



# NAPA

## News from African Protected Areas

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**Edito (WPC – 2 months)**  
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PAPACO coordinator

### Martha is dead.

On the first of September, 1914, 100 years ago, Martha died at the Cincinnati Zoo (USA). She was the last of her species, the American passenger pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*).

This species was still present in large numbers throughout the North American continent during the nineteenth century. Estimates of the flocks added up to billions of individuals! It was an elegant bird, forty centimeter long, thin and agile. Black bill, red legs, gray-blue plumage, metallic sheen on the wings and red-orange on the throat. It ate fruits, seeds, insects... in short, it was a pigeon.

Its main feature was its way of life: the species was nesting in incredible colonies gathering millions of birds over a few square kilometers. All descriptions made at that time, and they were a little bit romantic probably, do agree: when pigeons arrived in an area, they formed clouds whose front extended over several kilometers long. Their passage obscured the sun, darkened the sky and immersed observers almost into the night. They settled on all possible perches and invaded all branches, causing the fall of the latter and sometimes of the whole tree! Some surveys counted more than two billion birds that gathered to migrate together at the same place.

In 1830, Jean Jacques Audubon, the famous American naturalist, had these words while watching the arrival of a migratory flight: "The sky was literally filled with pigeons, the noonday was obscured as by an eclipse; droppings rained like snowflakes melting.

Pigeons continued to arrive in numbers still important for three consecutive days..."

These migratory pigeons were indestructible. Yet they were easy preys because it was so easy to shoot them at random in the sky to make them fall in numbers. One therefore developed weapons specifically to "harvest" them (sort of like machine guns) and set-up competitions where the winner was the one to accumulate the greatest number of birds and where the threshold of 30,000



was the very minimum to participate... Some burned the trees to take more at night, then came the nets... The species then declined slowly but surely and became much rarer. What was its strength (the ability to live in countless troops) was its weakness too (its inability to live alone). So much so that at the end of the century, there were virtually no migratory birds left and soon, only rare individuals remained in captivity. But it was never possible to raise the passenger pigeon in the solitude of a cage...

Martha was the last to remain. In her cage, at the zoo, in Cincinnati, she was the only survivor of billions of birds slaughtered futilely in a few decades. Simply because nature seemed inexhaustible and men could therefore have fun with it. The story tells that she died at one in the morning, on the 1st September 1914. She is probably the only representative of its kind for whom someone bothered to mention the death...

This pigeon was not the first species that man took off from the earth (see letter NAPA n°75 and the fable of the Dodo) and it will certainly not be the last one, we know that. But its dramatic story, almost unbelievable, should serve as a lesson and the silence Martha has left behind her should fill our ears with an unbearable alarm.

## WPC – 2 months to go!

### Greater than the sum of their parts: environmental complementarity between public, private and communities protected areas

By Tiphaine Leménager (AFD), Delphine King (MKKltd), Joanna Elliott (AWF), Helen Gibbons, Anthony King (+)

#### *Directions 1 and 3 of the Roadmap for African PAs*

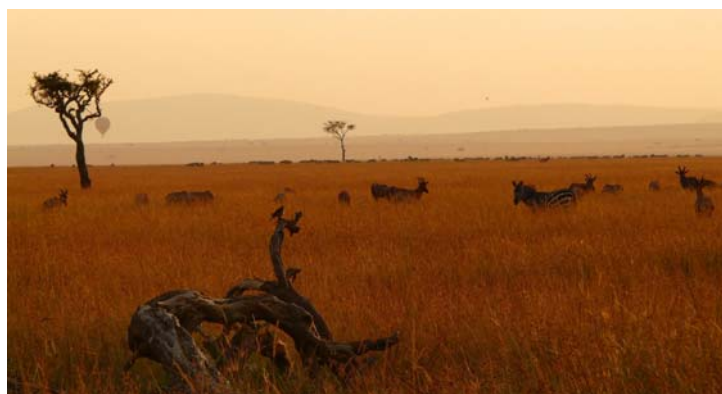
The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment clearly demonstrated that all the Earth's ecosystems have now been dramatically transformed through human actions. The resulting biodiversity loss is undermining the provision of a wide range of ecosystem services on which humanity depends (MA, 2005). In this context of unprecedented crisis (IUCN, 2010), protected areas (PAs) which have long been the cornerstone of biodiversity conservation, are expected to play a central role (Bruner *et al.*, 2004).

According to IUCN, a protected area (PA) is “a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural value” (Dudley, 2008). Protected areas are, however, not uniform. On the basis of ownership, three main types of PAs may for example be differentiated: state PAs owned by government or its agencies, private PAs owned by individuals or companies with private land titles, and community PAs owned collectively by communities. In most large conservation landscapes, a mixture of state, private and community PAs exists, resulting of a complex series of events over decades.

Interestingly, although considerable work has been done to understand the effectiveness of these different types of PA, it appears that there has been limited investigation of how a combination of different types of PAs within a system affects its overall environmental outcomes. That was the purpose of the study here presented (see Elliott *et al.*, 2014).

Using the concept of environmental complementarity, it explores whether the presence of different types of PAs in a landscape, affects positively biodiversity conservation outcomes or not. In other words, its focus was to find out, in the words of Aristotle, whether the whole (i.e. the PA system) is greater than the sum of its parts (i.e. the individual PAs that make up the system).

Kenya was selected as the study's focus due to its wide spectrum of PA types. The methodology incorporated a mix of in-country stakeholder interviews, a comprehensive literature review and two landscape-level case studies led the Ewaso Nyiro and the Mara ecosystems (central and south part of Kenya).



*Masai Mara landscape*

### An analytical framework for understanding environmental complementarity between types of PAs

Any articles currently define or discuss environmental complementarity between different types of PA. In the purpose of this research it was defined as “the enhancement in progress towards achieving desirable environmental outcomes as a result of the presence of community, private and state PAs alongside each other”. A conceptual framework was built to guide its analysis (See the article for more info). This framework takes as its starting point that the objective of a PA network is to deliver environmental outcomes. The amount of progress made is determined by a mix of enabling/constraining factors (6 of them are identified: economic, funding, legislative, management, socio-political and ecological, see here after for details). These factors are in turn influenced by external drivers or shocks (e.g. global economic recession, climate change, etc.). This conceptual framework enables exploration of the ways in which private, community and state PAs may help each other progress towards desired environmental outcomes. In this approach:

- (i) The ecological dimension relates to how having different types of PAs may increase the area under conservation, the connectivity between areas under conservation, the types of habitat and/or the diversity of species covered by the network.
- (ii) (ii) The economic dimension is about the way in which having different types of PAs may generate additional economic benefits at different levels, or/and increase economic efficiency (e.g by reducing costs). The greater the economic success of the system, the more sustainable it becomes and therefore achieves desired environmental outcomes.
- (iii) The funding dimension is about how the existence of different types of PA may increase the diversity and volume of funding available and reduce perceived investment risks.
- (iv) The legislative dimension is about how the existence of different types of PA in a network may improve the development of legislative frameworks that, indirectly and directly, support conservation of biodiversity.
- (v) The management dimension is about how the existence of different types of PA may strengthen overall management of individual PAs and the network as a whole through improvements in skills and expertise, as well as in the effectiveness of management systems.
- (vi) The socio-political dimension relates to how the existence of different types of PA may increase the social and/or political support for the PA system as a whole by different groups of stakeholders.

### Environmental complementarity at work

Extensive complementarities were identified *within* each of the six dimensions described in the framework. Let's take only two examples among many presented in the main report to illustrate how it works.

With regards, for instance, to the funding dimension, in the Ewaso, managers of private and community PAs indicated that they successfully fundraise showing that they support state PA conservation efforts which act as a refuge by reducing pressure and increasing connectivity.

In addition to this, some private PAs have done much to support the fund raising efforts of community PAs, and have found that this then helps them to fundraise for themselves, especially when targeting development funds. The presence of a PAs mix may thus allow a better "story" to be told by each for fund

raising and thus it may increase the potential amount of funding available for conservation.



*Naboisho conservancy, a private PA in the Mara*

Regarding the management dimension, it was said for example that the different types of PA have complementary intelligence and security networks. Unarmed community rangers managing community PAs rely on armed official rangers to counter and if necessary to arrest dangerous criminals. But patrols in community PAs are better accepted when a community representative is part of the patrol team. The combination of state and non-state rangers leads to greater security generally for both biodiversity and local people.

Beyond the environmental complementarity which was found *within* each of the six dimensions, the research also revealed interesting complementarity *across* these dimensions. For example in the Ewaso, community PAs are considered to be important because of their social legitimacy. Furthermore, because they generate some economic benefits for the local community, they have the potential to raise interest in biodiversity and conservation. However, community PAs are not sufficient on their own. Their degree of professional management may vary and if more competitive economic opportunities were to appear there is no guarantee that conservation would be perceived as an optimal land use.

They also have limited access to sustainable sources of funding and because of the nature of community institutions, they can also have protracted decision-making processes and thus be slow to react to critical situations.

Private PAs, by contrast are particularly valued for their flexibility and ability to react quickly to new situations. They have a demonstrated success in

wildlife conservation and are perceived as being efficiently managed. They tend to be innovative with good market connections and a willingness and ability to take risks. Private PAs are considered to be effective at securing funding – often owing to extensive personal and business networks and the personal commitment and passion of their owners. Private PAs are also seen as good neighbors to surrounding local communities where they have outreach programs, generate opportunities for local community spin-off enterprises and add to local security. As with community PA however, they are not considered sufficient on their own partly because there are not enough of them of sufficient scale to be sustainable. It was also emphasized that as they are individually owned, they are not always considered as part of the local populace thus don't command the political support that community PAs do. In addition, it is felt that the objectives of the PA may change on the whim of the owner or with a change in ownership.

In contrast, state PAs are perceived as unlikely to have a sudden change in objectives given their conservation mandate. They thus ensure continued, long term security for conservation objectives at the national level – at least in policy terms, as political commitment on the ground may not always be as strong. State PAs also provide the backbone for Kenya's tourism industry which generates jobs and enterprise opportunities and contributes significantly to GDP and export earnings believed to be critical for Kenya's long-term economic development. Disadvantages of state PAs include, in a number of cases, their lack of popular support. A further limitation is the insufficient level of resources allocated to their management and hence the poor conservation performance of some of them.

### Conclusions – recommendations

These results highlight that polarised debate, arguing for one model of PA over others, is not helpful and could even hinder the development of an effective PA network. They show that it is necessary and useful to overcome these caricatured controversies and promote debate focusing on PA complementarity rather than on which PA model is best.

The research more specifically emphasizes the important role, currently undervalued, of state PAs. They are identified by all stakeholders interviewed as an essential pillar for conservation. However, even if essential, they remain insufficient on their own and are rarely the only type of PA in a given landscape. It was thus shown that's other types of PA can be analysed as a support to state PA, rather than an

alternative or a substitute. The research suggests that the diversity of PA types should be considered as an advantage and a source of benefits for conservation rather than as opposite solutions. It is obviously necessary and relevant to improve the effectiveness of each PA's type. But the research points out the importance for conservation interventions and reflection to consider systematically the PA network as a whole. In that way, the study suggests there is a complex array of complementarities between community, state and private PAs. Differences in management capacity, staff skills, social acceptability, access to financial resources, tourism products, ecological resources, etc. between PA types were found to drive additionality and synergistic complementarities that contribute undeniably to strengthening the overall PA sector and increasing its resilience as well as its capacity to generate environmental outcomes.



*In private PAs, activities such as riding are organized and supervised*

Further, this study invites not to stay stuck in a restrictive vision of environmental management tools but to take a broader view. Within each set of tools, in this case, PAs, there are infinite varieties and declination of one model. This declination is inherent to the plurality and diversity of contexts in which the tools are used and no tool is inherently better or worse than another. As shown in the study, this diversity of tools, here the PA diversity, results in economic, social, legislative, managerial and, socio-political complementarities all contributing to enhancing environmental outcomes.

The study also points out that opposing regulatory tools (such as state PA in our case) to economic tools (such as private PA) or more participatory tools (such as community PA) may be irrelevant on the context of environment management. Boundaries

between management tools are indeed not clear cut. The study shows that the coarse nature of state, private and community PAs divide. As useful as classifications are, they always remain too rigid to reflect the complexity of reality. They have to be nuanced and their characteristics informed by the specifics of the context in which they are investigated. What appears very clear however is that a tool only makes sense once understood in the context of an overall strategy. In the end, it is definitely the relationship between various types of tools that allows achieving environmental outcomes.



Wildbeest in Masai Mara

With regard more specifically to donors, complementarity may also help them being more strategic and effective in their funding of PA networks. The study lays the basis for a diagnosis based approach which enlightens the decision making process, stimulates and promotes dialogue with partners. It calls donors to take into account the whole PA network, rather than consider PAs, on a case by case approach. It provides a tested and validated framework to identify strengths and weaknesses of PA networks and thus points at ways to strengthen it as a whole by focusing on strategic types of PAs or even a single PA. Our results show the importance of considering this approach while concretely proposing a functional methodology. Similarly the research shows that in terms of doctrine, donors have no interest in favoring one PA approach over another. State, community, private, private-public, all models can contribute positively to the whole. It is rather the environmental goal as well as recognition of the role of PAs regarding the objective of sustainable management of biodiversity that should constitute the doctrine of a donor. The PA or types of PAs to support this should then be informed by the context, its characteristics, its stakeholders, taking into consideration environmental objectives and existing complementarities. Finally, based on the results of this work, it seems that donors could seek to fund pilot projects whose purpose would be to enhance synergies identified within a given PAs network.

To conclude we believe these elements of understanding constitute promising foundations for better thinking public policies on PAs but also new foundations of thought and action for all actors directly involved in the management and the expected development of protected areas. While the Aichi target n°11 has for objective to reach at least 17% of the planet covered by PAs by 2020, we believe that the notion of complementarity would be usefully taken as a compass to manage this challenge.

#### Useful bibliography

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#### For more information:

<http://www.afd.fr/webdav/site/afd/shared/PUBLICATIONS/RECHERCHE/Scientifiques/Focales/19-VA-Focales.pdf>

#### A few words from local stakeholders in West and Central Africa

Prepared by Arsene Sanon and Thomas Bacha, IUCN-PACO small grant program (PPI)

##### Direction 3 of the Roadmap for African PAs

**1) Community-based resources management: a relevant contribution to natural resource preservation - an interview of Jacqueline Kumadoh, Scientific Officer, AROCHA-Ghana**

**Jacqueline, AROCHA Ghana already experienced creation of CREMAs as an initiative to promote better management of natural resources by local communities. Could you briefly explain us how a CREMA works and why to encourage such an approach?**

CREMA is an acronym standing for Community Resource Management Areas. Physically, CREMAs represents a geographically delineated area, where one or more communities have come together to manage resources in a sustainable manner. Institutionally, it is a community-based organization that is built on existing community decision making structures, with an executive body and a constitution that guides the activities and regulations of the CREMA. A District Assembly by-law legitimizes the constitution. From a community perspective, it is a structure that enables collective decision making for 'common' resources. The incentive in the approach is both financial, through the sale of wild products in the market from identified and developed revenue stream as well as tenurial control of access to the area by outsiders.

Since the inception of the approach, a number of CREMA initiatives have been started and these have showed clear outcome of improvement in the way communities interact and manage natural resources in their communal lands. Additionally, there have been increased commitments on the part of forest dependent communities and existing leadership structures to support sustainable natural resources.



**Lake Bosumtwi in the South East of Kumasi seems important for your organization as you are developing activities in order to preserve that site. Could you tell us why that lake is so particular?**

Lake Bosumtwi is very important because as a meteorite lake, it is one of its kind in Ghana and West Africa. Furthermore, it has a unique flora and fauna biodiversity with a combination of a forest and a wetland ecosystem. With 11 known fish species, the lake has a high degree of endemism among the Cichlids (eg, *Hemichromis frempongi* and *Tilapia busunama*).

**Unfortunately, the lake seems threatened: can you tell us a word about those threats...**

Fringed by 26 communities, about 11,800 people depend directly and indirectly on the lake for their livelihood. This has increased the anthropogenic threats such as fishing, farming and infrastructural development. In addition, as a tourist attraction site, the rate of pollution through dumping of waste coupled with surrounding habitat destruction has contributed to a drastic reduction in the water level. Foremost amongst these threats are weakening traditional resource management systems, unsustainable land use, mismanagement of waste disposal, lack of alternative livelihoods and particularly inadequate local level capacity and participation for resource monitoring and protection. These not only impact negatively on the lake ecosystem but also the socio-economic and cultural benefits local communities enjoy from the existence of the lake.

**How do you plan to overcome the destructive activities the lake is facing?**

A Rocha Ghana works around the lake plans to overcome these destructive activities through collaborative action with the communities. Planned activities include creation of a CREMA with legal frameworks for sustainable land utilization, capacity building and equipment of volunteers groups for long term biodiversity monitoring and efficiency of project implementation, organization of conservation education and public awareness campaigns in all 26 communities and schools, provision of communities with waste bins for a better waste disposal management, provision of community members with startup equipment to set up small scale enterprises, just to name a few.

**A Rocha Ghana is also embarked in a lobbying action for the preservation of Atewa Range Forest Reserve. Can you tell us a bit more on the reasons of your initiative?**

Atewa Range Forest Reserve is the only remaining upland evergreen forest in Ghana that can still boast of retaining some semblance of its pristine nature, a state not found anywhere else in Ghana. Ecologically and socially, this forest provides exceptional ecosystem functions and services (supplies up to 75% of the water needs in Accra, etc.) and cultural value that are not equaled by any ecosystem in Ghana. A lot of research has found Atewa Range Forest to be the home of an unprecedented record number of spectacular plants and animals with high endemism, again not found anywhere in Ghana and even within the sub-region. The reserve is also a rich source of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP).

Geologically, the range has also been identified to have high deposits of bauxite, of significant commercial value and which has been on the extractive plans of governments past and present. Deservedly, Atewa Range Forest Reserve was gazetted as a forest reserve in 1926. It assumed a Special Biological Protection Area in 1994, and a Hill Sanctuary in 1995. The area was designated as a Globally Significant Biodiversity Area (GSBA) in 1999 after that several research works confirm its unique biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services. In 2001, it was confirmed as an Important Bird Area (IBA). A Rapid Assessment conducted by Conservation International (CI) in 2007 confirmed Atewa as an extremely important site for global biodiversity conservation.

These ecological, social, hydrological functions and services and the legal protection status notwithstanding, Atewa forest is critically threatened by a number of anthropogenic activities such as illegal chainsaw activities, artisanal mining (mostly illegal and known as Galamsey), and unsustainable NTFP collection. Atewa also increasingly faces great pressure from plans by governments past and present to turn this ecosystem into a mine pit to extract the bauxite that lies beneath it. Already a number of mineral prospecting and an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) have been carried out.

**What do you plan as actions to sustain the preservation of that forest on the short to middle terms?**

A Rocha Ghana's Atewa Critical Conservation Action Programme, which is funded by the A. G. Leventis Foundation, seeks to draw global awareness to the threats and pressures facing Atewa, garner public support and consensus for the conservation of the natural heritage of Atewa, and initiate livelihood support programs that will contribute to sustainable economic activities within the catchment of Atewa.

Following up from the Atewa International Summit, a communiqué has been produced, with follow-up discussions with the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources planned to see how best to move the recommendations of the Summit forward. Additionally, A Rocha Ghana will work to provide the government with sufficient information and ideas to make informed and conservation-oriented decisions. In this attempt, we are planning an Economic Valuation of the Ecosystem Functions and Services that Atewa provides, to match the economic valuation of the commercial mining of Atewa Forest.

Concurrently, A Rocha Ghana will work with stakeholders and actors to combine awareness creation, with livelihood improvement programs, with a focus on green enterprises and forest-based employment opportunities. The program will also explore the potential for payment for ecosystem services (PES), learning good models of such approaches in other countries.

Atewa Range Forest Reserve is an important ecosystem not found anywhere else in Ghana, and mining it, is definitely not an option, because once destroyed, it will be lost forever.

Read the full interview on [www.papaco.org](http://www.papaco.org), "local initiatives for conservation"

**2) Working with and for local stakeholders: a way to achieve sustainable conservation - An interview of Franck MACKOUNDI, project manager at ESI CONGO**

**Frank, you are project manager within the ESI CONGO NGO, which has been working since 2008 now in the district of Kakamoeka in the Mayombe forest, about 150 km north-east of the city of Pointe Noire in Congo Brazzaville. Could you tell us a bit more about ecological issues in your area as well as the main threats and pressures on it?**

As you say, our project is located in the Mayombe forest which integrates rich and important biodiversity ecosystems. This is a unique and ecologically strategic area because it is located between the Dimonika Biosphere Reserve, which covers an area of 1360 km<sup>2</sup> and the Conkouati Douli National Park, which covers 5049 km<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, it plays the role of ecological corridor for many rare and endangered species such as chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*), elephants (*Loxodonta africana cyclotis*), buffalos (*Syncerus caffer nanus*), lowland Western Gorillas (*Gorilla gorilla gorilla*), leopards (*Panthera pardus*), wild pigs (*Potamocheirus porcus*), etc. We are currently working on the protection of lowland Western gorillas whose recent surveys conducted in 2012 by ESI CONGO provide a reliable index of abundance of 0.52 nests per walking km, for a gorilla density estimated at 0.81 individuals/km<sup>2</sup> in an area of 123 km<sup>2</sup> located in the heart of the project area.

It must be said that this area is a source of uses conflicts both for its economic potential and because of the quality of natural and food resources necessary to the survival of local populations. Thus, several pressures are faced by this ecological corridor including:

-The forestry and mining activities, which cause the reduction and destruction of habitat available for wildlife and a massive opening of forest access roads;

- The poaching of species such as gorillas and chimpanzees protected by local and international laws, as well as Congolese regulations which prohibit hunting of these ones.

These species are poached for their meat sold as bush meat, which is quite popular with local residents and urban consumers. Before our project was implemented in this area, about 10 to 20 gorillas were hunted every year, and this is a huge number. This situation could lead to a net loss of biodiversity, dramatic for both the natural environment of this area and local people themselves.



© Esi Congo

**Given this situation, ESI CONGO decided in 2008 to start working in the district. What is your philosophy of intervention and what are your main achievements on the ground since then?**

ESI Congo actions are carried out with and by men and women who live on the territory, to ensure the long term success of our projects. Therefore, this intervention philosophy leads us to approach local populations with a simple and clear speech:

- We do not come to practice repression but rather to work and cooperate with you to preserve the essence of the ecological wealth housed by your territory,
- It is possible to continue to enjoy sustainable forest resources if they are well managed.

More than 5 years after we started implementing this project, we are seeing an improved awareness of local stakeholders on the need not to kill apes such as gorillas and chimpanzees. Since 2011, we haven't reported any case of apes poaching. In 2013, appeared a group of elephants in the project area with destruction of plantations associated. Elephants

had approached very close to some villages and we were about to face a very bad situation because normally, there could have been killed because of people frustration and excitement. But thanks to awareness, no elephants were assaulted.

This new reality is very encouraging and gives us even more arguments to continue to work with communities to preserve the natural heritage of the project area.

**What are your perspectives for months and years to come? What do you think are the priorities for achieving sustainable ecosystem conservation of Kouilou-Mayombe and flagship species living in it?**

Given the strategic and environmentally exceptional characteristics of this area, perspectives should be considered in a long term vision. From 2008 to 2013, we performed the first phase of the project, which main objective, beyond the inventory work, was to mobilize local communities, engage a maximum of hunters to end illegal hunting of gorillas and federate them into a cooperative.

Today the hunters' cooperative is created to perpetuate the conservation dynamic through raising awareness of local communities and especially to develop alternative activities that will generate income that are not harmful to the environment. We will soon begin the second phase of the project which aim will be specifically to develop these alternative economic activities, to continue scientific research on protected species that are present in the area and to involve more people who are still living from poaching to join the cooperative that the project has created.

**You have been working for a few months with the IUCN-PPI program. What are your main expectations from this kind of program which aims to strengthen capacities of African civil society to more effectively contribute to the environmental conservation on the ground?**

Well, our main expectations are:

- To continue, as it is already the case, to facilitate information and experiences exchanges between local conservation stakeholders through meetings, trainings etc. In addition, the creation of a common platform (or a forum) dedicated to these stakeholders could provide an additional tool contributing to create a network. It would then be necessary to facilitate its animation and increase direct exchanges between local organizations.
- To support local structures in order to strengthen their advocacy skills ie to promote exchanges, for



example by organizing meetings between representatives of international institutions, political and administrative authorities concerned by our work in order to support our legitimacy and to strengthen our messages...

Read the full interview on [www.papaco.org](http://www.papaco.org),  
“local initiatives for conservation”

### 3) Promoting the networking of environmental civil society... an example from Burkina Faso, a forum organized in Ouagadougou

Offering to civil society organizations (CSOs) the possibility to meet and share the experiences and issues they face is an initial step for IUCN-PPI's networking efforts. In this context, programs supporting environmental CSOs in Burkina Faso and implemented by IUCN-PACO, IUCN-Burkina and UNDP organized recently altogether, in Fada N'Gourma (western part of Burkina Faso), a forum dedicated to local NGOs acting in the field of environmental protection and natural resources sustainable use.

The thirty participants debated, during three days, on their contribution to protected areas (PA) management and governance, economic valuation of natural resources, and strategies to mitigate climate changes.

In terms of achievements of these CSOs, the forum underlined and valorized the multiple contributions of CSOs which are now getting more involved in the management and governance of PAs, in particular those which successfully set up multi-actors frameworks for dialogue and cooperation (Government, local authorities, CSOs, private sector) and develop new programs supporting both communities and local authorities and technical or financial partnerships. The beginning of a network is under development, gathering the civil society actors concerned by climate change issues and this initiative should be supported. Altogether, combination of these achievements on the ground and the organization of such forums allowing to gather CSOs can partly explain the increasing involvement of CSOs in the elaboration processes of national policies related to environment and natural resources management.

Discussions during the forum also revealed that several constraints are reducing the efforts made by the CSOs toward conservation of nature. Indeed, legal gaps combined to a lack of recognition of the competencies and expertise of these CSOs by

Government, technical services and local authorities result in a non-harmonious cooperation. Constraints are also linked to the rapid “turn over” of technical staff of the CSOs and territorial organizations. Additionally, a still quite timid lobbying from CSOs minimizes their contribution to debates leading to the definition of policies related to environment, both at central and local scales. The lack of sustainable funding models is also an important weakness of the CSOs and can sometimes lead to the loss of achievements obtained during the implementation of projects. Lastly, civil society actors still need to strengthen their capacity not only in their areas of intervention, but also in more transversal issues related to associative organizations.

To go further ahead, the participants to the forum proposed, at the end:

- The enhancement of the CSO status to improve the support to Government services and local authorities. Lobbying and advocacy should be upgraded for a better recognition of the skills and expertise of these CSOs, a reinforcement of the cooperation between partners acting on the ground. A contractual agreement allowing CSOs to implement environmental projects on behalf of Government and local authorities could be explored.
- The strengthening of the existing legal framework by the Government and the effective power transfer to local authorities, in the area of natural resources conservation.
- The access to sustainable funding that supposes to build partnerships based on multi-year strategic plans, to promote well managed CSOs, to scale-up success stories, etc.

For more information, consult the report of the forum available at: [http://papaco.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Document-de-capitalisation-forum\\_Fada-2013.pdf](http://papaco.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Document-de-capitalisation-forum_Fada-2013.pdf)



## TRAINING COURSE – CIRAD

### Wildlife and development - March 02 – 13, 2015

(2 options: 2 week class course or 2 week course + internship (4-5 months))

#### Context

In most tropical countries, animal resources and natural environments associated with them contribute to food needs, economic and cultural rights. Their valuation modes are multiple and complementary: hunting, gathering, wildlife farming, ecotourism. The strong involvement of local communities in resource use and biodiversity conservation often remain the best guarantee of a controlled and sustainable rural development, and conservation.

In addition, interactions between humans and animals within protected areas or their peripheries are numerous and have consequences, both positive and negative. Their management must be based on approaches that take into account the diversity of factors and stakeholders.

The purpose of this training is to provide managers involved in the management of natural resources with a multidisciplinary vision of wildlife management, with a specific focus on tropical countries. This approach will allow them to analyze problems in a comprehensive way, taking into account the various factors, actors and existing tools in their own contexts.

At the end of this training, participants should be able to take into account the dimension of wildlife in the planning and implementation of rural development activities. For those who will opt to enroll in the second (course + internship) option, the real-world project in a tropical context will provide them with the capacity to practice the topics introduced during the class session.

The participants will be able to:

- Identify the tools and methods of management and conservation of wildlife that can be used in a local context (regulations, wildlife farming, participatory wildlife management, hunting management, land use planning...);
- Describe the main systems of wildlife use (hunting, bushmeat, ecotourism, farming, vision tourism...);

- Analyze the interactions between wildlife and human activities (disease transmission, competitive resource use, predation, services, cultural heritage...).

Applications, consisting of a Curriculum vitae, a motivation letter and details about your organization, must be sent before **January 15, 2015, for Course + Internship option, February 15, 2015, for Class course only option** by email to [formation-emvt-fvi@cirad.fr](mailto:formation-emvt-fvi@cirad.fr)

See also [www.cirad.fr](http://www.cirad.fr)



### The Green List of Protected Areas - The process in Africa, where are we now?

#### *Direction 9 of the Roadmap for African Protected Areas*

The IUCN Green List of Protected Areas is an initiative to measure and celebrate the success of protected areas in reaching good standards of management. It contributes to the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and particularly Target 11, a requirement of which is the effective and equitable management of protected areas. For more detailed information, please refer to the NAPA n°55 (on line on [www.papaco.org](http://www.papaco.org)) and consult [www.iucn.org](http://www.iucn.org).

In Africa, Kenya has been chosen as the pilot country and has been working on the process for 2 years now. Standards, criteria, indicators and prospectus have been developed and implemented in six sites already, covering all types of governance (State, private and community-based). Sites visits have been conducted recently and the first selected

sites (probably 2) will be presented at the World Parks Congress in November.

In late June, a meeting was organized in Nairobi, gathering the Reference Groups from all the pilot countries (Columbia, Australia, China, Italy, France, Spain, Korea...) to finalize the procedures and prepare the congress where the official launch of the Green List will happen.

A short film on the GL process in Africa is available on: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cGM8iXa32LA>



Representatives from all the pilot countries in Acacia camp, Kenya



Parks, people, planet: inspiring solutions  
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### Twenty-two stories to know a little bit more about conservation in Africa... On the road to the World Parks Congress!

The preparation of the congress is still going on for the 22 champions we selected to be “the voice of Africa” at the upcoming World Parks Congress in Sydney (see previous NAPA and in particular NAPA 74). The next preparatory meeting will take place in October in South Africa to finalize the messages that will be delivered on streams 1 (conservation efficiency), 5 (conservation and development), 6 (conservation and governance) and 8 (capacity building)... See [www.papaco.org](http://www.papaco.org) for more info and have a look on the videos of our champions...



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**Latest news:** the Aldabra banded snail (*Rhachistia aldabrae*), declared extinct in 2007, has been re-discovered alive and well at the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Aldabra Atoll, Seychelles. Before the discovery, the last living individual of the species, which only occurs on Aldabra, was recorded in 1997. Subsequent searches yielded only shell remains. The snail's apparent demise was linked to declining rainfall on Aldabra and was widely publicised internationally as one of the first casualties of climate change impacts... The snails are unmistakable, with beautiful elongated deep purple shells lined with bright pink bands. There is still very little known about the ecology of this rare snail but the rediscovery provides an incredible second chance to protect and study this historical species in the wild and ensure that it is not lost again. Climate change may not have caused the demise of this snail, but climate change impacts remain a likely threat to this species and many others globally. More on [www.sif.sc](http://www.sif.sc)

#### NAPA – CONTACTS

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