

NIGERIA WATER PARTNERSHIP (GWP–NIGERIA) & NATIONAL  
INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COMMISSION  
(NIWRMC) ASSEMBLY OF PARTNERS MEETING & NATIONAL WATER  
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# **Role of Water Stakeholders and Civil Society in IWRM - Babatope Babalobi**

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# Who are the water stakeholders?

1. Civil society-Consumers, NGOs, CBOs, Trade unions, Labour, media.
2. Service providers-formal (public utilities) and informal (water vendors, farmers with water from private wells)
3. Policy formulation and Coordinating bodies-NWC,CWP, NIWRMC
4. Private sector- Banks-Micro financing, PPPs, and IFIs WB, AFDB
5. Regulatory bodies
6. River Basins Authorities
7. Trans boundary organisations
8. External support agencies
9. Legislators

# Civil Society

WASHCOMS, Water Users Association, NEWSAN, AUCPTRE, Climate Change Information Network, Water and Sanitation Media Network, Newspapers , TV, Radio

- Increase awareness of the need for sustainable water management .
- Mobilise public participation and effective stakeholder involvement in IWRM and WSS
- Awareness-raising, advocacy and building synergies for sustainable water financing
- Research, transfer of technology and know-how and pilot demonstrations on water efficiency measures
- Addressing climate change adaptation (e.g. management of droughts and floods, combating desertification, etc)
- Advocacy for nature and environmental protection

# Service providers

Water utilities, water vendors, Bottling companies, farmers, sewerage firms

- National IWRM policies and legislations determine the roles and responsibilities of the various levels of service provision
- In Nigeria, water services provided mainly by state owned utilities include
  - Regulation and ecosystem protection*
  - Sewerage, treatment and reuse*
  - Water supply and sanitation*
  - Provision of Irrigation infrastructure*
  - Reduction of vulnerability to natural hazards such as floods*
  - Preservation of hydrological balances*

# Policy formulation and Coordinating bodies

National Water Resources Council, National Integrated Water Resources Management Commission , National Sanitation Task Force,

- Policy formulation and Coordinating bodies are often high level steering groups within national governments, inter-agency task forces (for specific purposes e.g. water pollution control), and international consortia for the management of water resources.
- They provide structures for co-ordination between different organisations involved in water resource management.
- Improved co-ordination of government functions through integrated plans of action
- Promote Structural change within government agencies to facilitate better co-ordination
- Recommend creation of new departments or commissions /committees and authorities for natural resources management, aligned to river basins and/or ecological zones .An example is the new National Technical Sub Committee on IWRM

# Local Governments

- Act as both service providers and regulators
- A strong forum for local participation, can be instrumental in providing information and supporting dialogue among stakeholders and policy makers
- Local governments use economic instruments to influence the behaviour of their citizenry. These include rate structures and charges, fees for permits as well as fines and penalties.
- They use regulatory instruments, such as by-laws, to influence the implementation of IWRM practices within their boundaries.

# Private sector

World Bank Urban Sector reform projects, AFDB in Osun, Yobe, Taraba, Oyo states

- Micro finance and community banks can allow poor people to finance small scale water infrastructure, for both domestic and agricultural use, though this is not a common occurrence in Nigeria
- International Financial institutions such as the World Bank, AFDB provide loans to public sector service providers for the promotion of PPPs- 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> National Urban Water sector reform programme
- The main types of private involvement (also known as privatisation and PPP) in water service provision are through: management and service contracts, leasing, BOTs, concessions, Joint ventures and Divestiture

# River Basins Organisations

12 River Basins Dev. Authorities in in Nigeria

- The River basin organisations (RBOs )deal with the water resource management issues in a river basin, a lake basin, or across an important aquifer.
- Their functions vary from resource management and planning, to education of basin communities, to developing natural resources management strategies and programs of remediation of degraded lands and waterways. They also play a role in consensus building, facilitation and conflict management
- Recent innovation has focused on an Integrated River Basin management approach (IRBM), a subset of IWRM, and Integrated catchment management rather than single sector approaches



# Regulatory bodies

- Functions are determined by National policy and legislation on water resources management
- Allocation of water rights, environmental management related to water use, water quality, land use planning and financial management of water resources management by the state.
- Setting prices and performance standards for service providers (economic regulation).
- The legitimacy of the regulatory body is critical in ensuring compliance.

# Transboundary Organisations

Lake Chad Commission, River Niger Basin Authority

- Transboundary organisations provide a framework for managing water resources across international boundaries, where there are issues about the management of common (cross-cutting issues)
- Human resources and institutional capacity in transboundary structures should address social issues, as well as environmental and economic development imperatives.
- Parties need to build and accept common data sets and knowledge about the water resource issues and share visions about the future of the resource.

# External support Agencies

Global water partnership, European Union, Water Aid, JICA, DFID, UNDP, UNICEF, GEF

- Funding support to government and CSOs
- Implementation of model replicable projects
- Support for IWRM implementation, water sector reforms
- Capacity building

# Legislators

National Assembly, State Assemblies, Local Govt councillors

Enactment of applicable laws for the following reasons:

- Define the rights and duties of water suppliers and users.
- Clarify the role of the State vis-à-vis all those concerned with water.
- Give formal recognition of water distribution and conveyance processes
- Legalize different water users associations.
- Ensure the sustainability of the water source.
- Regulate the institutional structures, define the tasks, and build the capacities
- Monitoring of water quality
- Sufficient budgetary allocations to enable the State to put its water-related policies in force.

**Water is everyone's business**

**Everyone is a stakeholder in  
IWRM**

**Thank you**