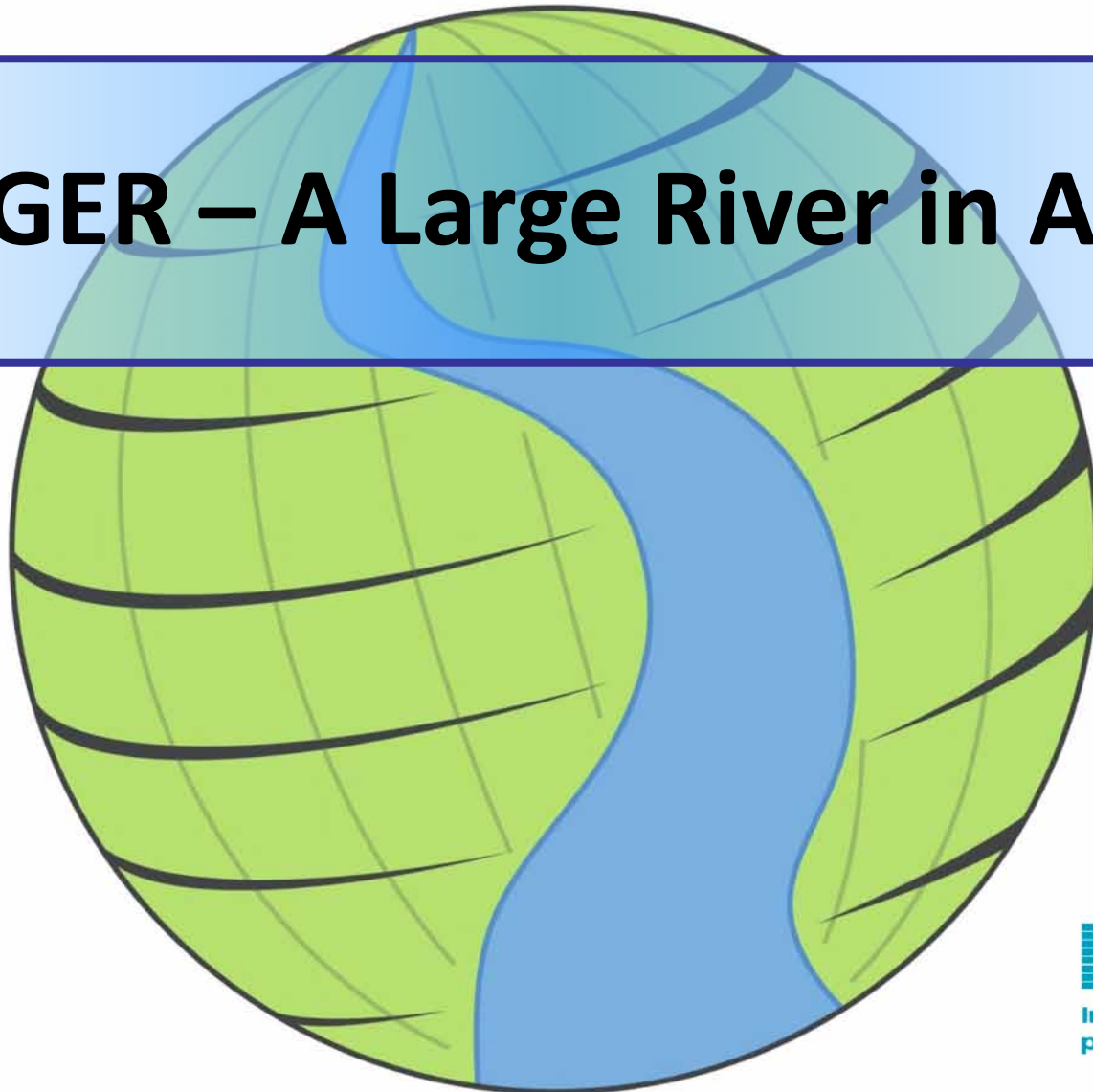
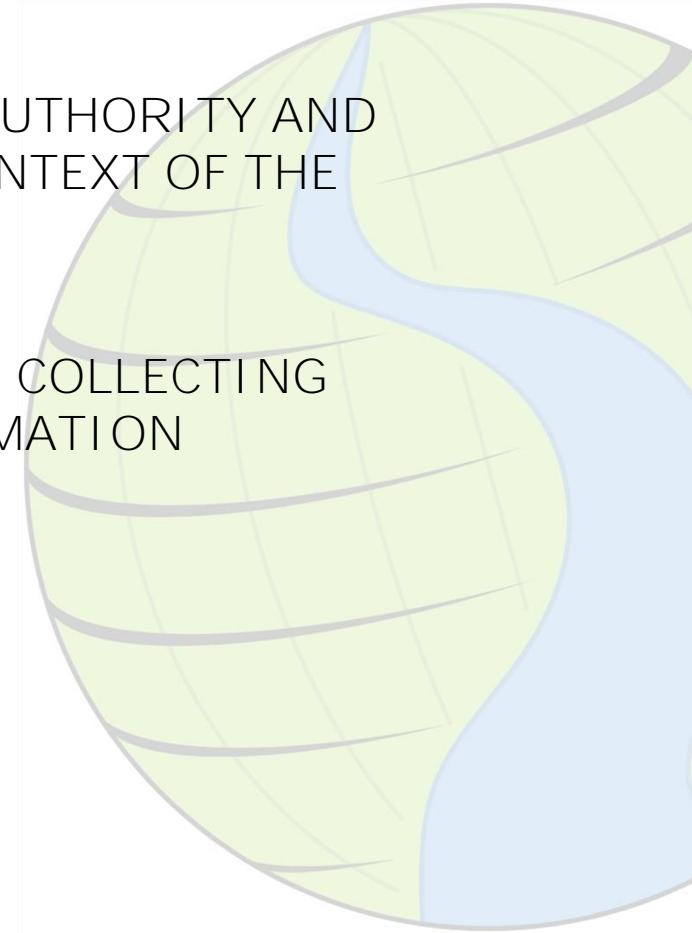


# NIGER – A Large River in Africa



# OUTLINE

- I – BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE NIGER BASIN AUTHORITY AND THE PHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT OF THE NIGER BASIN
- II – DATA AVAILABILITY AND STRATEGY FOR COLLECTING AND DISSEMINATING DATA AND INFORMATION
- IV – CHALLENGES & PERSPECTIVES
- V – CONCLUSIONS



## 1.1- Physical and environmental context of the Niger Basin

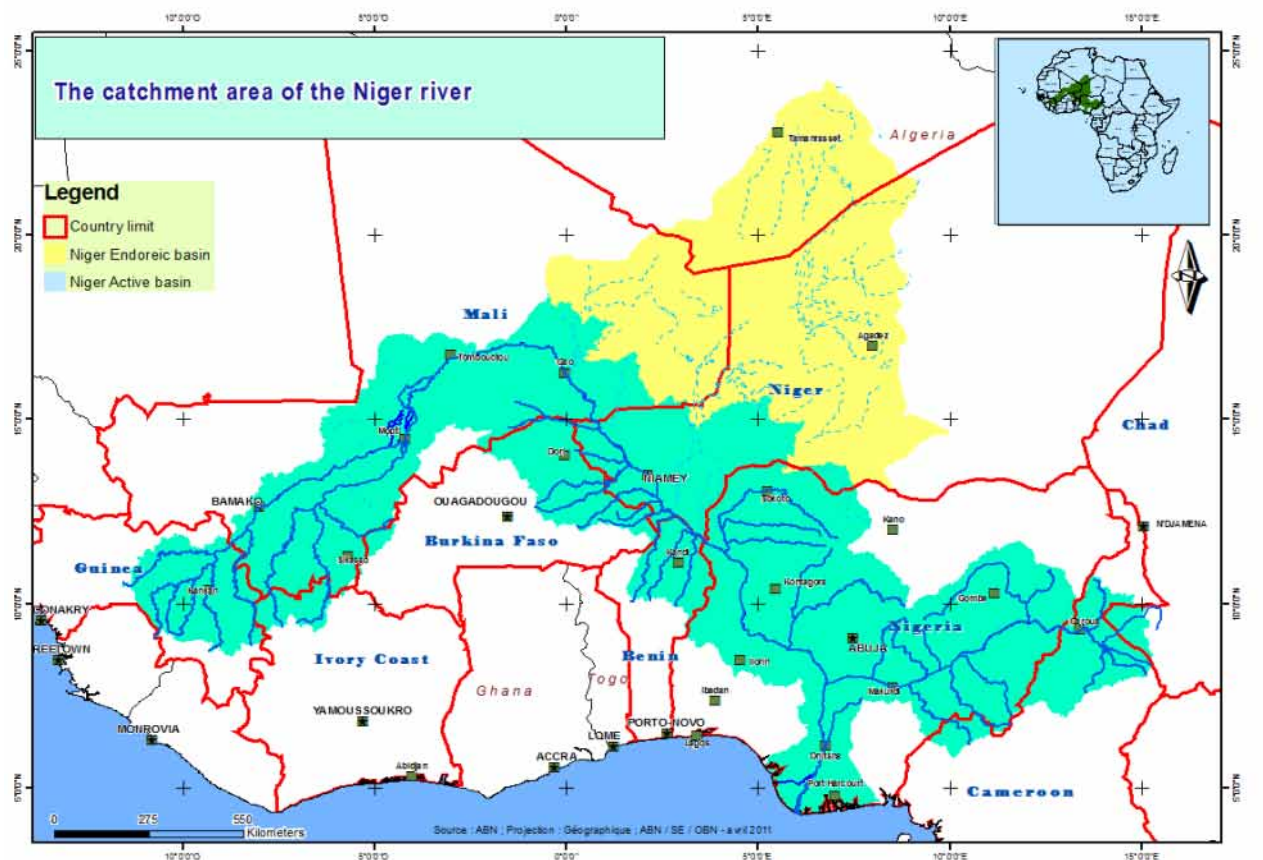


➡ Niger Basin is located in the heart of West Africa covers 10 countries.

➡ Niger River has a length of 4200 km and is :

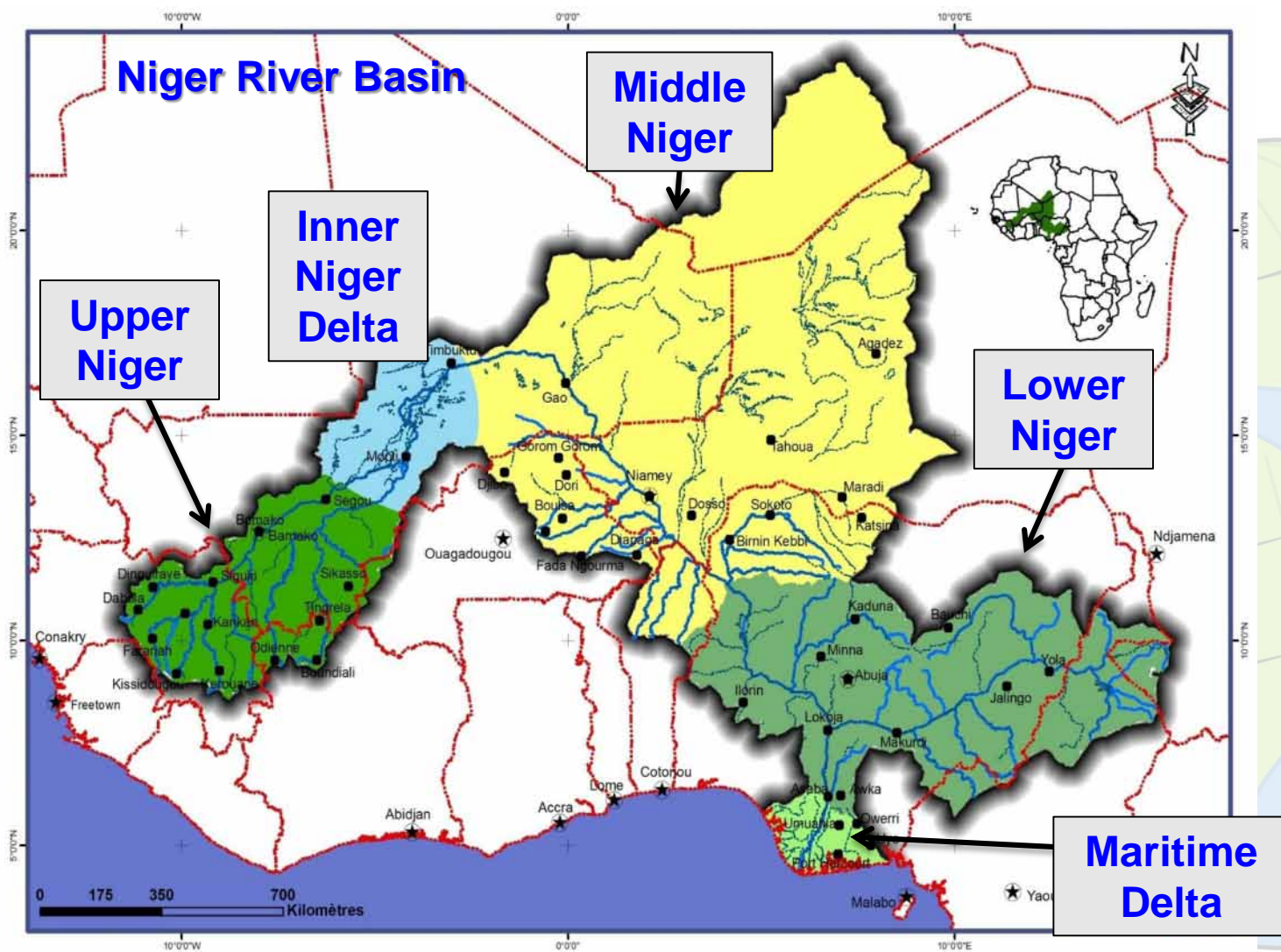
- the 3<sup>rd</sup> in Africa
- the 9<sup>th</sup> in the World

➡ Its theoretical area is 2170000 Km<sup>2</sup> with an active part of 1500000 Km<sup>2</sup> spread over the 9 founding countries of the Niger Basin Authority.



Guinée (6%)    Mali (26%)    Niger (23%)    Bénin (2%)    Nigeria (33%)  
Burkina Faso (4%)    Côte d'Ivoire (1%)    Cameroun (4%)    Tchad (1.0%)



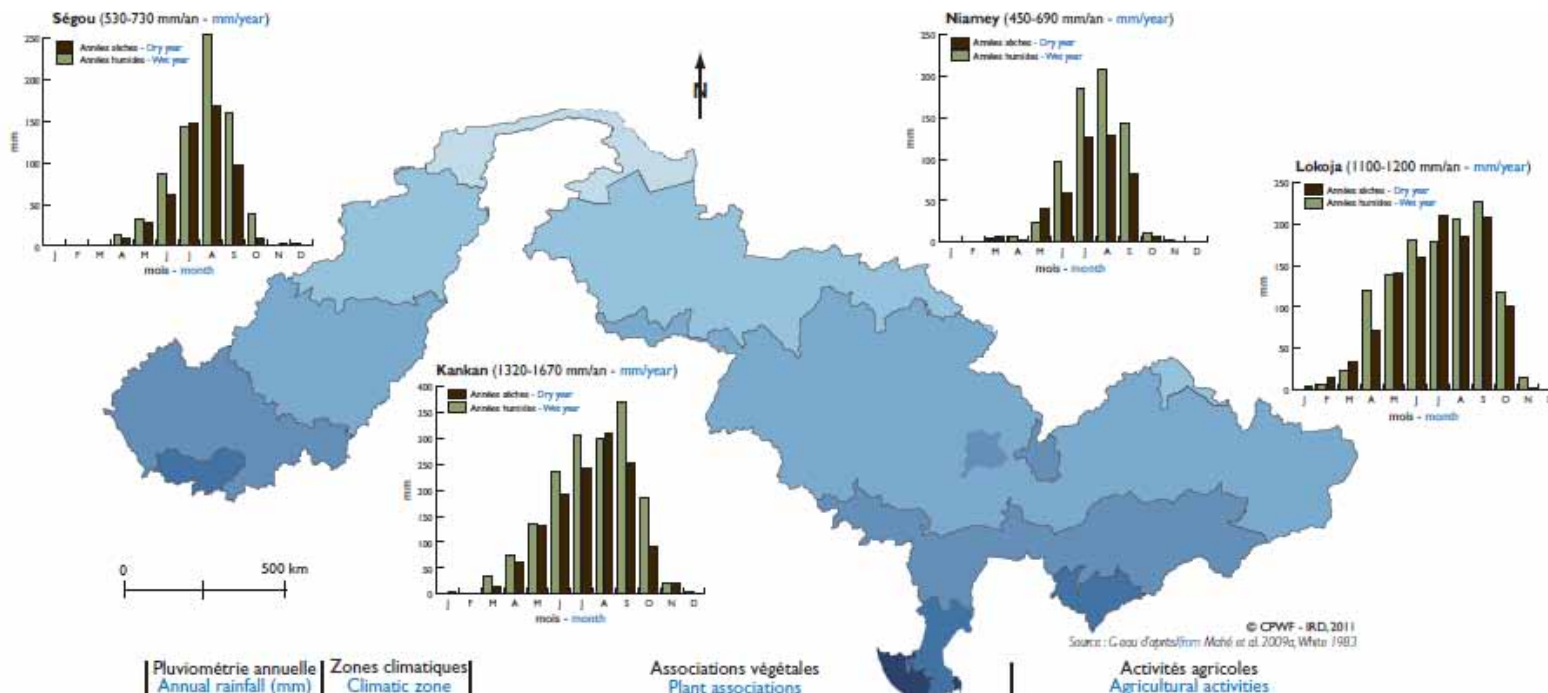


## 1.2- Niger Basin Authority

- ▶ The Niger Basin Authority (NBA) was created on 21 November 1980 in Farama (Guinea) by nine (9) countries sharing the basin: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Chad
- ▶ Mission: «Promote cooperation among member countries and ensure integrated development of the Niger Basin through the development of its resources in the fields of :
  - Hydraulics, Energy
  - Agriculture, livestock, Fisheries
  - Forestry and logging
  - Transports and communications».

# Hydrology and Hydraulics

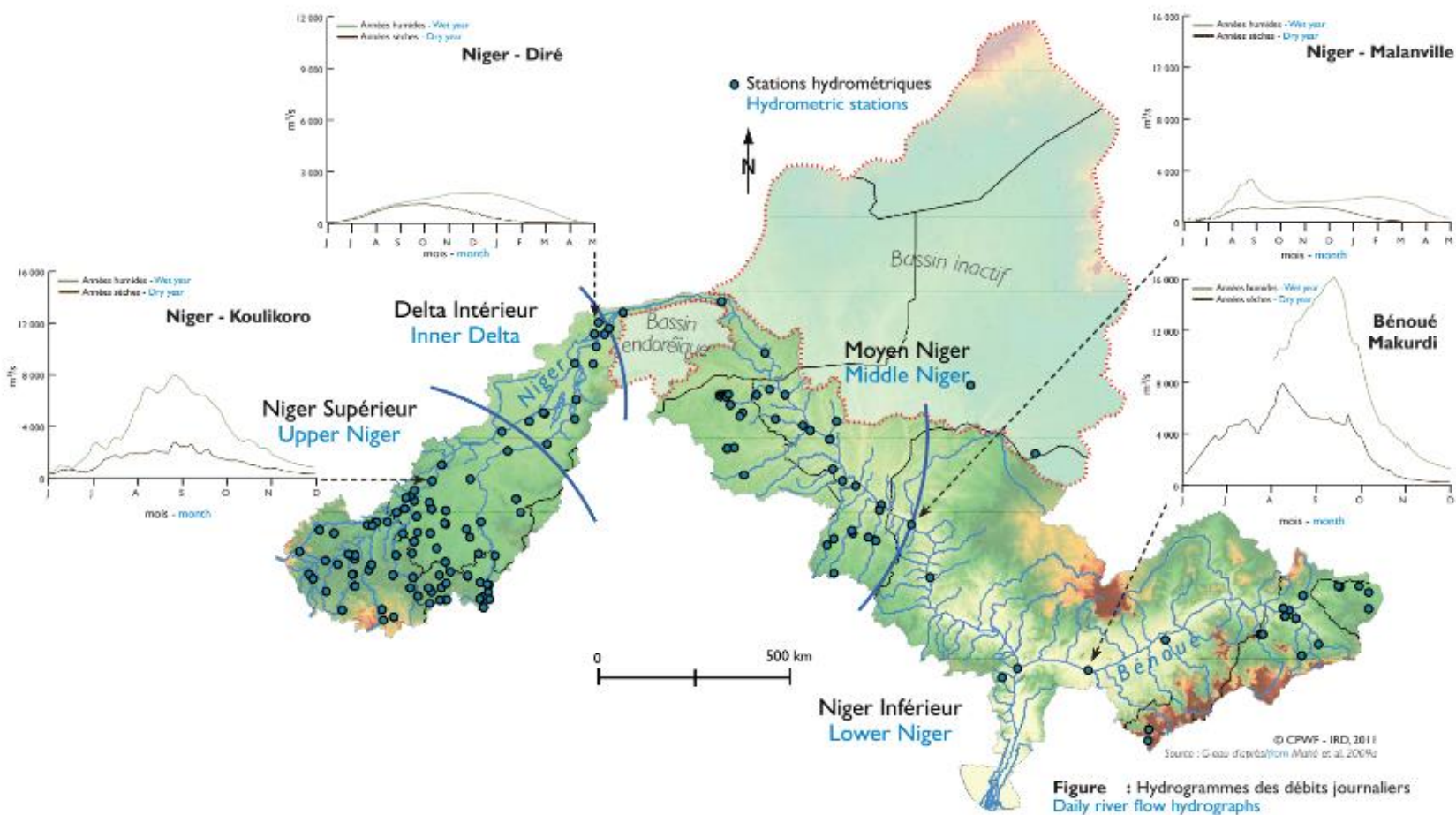
## RAINFALL AND AGROCLIMATIC ZONES



	Pluviométrie annuelle Annual rainfall (mm)	Zones climatiques Climatic zone	Associations végétales Plant associations	Activités agricoles Agricultural activities
	< 300	Saharienne Saharan	Steppes désertiques Desert steppe	Pas de cultures, pâturages saisonniers occasionnels No crops, occasional seasonal pasture
	301 - 750	Sahélienne Sahelian	Savanes et steppes, herbeuses, arborées et arbustives Semi-desert grassland, shrubland and bushland	Mil aléatoire, pâturages saisonniers Occasional millet, seasonal pasture
	751 - 1 200	Soudanienne Sudanese	Savanes herbeuses, boisées/arborées et savanes parcs Grassland, woodland and savannah parkland	Mil, sorgho, haricot, arachide et sésame Millets, sorghum, green beans, groundnut, sesame
	1 201 - 1 800	Guinéenne Guinean	Forêts humides sempervirentes, ou à feuilles caduques, et savanes secondaires Semi-evergreen rainforest, or woodland, and secondary grassland	Sorgho, maïs, arachide, taro, pois de terre Sorghum, maize, groundnut, coco yam, peas
	1 801 - 2 500	Sub-équatoriale Subequatorial	Forêts humides sempervirentes et marécages. Prairies au dessus de 1 000 m Lowland rainforest and swamp forest. Grassland above 1 000 m	Maïs, coton, canne à sucre, patate douce, igname Maize, cotton, sugar cane, sweet potato, yam
	> 2 500	Équatoriale côtière Equatorial coastal	Forêts ombrophiles, mangroves et savanes herbeuses Secondary forest, mangroves and grassland	Fruits, manioc, canne à sucre, thé, banane plantain Fruits, cassava, sugar cane, tea, plantain

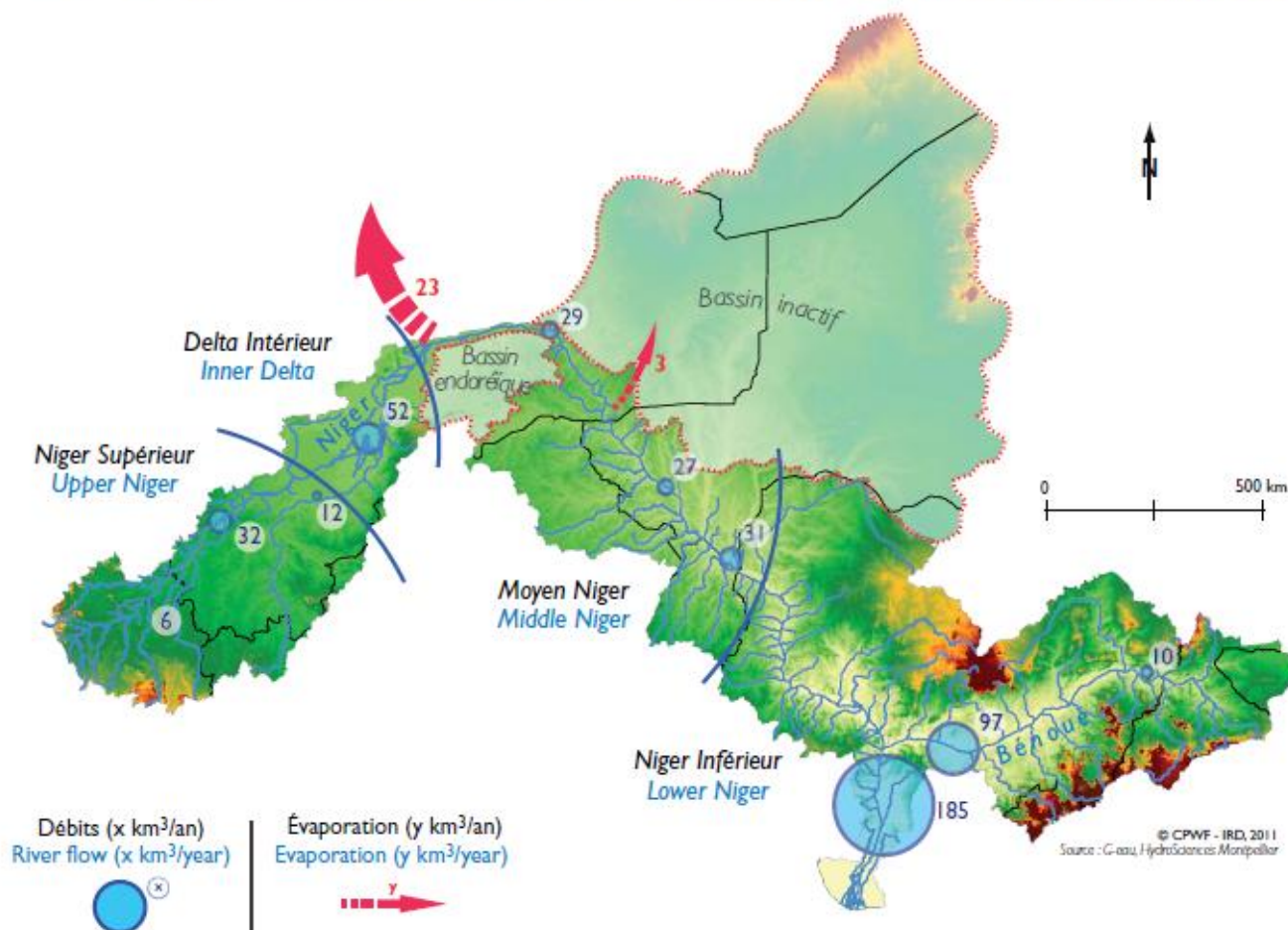


## DAILY RIVER FLOW HYDROGRAPHS





## L'HYDROGRAPHIE ET LES DÉBITS ANNUELS – RIVER HYDROGRAPHY AND ANNUAL FLOWS



# Sediment Transport & Morphodynamics

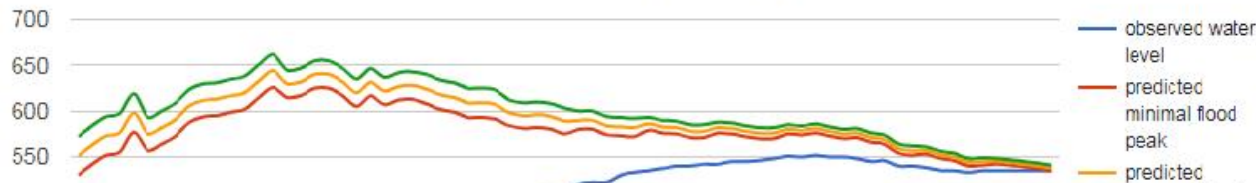
OPIDIN: <https://www.opidin.org/en/floodforecast>



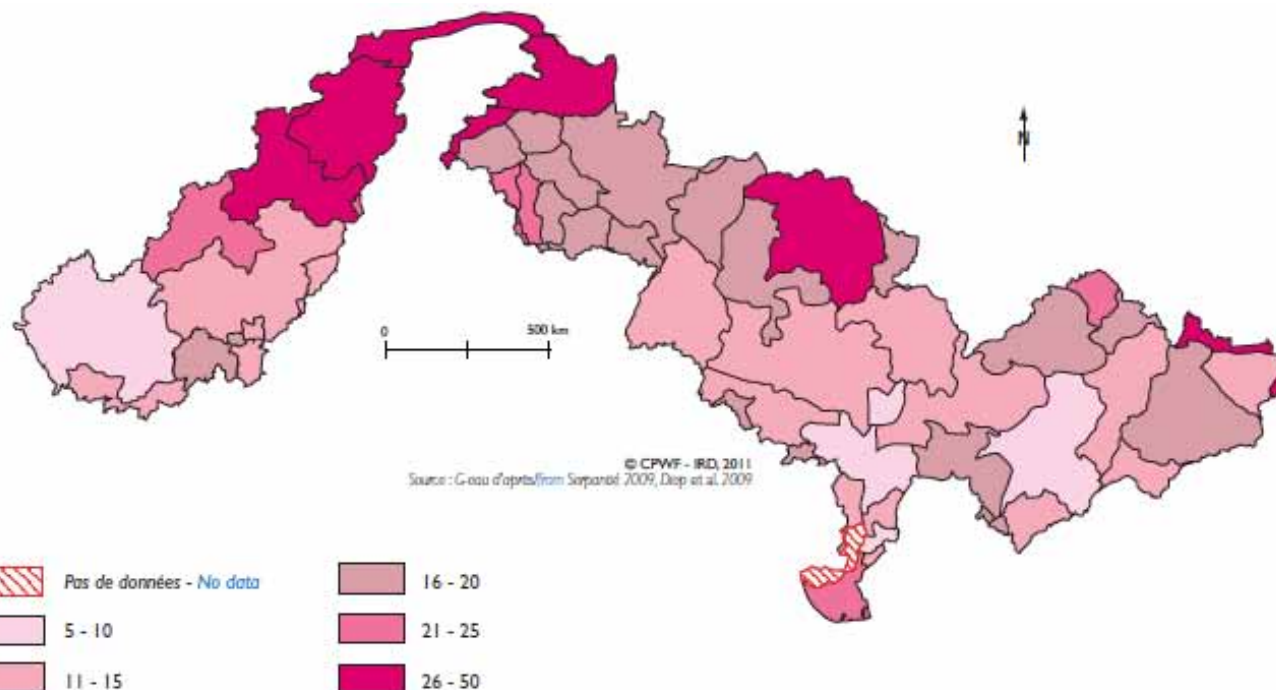
## Flood forecast 2017

The graph below shows for this year the predicted peak flood level ( $\pm$  confidence interval) in the Inner Niger Delta. The prediction is based on the current measurements of the water level in Mopti combined with the recent rainfall in the Upper Niger Basin. The predicted flood peak is expected to be higher than minimum and lower than maximum and likely near to mean. The prediction of the peak flood level changes during the course of August and September and becomes more accurate in course of time.

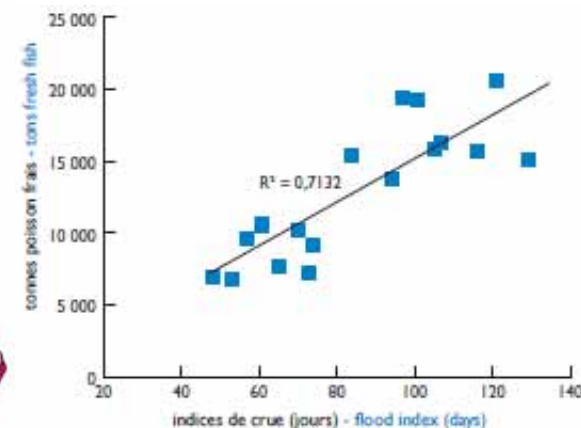
Water level measurements and predictions of the flood peak in Mopti



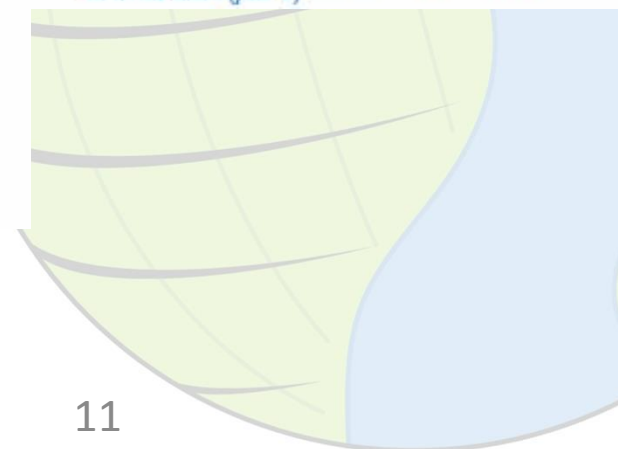
# LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES WATER PRODUCTIVITY



**Figure** : Productivité de l'eau de l'élevage par provinces (g de poids vif/m², 1999).  
Livestock water productivity per province (g of live weight/m², 1999)



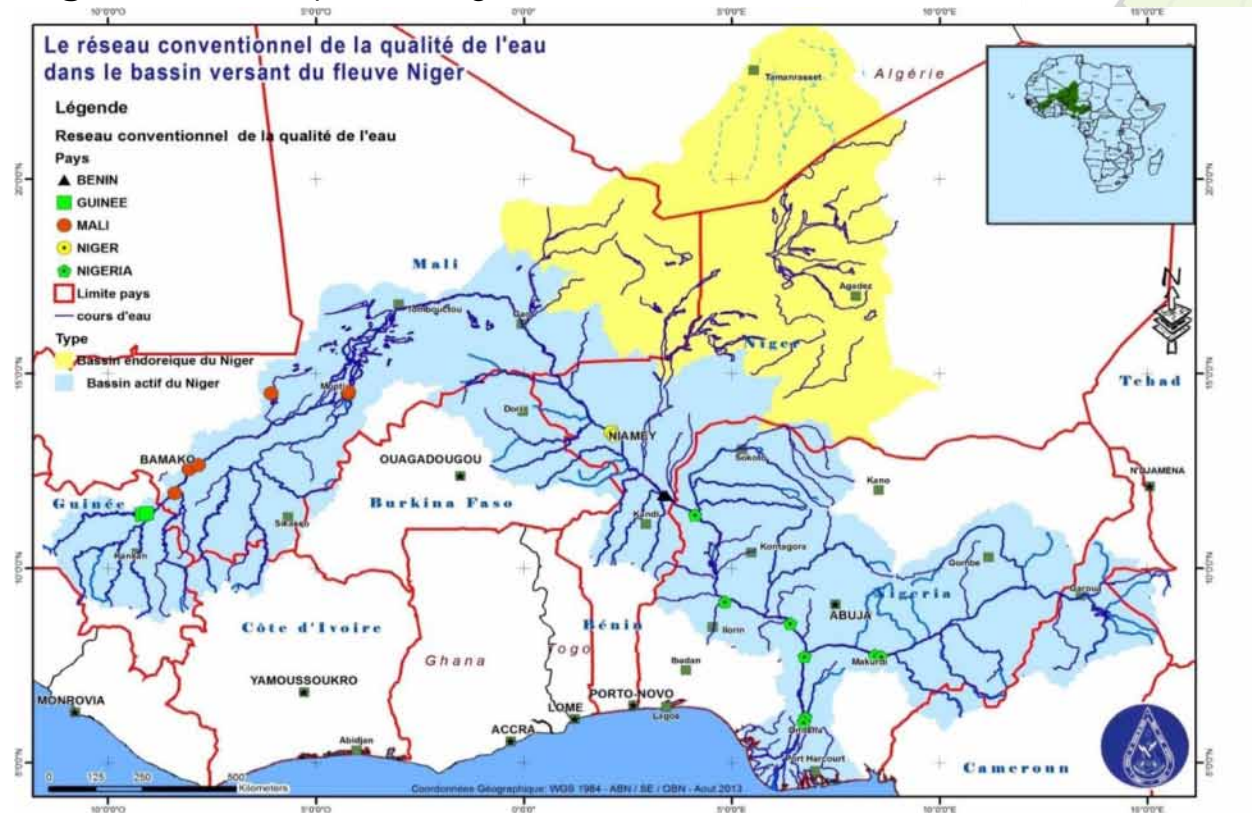
Quantités de poisson commercialisées à Mopti (année n ; n+1) selon indice de crue (année n)  
Fish marketed in Mopti (year n ; n+1) according to flood index (year n)





## Water Quality and Ecology

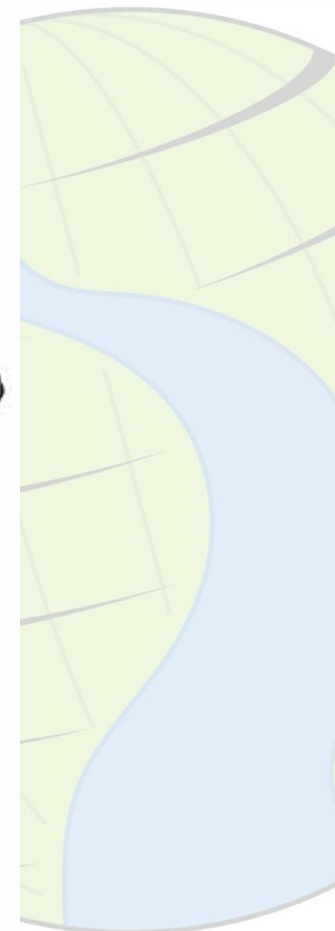
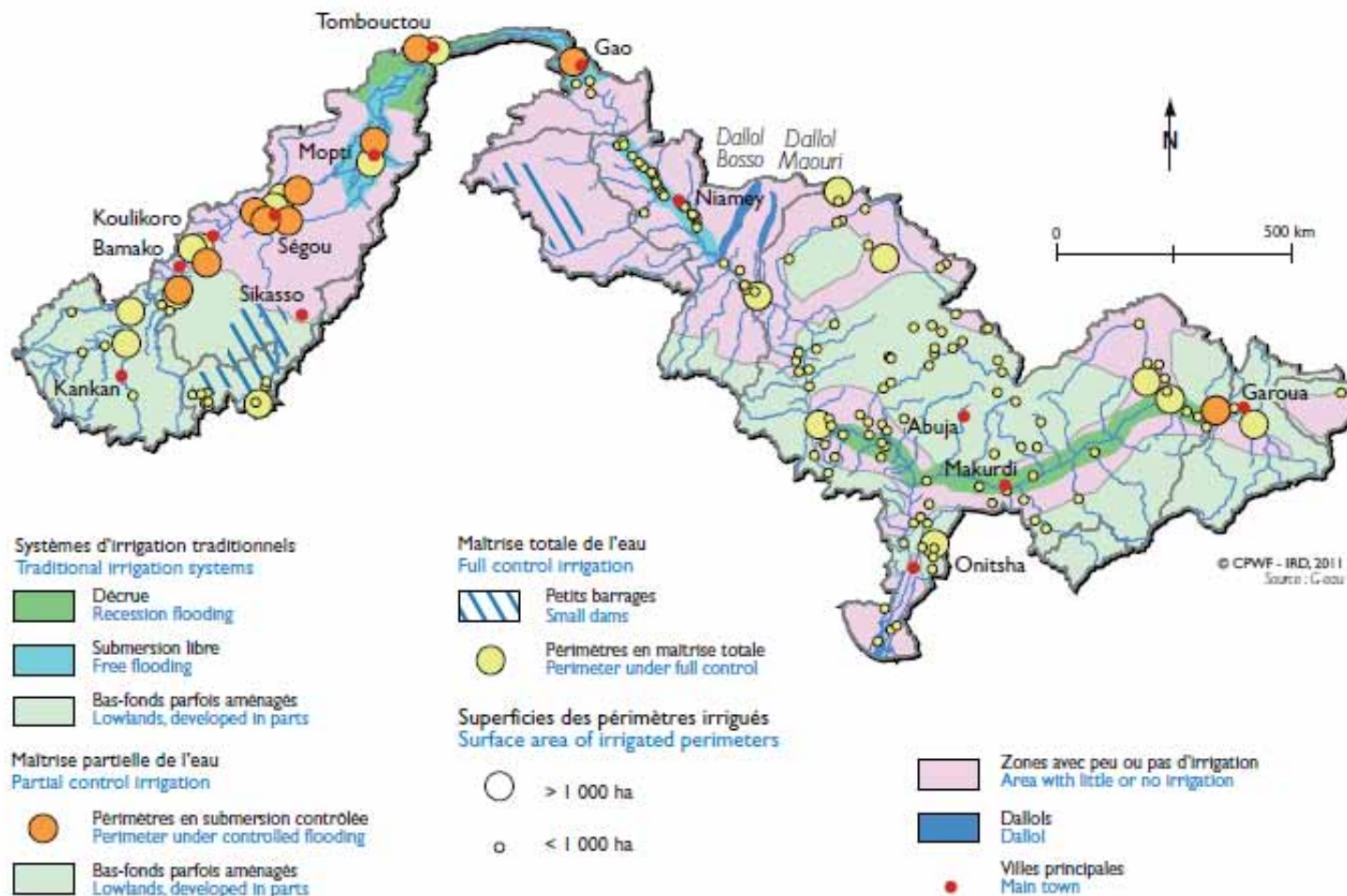
Software platform for water quality data management (AXIONNE), updated by physico-chemical parameters from 22 measurement sites located on the main course of the Niger River (primary network)



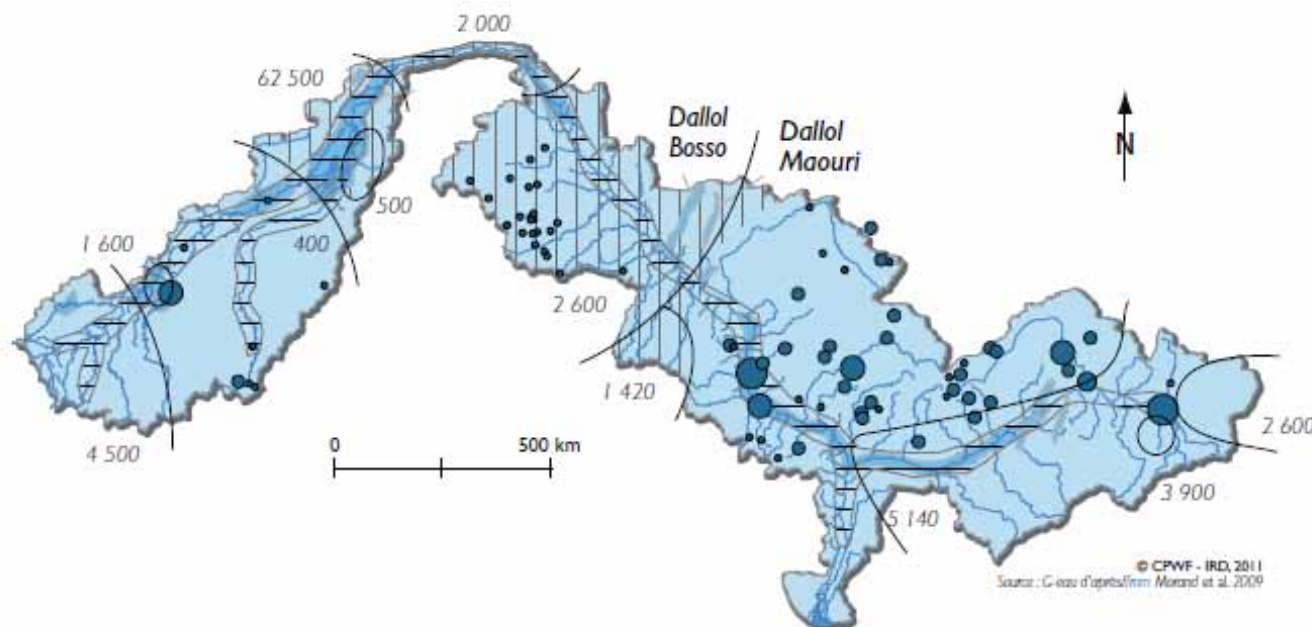


# River Management & Socioeconomics

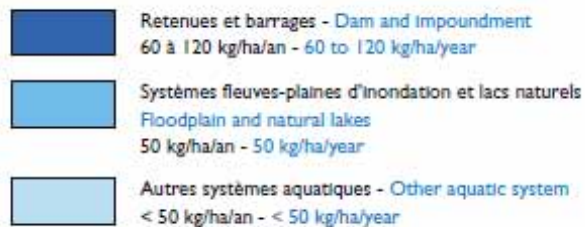
## IRRIGATED AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS



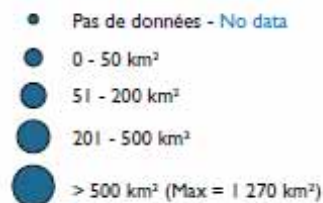
## Fishers and fish catch



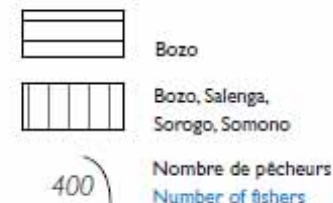
### Quantités de poissons capturées - Fish catch



### Superficies des réservoirs Reservoir surface area

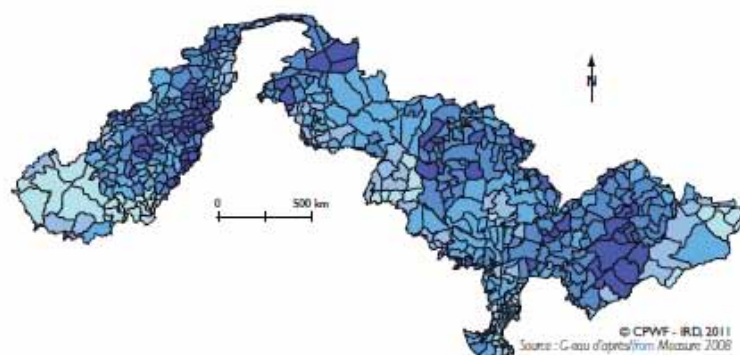


### Populations de pêcheurs Fisher groups



## WATER, AGRICULTURE & POVERTY LINKAGES

Poches de grande pauvreté (selon mortalité infantile, morbidité infantile et indice de richesse relative) Poverty hotspots (according to child mortality, child morbidity and relative wealth index)	Statistiques liées à l'eau Water-related variables				Statistiques non liées à l'eau Non water-related variables						
	Accès à l'eau Water access	Points d'eau non protégés Unprotected water	Irrigation	TARWR	Éducation Education	Téléphones Telephones	Malaria	Dégradation environnementale Environmental damage	Densités humaines Population density	Électricité Electricity	Accès aux villes Access to towns
NW Nigeria	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Mali Central et Delta Intérieur - Central Mali and Inner Delta		X			X	X	X				
E Burkina Faso		X			X			X			
E Nigeria & N Cameroun		X			X		X		X		
Nigeria Sud & Central ("poches de richesse relative") South & Central Nigeria ("wealth hotspot")		X			X	X				X	X



N.B. les données en Guinée sont incomplètes - data for Guinea is incomplete

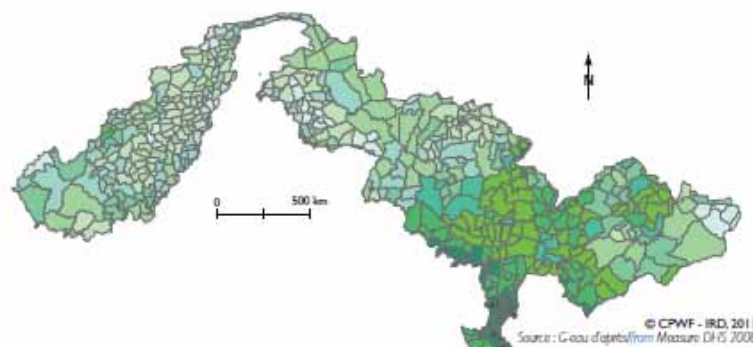
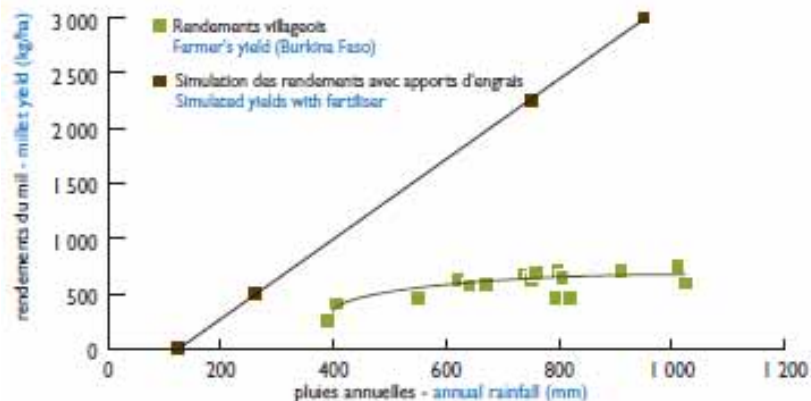


Figure : Niveaux d'éducation (années de scolarité)  
Education level (years of schooling)

Figure : Pourcentages de personnes utilisant des puits non améliorés ou des eaux de surface – Percentage of people using unprotected wells or surface water



## LIMITS OF WATER PRODUCTIVITY



Influence des engrais sur le mil pluvial (dans la zone soudano-sahélienne)  
Influence of fertilizer on rainfed millet (in Sudanese-Saharan region)

Source: Serpantié 2009

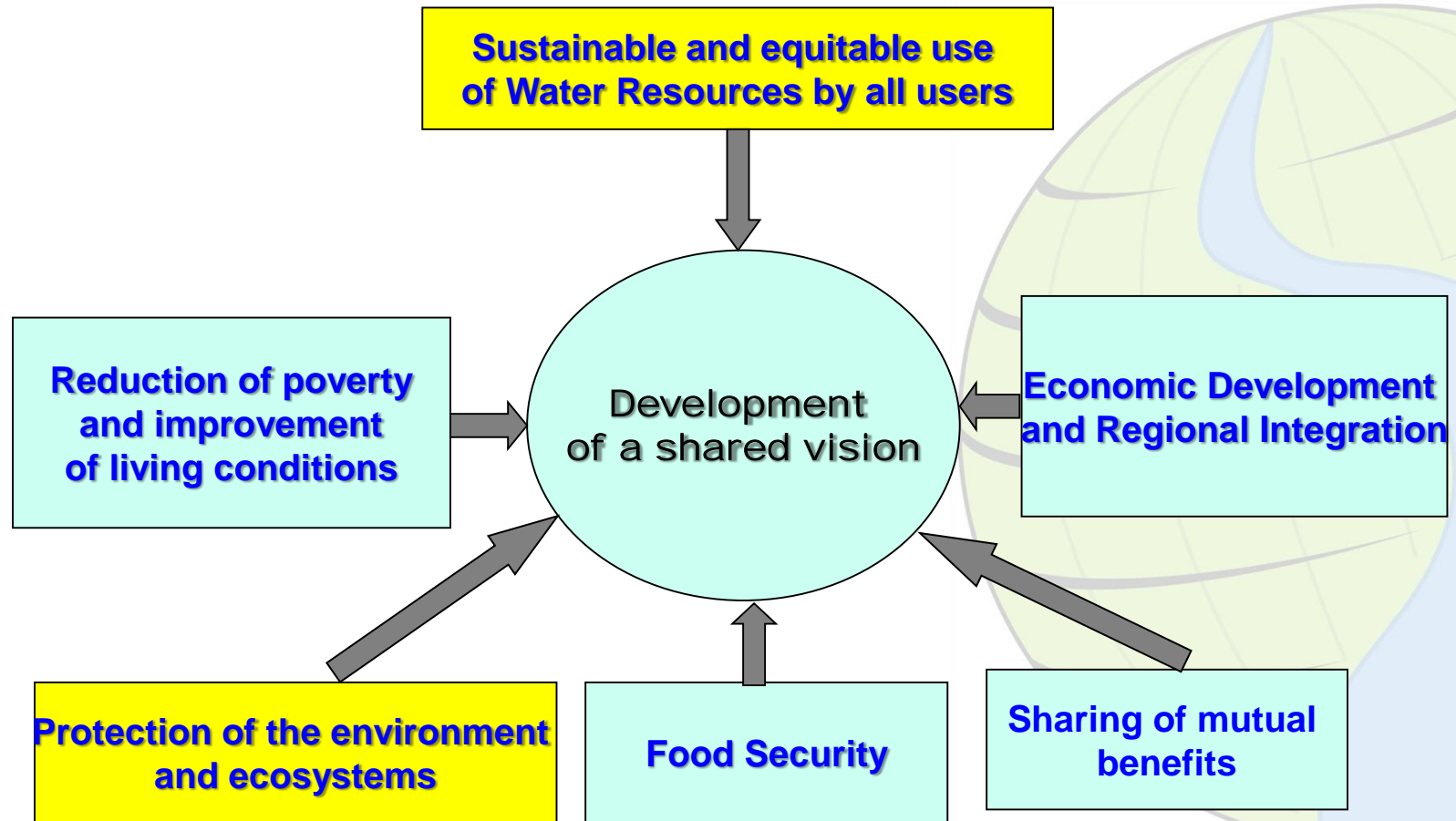


Destinations des prélèvements en eau dans l'Office du Niger  
Destination of water withdrawals in the Office du Niger

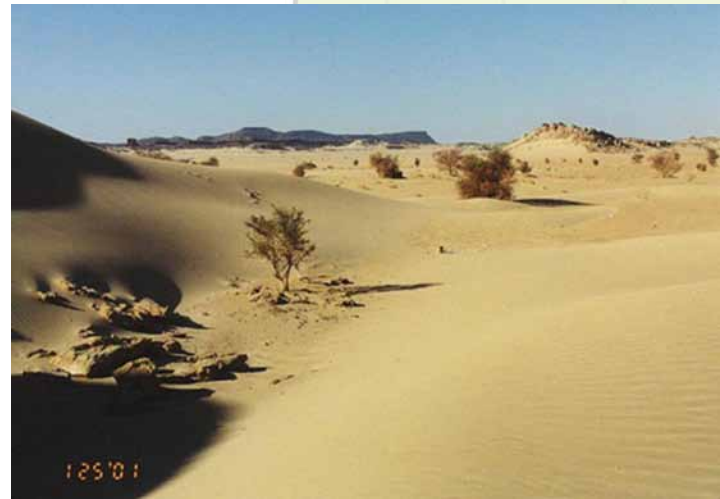
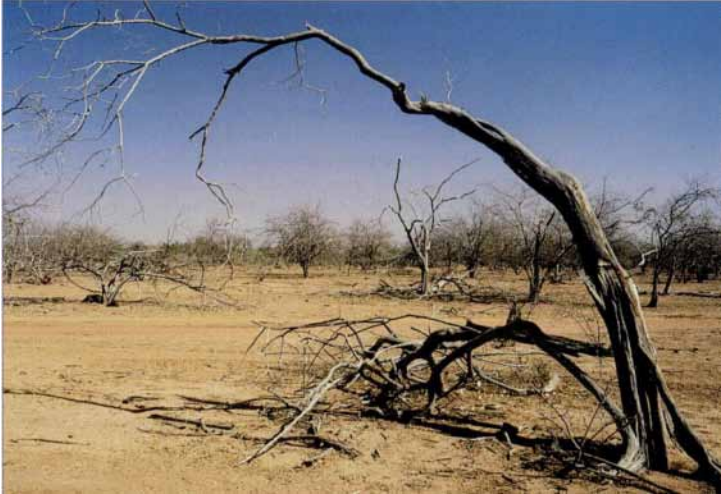
Source: G-eau d'après/from Barbier et al. 2009



# Major Challenges in the Niger River Basin



## Land and Water Degradation



## Erosion and silting of watercourse beds



## Proliferation of invasive plants







## Pollution from various origins

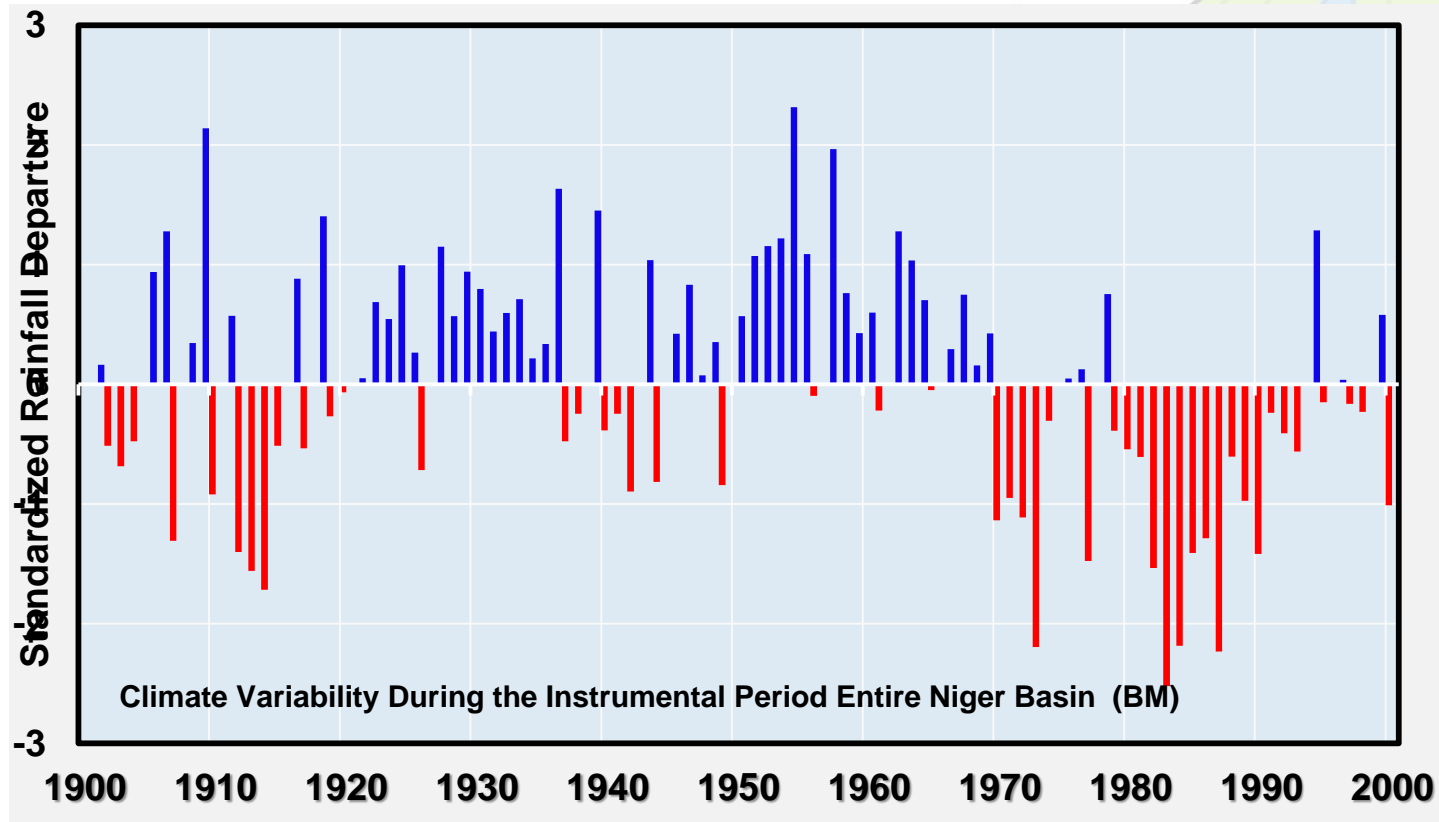
Etat de l'eau du fleuve Niger à l'aval d'un abattoir



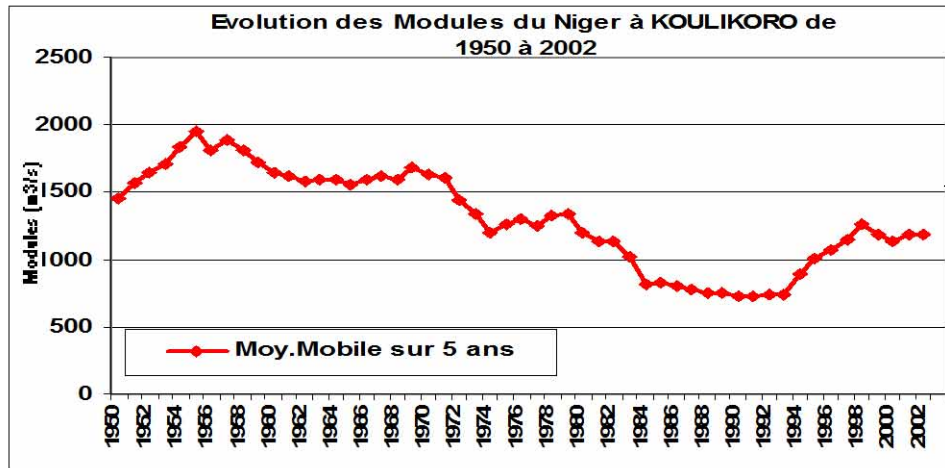


## Climate Change in the Niger Basin: Environmental Issues

(1)- Downward trend in rainfall from 20 to 30% from 1969-1970

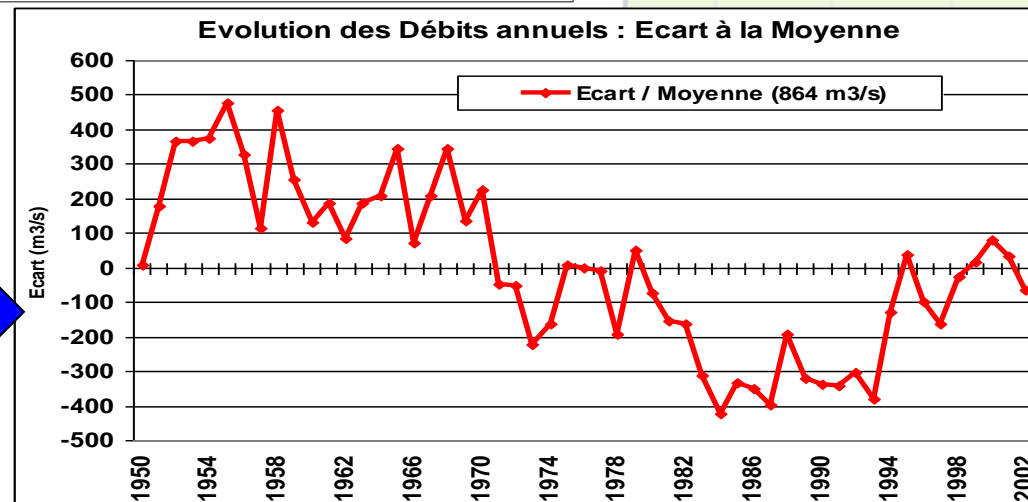


## (2)- Trend decrease of flows: 20 to 55%

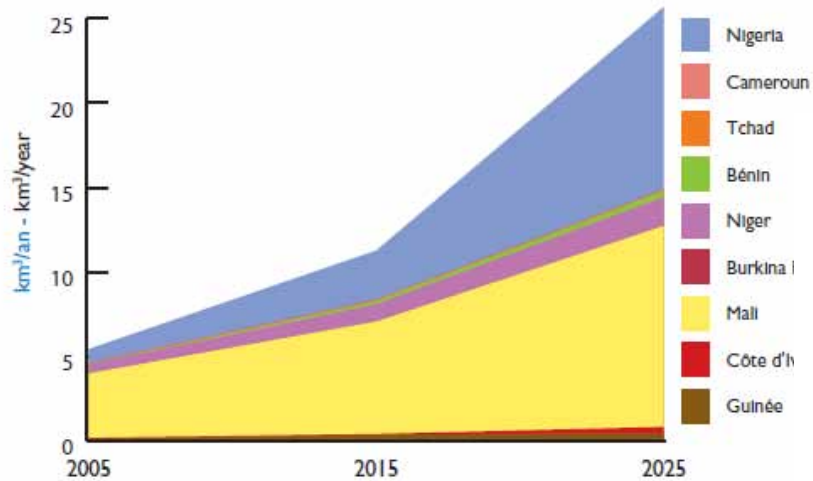


The Niger River at Koulikoro (Flow reduction: 23%)

The Niger River at Niamey (Flow Reduction: 36.2%)



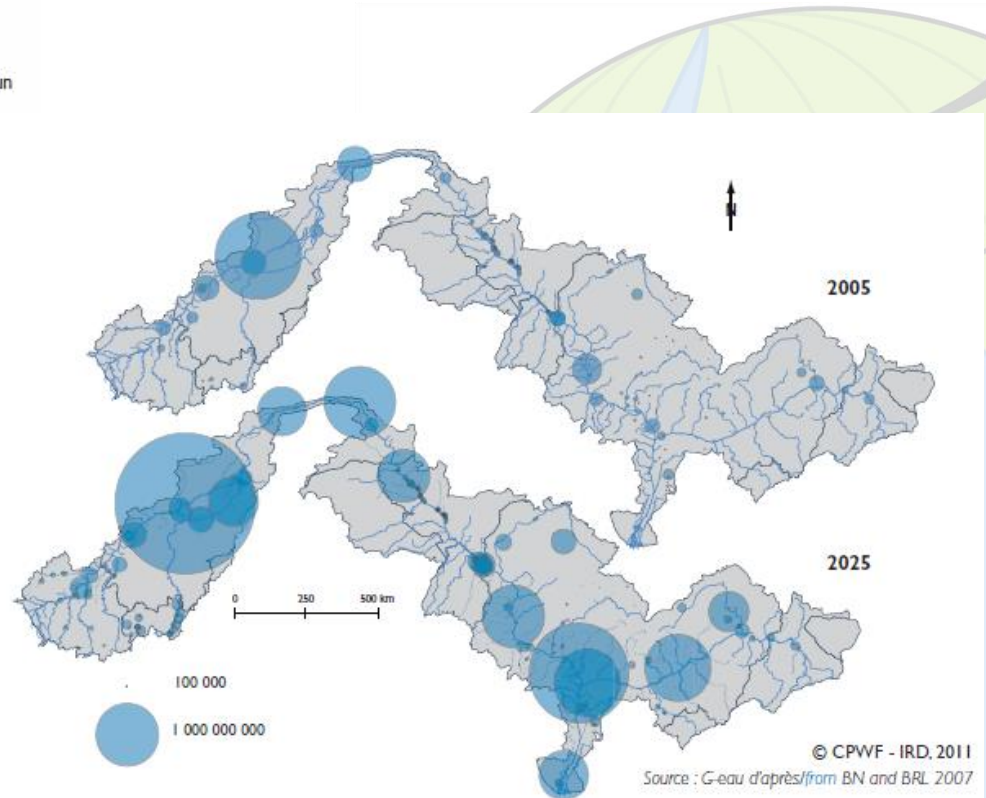
## CLIMATE CHANGE AND HYDROLOGIC EQUILIBRIUMS



Prévisions des prélèvements nationaux pour l'irrigation

Predicted irrigation withdrawals per country

Source : G-eau d'après/from ABN and BRL 2007

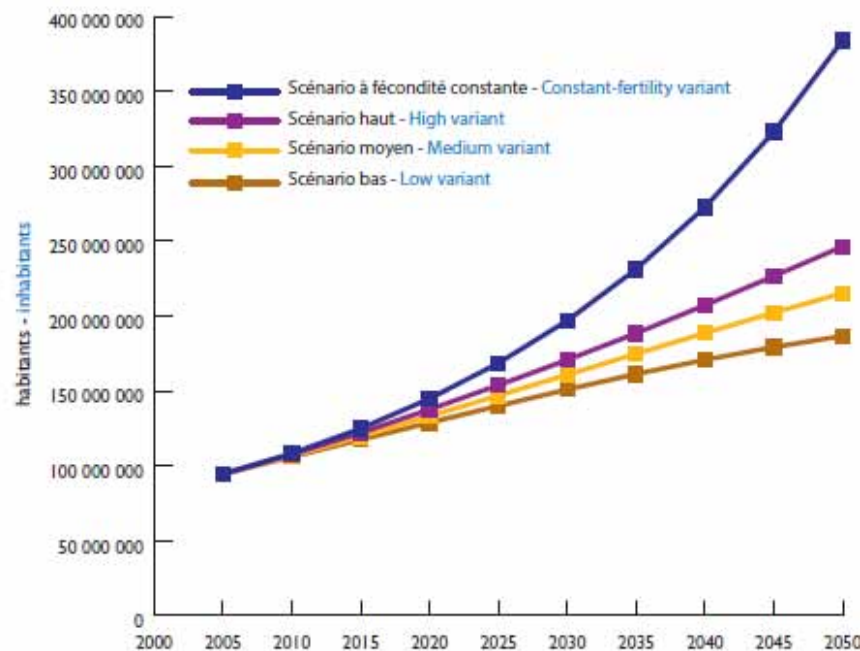


© CPWF - IRD, 2011

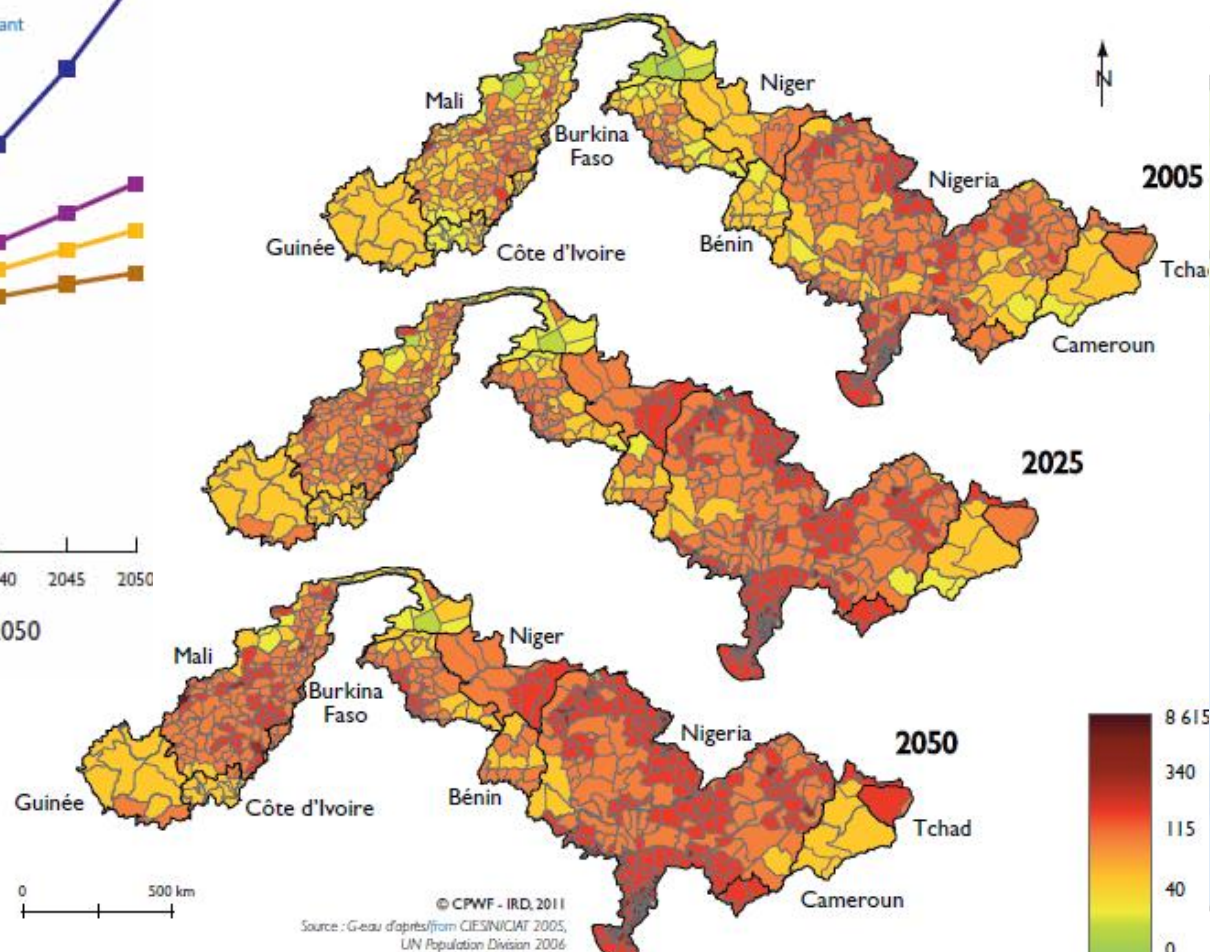
Source : G-eau d'après/from BN and BRL 2007

Prélèvements pour l'irrigation (m³/an) – Irrigation withdrawals (m³/year)

## POPULATION GROWTH



Scénarios démographiques pour 2005-2050  
Predicted population 2005-2050





## Websites and applications hosted at NBA

N°	Website/ Application	Link
01	<b>Institutional website of ES/NBA</b>	<a href="http://www.abn.ne">http://www.abn.ne</a>
02	<b>environnemental and socioeconomic information System (SIE)</b>	<a href="http://sie.abn.ne/sie">http://sie.abn.ne/sie</a>
03	<b>Intranet SE/ABN</b>	<a href="https://intranet.abn.ne">https://intranet.abn.ne</a>
04	<b>Hydrology Information System</b>	<a href="http://nigerhycos.abn.ne/portal">http://nigerhycos.abn.ne/portal</a>
05	<b>Monitoring and evaluation system</b>	<a href="http://sesame.abn.ne/SESAME-ABN/">http://sesame.abn.ne/SESAME-ABN/</a>
06	<b>Computer system for coordinated management of dams</b>	<a href="http://geodashboard.abn.ne/geodashboard-abn/">http://geodashboard.abn.ne/geodashboard-abn/</a>
07	<b>georeferenced digital library</b>	<a href="http://georepertoire.abn.ne/geonetwork/">http://georepertoire.abn.ne/geonetwork/</a>

## Conclusion

- ❑ The continuation of the collection of information and basic data on the physical and human environments in order to have an updated reference system on the state of the basin environment by federating data producers.
- ❑ Development / Strengthening of partnership with sub-regional and regional institutions (CILSS, ACMAD, AGRHYMET, ICRISAT, IUCN, Wetlands International, etc.), academic institutions and Civil Society Structures (OIE, NGOs, etc.) and their involvement in development activities in the basin.
- ❑ Need to develop and consolidate synergy with institutions holding data and information.



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND  
ATTENTION**

