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Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP);an Innovative Way of Solving Gully Erosion and Addressing Land Management Issues in Nigeria

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Wednesday, 31 May 2017

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Introduction

- Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP) – an eight year State-led erosion Land degradation intervention,
- Uses integrated watershed concept to reduce vulnerability to soil erosion in targeted sub-catchments.
- It is Innovative & Multi-sectoral in approach,
- Covers 19 states of the Nigerian Federation (out of 36 and the Federal Capital – FCT).



Key Project Data

Project Short title	NEWMAP
Project ID	P124905
Total Amount	(IDA) US\$ 500million + \$3.96 mil.(GEF) & \$4.63mil from Special Climate Change fund
Type of Lending	International Development Association (IDA) Credit
Project Duration	8 Years
Board Approval	May 8, 2012
Effective Date	September 16, 2013
Closing date	June 30, 2020
Implementing Agency	Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria
Participating States	Initial states in 2013,: Abia, Anambra, Cross river, Ebonyi, Edo, Enugu, & Imo (7), 2015: Delta, Gombe, Kano, Kogi, Oyo, Plateau, & Sokoto (7), 2016: Akwa Ibom, Borno, Katsina, Nasarawa & Niger (5) – Total = 19 states.

Project Objective

- Overall aim – interventions to prevent & reverse land degradation,
- Reduce vulnerability to soil erosion in target sub-watershed,
- Focus to re-establishing & securing ecosystem functions by managing erosion challenges across the entire country on a demand-driven basis.





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Project Components

- Has four components,
 - Erosion & Watershed Management,
 - Erosion & Watershed Management, Institutions & Information Services
 - Climate Change Response
 - Project Management



The Challenge

- Root causes of gully erosion:-
 - Natural & anthropogenic sources,
 - Very complex & climate change amplifies the challenges
- Others:-
 - Inappropriate road designs & construction,
 - poorly terminated drainages & wrong channelization of runoffs,
 - Geological formation , loose friable nature of the soil & heavy torrential rainfall within the zone,
 - Little attention to preventive measures (e.g. lack of rainwater harvest),
 - Poor farming techniques (slash & burn), poor land management practices,
 - Poor solid waste management practices – leading to dumping in river courses & drains,
 - Poor awareness by citizens,
 - Indiscriminate sand mining activities & lack of strong enforcement of preventive measures

Site selection criteria

- Differ from state to state, however the general rules are;-
 - State of gully erosion (inactive, moderately active, very active or severely active),
 - Size of affected population (segmented by poverty rate)
 - Risk to human life,
 - Risk to built assets,
 - Risk to natural assets,
 - Local level participation and commitment, and
 - Simplicity of intervention measures.



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DOING IT DIFFERENTLY

- Past approach proved to be inadequate in addressing the challenges,
- Holistic watershed management approach,
 - Use of state of the art designs of engineering/structural & flexible structures at targeted gully complexes,

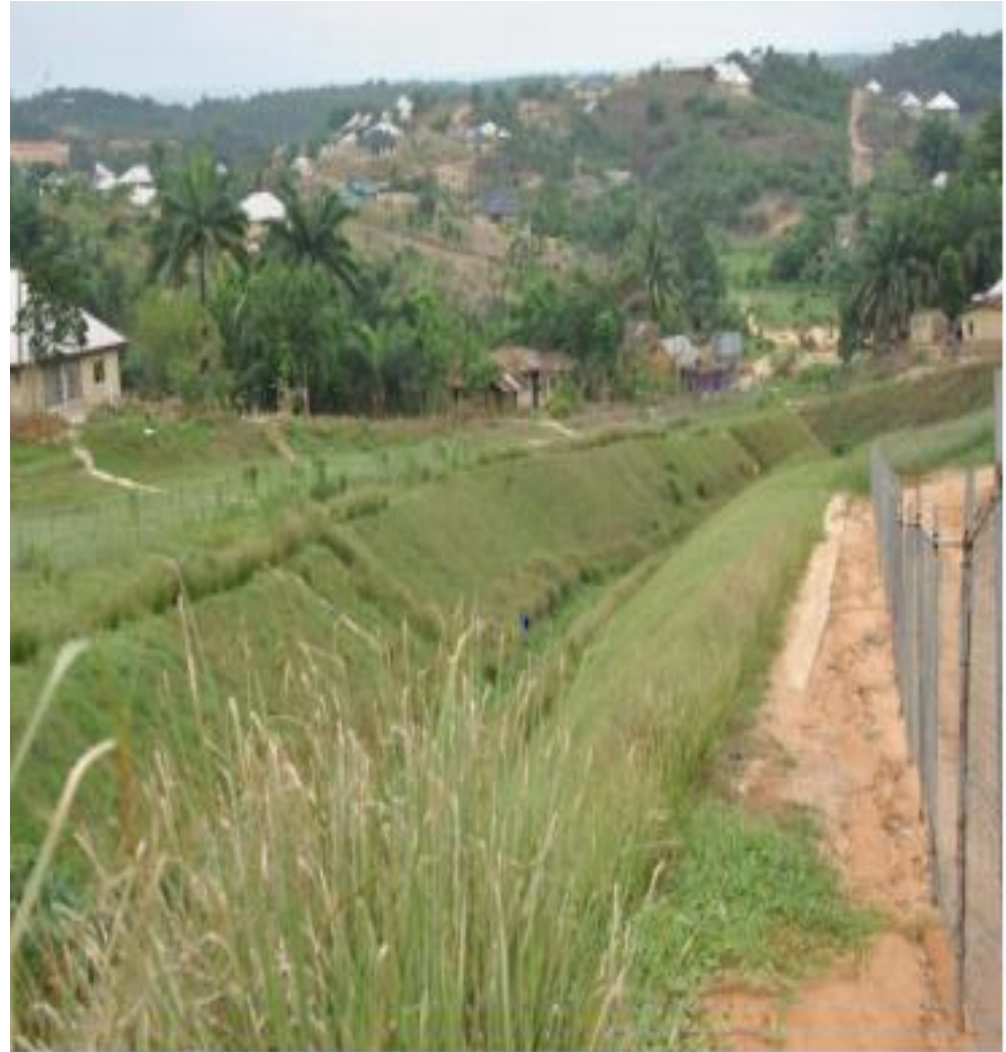




***A watershed Map developed by NEWMAP for a site in Ebonyi
 A good watershed management & planning a sure bet
 and holistic therapy to erosion and storm water
 management***

Doing it differently...cont...

- Bio-remediation use of Vegetation (grass) measures to complement civil works in treated gully areas to enhance regeneration,
- Introduction of proper and well terminated drainage systems at targeted gully complexes and other erosion sites with reduced severity level after treatment,





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Doing it differently...cont...

- Adequate safeguard measures to strengthen disaster risk reduction,
- Community ownership and participation towards greater adoption of sustainable land and water management practices by local people in the sub-watershed and extensive communications and outreach,
- Improved livelihoods of direct project beneficiaries in and around the project states and sites.



Doing it differently...cont...

- Enhance livelihoods in the sub-watershed, and where necessary implementation of local Resettlement Action Plans.



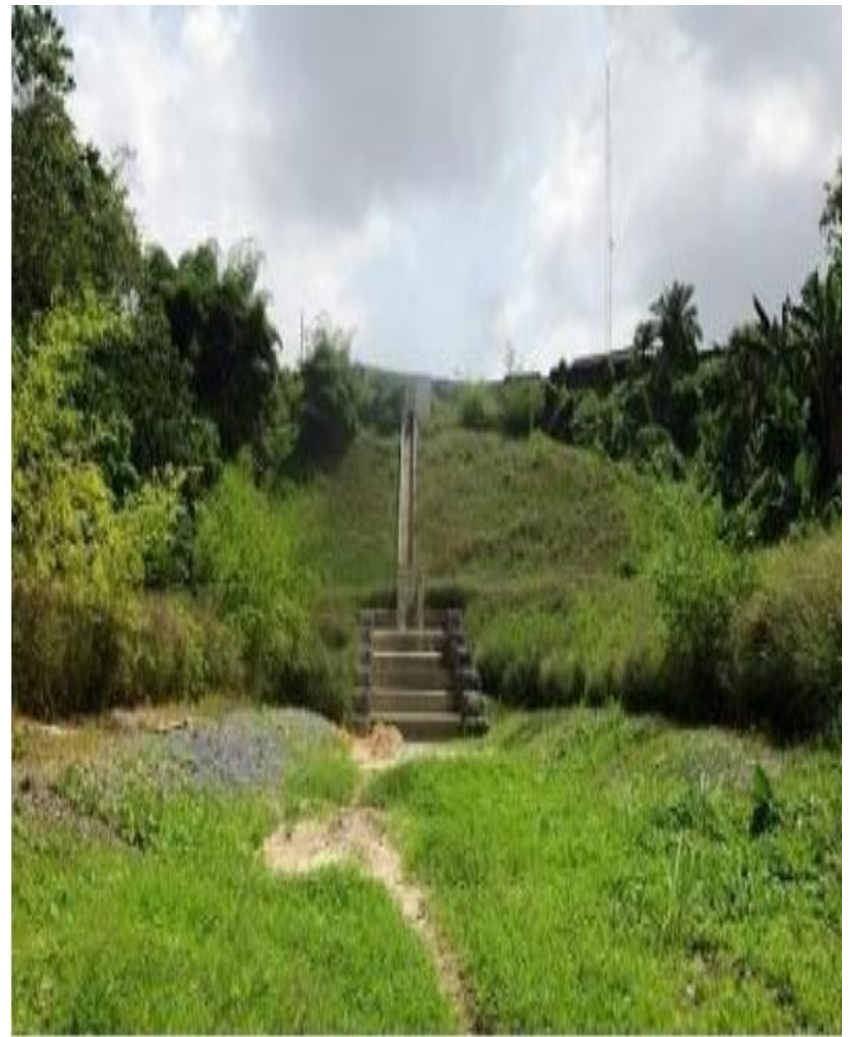
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Amachalla Gully site Before ... & After, with access road now in place ...



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After....REMEDIAL WORK



Queen Ede site (Edo state) Before ... & After remedial work



Some key statistics

Project beneficiaries across the seven mover States

S/N	STATE	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES
1	Abia	72
2	Cross Rivers	152
3	Edo	142
4	Anambra	143
5	Imo	387
6	Enugu	88
	Total	987

S/No	State	Project sites	%work done
1	Abia	3	57.3
2	Anambra	4	79..8
3	Cross river	5	95.48
4	Ebonyi	1	78.6
5	Enugu	2	98
6	Edo	3	72.7
7	Imo	3	97.97
	Total	21	82.84

Significant Lessons learnt

- To ensure sustainability of investments, it is important to bear the following lessons in mind:
 - Strengthening institutions and information services across sectors and states including support to improve governance, regulatory compliance, environmental monitoring, impact evaluation, water- shed and land use planning is important.
 - Community ownership and participation, formation of community project site committees and their involvement in site monitoring and oversight should not be neglected.

Lessons ... & Conclusions

- Developing and disseminating relevant and appropriate key messages on improper waste disposal, rain water harvesting, deforestation and illegal sand mining at the community level helps to promote sustainable behavior change,
- Regular project site visits and monitoring to check project plans and milestone is important,
- Decentralized decision making mechanism that enable states through their respective State Project, Management Units helps minimize the bureaucracy and delays in approvals and implementation of project activities.

Thank You..



*For Listening
please!*