

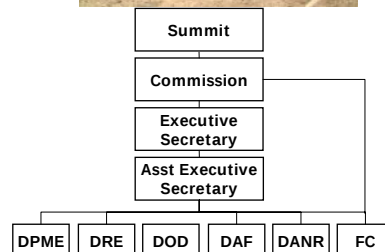
Lake Chad Basin GEF Project Actualising a Vision for the Future

Presentation at the 1st Pan-Africa GEF IW:LEARN Structured Learning Workshop, on
Transboundary Water Resources Management
29 Oct to 2 Nov 2006, Nairobi

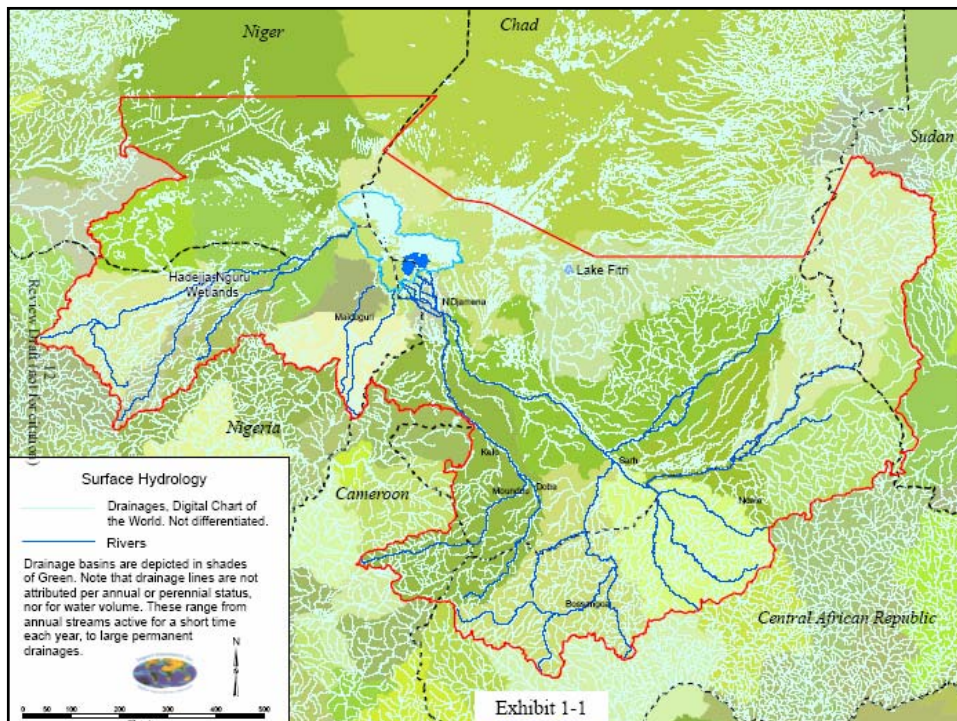
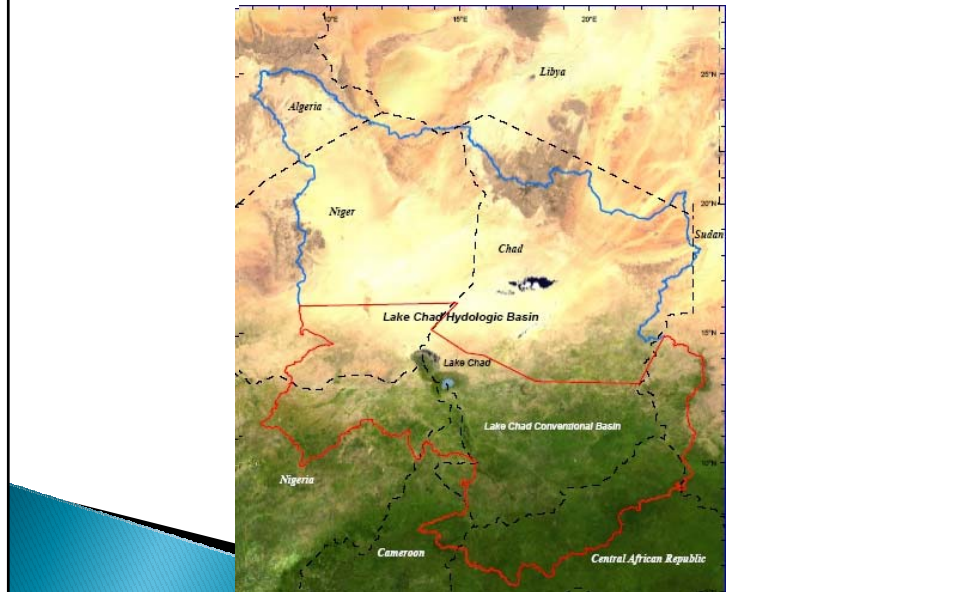
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Lake Chad Basin Commission

- **Created:** Friday 22nd May 1964
- **Headquarters** N'djamena, Chad Republic
- **Current Member States:**
 - Cameroun (1964)
 - Niger (1964)
 - Nigeria (1964)
 - RCA (1994)
 - Sudan (2000) Yet to ratify
 - Tchad (1964)
 - Libya (2005) Yet to ratify
 - Algeria - Interested
- **Structure**
 - The Summit
 - The Commission (2 Ministers per country)
 - The Executive Secretariat
- **Mission**
 - Integrated Land and Shared Water Resources Management



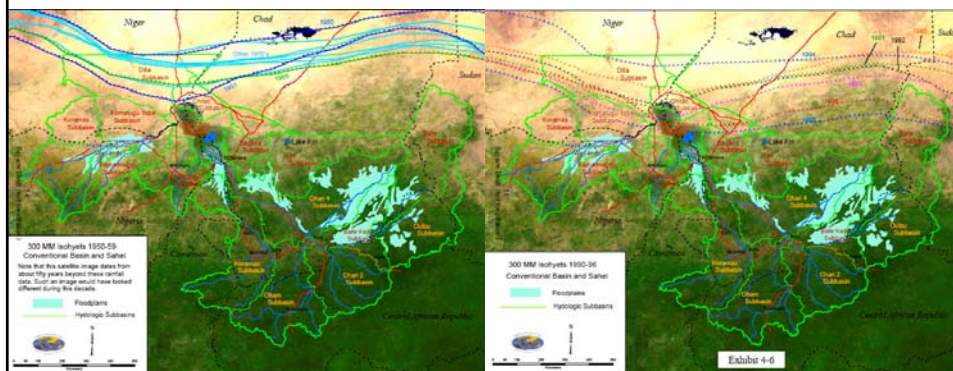
Hydrologic & Conventional Basin



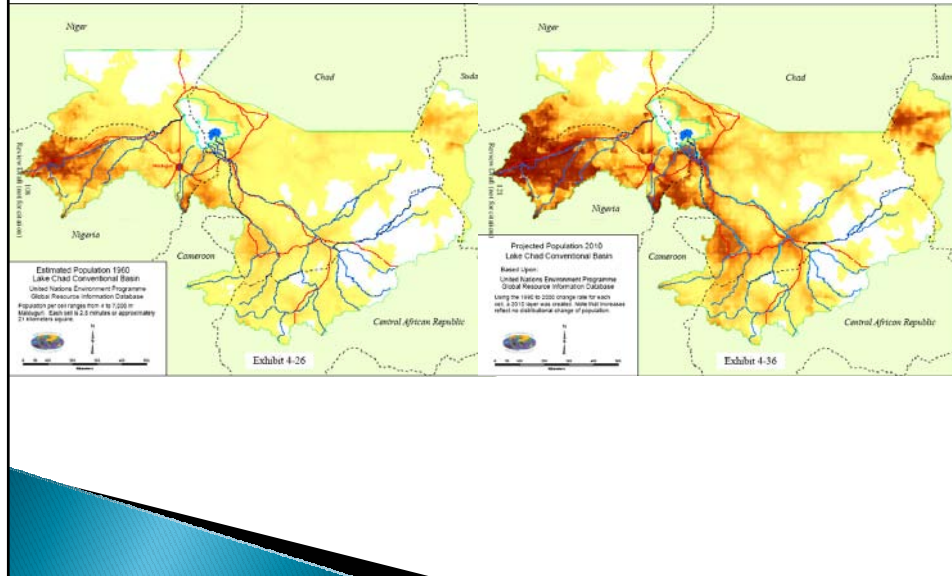
Vision 2025

- ▶ The Lake Chad Region would like to see by the year 2025 the Lake Chad - common heritage - and other wetlands maintained at sustainable levels to ensure the economic security of the freshwater ecosystem resources, sustained biodiversity and aquatic resources of the basin, the use of which should be equitable to serve the needs of the population of the basin thereby reducing the poverty level.
- ▶ A Lake Chad Region where the regional and national authorities accept responsibilities for freshwater, ecosystem and biodiversity conservation and judicious integrated river basin management to achieve sustainable development.
- ▶ A Lake Chad Region where every Member States has equitable access to safe and adequate water resources to meet its needs and rights and maintain its freshwater, ecosystem and biodiversity resources

Challenge 1: Climatic Change



Challenge 2: Population Density



ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THE PDF STAGE OF PROJECT DESIGN

A.EFFECTS OF GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

1.Lake Shrinkage

- Decline in fish production
- Cross-border movement of settlements
- Fear of drying up completely (1500 year the Lake dried up completely for 25-30 years)

2.Drought

- Change in mean isohyets values 30 Km Southwards
- Less flooding and decline in the receptive capacities of natural habitat – loss of biodiversity
- Decline in perennial vegetation/agricultural production
- Water level has receded so far away out of reach of some member states of LCBC
- Migration of people and their livestock (Refugees)

3.Desert Encroachment

- Rate 1 – 2 Km per annum Southwards
- Excessively high winds leading to:
 - wind erosion
 - sand dunes

ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THE PDF STAGE OF PROJECT DESIGN

B. INEFFICIENT IWRM AT NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS

1. Bad practices leading to:

- In appropriate water use
- Bad reservoir operation
- Low revenue collection
- Poor management structures
- Poor O & M
- High level water losses
- Low skilled and inadequate Technical Manpower
- Inappropriate land and water use practices which lead to wide spread degradation of water and arable lands

2. Abandoning of effective traditional resource management practices

3. Poor Decision Making (unsustainable development decisions)

- Insufficient coordination with regional water and environment policies
- Upstream construction of large hydraulic structures without taking sufficient account of down stream requirement
- Improperly planned, costly investment
- Development decision do not take into account the very precarious means of subsistence of the people

ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THE PDF STAGE OF PROJECT DESIGN

4. Poor Data Management

- Absence of a proper mechanism for data collection, collation, storage and dissemination.
- The current obsolete data equipments coupled with unskilled personnel, poor logistic and lack of incentive also hamper reliable data management
- Insufficient knowledge of water resources and functioning aquatic ecosystem

5. Absence of effective system for monitoring the quantity and quality of water

6. Absence of effective early warning system and mitigation measures

7. Absence of water demand management and/or adaptation of production method to conserve natural resources

8. No contingencies for handling emergencies (pollution control)

9. Lack of focus on the part of managers

- (e.g. LCBC inclined to service delivery at the expense of Regulatory Management function)

ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THE PDF STAGE OF PROJECT DESIGN

C. LEGAL FRAMEWORK (Legislation)

- Deficient water policies where they exist
- Absence of regional, national standards/guidelines for monitoring water quality and quantity
- Absence of cost-sharing mechanism
- Lack of incentives, subsidies and penalties to promote the use of appropriate and environmentally sound technologies for water conservation and pollution control
- Absence of necessary basin wide (Regional) water legislation. The national water legislations need to be updated and harmonised to give rise to regional water laws
- An attempt by LCBC/UNEP is now underway to produce an acceptable basin wide legislation for the use, conservation and protection of the available resources in the region. At the same time a mechanism is being developed for the enforcement of basin wide legislation
- Lack of Tariff Policies (inadequate water pricing) water still undervalued commodity.

ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THE PDF STAGE OF PROJECT DESIGN

D. WEAK COORDINATION

- Insufficient cooperation between sectors in a country and between the member states
- Peoples opinions and requirement are not sufficiently taken into consideration
- Non-existent of Environmental Education
- Regional and National Institutions do not respond quick enough to keep pace with changes
- No coordination between and among the stakeholders

E. WEAK ECONOMIC SITUATION OF MEMBER STATES AND PERSISTANT RURAL ECONOMY

- Disallow the optimum development, utilisation and administration of resources
- Disallow the water utilities, RBDA to fix proper water tariff and proper toll collection mechanism. (Poor O&M, water loses and difficulty in the overall management of water resources)
- Little incentives to motivate manager and conserve resources

ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THE PDF STAGE OF PROJECT DESIGN

F.WEAK STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

- Donors provide little incentive for a coordinated and sustained policy of long term assistance aimed at sustainable development
- Institutional fragmentation and inadequate funding do not allow full participation at national and regional levels
- Grass root stockholder's participation is either non-existent or very weak where it exists

LCBC GEF Project

- ▶ **Project Title:**
- ▶ Reversal of Land and Water Degradation Trends In the Lake Chad Basin Ecosystem:
 - Establishment of Mechanisms for Land and Water Management
- ▶ **Countries:**
 - Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger, Nigeria
- ▶ **Funding:**
 - UNDP-GEF: US\$ 6,700,000
 - WB-GEF: US\$ 2,900,000
 - GEF Total: US\$ 9,600,000
- ▶ **Duration:**
 - 4 years (February 1st 2003 – December 31st, 2006)

Objectives

- ▶ overcome barriers to the concerted management of the basin through enhanced collaboration and capacity building among riparians and stakeholders.
- ▶ complete a TDA and prepare a descriptive framework for the concerted water management across the basin.
- ▶ prepare a GEF SIB for long term implementation

Components, Status, Challenges and Lessons

- ▶ **Output 1:**
 - Project mechanisms: an established Program Co-ordination Unit (PMU) and nominated lead agencies to drive and co-ordinate TDA completion, pilot projects, policy initiatives and institutional linkages.
- ▶ **Challenges**
 - Appointment and resignation of a new C.T.A.
 - Delay with establishment of NCU in CAR
 - Very tight schedule
 - Relatively small team
- ▶ **Lessons**
 - Winning the confidence of existing institutions (LCBC, LCBC focal points in Member States) in the implementation of the project activities requires foresight, wisdom and a lot of patience.
 - Working in partnership with existing NGO's speeds up implementation activities. It was possible in the Komadougou-Yobe basin to work with JWL and IUCN to organise a summit meeting of the Governors in the region attended by the President of Nigeria. A trust fund of \$4.8 was setup by the Governors.

Components, Status, Challenges and Lessons

- ▶ Output 2:
 - Enhanced regional policy initiatives and institutional mechanisms to address transboundary issues.
- ▶ Status
 - LCBC Institutional Assessment Study completed
 - An Eight Point Action Plan is due for discussion at the COM in early November
- ▶ Challenge
 - Getting the commitment of countries to implement recommendations of the LCBC Assessment

Components, Status, Challenges and Lessons

- ▶ Output 3:
 - Strengthened engagement of stakeholders
- ▶ Status:
 - 3 local Initiatives out of 24 community based proposals selected in Nigeria
 - 4 local initiatives out of 29 proposals selected in Niger
 - 5 local initiatives out of 14 proposals selected in Cameroon
 - 7 local initiatives out of 14 proposals selected in CAR
- ▶ Challenge
 - Support to local initiatives is a lengthy process

Components, Status, Challenges and Lessons

- ▶ Output 3 Lesson Learnt
 - Need to take time to build the capacity of community groups
 - Need to build trust through demonstration of accountability
 - Need to ensure that all selected initiatives are technically, financially and socially feasible.
 - Need to have a multi-disciplinary highly skilled selection panel with dedicated and knowledgeable members
 - All local initiatives should be selected and implemented through a clear and tangible link with the presence of the GEF project on the ground i.e. the pilot projects
 - There is no way to reach a successful selection, execution and monitoring & evaluation of local initiatives without a close and regular contact with the beneficiaries

Components, Status, Challenges and Lessons

- ▶ Output 4:
 - A completed TDA and a synthetic framework for concerted management of the basin.
- ▶ Status
 - Trans-boundary Problems Harmonised and Prioritised from National TDA reports
 - TDA Report to be presented to the COM in early November
- ▶ Challenge
 - Ensure studies are addressed from the trans-boundary point of view and can be integrated into the TDA/SAP process

Prioritised Transboundary Problems

1. Changes and variability of hydrological regimes and fresh water availability (Changement et variabilité des regime hydrologique et de la disponibilité de l'eau)
2. Water pollution (Pollution des eaux)
3. Invasive species (Espèces envahissantes)
4. Decreased viability of biological resources including fish stocks (Diminution de la viabilité des ressources biologiques y compris les ressources halieutiques)
5. Loss of biodiversity (Perte de la biodiversité)
6. Loss and/or modification of ecosystems (Perte et/ou modification des écosystèmes)
7. Sedimentation in rivers and water bodies as a result of upstream land degradation (Sédimentation des cours d'eau et des plans d'eau comme résultant de la dégradation des terres en amont)

Components, Status, Challenges and Lessons

- ▶ Output 5:
 - Demonstration projects to test and validate methodologies, stakeholder involvement and implementation modalities
- ▶ Status
 - Komadougou-Yobe, Waza-Logone, Northern Diagnostic Basin and Lake Chad Shoreline pilot projects have commenced
 - Lake Fitri and Upper Chari Watercourse Pilot projects at the negotiation stage
- ▶ Challenges
 - Pilot project initially to be executed by LCBC but LCBC indicated lack of human resources for execution
 - Execution of Pilot Project through contract with NGOs / Firms

Components, Status, Challenges and Lessons

► Output 6:

- GEF SAP designed and endorsed with implementation methodologies validated and donor support mobilised

► Status

- NAP and SAP to be articulated in 2007 and implementation strategy through first half of 2008
- Donor conference planned for 2007
- GTZ financing a €1mill. project on developing Knowledge Management System for Sustainable Water Management in the Lake Chad Basin
- German BGR will commence a study on the groundwater of the Lake Chad Basin by the end of this year.

► **Thank you for the attention**