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Educational, Scientific and Integrated River Basin Management Cultural Organization • under the auspices of UNESCO

INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (IWRM) AND ECOHYDROLOGY AS TOOLS

The Challenges of Institutionalizing IWRM in Nigeria.

Presented by Dr. Lawal Kola Maroof

Ag. Director Corporate Support Service Department

Nigeria Integrated Water Resources Manageme **Commission** Plot 1139 Nafisah Plaza, Constitution Avenue, Central Business District, Abuja.













OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- Overview of IWRM Development Process in Nigeria;
- **■IWRM Domestication Process in Nigeria**;
- Delegated Power of Authority;
- ■Way Forward Pending the Passage Of NIWRMC Bill Into Law;
- **■**Core Mandate of the Commission;
- ■Institutional Framework;
- ■Measurable Achievement From 2009 -2016;
- Challenges of Institutionalizing IWRM in Nigeria and
- Conclusion, Recommendation and Way Forward.













Overview of IWRM Development Process in Nigeria

Why IWRM.

The management of water resources in Nigeria has been bedevilled by poor governance. Uncoordinated water resources management, low accountability, irresponsive management practices, ill-informed decision making, inefficiency in resources allocation, and piecemeal approach, the water sector in Nigeria has performed below expectations for so long.

IWRM Domestication Process in Nigeria

NWRMP,1995 recommends Water Resources Management Reform Programme (WRMRP, 1997);

The National Council on Water Resources (NCWR) in September 1997 in Yola, Adamawa State, gave the Federal Ministry of Water Resources the approval to develop, in collaboration with the World Bank a Water Resources Management Strategy (WRMS)









Review Phase of WRMS

One of the key recommendations that emanated from the Review Phase was the need for the creation by the federal government of a 'Water Commission' to, on behalf of the Honourable Minister responsible for water resources, coordinate and regulate the haphazard and unsustainable multi-sectoral development and management of the nation's water resources.

Policy Development Phase of WRMS

The Policy Development phase culminated into the finalization of a draft National Water Policy in 2004 based on IWRM principles and a draft National Water Resources bill in 2007 based on the draft Water Policy.

Reform Phase of WRMS

The Institutional reform; the Federal Executive Council in May, 2007 approved the establishment of the Nigeria Integrated Water Resources Management Commission (NIWRMC) among other agencies.

<u>Implemetation Phase of WRMS</u>

In 2008, the then Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources set up a committee to prepare the Legal Framework for the Bill of the commission (NIWRMC).

The Final Draft Bill was forwarded to the National Assembly on September, 2008 for passage into law.













■Both Houses of the National Assembly or the 7th Assembly passed the Commission's Bill in March, 2011 And forwarded it to Mr. president in May the same year for ascent.

The Bill was again submitted to Orosanye Committee which recommended that the commission stand alone as""Nigeria Water Resources Regulatory Commission (April, 16th 2012)

- ■Presently the NIWRMC Bill is now subsumed by the Draft National Water Resources Bill or (Water Resources Act, CAPW2, LFN, 2004) and will be forwarded back to National Assembly for passage into law very soon.
- ■The Commission (NIWRMC) commenced operation since 2009 and has established its Administrative Headquarters in Abuja as well as seven of the eight planned Catchment Management Offices, along the boundaries of the eight Hydrological Areas of the Country.

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1	Niger-North	Katsina, kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara	Zamfara(Gusau)
2	Lake Chad	Kano, Jigawa, Yobe, Borno, Bauchi and Plateau	Jigawa(Dutse)
3	Niger –Central	Niger, kwara, Kaduna, Kogi-Central and Abuja FCT	Niger (Minna)
4	Upper Benue	Adamawa, Taraba, Gombe and Bauchi	Gombe (YET TO ESTABLISH)
5	Lower Benue	Plateau, Nasarawa, Benue and Kogi Central	Nasarawa (Lafiya)
6.	Niger-South	Bayelsa, Delta, Edo North, Kogi South and Anambra- South	Delta (Asaba)
7.	Western Littoral	Oyo, Ogun, Oshun, Ekiti, Edo West, Ondo and Lagos	Oshun (Oshogbo)
8.	Eastern Littoral	Abia, Anambra-East, Imo, Enugu, Ebonyi, Cross River,	Ebonyi (Abakaliki)













Delegated Power of Authority

- Pursuant to second schedule part 1, item 64 of the exclusive legislative list of the 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria which empowers the Federal Government to regulate and make law for water from source affecting more than one state
- And in pursuant to Section S.17 of Water Resources Act, CAP W2, LFN, 2004), which empowers the Honourable Minister of Water Resources to delegate's his power in the act in writing to any agency, he so desire for effective administration of the provision of the Act.
- In line with this provision in the Act, the Honourable Minister of Water Resources vide letter N. FMWR/PS/14/VOL. I/150 of 11th June, 2012 delegated the powers of Regulations to the Commission.

Moving Forward Pending the Passage of NIWRMC Bill Into Law

- Water Resources Act, CAP W2, LFN, 2004)
- National Water Resources Policy & Strategy 2016
- **■Water** Use & Licensing regulation, 2016
- National Code of Practice for Water Well Construction in Nigeria, 2010
- Nigerian water Supply and Sanitation Policy, 2000.
- Nigeria Standard for Drinking Water Quality (NIS 554:2007).







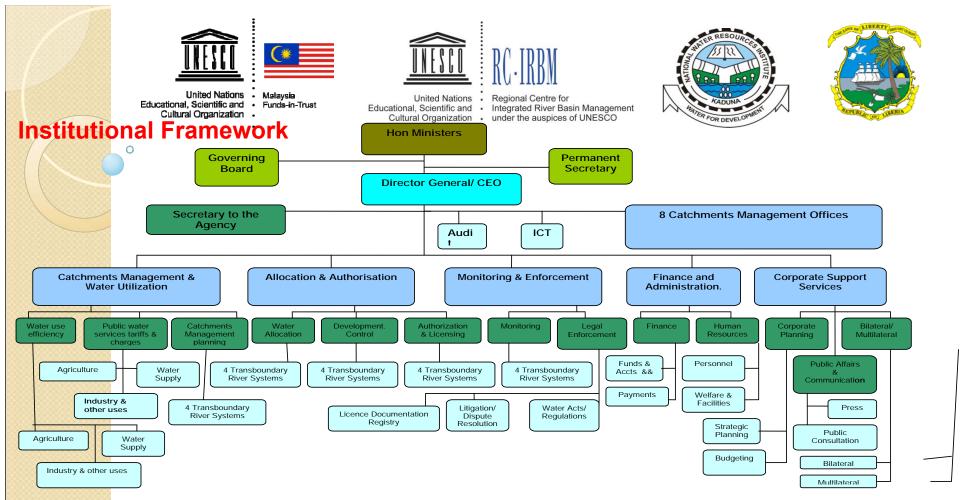






Core Mandate of the Commission

- Implement regulatory policies on activities relating to the management of water resources in Nigeria;
- Responsible for economic and technical regulation of all aspects of water resources exploitation and development;
- Promote strategies and work with relevant agencies to enforce standards and allocate bulk supplies to water service providers;
- **Issue** Water Resources licenses in accordance with the provisions of the Act;
- Manage the development of water resources i.e. Provide stewardship within Nigeria, based on the 8 hydrological catchments;
- Protect consumers from unfair practices of licensees and other persons in the supply of Water Resources services and facilities;
- Liaise with relevant national and international agencies and advise the Minister on ways of promoting cooperation for effective and equitable management of transboundary waters and
- Arbitrate disputes between all stakeholders especially the licensees and other participants in the Water Resources sector;



The Commission, as a partnership of the Federal and the 36 State governments and the Federal Capital Territory Administration, of Nigeria, exists to achieve the best integrated catchment management target for the shared resources of the hydrological basins of the country. The Commission has its Administrative Headquarters in Abuja, headed by the Chief Executive Director with five Departments headed by Directors (four Technical and one Finance and Administration) for coordination, monitoring, supervision and enforcement of acceptable standards in the operations of the seven Catchment Management Offices.











ACHIEVEMENT

Water Audit of Niger-North and Niger Central of Nigeria Completed 2011;

National Integrated Water Resources Management Strategy and Water Efficiency Plan for Nigeria completed 2012;

- Infrastructural Development Survey Niger-North;
- Formulation of Draft Catchment Management Plan (CMP) for the prioritized two areas; HA-I(Niger-North) and Ogun-Oshun Basin in the eastern area of HA-6 (Western Littoral);
- National Water Resources Master Plan 2013;
- Development of Sustainable Water Footprint for Nigeria underway: 2017 budget and
- Water Use License applications received from the following companies are in various stages of completion; 5 licenses issued to date from 23 applications.















WATER USE RIGHT LICENSE APPLICATIONS AT VARIOUS STAGES OF COMPLETION

/N	Name of Applicant	Category	Application Date	Provisional Permit Date	Quantity of Water	Hydrological Area (HA)	Processing Fee (N)	License Fee (N)	License Status	Remarks
	NORTH-SOUTH POWER LTD.	HYDRO-POWER. (Shiroro dam & Reservoir).	2013	NIL		HA-1	NIL	NIL	ISSUED	
	MAINSTREAM ENERGY SOLUTION LTD.	HYDRO-POWER. (Kainji Dam & Shiroro Dam)	2013	NIL		HA-1	NIL	NIL	ISSUED	2 licenses were issued.
	WILLAM DUNCAN	HYDRO-POWER. (Kwall-Fall Dam) 30MW	2014	2014-2015		HA-VIII	PAID		NOT ISSUED YET	
	ZUMA ENERGY NIGERIA LTD	HYDRO-POWER. (River Niger) 1,200MW	2014	2014-2015		HA-II	PAID		NOT ISSUED YET	
	FLOW HYDROBELT NIGERIA LTD(1)	HYDRO-POWER. (Mada River)	2014	2014-2015		HA-IV	NIL		NOT ISSUED YET	
	FLOW HYDROBELT NIGERIA LTD(2)	HYDRO-POWER. (Katsina- ala River)	2014	2014-2015		HA-IV	NIL		NOT ISSUED YET	
	WINNERS RIGTH WINNER POWER LTD.	HYDRO-POWER. (Okura River) 28MW	2015	2015-2016		HA-II	PAID		NOT ISSUED YET	
	POWER CONTROL AND APPLIANCES LTD	HYDRO-POWER. (Ikere Gorge Dam) 6MW	2015			HA-VI	PAID		NOT ISSUED YET	10











CHALLENGES

The major challenges facing the Commission in particular and implementation of IWRM principles in Nigeria in general, are:

- ■The need to expedite action on the enabling law to allow the Commission (NIWRMC) takes its full responsibilities in the regulation of the Nigeria water sector
- ■Institutional and Human Capacity Development for the Commission and other structures of IWRM in the country.;
- IWRM principles are by now widely accepted but still very difficult to operationalize. This point towards a clear need for further work, notably in terms of development of the "practical" knowledge base and capacity building.
- Lack of "blueprint" on how to implement IWRM. It is inherently a process of institutional change about which much is not fully understood. IWRM needs to be viewed as a dynamic, constantly evolving subject that requires significant further development and "learning by doing"
- ■Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) at all levels of governments remain sectoral instead of holistic in their approach. Many officers in the relevant ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs), at both federal and state levels, are not sufficiently aware of the concept of IWRM and its application.
- **Lack of Sustained public enlightenment to educate the public on water conservation and** harvesting – so as to curtail wasteful practices; and
- Lack of political will and under funding











CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION and WAY FORWARD

The potential Benefits of IWRM include:

IWRM approach will no doubt facilitate mainstreaming of water issues in the political economy of Nigeria.

- Consensus based water management decisions with high implementation success.
- Significantly improved community capacity for water resources decision making;
- •Significantly improved institutional capacity for multi-stakeholder/multi-disciplinary water management
- •Reduced cost for governments, because increased partnership share costs across stakeholder groups
- •Measurable and sustainable water resources improvements, as a result of community consensus as to a "best" course of action, including responsibilities and costs; and
- •A planning and management process that is ongoing, adaptive, and enduring.
- ■IWRM demonstrations use learning-by-doing to innovate and adapt water resources management actions, tools and technologies. Concrete results and lessons learned must be fed back, to build confidence, national policies and planning, Coalitions of beneficiaries, water advocates and leaders must join forces within political realities to catalyze change in institutions that will enable practical implementation of IWRM plans.

Suggested Possibilities:

- ■The need to establish synergy for inter-sectoral and inter-agency collaboration and cooperation in financing, cost sharing, project implementation and data/information exchange
- Promoting Water efficiency policy including conservation and Harvesting
- ■Government recognition of imperativeness of implementing obligation of international agreements on sustainable water resources development and management.
- ■Capacity building of stakeholders in IWRM and raising awareness on IWRM and water issues
- ■Promote and generate knowledge on best practices
- ■Improving information generation and sharing through Nigeria Integrated Water Resources Management Commission, etc.
- **■**Enforcing the polluters pays principles and
- **■**Ensuring the enforcement of code of practice on boreholes drilling in Nigeria.



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