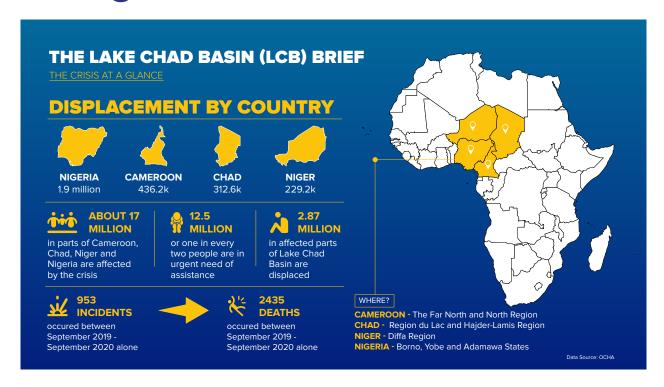




Background



The crisis of Lake Chad, and the situation of the people who live around its shores, is of global concern. As the Lake Chad Basin continues to face security and humanitarian crises, the Commission has expanded its efforts to address these challenges over the past few years.

In essence, three separate but inter-related and mutually reinforcing crises have converged: a structural and persistent development deficit; a breakdown of the social contract that has manifested in a violent extremist insurgency; and a concerning environmental crisis which requires attention and resources to mitigate the impact on people, and to help them to absorb shocks and adapt over time.

The Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) has been tasked by its Member States to organize and facilitate the mechanisms and processes required for enhanced cross-border cooperation on security and stabilization, early recovery, and sustainable development. In March 2015, the Peace, and Security Council (PSC) of the African Union (AU) authorized the deployment of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) as an expression of its support to the efforts by the Member States of the LCBC and Benin to "create

a safe and secure environment and contribute to stabilizing the situation in the areas affected" by Boko Haram activities.

What is the Regional Strategy for the Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience of the Boko Haram affected areas?

In August 2018, in LCBC Member States, with the support of the African Union and UNDP, developed the Regional Strategy for Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience to implement the second phase of the mandate as highlighted in the Strategic Concept of Operations of the Force, namely to "facilitate the implementation of overall stabilization programmes by the LCBC Member States and Benin in the affected areas, including the full restoration of state authority and the return of IDPs and refugees".

Over the past two years, efforts to respond to conflict, humanitarian, and security challenges have taken a more regional dimension - from a military to a more comprehensive effort involving political, development, humanitarian and peace actors operating in the Lake Chad Basin region.

Strategy

The strategy has nine (9) pillars of interventions and 40 strategic objectives, and over 110 indicators of the Strategy:

- 1. Political Cooperation
- 2. Security and Human Rights
- 3. Disarmament, Demobilization, Rehabilitation, Reinsertions and Reintegration of Persons associated with Boko Haram
- 4. Humanitarian Assistance
- 5. Governance and the Social Contract
- 6. Socio-economic Recovery and Environmental Sustainability
- 7. Education, Learning and Skills
- 8. Prevention of Violent Extremism and Building Peace
- 9. Empowerment and Inclusion of Women and Youth

pillars of intervention

40 strategic objectives

Over 1 1 indicators



Where we work

The Regional Stabilization Strategy (RSS) is seeking to stabilize, recover and build resilience of affected communities in eight regions of the four countries around the Lake Chad basin. The target regions are:

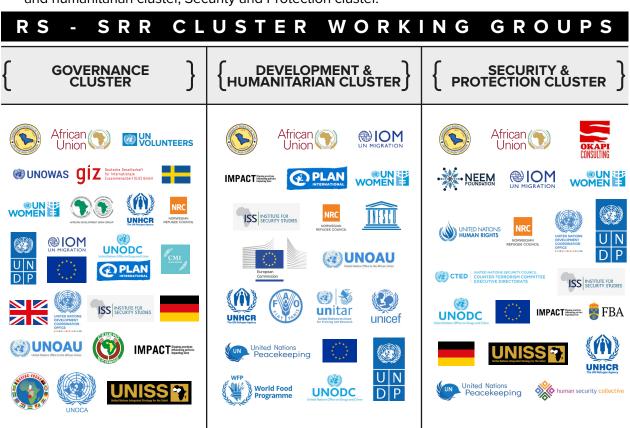
- 1. Cameroon: Far North & North regions
- 2. Niger: Diffa region
- 3. Nigeria: Adamawa, Borno & Yobe states
- 4. Chad: Hadjer-Lamis & Lac provinces



Lake Chad Basin Factsheet

Governance and Coordination Structure

- 1. The Steering Committee is established to oversee all aspects of this strategy's implementation and report to the LCBC Council of Ministers, who will provide strategic oversight and quality assurance. The Steering Committee is composed of representatives of the national Governments of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria, as well as the Benin Republic, the African Union Commission, the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the Multi-National Joint Task Force (MNJTF), ECOWAS, ECCAS, CEMAC, and the United Nations. The Steering Committee also includes representatives of the International Support Group and a regional civil society platform representative.
- 2. The Regional Task Force supports technical coordination of the pillars of intervention at the regional level and assists with monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. They are composed of other UN and development partners. The LCBC Secretariat directs the Regional Task Force with support from the AU Commission and three clusters (Governance, Development and Humanitarian and Security and Protection).
- **3.** The Governors Forum: The Lake Chad Basin Governors Forum is the central platform for cross-border dialogue, cooperation, and exchange and supports ongoing national, regional, and multilateral efforts towards stabilization in the LCB region.
- **4.** The Civil Society Forum: It Promotes a localized response and centers CSOs programs on creating a more efficient transition from relief-centered assistance towards lasting, self-sustaining national/community-driven processes that reduce poverty, vulnerability, exclusion, and instability, in line with the HDP Nexus approach in the Lake Chad Basin.
- **5. Pillar Working Groups (PWGs):** The PWGs are to ensure technical coordination of the nine pillars of intervention at the territorial level. Its members include implementing partners and stakeholders in the eight affected territories. The Office of Governors will lead the Governors of each region. These will be clustered into the three themes: Governance cluster, Development and humanitarian cluster, Security and Protection cluster.



6. Civil-Military Cooperation Cell: it is part of the MNJTF mandate. The joint LCBC-MNJTF Civil-Military Cooperation Cell focuses on planning, sequencing, and coordinating initiatives for extending humanitarian access, the safe cross-border return of refugees, and the secure opening of borders in support of human mobility and cross-border trade, following bilateral Government agreements to do so.

How we work

Regional Action Plan (RAP): This is a two-year work plan for the LCBC Secretariat to perform its regional coordinating role in the implementation of the RSS. The RAP identifies regional actions, existing capacities, and resources, and prioritizes planned interventions.

Territorial Action Plan (TAP): The TAPs specify initiatives to be undertaken in the eight areas of the four countries. Its development and implementation are the responsibility of the Governors of the affected areas to ensure localization and ownership of the RSS. The LCBC Secretariat ensures methodological consistency between the TAPs to facilitate overall monitoring and reporting.

Our Partners

The International Support Group (ISG) former Oslo Consultative Group for Prevention and stabilization was established in 2017. It provided a political dialogue format aiming on conflict prevention and stabilization, as well as for information sharing (incl. best practices) and comprises nine countries and international organizations that contribute to the Lake Chad Basin region's stabilization, recovery, and resilience.

The members of the ISG regard the RSS as the unifying principle for sub-national, national, regional, and international action to address the challenges in the Lake Chad region and coordinate their efforts. The ISG includes Germany, Sweden, United Kingdom, Netherlands, European Union, African Development Bank (AfDB).















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