



# Multi-Stakeholder Participatory Approach and Water Governance in the Komadugu-Yobe Sub-Basin in the Lake Chad Basin

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# Outline of Presentation

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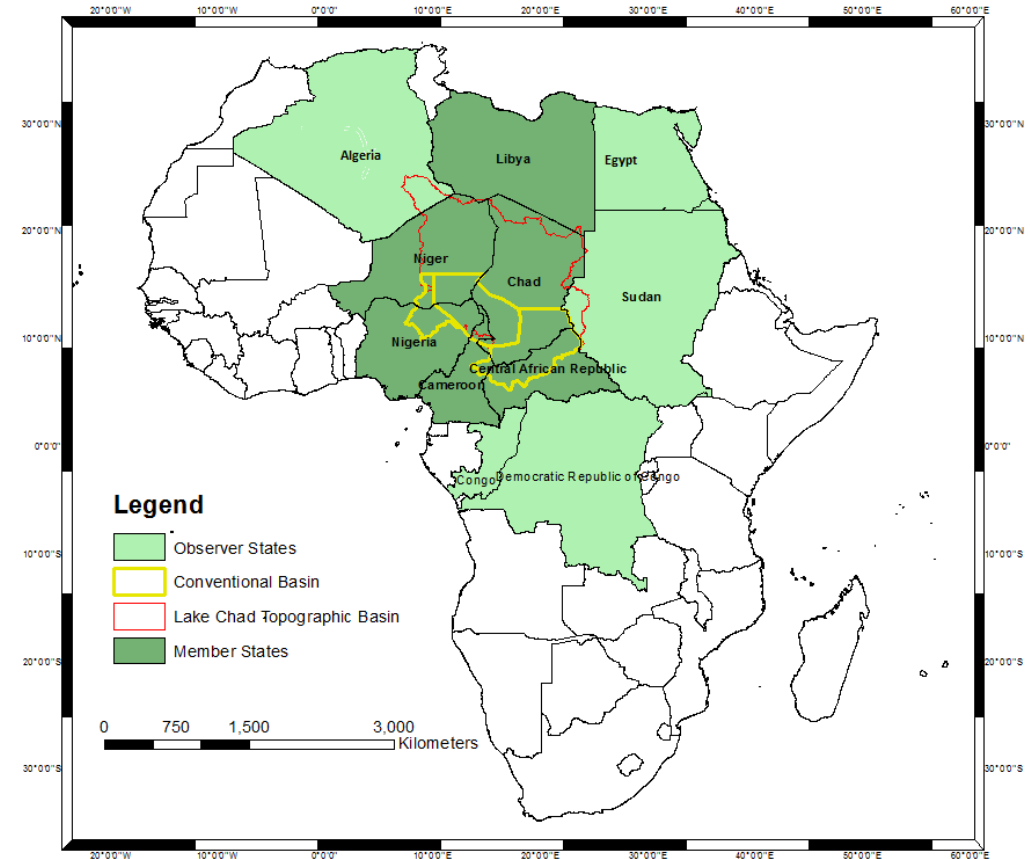


1. The Lake Chad Basin Commission
  2. Organisational Levels of the LCBC
  3. Introduction to the Komadugu Yobe Basin in Nigeria
  4. Threat and Water Management Issues
  5. Tools and Basin Governance Approaches
  6. Outcome of the Interventions
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# The Lake Chad Basin Commission



- Convention and Statute of 1964
- Created on the 22nd May 1964 by the Fort Lamy Convention
- Current Member States:
  - Chad (1964)
  - Cameroun (1964)
  - Niger (1964)
  - Nigeria (1964)
  - RCA (1994)
  - Sudan (2000) Yet to Ratify
  - Libya (2008)
  - Algeria, Egypt, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (Observer Status)
- The Lake Chad Basin Water Charter adopted in 2012 by the Head of States has been ratified by Chad, Niger, Cameroon and Nigeria.



# Organisational Levels of the LCBC



- **The Summit of Head of States**

- Highest policy, advisory and decision-making body of the commission, meets annually to take “Decisions”

- **The Council of Ministers (COM)**

- Comprising two ministers per country, meets annually to approve budget and make “Resolutions”

- **The Executive Secretariat**

- Permanent secretariat located in Ndjamena, Coordinate and implement “Decisions” and “Resolutions” of higher organs

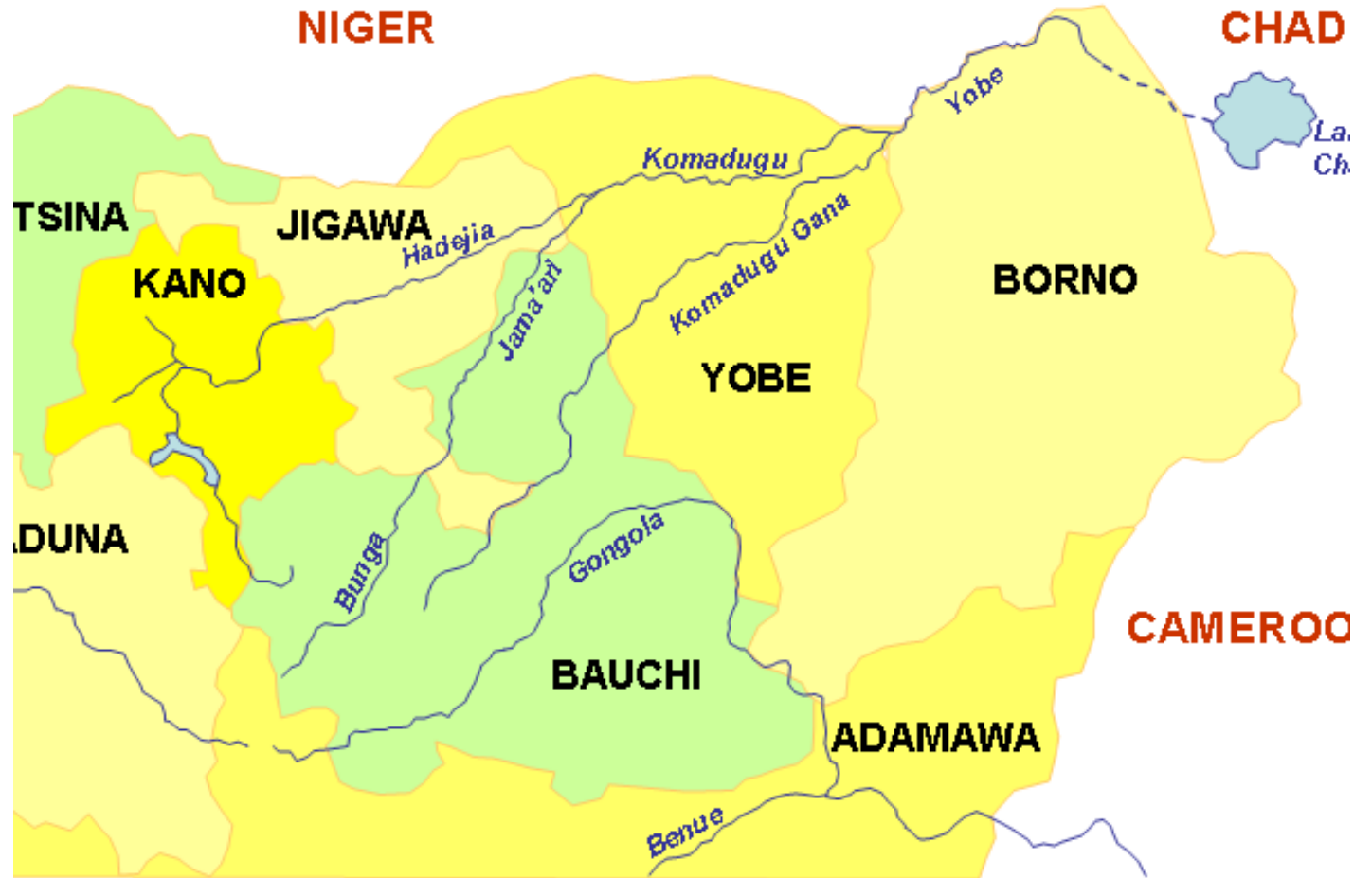
- **The Subsidiary Organs**

- Consists of national experts. Meet to analyse issues, negotiate and prepare resolutions for the Council of Ministers

# The Komadugu Yobe Basin



- The Komadugu Yobe Basin (KYB) covers a total area of 148,000 km<sup>2</sup> in Niger and Nigeria.
- Contribute about 2% inflow to the Lake Chad.
- Drained by the Komadugu Yobe and the Komadugu Gana.
- The KYB provides livelihoods for over 60% of the 23 million population in the basin.



# Threat and Water Management Issues

- Fast-growing water demand.
- Reduced river flow due to climate variability and change.
- Fragmented institutional responsibilities.
- Uncoordinated development interventions.
- Inequitable access to water resources.
- Growing tensions and risks of conflicts.
- Siltation and weed infestation





# Threat and Water Management Issues



**flooding of major Hadejia-Nguru highway**



**Typha blockage of the Burumgana**

# Tools and Basin Governance Approaches



- Issue Based Approach
  - Joint identification of common problem/issues create the potential for stakeholder coalitions.
- Multi-stakeholder participatory approach
  - Multi-stakeholder participatory approach builds partnership, fosters cooperation in the process of developing and implementing strategic actions.
- Stakeholder-Driven Process
  - Get things done the way the stakeholders can do them.
- Drivers-of-Change Thinking
  - Creating broad-based coalitions of stakeholder fora, addressing the same problem at different levels simultaneously, gives rise to stronger voice demanding for change.
- Pilot Demonstration Projects
  - Pilot projects demonstrating an integrated water resources management approach.
- Strategic Communications & Influencing
  - Communications strategy geared to supporting stakeholders to 'influence' the process of reform.



# Outcome of the Interventions



- A Water Charter adopted spelling out the agreed principles for sustainable development of the basin and the roles and responsibilities of governments and stakeholders.
- The Catchment Management Plan (CMP) created to restore ecosystem services and sustain livelihoods and enterprise development needed to reduce poverty.
- Comprehensive Water Audit completed which provided essential knowledge of the basin for the conception of the CMP.
- Establishment of the Hadejia-Jama'are-Komadugu-Yobe Basin Trust Fund to finance implementation of the CMP and basin restoration.
- Establishment of new institutions for implementing IWRM basin-wide and nation-wide: State Integrated Water Resources Management Coalitions (SIWRMCs) for the Komadugu Yobe Basin states and the Nigeria Integrated Water Resources Management Commission (NIWRMC).
- Pilot interventions to improve the flow of the river by removing weeds and silt blockages, resolve conflict and strengthen livelihoods.

# Outcome of the Interventions



Effect of channel clearance by local communities



# Conclusion



- Public participation and the multi-stakeholder participatory approach builds partnership amongst stakeholders to find solutions to the problems of the Komadugu-Yobe Basin.
- The partnership led to;
  1. The development of Catchment Management Plan for the integrated land and water resources management of the KYB.
  2. The development and adoption of a Water Charter for the riparian states of the KYB.
  3. The creation of the State Integrated Water Resources Management Coalitions in the six riparian States of the KYB within Nigeria.
  4. The Hadejia-Jama'are-Komadugu-Yobe Basin Trust as an innovative platform for a joint intervention by the riparian states.
  5. Influence the creation of the Nigeria Integrated Water Resources Management Commission (NIWRMC).



Thank you for the attention