

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

TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION: SALOUM-NIUMI, SENEGAL / THE GAMBIA

1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

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

Name	Saloum-Niumi Complex
Size (hectares)	Total: 185,000 ha. Main area of project: 78,000 ha.
Location (grid reference)	13°30'N / 16° 40'W (near national frontier)
Principal wetland features	The Saloum-Niumi complex comprises coastal wetlands and savannah forests, and includes one of the largest tracts of mangroves in West Africa. Wetland features include shallow marine waters, estuaries, sandy islets and shores, inter-tidal sand and mud flats, inter-tidal marshes, coastal lagoons, seasonal saline flats and marshes, creeks and mangrove forest. The area also includes gallery forest, dry woodland and wooded grassland and areas of cultivation.
Bird species of principal importance under the AEWA agreement and Ramsar Convention	The complex supports regularly over 100,000 waterbirds (e.g. 109,058 waterbirds of 78 species recorded in 1997). Many species (>30) regularly surpass the 1% criteria. These include: Breeding birds: royal tern, Caspian tern, slender-billed gull, grey-headed gull, reef egret, black-winged stilt. Non-breeding birds: long-tailed cormorant, pink-backed pelican, little egret, greater flamingo, Eurasian spoonbill, avocet, turnstone, sanderling, curlew sandpiper, little stint, Kentish plover, ringed plover, grey plover, Audouin's gull (globally endangered), lesser black-backed gull, bar-tailed godwit, common redshank, gull-billed tern, sandwich tern & little tern.
Protective status of the site.	Sine Saloum: Parc National du Sine Saloum (gazetted in 1976) Sine Saloum Biosphere Reserve Sine Saloum Ramsar Site (designated in 1984) Niumi: Niumi National Park (gazetted in 1987) Both countries have ratified the Convention on Wetlands and AEWA, and both have a strategy and action plan for biodiversity conservation.
Summary of wetland uses	Fisheries (fish & shellfish), agriculture, cattle rearing, salt extraction, tourism (fishing, recreation & ecotourism), protected area management.
Summary of wetland threats	Deforestation, unsustainable fishing operations, overgrazing, irresponsible tourism operations, mangrove cutting for fish drying, hunting of wildlife.
Agencies responsible for site management and their roles.	Sine Saloum: Direction des Parcs Nationaux (DPN) Le Conseil Régional de Fatick La Direction des Eaux et Forêts (DEF), Senegal Niumi: Department of Parks & Wildlife Management (DPWM) National Environment Agency (NEA) Departments of Forestry, Fisheries & Agriculture DPN and DPWM are responsible for species and protected area management. DEF and the other government departments have respective management roles for agricultural, fisheries, and forestry developments. Other agencies are involved in rural development.

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 national biodiversity strategies

The Sine Saloum National Park and Biosphere Reserve feature prominently in Senegal's National Action Plan for the Environment, which was developed by the Ministry of Environment in 1997. Senegal has also developed a National Monograph on Biodiversity (1999), a National Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Biodiversity (1999), and, more specifically an Action Plan for the Sine Saloum Biosphere Reserve.

The Gambia has been equally productive in the development of strategies and plans relating to biodiversity. These include the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (1999), developed with input from a report on Status and Trends of Biodiversity in The Gambia (1999) and the State of the Environment Report (1998). There is also a Strategy for Integrated Coastal and Marine Development (1996) and a Wildlife and Biodiversity Policy (1999). More specifically, there is already a draft Management Strategy for Niimi National Park.

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

The strategies and action plans mentioned above are of great relevance to the project, which has taken good account of these during its development phase. Further, significant advances were made in recent months to improve transboundary cooperation in the management of these and other shared wetland sites. This was formalised through a signed agreement at ministerial level between Senegal and The Gambia for transboundary management of protected areas. This process was boosted by the development phase (PDF-B) of this demonstration project, and will need to be revived and fostered throughout the implementation phase.

Both Senegal and The Gambia are Contracting Parties to the main international environment conventions, including the Convention on Wetlands, CBD and AEWA. The Sine Saloum is also an existing Ramsar Site and Biosphere reserve. A major project coordinated by IUCN has supported the development and implementation of a management plan for the Sine Saloum Biosphere Reserve. Coastal management programmes are also underway in both countries, with new initiatives planned for support from GEF-UNDP (PGS Project), and GEF-World Bank in Senegal (GIRMaC - Programme de Gestion Integree des Ressources Marines et Cotieres, implementation started 2005) and the Gambia (ICAM – Integrated Coastal Area and Biodiversity Management Project, implementation started 2005). Both sites are part of the sub-regional network for coastal planning (Réseau Sous-Régional de Planification Côtière, RSRPC), the sub-regional fisheries commission (Commission Sous-Régional de la Pêche, CSR), and the recently established PRCM (Regional Programme for the conservation of Coastal and Marine Areas).

1d. Current conservation status and threats to the site

Both Sine Saloum and Niimi are national parks and are thus already designated as key national sites for biodiversity conservation. Protected areas personnel operate in both parks, and conservation efforts are already well underway. However, the zone is very large (especially the Sine Saloum component) and many people live and/or operate in the larger Biosphere Reserve and park buffer zones. Further, there have been difficulties in protected area management due to the transboundary nature of the site.

It is easy for illegal hunters to cross the national border and escape protected area authorities, who may not pursue them into the other country. There is significant regular movement of fishermen across the borders, which makes it difficult to implement national laws. Without past (and ongoing) protection initiatives, biodiversity would most likely be much depleted by now.

Overall, the main current threats to the Saloum-Niumi Complex are:

- Mangrove cutting for drying fish, collection of oysters and fuel-wood
- Impacts of over-fishing and trapping of undersize (juvenile) fish
- Over-fishing of regionally endangered species, especially sharks and rays
- Transboundary hunting and resource exploitation
- Clearance of land for agriculture, especially through the impacts of fire
- Local and transboundary conflicts, affecting the integrity of the parks
- Overgrazing by livestock in certain areas (e.g. island of Jinak)
- Coastal erosion in certain areas
- Threats to tern breeding colonies from disturbance and, at times, egg collection
- Lack of planning of tourism developments, and related environmental impacts

A number of these issues are difficult to control due to the transboundary nature of the site, especially on the island of Jinak. Furthermore, fishing pressure is linked to sub-regional and global market forces, such as the international demand for shark fins.

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

Both national parks are managed by the respective national park agencies (Direction des Parcs Nationaux of Senegal and the Department of Parks and Wildlife Management of The Gambia), with locally based staff. The Conservator of Sine Saloum National Park operates from an office within the park. In addition, there are a number of permanent scout camps and patrol programmes. The park has a vehicle and boats. Niumi has fewer resources than Sine Saloum, but a draft park management plan is in place. Past management activities have focused especially on protection of wildlife, and illegal hunting has been a significant problem here. This situation is now improved, and other past management activities have included:

- Development of integrated resource management procedures in the Sine Saloum Biosphere Reserve, through a project led by IUCN
- Development of transboundary management agreements
- Improving parks infrastructure
- Wildlife and waterbird censuses and monitoring
- Monitoring and protection of breeding waterbird colonies
- Control / monitoring of tourism operations
- Control of various illegal activities, such as grazing and agriculture in the parks

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

A key management need is for improved transboundary cooperation so that the Saloum-Niumi Complex can effectively fall under one management system, especially for areas such as Jinak Island. The area needs improved (transboundary) surveillance of sensitive sites, especially internationally important breeding bird colonies and areas important for aquatic biodiversity (turtles, fish, manatee). Diverse resource-use activities need effective transboundary monitoring, especially fishing, woodcutting, land-clearing, agriculture, grazing, hunting and tourism. Both national parks need improved infrastructures and facilities to implement existing management plans, whilst the limited staff needs to be complemented, for instance through the recruitment of transboundary community guards.

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

2a. Demonstration project rationale

Sine Saloum and Niimi are part of the same ecological unit, but the presence of a national border between them and different management procedures and language has led to their consideration as separate entities. The site management plans for Sine Saloum and Niimi do not treat the protected areas as one unit. However, these sites are inextricably linked, such that biodiversity conservation will be much more effective when these separate administrative systems are brought together at all levels through a cooperative framework for resource management and surveillance. Joint procedures are needed in particular for the management and surveillance of migratory waterbirds, aquatic biodiversity, fishing, grazing, agriculture, woodcutting, harvesting shellfish and tourism.

The bedrock of all activities proposed is 'partnership', bringing added value to ongoing national commitments and plans. Capacity development is required at different levels for strengthened cooperation to be effective, whilst awareness needs to be raised to facilitate the close involvement of local communities on both sides of the border. Further, the role of the site in sub-regional planning initiatives needs to be strengthened.

The project scope of intervention shall centre on the Sine Saloum and Niimi National Parks, now designated by the two countries (Senegal and The Gambia) as the Saloum-Niimi Complex. Emphasis will be laid on involvement and effective participation of local communities, NGOs and all other identified partners in management of biological resources. The basic principles of the project management, as well as its objectives, shall be in conformity with the concerns of the Convention on Wetlands and the AEWA.

2b. Immediate Objective

The development objective of the project is: the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the wetlands of the Sine Saloum Delta and Niimi within the framework of transboundary cooperation. In order to meet this, the immediate objective is to strengthen transboundary cooperation and participation of local communities in the management of wetlands and waterbirds in the Saloum-Niimi Complex.

2c. Sub-objectives

Sub-objective 1. To enhance transboundary management and surveillance of biodiversity and of natural resource use in the Saloum-Niimi Complex, especially of waterbirds and other species that move freely between the two countries.

A transboundary approach is needed for the surveillance of colonial breeding birds in particular, as fishermen visiting the breeding islands move freely between the two countries. Further, the use of natural resources needs to be monitored, with a transboundary framework in place to prescribe holistic management action.

Sub-objective 2. To strengthen transboundary and local cooperation for the sustainable use of natural resources in the Saloum-Niimi Complex.

The valuable natural resources of Saloum-Niimi need coordinated management, with close involvement of local communities. Capacity development is required at different levels to bring about strengthened cooperation and wise use.

Sub-objective 3. To promote transboundary wetland/resource management through awareness-raising at local and sub-regional levels.

The project should foster an increased awareness of transboundary natural resource use and biodiversity conservation. This is also needed at the sub-regional level, given the role of Saloum-Niumi as a key site of the West African seaboard for migratory species, especially fish, waterbirds, turtles, manatee and dolphins.

2d Demonstration Value of the Project

Transboundary cooperation for wetland management and biodiversity conservation is the key aspect of this project. The project will show how two countries can overcome language and other differences and adapt national legislations to work together in the joint management of natural resources. This will be of high demonstration value, especially in West Africa, where rivers and their associated wetlands frequently double up as national borders, for example between Togo and Benin, Senegal and Mauritania, and Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia. The Saloum-Niumi Complex will thus be promoted as a demonstration site of transboundary cooperation for wetlands management.

Further, the project will be of direct relevance to other key coastal wetlands allied to the Sahelian Upwelling Marine Ecosystem (SUME), which stretches from Mauritania to Guinea. Many marine resources are shared between sites along this seaboard, whilst migratory birds utilise these sites as an integrated network. This is particularly true for West African populations of colonially breeding waterbirds, such as royal tern, Caspian tern, slender-billed gull and grey-headed gull. These birds utilise a network of breeding sites from Mauritania to Guinea, with the overall most important site being Ile aux Oiseaux in Sine Saloum. The project will also be of value to other mangrove-dominated wetlands, many of which face similar threats and resource-use conflicts. In the sub-regional context, capacity should be developed of relevant sub-regional networks, especially the PRCM, WAMNET (West African Mangrove Network), RSRPC and CSRP.

Wide (sub-regional) demonstration value will be achieved through an international workshop at Sine Saloum focused on transboundary wetland management, with participants from coastal West African countries. The site will also be used for local and national education purposes and research. Special links will be established with other trans-boundary wetlands, especially:

- National Parks of Djoudj, Sénégal and Diawling, Mauritania
- Baobolon Wetlands, The Gambia / Senegal
- Ile de Tristão Ramsar Site, Guinea (on border with Guinea Bissau)
- Iles aux Etoiles National Park in Côte d'Ivoire, on border with Ghana.

3. DEMONSTRATION PROJECT OUTCOMES AND ACTIVITIES

3a Outcomes and activities

Outcome 1. Improved transboundary management and surveillance of biodiversity and of natural resource use in the Saloum-Niumi Complex, especially of migratory species.

Activity 1.1 Designate transboundary Ramsar Site:

Advocate and support the designation of Niumi National Park as a transboundary complex Ramsar Site linked to the Sine Saloum Ramsar site, thus forming a continuous and complete transboundary zone as one management unit. The process for Ramsar nomination for the Niumi is in progress in the framework of the ongoing ICAM project in the Gambia, and will be supported throughout the project.

Activity 1.2. Develop an integrated transboundary management plan:

Draw up an integrated plan for the transboundary management of the entire complex, using components of the existing Sine Saloum Biosphere Reserve Management Plan (especially relating to inter-tidal mudflats and the internationally important bird breeding sites at Ile aux Oiseaux) and the Niumi National Park Management Plan. This will involve a series of technical consultations between park teams and local meetings in all coastal and island villages in the main transboundary zone.

Activity 1.3 Strengthen surveillance of waterbird breeding colonies:

In cooperation with local and sub-regional partners, strengthen surveillance and monitoring of Ile aux Oiseaux, linked to monitoring of other breeding colonies in the sub-region. This will include developing procedures for controlling access to sensitive bird breeding colonies.

Activity 1.4 Support Parks Infrastructure:

Provide basic institutional support to DPN & DPWM for cooperative management and surveillance of the site, including provision of basic field equipment (e.g. binoculars, tents, radios). A preliminary and tentative list of equipment was jointly drafted by Seloum and Niumi park managers at a team meeting on January 31st 2007, and is included below. This is indicative only and may be revised upon project inception in consultation with Wetlands International Dakar Office and the WOW Project Coordination Unit (UNOPS).

Description	Price in US\$	Number of Items	Total Cost
Generator 5 KW	\$5,000.00	2	\$10,000
VHF Radio	\$500.00	4	\$2,000
Boat Motor 25 HP	\$1,600.00	2	\$3,200
Tents 1 person	\$60.00	20	\$1,200
GPS unit	\$200.00	6	\$1,200
Electronic Scale	\$300.00	4	\$1,200
Caliber for measuring beaks / diameter	\$150.00	6	\$900
Spring Scale for small birds	\$75.00	6	\$450
Handheld Counters	\$25.00	20	\$500
Digital Camera 5.0 Megapixel	\$350.00	4	\$1,400
LCD video projector	\$1,600.00	2	\$3,200
	\$10,000.0		
Boats	0	2	\$20,000
Miscellaneous	\$3,750	1	\$3,750

TOTAL			\$49,000.00
-------	--	--	-------------

Outcome 2. Strengthened capacity for transboundary and local cooperation for the sustainable use of natural resources in the Saloum-Niumi Complex.

Activity 2.1 Staff Capacity-building:

Run a strategically focused workshop for Park Staff and partners (e.g. Local Entities) in Senegal and Gambia to stimulate the capacity to cooperate on transboundary management issues. Thus The programme will focus in particular on training programme on-site wetland and waterbird surveillance and management and sustainable resource use. Additional training needs may be identified through a Training Needs Assessment to be performed by WI staff with all park staff at project outset.

Activity 2.2 Community Capacity-building:

Develop capacity of local communities in protected area surveillance and ecotourism, especially of local *ecogardes* (community rangers and ecotourism guides) in both Niumi and Saloum through a programme of on-site training courses in basic ranger skills, site monitoring, guiding of visitors and sustainable resource use. Specific training needs will be identified through a Training Needs Assessment to be performed by WI staff with all existing *ecoguardes* at project outset.

Outcome 3. Awareness raised on the importance of transboundary cooperation for improved wetland management at local and sub-regional levels.

Activity 3.1 Awareness campaign (policy-makers):

Carry out a carefully targeted awareness campaign at government level. Trigger a process of inter-ministerial meetings to foster the designation of one international transboundary reserve. Provide legal structures for transboundary cooperation, especially for management of the co-owned Jinak Island. [This activity is linked to Activity 1.1].

Activity 3.2 Promote sustainable use of natural resources:

Develop procedures for improved management/use of resources, especially fish breeding sites, oysters and shellfish. This will involve a programme of participative rural community meetings, especially with fishing cooperatives and women’s groups, who are involved in oyster collection. Coordinate transboundary stakeholder workshops to develop proposals for local income generation.

Activity 3.3 Public awareness (of wetland values):

Design and develop awareness materials for the Saloum-Niumi Complex, for use by international visitors, students and locals. These will include displays and information boards at key tourism sites and local schools, also posters and site guide booklets. A short film of the area and the project will be made for local television.

Activity 3.4 Sub-regional workshop & exchange programme:

The demonstration value of this project will be enhanced through a sub-regional West African workshop focused on this transboundary site with involvement of local communities. There will also be a programme of exchange between Saloum-Niumi and other key coastal protected areas in West Africa in the framework of the PRCM.

Outcome 4. Integration of transboundary activities and monitoring into administrative procedures and park management plans.

Activity 4.1 Project Management and Review:

Set up a project management unit, involving all three executing agencies. The project will be built into the day-to-day internal management of and planning for the two parks and Biosphere Reserve. Wetlands International office in Dakar will provide the overall supervision and support to the project team, that will be composed of: (a) Project Coordinator for the S-N Complex: based on site and spending ideally 50% of time in each of the two sides of the border, working with both teams; (b) two national focal points (one focal point in each park), to be appointed within each park's existing staff. The Project Coordinator and Focal Points will form a Project Team, assisted by Wetlands International in Dakar. Reporting and review processes will also take place, including external reviews, for which project team will be available.

Activity 4.2 Project Monitoring and Evaluation:

The project Steering Committee will oversee and guide project implementation, approve reports workplans and budgets, and will meet on a bi-annual basis. This will ensure internal monitoring of the project, and evaluation of achievement and schedule of outputs. A set of tangible indicators will be developed to monitor project progress and will include monitoring the numbers and distribution of waterbirds in the transboundary area.

3b Project sustainability

Some project expected outputs will include formal and permanent agreements between Senegal and The Gambia for transboundary management of natural resources. These will provide a lasting framework for cooperation, and will be built into national strategies. At the site level, involving local communities more closely in natural resource management will foster a greater appreciation for natural resources and promote their sustainability. Further, transboundary capacity development will build lasting relationships between personnel on both sides of the border and foster cooperation.

These cooperative arrangements will further promote implementation of the transboundary management plan, which, in effect will comprise streamlining of existing plans for Saloum and Niimi. The transboundary plan will highlight cost-saving measures through the sharing of logistical and personnel resources, whilst the infrastructure provided will enable more cost-effective coordination of activities. The monitoring and surveillance of fragile components of the site, especially the waterbird breeding colonies, is an important part of the project. Sustainability of this activity will be enhanced through provision of field equipment, improved abilities of personnel, involvement of local communities and linking these activities to sub-regional networks. Awareness and exchange activities will further promote sustainability of the management and monitoring of the transboundary site, especially through the attraction of other interested parties and strengthening the role of Saloum-Niimi in sub-regional networks and integrated coastal zone management initiatives.

Finally, it is expected that the designation of Saloum-Niimi as a transboundary Ramsar Site will attract international interest in the site, promoting park revenue, ecotourism opportunities and potential donor support.

4. BUDGET

Table 2: Project financing expenditure categories

Budget Category	Link to Project Outcomes & Activities	TOTAL		
		GEF (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Personnel	All	84,000	202,000	286,000
Equipment	1.4	49,000	11,000	59,000
Subcontracts	1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 3.3, 3.4	24,000	12,000	37,000
Workshops and training	3.4, 3.3, 3.2, 1.2, 1.1	84,000	58,500	142,500
Travel & operations	All	54,000	15,000	69,000
Executing agency support overheads (8%)	All	32,000	26,666	58,666
Monitoring, evaluation, auditing	All	13,000	17,856	30,856
Field surveys, bird counting & surveillance	All	48,000	39,200	87,200
Contingency	All	12,000	17,778	29,778
Total		400,000	400,000	800,000

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

Table 3: Budget and Disbursement Projection

Budget Category	Link to Project Outcomes & Activities	TOTAL GEF	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3	
			semeste r 1	semeste r 2	semeste r 3	semeste r 4	semeste r 5	semeste r 6
			GEF	GEF	GEF	GEF	GEF	GEF
Personnel	All	84,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Equipment	A4	49,000	30000	19,000				
Subcontracts	1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 3.3, 3.4	24,000		6,000	6,000	6000		6,000
Workshops and training	3.4, 3.3, 3.2, 1.2, 1.1,	84,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Travel & operations	All	54,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Executing agency support overheads (8%)	All	32,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Monitoring, evaluation, auditing	All	13,000			6500			6500
Field surveys, bird counting surveillance	All	48,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Contingency	All	12,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		400,000	83,000	78,000	64,500	58,000	52,000	64,500

5. TIMETABLE

The project timetable reflects a project duration of 3 years (36 months).

ACTIVITY	YEAR 1		YEAR 2		YEAR 3	
	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$5	\$5	\$6
A1 Designate transboundary Ramsar Site						
A2 Develop transboundary management plan				MP		
A3 Strengthen surveillance of breeding colonies						
A4 Support park infrastructure						
B1 Staff Capacity-building	TN A +TP					
B2 Community Capacity-building	TN A + TP					
C1 Awareness campaign (policy-makers)						
C2 Promote sustainable use of natural resources						
C3 Public awareness (of wetland values)						
C4 Sub-regional workshop/exchange programme			Ex	Ex	Wk	
D1 Project management & review						
D2 Project Reporting monitoring & evaluation	R	R	R	R	R	R

Key:

Ex: Exchanges

Wk: Workshop

R: Report

TNA: Training Needs Assessment

TP: Training Programme

The co-financing will be derived from the following main sources:

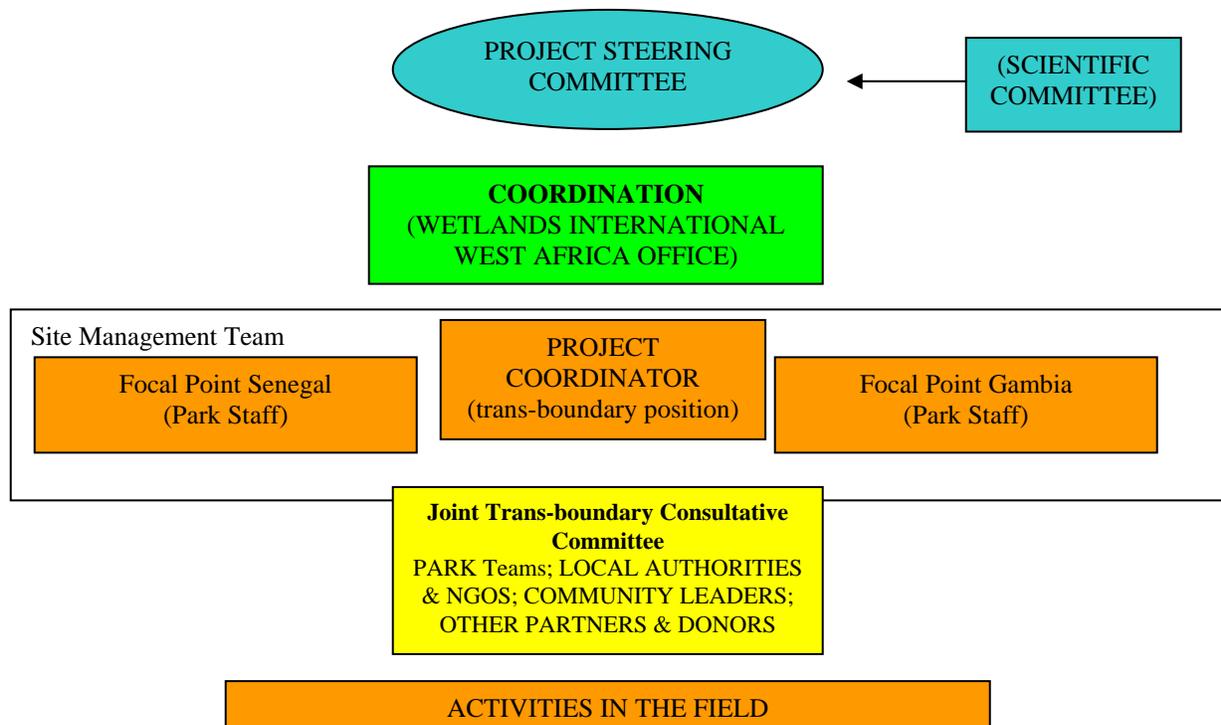
- Wetlands International West Africa Programme (financed under the BBI of The Netherlands) - \$108,500
- West Africa Association for the Marine Environment - \$50,000
- Department of Parks & Wildlife Management, The Gambia - \$201,500
- Direction des Parcs Nationaux, Senegal - \$40,000

6. ORGANISATIONAL DIAGRAM

The project will be guided by a Steering Committee, which will be represented by the main interest and stakeholder groups, including Wetlands International, the site management team, and other stakeholders including i.e.: IUCN, WWF, PRCM, and GEF focal points from both countries. The main role of the committee will be to monitor and evaluate the project progress reports, workplans and budgets. It will meet at least bi-annually, and conduct other business through e-communication. If required, the SC may decide to set-up a smaller Scientific Committee that may meet more regularly and will guide the technical developments of the project (through the Steering Committee).

The Wetlands International West Africa Office will coordinate the project. This will enable the two main implementing agencies, DPN and DPWM, to work closely together on technical issues, whilst Wetlands International will provide logistical, administrative and technical support. In particular, it will be much more straightforward and practical for Wetlands International to manage the project finances rather than divide them between two government agencies, which will add cumbersome administrative procedures to the overall AEWA-GEF Project Coordinator. As many of the activities are of a transboundary nature, it will be easier for an independent body to manage ‘transboundary funds’. Wetlands International will further coordinate sub-regional activities (exchange, workshop).

DPN and DPWM will coordinate activities and site personnel within their own countries through the respective focal points appointed in each park. The focal points will be coordinated on site by the project site coordinator (a trans-boundary position). The project team on site (Project Coordinator + focal points) and Wetlands International will form a small and effective Management Team, which will oversee project administration, day to day monitoring, checking deadlines are reached and solving any administrative or management problems.



8. LOCAL EXECUTING AGENCY CONTACT DETAILS

a. WETLANDS INTERNATIONAL WEST AFRICA PROGRAMME

Mr. Seydina Issa Sylla

BP 8060, Dakar-Yoff, Senegal

Tel.: +221 8206478; Fax.: + 221 8206479; E-mail: issawet@sentoo.sn

b. GAMBIA

Dr. Almamy CAMARA

Director Wildlife Services

Department of Parks and Wildlife Management

5, Marina Parade Banjul, The Gambia

Tel.: +(220) 4 37 69 73 / 72 / 4 37 58 88

Fax: +(220) 4 39 21 79

Email: wildlife@gamtel.gm & almamoc@hotmail.com

c. SENEGAL

Colonel Mame Balla Guèye

Directeur des Parcs Nationaux du Sénégal

Park Zoologique et Forestier de Hann

BP 5135 Dakar - Fann

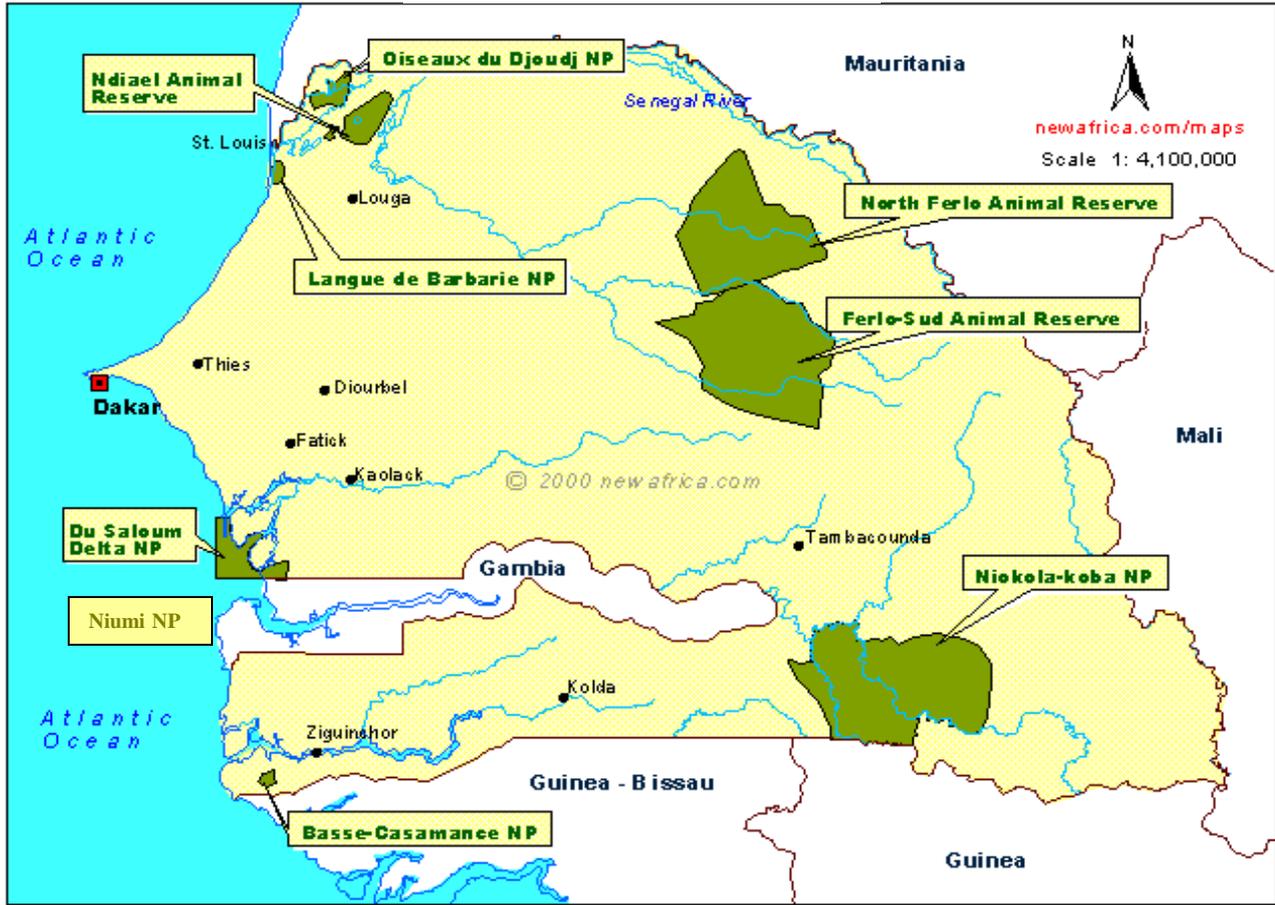
Senegal

Tel.: 00221 832 23 09

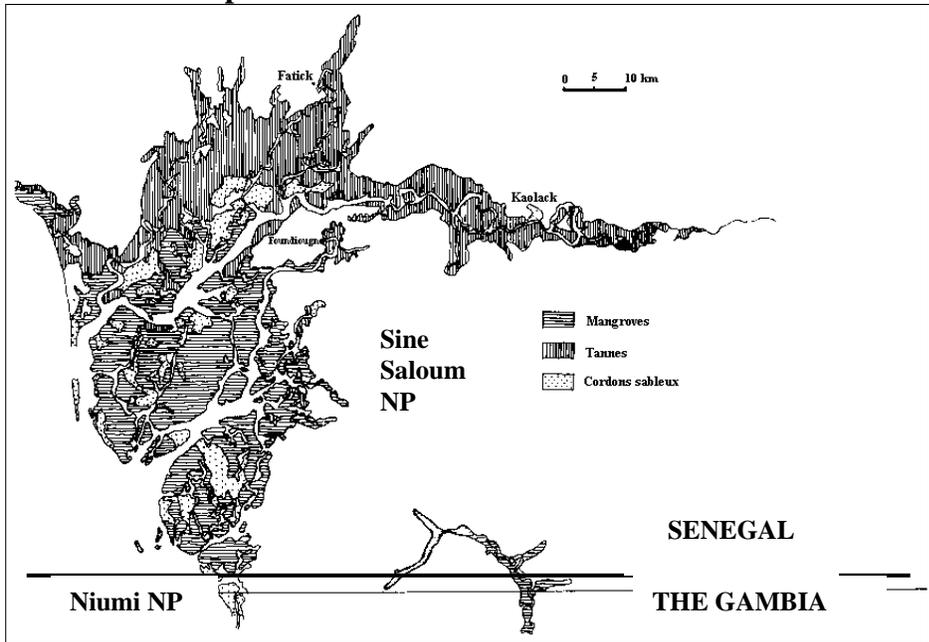
Fax : 00221 832 23 11

Email: dpn@sentoo.sn

Annex 1: Location map of demonstration site



Annex 2: Site map of demonstration site



Annex 3: Logical Framework diagram

Intervention logic	Indicators of performance	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
Development Objective:			
Immediate Objective: Strengthen trans-boundary cooperation & participation of local communities in wetland & waterbird management in the Saloum-Niumi Complex	Saloum-Niumi Complex firmly/legally established & widely recognised as a transboundary reserve & Ramsar / AEWA site. Visible cooperation, joint management plan and effective surveillance.	National legislation & international (Ramsar) convention ledgers. Published articles & press releases provoking wide international interest.	Strong commitment by both countries and all involved partners.
Output 1. Improved transboundary management and surveillance of biodiversity and of natural resource use in the Saloum-Niumi Complex, especially of migratory species	Designation of Niumi NP as a Ramsar Site and Saloum-Niumi as a trans-boundary reserve. Joint bilateral transboundary management plan. Joint surveillance of reserve. Improved parks infrastructure / facilities.	Ramsar Convention official documents. MoU Senegal/Gambia & signed agreements; management plan. Surveillance reports & bird breeding records. Evaluation of facilities.	Political stability & bilateral goodwill. The Gambia government agrees to Ramsar ratification.
Output 2. Strengthened capacity for trans-boundary & local cooperation for the sustainable use of natural resources in the Saloum-Niumi Complex	Effective cooperation in the field. Strong field staff capability. All Saloum-Niumi staff trained for joint work programme. Community reps trained from all village units in the transboundary area.	Course & post-training evaluations and tests. Judgement of on-site cooperation (through monitoring missions). National committee monitoring reports.	Trained staff remain at the site. Community <i>ecogardes</i> remain available & willing to participate in trans-boundary activities.
Output 3. Awareness raised on the importance of transboundary cooperation for improved wetland management at local & sub-regional levels	Saloum-Niumi trans-boundary cooperation well known at all levels. Active support from policy-makers & local communities. Wise use of natural resources, & new sources of local income generation, with at least 5 local projects underway.	Questionnaires, park visitor records, articles. Policy-makers facilitate agreements. Locally initiated projects visited by monitoring team. Exchange programme & workshop reports.	Main target groups are reached. Policy-makers remain in power / delegate work. Natural resources at levels that permit exploitation in income-generation projects. Workshop logistics success.
Output 4. Integration of transboundary activities and monitoring into administrative procedures and park management plans	Transboundary management plan integrated into national policy /work programmes. Project on schedule & objectives achieved. Project management unit functions, staff effective.	Plans available for review. Mid-term review & final evaluation. Annual reports & staff assessments. Monitoring data from transboundary area.	Government motivation for integrating trans-boundary management plan into national policies. Good relations between The Gambia & Senegal. Park integrity assured.
Activity 1.1 Designate transboundary Ramsar Site			
Activity 1.2 Develop transboundary management plan			
Activity 1.3 Strengthen surveillance of breeding colonies			
Activity 1.4 Support park infrastructure			
Activity 2.1 Staff Capacity-building			
Activity 2.2 Community Capacity-building			
Activity 3.1 Awareness campaign (policy-makers)			
Activity 3.2 Promote sustainable use of natural resources			
Activity 3.3 Public awareness (of wetland values)			
Activity 3.4 Sub-regional workshop & exchange programme			
Activity 4.1 Project management & review			
Activity 4.2 Project monitoring & evaluation			