

11<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Task Force on Water and Climate  
Session on mainstreaming transboundary aspects of water  
management into climate-related documents  
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# MAINSTREAMING TRANSBOUNDARY ASPECTS OF WATER MANAGEMENT INTO CLIMATE-RELATED DOCUMENTS

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# I. Mainstreaming national planning in the Niger Basin

## Climate Investment Plan



To answer this question, it is worth noting:

- All documents on planning and implementing basin development activities (SDAP, IP, OP, CIP) are based on national priority planning documents for activities that are either adaptation priorities or have a transboundary impact.
- At the request of the NBA's Ministers of Finance, during the ministerial roundtable on the future of the Niger River, held on 19 April 2015 in Washington, DC, on the sidelines of the World Bank and IMF Spring Meetings, a Climate Resilience Investment Plan for the Niger River Basin- known as the Climate Investment Plan, "CIP", was prepared and presented at COP 21. The plan is currently being implemented in order to strengthen the climate resilience of the Niger River's ecosystems and populations through sustainable natural resource management.

The CIP is a coherent series of concrete actions and investments aimed at strengthening climate resilience, and drafted based on the main planning documents existing at the national (national adaptation programmes of actions, national adaptation plans and ad hoc national contributions) and regional (2016-2024 Operational Plan) levels.

Thus, national climate change adaptation plans are very much taken into consideration at the regional level, including when the relevant measures are included into the national action plans.

- ❖ **Ongoing dialogue has been established with:**
  - **countries, via the bodies/agencies set up by the NBA (the regional steering committee for annual project and programme planning and review), regional workshops and fora on various topics related to water and climate change;**
  - **national coordination mechanisms and members of the National Focal Structures (NFS), and national and regional basin water resources users associations (national and regional user coordination);**
- ❖ **Dialogue is also held through the NBA's participation in planning activities and review of adaptation at the country level.**

### III. Transboundary water cooperation measures included in riparian countries' national strategies and adaptation plans



- **Harmonising water resource monitoring system procedures and equipment (stations, databases);**
- **Continuous exchange of information on hydrology and the environment;**
- **Using consensually adopted water and risk management tools (Water Resources Allocation Model, Water Regulation for Coordinated Dam Management, Flood and Draught Forecasting System, etc.);**
- **Support for countries via transboundary activities or activities with a transboundary impact, based on various strategic planning axes (water as a lever for economic development, preservation of basin ecosystems, innovative and sustainable financing, cooperation with States and partners and organizational performance), activities to be carried out in the basin should be part of the various axes described above.**
- **Other adaptation measures promoted by the NBA through its programmes and projects:**
  - **1- Developing the resilience of ecosystems and natural resources: *protection of resources and ecosystems, strengthening the shared management of natural resources***
  - **2- Developing populations' resilience: *developing multipurpose infrastructure, support measures and social protection***

#### **IV. Potential benefits of the NBA and transboundary cooperation in contributing to the drafting and implementation of nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans**

- Strengthening the mandate of the NBA in cooperation and managing the basin's transboundary resources, thereby promoting regional integration;**
- Implementing these activities makes it possible to strengthen resilience and improve populations' living conditions, while better securing the basin's populations and natural resources;**
- Harmonizing adaptation approaches and building a common vision in order to prevent risks, promoting good practices for adaptation and avoiding poor adaptation;**
- Capitalizing good practices and developing harmonized guidelines for the design, implementation and monitoring of activities with a transboundary impact (adaptation to climate change, managing/using knowledge)**

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**Thanks!**