

Project Proposals on Management of Key Habitats

PROMOTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RAMSAR SITES AND DEVELOPING PARTICIPATORY AND INTEGRATED APPROACH FOR RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

1. IDENTIFIERS

Project Number: HAB2

Project Title: Promoting the establishment of RAMSAR sites and developing participatory and integrated approach for river basin management in Sub-Saharan Africa

Requesting Country (ies): The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania.

Potential country to join the project or welcome: Mauritania

Requesting

National Organization: Ministry of Coordination of Environmental Affairs (Mozambique)
Ministry of Environment and Sciences and Ministry of Waters and Housing (Ghana)
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Kenya)
Federal Ministry of Environment, Abuja (Nigeria)
Ministry of Environment (Senegal)
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (Tanzania)
Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) (South Africa)
Ministry of Environment (The Gambia)

Executing Agencies: Department of Parks and wildlife Management (The Gambia)
Office of the National Parks of Senegal (Senegal)
Tana & Athi River Development Authority (TARDA) (Kenya)
Water Resources Commission, Volta River Authority (Ghana)
UEM (Eduardo Mondlane University – UNESCO Chair of Marine Sciences and Oceanography) (Mozambique)
Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research (NIOMR), Nigerian Conservation Fund (Nigeria)
Department of Forestry and Beekeeping (Tanzania)
Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife, Western Cape nature Conservation, Northern Cape Nature Conservation, South African National Parks (South Africa)

Required National

Partners: **The Gambia:** National Environment Agency (NEA), Local Community members Department of Community Development (DCD), Action Aid The Gambia, Department of Forestry, Department of Fisheries
Ghana: Water Resources Commission, Department of Wildlife, Volta River Authority, Densu Basin Management Board and Ministry of Tourism
Kenya: Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute, Kenya Wildlife Services, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) KESCOM, Coast Development Authority (CDA)
Nigeria: Niger/Benue River Basin Authority, Niger Delta Developing Authority, National Conservation Fund, Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine

Research (NIOMR), Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Federal Ministry of Water resources, State Ministry of Environment.

Mozambique: DNA (National Directorate of Water), GPZ (Zambezi valley development authority), UEM (Eduardo Mondlane University) (Mozambique); Tanzania: Ministry of Water and Livestock, Rufiji Basin Development Authority (RUBADA)

South Africa: Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife, Western Cape nature Conservation, Northern Cape Nature Conservation, South African National Parks.

Priority Issue Addressed: Modification of Habitats and Ecotones, Modification of Stream Flow (Freshwater shortage and excess water), sustainable exploitation of estuarine and coastal resources, erosion and salt intrusion in the estuaries; protection of breeding and spawning grounds, maintenance of biological diversity.

Regional Scope: Southern Africa, East Africa, West Africa

Project Location: Tana Delta (Kenya); Rufiji River Basin (Tanzania); Incomati, Zambezi River/delta (Mozambique); St. Lucia (South Africa); Western Gambia (Baobolong Wetland Reserve) Delta du Saloum in Senegal (The Gambia); Niger Delta, Lagos, Elcet, Niger/Benue Catchment (Nigeria); Volta, Densu Basin (Ghana); Delta of the Senegal River (Senegal).
Orange river mouth, Langebaan lagoon, St. Lucia (South Africa)

Project Duration: 5 years

Working Group of the African Process Management of key habitats.

2. SUMMARY:

River basins and associated wetlands and estuaries are often associated with nursery, breeding and spawning grounds of some key marine and terrestrial species. They are, thus, habitats that sustain important ecosystems, from which availability of natural resources are dependent. These resources have a considerable contribution in the economy of coastal states and constitute the basis of livelihood of most of the coastal communities. A sound good management of river basin and wetland is required as to maintain these ecosystems and the associated resources.

The present project proposal aims at promoting good practices of river basin and wetland management, through knowledge sharing and setting of demonstration sites, thoughtfully, considerable effort have been made and experiences in this area exist in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The main activities will consists of promoting the establishment of RAMSAR sites, promoting participatory and integrated approach in the river basin and wetland management, establishing a network of shared river basin initiatives and wetland protection.

It is expected that the present proposal would result in an improvement of breeding, nursery and spawning environments, which in turn would result in the increase in the availability of resources and in the maintenance of biodiversity. The increase in the availability of resources would contribute to the well being of the communities and in the development of the coastal countries. Thus, this project contributes to the poverty alleviation and to the promotion of sustainable development - the ultimate goal of the African Process and of NEPAD.

3. COSTS AND FINANCING (MILLION US \$)¹

International & bilateral sources:		
	Required financing by potential source	:
	Subtotal international financing	:USD 3.500
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Co-financing:	Governments in cash & kind	:
	Subtotal Co-financing	:USD 1.500
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Total Project Cost:		:USD 5.000

4. GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT(S)

Hon. John Kachamila, Minister of Environment of Mozambique
Ministry of Environment and Sciences and Ministry of Waters and Housing (Ghana);
Mrs Fatimata DIA TOURE, Director of the Environment and Classified Establishments (Senegal)
Federal Ministry of Environment (Nigeria)
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Kenya)
Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism (Tanzania)
Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) (South Africa)

5. GOVERNMENT FOCAL POINT(S)

Mr. Evaristo Baquete, Ministry of Environment of Mozambique
Water Resources Commission and Department of Wildlife (Ghana)
National Environment Agency (NEA), Department of Parks and Wildlife Management (DPWM (Gambia)
Mrs Fatimata Dia Toure, Director of the Environment and Classified Establishments (Senegal)
Dr. C.O.Dublin-Green, Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research (Nigeria)
Department of Botany and Institute of Marine Sciences (UDSM) (Tanzania)
Department of Environmental Affairs & Tourism, South Africa
Managing Director, Tana and Athi River Development Authority, Kenya
Director-General, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) (South Africa)

6. AFRICAN PROCESS WORKING GROUP FOCAL POINT(S)

Dr. Antonio Mubango Hoguane (Moz)
Mrs Helena Motta (Moz)
Mr A.K. Armah (Ghana)

¹ This budget is preliminary and has not undergone a full consultation process with the respective countries. Therefore, it does not indicate the actual financial commitment that would be provided by participating countries once the project proposal and its components are finalised.

1.1.1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Background & Justification

Sub-Saharan Africa region is the poorest in the World; The average GDP per capita is about USD500. The economy and livelihood of the African people depends mostly from the exploitation of natural resources. Over 40% of African population live and gain their livelihood out of coastal and marine resources. The population grow at an average rate of about 3% per annum. The resources, though renewable, are limited. On the other hand, the struggle for alleviation of poverty coupled with the even increasing population growth, impels to the overexploitation of resources, the use of unsustainable harvesting practices and the consequent destruction of the habitats that sustains the resources.

The future of African people is increasingly threatened if strategic and adequate planning are not timely adopted. Political will, among the African states, to collectively join effort to addressing common issues towards sustainable exploration of natural resources and conservation of environment has been expressed in few occasions. The Nairobi and Abidjan conventions, and more recently, the PACSICOM and the African processes are some evidences of high awareness, amongst African politicians, of the environmental problems and threats they impose in the availability of resources and in the well being of the people in Africa.

The present programme of intervention is a result of a long technical and political processes that started in 1998 during PACSICOM, continued as African Process since the Cape Town Conference held in December 1998. This programme of intervention is guided by the recognition of the importance of coastal and marine areas and their resources in the overall development of Africa, considers the threats imposed both by man and the natural processes in the availability of the resources, the challenges for sustainable use of these resources due, in part, to the conflicting interventions in the coastal zones and also, due to our lack of understanding of the ecosystem structure and functioning, and above all, by the recognition of the transboundary nature of the issues.

The rivers are of particular interest because they are linked to the habitats that sustain ecosystems, besides being resources themselves. River water is demanded for different, and sometimes, conflicting interests. In addition, most of the rivers cross over several countries. Protocols governing the use of shared rivers have been celebrated between different African countries. However, application of these protocols has been hampered by the limited knowledge of the water and river runoff requirements for different water utilities, lack of capacity and political will, limited capacity in the executing agencies. Of particular concern, is the absence of consideration of the river runoff requirement for the health of the down stream ecosystems in most of the river runoff management models. This is, partially, due to the fact that the teams that traditionally discusses and sets the river management models are mainly composed by hydrologist, civil engineers, agriculturist. Environmental and socio-economic scientists have been seldom taking part in these discussions. Indeed, the ideal, but difficult procedure to implement is to involve all the stakeholders (that include social as well as natural and social scientists, local communities, decision-makers, all along the river basin, regardless the country boundaries) in all aspects of the river basin management.

In the Sub-Saharan Africa, the manipulation of hydrological cycles through river dam construction was experienced. Nearly all the river systems in the West and Central African region have been regulated by the construction of dams for hydroelectric power or irrigation purposes. The result has been a considerable alteration in the sediment discharge and flow rates of these river systems, with profound effects on the coastal zone.

The main issue addressed in this project proposal is the degradation of river-dependent ecosystems, such as the related wetlands and coastal habitats, with particular emphasis to spawning, nursery and breeding habitats, due to shortage or excessive of freshwater. Thus, the immediate problem to be addressed by the present project is the modification of stream flow due to human activities. River runoffs are increasingly diverted to meet the agricultural, urban, industrial and energy production demands at the expense of the water quality, health of the ecosystems and of the associated natural resources. In addition, inadequate land use practices have caused changes in the river courses, have accelerated erosion, increased siltation, and caused drop in the water quality and have, further, resulted in the degradation of habitats. All these have impact on the availability of natural

resources, the health of population, the population's standards of living, and the economy of the countries concerned. The intermediate problems include the water quality, availability of natural resources and human health.

Promoting an integrated river basin management concept

The present proposal will help promoting the principles of integrated river basin management, through promotion of dialogue between the stakeholders, both at national and at the international levels. The project will promote the establishment of new network of river basin stakeholders and linkages between the existing networks, to enhance the sharing of knowledge, experiences and lessons learned in the integrated river basin management in Sub-Saharan Africa. Pilot demonstrative sites will be established where new concepts can be tested, and if successful, transferred to other places in Africa. Multidisciplinary research will be conducted in the pilot sites. This will consist of a series of studies to determine the river requirements for the prosperity of the downstream ecosystems, considering other demands of river water such as industry, urban and agriculture development. An optimum distribution of the river water resources would be determined for given space and time. This knowledge would contribute to improve our understanding of the ecosystem structure and functioning and would help in the adoption of the effective integrated river basin management measures.

Enhancing the protection of habitats (wetlands)

Wetlands, in particular, are protected by the RAMSAR Convention. The project will encourage the establishment of a RAMSAR sites in East, South and West Africa. Multidisciplinary studies to determine the structure and functioning of the wetland ecosystems and for determining adequate management measures will be conducted in pilot sites. The RAMSAR sites shall involve the local population. Classical protection concept had failed in some places because of excluding the population that have been living in the sites, and gain their living out of the resources associated with these wetlands, for generations. Hence, participatory models of management of wetlands shall be encouraged in project implementation site. Successful results could be transferred to other sites. A network of RAMSAR sites should be established for sharing experiences and lessons learned.

Community participation – sustainability

The involvement of local communities is crucial. Local communities should be involved, not only because they are the ultimate beneficiaries but also because their contribution in the search for solutions, mitigation and prevention of the problems, would enhance their ownership. Local/traditional knowledge should be understood and good practices should be applied as much as possible in the solution of the problems identified. This would ensure ownership and sustainability of the intervention.

The main priority of the African countries is the alleviation of poverty, conservation of nature with particular emphasis in maintenance of biological diversity, and promotion of sustainable development. The present project proposal, since it concerns protection of habitats (river basin and wetlands) that supports diverse ecosystems, would contribute towards the maintenance of biological diversity. Further, because these ecosystems sustain resources that provide the basis of living for the local communities and support the economies of the coastal states, it would contribute towards alleviation of poverty and towards sustainable development.

The project will contribute, further and indirectly to, a better health of the local communities since the availability of natural resources, particularly fisheries and fauna, would improve the protein intake by local people. Improvement of the water quality would reduce the incidence of the waterborn disease. options and ongoing efforts to address the above would be acknowledged and built upon (linkages to **national initiatives** and international projects) to eventually select a recommended course of action.

2. Objective & Expected Results:

The overall objective of the project is to promote integrated river basin and wetland management and therefore enhancing the productivity of ecosystems in Sub-Saharan Africa. These will be achieved through:

- (i) Establishing a network of stakeholders for promoting and sharing best practices of integrated and participatory river basin management;
- (ii) Promoting the establishment of RAMSAR sites to protect key wetland sites;
- (iii) Reducing pressure on the natural resources in the wetland ecosystems in pilot sites.

This project is to be implemented in pilot demonstration sites in selected river basins and wetlands. In the selection of the sites the following two main criteria will be considered, among others: (a) shared watercourse and/or shared wetlands (e.g. The Gambia / Senegal initiative) and (b) interaction between river system and coastal and marine ecosystem (e.g. Zambezi, Incomati).

The expected results are as follows:

- (i) For the major river basin systems in Sub-Saharan Africa:
 - A network of stakeholders that are active in the pilot demonstration projects dealing with river basins established.
 - River basin and wetlands for the implementation of the project selected.
 - Report on the minimum ecological river flow regime produced for the selected river basin and wetlands.
 - Reports on the state of the conservation of the designated ecosystems produced.
 - A network of the river basin stakeholders established in the pilot demonstration sites.
 - Awareness materials/campaigns/training courses to promote best practices produced.
 - Integrated river basin management concept is promoted and good examples are shared and replicated in other river basins.
 - Meetings/seminars and visits of the stakeholders in the different river basin and wetland sites organized.
 - Manuals and review documents providing guidance to governments and practitioners produced.
 - Joint river basin committees established in the selected river basin.
- (ii) New RAMSAR sites established and existing ones supported.
 - A list of the wetlands with notorious ecological value produced for Sub-Saharan Africa.
 - A list of the wetlands proposed for RAMSAR produced for Sub-Saharan Africa.
 - Awareness material/campaigns for designation of these Wetlands RAMSAR sites.
 - A network of the river basin stakeholders established in the pilot demonstration sites.
- (iii) Pressure on the ecosystems reduced in the pilot demonstration wetland sites.
 - Alternative livelihood activities, other than direct exploitation of natural resources, identified in the project sites.
 - Alternative livelihood practised in the pilot projects sites.
 - Committees of co-management of the resources established and fully operational.

3. Project Components/Activities:

The project will consist of basically two main components, one for sharing experience on river basin management and another one for sustainable development and protection of wetlands, and these are:

1. A network of stakeholders in selected river basins mobilised for sharing knowledge and experience and for developing a common vision of best management of river basins;
2. Pilot demonstrative projects supported for the sustainable development and conservation of wetlands with involvement of local communities.

As such there would be two sets of pilot sites, one for river basin systems (i.e. building on existing projects, enhancing the sharing and producing guidelines, studies, etc.) and one for wetlands (focusing on both sustainable development – through livelihood options – and protection – through RAMSAR sites).

Component 1. To establish a network of stakeholders in selected river basins for sharing knowledge and experience and for developing a common vision of the river basins and wetlands management.

Exchange of ideas and experiences will be encouraged. This would contribute to raising awareness, building common understanding, setting common vision and integrating effort in addressing issues of common interest, i.e. the need to adopt integrated and participatory management approaches. The stakeholders will include: local community, decision makers, governments and private sector.).

This is a step towards developing mechanisms for an effective decision-making and planning in the river basins and associated wetlands. Special attention will be given to the integration of existing information and studies in support of a development vision and long-term natural resources management that should take into consideration the various interests in the river basin and associated habitats.

Activity 1.1. Identification and selection of the river basins and wetlands for the implementation of the project

Activity 1.2. Identification and analysis of the stakeholders.

Activity 1.3 Establishment of a regional internet-based reference collection and active information exchange network with discussion forums.

Activity 1.4 Dissemination of the information on the need for integrated management through meetings, seminars, electronic and public mediums (public awareness). Awareness materials/campaigns/training courses will be developed to promote best practices. A series of regional workshops will be organised to further facilitate the sharing of information and experience amongst the selected river basins and wetlands.

Activity 1.5 Through a participatory process and with support from the local communities and stakeholders, conduct a) studies for determining the minimum ecological river flow regime in the pilot demonstration river basins and wetlands and b) studies on the state of the conservation of the ecosystems. Appropriate training courses will be developed and run for enhancing the involvement of the local stakeholders in the process.

The studies will contribute to improving the understanding of the river influence on downstream ecosystem and understanding how the riverine dependent ecosystems are structured and function. The bulk of activities would include: the determination of the nature of the interaction between land and ocean in the estuaries; the linkage between river and wetlands; and the determination of the runoff ecological requirement for the health of the downstream ecosystems. Further the studies will be conducted through a participatory process and involving as much as possible the local stakeholders, i.e. local NGOs, local authorities, etc. Particular aspects of the studies may have to be carried out by international and/or experienced specialists.

Activity 1.6 In each selected site and through participatory exercises, development of a common management vision and a plan of action. This may involve support to the establishment of joint river basin management committees, that involve the local communities and sectoral representatives (i.e. urban developers, agriculture planners, dam managers).

Activity 1.7 Elaboration of manuals and review documents based on experience carried out in the selected sites and providing guidance to governments and practitioners.

Component 2. To support pilot demonstrative project for the sustainable development and conservation of wetlands with involvement of local communities

Activity 2.1. Identification/selection of demonstrative sites

Activity 2.2. Consultation engaged with local stakeholders to reach a common vision for the sustainable management and protection of the selected sites

Activity 2.3. Studies prepared to assess the relevance and appropriateness of designation of RAMSAR sites to protect particular and representative wetland habitats

Activity 2.4. Initial documentation and lobbying for the establishment of new RAMSAR sites

Activity 2.5. Identification of alternative activities that can generate income to the local community, other than direct exploitation of the natural wetland resources.

Activity 2.6: support to the implementation of selected alternative livelihood initiatives. This may involve the establishment of and support to local committees of co-management of the resources.

Alternative livelihood should be identified in the basis of the local conditions and will be specific to the site. Activities such as pilot fish farms, vegetable farms and bee keeping (honey harvesting) are among the potential income enhancing activities that may be promoted. These activities would result in the conservation of the ecosystems as well as in the improvement of the standard of living of local community.

The main activities of this project are summaries in the table below. It calls for a five-year implementation period. The first year of the project will consist of establishing the facilities for the implementation of the project. This would include the setting of project co-ordination and implementation structures at local and regional level; logistic arrangements and selection of the pilot project sites, in consultation with local stakeholders. In the second year, research and studies for helping to shape the future activities of the project will be conducted. In addition the participatory and consultative process will be engaged to develop a common vision for the management of the sites.

Main activities and time frame.

Activities	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Genetral					
Establishment of the project management structures					
Establishing a network of stakeholders in selected river basins					
Selection of the implementation sites (river basin)					
Identification and analysis of the stakeholders					
Establishment of a regional internet-based networks					
Conduct studies for determining the ecological river flow regime and on the state of the conservation of the ecosystems					
Development of a common management vision and a plan of action through seminars, workshops and public meetings					
Dissemination of the information on the need for integrated management (incl. education and awareness)					
Sustainable development and conservation of wetlands					
Identification/selection of demonstrative sites					
Consultation engaged with local stakeholders to reach a common vision for the sustainable management and protection of the selected sites					
Studies prepared to assess the relevance and appropriateness of designation of RAMSAR sites to protect particular and representative wetland habitats					
Initial documentation and lobbying for the establishment of new RAMSAR sites					
Identification of alternative activities that can generate income to the local community, other than direct exploitation of the natural wetland resources					
Support to the implementation of selected alternative livelihood initiatives. This may involve the establishment of and support to local committees of co-management of the resources					

4. Linkages to Other National or Regional Activities / Transboundary Aspects

The present proposal, because is concerned with the conservation of river and coastal habitats can be considered as one of the ways for the implementation of the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions. Further, it can be linked to the UN convention on biodiversity, the UN convention on Law of the Sea, Agenda 21 on sustainable development at the Rio Summit and the Oslo and Paris convention. On a sub-regional context this projects ties in with the Project Concept Notes developed by SADC's Water Support Co-ordination Unit (WCSU), notably PCN 8 "Support for the implementation programme for SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses.

There are quite a number of initiatives that could be linked or contribute to the success of the present project. Within the programme of intervention, the following are relevant to the present proposal: Control of erosion, establishment of marine and coastal protected areas, and provision of the alternative livelihood other than exploitation of fisheries. The present proposal could contribute to the project on pollution in the estuaries and wetlands.

Initiatives outside the programme of intervention that are linked to the present project include:

- LOICZ initiative. This could contribute in understanding the interaction between river and coastal habitats.
- GIWA. this could help in the assessment of the impacts of the river and river management in the coastal ecosystems.
- IUCN – wetlands. IUCN has been active in promoting the conservation of wetlands, through designation of RAMSAR areas.
- GPA/LBA Integrated Coastal and River Basin management

UNDP/RBA/GEF are implementing several projects aiming at maintenance of biodiversity and in the portfolio of shared rivers in Africa. Some of these projects are: Benguela LME and Gulf of Guinea LME, Senegal River, Agulhas biodiversity initiative, Mnazi and Jonazi-Chwaka Bay in Tanzania. The projects on Agulhas LME and Somali LME ecosystems are being prepared.

The Department of Parks and Wildlife Management (DPWM) in Gambia, is currently implementing its national plan of action as developed within the context of the Ramsar Convention. Therefore at the national level this project will link up with the current initiatives of co- managing the Delta du Saloum which extends from Senegal into the wetland areas of the Baoblong Wetland Reserve in Western Gambia. This co-management approach has been the result of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed at the Ministerial level between The Gambia and Senegal in 2001 aimed at the sustainable use of the Wetland resources by both the Gambian and Senegalese communities living within the area.

5. Demonstrative Value & Replicability:

The issues of river basin management are often common. In addition, most of the rivers are of transboundary nature. Hence, the projects of management of river basin are often replicable or transferable. However, the project may need to be adjusted for the specific conditions of the site for which is transfer to. With regard to the wetlands, efforts are being made world-wide for their conservation. Gathering of experiences in different wetland systems is in course. Experiences form one system, if not literally transferable, could benefit the others.

6. Risks and Sustainability

The present proposal is designed on the basis that financial and necessary logistics will be available. In the absence of these, the implementation of the project might be difficult.

The major risks associated with the present project are the difficulty in identification and bringing together all the stakeholders. There are many in a single country, let alone when considering the countries in a shared river basin. Building a common understanding between the stakeholders might be also difficult, since there

are several and with different backgrounds and interests. Some of the interests are conflicting. This is, however, the challenge of the project. The project can be considered successful if it can bring over 50% of the stakeholders to the table of negotiation/debates.

The project is likely to be rejected by the dam operators as it calls for ecological release of river water, which often contradicts with the purpose most of the dams were built for (i.e. for regulation of the flow). The main sectors that could offer major resistance to the project are the hydropower and irrigation.

The identification and provision of alternative livelihood, other than direct exploitation of natural resources, and alternatives for firewood (where possible) for the local community is absolutely important, for without it the pressures on the ecosystems, particularly on wetlands, would hardly be reduced.

Some of the risks can be reduced by adequate education and awareness and through strengthening the legislation. In addition, funds and other required resources should be guaranteed to implement the project.

Generally, the level of risk associated with the proposed project is acceptable in the context of the clear need to support this resource sector in the Sub-Saharan Africa and the stated commitment to this process.

Sustainability of the project will be assured by building local capacity to continue the activities. The project puts emphasis on the capacity building both in the provision of basic infrastructures as well as the human development through desired training. These would no doubt assure sustainability.

During the implementation of the project, local community, local expertise and local institutions should be involved as much as possible. This should assure ownership and continuity. The development of the present project proposal, and of the overall project of intervention had involved wide consultation in the countries' institutions and experts. Local decision-makers, governments and local experts should be involved as much as possible. This assured ownership and is a step forward towards sustainability. The implementation of the project should be steered and carried by locals as much as possible.

7. Stakeholder Participation

This project links with all relevant stakeholders at the village, national and regional level, for it is concerned with common resources and/or transboundary resources. The main stakeholders include:

- Government, research and higher education institutions.
- NGO's, local communities.
- International organisations such as: LOICZ, IOC, GIWA, GWP, IUCN, WWF-ecoregion
- Private sectors such as: river authorities, tourism, agricultural and fisheries sectors.

Sound and integrated management of these resources can not be achieved without the involvement of all the stakeholders. The present project proposals envisage the involvement of all the stakeholders. Appropriate approaches to involve and assure full participation and mutual benefit of all stakeholders should be adopted. These would include:

- Involvement of locals in the implementation of the project;
- the creation of consultative committees;
- public meetings;
- informal consultations with stakeholders;
- the publication of discussion papers; and
- the use of public media to inform and provide a forum for discussion and promotion of the active role of local NGOs.

8. Project Management & Implementation Arrangements

For the implementation of the present project an adequate project management/co-ordination structure should be established. The structure should have regional and national secretariats. The regional secretariat would be responsible of co-ordinating and ensuring harmonisation of the implementation of the project, by providing necessary logistics to the implementing institutions and should ensure linkages between the

implementing institutions in different countries. The national secretariat (or leading national institution) would be responsible for national activities, identifying and ensuring the participation of relevant institutions and organisations in the implementation of the project at the national level, and ensuring linkages between the implementing institutions and the regional co-ordinating secretariat.

The project is not intended to duplicate the existing institution, but rather, to use much of the existing facilities. So, the secretariats may be hosted by existing regional and national institutions. Potential national leading institutions are indicated in paragraph 1. “Executing Agencies”, above. Regional secretariat may be hosted by regional organisation such as UNESCO, UNEP, SADC...

The community must be involved since the planning stage of the activities and in the implementation of the project at the local level, particularly in the implementation of the management strategies at the local level. During the research and studies, the community might provide valuable information, particularly regarding the traditional knowledge, which could complement modern sciences. The involvement of local community is an assurance of the ownership and of the sustainability of the results of the project.

9. Project Financing & Duration

The project should last for five years and the total cost of the project should be about USD 5,000,000.00. Local institutions are expected to contribute in kind.

The major components of the implementation of the project are as follows:

- **Project management** – this might take about 10% of the budget. It refers to the cost of the management of the project both at the regional and national levels. Includes salaries, overheads, rental of offices and all costs referring to the day-to-day of the management of the project.
- **Research and studies** – estimated at about 20% of the total budget. Refers to both basic and applied studies required to developing management plans and procedures for sustainable use of river basin and wetland resources.
- **Establishing RAMSAR sites** – About 25% of the budget. Refers to the activities required to identifying and nomination of potential RAMSAR sites, as well as to setting basic conditions for their management (i.e. management plans and structures).
- **Implementation of the demonstrative projects** – about 30% of the budget. Refers to implementation of the participatory approach management of selected sites (i.e. river basin and/or wetland). It includes setting management structures and supporting the implementation of management of the habitats with the fully involvement of the local community.
- **Establishing networks** – about 15% of the total budget. Refers to the establishment and operation of the network of river basin and wetland sites, for knowledge sharing.

Table 1. Component & Activity Financing

	External Source of Funds ²			National Government		Total USDx10 ³
	Source 1	Source 2	Source 2	Cash	In-kind	
Project management	200,000				300,000	500
Component 1. To establish a network of stakeholders in selected river basins for sharing knowledge and experience and for developing a common vision of the river basins and wetlands management.	1,300,000				450,000	1,750
Activity 1.1						
Activity 1.2						
Activity 1.3						
Activity 1.4						
Activity 1.5						
Activity 1.6						
Activity 1.7						
Component 2 To support pilot demonstrative project for the sustainable development and conservation of wetlands with involvement of local communities	2,000,000				750,000	2,750
Activity 2.1						
Activity 2.2						
Activity 2.3						
Activity 2.4						
Activity 2.5						
Activity 2.6						
Total						5,000

Note: This budget is preliminary and has not undergone a full consultation process with the respective countries. Therefore, it does not indicate the actual financial commitment that would be provided by participating countries once the project proposal and its components are finalised.

10. Monitoring, Evaluation & Dissemination

Project steering committees at all levels (e.g. at the project implementation sites, at national and at regional levels) should be set. The composition of the project steering committees should include representatives of government, target community, implementation and funding agencies. The steering committees should meet regularly (twice a year) to analysis de progress of the activities and plan the future activities with due adjustments.

Project monitoring and evaluation will be both participatory and continuous with quarterly progress reporting and reviews. A mid term project review will be conducted with a view to determining the validity of the initial assumptions, and where necessary re-orient the project as appropriate to reflect the prevailing situations on the ground.

There should be an internal and external evaluation. The internal evaluation should be conducted by a team set/approved by the steering committee. The external evaluation should be conducted by a team set/approved by the project steering committee at the regional level. During the evaluation, both quantitative and qualitative indicators shall be used in the process of monitoring and evaluation and will include the following:

- Assessment reports on improvement of river basin management

² Insert one column for each proposed source of co-financing

- Number of broad based regional joint Basin Committees formed
- Inter-net based reference data base created for exchange of information
- Number of pilot sites created to demonstrate integrated river basin and wetland management
- Number of RAMSAR Sites established in Sub Saharan Africa
- Number of sensitisation sessions conducted to create awareness in river basin/wetland management
- Written and oral evaluations of the project's contribution to sustainable use of the river basin/wetland
- Local Communities evaluations of the benefits derived from the implementation of the project

11. Work Plan and Timetable

Table 2 : Outline Work Plan and Timetable

1.2	Year ³	1				2				3				4				5		
1.3	Quarter	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	
	<i>Establish project management structure</i>																			
	Component 1 To establish a network of stakeholders in selected river basins for sharing knowledge and experience and for developing a common vision of the river basins and wetlands management.																			
	Activity 1.1																			
	Activity 1.2																			
	Activity 1.3																			
	Activity 1.4																			
	Activity 1.5																			
	Activity 1.6																			
	Activity 1.7																			
	Component 2 To support pilot demonstrative project for the sustainable development and conservation of wetlands with involvement of local communities																			
	Activity 2.1																			
	Activity 2.2																			
	Activity 2.3																			
	Activity 2.4																			
	Activity 2.5																			
	Activity 2.6																			

³ Use as many columns as required to cover the entire period of project activities.

ANNEX

Logframe Matrix

Summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of Verification (Monitoring Focus)	Critical Assumptions and Risks
<p>Overall goal of the intervention To promote integrated river basin and wetland management and enhancing the productivity of ecosystems in Sub-Saharan Africa.</p>	<p>Number of stakeholders involved in the discussions of management strategies.</p>	<p>Reports and interviews</p>	<p>No political diversions in views and approaches</p>
<p>Objectives of the relevant National Programs and the country, regional strategy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of network of river basin and wetlands 2. Promotion and supporting activities of integrated and participatory river basin and wetland management 3. Promoting the establishment of RAMSAR sites 4. Reducing pressure on the natural resources in the wetland ecosystems. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Network of stakeholders of at least four river basins and four wetlands established 2. Ecological and social issues considered in the management of river basin and wetland 3. Committees of co-management of natural resources established in at least four wetlands 4. At least four new RAMSAR sites established 5. Alternative livelihood identified and implemented in at least four wetland sites. 	<p>Reports, interviews</p>	<p>Difficulty in bringing all the stakeholders, since they are many and have different interests (sometime conflicting) and background</p>
<p>Outcomes that lead to the achievement of the outlined regional and national objectives. Changes due to intervention (project impact)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. River basin and wetland management improved 2. Integrated and 	<p>Multidisciplinary teams involved in the discussion of river and wetland management, particularly the environmentalists and</p>	<p>Reports, interviews</p>	<p>No further major dam development</p>

<p>participatory management approach widely considered.</p> <p>3. The health and productivity of the ecosystems improved</p>	<p>social scientists</p> <p>Communities and private sectors involved in the management of river and wetlands</p> <p>Biodiversity at least maintained, biomass of flora and fauna increased.</p>		
<p>Results to be delivered by project which will enable necessary changes (project outputs)</p> <p>1. Network established in at least four river basin and four wetlands</p> <p>2. Awareness material produced and campaigns organised on the need for integrated management approach</p> <p>3. Demonstrative project of co-management of wetlands established in at least four wetlands</p> <p>4. Demonstration projects on alternative livelihood established in at least four wetland sites</p>	<p>Integrated research conducted</p> <p>2 Management plan per designated river basin</p> <p>Committees at the river basin and at the national level</p> <p>At least 30% of the stakeholders linked by internet</p> <p>Research and studies conducted</p>	<p>Technical reports produced</p> <p>Reports, interviews</p> <p>Directory of the stakeholders per river basin</p> <p>Technical reports</p> <p>3 Reports</p>	<p>Resources and funds available to carry research and studies</p> <p>Resources and funds available to carry research and studies</p> <p>Resources and funds available to establish and run the committees</p> <p>Resources and funds available to establish and run the network</p> <p>Difficulty in identification of sustainable livelihood activities because it would depend from place to place</p> <p>Resources and funds available to establish and run the RAMSAR and countries commitment</p>

	At least four new wetlands designated for RAMSAR		
<p>Components/Activities to be implemented in order to obtain planned results (Project components)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification and selection of the river basins and wetlands for the implementation of the project 2. Identification of the stakeholders. 3. Establishment of an internet-based reference collection and active information exchange network with discussion forums. 4. Conduct studies for determining the minimum ecological river flow regime and on the state of the conservation of the ecosystems in the pilot demonstration river basins and wetlands. 5. Dissemination of the information on the need for integrated management through meetings, seminars, electronic and public mediums. 6. Establishment and support of committees of co-management of the resources. 7. Support the establishment of joint river basin management committees, that involve the local communities and sectoral representatives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. River basin and wetlands for the implementation of the project selected. 2. Stakeholders in the designated river basins and wetlands (at national and regional levels) identified. 3. A network of the river basin stakeholders established in the pilot demonstration sites. 4. River basin and wetlands for the implementation of the project selected. 5. Report on the minimum ecological river flow regime produced for the selected river basin and wetlands. 6. Reports on the state of the conservation of the designated ecosystems produced. 7. Awareness materials /campaigns/training courses to promote best practices produced. 8. Meetings/seminars and visits of the stakeholders in the different river basin and wetland sites organized. 9. Manuals and review documents providing guidance to 	<p>Technical reports produced</p> <p>Reports</p> <p>Reports</p> <p>Directory of the stakeholders per river basin</p> <p>Reports</p> <p>4</p>	<p>Resources and funds available to carry research and studies</p> <p>Resources and funds available to carry research and studies</p> <p>Resources and funds available to establish and run the committees</p> <p>Resources and funds available to establish and run the RAMSAR and countries' willingness</p> <p>Resources and funds available to establish and run the network</p> <p>Resources and funds available</p> <p>Difficulty in bringing the all the stakeholders together, because they are</p>

<p>(i.e. urban developers, agriculture planners, dam managers).</p> <p>8. Promote the establishment of further RAMSAR sites</p> <p>9. Conduct surveys and stakeholder's consultations to identify the alternative activities that can generate income to the local community, other than direct exploitation of the natural resources.</p> <p>10. Implementation of the alternative livelihood activities identified.</p>	<p>governments and practitioners produced.</p> <p>10. Wetlands for the implementation of the project selected.</p> <p>11. Committees of co-management of the resources established and fully operational.</p> <p>12. Joint river basin committees established in the selected river basin.</p> <p>13. New RAMSAR sites established in the Sub-Saharan Africa.</p>		<p>many, with different background and interests, and sometimes have conflicting interests</p>
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