

Acknowledgement

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Executive Summary

The Komadugu Yobe Basin (KYB) project is a jo

Abstract

Title, author and date of the evaluation report: Improving the Institutional Framework for Water Management in the Komadugu Yobe Basin : End of Project Phase Evaluation Report by J. M. Jibrin, May 2007

Objectives of the project or the programme: (a) establishment and sharing of a sound knowledge base to facilitate stakeholder negotiations and inform decision-making; (b) pilot-testing of improved water management interventions in selected sites in the basin; (c) development of a Catchment Management Plan; (d) adoption of a water management charter and establishment of the appropriate institutional framework for implementing agreed management principles; and (e) effective management of the KYB project

IUCN area of specialisation: ?????

Geographical area: The Komadugu Yobe Basin (north-eastern Nigeria and south-eastern Niger)

Project duration: May 2005 to June 2007

Overall budget of the project or programme: Initially \$1,308,368 but revised to \$751,307

Donors: WANI/DGIS, FMAWR and LCBC/GEF Project

Objectives of the evaluation: to judge the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and the sustainability of the project activities and their results in line with IUCN evaluation policy. The outcome of the evaluation will also serve as an input in the planning of the subsequent phase of the project.

Type of evaluation: Final (End of Project Phase)

Period covered by the evaluation: May 2005 to April 2007

Commissioned by: Project Coordination Unit (PCU) of the KYB project

Audience:

Evaluation team: External Internal Mixed external/internal

Questions of evaluations: (reference to TORs)

Relevance: Establish whether or not the project design and approach was relevant in addressing the

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Effectiveness: To what extent did the outputs (planned & unplanned) contribute to the Overall Objectives? Why? Why not? (Capacities of project partners, Availability & use of resources, etc)

Sustainability: Was the approach used likely to ensure a continued benefit and/or use of the outputs and outcomes after the end of the project? Why/ Why not? (Established structures, mechanisms, financial resources, materials; Levels of stakeholder participa

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List of Acronyms

1.0 Introduction

The project for improving land and water resources in the Komadugu Yobe Basin (KYB) is a joint initiative of the then Nigeria Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR) and now merged to be the Nigeria Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, the World Conservation Union (IUCN), and the Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF). The FMWR-IUCN-NCF KYB project (hereafter referred to as KYB project) started with an initial phase of two years and three months with the main objective of improving the institutional framework for managing water resources in the KYB. The objective is to be achieved by building consensus on key water management principles and institutionalized consultation and coordination mechanisms. This phase of the project has the following main components: (a) establishment and sharing of a sound knowledge base to facilitate stakeholder negotiations and inform decision-making; (b) pilot-testing of improved water management interventions in selected sites in the basin; (c) development of a Catchment Management Plan; (d) adoption of a water management charter and establishment of the appropriate institutional framework for implementing agreed management principles; and (e) effective management of the KYB project.

The phase I of the project officially ends in June 2007, and in line with IUCN policy and the planned activities of the KYB project an external evaluation is required to assess the progress of the project to date as against the project's planned activities. In line with this the Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) of the KYB project commissioned this evaluation in order to judge the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and the sustainability of the project activities and their results. The outcome of the evaluation will also serve as an input in the planning of the subsequent phase of the project. The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the evaluation is presented in Appendix 1.

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 The Komadugu Yobe Basin

The Komadugu Yobe Basin (KYB) covers a total area of about 148,000 km² in north-eastern Nigeria (comprising about 57% of basin area) and south-eastern Niger (constituting the remaining 43%). The basin is drained by two main river sub-systems. The first sub-system, the Yobe River, is formed by the Hadejia and Jama'are tributaries, which create the Hadejia Nguru floodplain at their juncture. The second sub-system is the Komadugu Gana (or Missau) River. Historically, it is a tributary of the Yobe River. The Nigeria portion of the basin contributes more than 95% of the basin's water.

The network of river systems and wetlands that compose the KYB support a wide range of ecological processes and economic activities, including recession agriculture, pastoralism, forest regeneration, fish breeding and production, drought-fall-back security, and tourism potential. Based on these activities, several centers of development, trading and administration have cropped up along river courses and on fl

The wetlands of the KYB host biodiversity of global significance. In addition to providing fire-wood and grazing in the dry season, there are also about 100 species of fish, about five of which are endemic. There are also some endemic plant species of agronomic importance, which are threatened with extinction. An important example is a variety of rice that is found in the Gashua to Geidam stretch. In addition, over 370 species of birds have been inventoried in the basin, with 33% of them being migratory.

The KYB is considered to be of strategic national and international importance. The basin is an area of relatively dense population concentration in a dryland region, with the population critically and increasingly dependent on scarce water resources. It is the source of internationally shared water whose management in Nigeria has an important bearing on diplomatic relationships between Nigeria and four countries (Niger, Chad, Cameroon and Central African Republic). These countries share the larger Lake Chad Basin in which is located the KYB. The KYB contains very important wetlands with immense local, national and international economic and ecological importance, in particular the Hadejia Nguru Wetlands (HNWs), Nigeria's premier Ramsar site.

1.1.2 Problems of the Komadugu Yobe Basin

The KYB project inception document has highlighted some very serious problems facing KYB in recent years. The basin is threatened by escalating and unsustainable pressures from fast-growing populations and cities as well as expanding agricultural and other activities. This is particularly true since the 1970s as the general climate context face chronic variability and deficits in rainfall and surface water resources. In the push for accelerated economic growth, many basin and national water policies show clear limitations in their ability to promote equitable and sustainable resource use. Some of the threats and challenges facing the KYB as highlighted in the project document include:

Fast-growing water demand: Due to the semi-arid conditions, which are prevalent in the basin, scarcity of water has been, and continues to be, the major stimuli of the major development initiatives, which has placed the integrity of the KYB at risk. Presently, substantial proportions of the available water sources that can possibly be economically exploited have already been developed or are in the process of being developed.

Reduced river flow due to climate variability and change: The pressure on the basin water resources is accentuated by climate change and variability. Recent climate patterns show a general decline in average annual rainfall and river discharge, leading to numerous second-order impacts. For example, as a result of a decrease in wet season water flow, silt and weed blockages, and impoundments in the upper basin, the Komadugu tributary no longer reaches the Yobe River, which in turn only contributes about 1% of the total water inflow to the Lake Chad.

Fragmented regulatory responsibilities: The acute scarcity of water notwithstanding, water resources development in the basin still remains generally

fragmented, with ill-defined and often conflicting responsibilities between government agencies and stakeholders concerning all aspects of land and water management. The presence of two River Basin Development Authorities (RBDAs) with responsibility for water management in the basin but with little or no co-ordination illustrates this institutional caveat. The situation is made worse by lack of reliable hydro-meteorological information on the basin, as the monitoring network, which used to be effective up to the late 1970s is no longer there.

Uncoordinated development interventions: Consequent to the above, the hydro-agricultural development initiatives in the basin are uncoordinated. This is in terms of the small-scale irrigation activities, which have been stimulated throughout the basin as well as dam construction leading to the progressive expansion of large-scale irrigation schemes.

Inequitable access to water resources: Many of these development initiatives have taken place in the upper reaches of the basin and have often penalised inhabitants of lower reaches of the basin, whose productive systems are highly dependent on the river flow. For example, the communities downstream of Hadejia town, in the HNWs, along the river banks, as well as the adjoining shores of Lake Chad, are more dependant for their livelihoods on flood and recession farming than on rain-fed farming. This is because rainfall is too low and unreliable in these areas. Against this background, the Hadejia River system is more than 80% controlled by Tiga and Challawa Gorge dams. These two dams, completed respectively in 1972 and 1992, feed the Kano River Irrigation Project (KRIP), the Hadejia Valley Irrigation Project (HVIP) and the Kano City Water Supply (KCWS). The process of rehabilitating KRIP-Phase 1 and the expansion of HVIP has just started. While these plans are moving toward implementation, earlier agreements to guarantee certain amounts of flow from the Hadejia River system for the downstream communities, somehow, are not being actualised. Furthermore, although the Jama'are River system, which presently meets the needs of the downstream communities, is so far uncontrolled, and plans exist to complete a dam at Kafin Zaki.

Growing tensions and risks of conflicts: The lack of co-ordination in management and utilisation resulted in higher demand over available water, which leads to a tenuous competition for water between sectors (irrigation, domestic and industrial water use, traditional food production systems, the ecosystem, etc.), and the regions (upstream and downstream states and communities, including south-eastern Niger). This is culminating in several instances into conflicts. The best illustration of this is the dogged opposition of the downstream states of Yobe and Borno to the construction of Kafin Zaki Dam. Even the incessant conflicts between farmers and pastoralists are explained, to a large extent, by lack of access to water for pastoralists.

Environmental degradation: Dam operations, which are essentially uncoordinated with water needs of other sectors and regions in the basin, led to rainy season

Recent studies: The latest comprehensive study of the KYB was carried out in the late 1990s as part of the *Regional Land and Water Resources Development Study* commissioned by Nigerian Federal Government through the Petroleum (Special) Trust Fund. Largely based on this study, the TAC drafted a *Basin Management Plan* for the Coordinating Committee. One of the major findings is that there is no clear assessment and understanding of the status of water resources availability in the Hadejia-Jama'are-Komadugu-Yobe Basin. On the basis of this finding, a water audit was recommended, and would consist in assessing available water in the basin (both surface water and groundwater) and estimating water demands from the various sectors, and the various spatial units in the basin. The intention was that the water audit would be a step toward developing a participatory and an all-inclusive Catchment Management Plan for which the previous drafted Catchment Management Plan developed as part of the above-mentioned *Regional Land and Water Resources Development Study* will be used as input.

UK's Department for International Development intervention: The Department for International Development (DFID) of the UK Government is supporting a livelihood intervention in the basin through a project called the Joint Wetlands Livelihoods (JWL) Project. The goal of the project is to sustainably enhance the livelihoods of rural poor people dependent on common property resources in the Hadejia-Jama'are floodplain and more widely in Nigeria. It also has purpose that organizations and individuals with formal and informal power better manage common property resources in the Hadejia-Jama'are floodplain through using more sustainable and equitable processes. The project has been around for the past four years or more.

Lake Chad Basin initiative: The Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), in collaboration with the World Bank and United Nation Development Programme (UNDP), is implementing a Global Environment Facility (GEF)-supported programme for the "Reversal of Land and Water Degradation Trends in the Lake Chad Basin". One of the components of this programme is a pilot project on the integrated management of the KYB, with a component focusing on the wetlands of the basin.

1.1.3 Goal and Objectives of the KYB Project

The long-term goal of the project is the equitable and sustainable use of land and water resources of the Komadugu Yobe Basin through improved management. The purpose of phase I of the project is to contribute to this goal by helping establish a framework for broad-based and informed decision making process based on agreed principles for equitable use and sustainable management of the Komadugu Yobe Basin.

The project will help improve consultation mechanisms among main stakeholders groups, including regulators (such as the Federal Government of Nigeria, Niger Government, the Lake Chad Basin Commission, riparian States, River Basin agencies, etc.), user groups (municipalities, irrigators, rural communities, etc.), and other interest groups (research institutions, environmental NGOs, etc.).

The project will also facilitate the participation of all stakeholder groups in the development of key principles for the management of the Komadugu Yobe Basin. To achieve this it will facilitate a process to revitalise the basin-wide stakeholder forum. This forum will be used to ensure that the various stakeholders, interest groups, water user groups and basin states take part in the discussions on water allocation and water sharing arrangements, and that their views and needs inform the overall decision-making process.

The project will support and complement the current institutional framework, which revolves around the HJKYBCC. All States in the basin are represented in this Committee as well as the Federal Ministries responsible for Water Resources, for Environment, for Health and for Agriculture. Th

2.0 Methodology

2.1 The Evaluation Mission

The evaluation exercise was undertaken from the 26th to the 30th of March 2007 by a team comprising of Dr Jibrin M. Jibrin (Consultant, Team Leader), Mrs Ibronke Olubamise (NCF), Engr Dickson Ahagbuje (FMWR), and Dr François-Corneille Kedowide (IUCN-BRAO). The evaluation team assessed the performance of the KYB project from inception in May 2005 to date by reviewing reports and documents produced in the course of the project lifetime supplemented by interviews with the project stakeholders. Interviews with the stakeholders were undertaken using open and semi-open questioning techniques. The stakeholders interviewed were:

- Staff at the KYB project office (Kano)
- Joint Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Committee
- HJRBDA staff at Tiga Dam
- Fishing community at Allah-Magani Village, Tiga
- HJRBDA staff at Kano (Headquarters)
- Kano State Ministry of Water Resources
- Nguru Integrated Farmers' Association (NIFA), Yobe State
- Wetlands Development Initiative
- DFID-JWL project
- Bauchi State IWRM committee

Stakeholders in Borno and Plateau States could not be visited within the short duration of the evaluation exercise. List of people interviewed from the various stakeholder organizations is presented in appendix 2.

2.2 Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation placed emphases on the appraisal, analysis, and the determination of the quality of the project activities and their results. The main criteria used (in line with IUCN project evaluation criteria) were:

Relevance: Assessment of the relevance of the project design and approach in addressing the identified needs, issues and challenges facing the people and environment within the KYB, as well as the extent to which the project contributes to the strategic direction of IUCN.

Effectiveness: Assessment of the extent to which planned and unplanned outputs and outcomes contribute to the overall project objectives.

Efficiency: Assessment of the cost-effectiveness of resource use, i.e. analysis of the extent to which the relationship between resource use and results is reasonable.

Impact: Analysis of the short- and long-term direct and indirect consequences of the project on the people (in terms of income, gender equity, etc.) and the environment.

Sustainability: Assessment of the extent to wh

3.0 Results of the Evaluation

3.1 Log-Frame Analysis

Assessment of the *ex-ante* and *ex-post* indicators is one of the best ways of determining the worth, value and quality of projects. The KYB project log-frames set out a number of indicators and deliverables against which the project performance can be assessed. Table 1 below gives the level of achievement made in terms of implementation for each of the five components of the project.

3.1.1: Component 1- Decision Support Knowledge Base

The first component of the project seeks to achieve an improved understanding of the dynamics of water demand and supply in the basin and the socio-economic and environmental conditions of the people. Although there were some delays all the key activities and deliverables in this component have been realized. A pre-water audit was concluded in November 2005 which identified gaps in the data and information needed for a comprehensive water audit. Based on the recommendation of the pre-water audit report, PMU carried out discharge measurements and reactivated the daily height gauges at some selected locations. Some technical staff of the basin state ministries were trained by PMU and involved in the measurement as a way of providing motivation to the state authorities concerned and also ensuring sustainability. The outcome of the pre-water audit also provided input for the ToR of the comprehensive water audit and the socio-economic and environmental studies which were later carried out by consultants in 2006. The results of the water audit and the socio-economic and environmental studies were thoroughly discussed at a stakeholders' meeting in May 2006. The outputs of the water audit include a hydrological decision support system with manual. The PMU has also built a computerized database for the basin from information gathered from previous studies as well as data collected from stakeholders. The database is probably the most comprehensive collection of information on KYB available.

3.1.2: Component 2- Review of Policy and Institutional framework

The focus of the second component of the project is to establish a legal and policy-enabling environment that will support the institutionalization and implementation of a water management charter acceptable to all major stakeholders in the basin. Initial progress in this component was quite slow and the time lines were not met. Although a multi-stakeholder task team to lead the charter formulation process was not set as planned in the log-frame, a legal consultant was contracted who thoroughly consulted the various stakeholders and interest groups in the basin and reviewed the legal and institutional framework before coming up with a draft water charter. The charter is now ready for signing by the parties concerned.

3.1.3: Component 3- Pilot Interventions

The pilot activities are being jointly carried out with DFID-J

- i. One and half (1.5) km of channel clearance and 2.3 km of embankment along main river course at Rantan (Tiga Dam outlets) at an estimated cost of =N= 7,927,500, of which =N= 3, 795, 000 (approximately USD 29,192) is being granted by the LCBC/GEF project and the rest being the community's contribution in both cash and in-kind.
- ii. Five (5) km of channel clearance and 500 m of bank stabilization of the Miga/Kafin Hausa River at an estimated cost of =N= 7,592,500, of which =N= 3,795,000 (approximately USD 29,192) is being granted by the LCBC/GEF project and the rest being the community's contribution in both cash and in-kind.
- iii. Twelve (12) km of channel clearance along the main river course of the old Hadejia River (i.e. from Magujin Idi to Dagona) at an estimated cost of =N= 8,097,000, of which =N= 3,795,000 (approximately USD 29,192) is being granted by the LCBC/GEF project and the rest being the community's contribution in both cash and in-kind.

Studies to review the results and lessons learnt from the intervention as planned in the project log-frame are yet to be commissioned.

3.1.4: Component 4- Catchment Management Plan

A CMP was developed and adopted within a relatively very short time because the project had the good fortune of coming across a previously existing draft CMP¹ which was developed in 1998 by the consultant who carried out the water audit. The consultant was therefore asked to review and refine the old CMP and make it more participatory by holding adequate discussions and consultations with the various stakeholders in the basin. The main aim of the CMP was to propose an action plan, targeted at resolving identified water problems and challenges as well as instituting integrated natural resources management instruments in the basin, to achieve equity of allocation, efficiency of use and overall sustainable development in the region. The reviewed CMP was discussed and adopted at a stakeholders' workshop in May 2006. At a summit of the Executive Governors of the KYB states in June 2006 at Damaturu the CMP was approved. Already as a result of the adoption and approval of the CMP, the KYB States Governors have decided to set up a Trust Fund in partnership with the Federal government which will be used to implement the strategic actions in the CMP and other activities to be identified in future that are in line with IWRM principles.

3.1.5: Component 5- Effective Project Management

Although the project faced serious funding constraints all the key activities of this component were carried out as scheduled and the necessary reports produced as at when due. All necessary MoUs with key partners have been duly signed; key project staff members were recruited as scheduled; work plans were developed; and the necessary project audits and evaluations were duly carried out. At least 5 supervisory/monitoring and evaluation missions from IUCN-BRAO were received by the project since May 2005. The project also appeared to be very transparently managed as all the relevant

¹ The consultant had previously developed a CMP for the basin through the Petroleum (Special) Trust Fund (PTF) for the Regional Land and Water Resources Development Planning Study (RLWRDPS), however the basic flaw of that CMP was that most of the stakeholders were not involved in its development.

information (including financial information) were up to date and made available to the review team. Perhaps one of the most important indicators of the nature of the project management is the ability to achieve most of the deliverables in the log-frame despite the serious funding constraints faced by the project.

Table 1: Level of achievement made in project implementation

Project Component	Activity	Products (Deliverables)	Level of Achievement
Component 1: Decision-Support Knowledge Base (Improved understanding of the dynamics of water demand and supply in the basin and the socio-economic and ecological condition of the people and other resources)	<i>1.1 Water Audit</i>		
	a. Initial consultant review of the nature and quality of the information base	Reports (including state of information base and recommendations) ToR for activity 1.1b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-water audit was commissioned in August 2005 and final reports of the exercise submitted in November 2005. The exercise was able to identify the gaps in the datasets needed for a comprehensive water audit • ToR for a comprehensive water audit and for socio-economic and environmental studies were developed based on the pre-water audit report • Based on the recommendation of the pre-water audit report, PMU carried out discharge measurements and reactivated the daily height reading at some selected locations. Technical staff from the basin states were also trained to collect water discharge information • A comprehensive water audit has been conducted and the results of the audit discussed at a stakeholders meeting in May 2006 • A computerized database has been developed by PMU to serve as a decision support tool
	b. Conduct a comprehensive water audit (including projected water availability and demand)	Consultant report, maps	
	c. . Organize stakeholder meetings on the results of water audit and projected water demand	Minutes of meetings	
	d. Establish a data base at project office	Computerized database with all data from studies carried out	
	<i>1.2 Socio-Economic and Environmental Studies</i>		
	a. Conduct socio-economic situation analysis	Study Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A socio-economic and environmental studies covering the entire basin was carried out and the final report ready by April 2006 • The final report of the studies was subjected to scrutiny at a stakeholders' workshop in May 2006
	b. Conduct an analysis of the state of the environment		
	c. Conduct study on the predictable impacts of water demand scenarios and planned interventions		
	d. Stakeholder workshop on the study results	Proceedings of the workshop	
	<i>1.3 Development of Water Management Options</i>		
	a. Develop models for future water availability scenarios		
	b. Develop water management options		
	c. Analyze dam operation procedures		
d. Analyze advantages and disadvantages of options including cost and benefit sharing			
e. Recommend management options in order of priority			

Table 1: Level of achievement made in project implementation (cont'd)

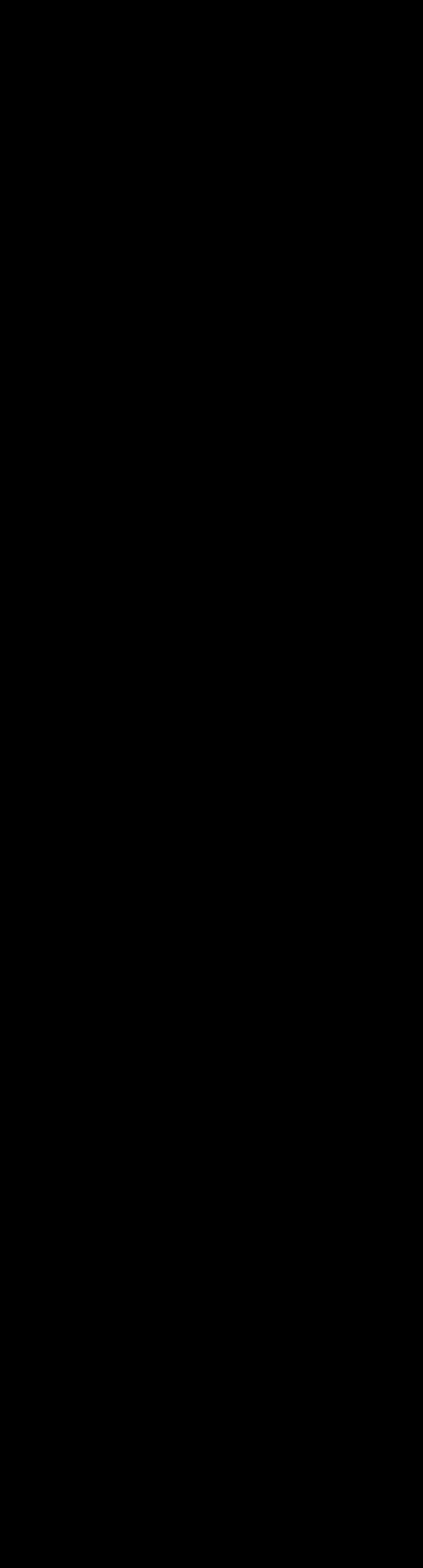
Project Component	Activity	Products (Deliverables)	Level of Achievement
	2.1 Set in place a multi-stakeholder task team to lead the charter formulation process.	Task team formed and minutes of meeting available	
	2.2 Stakeholder scoping consultations conducted in riparian states and provinces	Stakeholder needs, priorities and aspirations documented	
	2.3a Provide institutional support to the Stakeholder Forum : training in negotiation skills, support for coordination and communication	Stakeholder Forum members learn and agree of basic negotiation principles Stakeholder Forum meets regularly Coordination and communication within Stakeholder Forum improved	
	2.3b commission consultancy study to provide detailed analysis of the legal, policy and institutional context which needs to be reviewed	Report detailing legal, policy and institutional context which needs to be reviewed is produced	
	2.4 Organize a basin-wide Stakeholder Forum meeting to synthesis results of F(a)e-0.002r		

Table 1: Level of achievement made in project implementation (cont'd)

Project Component	Activity	Products (Deliverables)	Level of Achievement
Component 3: Pilot Interventions (Reliable, efficient and sustainable water utilization techniques and approaches are available for dissemination among the stakeholders and interest groups)	3.1 Initial Stakeholder meetings discuss and agree on types and sites of priority interventions.	Priorities interventions discussed and selection made of the basis of clear criteria	• Feasibility study report for the pilot interventions was produced by August 2006 amlr-4e8.7(t -1.141030p9(e8.7(4 1 Tf0.
	3.2 Conduct feasibility study	Feasibility study report on two interventions conducted and with final recommendations	
	3.3 Carry out intervention	Target community endorsement and participation Effective implementation as shown in project records	
	3.4 Conduct study to review results and lessons learned	Consultant report documenting process, results, constraints, lessons learned	
	3.5 Present results of study at Stakeholder Forum Meeting	Stakeholder Forum reviews, discusses report and makes recommendation (minutes of Stakeholder Forum meeting)	

Table 1: Level of achievement made in project implementation (cont'd)

Project Component	Activity	Products (Deliverables)	Level of Achievement
	5.1 Sign necessary MoU with key partner institutions	MoU documents	



conscious effort to ensure female representation in the various stakeholder committees especially the IWRM committees. This is quite important in an area where women are usually relegated to the background in many major spheres of economic, social and political activities.

3.3 Effectiveness

The partnership between FMWR, IUCN and NCF on one hand, and the KYB project and DFID-JWL and LCBC/GEF projects on the other hand was one of the key recipes for achieving the desired project outcomes. The partnership gave the project the opportunity to build on existing structures and frameworks and to exploit areas where each of the 3 projects has relative strengths. The KYB project has relative strength upstream and in the hydrological aspects of the basin as well as strong links with the FMWR; the DFID-JWL project has relative strength at the midstream area of the basin and is involved in livelihood activities; while the LCBC/GEF project has relative strength at the downstream section and has access to funds. The stakeholder forum developed by DFID-JWL project in 2003 served as the nucleus of the expanded forum which the KYB project assisted in establishing, this provides a good example of the synergies achieved as a result of the partnerships the project entered into.

The project has also facilitated the establishment and supported smooth running of the various states IWRM committees and has signed MoUs with them for effective partnership. The broad composition of the IWRM committees and their involvement in decisions and programmes has helped in ensuring ownership of outcomes of the project

seeking to collect and keep proper records of hydrological and other relevant data. Already as a result of this the Jigawa State Ministry of Water Resources has created a new Department of Hydrology to assist in the collection and management of information.

3.6 Sustainability

The participatory approach of the project will instill the feeling of involvement and ownership of outputs and outcomes, thus ensuring sustainability and continued benefits. However, at this stage most of the grassroots stakeholder organizations and the IWRM committees have weak financial base and also need further capacity-building in terms of group dynamics. The stakeholder forum has so functioned mainly as a result of the support of DFID-JWL, LCBC/G0 T1

4.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

Many positive results have been achieved by the KYB project from May 2005 to date despite the difficulties encountered in securing adequate funds. The project has fostered strong linkages especially with the Federal and State Ministries as well as other projects

Appendices

Appendix 1: Terms of Reference

FMWR-IUCN-NCF KOMADUGU YOBE BASIN PROJECT ON IMPROVING LAND AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR PROJECT EVALUATION

Introduction

The network of river systems and wetlands that compose the Komadugu Yobe Basin (KYB) support a wide range of ecological processes and economic activities, including recession agriculture, pastoralism, forest regeneration, fish breeding and production, drought-fall-back security, and tourism potential. Based on these activities, several centers of development, trading and administration have cropped up along river courses and on floodplains within the basin, constituting relatively high population concentrations in a dryland region, which is characteristically sparsely populated. Today, the livelihood systems of the over 10 million people who live in the basin, both in Nigeria and Niger, depend almost exclusively on these activities. The Komadugu-Yobe River is the life-wire of these communities. Moreover, it is the source of internationally shared water whose management in Nigeria has an important bearing on diplomatic relationships between Nigeria and four countries (Niger, Chad, Cameroon and Central African Republic). These countries share the Lake Chad basin in which is located the KYB.

The KYB contains very important wetlands, in particular the Hadejia Nguru Wetlands (HNWs), which has Nigeria's premier Ramsar site, which are of immense local, national and international economic and ecological importance. In addition to providing fire-wood and grazing in the dry season, there are also about 100 species of fish, about five of which are endemic. There are also some endemic plant species of agronomic importance, which are threatened with extinction. An important example is a variety of rice that is found in the Gashua to Geidam stretch. In the early 1990s, IUCN and partners estimated at US\$ 170 per ha the annual economic benefits from overall land-use systems of the Hadejia Nguru wetlands.

The Problem

Despite its importance, the environment and key natural resources in most West African countries are increasingly threatened by escalating and unsustainable pressures from fast-growing populations and cities as well as expanding agricultural and industrial activities. This is particularly true since the 1970s as the general climate context face chronic variability and deficits in rainfall and surface water resources. In the push for accelerated economic growth, many basin and national water policies show clear limitations in their ability to promote equitable and sustainable resource use. The KYB is no exception and this calls for an urgent intervention.

The Project Background

In response to the problems enumerated above, the project for improving land and water resources in the KYB, which is a joint initiative of the then Nigeria Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR) and now merged to be the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and the Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF), was initiated. The project that has started with an initial phase of two years and three months, and with the objective of improving the institutional framework for managing water resources in the KYB, which will be done through consensus on key water management principles and institutionalised consultation and coordination mechanisms.

The first phase of the project has the establishment and sharing of a sound knowledge-base to facilitate stakeholder negotiations and inform decision-making as one of its components. To achieve this objective, having a good understanding of the socio-economic as well as the environmental conditions of the basin is quite important as the consultation and dialogue processes of the project will be based on the best available knowledge on the basin, in addition to water audit exercise that had already been carried out. These knowledge-base studies have led to a common understanding of the issues and challenges facing the basin in terms of the land and water resources, and are helping better understand the perspectives and priorities of the basin.

The project had facilitated the participation of all stakeholder groups in the development of key principles for the management of the KYB. This is really facilitating a process of revitalising the basin-wide stakeholder forum. This forum that is being used to ensure that the various stakeholders, interest groups, water user groups and basin States take part in the discussions on water allocation and water sharing arrangements, and that their views and needs inform the overall decision-making process.

The project is also supporting and complementing the current institutional framework, which revolves around the Hadejia-Jama'are-Komadugu-Yobe Basin Coordinating Committee. All States in the basin are represented in this Committee as well as the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, and Federal Ministries responsible of Environment and of Health.

The Project Goal

The long-term goal of the project is the equitable and sustainable use of land and water resources of the KYB through improved management, and the purpose of phase I of the project is to contribute to this goal by helping *establish a framework for broad-based and informed decision making process based on agreed principles for equitable use and sustainable management of the Komadugu Yobe Basin.*

The specific objectives of the project are as follows:

To build decision-support knowledge base so that water management options and other resources management decisions are taken on the basis of up-to-date information on water audit, socio-economic and ecological conditions of the basin

To pilot-test improved water management field interventions so that efficient and sustainable water utilisation techniques and approaches are demonstrated in downstream areas

To help establish a legal and policy enabling environment through the adoption and implementation of a water charter and supporting basin-level consultation and coordination mechanisms

Develop a Catchment Management Plan using participatory approaches and on the basis of the results of knowledge, policy and pilot activity components of the project. This will also build on the existing draft Catchment Management Plan

To ensure that the project is effectively managed, monitored and evaluated, so that lessons on managing river basins are learned and disseminated to benefit similar initiatives

The details of these specific objectives and the expected outputs of the Project can be found in the Project document (available at the Project office).

Methodology

A Consultant is being sort who will lead a Review Team (the composition is described below). In addition to other relevant approaches that the Review Team may deem fit, the methods and approaches to be employed should encompasses the following:

Focus: The progress of the Project to date as against the Project's planned activities.

Coverage

Appendix 2: Stakeholders Consulted

Name of Stakeholder	Affiliation	Location
Dr Muslim Idris	IWRM Committee	Jigawa
Engr. Lawal Turajo	HJRBDA	Tiga Dam
Abubakar Adamu	Fisherman	Allah Magani village, near Tiga
Mohammad Sani	Fisherman	Allah Magani village, near Tiga
Mallam Munkailu	Fisherman	Allah Magani village, near Tiga
Hussaini Adamu	Fisherman	Allah Magani village, near Tiga
Alhaji Baffa Bello (Permanent Secretary)	Kano State Ministry of Water Resources	Kano
Engr. Danladi Mohammed	Kano State Ministry of Water Resources	Kano
Engr. Sanusi Danbatta	Kano State Ministry of Water Resources	Kano
Umar Gambo	Nguru Integrated Farmers Association	Nguru
Usman Abdullahi Miyatti	Nguru Integrated Farmers Association	Nguru
Madu Tandari	Nguru Integrated Farmers Association	Nguru
Saadu Garba	Nguru Integrated Farmers Association	Nguru

Appendix 3: Evaluation Matrix

ISSUE	QUESTION	DATA SOURCES
EFFECTIVENESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ To what extent did the outputs (planned & unplanned) contribute to the Overall Objectives? Why? Why not? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Capacities of project partners ◆ Availability & use of resources ◆ (Develop matrix of planned objectives, outputs etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓜ Project Document Ⓜ Project Reports Ⓜ Partners & Beneficiaries Reports
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓜ Project Staff Ⓜ Partners Ⓜ Key Stakeholder Groups
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓜ Project Document Ⓜ

- ◆ Established structures, mechanisms, financial resources, materials, Project Staff
- ◆ Levels of stakeholder participation;
- ◆ Levels of partners & stakeholder engagement;

◆

Travel costs

Total communications and steering