



# NAPA

## News from African Protected Areas



Nouvelles des Aires Protégées en Afrique

N°70  
December 2013



**Edito**  
**WPC – 11 months**  
**Geoffroy MAUVAIS**  
**PAPACO coordinator**

### Is IUCN useful?

When I am attending a meeting, a workshop, or a training course, a question regularly comes up in the audience: "What is IUCN?" And invariably, the question that follows is: "what purpose does it serve?"

It is fairly easy to answer the first question; just have a glance at the Union's website ([www.iucn.org](http://www.iucn.org)): you'll be told that the International Union for Conservation of Nature is the world's oldest and largest global environmental organization. Therefore, this is definitely something of value. IUCN's vision is that of a fair world that values and conserves nature, and its mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature, and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable. Yes, this all sounds good...

You'll also learn about IUCN's goals. Thus, one is reminded on the website that IUCN develops and supports the latest scientific research regarding biodiversity's fundamental role when addressing some of the world's greatest modern challenges, such as climate change, sustainable development and food security. It leads hundreds of conservation projects all over the world, ranging from projects at the local level to others involving several countries, all aimed towards the sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources. Last but not least,

it supports governments, NGOs, international conventions, UN organizations, business companies and communities seeking to develop laws, policies and better practices regarding the environment. It's something, isn't it?

Finally, we also learn about the way it is run and organized. IUCN is a unique membership organization, representing the world's largest professional global conservation network. It is a leading authority in the fields of the environment and sustainable development. It brings together over 1,200 member organizations, including more than 200 government bodies and over 800 non-governmental organizations. It builds on nearly 11,000 voluntary scientists and experts, grouped in six Commissions and scattered in about 160 countries, and is supported by over 1,000 staff members in 45 offices worldwide, without mentioning its hundreds of partners in public, NGO and private sectors around the world. Well, that makes a lot of people...

But all this does not answer the second question. Is IUCN useful?

This question was certainly irrelevant when the Union was created. As the nearly sole organization covering that field at the time (1948), the legitimacy of IUCN was barely challengeable. But with the proliferation of large conservation NGOs, many of them being much larger than IUCN today, the Union is now diluted in a landscape that is growing increasingly more crowded. Gradually trying to cover more and more thematic fields, not all of them so closely related to conservation, and therefore

diverging slowly from its initial focus on Nature, the Union's image is blurred. And because it is in its genes to gather people and not to exclude anyone, its identity is sometimes imprecise. Finally, one may wonder what it is really today, and what purpose it still serves today...

Some (because IUCN's detractors exist, don't they?) would say: "None". I would answer: "Quite to the contrary!" But of course, this would be a partial statement, I'm afraid. It matters little.

The trend of the day has shifted towards the "all environment". We talk environment, we eat environment, we vote for or against it, we struggle to save it or to exhaust it and every star, athlete, king, journalist or whatsoever... has an opinion on the matter, an opinion he or she likes to share. The UN use environment in all their programs, the States promote it to their citizens while selling it abroad, firms turn it into their marketing tool. Everything has become green; economy, energy, growth, political parties, even the washing is green! The environment is no longer an issue, it is a fashion. And as we know, fashions come and go, but they also often pass away.

So who should bring some order into this mess? Who can help all those who have something to say getting their voice heard? Well, the answer is pretty simple: a Union and a Union only.

This is the purpose of IUCN. It gives us the opportunity to come together to seriously build a serious world. It creates a space where all voices are expressed and form a powerful message, which turns off the cacophony. It allows us to organize our knowledge, it offers solutions, generates links between sectors or themes (business, market, laws and policies, gender, development...), it assigns priorities... It guides and is guided by the conservation community (so to speak: us) to try to open a sustainable future in a world that is no longer sustainable.

At the small scale of our protected areas in Africa, this translates into the provision of shared tools (the PA definition, the PA management categories, the Best Practices Guidelines...), the development of databases for decisions making, acceptable and accepted by all (the red list of endangered species, or of ecosystems, the PA global database, the Protected Planet website...), the coordination of shared spaces (IUCN commissions, specialists groups, the Parks journal...), the implementation of pilot actions (our field projects, our training courses,

the Green List, the "natural solutions"...). All this (and much more) helps to bring us closer and united to address our common goal: the conservation of nature.

It may not be enough, but it's already a lot. However, we are being offered an opportunity to do more and better: the near coming World Parks Congress, in Australia, in late 2014. This NAPA letter presents the congress in order to ensure that we'll be ready when the time comes. Ready for the congress, but also ready to build a Union, our Union, stronger and eventually more useful.

*Time to work, now!*

WPC – 11 months to go!



IUCN  
WORLD PARKS CONGRESS  
SYDNEY 2014

*Parks, people, planet: inspiring solutions*

12 – 19 November 2014

The ultimate aim of the congress organized by IUCN is to position protected areas firmly within the wider goals of economic and community well-being. It will strive for new commitments, and capacity to address critical efforts to conserve biodiversity in a world that faces enormous challenges. This congress will provide a unique global platform for professionals covering biodiversity conservation, government and business, as well as health, climate change adaptation, food security, sustainable livelihoods, water and disaster risk reduction. It will convene world leaders and promote targeted actions to meet some of the world's most pressing challenges in conservation and development, by increasing understanding of the vital role that protected areas play in delivering ecosystem services and underpinning human welfare and livelihoods.



*(Photo David Finnegan)*  
More than a meeting place, the congress will hopefully result in action for protected areas through its design to achieve outcomes that have

both global and local impacts. Since its first staging,

the IUCN World Parks Congress has substantially influenced the positive role of protected areas in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development worldwide. This congress is expected to play an integral role in future conservation policy, stimulating people to propose and deliver creative solutions to global challenges, and acknowledging parks as a source of inspiration.



(Photo Chris Kapa)

The congress will share knowledge and innovation, setting the agenda for protected areas conservation for the decade to come. Building on the theme **Parks, People, Planet: Inspiring Solutions**, it will highlight

successful pioneering approaches for conservation and development, helping to address the implementation gap in the sustainable development agenda.

The messages from the congress will feed directly into global negotiations on the post-2015 sustainable development agenda, with implications in every sector. It will be timely for taking stock on progress towards achieving the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets, agreed in Nagoya, Japan in 2010. It is expected to suggest bold new approaches for moving forward on protected areas and biodiversity conservation, by envisaging what the world will be like in the next generation. Further, this congress' outcomes will influence the work of IUCN's 1,200 Member States and organizations in 160 countries, 11,000 scientific experts and 1,000 staff. To achieve this ambitious goal, the congress will be organized around **eight thematic streams** and **four cross-cutting topics**.

### The 8 streams

The Programme streams are the essence of this congress. The complementary suite of streams will look ahead to anticipate and address prominent issues and challenges faced by parks and protected areas, which will be vital to positioning them firmly within the broader goals of economic and community well-being through the next decade and beyond. Here after are presented the 8 streams that will feed the discussions during the congress.

### 1) Reaching Conservation Goals

This stream will demonstrate that a well-planned, managed and connected system of protected areas is an essential component to achieve conservation goals. It will profile those countries, people, places and organizations that are leading the way to conservation success, highlighting hope for the future. It also will provide global examples of leadership, creative thinking and optimism to show that conservation goals are achievable. New global standards for what constitutes an effective and equitable protected area and protected area system will be proposed. The stream will conclude with a look at the future. If the Aichi Targets are meant to be interim targets for 2020, what should the ultimate targets for nature conservation look like? It will ask the questions such as, what does a truly sustainable protected planet look like, and what science and evidence is available to inform this ambition...

### 2) Responding to Climate Change

This stream will explore new needs for planning and managing protected areas to conserve biodiversity in the face of climate change, including a greater focus on carbon storage, landscape connectivity and restoration to maintain ecosystem resilience. It will also assemble tools for enabling the role of protected areas as "natural solutions" helping communities to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. It will include new knowledge and case studies in the field of ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation and mitigation, to outline a broad and bold vision which emphasizes the key role of protected areas in climate change strategies at both national and local level.

### 3) Improving Health and Well-Being

This stream will be designed to encourage exchange of ideas, build partnerships, review achievements and develop new alliances between diverse sectors on the role of healthy ecosystems in protected areas for supporting human health and well-being. It will contribute to solutions for global challenges associated with human health, disease regulation, medicines, mental/physical/cultural well-being. Australia's successful hosting of the first international conference on Healthy Parks Healthy People in 2010 initiated a new engagement with the health sector, including the medical profession, public health management and the health insurance industry. The mental, physical and intrinsic benefits of engagement with nature and green space are of great value to society, and this congress will provide the



opportunity to build on the “Healthy Parks, Healthy People” approach and apply these principles more universally in practice.

#### 4) *Supporting Human Life*

This stream will examine the socio-economic benefits of protected areas through providing water, food security, and services for disaster risk reduction. It will translate these into the “how to” of implementation, sharing many innovative approaches, such as water funds, payments for environmental services, and public works programs for restoration to achieve beneficial “win-win” outcomes. Protected areas in diverse governance arrangements are one of the most secure mechanisms developed over centuries to maintain the integrity of ecosystems, critical to human well-being and survival. By involving people and institutions in ecosystem management, the stream will examine successes and challenges in maintaining societal resilience, both for ensuring life support, and in preventing, minimizing impact or ensuring recovery from challenges.

#### 5) *Reconciling Development Challenges*

This stream starts with the knowledge that protected areas can contribute enormously to addressing the development challenges of the 21st Century, but that this has to be translated into practice. Governments are focused on maintaining food and water security, ensuring jobs and sustainable livelihoods, maintaining the productivity of fisheries, forestry and agricultural sectors, and making key trade-offs with sectors such as mining, energy, and infrastructure development all in the face of rapid climate change.

This stream will focus on the intersections between protected areas and these many development goals and challenges facing national governments. It will do so by providing concrete guidance and examples of how protected areas can be designed, managed, assessed and utilized to achieve both ambitious conservation goals, such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and development plans, taking these challenges into account. In particular, the stream will look at the way in which governments, at national and local levels, and businesses integrate protected areas and conservation into development policy, planning and program to ensure that wise trade-offs are made among sustainable development decisions and business practices.

#### 6) *Enhancing the Diversity and Quality of Governance*

This stream will build on the achievements on protected areas governance made at the 5th IUCN World Parks Congress in 2003, which led to emphasis on the key role of governance in the Convention on Biological Diversity’s Program of Work on Protected Areas. Globally, improvements in governance have contributed significantly to strengthening the protected areas systems of many countries. This stream will, examine both the diversity and quality of governance of the world’s protected areas, as well as other areas that are contributing to biodiversity conservation. The congress will take stock of achievements, share experiences and present practical governance approaches and tools, illustrating progress to enhance the diversity and quality of governance in national protected areas systems.

#### 7) *Respecting Indigenous and Traditional Knowledge and Culture*



(Photo James Fisher)

This stream will engage members of indigenous and local communities, governments, non-governmental and international organizations, and the private sector to collaborate in recognizing the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in the management of protected areas, sacred natural sites, and surrounding landscapes and seascapes. It will explore the role of traditional and indigenous ecological knowledge and management systems, as well as cultural and spiritual values, in protected areas, to increase the resilience of both people and biodiversity. At a landscape/seascape level, the stream will look at the management of cultural landscapes (e.g. sacred natural sites), and their contribution to biodiversity conservation and livelihoods both within and beyond protected areas.

Ultimately, the stream will seek to review achievements and build long-term partnerships that will demonstrate how cultural landscapes and indigenous management systems contribute to the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, as well as to the long-term well-being of communities around the world.

### 8) Inspiring a New Generation



(Photo Richard Powers)

This stream will make "connecting people to nature" a priority over the next decade, as a means to ensure that future generations care about, and take the necessary steps to conserve nature both within and beyond

protected areas. It is well-known that a love and understanding of nature stems from early experiences in the environment. However, many young people, new citizens and city dwellers are becoming disconnected from the environment in an increasingly urbanized world, and this can ultimately have negative implications in the political and policy arena. This stream will support the congress' aim to creatively build the global engagement of children, young people, urban communities and business leadership as advocates for protected areas by exploring the use of new technology and digital platforms, such as social media and virtual participation.

### The four cross-cutting Themes

Cross-cutting themes are topics that are relevant to multiple streams. Each theme will be incorporated as a specific focus of the streams and will form an integral part of the overall programme. The special focus afforded to these issues means that they will allow special interest groups and initiatives to cluster their efforts and for delegates to the congress to follow a particular thematic journey across the different streams, and to inspire bold new directions for each theme.

#### Marine

Building on the outcomes of the Third International Marine Protected Areas Congress, this cross-cutting theme will focus on how to design and manage effective Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Marine Protected Area networks to address the key challenges being considered across the congress

streams. Marine issues will be clustered around three sub-themes: *Invest More*, increasing the investment of funds, time, partners, and other resources in MPAs; *Involve More*, engaging a broader range of stakeholders, building new partnerships, and moving from awareness to action; and *Protect More*, expanding the use of MPAs and MPA networks to achieve conservation goals and targets and maximize their resilience and effectiveness. The congress will facilitate the sharing of experiences and innovations, foster alliances, and highlight both achievements of and new commitments by the MPA community.

#### World Heritage

This cross-cutting theme will provide an opportunity to take stock of successes and challenges in this subset of protected areas that are listed as being of outstanding universal value. As an exemplar, World Heritage Sites offer the opportunity to examine the role of protected areas when addressing the specific strategic directions of the congress. For example, mining exploration or development that affects World Heritage sites is a key issue in reconciling the conflicting goals of conservation and development. The cross-cutting theme provides an opportunity to take lessons learned from global practice in protected area systems to enhance the integrity of World Heritage Sites, and to make recommendations for renewed commitment and effectiveness of the World Heritage Convention and the outstanding universal value of listed World Heritage Sites.

#### Capacity Development

Capacity Development is expected to be a lasting legacy of the congress. This theme is relevant to all streams and will seek to address systematically the implementation gap between policy and practice in protected area sites and institutions. The congress provides an opportunity to reach agreement and commitment on a global program for professionalizing protected area management, supported by standardized resource materials, a standardized curriculum delivered through accredited courses hosted by accredited institutions, as well as producing protected area professionals who meet competency standards and can contribute to effective systems of protected areas.

#### New Social Compact

Within the context of protected area systems and institutions globally, this cross-cutting theme will seek to provide fresh and effective approaches to addressing the human drivers behind the spiraling

threats to the planet, including gross imbalances of power and decision-making. The solution to the world's global environmental and climatic process must be built on the will of humans to work together to change behavior and impacts. An inspirational platform will be created across the streams of the Congress where diverse rights holders, stakeholders and interest groups are able to enter into dialogue and commit to building solidarity in human networks and a shared understanding of the intrinsic and functional value of nature through protected areas.

More on [www.worldparkscongress.org](http://www.worldparkscongress.org)

### A few contacts for the congress

#### Congress Secretariat

ICMS Australasia - GPO Box 3270

Sydney NSW 2001

Email: [info@worldparkscongress.org](mailto:info@worldparkscongress.org)

#### Partnerships and sponsors

##### Dawn Marie Vout

World Parks Congress Partnership Manager

28 rue Mauverney, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland

Email: [dawn.vout@iucn.org](mailto:dawn.vout@iucn.org)

#### Registration (now open)

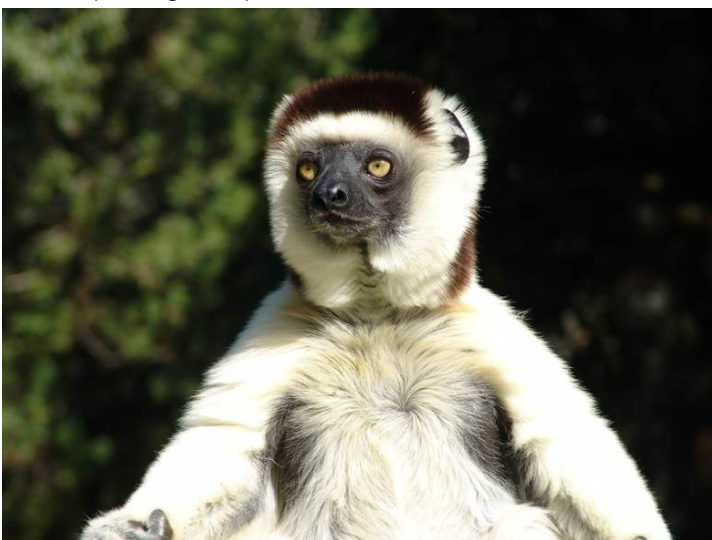
##### Congress Secretariat

ICMS Australasia

Email: [registration@worldparkscongress.org](mailto:registration@worldparkscongress.org)



*Sifaka (Madagascar)*



## WIN YOUR PARTICIPATION TO THE CONGRESS!!!



Good governance and effective management of protected areas in Africa in 2014...

A message for the World Parks Congress - Sydney 2014

As presented in the first pages of this NAPA, the World Parks Congress will enable conservation professionals to meet and take stock of progress made since the previous congress in Durban, in 2003. And also to discuss the challenges that have emerged since then. From this point of view, Africa is particularly affected as it has been shown by most of the studies conducted recently on conservation in Africa, where biodiversity is still rapidly declining. And through the multiple crises that are currently threatening several emblematic species such as Rhino or Elephant.

The causes are many and varied and have been the subject of numerous evaluations, particularly led by IUCN-Papaco since 2006, in West and Central Africa. In addition to poor management effectiveness, one of these causes is the weak governance of most of PAs, which negatively impacts all activities that are conducted on the ground.

That is why IUCN-Papaco focuses now on governance in the context of the Roadmap for African protected areas (prepared with the World Commission on PA and other stakeholders): more **ethical behavior**, more **legitimacy** in guidance, **accountability** and **transparency in decisions**, more stakeholders involved, more **professionalism** for managers, more **ownership** of the tremendous assets that PAs offer, more **recognition** for those who succeed, more **durability** for conservation ... these are some ideas that this Roadmap tries to promote and it would be important to show progress in that direction during the congress.

To do this, **IUCN-Papaco is willing to support a group of stakeholders working in and around**



**protected areas in Africa** so that they can attend the congress, in Sidney, November 2014, **and present their expectations, their ambitions, their work, their concerns also...**

### *A small team for a few messages*

The objective is to prepare key messages that will be brought to the WPC by a team of stakeholders coming from all over the continent and working in or with PA. These messages will cover the key aspects of PA good governance, PA management efficiency and the sustainability of conservation and will be illustrated by examples from different categories of protected areas. Together, they will deliver a comprehensive and consistent message about the present and the future of protected areas on the continent.

#### Streams and themes that are prioritized for this initiative:

Stream 1: reaching conservation goals  
Stream 5: reconciling development challenges  
Stream 6: enhancing the diversity and quality of governance  
Stream 8: inspiring a new generation

#### And cross-cutting themes:

Theme 2: World Heritage  
Theme 3: capacity development

### *The way forward*

A dozen of key stakeholders will be selected early 2014 (February) through this call for applications, ensuring as far as possible a regional and linguistic balance. Working in or around the PAs, they will come from all across the continent, will represent the various governance possibilities (state, private sector, communities...), will illustrate the different profiles (ranger, guide, private operator, scientists, NGOs, civil society...).

A first meeting will be held in April 2014 to bring together all the selected people, in order to meet each other and to discuss their experiences, distribute responsibilities, identify priorities. All the work will be done as a team. Each stakeholder will then develop his presentation, and will seek to collect other good examples, success stories, challenges, solutions... related to the theme he is in charge of. Posted on line on [papaco.org](http://papaco.org), published in the NAPA letters if necessary..., this work will be

consolidated with the widest possible participation amongst IUCN partners, commissions and members across the continent.

Then another meeting will be organized in September 2014 to allow the entire group to meet again and to discuss, amend, rewrite the work and to prepare key messages for the congress. In November 2014, the group will participate to the congress, and each stakeholder will have the opportunity to present his work during the various sessions of the congress and in the many possible ways (plenary, working-group meetings, side-events, posters...).

Finally, after the congress, a synthesis of all this process and results should be prepared and printed for wide diffusion.



## How to apply?

Please download the application form on [www.papaco.org](http://www.papaco.org) which will be available very soon on the “welcome” page and send your proposal as soon as possible.

**Deadline for application is the 20<sup>th</sup> January 2014!**



This program is supported by the French Development Agency

**CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM  
PARTNERSHIP FUND**

## CALL FOR PROPOSALS

**REGION:** Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot  
This is the fifth of several Calls for Proposals over the investment period of 2012-2017 and as such, is purposefully limited in scope. This call invites

applicants to submit Letters of Inquiry that will contribute to **CEPF Strategic Direction 2, Investment Priorities 2.1 and 2.2**, as described in the Ecosystem Profile. We will not accept proposals for other Strategic Directions / Investment Priorities at this stage.

Eligible countries for this call are: **Yemen, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burundi, DRC, Malawi, and Zambia.**

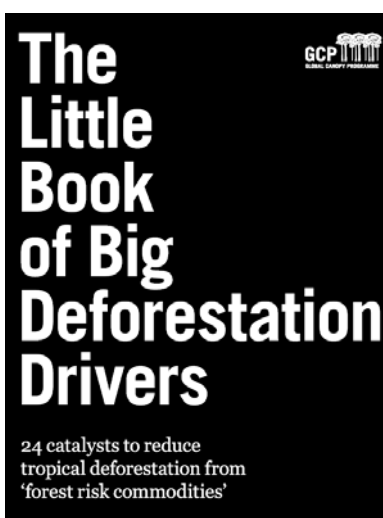
The application form can be downloaded at:  
[http://www.cepf.net/SiteCollectionDocuments/calls\\_f\\_or\\_proposals/CEPF\\_EAM\\_5th\\_RFP\\_EN.pdf](http://www.cepf.net/SiteCollectionDocuments/calls_f_or_proposals/CEPF_EAM_5th_RFP_EN.pdf)

**Deadline: Large grants only: 16 December 2013**  
**More Information: [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net)**

supply chains, and presents a clear and realistic framework of 24 regulatory, market and supply chain catalysts that can act to reduce deforestation caused by these commodities.

The authors do not give preference to any specific catalyst but aim to stimulate dialogue, promote public and private sector collaboration, and contribute to global efforts to reduce deforestation and degradation in tropical forest countries.

**The book can be downloaded at:  
[www.globalcanopy.org/LittleBookofDrivers](http://www.globalcanopy.org/LittleBookofDrivers)**



### To read...

#### What is this book about?

Over the last decade the demand for agricultural products for food, feed and fuel and the production of forest risk commodities have been responsible for causing over 50% of

deforestation and 60% of forest degradation in tropical and subtropical countries, which has major impacts on climate change, the provision of ecosystem services, and the sustainability of long term economic development.

In order to reduce the impact of these 'forest risk' commodities as drivers of deforestation, it is vital that decision makers in the public and private sectors understand the interdependence of the various drivers of deforestation, and the interactions between policies and markets with the agents of land use change in tropical forest countries. This increased level of appreciation for the complexity of the landscape will enable decision makers engaged in the production, trade and regulation of forest risk commodities to identify and implement solutions to tackle this urgent problem.

To address this need, The Little Book of Big Deforestation Drivers outlines the global context to the drivers of deforestation, provides a detailed overview of the most critical forest risk commodity



**WWF** *for a living planet*

**The World Wide Fund for Nature seeks a Regional Fundraising & Partnerships Director, Central Africa**

WWF Central Africa Regional Programme Office (CARPO) seeks a **Regional Fundraising & Partnerships Director** who will ensure that WWF's operations and conservation programme, in the region are adequately financed and in strong partnership with public finance institutions, private donors, corporates and other relevant investors and stakeholders. The position is based in Yaoundé (Cameroon) and requires frequent travels within and outside the region.

Under the supervision of the WWF CARPO Regional Representative and in close collaboration with the GHoA programme leader, the Regional Fundraising & Partnerships Director's main responsibilities are to:

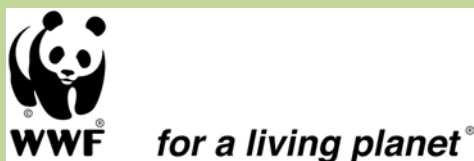
- Develops, implements and periodically revises a Fundraising and Partnerships Strategy for Central Africa, with a special focus on the Congo Basin forests;
- Identifies, researches, builds, maintains and optimizes effective relationships with fundraising offices inside WWF's network, public finance partners, private and corporate donors and foundations in view of mobilizing resources and influencing institutional policies and practices;
- Ensures effective implementation of CARPO-GHoA proposal and contract management systems and adherence of relevant staff at regional and national levels to WWF Network Standards and best practices for engaging with public finance partners,



private donors, foundations and business sector partners;

- Contributes to the recruitment and capacity development of regional and national staff with a mission in fundraising and partnership management;
- Identifies and oversees management of major reputational risks for WWF related to execution of grant and partnerships contracts.

Interested candidates are invited to send a cover letter and a detailed CV to the address [recruitcarpo@wwfcarpo.org](mailto:recruitcarpo@wwfcarpo.org)  
The subject should read **RFPD**.



### The World Wide Fund for Nature seeks a Technical Advisor Conservation, CAR

WWF is operating in CAR in the Dzanga Sangha Protected Areas complex (APDS) which is a 4,450 km<sup>2</sup> area, comprising the Dzanga Sangha Dense Forest Special Reserve with its various community zones and the Dzanga Ndoki National Park. This area is home to spectacular large mammals such as forest elephants, lowland gorillas and chimpanzees, bongo, buffalo, sitatunga, giant forest hogs and as well as a large variety of monkeys and duikers. For more than 25 years, WWF has been supporting the Ministry of Water, Forests, Hunting and Fishing (MEFCP) to manage APDS both to conserve its exceptional biodiversity and to promote the sustainable management of natural resources for the well-being of nearby human populations.

WWF-CAR seeks for its Dzanga Sangha programme a **Technical Advisor Conservation** whose major role will be to:

- Provide technical assistance, oversight and leadership to WWF conservation activities in the APDS;
- Ensure effective and efficient protection of APDS natural resources and transfer technical and managerial knowledge and experience to the National Park warden and other conservation programme staff;
- Assist the WWF Principal Technical Advisor (PTA) in delivering the broader goals of WWF and APDS in line with WWF's and Sangha Tri-National landscape (TNS) conservation strategies.

The position will be based in Bayanga, CAR. Under the supervision of the Principal Technical Advisor, Dzanga Sangha Programme, the Technical Advisor Conservation's main responsibilities are to:

- Work as counterpart and technical advisor to the National Warden (NW). Supporting the NW to plan, manage, monitor and report all aspects of the conservation programme and conservation department;
- Coordinate the finalization and regular update of the law enforcement strategy for APDS, participating in and supervising day-to-day field operations, managing the delivery of the conservation programme;
- Plan for expenses for the conservation programme, on a quarterly basis or more frequently as necessary;
- Helping ensure reporting as defined by project contracts/agreements and WWF Programme Management standards.

Interested candidates who meet the above requirements are invited to send a cover letter and a detailed CV to the address [recruitcarpo@wwfcarpo.org](mailto:recruitcarpo@wwfcarpo.org)  
The subject should read **TAC**.

**Deadline for these adverts: 18 December 2013**

### The "ATEWA RANGE FOREST RESERVE" A CRITICALLY THREATENED ECOSYSTEM IN GHANA

*By Daryl Bosu, A Rocha, Ghana*

Forest reserves in Ghana are increasingly under threat of exploitation for a wide range of resources: trees, animals and mineral deposits alike.

The situation of "Atewa Range Forest Reserve", one of the largest forest reserves in Ghana is particularly serious. This ecosystem of 26,000 ha is one of the largest remaining blocks of forest evergreen African Mountain West and plays a role as a repository for a wide variety of plants and animals.

This forest hosts three major rivers of the Ghanaian water that are Ayensu, Birim and Densu rivers feeding the Densu Weija dam and thus providing drinking water in Accra, with a population human estimated at more than 5 million people.

Despite its protection status as a Forest Reserve in 1926, a Hill Sanctuary in 1995; a GSBA in 1999; a Very High Priority Area for biodiversity conservation in the same year, and finally an IBA (Important Bird Area) in 2001, Atewa continues to lose its ecological integrity as result of several threats and pressures

from a number of illegal activities. Atewa is currently under threat from logging, bushmeat hunting, farm encroachment bushmeat hunting and farm encroachment. There is also pressure from illegal surface miners who are gradually encroaching on the boundaries of the reserve for their illegal activities. Also, there is pressure because of exploration of mining companies for its bauxite deposits. Several mineral prospecting licenses have been given out and even Environmental Impact Assessment carried out in waiting for the intended mining plans.

In view of the critical importance of Atewa Range Forest Reserve in providing significant ecosystem functions, particularly the provisioning of water for more than 5 million Ghanaians, A Rocha Ghana has launched a campaign in collaboration with the Coalition of NGOs Against Mining of Atewa (CONAMA) to ensure Atewa Forest is given the necessary management attention it deserves. A Rocha Ghana and the CONAMA are asking for the protection status of Atewa to be upgraded to a National Park.

Subsequent to this, an international summit under the theme “ATIWA FOREST, A HERITAGE AT A CROSS ROAD, WHAT FUTURE?” was convened in Accra from the 18th to 19th of November, 2013. The resolution of the over 150 delegates among other things, noted that there is no place like Atewa anywhere in Ghana, and that the value of Atewa Range Forest as a well conserved watershed ecosystem and a habitat of diverse biological resources is far more than the alternative land-use of timber and mineral exploitation can compensate for. Delegates at the Summit further recommended that, the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resource should work with all concerned stakeholders and agencies, both local and international to as a matter of urgency, put in place the necessary consultative, legislative, institutional and financial resources to ensure the designation and management of Atewa Range Forest Reserve as a National Park.

Aside the Summit, other programs like sensitisation and awareness have been initiated to build public consciousness of the importance of forests as well as garner global support for its protection. The program has also earmarked research into the value of ecosystem services and livelihood support programs earmarked for over 30 communities on the fringes of Atewa.

To learn more about the Save Atewa Forest Project being implemented by A Rocha Ghana and to

append your signature to the petition please go to <http://www.saveatiwa.com.gh/> and <https://www.rainforest-rescue.org/mailalert/932/ghana-s-atiwa-rainforest-must-be-protected>

You can also write to [info@saveatiwa.com.gh](mailto:info@saveatiwa.com.gh)



## Terms of Reference

Standard development facilitator  
Global Standards for the IUCN  
Green List Initiative

### Background:

See **NAPA n°55** in July 2012

IUCN & partners will, at the World Parks Congress in November 2014, launch a new global Green List (GL) of successful conservation initiatives measured in terms of biodiversity outcomes & good management. The IUCN will begin by launching a Green List of Protected Areas (GLPA) as an initial, area-based conservation tool that can measurably demonstrate conservation outcomes based on performance and quality of governance and management.

Evidence for protected area performance can be derived from a number of assessments and evaluations, including elements of all IUCN's flagship knowledge products. The idea of a global GLPA has been formally discussed by IUCN and the World Commission on Protected Areas since 2008. Following the Jeju resolution, the IUCN Green List Initiative was established in early 2013 to develop the plan for the launch of the GLPA. An early action item was to embark on a significant business planning effort involving IUCN senior management, the participation of several countries committed to piloting the GLPA (Korea, Colombia, France, Italy, Spain (Andalucia), Australia (NSW), China, Kenya, Nepal) and well as the *Conservation Assured | Tiger Standards* initiative), and inputs from a wide variety of experts and NGOs from the conservation community.

One of the urgent needs is for a revision of the current draft GLPA Standard; but also a process by which the GLPA Standard is set, agreed and revised, with procedures for regional and local contextualisation, and the governance of that adaptation and adoption at the local level. This short-term consultancy is designed to help the IUCN Standards Working Group, established in October

2013, to address this need for guiding and setting the GLPA Standard.

#### Timeframe:

The tasks are expected to require a total of 35-40 days between December 2013 and end of March 2014.

#### Scope of Work and associated deliverables:

Tasks will likely be as follows, though support to the IUCN Standards Working Group:

1. Identify a globally acceptable, credible and robust process for reaching consensus on the **Global Standards** for the IUCN Green List of Protected Areas
  - a. Research and synthesize existing, international standard-setting processes (ie ISO)
  - b. Propose governance frameworks for developing/adopting Global Standards, that:
    - i. Help engage a diverse global cadre of protected area and thematic experts
    - ii. Ensure full integration of local perspectives and technical inputs from a suite of global regions / countries / localities
    - iii. Capture an appropriate diversity and composition of an expert core group / committee
2. Building on existing research carried out by the IUCN Green List Initiative team, further explore existing, related standards and certification schemes and assess the applicability of format, hierarchy, approach and ease of application
3. Critically evaluate the current proposed Global Standards for the IUCN Green List Initiative with regard both:
  - a. Baseline 'guideline' standards for operational performance in PAs
  - b. Establish the Green List threshold 'cut score' for high performance in PAs.
4. Critically evaluate and incorporate the interpretation and feedback from partner jurisdictions (ie France, China, Colombia) and thematic experts (especially World Heritage, marine, species (tiger), FSC, and governance) of the Green List Initiative to date,
  - a. Include synthesis of the results of the Standards workshop session in Korea, October 2013 and IMPAC III Standards session, October 2013
5. Help produce an integrated 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of the global standards.
6. Help work with each partner jurisdictions to develop and agree on common 'boundaries' for adaptation of Global Standards into local / regional Green List Standards:
 

*(which Global Standards are absolute, which are complementary, which are optional...what can be added, what can be adapted, how is this process*

*carried out? How do regional interpretations match more local contexts? for example, Global Standards adapted for Colombia would inform the whole of Amazonas, or vice-versa...where is the ideal 'cut-off' for contextual adaptation?)*

7. Although 'form follows function', help maximise the alignment of the Global Standards with the proposed method of nomination and compilation of Green List prospectus, and against possible evidence and inputs required for evaluation

a. Provide a chart outlining the applicability of a range of PA assessment typologies to evaluating PAs against the draft Global Standards (ie Management effectiveness, governance assessment, PA management category assignment, financial and other reporting, scientific and public inputs)

b. Correlate the World Heritage Conservation Outlook Assessment with the Global Standards and propose how they may be tailored specifically to support nomination / evaluation

c. Facilitate input to a summary 'map' of the possible application of IUCN's flagship knowledge products in evaluating PAs against the draft Global Standards (Red Lists, Key Biodiversity Areas, other assessment frameworks)

d. Provide guidance note for partner jurisdictions to decide what evidence can support the evaluation of PAs against Global Standards, based on their own context

e. Ensure principle of **simplicity**, a focus on basic elements of standards, is maintained throughout

8. Help ensure presentation of the Global Standards is streamlined, visual and accessible (recommend graphics, icons, format and ease of understanding / logic)

9. Share and consult on draft with global expertise, as per process identified above

10. Help produce final draft of Global Standards for application in the IUCN Green List Initiative

11. Revise / define process for finalization of the global standards through ongoing pilot implementation during the GLI

12. Provide clear report and input, and attend the expert Green List workshop, tentatively Kenya March 2014.

#### Application:

Please send a brief cover letter and CV to James Hardcastle, IUCN Global Protected Area Programme at james.hardcastle@iucn.org by **WEDNESDAY 11<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2013** at 12:00 noon Central European Time (CET).



## NAPA Special issues

Since October 2007 and the launch of the NAPA letter, a number of issues have been devoted to specific topics. The following table establishes the list of the subjects that have been covered to help you locate the relevant letters on [www.papaco.org](http://www.papaco.org).

Please visit the "useful tools" page.

There you will also find the latest NAPA published + our studies reports and PA management assessments conducted by Papaco the last few years and various publications of the World Commission on Protected Areas, including Best Practices Guidelines for PA management.

| NAPA N° | Month          | Focus  |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 6       | March 2008     | Marine protected areas in West Africa (FR)                             |
| 8       | May 2008       | Trainings needs and offers for PA management in West Africa (FR)       |
| 10      | July 2008      | Funding of protected areas in Africa (FR)                              |
| 12      | October 2008   | Equity and management of protected areas in West Africa (FR)           |
| 16      | February 2009  | Extractive industries and conservation (FR)                            |
| 25      | December 2009  | Community-based protected areas in West Africa (FR)                    |
| 28      | February 2010  | Protected areas in desert range of francophone Africa (FR)             |
| 30      | April 2010     | The CARPE program in Central Africa                                    |
| 32      | June 2010      | Conservation of Elephant in Africa                                     |
| 33      | July 2010      | Gig game hunting and conservation in West and Central Africa           |
| 35      | October 2010   | Ecotourism and conservation in West and Central Africa                 |
| 39      | February 2011  | Economic analysis of protected areas in west Africa                    |
| 41      | April 2011     | Legal context for protected areas in west Africa                       |
| 45      | September 2011 | Mining and conservation in West Africa                                 |
| 46      | October 2011   | Climate change and conservation in Africa                              |
| 48      | December 2011  | Situation analysis of protected areas in Eastern and Southern Africa   |
| 49      | January 2012   | Protected areas stakeholders in West and Central Africa                |
| 50      | February 2012  | Management plans : analysis of a sample of protected areas in Africa   |
| 52      | April 2012     | IUCN Red List  |
| 53      | May 2012       | The Road Map for African protected areas, axis 1                       |
| 54      | June 2012      | The Road Map for African protected areas, axis 2                       |
| 55      | July 2012      | The Road Map for African protected areas, axis 3                       |
| 58      | November 2012  | E-learning for protected areas management in Africa                    |
| 59      | December 2012  | Protected areas definition and categories                              |
| 61      | February 2013  | Invasive species in West Africa : part 1                               |
| 62      | March 2013     | Invasive species in West Africa : part 2                               |
| 64      | May 2013       | Law-enforcement in protected areas: MIST and SMART                     |
| 68      | October 2013   | Comparative study of conservation trust funds versus project approach  |
| 69      | November 2013  | Restoration of protected areas: principles, guidelines, good practices |

### NAPA – CONTACTS

[www.papaco.org](http://www.papaco.org) and [www.iucn.org](http://www.iucn.org)

geoffroy.mauvais@iucn.org

Program on African Protected Areas & Conservation – PAPACO

*IUCN-ESARO (East/South Africa)*

leo.niskanen@iucn.org

Coordination - Program on Conservation Areas and Species Diversity – CASD

christine.mentzel@iucn.org

Program Officer – BIOPAMA – World Heritage

*IUCN-PACO (West/Central Africa)*

sebastien.regnaut@iucn.org

Coordination – program on Protected Areas

bora.masumbuko@iucn.org

Program Officer – Climate Change

florence.mazzocchetti@iucn.org

Program Officer – Forest protected Areas – Congo basin

youssouph.diedhiou@iucn.org

Program Officer - World Heritage

lacina.kone@iucn.org

Program Officer - Conservation Territories – Support to local NGOs

thomas.bacha@iucn.org

Program Officer - Small Grants for Conservation (PPI) – Support to local NGOs

arsene.sanon@iucn.org

Program Officer - Small Grants for Conservation (PPI) – Support to local NGOs

*The opinions expressed in this newsletter do not necessarily reflect those of IUCN*