

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS (NBS) FOR INCLUSIVE RIVER BASIN GOVERNANCE: LEARNING FROM THE GBM BASIN

Kavya Arora, Kishan Khadka, Nuzhat Nuaery, Vishwa Ranjan Sinha, Yan Yang

Development Alternatives (India); National Environment and Equity Development Society (Nepal); Oxfam (Bangladesh) and International Union for Conservation of Nature (SSG Asia)



GBM BASIN & CHALLENGES

The Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna (GBM) river basin is shared by Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India and Nepal.

- 630 million inhabitants one of the largest and most populated basins of Asia
- ➤ Biologically diverse, but ecosystems degrading & impacted by climate change

Challenges: Riverbank erosion, decreasing agricultural productivity, rainwater run-off & frequent droughts in semi-arid areas, threatened food & water security

NBS AND SOCIETAL CHALLENGES



FOUR STRATEGIES FOR INCLUSION

Capacity building and regional networking on technical aspects of NbS. Ensure constructive engagement of CSOs and communities in its design and implementation;



- Collaborative planning during NbS project design. Grassroots advocacy platforms, such as river consultations (Nodi Boithoks) with local villagers. Discuss local societal challenges and how to address these; Emphasis on Women engagement
- Create institutional spaces for linking communities with the formal governance processes. Watershed Management Committees (WMCs) with representatives from local government institutions, as well as farmers, women and other marginalised groups





CASE STUDIES (BEFORE & AFTER)

Bamboo-grass based embankments to control river bank erosion (low-cost & natural dredging)





RIVER (NEPAL)

Integrated Watershed Management for water security and poverty reduction

Datia Watershed (India)



For details, read the report, Nature-based Solutions in the Ganges Brahmaputra Meghna (GBM) river basin: Case studies and lessons, published by IUCN 2021