Improving IWRM, Knowledge-based Management and Governance of the Niger Basin and the Iullemeden-Taoudéni/Tanezrouft Aquifer System | NB-ITTAS

Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Chad

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Purpose of the NB-ITTAS project

- Improving knowledge-based management, governance and conservation of the Niger Basin and the Iullemeden-Taoudeni/Tanezrouft Aquifers (ITTAS) resources;
- Supporting Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) for the benefit of communities and ecosystem resilience.

Expected results

1. Strengthening the existing knowledge for a better understanding of the links between groundwater (ITTAS) and surface water (Niger River).
2. Promoting an effective governance system of interconnected transboundary water resources through reinforced institutions and regulations.

Main achievements of the NB-ITTAS project

Promoting conjunctive groundwater and surface water management through hydrodynamic aquifer modeling:

Elements of the system water balance and characterization of the ITTAS groundwater and the Niger River interactions:
- The Niger River feeding the aquifers: 35 million m³/year;
- The aquifers supplying the Niger River (via the Sources): 650 million m³/year.

Transfer of groundwater from high potential areas:
One of the most appropriate solutions (economically viable) for supplying water to the populations living far away from the Niger River flows.

Developing the TDA/SAP (Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis/Strategic Action Program) approach of the GEF for International Waters:
- The TDA identifies and analyzes environmental issues, their causes and their impacts;
- The SAP establishes clear priorities for action to address these issues.

Planning and design of community pilot projects for sharing responsibilities and benefits with local communities and the civil society:
- Protecting the aquatic habitat and the biodiversity of threatened wetlands (Benin, Guinea, Mali, and Nigeria);
- Restoration and improved management of protected areas (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Chad);
- Restoration and sustainable management of mountain forest ecosystems (Benin, Cameroon, Guinea and Mali).

Restoration and improved management of the Kandadji National Nature Reserve (Bourgou site - Niger): plantation of 10 ha of Bourgou to restore agricultural land destroyed by the hippopotamus invasion, 85 direct beneficiaries (50 women and 35 men)

Restoration of degraded forest areas in the Kandadji National Nature Reserve (Bois village site): production of 4,000 seedlings and plantation of 10 ha with adapted local species (Acacia senegal, Balanites aegyptiaca, etc.), 120 direct beneficiaries (60 women)

Fight against invasive aquatic plants in the Koudjé pond (Dallol Bosso - Niger): 10 ha of invasive aquatic plants (Typha domingensis) mowed, 120 people involved (60 women); restoration/preservation of the Koudjé pond, creation of sources of income for the communities through the sale of Seko and the use of compost.

Capacity building and stakeholder involvement in the ecosystem-based management of the Niger River:

Establishment of three trans-boundary functional ecosystem platforms:
- The Mount Mandara plateau ecosystem between Cameroon and Nigeria,
- The BSB Yamoussa complex between Cameroon and Chad,
- The park W between Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger

The organization of training sessions for national and regional water managers (nearly 1,700 beneficiaries) on different topics
- TDA/SAP of national focal points
- Database-GIS-Model
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