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Presentation

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Integrated Water Resources Management in Practice

The Case of the Komadugu Yobe Basin

Presented by

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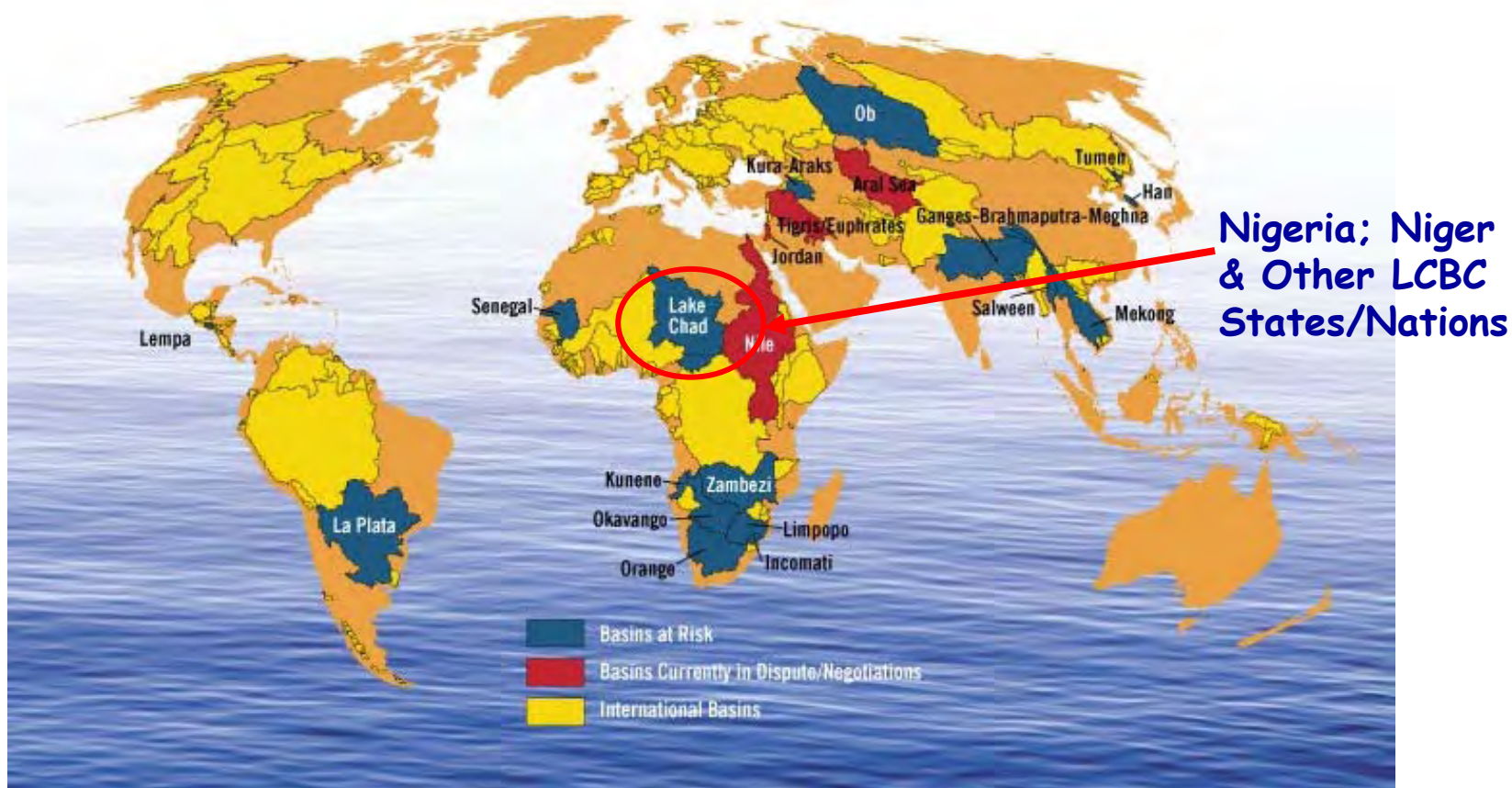


Outline of the Presentation

- **The Project Area**
- **The Threats and the Challenges**
- **The IUCN-KYB Project's Approach**
- **Some Lessons Learned**



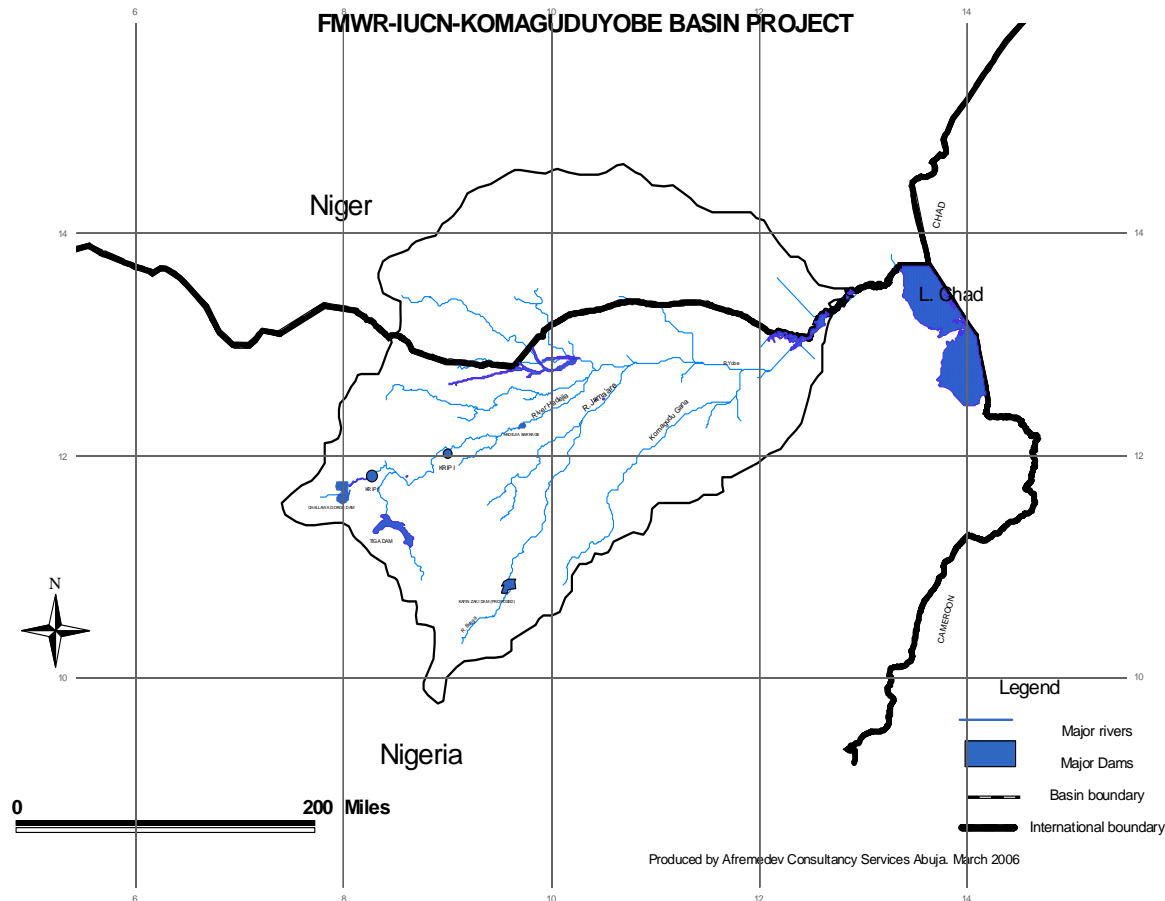
The Project Area





The Project Area - 2

- The KYB, covering an area of about 148,000 km² of the semi-arid to arid sub-catchment of Lake Chad Basin, comprising north eastern Nigeria and south eastern Niger





The Project Area - 3

- The main river sub-systems are the Yobe and the Komadugu, with the Yobe sub-system further divided into Hadejia River and Jama'are River sub-systems
- Some 15 million people depend directly or indirectly on the resources of the river, which sustains the livelihood of the majority through recession agriculture, pastoralism, fisheries activities, etc.
- As a shared resource, water is a potential source of conflict (e.g. farmers versus herders), but also a key state and regional integrating factor



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The Threats and the Challenges

- The basin is facing water worsening scarcity problems: presently a substantial proportion of the available water sources that can be economically exploited have already been developed or are in the process of being developed
- Water resources development in the basin still remains generally fragmented, with ill-defined and often conflicting responsibilities between government agencies and stakeholders concerning all aspects of land and water management
- The situation is made worse by lack of reliable hydro-meteorological information on the basin



The Threats and the Challenges - 2

- **The hydro-agricultural development initiatives in the basin are uncoordinated**
- **Many of these development initiatives have taken place in the upper reaches of the basin and have often penalised inhabitants of lower reaches of the basin, whose productive systems are highly dependent on the river flow**



The Threats and the Challenges - 3

- The lack of co-ordination in management and utilisation resulted in higher demand over available water which leads to a tenuous competition for water between:

☞ *sectors*: irrigation, domestic and industrial water use, traditional agro-pastoral production systems, aquatic ecosystems

☞ *regions*: upstream and downstream states and communities, including south-east Niger



The Threats and the Challenges - 4

- Dam operation is essentially not conceived to take into account the multiple use of water in the basin, in terms of sector, user groups and geographical locations
- Along with water scarcity, devastating floods are also a major issue in the basin
- There is a general environmental degradation in the basin, characterised by proliferation of invasive species, loss of biodiversity



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The IUCN-KYB Project's Approach

- **Inception or Situational Analysis Workshop**
- **Pre-Water Audit Study (a preparatory study to assist in implementing IWRM through learning by doing)**
- **Socio-Economic & Environmental Study and Comprehensive Water Audit Exercise to help facilitate dialogue among stakeholders**



The IUCN-KYB Project's Approach - 2

- **Development of Catchment Management Plan with the establishment of a Trust Fund to actualize the Plan**
- **About to be signed “Water Charter” to regulate the land and water resources**
- **Some pilot activities to demonstrate best practices**



IUCN-WANI Staff on Field Mission

Summit of Governors of the KYB States



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Pilot Interventions



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Some Lessons Learned

- **Multi-stakeholder (participatory) approach is slow, expensive and time-consuming**
- **Bringing stakeholders together to discuss and agree on issues confronting the basin**
- **Public participation generates tangible benefits, foster cooperation in the process of developing and implementing strategic actions**
- **Transboundary cooperation is the key in achieving consultation and exchange of data and vital information on transboundary activities**



Some Lessons Learned - 2

- **The overwhelming acceptance of the Catchment Management Plan**
- **Empowerment of the Poor and the marginalized by group formation**
- **Informed decisions help to break barriers and generate the needed support from policy-makers**
- **Better position in the preparation for the Project's Second Phase (forming part of WANI-II)**



Thank You for Your Attention



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