

PROJECT TITLE	INTEGRATED COASTAL AREA AND MARINE BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT PROJECT PHASE II
PHASE II COMPONENT	Component 1: Conservation, MPAs, species and habitats
REQUESTING AUTHORITY	WWF WAMER
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	GAMBIA MARINE AND COASTAL PROTECTED AREAS, SENEGAL, GUINEA BISSAU
PHASE II STRATEGIC RESULT	Strategic Result 1: MPA network is functioning and efficient
	Strategic Result 2: Critical species and habitats are conserved
	Strategic Result 4: Integrated Management processes implemented
	Strategic Result 5 : Stakeholders understanding of major processes in Coastal zones is strengthened and mainstreamed in national policies
PHASE II AXES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building • Governance • Recherche • Communication & Education
TOTAL COST	€ 699 035 Six hundred ninety nine thousand and thirty five euros.
DURATION	July 2008-december 2012
Key words of intervention :	Marine Biodiversity, Marine Protected Area, Marine Species Conservation, Coastal Wetlands Conservation, Co-Management, Sustainable fishing The Gambia

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PROJECT SUMMARY

A three-year Integrated Coastal Area and Marine Biodiversity Project in The Gambia ended in March 2008. That project resulted in the establishment of a community co-managed Marine Protected Area, a national marine biodiversity monitoring database, and initial inventories of marine turtles, marine mammals, and manatees.

This proposed 3 ½ year project will consolidate those achievements, promote the standardization of key biodiversity monitoring protocols among the neighboring countries, and encourage replication of the Gambian experience in other areas of The Gambia, Senegal, and Guinea Bissau. It will achieve six results, in 33 activities. By the end of project, the expected overall outputs will be:

- Improved conservation and sustainable management of 4 globally significant species in coastal, marine and wetland ecosystems in The Gambia.
- Expanded and effective community participation in conservation and sustainable management of globally significant biodiversity in coastal, marine and wetland ecosystems in 4 Protected Areas (PA), 3 community-based PAs and 2 community fisheries PAs;
- 2 successful sustainable livelihood activities adopted by the communities and social infrastructure established and/or strengthened in 2 PAs.
- Proposals to adapt the Gambian experience to Guinea Bissau and Senegal have been developed and submitted to PRCM.

The project is expected to cost Euro 703 292

In addition to threatened species and habitats, the National Parks Systems of the three countries and local Community Based Organizations will be the major beneficiaries.

1. Context and Justification

The Atlantic Ocean and the Gambia River provide a vast potential for the development of the fisheries sub-sector. The Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) of Gambian waters has been estimated at about 80 000 metric tonnes for pelagic and demersal species, while the current exploitation rate is between 35 000 to 40 000 metric tonnes. An overall assessment of the fishery resources suggests that high value demersal species are fully or excessively exploited, while the less valuable small pelagic stocks are understood to be under-exploited.

Despite an overall degradation of the environment and the change of land use of the last 30 years, The Gambia is still relatively rich in biological diversity. Major species of wildlife can be found and at least 111 mammal species, 554 bird species from 75 families, 67 reptiles and 30 amphibian species exist in The Gambia. To protect the marine and coastal biodiversity and to implement Gambia National Biodiversity Strategy a two-year project has been carried out.

The establishment of marine turtle, marine mammals monitoring system and overall biodiversity monitoring system have been major outputs of the ending project. The current project proposal intends to expand these experiences in other areas of the Gambia and standardizes species monitoring system in sub-region.

1.1. Sector context

The biodiversity of The Gambia is sheltered in terrestrial (agricultural, forest and, parks and wildlife biodiversity) and aquatic (fresh water and, marine and coastal biodiversity) ecosystems. The parks and wildlife biodiversity and, marine and coastal biodiversity are mainly sheltered in Protected Areas and their associated marine and coastal niches. The following provides an over-view of the sector potentials, problems and opportunities:

Protected Areas: The current protected area system established under the Biodiversity/Wildlife Conservation Act, 2003 comprises of seven national parks and nature reserves under the mandate of the Department of Parks and wildlife Management (DPWM) covering a total land area of about 4.1% (about 438 sq. km) of the country's land area. These are Abuko Nature Reserve and Tanji Bird Reserve, Tanbi Wetland Complex in Western Region; River Gambia National Park in Central River Region; Nuimi National Park and Bao Bolon Wetland in North Bank Region; and, Kiang West National Park in Lower River Region. Bao Bolon Wetland Reserve, Nuimi National Park and Tanbi Wetland Complex are designated as Ramsar sites following the country ratification the Ramsar Convention in 1996.

The Abuko Nature Reserve holds a substantial population of Nile Crocodiles and attracts a wide variety of birds and mammals especially during the dry season. It has a total of 23 species of mammals, 37 reptiles and over 270 bird species. It is also an important Gallery Forest. Abuko Nature Reserve has one of the most representative samples of Guinea woodland which harbours a number of species of very local distribution within The Gambia, including the dwarf crocodile (*Osteolaemus tetraspis*), now presume locally extinction in Abuko, Ahanta Francolin (*Francolinus achantensis*), White-spotted Flufftail (*Sarothrura Pulchra*) and African Goshawk (*Accipiter tachiro macrosceliders*).

Tanji Coastal Park was established primarily for its ornithological importance and currently has 304 bird species from 61 families. The diversity of birds results from the range of habitat present i.e. marine, estuary, fresh water swamp, coastal dune scrub and woodland. Dominant tree species include the Ginger Bread plum, (*Parinari macrophylla*), Rhun palm (*Borassus aethiopum*) and the Baobab (*Adansonia digitata*). The under storey is generally grass dominated by *Perotis indica*, *Sporobolus spicatus*, and *Cenchrus biflorus*.

The River Gambia National Park was established as a last refuge for the very threatened hippopotamus (*Hippotamus amphibius*) in The Gambia. Since 1979 a Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Project (CRP) has been in operation on three of the major islands. Chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) are extinct in much of their former range and endangered in the remaining countries they inhabit.

Nuimi National Park encompasses the island of Jinack and is contiguous with Senegal's Delta du Saloum National Park and Biosphere reserve. The area supports a complex of fauna of great scientific interest and a bird ringing programme which has been operational in 1994 on Jinack Island and has added, new species to the national bird list. The two governments have recognized the combined potentials of the two protected areas as one ecological entity and have initiated joint management efforts by signing a protocol of agreement in June 2001.

Bao Bolon Wetland Reserve consists of six major bolons (creeks) located between Salikene and Katchang. Together these bolons form a vast wetland complex of international importance. It has three distinct ecosystems – mangrove forest, salt marsh and savannah woodland. The reserve's mangrove ecosystem provides an important fish breeding ground and its tributaries are an important source of fish.

Kiang West National Park has extensive stretches of mangrove creeks and tidal flats. The mangrove creeks harbour animals such as the clawless otter (*Aonyx capensis*), marsh mongoose and sitatunga (*Tragelaphus spekei*). It also has an impressive range of other fauna and avifauna (over 305 species) as well as a number of distinct biotopes. It is a home to the West African manatee (*Trichechus senegalensis*) and the Nile crocodile (*Crocodilus niloticus*).

Marine and Coastal Biodiversity: The Gambia has an 80 km long coastline and an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) extending 200 nautical miles from the low water mark. Fisheries resources are provided from two sources, the river covering an area of 2,000 km² and the ocean covering the continental shelf to an area of 5,000 km². The estimated total biomass of demersal and pelagic fish resources in Gambian waters is as follows: Demersals 22,000 tons (1995) and Pelagics 212,000 tons (2004) giving a total figure of 234,000 tons. The total fish potential from the maritime fisheries is estimated at about 88,000 tons with pelagic and demersal fish resources constituting 78% and 21% respectively. Total annual fish production is around 36,845 tons in 2004, clearly indicating a surplus potential. Information on the size of the river fish resources and annual fish landings from the river fisheries are not available. Fished species such as lobster (*Palinurus* spp), shark, catfish (*Arius heudeloti*) and the white grouper (*Epinephelus aethus*) are threatened as a result of unsound human exploitation strategies

Fish is an important source of cheap protein to the population and is believed to have potential for greater contribution to addressing the country's food security policy objective and the economy in general. Based on the current production levels there is considerable scope for exploiting the marine pelagic fisheries and aquaculture. In contrast, there is great need for tighter and more effective control of the threatened demersal resources.

Wetlands, which include marine, coastal, inland waters, seasonal fresh water ponds/marshes are distributed country-wide. Detailed information on species and distribution of wildlife in the country is limited.

1.2. Problems and Opportunities

The Gambia and its neighbouring countries have primarily a natural resource based economy, thus biological diversity provides the basis for survival of the population and socio-economic development of the country. The countries are rich in biodiversity, particularly in marine and coastal areas. The coastal areas are recognized habitat for migratory, threatened and/or endangered species. Key habitats are designated as sites of international importance and are protected as detailed above. The Panel of Experts of the regional programme for the conservation of the coastal and marine biodiversity, with the French acronym PRCM (Programme Régional de Conservation de la zone côtière et Marine de

l'Afrique de l'Ouest) has recognized these sites of regional importance for the western Africa marine eco-region.

The protected area system embraces terrestrial, coastal and marine habitats of high ecological value. To enhance their importance, government initiated efforts to manage them sustainably by enhancing involvement and participation of local peripheral communities. In this regards, a three-year ICAM project funded by GEF/WB and WWF has been implemented and end in March 2008. The project has been able to achieve remarkable results in the conservation of marine and coastal habitats and species with greater involvement of local communities in the protection and management of these areas. The experience is expected to be replicated in other areas that are of equal importance to threatened and endangered species in the neighbouring countries such as Senegal and Guinea Bissau. Accordingly, the marine and coastal resources stakeholders held a two-day planning workshop to assess existing problems of biodiversity management and plan a follow-up project to the ICAM.

The problem analysis session of the two-day project review workshop has identified a host of problems that be-set biodiversity conservation, management and sustainable use in The Gambia. Problems identified were further grouped into nine generic groups. These broad groups are summarized as follows:

- Lack of appropriate alternative to communities which implies inadequate poverty reduction activities in the form of income generating activities and the presence of physical constraints relating to enhanced agricultural production/productivity and consumption;
- Inadequate community involvement in biodiversity conservation and management especially in decision-making level which leads to ill-designed and inadequately prioritized community projects;
- Insufficient information on biodiversity including lack of natural resource inventory, biodiversity inventory of protected areas, lack of awareness, insufficient knowledge on biodiversity conservation, lack of scientific information on marine mammals and fisheries, and lack of ecosystem approach to natural resource management;
- Weak institutional coordination and collaboration translating to sectoral conflicts, inadequate outreach communication among stakeholders and low community and NGO involvement in biodiversity conservation;
- Weak policy enforcement stemming from mainly weak policies and inability to implement policies and international conventions in practice;
- Continued unsustainable use of coastal and marine biodiversity mainly due to utilization of wrong fishing gears, high proportion of juveniles in fish catches, poor oyster harvesting methods, miss-use of resources, high rate of poaching, poor farming practices and methods, habitat destruction and over-exploitation of resources base;
- Poor governance of marine and coastal resources reflecting in bureaucracy, lack of transparency in park activities, lack of accountability for good management, improper timing and scheduling of key project activities, inadequate field level activities and poor application of guiding principles on biodiversity management;
- Population growth which exerts unprecedented demand on the biological resources for food, energy, medicine, industrial products, leisure and recreation; and,
- Capacity constraints in project management resulting from inadequate capacity of local communities and other stakeholders; weak implementation of rules and regulations; inadequate financial, material and human resources; and inadequate equipment and tools.

The Gambia 2003 Integrated Household Survey revealed a staggering 70% of rural households being poor. With deepening poverty, inadequate adoption of suitable livelihood alternatives for communities and failure of agricultural production systems coupled with the characteristic natural resource-base economy of the country and dwindling forest biodiversity, involving communities in the sustainable

conservation and utilization of the protected areas can provide a singular opportunity to arrest illegal exploitation of their resources by providing sustainable alternative source of livelihood.

The Gambia 2003 Biodiversity/Wildlife Policy and Legislation provided for community and civil society involvement in biodiversity management. Some NGOs and CBOs that have already acquired some experiences in managing biodiversity are also highly motivated to learn more and improve their manpower quality. Thus involving these civil society organizations (CSOs) in the follow-up ICAM project will provide an opportunity for initiating the development of an “improved and strengthened institutional collaboration for environmental management at local level especially for sustainable management and protection of the coastal zones and its resources as envisaged by PRSP II.

Tourism has become one of the important sources of foreign exchange earning for The Gambia. The protected area system which provides a range of unique services is becoming an important tourist attraction. The consolidation and expansion of a strengthened coastal and marine protected area system and in-situ conservation of globally significant species and habitats will thus constitute not only an opportunity for enhancing the foreign exchange earning capacity of the economy but also improving the livelihood base of the participating communities .

Despite the strong national commitment and political support, achieving a sound management of the Gambia’s protected areas (PAs) including the coastal and marine biodiversity has been seriously constrained by a weak sectoral coordination, lack of baseline data, limited management capacity, inadequate development planning processes and unlimited movement of marine and coastal biodiversity. The design of this project provides an opportunity to mitigate some of these constraints.

Some key short-term interventions are (i) establishment and/or strengthening of sustainable alternative livelihoods for local communities in ecologically sensitive areas, (ii) promotion and strengthening of sustainable utilization of marine and coastal resources, (iii) enhancement of effective institutional collaboration between government institutions as well as local stakeholders, (iv) establishment and/or strengthening of sustainably functional biodiversity information mechanisms/systems and (v) building capacity for sustainable conservation and utilization of biodiversity at sectoral and local levels.

1.3. Justification

Integrated Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management Project (ICAM): This project is being jointly funded by GEF/World Bank and GOTG/World Wide Fund for nature (WWF). The primary objective of the project is to strengthen the protection and conservation of marine and coastal environment and species with particular focus on threatened and endangered species. The main activities of the project are: awareness creation and sensitization; survey of bird and mammals; monitoring of marine turtles, dolphins and manatees in pilot project sites; and, developing community participation model in protected area (PA) management from the results of the studies, the ICAM Project will provide management plans for the various species (manatees, dolphins and marine turtles) that will engender their sustainability.

Conceived as a pilot exercise, the project has registered impressive achievements including: basic infrastructure development; provision of equipment for project pilot site; recruitment of additional personnel for project sites; regional networking in Senegal; boundary definition of Bolon Fenyo; conduct of PRA to collect ecological and social data; training of local teams in survey; institutionalization of monitoring systems for threaten and endangered species; and, designing and establishment of database. The project has not been able to carry out studies on options for securing long-term financial sustainability of PAs especially access to non-GEF sources of funds and development of trans-boundary management plan to implement the results of the studies on threatened/endangered species. Key constraints of the project relate to institutional collaboration and cooperation; institutional memory; boundary demarcation and nomenclature; and, representation and participation in PA management at local level.

Many activities such as turtle, manatee and dolphins monitoring shall continue and the biodiversity monitoring system kept running.

A biodiversity monitoring system is in place and needs to consolidate at least for four more years. A capacity has been built within DPWM staff to carry-on biodiversity monitoring. The purpose of the project is to consolidate and expand the strengthened coastal and marine protected area system and in-situ conservation of globally significant species and habitats in The Gambia, achieved under the GEF/World Bank supported Integrated Coastal and Marine Management (ICAM) Project. It intends as well to expand the experience to the neighbouring countries and standardize species monitoring system in the sub-region.

WWF has been leading in the implementation of the phase I. Indeed, WWF WAMER led the implementation of ICAM technical activities. The species monitoring, the design and the implementation of species and Protected areas management plans of phase I of ICAM project were executed under the WWF technical Assistance. WWF WAMER intend to continue to use the same technical capacity to ensure the phase outcomes are consolidated and extended to all marine and coastal protected area of the Gambia and neighbouring countries.

2. Description

2.1. Objectives

Overall objective: The overall objective of this project is to conserve and sustainably manage globally significant biodiversity in coastal, marine and wetland ecosystems in The Gambia and to transfer those lessons to Senegal and Guinea Bissau.

Project Purpose: The purpose of the project is to consolidate and expand the strengthened coastal and marine protected area system and in-situ conservation of globally significant species and habitats in The Gambia and expands marine species monitoring system achieved under the phase I of Integrated Coastal and Marine Management (ICAM) Project in the sub-region

2.2. Expected results and main activities

Result 1: Sustainable livelihood activities for local communities are established and/or strengthened in ecologically sensitive areas.

- 1.1: Identification of community sub-projects in PA areas;
- 1.2: Preparation and implementation of community sub-projects for the promotion of biodiversity friendly socio-economic development activities; and,
- 1.3: Studies for securing long-term financial sustainability of livelihood activities

The project aims to combine conservation and improved livelihood of MPA's surrounding communities. Sustainable activities such as modern beekeeping, improved oyster production, ecotourism, organized horticultural system using organic products, credit and saving system for women all combined with adult literacy programs will be implemented to increase between 5 and 10 folds current incomes. Community development actions such erosion and flood control, better accessibility to water will be integrated into the program.

Result 2: Sustainable utilization of marine and coastal resources are promoted/ strengthened

Activity 2.1 Conduct periodic ecological surveys of PA and ecological sensitive areas

Activity 2.2 Development and implementation of PA management plans

Activity 2.3 Identify, demarcate and establish new marine community protected areas (MPAs) and/or Fisheries No-take Areas

Activity 2.4 Conducting Co-management processes

Activity 2.5 Update Tanji and Niimi National Parks Management plans

Activity 2.6 Establishment of physical infrastructure and equipment (Tanji and Niumi)

Activity 2.7 Identification and establishment of Fisheries Protected Areas

Activity 2.8 Development and implementation of species conservation action plans

Activity 2.9 Support the development of mangrove management plan and conduct mangrove regeneration activities

Activity 2.10 Support the monitoring of the ecological parameters of River Gambia along Samba Ngalou dam construction

This result will be the major outcome of the project. In particular it will strengthen the ICAM result by implementing Marine turtles, Manatee, and Dolphin action plans as well as Tanbi, Bao Bolong, and Bolong Fenyo Management plans. It will expand the ICAM I experience to other protected areas including Niumi National Park and Tanji Bird Reserve. ICAM I surveys identified the presence of two threatened species: African Clawless Otter and crocodiles for which ICAM II intends to develop action plans.

Bijol Island is a nesting site for both Laridae and Ardeidae bird species. Regular monitoring was carried for three years and will be pursued. In addition, January 15th of each year is the world bird census day. The project, in collaboration with DPWM staff, WABSA (a local NGO) and The Gambia Bird Watchers Association will conduct this task. All of these will feed the biodiversity monitoring system in place.

The Department of Parks and Wildlife Management carried-out an ecological survey of protected areas in 1999 under Ramsar support. ICAM I project was not able update this survey. This activity will be conducted as part of this project.

Communities are important natural resource users within and around MPAs. The first phase carried-out public consultations that identified constraints to conservation and identified communities willing to contribute to conservation goals within and around MPA. The turtle surveys identified hotspots, around Bijol Island in particular and the need to expand the protection around this site. The species surveys during ICAM I revealed that by-catch of threatened and endangered species such as marine turtles or dolphins is very high. The project, intends to put in place a participatory approach to allow communities to set by-laws that contribute to implement the fisheries act and the NBSAP.

ICAM II will also initiate mangrove reforestation and develop a Gambia Mangrove Management Plan.

The health of the Gambian marine ecosystem is related to the organic matter drained by river Gambia during rainy season. The dam construction upstream as planned by OMVG may affect the functioning of the coastal and marine ecosystem. Thus, the project intends to put in place an early warning system by regularly collecting information on physical characteristic of river Gambia's water.

Result 3: Effective institutional collaboration is enhanced between government institutions, NGOs, CBOs and Stakeholders

Activity 3.1 Support the functioning of national coastal and marine working group to coordinate sectoral policies integration

Activity 3.2 Preparation of joint Action Plans and streamline biodiversity consideration into sectoral policies

Activity 3.3 Design and implementation of communication strategies and channels between stakeholders to improve Transparency and advocacy

ICAM has developed strong institutional collaboration during the implementation of phase I. Indeed, the University of The Gambia and the Fisheries Department as well as the National Environmental Agency led or participated in all species surveys. This project will strengthen this achievement. In particular, a coastal and marine working group exists within NEA framework. The project will

contribute to reorganizing the group to ensure that species and habitat conservation are included in sectoral policies.

Result 4: Sustainably functional Biodiversity Information mechanisms/systems are established and/or strengthened

Activity 4.1 Support Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism

Activity 4.2 Implement Biodiversity monitoring system

Activity 4.3 Develop and Implement a communication plan

Activity 4.4 Development and establishment of a M&E framework

Under Result 2, species monitoring and information gathering will be undertaken. The project will ensure that the information is available to the wider public. A biodiversity monitoring system that develops conservation goals and targets as well monitoring system is in place. The biodiversity monitoring system will be implemented during this second phase. The biodiversity monitoring system defines conservation targets, conservation goals and monitoring system.

A communication plan to disseminate project actions and raise stakeholders' awareness of conservation issues will be implemented by ICAM II. The communication plan will include campaigns on species conservation, sustainable fishing, and Nature Olympics in at least 12 school's environmental clubs.

Result 5: Capacity for Sustainable Conservation and Utilization of Biodiversity Built at sectoral and local levels.

Activity 5.1 Define and elaborate training needs and implement appropriate programs

Activity 5.2 Contribution to DPWM Institutional reform

Activity 5.3 Support collaborative research in coastal and marine biodiversity;

Activity 5.4 Train DPWM staff (short courses, BSc and MSc levels) in coastal and marine biodiversity management

Activity 5.5 Organize regular workshops and training to enhance PA governance capacity of government, NGO, CBO, and DPWM

Under ICAM I, WWF conducted an institutional review of DPWM that finds a strong need for institutional restructuring and support (annex 5). In addition, ICAM II planning meetings identified the necessity to strengthen the capacity of government agencies and NGOs involved in conservation in this matter. This results aims to strengthen DPWM and other stakeholders capacities on biodiversity conservation. Regular training workshop on patrolling and surveillance, on IT, species identification, etc. will be defined and conducted. Younger staff will be sent to college either in The Gambia or African University for high degrees in Wildlife Management.

The project will closely work with research centres, UTOG in particular, to develop conservation research on species and marine ecology.

Result 6: Established functional Project Management Unit

6.1 Organize communities' exchange visits with neighboring countries,

6.2 Organize exchange visits of conservation officers of Senegal and Guinea Bissau to The Gambia

6.3 Promote standardized marine species and biodiversity monitoring system in Senegal and Guinea Bissau

6.4 Organize workshops in Senegal and Guinea Bissau to develop and submit proposals to PRCM for funding.

Project Management

- 6.1 Support for DPWM staff
- 6.2 Recruitment of Technical Assistant and Administrative Assistant
- 6.3 Provision of equipment
- 6.4 Provision of furniture
- 6.5 Provision of vehicles, maintenance
- 6.6 Operational cost (Fuel, lubricants, stationery& supplies, meetings etc.)
- 6.7 Audits and evaluations (midterm and final)
- 6.8 Management fee (12.5%)

The project will hire a Technical Advisor and Administrative Assistant and provide incremental support to DPWM staff working on the project. A car and a boat will be purchased and the project management office equipped.

2.4 Overall Outputs

- Improved conservation and sustainable management of 4 globally significant species in coastal, marine and wetland ecosystems in The Gambia.
- Expanded and effective community participation in conservation and sustainable management of globally significant biodiversity in coastal, marine and wetland ecosystems in 4 Protected Areas (PA), 3 community-based PAs and 2 community fisheries PAs;
- 2 successful sustainable livelihood activities adopted by the communities and social infrastructure established and/or strengthened in 4 PAs;
- Proposals to adapt the Gambian experience to Guinea Bissau and Senegal have been developed and submitted to PRCM.

2.5 Contribution toward PRCM Phase II Objectives

The project will contribute to better management of Gambia Marine protected areas. It will carry-on the current monitoring system on Marine Turtles, Dolphins, Manatees, birds and African clawless otters. It will maintain the phase I experience of involving local stakeholders in co-managing natural resources. It will contribute to standardize species and biodiversity monitoring system and database in the sub-region.

3. STAKEHOLDERS

Implementers: By its nature as a technically complex project of interest to a group of diverse stakeholders, two categories of implementers are envisaged in its implementation. These are a team of technical executing agencies and a project management unit (PMU).

It is envisaged that a team of highly qualified and technically experienced public and civil society agencies/institutions will be responsible for Results 2, 3 and 4. This will comprise of the Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPWM), Department of Fisheries (DFish) and four specialized NGOs [West African Birds Study Association (WABSA), Sahel Wetland Concern (SWC), Gunjur Environmental Protection and Development Group (GEPADG) and Makasutu Wildlife Trust (MWT)].

The PMU will be responsible for Results 1 and 5. The Permanent Secretary Department of State for Forestry and Environment (PS/DOSFE) will be responsible for setting up of the PMU assisted by the Biodiversity Task Force which will be responsible for the subsequent supervision and overall control of the project implementation process.

Senegal National Parks Department (DPN) and Biodiversity and Protected Areas Institute (IBAP) of Guinea Bissau will together with DPWM will implement result 6.

Stakeholders and partly Beneficiaries: In accordance with the EU definition of Stakeholders as “individuals or institutions that may be directly or indirectly positively or negatively affect or be affected by the outcome of the project”, three distinct groups are identifiable. These are the team of technical executing agencies, satellite village communities of the target PAs and individual village community members.

The technical executing agencies include two categories: public agencies and specialized NGOs. All these two categories are stakeholders of the project. They are also beneficiaries because their internal organisations will be improved through the capacity building activities and/or recruitment of additional staff.

The same dual identity (both stakeholder and beneficiary) is valid for the satellite village communities and participating CBOs and, their individual members who will respectively be responsible for supervision of the physical infrastructure developments of their respective PAs and sub-projects and, users of the PA resources.

The national and local government institutions of the Decentralized Local Government System which will be involved in “Community based Natural Resource Management” will be stakeholders as the project results will be a source of vital experience in local resource management.

Similarly, based on the EU definition of beneficiaries as “those who benefit in whatever way from the implementation of the project; 2 types are identifiable”. The following specifies these typologies of beneficiaries of the programme:

Target group: All the satellite villages of the target Protected Areas who will be working with the PMU and the technical executing agencies are direct beneficiaries. Their capacities to manage their respective Protected Areas will be improved through the support of the project. The individual representatives of the satellite villages who will be in the Site Management Committees (SMCs) will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation management of the project. This in turn would translate into improvement in their capacity to work in groups and level of participation in public life.

Final beneficiaries - individuals and families: Members of satellite villages and their participating CBOs will benefit from improved conservation and sustainable utilization of the resources of their respective PAs. Since women are involved in a variety of income generating activities in the coastal and marine ecosystems as major resource users, they will be important final beneficiaries of the project, especially the sustainable livelihood activities to be established.

4. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The project design is premised on a number of important assumptions about the behaviour of participating communities, capacity of the PMU and, donor support and the overall political environment. Key ones among these are:

The willingness of Communities to Cooperate: A variable number of satellite villages have interest in each Protected Area or Community-based Protected Area as traditional owners. The willingness of these communities to work together for the sustainable conservation and utilization of the resources of these areas is a critical necessary condition for their effective management.

A Positive Community Attitude towards Innovations: Much of the rational and sustainable utilization of resources of the Protected Areas will be contingent on the acceptability and strict application of the innovations to be developed and promoted by the project. These include organization, new modes of income generating activities and new forms of resource harvesting technologies and techniques. It is assumed that the satellite communities especially the resource users will be readily amenable to adopt these innovations.

Proper Management of the Various Technical Inputs to Produce the Desired Synergy: The complexity of the project design precludes any one Result to be the responsibility of a single

implementer. Thus it would require an unusual management effort of the part of the PMU to coordinate and integrate the various technical inputs to produce a holistic Result and achieve the necessary synergy among the activities of a Result and among the Results. One critical assumption is that the PMU will be capable of such a high level project implementation management.

Timely and Sustained Donor Support: A final critical assumption is that the support of WWF will be timely and sustained throughout the project duration. If that is not the case the project would fail. The timely and sustained support of WWF depends partly on its capacity to muster international donations and partly the political context in The Gambia.

5. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

The numerous sectoral interests in biodiversity management especially the protected areas which will be the geographical coverage of this project demands that its management and coordination reflect this attribute of the project in terms of:

- a strong and broad-based policy and, technical supervisory and monitoring body in the nature of a Project Steering Committee (PSC). The PSC will comprise of the Biodiversity Task Force of the Agriculture and Natural Resource Working Group and representatives of the satellite local Communities and CBOs and, local government;
- a strong day-to-day operational management team in the nature of a Programme Management Unit directly answerable to the Permanent Secretary (PS) Department of State for Forestry and the Environment; and,
- a strong team of technical executing agencies consisting of Departments of Parks and Wildlife Management and Fisheries, NGOs and CBOs.

Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be responsible for the provision of a strong policy oversight and technical supervision and control of the project implementation. It will assist the PS in setting-up the PMU, the recruitment of the collaborating NGOs and CBOs. The PSC will meet quarterly and, as with similar projects in the Sector, it will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary. The PSC will be responsible for the approval of the annual work plan of the project and the work plan of each of the Team of Technical Executing Agencies. It will also review the quarterly and annual reports of the project. As submitted by the Project Coordinator

The Programme Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for the day-to-day overall administrative, professional and managerial leadership of the implementation of the project and operational management and coordination of the inputs of all other partners involved in the implementation process. It will be accountable to the PS and the PSC for the performance of the project. It will be manned by a fulltime staff complement comprising a Project Coordinator, Finance and Accounting Officer, Communication and IT Officer, Administrative Assistance, Driver/Messenger and a Cleaner, supported by a WWF Technical Advisor.

Team of Technical Executing Agencies (TTEA) will comprise of the Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPWM), Department of Fisheries (DFish), and four specialized NGOs [West African Birds Study Association (WABSA), Sahel Wetland Concern (SWC), Gunjur Environmental Protection and Development Group (GEPADG) and Makasutu Wildlife Trust (MWT)]. Each member of the TTEA will enter into memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the PMU approved and endorsed by the PSC.

The Project Implementation Arrangements are conceived at two levels: overall project and individual site (protected area) levels. The implementation responsibilities at these levels will respectively be carried out by the PMU and, the TTEA, Site Management Committees (SMCs) and community level CBOs. The detailed implementation arrangements and responsibilities are elaborated with respect to the five project results at the two levels.

Result 1 will be implemented by the PMU in collaboration with SMCs and CBOs in their respective PAs and satellite communities assisted by the local Multi-Disciplinary Facilitation Teams (MDFTs). This Result will be realized through the Sub-Project Grant Fund whose disbursement will be subject to

the procedures for sub-project grant application as defined in a Community Participation Operational Manual for the project.

Result 2 will be implemented by DPWM, DFish, WABSA, GEPADG and SWC. Each one of them will be responsible for identification and the physical establishment/strengthening of potential sustainable livelihood activities in their respective ecosystems. DPWM will be responsible for the PAs: Bao Bolon Wetland Reserve, Tanbi Wetland Complex, Niimi National Park and Tanji/Bijol Island. DFish will be responsible for the fisheries PAs to be established by the project. WABSA will be responsible for Mangrove regeneration activities. GEPADG will be responsible for Bolong Fenyo. SWC will be responsible for sensitization and awareness campaigns. Each of these executing agencies will work with the SMCs of the respective sites.

Result 3 and 4 will be implemented by the PMU. For the implementation of Result 3, the PMU will be assisted by the PSC under the aegis of the PS DOSF&E. For the implementation of Result 4, the PMU will, with assistance of the TTEA and under the supervision of the PSC, conduct a need assessment of the existing biological information system and its inter-phase with overall natural resource information system and implement the assessment report along with activities identified for the Result.

Result 5 will be implemented by the PMU, Makasutu Wildlife Trust, MWT and Sahel Wetlands Concern. The PMU will implement the ecological and social survey techniques and monitoring training activity of the Result. The members of the TTEA will identify their candidates for the various training programmes and the SMCs will identify their candidates for the various training programmes. The PMU will place all overseas training candidates in institutions identified by nominating agencies and source appropriate experts to conduct all the other local training courses. SWC will implement activity 5.1 for environmental education.

Result 6 will be implemented by national parks departments of Senegal, The Gambia and Guinea Bissau together with WWF species program and the project PMU staff.

The PS DoSF&E assisted by the Biodiversity Task Force will hire the necessary personnel to put in place a Project Management Unit.

6. PROCUREMENT AND AWARD OF GRANTS PROCEDURES

All contracts for implementing the financing agreement must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the General Regulations for works, supply and service contracts adopted by WWF and/or the Government of The Gambia (GOTG), supplemented by the Financial Instructions (FI) for the implementation of donor funded projects. All project estimates must respect the procedure and standard documents laid down by the WWF and/or GOTG, in force at the time of the adoption of the programme estimates in question.

7. M&E AND AUDIT

The responsibility for the monitoring and evaluation of the programme implementation will be carried out at different levels by different people as follows:

- Individual members of the TTEA for their respective components/activities and their impacts;
- The Project Management Unit as the overall programme coordination unit.

The project will have at its early stage a manual of procedures. The PMU will sign MoU with the TTEA. PMU staff as well as TTEA will:

- Have clear TORs and a program of work,
- Define a four year work plan and work break down structure.
- Prepare an Annual Activity Plan
- Fill-out monthly data sheet on activities underway on his/her responsibility
- Participate to an annual assessment meetings of project activities with stakeholder at Implementing Site
- Write bi-annual activity reports to be consolidated by Project Coordinator
- Fill-out an performance evaluation sheet

The project coordinator with the support of the technical assistant will

- Use an overall matrix of activity and project calendar workplan to monitor the project activities,
- Process monthly work sheets to assess the advancement of activities
- Carry-out staff meeting fortnightly and file minutes of the meeting
- Conduct at least two field works in each project site
- Submit to the PSC a bi-annual activity and financial report to be validated
- Produce an annual biodiversity monitoring report
- File and record project documents in an accessible place
- Produce an annual evaluation of the personnel

ICAM I completion report and achievements will be the baseline data of ICAM II project, a full baseline report will be submitted to the PSC at the phase II commencement. A mid-term report (after two years) evaluation of the progress of project activities will be carried-out. A final external evaluation of the project achievements and impacts will be carried three months before the end of the project. A completion report will be submitted to the PSC at the end of the project.

Internal evaluations, mutual evaluations (of TTEA) and external evaluations will be conducted. Monitoring and evaluation have to be seen as a learning instrument which is part of the managerial know-how and therefore a very important element of the whole project.

Preference will be given to impact evaluation. The members of the TTEA will have to develop their own indicators together with the SMCs as part of the capacity building programme. A final external evaluation will propose avenues to continue and/or expand the project funding from WWF or other possible sources.

The project will be subjected to an annual audit by an external auditor approved by WWF and/or GOTG auditors.

8. ANNEX 1: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Project Title: Strengthening Integrated Coastal and Marine biodiversity Management in The Gambia, Senegal and Guinea Bissau		
Implementation time frame : July 2008 to December 2011	Last revised date: March 2 nd 2008	
Project Aim (Purpose): The purpose of the project is to consolidate and expand the strengthened coastal and marine protected area system and in-situ conservation of globally significant species and habitats in The Gambia and expands marine species monitoring system achieved under the phase I of Integrated Coastal and Marine Management (ICAM) Project in the sub-region		
Overall Objective: The overall objective of this project is to conserve and sustainably manage globally significant biodiversity in coastal, marine and wetland ecosystems in The Gambia and to transfer those lessons to Senegal and Guinea Bissau.		
Project Outcomes	Baseline	Sources of verification
Outcome 1: Expanded and effective community participation in conservation and sustainable management of globally significant biodiversity in coastal, marine and wetland ecosystems in 4 Protected Areas (PA), 3 community-based PAs and 2 community fisheries PAs;	Updated Management Plan for Tanbi and Baobolong Wetland Reserve to be implemented, Hotspots for Turtles identified Bao bolong, and Tanbi recognized as Ramsar sites	DPWM and ICAM I records and reports
Outcome 2: Improved conservation and sustainable management of 4 globally significant species in coastal, marine and wetland ecosystems in The Gambia.	Baseline data for Turtle, Manatee and Dolphin exist Regular Monitoring Protocol for Marine Turtles and dolphins exist Regular Monitoring of Bijol Island bird nesting exist METT for Tanbi, Bao Bolong and Bolong Fenyo in place	DPWM and ICAM I records and reports

		Proposed Biodiversity monitoring system exist		
Outcome 3: Replicable participatory models for biodiversity conservation and management developed and piloted both within and outside the protected area network		Public Consultations carried-out for three protected areas Sustainable income generation activities in place in three protected areas Social surveys carried-out showing the need for more sensitization to change attitudes towards wildlife Management	and ICAM I records and reports	
Outcome 4: Proposals to adapt the Gambian experience to Guinea Bissau and Senegal have been developed and submitted to PRCM.		A biodiversity and species monitoring system exist in The Gambia	DPWM and ICAM I records and reports	
Expected Results	Results Indicators	Baseline data	Sources of verification	Hypothesis Formulated in a positive way
Result 1. Sustainable livelihood activities for local communities are established and/or strengthened in ecologically sensitive areas	Indicator 1.1 10 communities' sub-projects with biodiversity friendly socio-economic development activities identified and implemented by end of project	3 sub projects are being implemented in Bao Bolong, Tanbi and Bolon Fenyo	Ground truth Records and reports	Resources and Projects are well managed
	Indicator 1.2 1 Study for securing long-term financial sustainability of livelihood activities carried-out by December 2010	To be established		
Activities for Result 1				
Activity 1.1 Identification of community sub-projects in PA areas				
Activity 1.2 Preparation and implementation of community sub-projects for the promotion of biodiversity friendly socio-economic development activities				
Activity 1.3 Studies for securing long-term financial sustainability of livelihood activities				

Result 2: Sustainable utilization of marine and coastal resources are promoted and strengthened	Indicator 2.1 4 Ecological surveys conducted in 4 PA and data available	1999 Ecological surveys exist for Niumi, Tanbi, Bao Bolong and Tanji Bird Reserve. GIS Maps produce by PRCM	Project and DPWM Records and reports	The wild fauna and botanical consultants are available at the same time.
	Indicator 2.2 At least 4 co-management (joint management) agreements between DPWM and communities for the sustainable management of PAs developed by end of project	Tanbi and Bao Bolong SMC exist and meet ad hoc, A MoU signed with GEPAD	Minutes of meeting, Reports and records	Communities are well involve and key stakeholders reached
	Indicator 2.3 Four (4) community by-laws (wildlife regulations) adopted by resource users for the protection of community-based protected areas by end of project	Public Consultation have been carried-out,	By-laws documents Reports and records	Communities are well involve and key stakeholders reached
	Indicator 2.4 at least one MPA and/or Fisheries non take zone created by 2011	Marine Turtles survey identified the need to extend the protection of area around Bijol island	Project and DPWM Records and reports Signboard	Communities are well involve and key stakeholders reached
	Indicator 2.5 boundaries of 4 PA demarcated and mapped and, at least two signboards by PA in place by end of project	Proposed coordinates of MPA boundaries exist	Infrastructure in place, Project and DPWM Records and reports	Boundaries are identified and the procurement well carried-out
	Indicator 2.6 Physical infrastructure and equipment (2 building offices, 6 towers, 6 bird hides) of at least Tanji and/or Niumi established by end of project	2 towers and an information center will built at Tanbi by ICAM I	Buildings Project records and report	
	Indicator 2.7 At least Three (3) species/habitats management plans implemented	2 Management plans of PA (Tanbi and Bao Bolong) have been updated, three species (Marine Turtle, Dolphin and manatee) action plans adopted	Management plans documents Project and DPWM Records and reports	DPWM set it as a priority program. The management staff as well as field staff are willing to conduct properly the program.
	Indicator 2.8: 2 annual monitoring reports on the ecological parameters of The River Gambia along the Samba Ngalu dam construction	To be established	Reports and records	
	Indicator 2.9: at least 20 ha of mangrove reforested	A test program has been conducted by WABSA in Niumi	Reforestation sites Project Records and reports	Communities are well sensitized and mobilized to carry-out the activity

Result 2 Activities				
Activity 2.1 Periodic ecological surveys of PA and ecological sensitive areas				
Activity 2.2 Development and implementation of PA management plans (habitats and species)				
Activity 2.3 Identify, demarcate and establish new marine community protected areas (MPAs) and/or Fisheries Non take Areas				
Activity 2.4 Conducting Co-management processes				
Activity 2.5 Update of Tanji and Niumi National Parks Management plans				
Activity 2.6 Establishment of physical infrastructure and equipment (Tanji and Niumi)				
Activity 2.7 identification and establishment of Fisheries Protected Areas				
Activity 2.8 Development and implementation of species conservation action plans				
Activity 2.9 Support the development of mangrove management plan; and conduct mangrove regeneration activities				
Activity 2.10 Support the monitoring of the ecological parameters of River Gambia along Samba Ngalou dam construction				
Result 3. Effective institutional collaboration is enhanced between government institutions, NGOs, CBOs and Stakeholders	Indicator 3.1 At least 2 meetings/year of the local and national coastal and marine working groups each	The coastal marine working group exist under NEA coordination but is not regularly meeting	Minutes of meetings, Reports and records	DPWM set it as a priority program. The management staff as well as field staff are willing to conduct properly the program.
	Indicator 3.2 At least 5 of the SMCs are implementing community sub-projects in their PAs	3 SMCs are already established and are implementing test sub-projects under ICAM I	Minutes of SMC meetings Reports and records	Well trained management teams are in place and are dedicated
	Indicator 3.3 At least five programs implemented with partners including CBOs NGOs and Government agencies by end of project		MoUs Project and partners' Reports and records Activities in place	Viable NGOs or CBOs exist and have the capacity to implement project activities. ICAM project is providing sustainable training in this regard.
	Indicator 3.4 At least 10 Biodiversity school clubs functional around PA by NGOs	ICAM I project has already facilitated the creation 5 school clubs around Tanbi	Existing clubs records and activities Project reports and records	
Results 3 Activities				
Activity 3.1 Support the functioning of national coastal and marine working group to coordinate sectoral policies integration				
Activity 3.2 Preparation of joint Action Plans and streamline biodiversity consideration into sectoral policies				

Activity 3.3 design and implementation of communication strategies and channels between stakeholders to improve Transparency and advocacy				
Result 4: Sustainably functional Biodiversity Information mechanisms/systems are established and/or strengthened d’Afrique de l’Ouest	Indicator 4.1 A biodiversity monitoring system that include habitats and species monitoring data in place and two annual reports on the status of the biodiversity published	A system is designed and partially implemented with ICAM I	Project and DPWM Records and reports	The project team and DPWM are focused on achieving this result indicator
	Indicator 4.2 Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) is functional and at least two databases are also functional by the second year of the project	A CHM was created but not functional	CHM Facility in place, Reports and records	
	Indicator 4.3: The existing biodiversity Data Unit re-organised, equipped and is functional	Access database for Marine Turtle and dolphin Monitoring exist	CHM Facility in place, Reports and records	
	Indicator 4.4 Baseline data collected and published and data gaps identified for at least 2 threatened species and 4 PA by end of project	Marine Turtle baseline data exists from ICAM II	DPWM Reports and records	
	Indicator 4.5 The CHM commenced information dissemination through News letters, Web-site, Radio and television, Posters, stickers etc	DPWM website: www.gambiaparkswildlife.net Designed by ICAM I		
	Indicator 4.6 Monitoring and evaluation reports of all project activities and results are available	ICAM I activity reports put online in www.gambiaparkswildlife.net	Reports and records	
	Indicator 4.7: 100 persons are trained in a adult literacy program oriented in conservation	The illiteracy rate is high and is identified a major factors of negative attitudes to wildlife conservation	Project Reports and records	Women involved in sub-projects are the priority beneficiaries.
	Indicator 4.8: By end of project a network of 20 journalists and other stakeholders is facilitated and trained on biodiversity conservation		Reports and records	
	Indicator 4.9 At least Four (4) campaigns on key species conservation are carried-out by end of project	Ad-hoc campaigns are organized		
	Indicator 4.10: leaflets, posters and brochures for at least 3 species and 4 PAs released		Information tools, reports and records	

	Indicator 4.11 Participation to 3 PRCM fora and 2 international workshops		PRCM proceedings and project records and reports	
	Indicator 4.12: 5 local training workshops by end project			
Result 4 Activities				
Activity 4.1 Support Biodiversity Clearing House				
Activity 4.2 Implement Biodiversity monitoring system				
Activity 4.3 Develop and Implement a communication plan				
Activity 4.4 Development and establishment of a M&E framework				
Result 5: Capacity for Sustainable Conservation and Utilization of Biodiversity Built at sectoral and local levels	Indicator 5.1 At least Five (5) training modules in specialized areas for PA management elaborated	To be established	DPWM and Project Records and reports	
	Indicator 5.2 100 beneficiary local communities, NGOs and CBOs trained in project design, negotiation and planning by end of the project	To be established	Records and reports	
	Indicator 5.3 Twenty (20) DPWM, staff, Local community representatives, NGOs and CBOs are trained in PA management, co-management strategies and law enforcement by end of the project	To be established	Records and reports	The selection procedure is transparent and the trainee will stay on job
	Indicator 5.4 Twenty (20) DPWM, Eight (8) NGO and twenty (20) CBO staff trained in specialized areas of habitat and species management of coastal and marine ecosystem	To be established	Records and reports	
	Indicator 5.5 At least 2 DPWM staff trained to BSc and 1 MSc in coastal and marine biodiversity management by end of project	One Master in DPWM	Records and Reports	
Result 5 Activities				
Activity 5.1 Define and elaborate training needs and programs and, implement				
Activity 5.2 Contribution to DPWM Institutional reform				
Activity 5.3 Support collaborative research in coastal and marine biodiversity;				
Activity 5.4 Train DPWM staff to short terms, BSc and MSc levels in coastal and marine biodiversity management				
Activity 5.5 Organize regular workshops and training to enhance PA governance capacity to government, NGO, CBO as well DPWM staff				
Result 6: Proposals to adapt the	Indicator 6.1: 2 communities' exchange	Existing co-management activities	WWF WAMER and PRCM	The institutions are willing to

Gambian experience to Guinea Bissau and Senegal have been developed and submitted to PRCM.	visits organized by June 2009	in Senegal and Guinea Bissau	records	collaborate
	Indicator 6.2: Senegal and Guinea Bissau Conservation officers visits organized by December 2008	The turtle and dolphin monitoring system in the Gambia	Project reports and records	The institutions are willing to collaborate
	Indicator 6.3: A standardized biodiversity monitoring system developed by January 2009	The biodiversity monitoring system in the Gambia	Project records and reports	The institutions are willing to collaborate
	Indicator 6.4: 2 national planning workshops organised and projects submitted	The turtle and dolphin monitoring system in the Gambia	Project briefs submitted	The institutions are willing to collaborate
Result 6 Activities				
Activity 6.1 Organize communities' exchange visits with neighboring countries,				
Activity 6.2 Organize exchange visits of conservation officers of Senegal and Guinea Bissau to The Gambia				
Activity 6.3 Promote standardized marine species and biodiversity monitoring system in Senegal and Guinea Bissau				
Activity 6.4 Organize workshops in Senegal and Guinea Bissau to develop and submit proposals to PRCM for funding.				
Result 7: Physically established functional Project Management Unit	Indicator 7.1 PMU physically and functionally established (1 coordinator, 1 financial officer, 1 admin assistant, 1 communication officer, 1 driver, 1 clerk, 1 TA, 20 field staff)	Existing ICAM I resources	Personnel working services contract, records and reports.	The selection process is transparent, the TORs are clear.
	Indicator 7.2 Office equipped and furnished (1 4x4, 4 bikes, 16 cycles, 1 equipped boat, 5 desks, 5 laptops, 2 desktop computers, 4 printers, Intranet and internet, Office software, Accounting software, GIS and database software, 16 field equipments and stationary)	Existing ICAM resources	Equipment and furniture in place. Project's Reports and records	The resources are well managed
	Indicator 7.3 Internal regulations for management of project resources and MOUs and contracts with implementing partners established (at least 3MoU, 1 manual of procedures, 1 M&E manual)	Existing ICAM I Manuals	Project's reports and records	
	Indicator 7.4 Work programs established (1 project work plan, staff TOR, road map and annual work plans)	To be established	Project's reports and records	
	Indicator 7.5 Project fully managed (8 technical reports, 8 financial reports, 2 records system of project documents, cost	To be established	Project's reports and records	

	recovery system, weekly staff meeting minutes, etc.)			
Result 6 Activities				
7.1 Support for DPWM staff				
7.2 Recruitment of Technical Asistant and Administrative Assistant				
7.3 Provision of equipment				
7.4 Provision of furniture				
7.5 Provision of vehicles, maintenance				
7.6 Operational cost (Fuel, lubricants, stationery& supplies, meetings etc,				
7.7Audits and evaluation				
7.8Administrative charges				

9. ANNEX 2: CALENDAR

Results/Activities	Programme Calendar by result/									
	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3	
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Result 1: Sustainable livelihood activities for local communities are established and/or strengthened in ecologically sensitive areas.										
Activity 1.1: Identification of community sub-projects in PA areas										
Activity 1.2:Preparation and implementation of community sub-projects for the promotion of biodiversity friendly socio-economic development activities										
Activity 1.3: Studies for securing long-term financial sustainability of livelihood activities										
Result 2: Sustainable utilization of marine and coastal resources are promoted and strengthened										
Activity 2.1 Periodic ecological surveys of PA and ecological sensitive areas										
Activity 2.2 Development and implementation of PA management plans										
Activity 2.3 Identify, demarcate and establish new marine community protected areas (MPAs) and/or Fisheries Non take Areas										
Activity 2.4 Conducting Co-management processes										
Activity 2.5 Update of Tanji and Niumi National Parks Management plans										
Activity 2.6 Establishment of physical infrastructure and equipment (Tanji and Niumi)										
Activity 2.7 identification and establishment of Fisheries Protected Areas										
Activity 2.8 Development and implementation of species conservation action plans										
Activity 2.9 Support the development of mangrove management plan; and conduct mangrove regeneration activities										
Activity 2.10 Support the monitoring of the ecological parameters of River Gambia along Samba Ngalou dam construction										
-										

Result 3: Effective institutional collaboration is enhanced between government institutions, NGOs, CBOs and Stakeholders																			
<u>Activity 3.1</u> Support the functioning of national coastal and marine working group to coordinate sectoral policies integration																			
<u>Activity 3.2</u> Preparation of joint Action Plans and streamline biodiversity consideration into sectoral policies																			
<u>Activity 3.3</u> design and implementation of communication strategies and channels between stakeholders to improve Transparency and advocacy																			
Result 4: Sustainably functional Biodiversity Information mechanisms/systems are established and/or strengthened																			
<u>Activity 4.1</u> Support Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism																			
<u>Activity 4.2</u> Implement Biodiversity monitoring system																			
<u>Activity 4.3</u> Develop and Implement a communication plan																			
<u>Activity 4.4</u> Development and establishment of a M&E framework																			
-																			
Result 5: Capacity for Sustainable Conservation and Utilization of Biodiversity Built at sectoral and local levels.																			
<u>Activity 5.1</u> Define and elaborate training needs and programs and, implement																			
<u>Activity 5.2</u> Contribution to DPWM Institutional reform																			
<u>Activity 5.3</u> Support collaborative research in coastal and marine biodiversity;																			
<u>Activity 5.4</u> Train DPWM staff to short terms, BSc and MSc levels in coastal and marine biodiversity management																			
<u>Activity 5.5</u> Organize regular training workshops and training to enhance PA governance capacity to government, NGO, CBO as well DPWM staff																			
Result 6: Proposals to adapt the Gambian experience to Guinea Bissau and Senegal have been developed and submitted to PRCM.																			
<u>Activity 6.1</u> Organize communities' exchange visits with neighbouring countries,																			
<u>Activity 6.2:</u> Organize exchange visits of conservation officers of Senegal and Guinea Bissau to The Gambia																			

10. ANNEX 3 BUDGET

Results and activities	ICAM II BUDGET IN EUROS				
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
R1 Sustainable livelihood activities for local communities are established and/or strengthened in ecologically sensitive areas					
1.1 Identification of community sub-projects in PA areas					0
1.2 preparation and implementation of community sub-projects for the promotion of biodiversity friendly socio-economic development activities		62 000	49 600	18 600	130 200
1.3 Studies for securing long-term financial sustainability of livelihood activities		3 100			3 100
Sub-total	0	65 100	49 600	18 600	133 300
R2 Sustainable utilization of marine and coastal resources are promoted and strengthened					
2.1 Conduct periodic ecological survey of PAs and ecological sensitive areas	6 200	6 200	3 100	3 100	18 600
2.2 Development and implement of PA management plans	12 400	12 400	12 400	12 400	49 600
2.3 Identify, demarcate and establish two new marine protected areas (MPAs)	6 200	3 100			9 300
2.4 Conducting co-management processes	3 100	3 100	3 100	3 100	12 400
2.5 Update Tanji and Niumi national parks Management Plans					0
2.6 Establishment of physical infrastructure and equipment (Tanji and Niumi)					0
2.7 identification and establishment of Fisheries Protected Areas	3 100	6 200	6 200	3 100	18 600
2.8 Development and implementation of species Management Plan	5 360	33 500	13 400	8 040	60 300
2.9 Support the development of mangrove management plan; and conduct mangrove regeneration activities	4 960	14 880	4 960	4 960	29 760
2.10 Support the monitoring of the ecological parameters of River Gambia along Samba Ngalu dam construction	2 480	1 240	1 240	1 240	6 200
Sub-total	43 800	80 620	44 400	35 940	204 760

R3 Effective Institutional Collaboration is enhanced between government institutions, NGOs, CBOs and stakeholders					
3.1 Support the functioning of national coastal and marine working group					0
3.2 Preparation of joint Action Plans and streamline biodiversity consideration into sectoral policie					0
3.3design and implementation of communication strategies and channels between stakeholders to improve Transparency and advocacy	3 100	4 340	4 340	4 340	16 120
Sub-total	3 100	4 340	4 340	4 340	16 120
R4 Sustainably functional biodiversity information mechanisms/systems are established and/or strengthened					
4.1 Support Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism					0
4.3 Implement Biodiversity Monitoring system	2 480	1 860	1 240	620	6 200
4.4 Develop and implement a communication plan					0
4.e Development of M&E framework	4 340	1 860	-		6 200
Sub-Total	6 820	3 720	1 240	620	12 400
Result 5: Capacity for Sustainable Conservation and Utilization of Biodiversity Built at Sectoral and Local Level					
5.1 Define and elaborate training needs and programs and, implement	3 100				3 100
5.2 Contribution to DPWM Institutional reform	3 100		3 100		6 200
5.3 Support collaborative research in coastal and marine biodiversity		3 100	3 100	3 100	9 300
5.4 Train DPWM staff to short terms, BSc and MSc levels in coastal and marine biodiversity management	13 020	13 020	13 020	7 440	46 500
5.5 Organize regular training workshops and training to enhance PA governance capacity to government, NGO, CBO as well DPWM staff		7 440	7 440	3 720	18 600
Sub-Total	19 220	23 560	26 660	14 260	83 700
	12 400				12 400
6.1 Organize communities' exchange visits with neighboring countries,					
6.2 Organize exchange visits of conservation officers of Senegal and Guinea Bissau to The Gambia	12 400				12 400

6.3 Promote standardized marine species and biodiversity monitoring system in Senegal and Guinea Bissau		12 400	3 100	3 100	18 600
6.4 Organize workshops in Senegal and Guinea Bissau to develop and submit proposals to PRCM for funding					0
Sub-Total		24 800	12 400	3 100	43 400
TOTAL		97 740	189 740	129 340	493 680
Project Coordination					
Staff		24 800	24 800	24 800	99 200
Equipment and Functioning		21 700	3 100	4 154	33 108
6.7 Audits and evaluation			3 100	3 100	12 400
Sub-Total		46 500	31 000	32 054	144 708
Administrative charges		13 703	20 970	15 332	60 647
Grand Total		157 943	241 710	176 726	699 035