



LAKE CHAD BASIN AND LIPTAKO GOURMA REGION

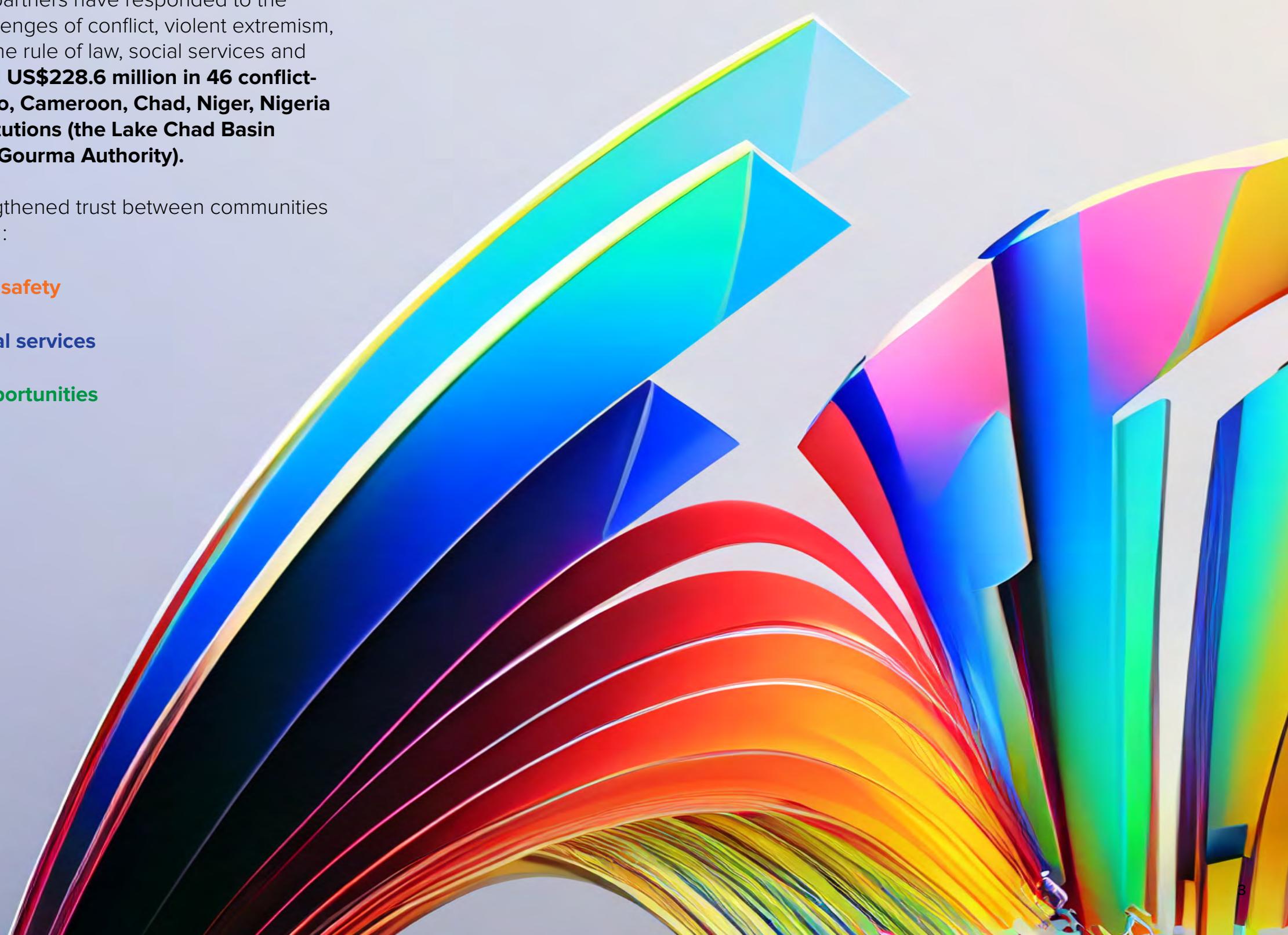
Summary Report 2022

Despite huge challenges with conflict and insecurity in some programme countries, the **Regional Stabilization Facility** has delivered quick-impact **interventions** that have enabled many displaced people to return home, helped communities rebuild their lives and laid the foundations for peace and development.

Since 2019, thirteen financing partners have responded to the national and cross-border challenges of conflict, violent extremism, climate security, governance, the rule of law, social services and livelihoods by investing around **US\$228.6 million in 46 conflict-affected areas in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria and Mali and in regional institutions (the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the Liptako-Gourma Authority).**

Stabilization efforts have strengthened trust between communities and government authorities by :

-  **Promoting security and safety**
-  **Restoring basic essential services**
-  **Providing livelihood opportunities**



WHAT WE ACHIEVED

MANY PEOPLE ARE RETURNING HOME



RETURNING HOME

The Regional Stabilization Facility (RSF) contributes to rekindling the social contract at the local level. Stabilization creates conditions that bring a sense of normalcy to internally displaced persons (IDPs) who return home and to communities that are rebuilding their lives with pride and dignity. Since 2020,

OVER 400,000 PEOPLE HAVE RELOCATED

to RSF programme sites in the Lake Chad region.



This new house means a lot to me and my family. You can't compare it with the life we had in the camp. Now my children have a conducive and clean environment to live and study in. We are at peace, and we feel safer.



-Garba Modu Bale, Nigeria

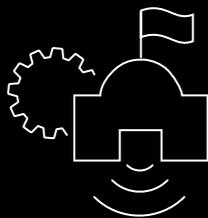


SAFETY AND SECURITY

There have been noticeable improvements in people's perceptions of safety and security in programme sites across Cameroon, Chad and Nigeria.¹

1,100,000 PEOPLE

600,000 of them women, now feel safe and secure. The proportion of households that reported feeling safe and secure has drastically risen from 38 percent in 2020 to 84 percent in 2022 — an increase of 614,000 people.



SOCIAL CONTRACT

Local governments, police and other core institutions now have the capacity to address community security and other concerns that led to the initial outbreaks of conflict, thus improving the social contract.

82 PERCENT OF PEOPLE

in programme sites in Cameroon, Chad and Nigeria now say that they are satisfied with state security services provided to their community.

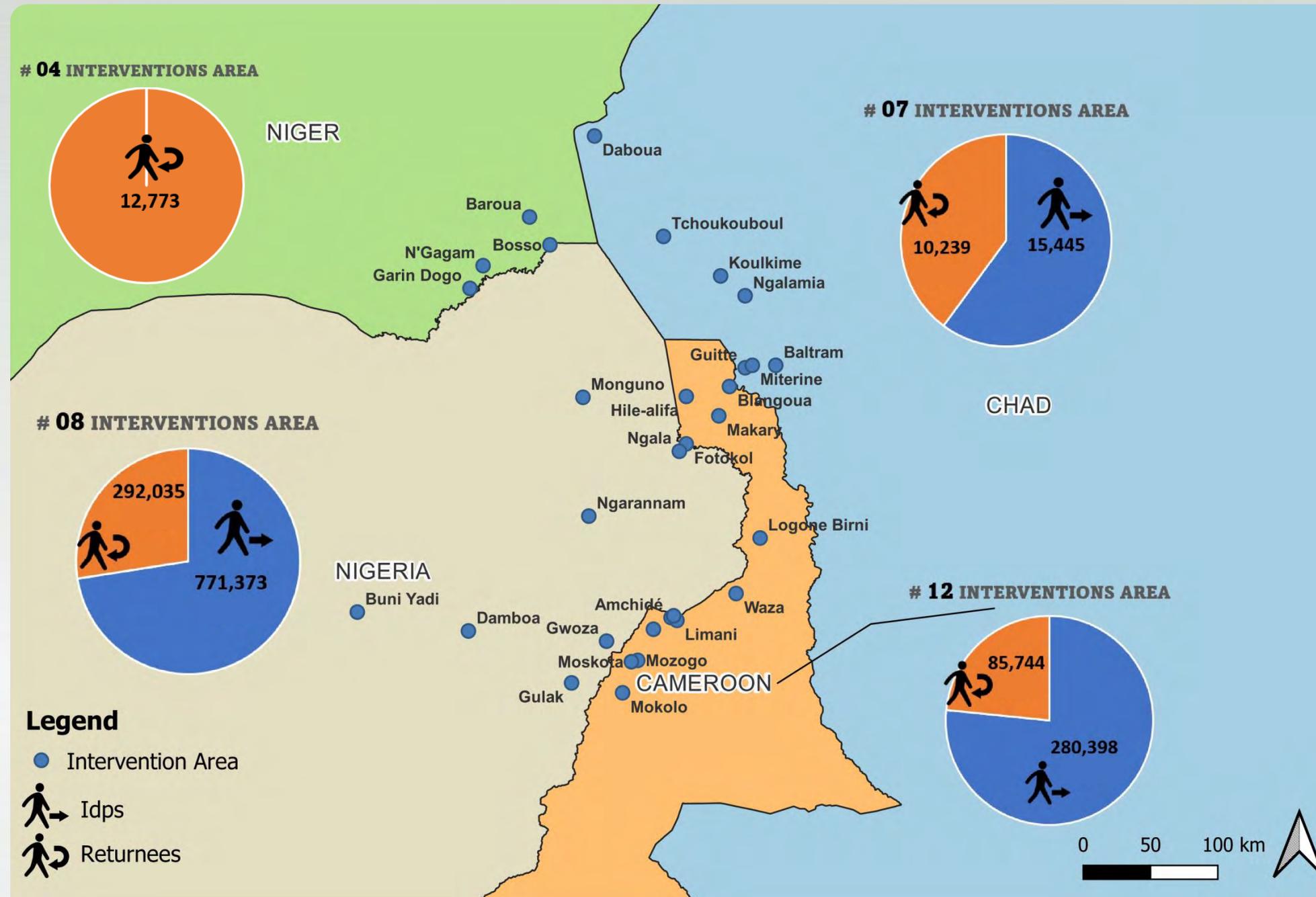


Two-bedroom housing units constructed in Ngarannam, Nigeria
© UNDP Nigeria / Niyi Fagbemi

¹ Perception surveys are being conducted in the other countries throughout 2023; data will be available soon.

GOING HOME

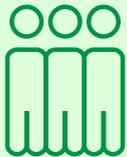
Proportion of Internally Displaced People that have returned home



Note: For some programme sites, data on IDPs and returnees is not yet available but is currently being collected.

WHAT WE DELIVERED

LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES



76,000

People have received **livelihood support**: 40,000 received grants and assets, 30,000 received training and 18,800 received cash for work



1.5M PEOPLE

reached (53 percent women)

COMMUNITY SECURITY AND JUSTICE



115

Security and justice **infrastructure facilities** built, rehabilitated or equipped



2,600

Solar-powered **streetlights** installed



51

Community Stabilization Committees operational

ESSENTIAL SOCIAL SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE



200

Essential public buildings built, rehabilitated or equipped



1,400

Permanent **housing** units built



115

Water points constructed or rehabilitated

COMMUNITY SECURITY AND JUSTICE

COMMUNITY SECURITY AND JUSTICE SYSTEMS

Establishing public confidence in the state security and justice umbrella and developing functional, community-driven early warning systems are essential for stabilization.



INFRASTRUCTURE 115

Security and justice infrastructure facilities have been newly constructed, rehabilitated or equipped. This includes police stations, courts, offices, dormitories, security positions, immigration facilities and trenches.



OPERATIONAL EQUIPMENT 2,300

Pieces of operational and security support equipment were provided to the Nigerien National Guard. This includes personal protection equipment, tents, ballistic barriers, first aid kits, radios, phones, vehicles and lighting towers.



SOLAR-POWERED STREETLIGHTS 2,600

Solar-powered streetlights now reduce the risk and incidence of crime and accidents for communities as part of 'building-back-better'.



LOCAL PLANNING 51

Community Stabilization Committees (32 in the Lake Chad Basin and 20 in the Liptako-Gourma Region) now plan and monitor the implementation of joint action plans under the stabilization intervention. This ensures that all segments of the community are represented in decision-making and that decisions meet the specific needs and priorities of women, girls and community members at risk of recruitment into extremist groups.



MEDIATION AND CONFLICT MONITORING 15

Programme sites in the Liptako-Gourma Region now have mediation and conflict monitoring mechanisms in place.



EARLY WARNING 20

Programme sites in the Lake Chad Basin can now rely on operational early warning systems. These communication tools allow for the participation of informal security forces, crucial actors in the security system.





“We pleaded for support to build a perimeter, which helped put a stop to the insurgents’ reprisal attacks and enabled us to sleep in peace with our children.”

Adda Abdullah, RSF Beneficiary
Banki, Nigeria
© UNDP Nigeria



Falta Yerima, one of the six female leaders on the Community Stabilization Committee. Her role is to represent traders’ interests in the community, Ngaeannam, Nigeria
© UNDP Nigeria/JB Multimedia



Office of the Gendarmerie in Guité built by RSF Chad for community protection and safety.
© UNDP Chad/ Faremi Olanrewaju

ESSENTIAL SOCIAL SERVICES



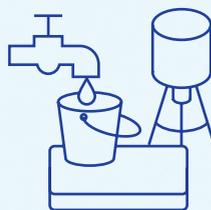
200 ESSENTIAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

was built, rehabilitated or equipped. This includes primary schools, colleges, housing for teachers, health centres, operating facilities, latrines, showers, roads and administrative buildings. In addition, around 160 public buildings were equipped with renewable technologies.



1,400 PERMANENT HOUSING UNITS

have been constructed, providing households with permanent shelter in the Lake Chad Basin, mostly in Nigeria.



115 WATER POINTS

have been constructed or rehabilitated, significantly improving the access of households to clean water. This includes solar-powered boreholes, human-powered pumps, distribution pipelines and water towers. Furthermore, the influx of IDPs in Seytenga (Burkina Faso), Bandiagara (Mali), and other places increased the risk of inter-community conflict due to increased pressure on natural resources and basic services, particularly access to water. Targeted interventions, such as rehabilitating primary water points in Seytenga and constructing an IDP camp in Bandiagara (including a water tower), have contributed to an increase in water access, relieving some conflict pressures.

ESSENTIAL SOCIAL SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTED OR REHABILITATED, FUNCTIONAL AND ACCESSIBLE

In addition to providing security, reinstating regularly functioning essential social services is a key factor in rendering communities liveable and renewing the social contract between communities and the state.



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Reconstructing
markets in Buni
Yadi, Nigeria
© UNDP Nigeria/
Amalachukwu
Ibeneme

EVALUATIVE EVIDENCE FROM CHAD



Despite the project primarily focusing on the construction and transfer of a specific number of structures to the local population within the designated timeframe for the initial phase, some tangible, albeit limited, effects have been observed.

Notably, the timely construction of Guité's general education college, with a capacity of 334 students, resolved a crucial issue of inadequate infrastructure for hosting classes. These accomplishments have provided a suitable learning environment for students who previously had to endure inappropriate conditions for their education.

However, the most compelling outcomes are associated with the significant improvement in young people's access to secondary education, achieved through increased capacity and, most importantly, the retention of a larger number of girls in the school system. Unlike boys, girls were once compelled to drop out of school after completing primary education due to parents' reluctance to entrust their adolescent children to guardians in neighbouring areas.

Additionally, the construction of a water tower in Guité has contributed to enhancing the quality of the drinking water service and reducing the burden on women and young girls. Beneficiary women have testified that their workload has decreased, allowing them more time to dedicate to income-generating activities established under the project's financing.

The establishment of the Guité rural market has provided an appropriate platform for local economic operators to engage in exchanges, and the number of beneficiaries receiving project support has increased as a result.

Furthermore, the development of the canal has facilitated the cleansing of the market area and its surroundings through an effective water drainage mechanism. The construction of the Gendarmerie Armoured Squadron post [...] has improved the working environment and enhanced the safety of officers. During the assessment mission, this post also accommodated agents from Chad's nautical police and nomadic national guard, whose premises were flooded.

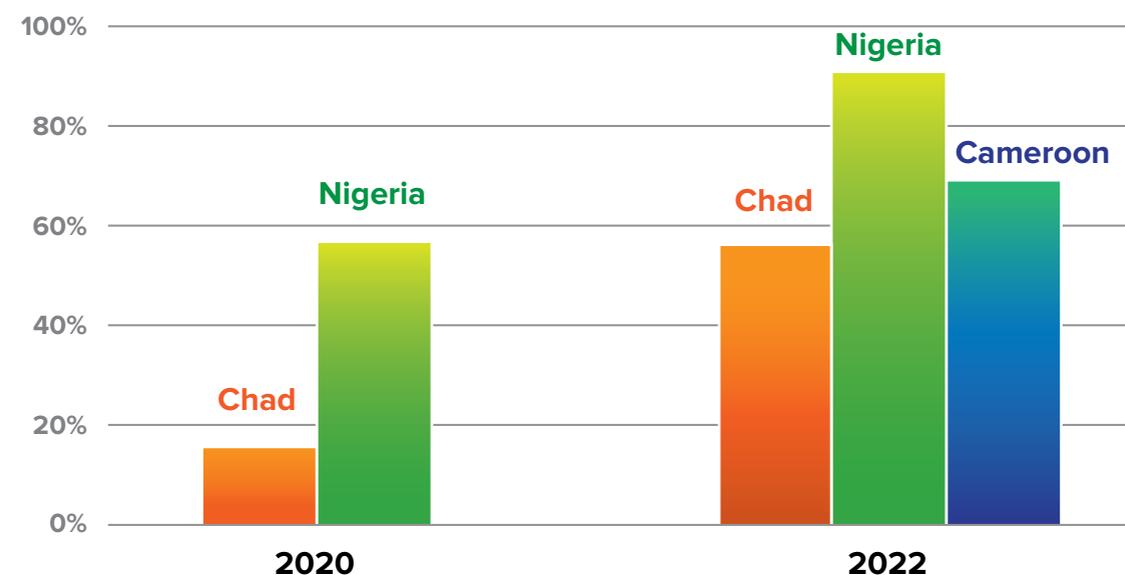


Source: Evaluation of the Regional Stabilization Facility, Chad national window, Issaka Nombre & Hugues M. Kelly Kode, December 2022



Photovoltaic solar system at the maternity ward in Falagountou, Burkina Faso. © UNDP Burkina Faso

SATISFACTION WITH SOCIAL SERVICES



Since 2020, there have been clear improvements in perceptions of access to essential social services like health, education, water and sanitation in Chad and Nigeria.

In programme sites in Chad, the proportion of households that reported satisfaction with access to social services rose from 16 percent in 2020 to 56 percent in 2022. In Nigeria, it increased from 57 percent in 2020 to 91 percent in 2022.

Sources: Community perception surveys in Chad, Nigeria and Cameroon in 2020 and 2022



We were regularly confronted with problems related to load shedding. At night more particularly, the working conditions were difficult. This was particularly the case when women in labour for childbirth suffocated from heat. With the installation of this solar system, we use the fans and the light. We gain in efficiency. With the availability of electricity 24 hours a day, we ensure the continuity of care, which was not the case before.



Salimata Talata, midwife
Seytenga Maternity, Burkina Faso
© UNDP Burkina Faso



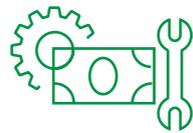
LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES



SET UP OR IMPROVE A BUSINESS

76,000

People have received livelihood support from the RSF since 2019. The RSF provided this support nearly 88,000 times over the past four years. This includes business grants, business assets, quick-fix training and cash-for-work schemes. Furthermore, RSF constructed or rehabilitated 50 market structures and micro-business offices.



GRANTS AND ASSETS

40,000 PEOPLE

were provided with a productive or business grant or asset (e.g. agricultural input, fishing tools, motorcycles)



TRAINING

30,000 PEOPLE

(e.g. farmers, breeders, fishers) were provided with quick-fix training



CASH FOR WORK

18,800 PEOPLE

were provided with cash for work to generate income (e.g. trade, waste management)



Permanent housing and market stalls: a return of livelihoods in Ngaranam, Nigeria
© UNDP Nigeria

TARGETED HOUSEHOLDS PROVIDED WITH LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

To consolidate peace, affected areas must be made 'liveable' through an improved ability for people to generate income and sustain themselves.



Marguerite is 19 years old, the third child of seven. She lives with her mother; her father passed away. Conflict disrupted their farming income.

"I was forced to drop out of school, the one thing that gave me hope. I stayed at home, taking care of my siblings, and could barely have a square meal. My optimism for a bright future was lost. I could no longer go to the farm for fear of being killed. I can't explain how we survived that period."

With the revitalization of the Government Vocational Training Centre, supported by RSF, Marguerite has graduated from professional tailor training and was provided with equipment.

"I now make enough profit to take care of my needs and assist my family. I am now sure of becoming a big designer and am training other vulnerable girls."

Marguerite, tailor
From the farth north of Cameroon
© UNDP Cameroon

“ I am delighted to return to fishing. I have a dozen fish that I was able to catch this morning, and one sells for CFA 2,500. I can't wait to get back on the water to fish more. Thanks to fishing, now we can eat, I can trade and my children will be able to go to school again. ”

- Zara Abdullahi, Chad, 2022



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Abubakar Haroun,
beneficiary from
Mitériné, Chad, fishing
on Lake Chad
© UNDP Chad/Faremi
Olanrewaju

“ I am a widowed head of household. With the 250,000 FCFA received from the project, I first built a house, bought two goats and then used the remaining money to start an income-generating activity. Thanks to God, I manage to free up between 15,000 and 20,000 FCFA monthly, which I use for my family's needs. ”

- Widow recipient of an unconditional grant from Baltram, Chad

“ I used the money received to strengthen my yoghurt, juice and miscellaneous business by buying a fridge and solar panels for its operation. On average, I earn between 15,000 and 20,000 FCFA in profit per month, which I use partly for family needs, and the rest I save. ”

- Female recipient of Guité, Chad

“ With the 250,000 FCFA received from the project, I initiated a grain business - purchase, storage and resale - which generates about 40,000 FCFA monthly profit. Despite deducting part of the profits to meet the family's needs, my capital has increased, which I currently estimate at 400,000 FCFA. ”

- Female recipient of Baltram, Chad

“ With the unconditional grant, I bought eight goats, and the number has now doubled with eight births. I also initiated an agricultural activity through which I obtained a production of 12 bags of corn and sorghum. Finally, I used a small portion of the money to start a small income-generating activity whose results today exceed my expectations. With this small activity alone, I can earn at least 15,000 FCFA per month to meet my needs. ”

- Female recipient from Baltram, Chad



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Young masons-in-training
getting hands-on experience
at the Regional Centre for
Professional Training in Dori,
Burkina Faso
© UNDP Burkina Faso

“ Food security can be achieved when the government invests and supports local farmers by teaching them new farming techniques that contribute towards bountiful harvests. ”

- Binta Umar-A beneficiary in Nigeria taking possession of farming inputs



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© UNDP Nigeria / Amalachukwu Ibeneme



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Cash for work in Bandiagara, Mali
© UNDP Mali



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Local community members selling their goods at the market centre in Guité, Chad
© UNDP Chad

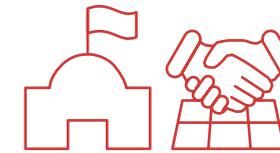


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Constructed Customs Post in Bank, Nigeria
©UNDP Nigeria/ Amalachukwu Ibeneme

REGIONAL COORDINATION

EXTENDED STABILIZATION

RSF provides stabilization actors with the capacity to consolidate achievements, improve cross-border coordination and cooperation, and to steer, coordinate, oversee and implement stabilization activities.



INTERGOVERNMENTAL CAPACITIES TO STEER AND SUPPORT STABILIZATION



The **Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC)** and the **Liptako-Gourma Authority (LGA)** demonstrated enhanced capacities to develop knowledge and consolidate overall stabilization interventions across all territories.

Following a consultative process that was informed by solid conflict analysis, the LCBC focused on implementing its 'Regional Strategy for the Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience of the Boko Haram-affected areas of the Lake Chad Basin', a stabilization strategy is being developed for the Liptako-Gourma region.



LCBC has created space for civil society to participate in the stabilization agenda in order to ensure interventions' long-term sustainability. By developing and rolling out the Lake Chad Basin Civil Society Organizations' **Directory and Information Management Systems (DIMS)**, the Secretariat now has access to over 900 civil society organizations (CSOs) across the region's humanitarian, development and peace sectors. The DIMS is now a one-stop shop for key stakeholders, such as donors seeking partnerships with CSOs in Lake Chad Basin Region. The DIMS has helped the Lake Chad Basin Civil Society Organizations' platform to emerge as a key networking and coordination forum for CSOs in the region.

FORCE MULTINATIONALE MIXTE



The **Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF)** now has improved capacities and can more effectively streamline civil-military cooperation (CMIC). This includes developing new standard operational procedures and the ongoing development of a comprehensive training package. Quick-impact projects were undertaken via CIMIC to help communities and build confidence between civilians and the MNJTF. This was done by increasing access to water, promoting health, rehabilitating key infrastructure and enhancing service delivery.

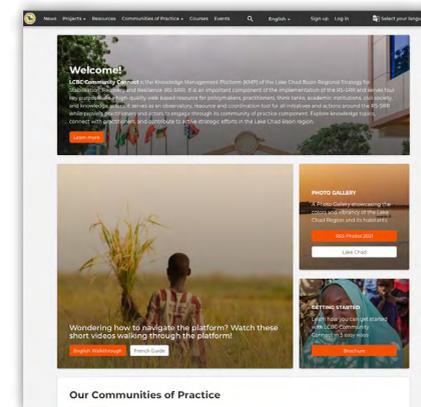
To better identify emerging patterns and improve cross-border coordination and collaboration across the humanitarian, development and security actors, a series of research and policy papers were developed in the Lake Chad and Liptako-Gourma regions, including on issues linked with mass exits and climate security.



Regional Stabilization Communication Campaigns

(#RebuildingTogether; #ThrivingSahel) achieved over 21 million impressions, reaching nearly 12 million people through more than 850 content pieces. A 10-part podcast mini series and four short videos further enhanced audience engagement, demonstrating the resilience of local populations and discussing the Lake Chad Basin's stabilization approach.

The **Community Connect platform** serves as the knowledge management platform for the LCBC's 'Regional Strategy for Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience'. It plays a crucial role in enhancing regional information sharing and cooperation while providing an overview of ongoing initiatives and discussions within the region. A web-based resource, the platform caters to policymakers, practitioners, think tanks, academic institutions, civil society and knowledge actors.



The Community Connect platform, available at communityconnect.cblt.org

OUR APPROACH



Buyer and seller transacting at the market center in Guité, Chad
© UNDP Chad

<p>Trust-based partnerships with national and local governments and communities boost sustainability</p>	<p>Boosting the Humanitarian-Peace and Development Nexus</p>	<p>Partnering with regional structures is essential to addressing cross-border challenges and sustaining results</p>
<p>Governments lead implementing activities; they are members of the national steering committee, which has been essential in providing guidance and support.</p> <p>Strong partnerships with state governments support sustainability. For example, in Ngarannam, Nigeria, Ngarannam RSF built 360 houses; the Borno State government built 200. The Government of Nigeria has also invested its own resources (\$1 m).</p> <p>Communities on the ground decide priorities in their very own context, especially through the community stabilization committees.</p>	<p>A guidance note developed with humanitarian actors provided concrete recommendations to strengthen coordination and collaboration between humanitarian and stabilization actors. The recommendations were widely disseminated to all actors, including country teams.</p> <p>In Chad, there is a Joint Action Plan for the return of IDPs from Baga Sola to Tchoukouboual. In Mali, the Stabilization Facility constructed shelters with humanitarian actors to facilitate the return of IDPs (especially women and youth) from Bandiagara. In Nigeria, the facility partnered with UNHCR on border monitoring and voluntary repatriation.</p>	<p>LCBC and LGA were reinforced with a secretariat and capacities to steer and support stabilization across all countries.</p> <p>Other core partners include the Africa Union, Multinational Joint Task Force, the Civil Society Platform and UN agencies.</p> <p>Cross-border trade is active and ongoing in six key locations within the Lake Chad Basin, resulting in notable economic benefits for local economies. These locations include Daboua, Chad, which engages in trade with N'Guigmi, Niger; Amchidé, Cameroon, which has trade connections with Banki, Nigeria; and Fotokol, Cameroon, which conducts trade with N'gala, Nigeria. Dynamic cross-border trade significantly impacts border communities' economic well-being, fostering growth and prosperity and acts as a vehicle for inter-communal interactions and social cohesion. Local economies have been boosted, and customs revenue has improved.</p>
<p>A risk-informed and human rights-based approach</p>	<p>Donor compact</p>	<p>Conflict analysis with a gender-responsive approach</p>
<p>RSF is pursuing a risk-informed and human rights-based approach in working with security forces and all actors. For example, we have completed Human Rights Due Diligence in Burkina Faso.</p> <p>Around 300 government officers and members of local structures in the Lake Chad Basin now have practical knowledge and skills on social cohesion, gender equity and conflict management.</p> <p>Human rights and gender-targeted trainings have been undertaken for local authorities and security forces, including on gender-based violence. For example, law enforcement personnel in Nigeria have undergone training on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence. This has resulted in increased reporting and the addressing of 3,194 cases of human rights violations and 1,119 cases of sexual and gender-based violence.</p>	<p>The facility partnered with donors, including at the ambassador level, to collectively navigate risks, and to co-create and address priorities.</p> <p>Steering committees in each country engaged ministers, ambassadors and other core partners.</p>	<p>A network of conflict and security liaison officers now links stabilization advisers and Security Force Liaison Officers on site from the Lake Chad Basin and Liptako-Gourma Region. The network fosters knowledge-sharing and capacity building and has resulted in improved collective analysis, support and experience sharing. It is being opened to other UN agencies to share conflict analysis and exchange intelligence and analysis.</p> <p>Sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics are being collected through all programme sites. A Gender Guidance Note includes concrete recommendations to improve gender disaggregation and gender targeting.</p> <p>A conflict sensitivity analysis was finalized for the Liptako-Gourma region, informing the developing stabilization strategy. Conflict sensitivity training at programme sites allows the facility to identify and report on tensions for adaptive programming. Several dialogues were undertaken to address the tensions.</p> <p>Security infrastructure and streetlights have created a sense of security for women. The multifunctional platform in Gitte, Chad contributed to providing a safe space for women to engage in community decision-making and participate in community and economic activities.</p>

OUR REACH

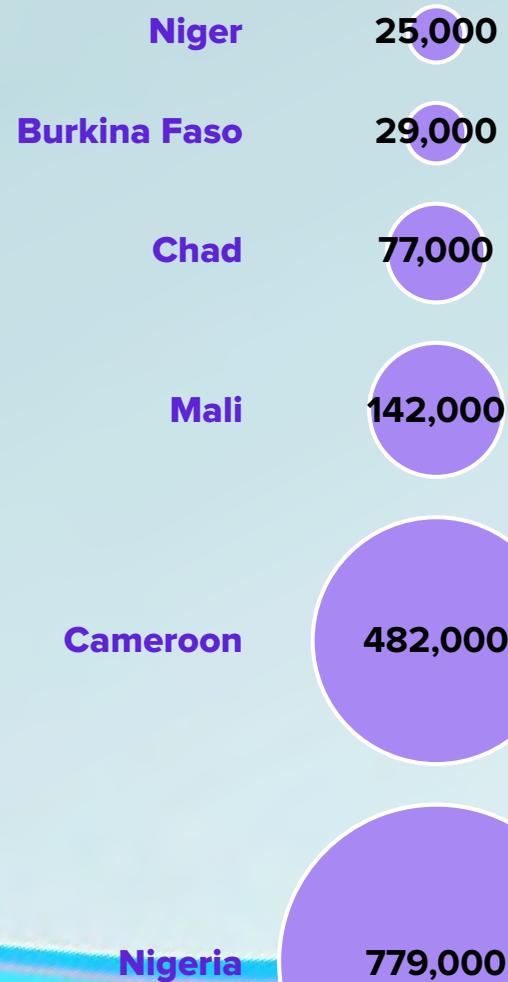


RSF has reached
1,530,000 People.

53 percent of them women, living across six countries in the Lake Chad Basin and the Liptako-Gourma Region. RSF activities are supporting stabilization in

46

active programme sites in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Niger and Nigeria



Farmers across several communities in northeast Nigeria received agricultural inputs to boost local food production and enhance food security.

© UNDP Nigeria / Amalachukwu Ibeneme



WHAT WE INVESTED IN



\$300 PER RETURNEE

From 2019 to 2022 in the Lake Chad Basin region, the RSF invested an average of around \$300 for each IDP that returned home or relocated to one of the 31 active programme sites.



\$100 PER PERSON

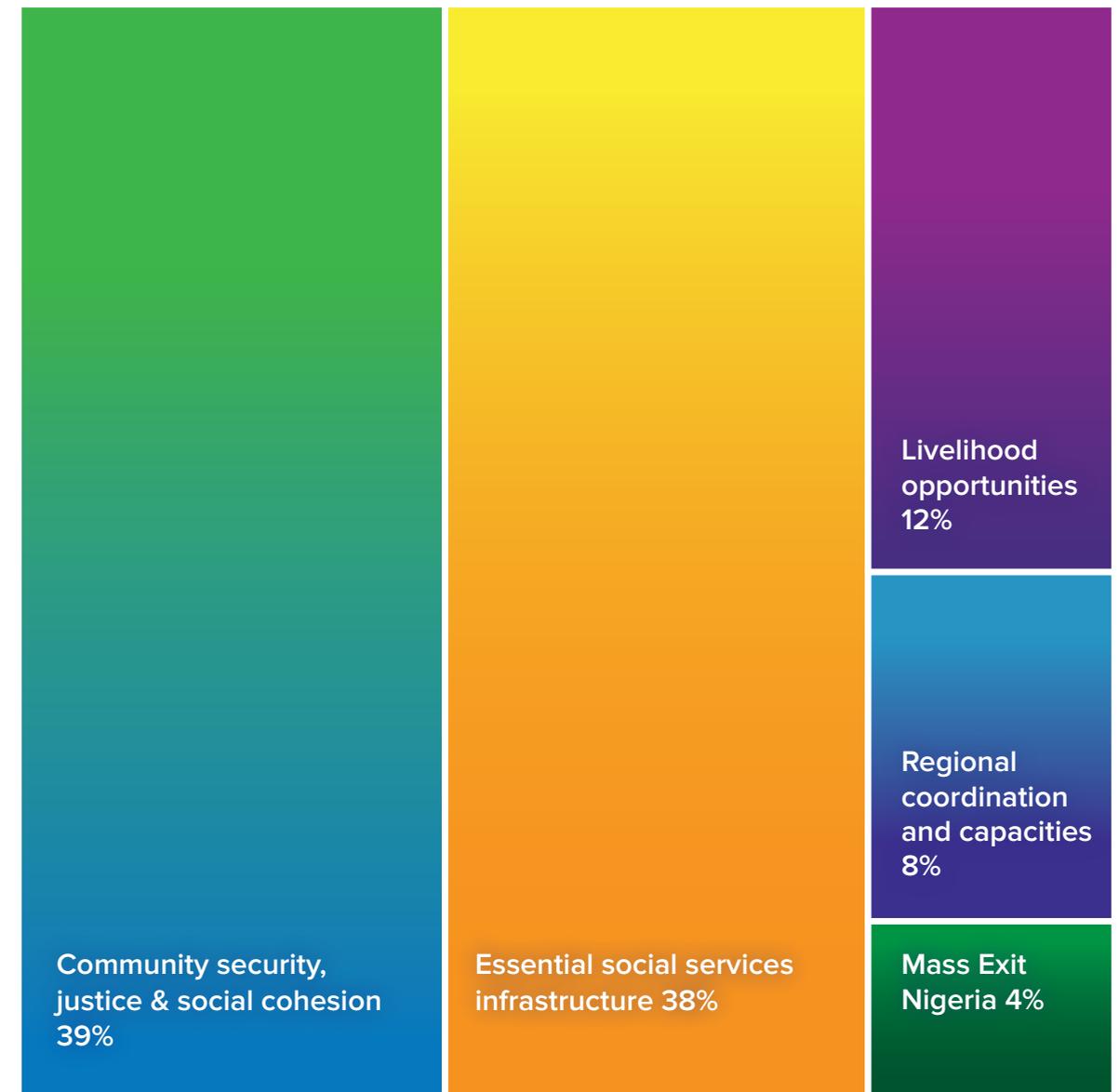
The RSF has invested around \$100 per person in each of the programme sites in Cameroon, Chad, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria and Mali from 2019 to 2022; \$90 per person in the Lake Chad Basin and \$210 per person in the Liptako-Gourma Region.



IN TOTAL \$228.6 MILLION

Since 2019, donors have invested \$ 228.6 million through the RSF across the six countries (\$165.6 million since 2019 in the Lake Chad Basin and \$63 million since 2021 in the Liptako-Gourma Region). A total of around \$155 million have been disbursed, mostly in community security and justice (39%) and essential social services infrastructure (38%), followed by livelihood support (12%), regional coordination and capacities (8%) and mass exit Nigeria (4%). The funding gap (as per the project document) remains at \$389 million.

INVESTMENTS IN LAKE CHAD BASIN AND LIPTAKO GOURMA REGION 2019-2022



MADE POSSIBLE BY:



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Czech Republic



Denmark



European Union



France



Germany



Japan



Nigeria



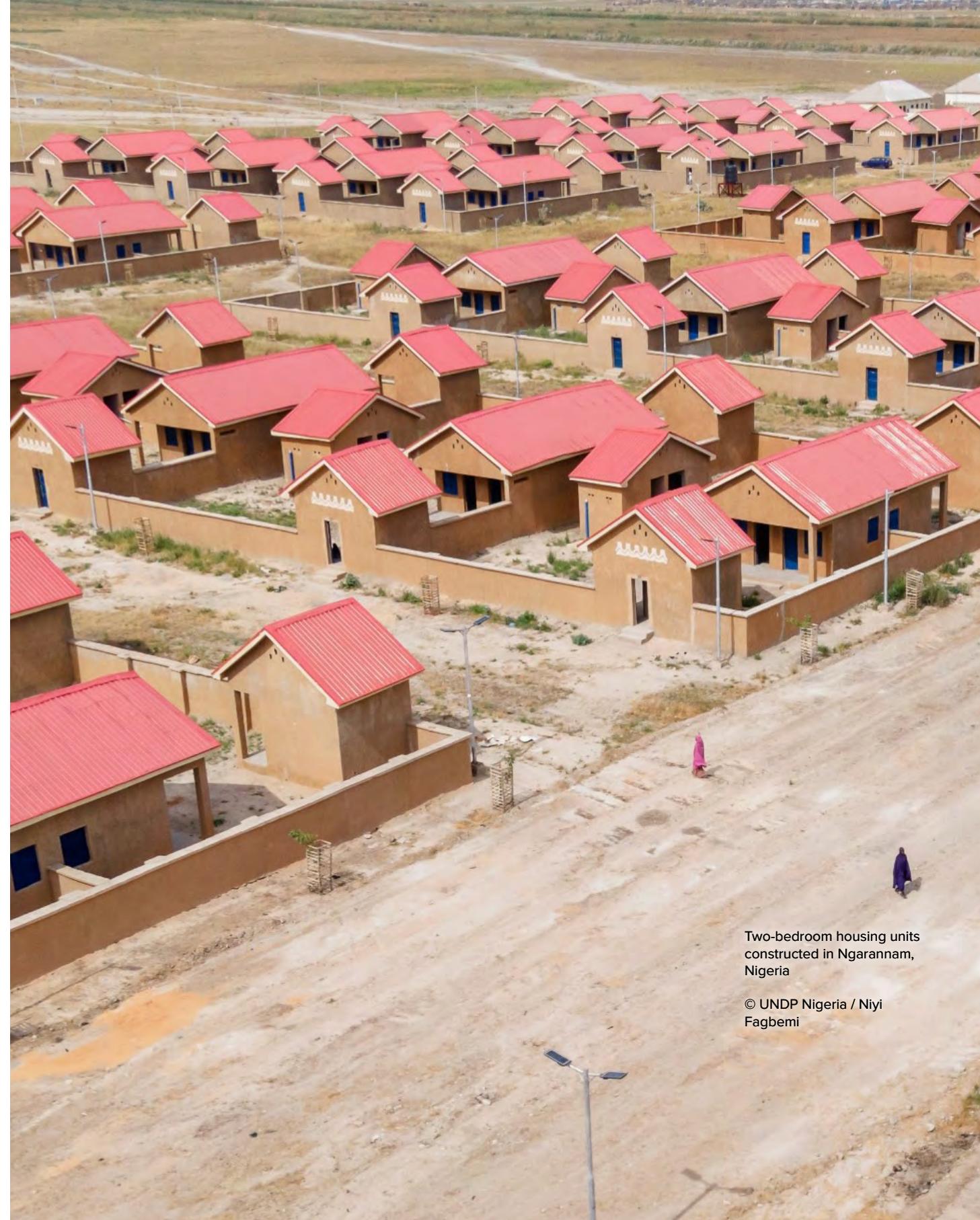
Sweden



The Netherlands



United Kingdom



Two-bedroom housing units constructed in Ngarannam, Nigeria

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