

## Description of Demonstration Project

Adapted from Annex G of the *UNEP/GEF "Wings Over Wetlands"*  
*Project "Enhancing Conservation of the Critical Network of Sites required by  
 Migratory Waterbirds on the African/Eurasian Flyways (AEWA)" – project no. 51210*

### COMMUNITY-BASED MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES: NAMGA-KOKOROU COMPLEX, NIGER

#### 1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

##### 1a. Table 1: Summary of background information on demonstration site

<b>Name</b>	Namga-Kokorou Complex
<b>Size (hectares)</b>	Overall area: 66,829 ha; Kokorou: 2,100 ha; Namga: ca. 600 ha
<b>Location (grid reference)</b>	14°11'N 01°02'E - 14°12'N 00°54'E
<b>Principal wetland features)</b>	Namga-Kokorou is a complex comprising four shallow brackish wetlands, largely located in an ancient valley of a former tributary of the Niger River. The wetlands comprise pools, marshes and floodplains. Kokorou (or Kokoro) and Tida are perennial, whilst Namga and Zoribi are semi-perennial. The wetlands are separated by sand dunes, which also block their connection with the Niger River. The Kokorou-Zoribi-Namga complex is located in an agro-pastoral area surrounded by farming communities. There is a high diversity of flora and vegetation density (herbaceous and ligneous), resulting in a mosaic of natural habitats suitable for a range of Afrotropical and migratory waterbirds.
<b>Bird species of principal importance under the AEWA agreement and Ramsar Convention</b>	The site supports a wide range of resident and migratory species. In January 1999, >50,000 birds were counted at Kokorou. Some recent counts include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>: e.g. 10,049 in August 2000</li> <li>▪ <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>: e.g. 251 (Kokorou, '95), 245 (Namga, '98), February</li> <li>▪ <i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>: e.g. 37,934 in August 2000</li> <li>▪ <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>: e.g. 754 in August 2000</li> <li>▪ <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>: e.g. 506 in January 1997</li> <li>▪ <i>Actophilornis africana</i>: e.g. 1,035 in August 2000</li> <li>▪ <i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>: e.g. 889 in January 1997</li> <li>▪ <i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>: e.g. 749 in January 1997.</li> </ul>
<b>Protective status of the site.</b>	The site does not presently benefit from any form of national protected status. However, the Namga-Kokorou complex was recently designated as a Ramsar Site, which should promote measures of protection and implementation of the wise use principle. The wetlands are owned by the government, but may be used by the local population under supervision.
<b>Summary of wetland uses</b>	Local communities use the wetlands extensively, especially for grazing and watering livestock. Towards the end of the dry season Kokorou is essentially a flooded meadow and is heavily grazed by livestock. Local fishing and hunting also take place. There are some agricultural activities at the wetland margins.
<b>Summary of wetland threats</b>	The wetlands are threatened by sand deposition, though some sand dunes have been subject to attempts of fixation. There is overgrazing and trampling in some areas, whilst deforestation is a general threat in the area. At times, hunting may be excessive, whilst poisoning of jackals probably occurs. Agricultural expansion is a potential threat to the integrity of the wetlands.
<b>Agencies responsible for site management and their roles.</b>	The Mayors of Kokorou and Namga are responsible for the application of local decentralised government law. Three main local and national government agencies are responsible for overseeing site management: the Service d'Arrondissement de l'Environnement of the Téra District, and the Service d'Aménagement de la Faune et de l'Apiculture, Niamey; Direction de la Faune, de la Pêche et de la Pisciculture, Niamey.

**NOTE: The activities described in the present project description are indicative only and may be subject to revision as a result of a project launching workshop to be held on site at the outset of the project. The workshop will ensure participation of all project stakeholders in the review and update of the project objectives, workplan and budget. Subject to prior approval by UNOPS, the results of the workshop and associated revised workplan will be incorporate in the project Inception Report.**

## **1b. Relevance and importance of the site and proposed activities in the national biodiversity strategy**

The conservation of wetlands figures prominently in the National Strategy and Action Plan for the conservation of biological diversity of the National Environment Council for Sustainable Development of Niger. A National Wetlands Policy is currently under development. Both Kokorou and Namga wetlands are included in the preliminary list of sites under this policy, and will thus be included in eventual actions prescribed.

## **1c. Role and status of the site in other relevant national policies/initiatives**

The Government of Niger is a Contracting Party to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar), and designated Namga-Kokorou as a new Ramsar Site in 2001. Niger is a Member of the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), and the country has demonstrated close attention to the conservation of wetlands, especially those within the Niger Basin.

Niger hosts the headquarters of the inter-governmental **Niger Basin Authority** (NBA), which has launched a GEF-funded project '*Reversing Land and Water Degradation Trends in the Niger River Basin*'. Wetlands International, WWF and the Nigerian Conservation Foundation have launched and support the broader 'Niger Basin Initiative' (NBI), which aims particularly to provide technical conservation support to the NBA. In the framework of these programmes, all wetlands of the Niger Basin, including the Parc W, the Gaya wetlands and Namga-Kokorou, will be subject to an integrated planning approach for wise use and biodiversity conservation.

Namga-Kokorou has been the focus of sand dune fixation programmes under the SOS-Sahel programme. Niger is also active in the Network of Sahelian Floodplains, which helps to link Namga-Kokorou with other floodplain wetlands and sub-regional expertise across the Sahelian zone between Senegal and Chad.

## **1d. Current conservation status and threats to the site**

The Namga-Kokorou Complex has no official protection status, though the use of natural resources such as wildlife falls under government jurisdiction. As the government owns the wetlands, there is an enabling environment for the implementation of such laws. However, the recent implementation of the decentralization law mandates local mayors to play an important role in law enforcement and therefore also sustainable use of natural resources and protection of the site. For local populations, the wetlands offer important opportunities for agriculture, raising cattle, fishing, hunting, forestry and there may be also a potential for some eco-tourism. The complex also supports aquatic and woodland plants of scientific and economic value, such as *Acacia nilotica*, *Balanites aegyptiaca*, *Acacia albida*, *Acacia seyal*, *Anogeissus leocarpus*, *Cassia tora*, *Cyperus papyrus*, *Echinochloa stagnina* and *Vetivera*.

Given this wide range of uses, values and activities, the wetlands are subject to a number of threats, grouped under the following main factors:

- Natural factors, such as drought and sand deposition
- Anthropomorphic factors, mainly the generally uncontrolled use of natural resources in the site, overgrazing, and agricultural developments

- Demographic factors, including population increase and immigration due to nearby auriferous sites, as well as seasonal transhumance (leading to high pressure when wetland productivity is highest).
- General poverty of rural populations, such that some resources (i.e. fuelwood, range, fish, game) are exploited in unsustainable ways for subsistence purposes, due to lack of viable alternatives.

### **1e. Details of current /past management activities, the organisations involved and current status of management in the site**

There are no current regular management activities. A sand-fixation project has taken place at Kokorou, and various local management practices are undertaken, formerly under the leadership of local chiefs, and currently under the local government structures. A number of NGOs and development agencies have been supporting pilot development projects on site, including the UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme, German Cooperation and others. However, there is yet no management plan for the site, nor a regular timetable of specific activities. Some research has been carried out at the site, and baseline biodiversity inventories have been prepared for Ramsar designations. A number of waterbird surveys have also been carried out. IUCN-Niger has been involved in site surveys, as have relevant governmental bodies, including the Service d'Arrondissement de l'Environnement de Téra, the Service d'Aménagement de la Faune et de l'Apiculture (Niamey) and the Direction de la Faune, de la Pêche et de la Pisciculture (Niamey).

### **1f. Synthesis of current management needs in the site, emphasising the gaps that need to be filled**

In the face of the diverse threats and the lack of adequate site management structures, urgent measures should be taken for the protection and wise use of the site, otherwise whole habitats in the area may disappear due to abusive and uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources. Thus, the most pressing overall need is for the development and implementation of a community-based management plan. This will require a stepwise process of activities including research, community awareness and strengthening of the capacity of the local governments.

## **2. DEMONSTRATION PROJECT RATIONALE, IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES AND SUB-OBJECTIVES**

### **2a. Demonstration project rationale**

The Namga-Kokorou Complex is a valuable wetland system for local people and biodiversity. It is very productive, especially in the context of the surrounding semi-arid and arid areas of the Sahel. However, it is a fragile ecosystem, prone especially to sand deposition and other drought-related impacts. Further, local and migrant communities use the wetlands extensively for a wide variety of reasons. However, there is no management system in place, and no practical control of resource exploitation. Thus, some form of management is urgently needed. Indeed, the complete lack of management structures is the guiding rationale for this project.

Given the wide variety of stakeholders and diverse community uses of the wetlands, and given Namga-Kokorou's recent designation as a Ramsar Site, there is an excellent opportunity to develop a community-based management plan. Such a plan is necessary for the future management of the site, whilst this is also a requirement of the Convention on Wetlands. If no management is effected, it is most likely that the economic and ecological values alike will be eroded, which would negatively impact local livelihoods and biodiversity. It will be vital to fully engage local people in the management planning process, as human uses are by now as much a part of the environmental setting of the wetlands as the natural resources themselves. If managed properly, the annual cultural and natural cycles can continue for many

years to come. Its success could reach out to wetlands in neighbouring villages and other areas of the Sahel in particular.

## **2b. Immediate Objective**

To contribute to the sustainable use of the Namga-Kokorou wetlands through the development and implementation of a participatory community-based management plan. This will be a pilot project for community-based management of natural resources, with sustainable systems of agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture, hunting and possibly also eco-tourism.

## **2c. Sub-objectives**

*Sub-objective 1. Establish the basis for sustainable community-based management and the conservation of habitats and biodiversity of the Namga-Kokorou wetlands*

Before wetlands can be managed effectively, an enabling environment for effective community-based management needs to be secured, which will involve wide consultation with stakeholders and the adoption of local legislative measures.

*Sub-objective 2. Enhance local capacity for managing natural resources wisely*

Appropriate capacity development will empower community leaders and local technicians in particular with abilities to make rational management decisions and to take action for the wise use of the wetlands, whilst awareness raising, will ensure a wide support for the project.

## **2d. Demonstration Value of the Project**

As wetlands in the Sahel are highly valued resources for local communities and economic development, it is expected that this project will have a catalytic effect within the sub-region on promoting the adoption of best practice wise / use scenarios for wetlands. This will be achieved through the site's already-established involvement in a number of important networks, especially the Sahelian Floodplain Network, the Niger Basin Authority and the Niger Basin Initiative. Further, both Namga and Kokorou are part of the African Waterbird Census and Important Bird area networks.

Community-based wetland management is an important concept, which is highly pertinent in the Sahel, where wetlands are magnets for people and biodiversity, especially waterbirds, amidst a generally arid environment. The productivity of wetlands in this region has helped to shape the whole history and culture of West Africa, and successful community-based initiatives of natural resource management are very useful and widely applicable. The increased understanding of wetlands values and management capacity of the newly established local government structures, which are now playing a critical role in overseeing management of the Namga-Kokorou wetlands will be of significant demonstration value, both at the national and sub-regional (West Africa) levels.

## **3. DEMONSTRATION PROJECT OUTCOMES AND ACTIVITIES**

### **3a. Outcomes and activities**

*Outcome 1. A community-based management plan for the Namga-Kokorou Complex*

*Activity 1.1 Elaboration of the community-based management plan:*

The plan will be developed through a participatory approach, with wide involvement of, and consultation with local populations and other stakeholders. The management plan will be a practical template for maintaining ecological integrity of the site, for the wise use of natural resources and for biodiversity conservation. The process will include a number of stakeholder workshops to be held on site. This consultative process will be technically coordinated and supervised by Wetlands International in close collaboration with the local office of the WWF (Western Africa Freshwater Programme – based in Niamey). WI and WWF will jointly support and work closely with the the Service d'Aménagement de la Faune et de l'Apiculture (Niamey) and the Direction de la Faune, de la Pêche et de la Pisciculture (Niamey). On site, the project team will support the Service d'Arrondissement de l'Environnement de Téra, and the concerned local government structures at Namga and Kokorou.

*Activity 1.2 support the development of a wetland inventory and monitoring system for the Namga-Kokorou Complex within the NBA:*

The NBA (Niger Basin Authority) is in the process of setting-up a GIS data storage and analysis facility (Observatoire de l'Environnement) for the entire Niger Basin. The project will support this effort by contributing specific data-sets based on the AEWa, Ramsar and MedWet models (programme designed for the inventory of Mediterranean wetlands).

Resource persons from the University of Niamey and the Department of Fauna, Fisheries and Fish Farming will develop specific data collection sheets for Namga-Kokorou. The sheets will be based on Medwet and Ramsar models, and will be revised after pilot surveys in years 1 and 2. Professors and students from the University will conduct field surveys on migratory bird counts and selected habitat wetlands parameters in collaboration with the WI-WWF project team, DFPP and locally with the Service d'Arrondissement de l'Environnement de Téra. Locally recruited “animateurs” and community members will also be involved and trained on-the-job in the process. The NBA will also contribute to the project and provide the necessary baseline GIS database information to support the development of the community-based management plan. This process will be clearly replicable for other wetlands in Niger Basin.

*Outcome 2. Local government structures are enabled towards the definition of consensual rules of natural resource use*

*Activity 2.1 enhance the awareness level and capacity of newly established local government structures in natural resource management:*

Local government structures were recently set-up as part of the decentralization efforts of the Government of Niger. However their level of understanding, awareness and capacity for natural resource management is yet suboptimal. These new community-based structures will be supported to increase their understanding of the principles and practical options for sustainable natural resources management in their wetlands (i.e. fisheries, cattle raising, agriculture, fauna and forestry) to complement existing local traditional frameworks. This will entail (a) informative, educational and training workshops on wetlands wise-use principles and sustainable resource management options, and (b) joint natural resources use planning meetings between local government, senior community leaders and technical agents.

*Activity 2.2 Develop legislation and structures for its implementation:*

Through local surveys and meetings, existing national and local community laws relating to natural resource use will be collated. Next, through participatory refinement of rules and regulations, a local consensual code of law will be developed for natural resource use at Namga-Kokorou. The code will include regulating access by livestock to the wetlands. After local approval of the code, mechanisms will be developed to enable their implementation, and enforcement through existing local structures.

*Outcome 3. Local capacity developed for managing natural resources wisely*

*Activity 3.1 Identification of training needs:*

At project outset, an environmental training and awareness needs analysis will be carried out by the WI-WWF-DFPP team to determine the needs for different community stakeholders on site (i.e. local government officials, senior community leaders, teachers, DFPP staff etc.). The resulting training programme will aim at fostering the full understanding and participation of local community leaders in the development of a community-based Management Plan for the wetland. This approach is also intended to increase the long-term sustainability of the management of the site and implementation of the community-based management plan.

*Activity 3.2 Elaboration and execution of a training programme:*

Based on training needs assessment and drawing on a baseline of existing training initiatives, specific training modules and a practical training programme will be developed by the WI-WWF-DFPP team by month 6, and will implemented throughout the project. The focus will be on practical site-based training to enable local community leaders and technicians work together to manage natural resources effectively. So far, the limited monitoring and natural resource management initiatives have required field visits by personnel from Niamey. The training will ensure that some initial and essential management and site monitoring work may be carried out locally.

*Activity 3.3 Develop and implement a Communications Strategy for Namga-Kokorou:*

Drawing on results of other activities (i.e. priorities emerged during the MP development process), and linking to other relevant initiatives in the sub-region, an environmental awareness outreach campaign will be developed for Namga-Kokorou. The outreach campaign will be based on a strategy defining targets for changing practices that are detrimental to the conservation of wetlands and their resources (strategy to be developed in year 1). In year 2, low-level implementation of the strategy will commence. A number of public awareness tools are envisaged, including radio broadcasts (through the existing local radio station), a locally distributed newsletter, community presentations and animations with the use of portable audio-visual aids (i.e. projection of films, presentations).

*Outcome 4. contribute to the mobilization of resources for the Initial implementation of the community-based management plan*

*Activity 4.1 Development of funding proposals for the implementation of priority actions identified in the management plan.*

The WWF-WI-DFPP team will work with local government, the UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme team and stakeholders to develop proposals for the implementation of selected elements of the MP. These will focus on activities that maintain and enhance the productivity and ecological integrity of Namga-Kokorou. They may include i.e.: physical protection of the cowry banks, fixation of the row of dunes threatening the northern edge of Kokorou wetland, surface water conservation and soil restoration activities. These activities will require mechanical and biological actions, with joint participation of local stakeholders and technical agents.

Precise actions and mechanisms of implementation will depend on the contents of the final community-based management plan, the community management structures, the local capacity developed and the local legislation adopted. However, the following kinds of actions are anticipated (as recommended by stakeholders in the GEF-PDF B phase):

- Establish zones within the complex for different management and conservation scenarios;

- Introduce more efficient and appropriate farming techniques and fertilisers to encourage increased productivity and to minimise negative environmental impacts;
- Implement sustainable hunting initiatives, such as organised shooting parties with established quotas;
- Enable an improved marketing of fish in neighbouring markets;
- Manage fields and grazing areas in the catchment, and reduce overgrazing by encouraging local women to stall cattle for rearing;
- Implement appropriate types of exploitation of natural resources.

*Outcome 5. Project implementation and integration of community management plan into local administrative structures*

*Activity 5.1 Project Management:*

The community management plan will be built into newly established, existing local administrative structures, facilitating its sustainability. The project management unit will be composed of a project manager appointed by WI-WWF, who will work closely with the project coordinator appointed by the DFPP. The project manager and coordinator will jointly effect expenditures, that will be approved by the Director of the DFPP on the basis of periodic workplans and budgets submitted to him by the project team.

At site level, the project team will be composed of a site coordinator based in Tera, appointed by the DFPP, and two “animateurs” nominated by the communities of Namga and Kokorou, and based in their respective villages. The animateurs will be the day-to-day liaison with the local government structures and community leaders, to prepare and follow-up on all project training, awareness, consultation and research held on site with the support of WI-WWF-DFPP and University teams arriving from Niamey.

Project equipment will be purchased by WI-WWF and will be used by the WI-WWF-DFPP for the duration of the project. Unless the project is extended beyond its duration, the equipment will thereafter remain the property of DFPP for use in Namga-Kokrou area.

*Activity 5.2 Project Monitoring and Evaluation:*

Internal monitoring of the project’s impact, and evaluation of achievements and schedule of outputs will be an integral part of the project workplan. Semi-annual reporting based on forms provided by the WOW coordination unit will provide a basis for monitoring progress, and the WWF-WI-DFPP team will place a particular emphasis on the accurate documentation of project activities and achievements on site (i.e. with narrative reports, images, interviews with community leaders). These images and reports will be a critical element for subsequent evaluation of project impact.

The project will also be evaluated against the effectiveness of the community-based Management Plan developed, and associated local regulations and legislation. The contribution towards the mobilization of additional resources for MP implementation is also a critical element for evaluating project impact.

**3b. Project sustainability**

A key theme of the project is the integration of plans and activities in local organisational and community structures. The capacity of existing local government committees will be strengthened so as for them to take over the overall management of the wetlands. This will help to ensure the sustainability of the project.

Overall, the project aims to secure more sustainable use of the wetlands. This will be achieved through the local legislation, local management structures, increased capacity of community leaders and increased awareness of wetland values and the wise use principle. Some of the project activities will secure long-term viability of the wetlands, especially the wetland restoration activities (sand dune fixation). It is not expected that such activities will need to be repeated.

Once effective organisational structures have been established, wetlands restored and local awareness raised, implementation of the community management plan should not be a financial drain; rather a cost-saving tool to improve the wise use and environmental sustainability of the wetlands. Linking the project to other sub-regional networks will also guarantee a long-term interest in the site.

#### 4. BUDGET

**Table 2: Project financing expenditure categories**

Budget Category	Link to Project Outcomes & Activities	TOTAL (US\$)		
		GEF	co-fin.	Total
Personnel	All	41,000	25000	50000
Equipment	3.2, 3.3, 4.1	32,000	12000	42000
Subcontracts	1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1	15000	10000	20000
Workshops and training	1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.2	58000	25000	83000
Travel & Operations	All	33,000	5000	10000
Executing agency support overheads	All	16,000	10000	23333
Monitoring, evaluation, auditing	5.2	5000	5000	12500
Miscellaneous (pilot interventions to catalyze MP implementation)	Not applicable	0	51333	93611
Contingency	Not applicable	0	6667	15556
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>200,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>350,000</b>

***NB: The travel budget has been calculated to allow the demonstration project to participate in two international WOW workshops***

**Table 3: Disbursement Projection**

Budget Category	TOTAL (US\$)			Year 1		Year 2	
				semeste r 1	semeste r 2	semeste r 3	semeste r 4
	GEF	co-fin.	Total	GEF	GEF	GEF	GEF
Personnel	\$41,000	\$25,000	\$66,000	\$10,250	\$10,250	\$10,250	\$10,250
Equipment	\$32,000	\$12,000	\$44,000	\$30,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$0
Subcontracts	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$25,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Workshops and training	\$58,000	\$25,000	\$83,000	\$5,500	\$19,000	\$19,000	\$14,500
Travel & Operations	\$33,000	\$5,000	\$38,000	\$4,000	\$11,000	\$9,000	\$9,000
Executing agency support overheads (8%)	\$16,000	\$10,000	\$26,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
Monitoring, evaluation, auditing	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
Miscellaneous (site restoration, field surveys)	\$0	\$51,333	\$51,333	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency (5%)	\$0	\$6,667	\$6,667	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>	<b>\$350,000</b>	<b>\$53,750</b>	<b>\$51,250</b>	<b>\$47,250</b>	<b>\$47,750</b>

Co-financing will be provided by the following main sources:

- Direction de la Faune de la Pêche et de la Pisciculture (DFPP) \$80,000 (in-kind : staff time, office space and facilities in Nyamey and Tara)
- WWF Freshwater Programme West Africa (WWF WPWA) \$70,000 (in-kind: office space, staff time, equipment and communication facilities)

Additional parallel co-financing –to be quantified- for the implementation of priority actions identified in the community management plan may later be provided through the UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme in Niger.

5. TIMETABLE

**Table 4. Timetable chart**

Activity	Project periods in 6-month intervals							
	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
1.1 Elaborate community-based management plan							R1	
1.2 wetland monitoring								
2.1 support local management structures								
2.2 Develop legislation /implementation structures								R2
3.1 Identification of training needs		R3						
3.2 Elaborate and execute training programme		R4						
3.3 Develop/implement Communications Strategy				R5				
4.1 develop proposals maintaining physical attributes & restore site								
5.1 Project Management and Review	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5.2 Project Monitoring and Evaluation				R				R

**Key:**

R: semi-annual Progress Reports (linked to payments); external evaluation

R1: Management Plan

R2: set of community-accepted rules and legislative tools

R3: Training Needs Assessment Report

R4: Detailed Training Programme

R5: communication and outreach strategy and implementation workplan

6. ORGANISATIONAL DIAGRAM

The Project Coordination Unit will be based in the WWF office in Niamey and will work very closely with the national Ramsar focal point Direction de la Faune de la Pêche et de la Pisciculture (DFPP, the Department of Fauna, Fisheries and Fish Farming), which will ensure technical oversight through the Service Aménagement de la Faune et de l’Apiculture (SAFA, Wildlife Management and Apiculture Service).

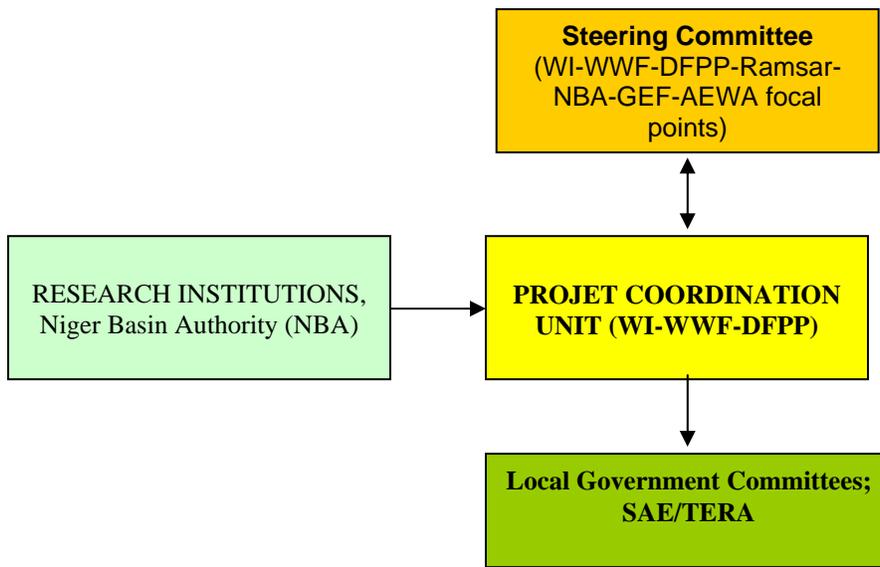
In the field, the project will be backed up by agents from the Service d’Arrondissement de l’Environnement in Téra (SAE/TERA, District Environmental Service of Téra), and the link with local governments in Namga and Kukurou will be provided by ‘animateurs’ (locally recruited by WI-WWF).

The project team will operate in collaboration with other complementary projects operating in the area. An **initial workshop** will be organised to invite all currently active projects, NGOs, and development agencies in the area. The objective of the workshop will be to inform all stakeholders of the WOW project rationale and objectives, define formal communication channels to be maintained during project implementation (i.e. key ongoing projects may be invited to participate in the steering committee). Relevant ongoing initiatives in the area will be identified and their involvement solicited to develop synergies and collaboration mechanisms that may serve to maximise project impact.

The project will receive technical support from the WI and WWF regional and international networks, relevant national and regional research institutions, especially the NBA and the Faculty of Agronomy of the University of Niamey. Further, as the project area includes a Ramsar Site, it is imperative for the National Ramsar Committee to be involved in project planning, especially for mobilising resources towards field activities such as site restoration.

The project will also be linked to sub-regional networks and initiatives, such as SOS Sahel, the Niger Basin Initiative and the Sahelian Floodplains Network. The project will feed results into these networks, which will themselves provide vehicles for long-term support and future additional financing potentials.

The project Steering Committee will have an oversight and guidance role and will meet at least annually (ideally bi-annually), to review project reports and workplans. Participants will join on a purely voluntary basis, and the SC will be composed of representatives of the project partners (WWF, WI, DFPP, NBA, Univ of Niamey), and will also include the national Ramsar, AEWA and GEF operational focal points.



**Key:**

- Gold-fill: Project oversight and guidance
- Yellow-fill: project management, operations and reporting
- Green-fill: Project implementation on the ground
- Blue-fill: Technical advice
- Light green fill: Collaborating agencies / initiatives

**7. LOCAL EXECUTING AGENCY CONTACT DETAILS**

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### Annex 3: Logical Framework diagram

Intervention logic	Indicators of performance	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
<b>Development Objective:</b>			
<b>Immediate Objective:</b> To secure sustainable use of Namga-Kokorou through the development and implementation of a participatory community-based management plan	Local communities and technicians working together managing natural resources in a sustainable way. They are supported by effective legislation, monitoring protocols and wide local participation, awareness and sense of ownership.	Management Plan in place. Reports and documentation on the participatory development of the management plan.	Overall project is managed successfully and in genuine cooperation with local communities. DFPP (project executor) status remains positive in government structures. Wide community support for project objectives.
<b>Output 1. A community-based management plan for the Namga-Kokorou Complex</b>	Community-based plan is available and in use; wetland inventory & monitoring protocols; functioning database populated by data and regularly updated	Published plan; monitoring strategy & guidelines; wetland inventory & monitoring system; functioning database; data sheets	The plan is achievable & realistic. Monitoring protocols are appropriate; database is effective and compatible with other datasets.
<b>Output 2. Local management structures are refined and consensual rules of natural resource use elaborated</b>	Capacity of local resource management structures strengthened; new legislative procedures available and in operation.	Functioning local management structures in place (reports & member surveys); new legislation adopted (documentation).	Any administrative & legal obstacles are overcome successfully. Plan receives support of local chiefs and district officers.
<b>Output 3. Local capacity developed for managing natural resources wisely</b>	Technicians & community leaders in all cantons trained to manage wetlands (training needs met) and actively implementing plan; wide awareness of plan / wise use.	Training & post-training evaluations; trainees visibly active in implementation of plan; Communications strategy & local questionnaires.	Training is appropriate and local conditions favourable for trainees to put skills to practice; trainees remain in area; Wide support for plan.
<b>Output 4. Initial implementation of the community-based management plan</b>	3-4 proposals developed by WI-WWF-DFPP to support MP implementation.	Proposals finalized and submitted for approval by donors	community-based plan is effectively ready to be implemented. Donors are interested in supporting MP implementation.
<b>Output 5. Integration of community management plan into local administrative structures</b>	Community management plan adopted into local structures; effective & regular community-led monitoring of activities underway.	Local management committee reports; inter views with community leaders; monitoring reports; assess rates of adoption of plan.	Plan is compatible with existing local administrative structures; appropriate variables are monitored.
Activity 1.1 Elaboration of the community-based management plan			
Activity 1.2 Contribute to wetlands monitoring for Namga-Kokorou			
Activity 2.1 Enhance capacity of local government structures for natural resource management			
Activity 2.2 Develop legislation and structures for its implementation			
Activity 3.1 Identification of training needs			
Activity 3.2 Elaboration and execution of a training programme			
Activity 3.3 Develop and implement a Communications Strategy for Namga-Kokorou			
Activity 4.1 Develop proposals to implement key elements of the MP to maintain the physical attributes of Namga-Kokorou and restore site integrity			
Activity 5.1 Project Management			
Activity 5.2 Project Monitoring and Evaluation			