Maiduguri.

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CONFERENCE REPORT



2^{EME} FORUM ANNUEL INTERNATIONAL SUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA REGION DU LAC TCHAD

Thème : “Intégration régionale et gestion des risques
liés aux ressources naturelles : solutions pour une paix et
un développement économique durables”.

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