



# Guidelines for Inland Wetlands Development : From development to implementation

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# OUTLINE

1. Justification
2. Process
3. Content
4. Implementation

# 1. JUSTIFICATION

- Increasing pressure on Inland Wetlands for Agriculture development: soil fertility and humidity
- Inland wetlands have a high ecological value and render goods and services

*The guidelines therefore seeks to provide a sustainable approach to optimize the benefits of Inland wetlands*

## 2. PROCESS

- Genesis:
  - Various initiatives on Inland wetlands including Inland Valleys Consortium
  - Previous unedited version of the guidelines (2008)

## 2. PROCESS (CONT'D)

- A version of the guidelines ready for field testing
- Just translated into French (June 2013)
- Piloting: Côte d'Ivoire, Rwanda under preparation: consultations and workshops for formulation of piloting projects held in November 2012 (Cote d'Ivoire) and March 2013 in Rwanda
- *Revised version (2015-2016) to be enriched by lessons learnt from pilot case studies from the 2 countries and others*

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### 3. CONTENT OF THE GUIDELINES

- Enabling environment (legal framework, institutional mandates)
- Classification based on 3 criteria ( each with factors) :
  - Hydrology and soils
  - Ecology
  - Socio-economics
  - *of which a weighed average provides a value for classification*

# Water quality classification

<b>Water quality class</b>	<b>Description</b>
Good	Most water quality parameters are within the range that is tolerable by aquatic species; there are no obnoxious odours nor colourations that indicate contamination from heavy metals.
Fair	Some water quality parameters are outside the range that is tolerable by aquatic species; occasionally there are obnoxious and offensive odours; there are no colourations that indicate contamination from heavy metals.
Poor	Most water quality parameters are outside the range that is tolerable by aquatic species; there are obnoxious and offensive odours; there are colourations that are indicative of contamination from heavy metals.



## Classification based on frequency of inundation of the IW

<b>Inundation class</b>	<b>Frequency of inundation (%)</b>
Permanent	>75
Regular	26–75
Irregular	<25

# Average water table depth of IW

<b>WT depth class</b>	<b>Average WT depths (m)</b>
Shallow	< 1
Medium	1 – 5
Deep	>5

### 3. CONTENT (CONT'D)

- Ultimate goal : maximized the economic, environmental and social benefits
- Be aware that inland wetland are degraded for quick gains, their rehabilitation or restoration might cost more than the responsible approach proposed by the guidelines
- Think about the needs of future generations which will depend on the same inland wetland for their livelihoods while the pressure will increase because of the growing population (as it is the case for most of the Sub-saharan African countries)

### 3. CONTENT (CONT'D)

- Economic valuation: comparison of alternative uses (rice, vegetables, tourism, etc.)
- Integrated (catchment) and participative approach
- *Land tenure issues*
- *Traditional practices ( to be documented)*
- Monitoring and evaluation

## Table 1

	Agriculture	Other Users/	Ecological Sensitivity & Classification	Economic Analysis	Policy	Participatory Approach
<b>GIWA 2008</b>	√	√	X	X	√	√
<b>GIWD 2013</b>	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>GMIW (SA) 2011</b>	√	X	X	X	√	√

## Table 2

	Development	Use/Management	Rehabilitation
<b>GIWA 2008</b>	√	√	x
<b>GIWD 2013</b>	√	√	√
<b>GMIW (SA) 2011</b>	√	√	√

## 4. IMPLEMENTATION

1. Piloting in Cote d'Ivoire and Rwanda
  - Guidelines presented and accepted by all relevant stakeholders in both countries
  - Workshop held for the piloting of the guidelines through an FAO funded regional technical cooperation project (TCP) – awaiting official request from governments of both countries
  - The Regional TCP will involve other countries for sharing of lessons and capacity development
  - Expected starting date of the Regional TCP: January 2014

## 4. IMPLEMENTATION (CONT'D)

### 2. Mainstreaming guidelines into ongoing projects

- Development partners are considering to mainstream the guidelines into new inland wetland agriculture projects:
  - FIDA
  - JICA
  - AfDB
  - Others

The prospects of some of these projects are quite advanced

## 4. IMPLEMENTATION (CONT'D)

### 3. Capacity building

- Through piloting training will be provided to several stakeholders
- Modules to be developed on different components of the guidelines
- Opportunities for post graduates (at PhD level will be explored) – The projects mentioned earlier could be used for field work



THANK YOU!