



**SAHEL AND WEST AFRICA PROGRAMME IN SUPPORT OF THE GREAT
GREEN WALL INITIATIVE**

NIGERIA EROSION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT (NEWMAP)

**IUCN/MEDIA WORKSHOP
LOME TOGO**

Project Development Objective (PDO):

- NEWMAP project PDO is to reduce vulnerability to soil erosion in targeted sub-watersheds. Other goals include
- Tackling vulnerability to soil erosion in targeted sub-watersheds
- Address climate change and air quality
- Maintain water quality and effective drainage system
- Job creation and
- Implement strategies for resolving Nigeria's longstanding infrastructure problems.

Implementation effectiveness

- The Project became effective in September, 2013. Intervention activities commenced initially with seven states (now referred to as first mover states) of Abia, Anambra, Cross River, Ebonyi, Edo, Enugu and Imo. Based on the progress recorded by the initial seven states, in September 2015 additional 7 states; Delta, Gombe, Kogi, Kano, Plateau, Oyo and Sokoto joined the project having met the necessary selection criteria. Presently, the third phase of states that recently joined the project includes; Akwa Ibom, Borno, Katisina, Nasarawa, and Niger, States; thus making a total number of 19 states in the project.

Project beneficiary

- The total number of primary beneficiaries envisaged at the onset of the project was about 2.2 million people.
- This to gradually increase in 2020 to about 2.6 million gradually as the project scale out, and to about 4.2 million in 2042 (30 years after project effectiveness).

Highlights of the Best Practices (on the part of the Project)

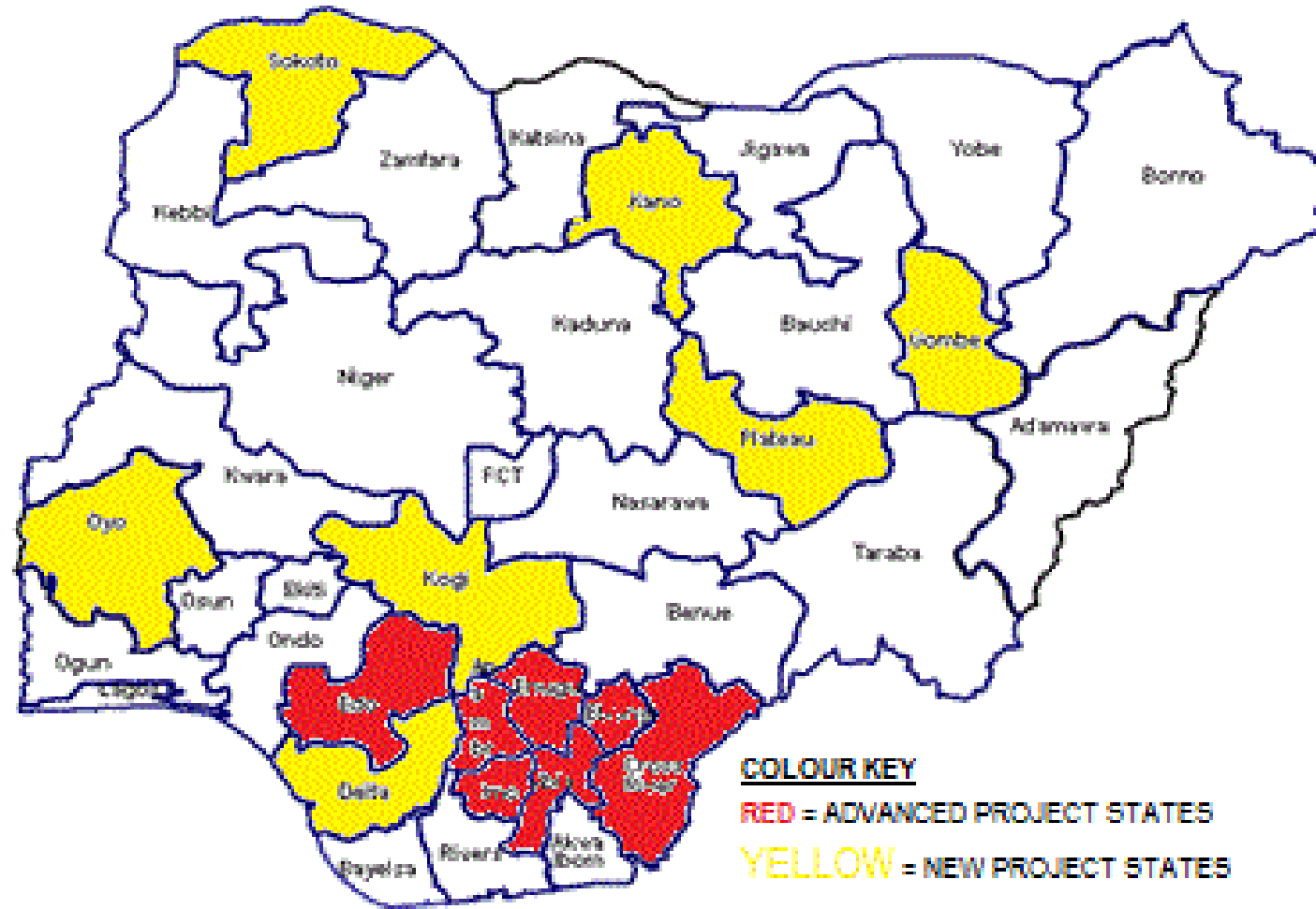
- Environmental Safeguards and Management Plan (ESMP) in all the project sites to ensure proper disaster risk management.
- The project also implemented resettlement Action Plan (RAP), where necessary, to compensate all project affected persons before commencement of civil works.
- Site designs with combination of flexible structures and **bioremediation**
- livelihood components.
- procurements are done in accordance with procurement guidelines and of best practices.

Best Practices on the part of the Communication Plan

- **Design of a Communication Plan**
- **Raise awareness and ensure communities and other stakeholders clearly understand the current challenges and objectives of the project.**
- **Encourage Community Ownership of the project via town hall meetings**
- **Promote Sustainability, and behavioural Change**
- **Monitoring and Evaluation**

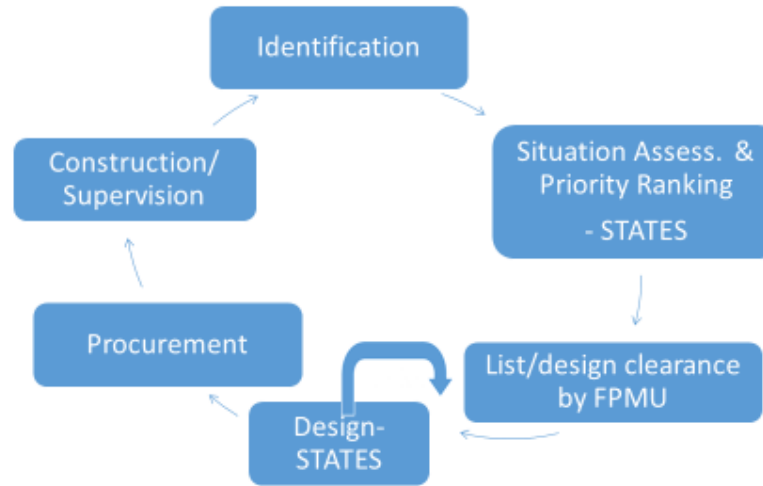
What are the factors contributing to the project success?

- **Action Planning:** The creation of an action WORKPLAN /PROCUREMENT PLANS is an operational Key to Success for Watershed Management Organizations. An action plan is important because it clearly outlines a Project vision and goals
- **Community participation and mobilization** Community consultation, public education and information on erosion management and awareness techniques. This strengthens community outreach, as well as softens community entry for the necessary civil works and other interventions.
- **Quality Civil and Environmental Engineering Designs** High level design overview support and contracts-management guidance. Robust supervision of site designs to meet the highest possible international quality by working with all State PMUs and relevant MDAs and local actors, through adoptions of NEWMAP standards and world best practices.
- **Effective supervision and Project Management:**
- In ensuring efficient and timely delivery of project resources in accordance with the project's objectives, the management team has maintained comprehensive supervision and has efficiently managed fiduciary matters, taking into considerations: i) Procurement and financial management, ii) Social and environmental safeguards management and oversight, iii) Strategic project communication and documentation and iv) Project M&E, including two Mid-Term Reviews towards ascertaining the necessary impact evaluation.



State	Project Status
Abia	White
Akwa Ibom	White
Anambra	White
Adamawa	Red
Bauchi	Red
Borno	White
Benue	Red
Cross River	Red
Delta	Yellow
Ekiti	Red
Imo	Red
Jigawa	Red
Kogi	Yellow
Kwara	Red
Lagos	Red
Ogun	Red
Ondo	Red
Osun	Red
Rivers	Red
Sokoto	Red
Taraba	Red
Yobe	Red
Zamfara	Yellow
Abuja (FCT)	White
Other states	White

Project Cycle



Atakpa Erosion site CrossRiver State

Atakpa before



Atakpa now



Queen Ede Gully Edo State

Queen Ede before



Queen Ede Now



Brief on Queen Ede

- Queen Ede gully site, is at Ikpoba Okha Local Government Area of Benin City, Edo State
- The intervention site has estimated gully length of 960 m, maximum depth of about 25 m, average top and base width of about 56 m and 40 m, respectively
- The gully started as a result of abrupt termination of the outlet drain from the Benin-Agbor highway
- Queen Ede site had consumed a couple of houses and destroyed two public schools.
- NEWMAP intervention considered as “a Miracle” by many including Governor Oshiomole of Edo State.
- Intervention solved the severe impacts of flood water along Benin-Agbor highway, Pogah, Edebor, Agbonlahor and Igunbor streets across the road as well as runoff from Aroko estate and Ogbeson village.
- Hundreds of property saved, while interlink roads between the 8 communities restored.

Part of Queen Ede erosion site

Before



After



Auchi Gully Erosion Site

Before in 2013



Recently in 2015



Brief on Auchi gully site

- Auchi is a town located in Etsako West Local Government Area of Edo North, Edo State, Nigeria. Its distance is about 130 km from Benin City, the capital of Edo State, and has an area of 946 km² and a population of about 197,609 (2006 census). **The gully site** is located in an urban area and has damaged several houses. The affected areas includes: Obe Streets, Union Bank road, Hospital roads, Inu Umoru road, Egbe Adokhai, Momoh streets, farm lands, residential buildings, schools, etc. At its deepest, the gully is about 20-25 m.
- **Auchi gully accelerated** in the 1980s when the government engaged in several gully control construction activities within the area in their quest to prevent the action of the gully. In the intervention, most of the drainage systems have insufficient capacity, wrongly placed and in most cases abruptly terminated. All these anthropogenic factors together with the natural factor of convergent topography of Auchi town brought about further destruction and environmental degradation of the gully area.
- The topography of this area generates floods from the uplands: Hospital roads, Egbe Adokhai, Inu-Umoru road, Obe streets, Momoh streets, Warrake road, Union Bank road, Oluedide main waterway, etc. These floods are transmitted through the poorly provided drainage systems into the natural water course.
- **NEWMAP's Intervention** saved over 100 houses that could have been consumed before the check.
- As at April 2015, PAP beneficiaries numbered about 121persons.

Auchi Gully Erosion Site

Before



After



NEWMAP APPROACH FLEXIBLE STRUCTURES

Atakpa in Cross River state



Iyuzo Ihuoma in Imo State



THANK YOU