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

Presented by
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Minister of State for Environment,
Federal Ministry of Environment,
Abuja - Nigeria

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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,
### Key Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Short title</th>
<th>NEWMAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project ID</td>
<td>P124905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Amount</td>
<td>(IDA) US$ 500million + $3.96 mil.(GEF) &amp; $4.63mil from Special Climate Change fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Lending</td>
<td>International Development Association (IDA) Credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Duration</td>
<td>8 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board Approval</td>
<td>May 8, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective Date</td>
<td>September 16, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing date</td>
<td>June 30, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing Agency</td>
<td>Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Map Nigeria Showing NEWMAP Participating 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.
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.
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,
• 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.
Amachalla Gully site Before ... & After, with access road now in place ...
After....REMEDIAL WORK
Queen Ede site (Edo state) Before ... & After remedial work
### Some key statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Project sites</th>
<th>% work done</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Abia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>57.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anambra</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>79.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cross river</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>95.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ebonyi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>78.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Enugu</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Edo</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>72.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Imo</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>97.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>82.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Project beneficiaries across the seven mover States:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>NO. OF BENEFICIARIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Abia</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cross Rivers</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Edo</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Anambra</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Imo</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Enugu</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 anticipation, 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, rainwater 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!