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Geoffroy MAUVAIS
PAPACO coordinator

From anger to shame...

In early May, IUCN published a press release on the situation of the Addax (*Addax nasomaculatus*). An excerpt is found at the end of this NAPA. The release is crystal clear: "*Regional insecurity and oil industry activities in the Sahara desert have pushed the Addax to the very knife-edge of extinction according to a recent survey which found only three surviving in the wild*."

This statement is without appeal and was not issued by a few environmental fanatics looking for media coverage. It is the result of years of monitoring conducted by various NGOs in Niger and Chad, recently reinforced by aerial surveys using cutting-edge Intelligence Reconnaissance and Surveillance (IRS) technologies, including infra-red capture and ultra-high resolution cameras capable of distinguishing species from the air. Ground searches were also conducted, which finally allowed to detect only a small group of Addax, scared and isolated.

The article points out the main causes of this situation: hunting, although illegal, poaching by armed forces, exploration and oil exploitation without effective control of their impact. In short, no valid reason that could not be controlled if there was a will to do so.

The NAPA had repeatedly echoed the warnings leading up to this modern tragedy. In February 2009, Thomas Rabeil from the Sahara Conservation Fund (*SCF - www.saharaconservation.org*) was already concerned and wrote in the NAPA n°16: "... *the exploitation of oil should not be synonymous with disappearance of a unique ecosystem and in particular the pristine white antelope (Addax) so well adapted to the extreme conditions...*" In the NAPA n°52, in April 2012, we celebrated with Thomas the creation of the Termit Reserve in Niger, covering 100,000 km² and supposed to respond to the challenge in this area: "*by obtaining a legal protection status, the survival of many species in danger of extinction such as the Addax, the Dama Gazelle, the Saharan Cheetah or the Dorcas Gazelle ... is now possible*." In the NAPA n°89, of September 2015, Thomas warned us, however: "*pushed back by Toubou coming from Libya, from the west and north, and by petroleum companies and their bodyguards to the east, the addax were either expelled or they died of exhaustion. The lucky ones probably managed to flee to the Chad border or to the Ténéré, but there is no guarantee that these assumptions are true*..."

What a disaster!

I'm angry because all we have done or said, modestly at our so small scale, did not help. Evaluations, studies, communications, alerts, and even the training we developed probably did not help... Nothing worked out. Always the same excuse: "we lack the means to work". Therefore, we do nothing. Do we really need money to ensure that the soldiers of a regular army, paid and armed

by the state, stop killing an antelope which is fully protected by law? The oil company allowed to ruin the ecosystem of the Addax can't provide the minimum means to protect these unfortunate gazelles? Beyond words, commitments, promises, is there nothing we can do?

After the anger comes the shame. Shame to be a part of the system, the one supposed to ensure that this never happens again. We are not talking here of an unfortunate striped snail lost on a small island of the Indian Ocean. Or of a tiny toad desperately sneaking between the enormous tyres of the gigantic "caterpillars" that are skinning Mount Nimba. These ones die in general indifference. As we write these words. We are speaking of an antelope that no one can ignore, measuring over a meter at the shoulder. Yet in 2016, twenty-four years after Rio, after the number of conferences and summits exceeds the number of Addax remaining in nature... the fiasco. This gives us a duty to think about what comes next and what to do!

Of course, there will be people to argue extinction is not proven yet, and who will ask to count and recount for at least 10 years, as it happened with the black rhino in North Cameroon, before we officially turn the page. Nobody wants or will want to admit such failure. Twenty years ago, the Scimitar-horned Oryx became extinct in the wild, at the same place and for the same reasons. We can't even say: "we did not know."

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The seminar will begin on the campus of Colorado State University in Fort Collins, Colorado. Most of the seminar will be spent in the field and on the road visiting protected areas managed by federal, state, and local governments; NGOs; and private landowners.

For more information and to apply online, visit *http://warnercnr.colostate.edu/cpamt-tourism-course*

LARGER THAN ELEPHANTS
Inputs for a European Union strategic approach to wildlife conservation in Africa

European Commission
General Directorate for international development and cooperation
1049 Brussels - BELGIUM

PART 2

Directions 1 to 8 of the Road Map for African PA

Nb: the present NAPA exposes a few extracts from the synthesis document produced in 2015 by the European Commission in order to plan a strategy for nature conservation in Africa. The original document is 100 pages + and you should refer to it should you wish to enter into details. There are 4 different documents that have also been produced, one per region: West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa, Southern Africa.

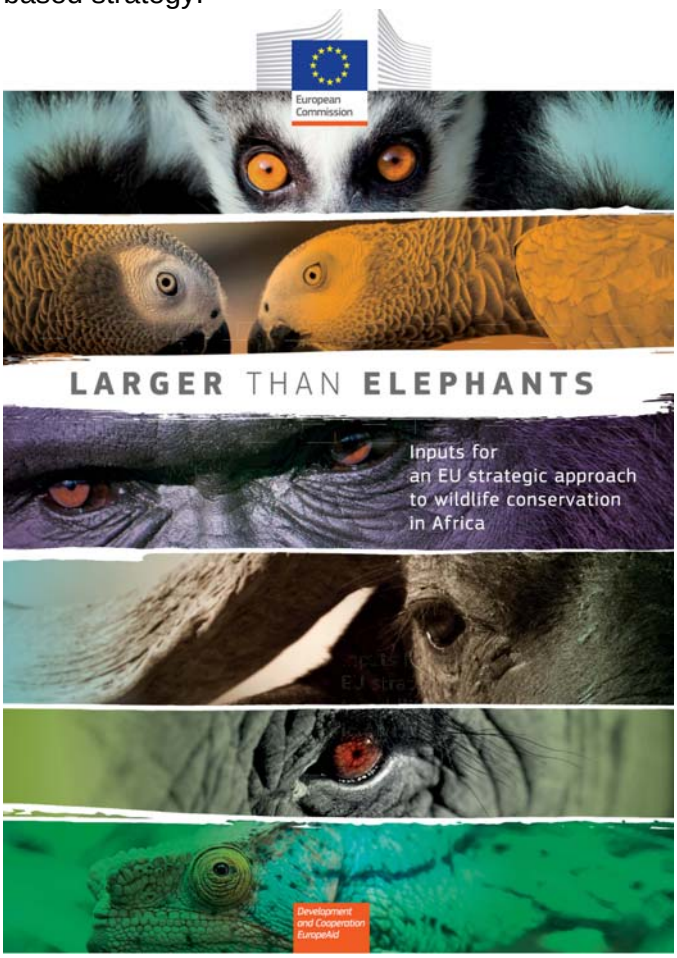
The previous NAPA (May 2016 n°97) presented the first part of the synthesis (context, challenges, drivers…) whilst this NAPA exposes some of the proposed solutions.

The synthesis document is online on www.papaco.org. The regional documents can be downloaded on the B4life website (UE) on http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/b4life

A few solutions extracted from the EU document

1 – In situ support for key landscape for conservation (KLCs) and important individual sites

In situ conservation of Africa's most important conservation landscapes is placed at the heart of this proposed strategic approach. These are the sites where the best remaining assemblages of flora and fauna remain and it is essential that they be secured for posterity in the face of the inexorable intensification of threats. **The rationale here is that the pace of wildlife loss and ecosystem services loss is so rapid that it will in many cases outpace efforts to tackle the various drivers of threats causing the losses (i.e. population growth, poor governance, conflict and political indifference)**. A collective international approach to tackling these threats must therefore be developed alongside this site-based strategy.



Whilst the balance of respective actions varies between regions, the strategic approach prioritises support for large, relatively intact, representative KLCs, containing key protected areas, key species and enabling adequate connectivity to allow for migration needs and species range adaptations to changing climate. Since functioning ecosystems and migrating species often span international boundaries, many of the KLCs identified form part of the Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs). In the case of West Africa, ecosystems are so fragmented that specific strategic approaches are proposed for the four major ecotypes: desert, savannah, forest and mangrove/coastal areas, and specific measures proposed to promote the landscape approach. The lack of up-to-date information, and the highly fragmented and threatened nature of habitats and species in West Africa mean that special analyses must be a key component of the in situ conservation work.

The priority KLCs are those that met as many as possible of the criteria identified (please refer to the document). The process of site selection involved wide consultation with conservation organisations

and individuals working in the field, and a particular effort was made to ensure the best possible match with the different priority setting processes. The proposed strategic approach recognizes that even a long list of such supported landscapes will miss a number of important individual smaller sites of outstanding conservation value and fail to protect many endangered species. Using similar criteria, but with a greater focus on species or habitats of special attention rather than large landscapes and functioning ecosystems, the strategic approach also identifies the most important individual PAs from the four regions.

The different KLCs and individual sites identified and proposed for support in the four regions are presented on the map here after.

Niokolo Koba national park is one of the selected KLCs

At the site level, the elements of support will be dictated by the specificities of the different regions, but should include at least the following:

• *Protected area management*

This includes management and business planning, capital investment in infrastructures and equipment, law enforcement, surveillance and intelligence, liaison with local communities, and monitoring of species, habitats, threats and internal staff performance. It also includes on-the-job training for field-based PA staff. Where public private partnerships (PPPs) for the management of PAs and technical assistance form NGOs is appropriate these will be encouraged and supported.

• *Landscape management for conservation*

This involves raising capacities of park management for planning and implementing wildlife management at the landscape level, including buffer zones, wildlife corridors and the restoration of animal migration. This involves multi-stakeholder engagement, beyond park authorities, for land-use planning. In regions where the landscape is dominated by industrial extractive industries (logging and mining), opportunities for engaging with the private sector extractive industries to enhance wildlife conservation in concessions should be actively pursued.

Furthermore, it will be key to ensure that the extractive industry sector respects international conventions (such as the World Heritage Site convention) and international standards (such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/OECD guidelines for multinational companies).

• *Biological management of critically endangered populations*

In certain cases, a species may be so critically endangered that it requires focused management activities designed to improve its breeding opportunities and bring it back from the verge of extinction. A lost breeding opportunity is not as easy to track as poaching but it is just as important to monitor and understand – a combination of 'security monitoring' (anti-poaching) and 'biological monitoring' is what enabled conservationists to bring the black rhino back from the brink in the early 1990s.

• *Landscape management for livelihoods*

This element, which is particularly relevant to Southern and Eastern Africa, will assist with establishing and overseeing wildlife and natural resource conservancies on private and communal lands. An important aspect of wildlife

conservancies on private land is the removal of internal fences between properties accompanied by a joint management of land and wildlife resources.

With communal lands, long-term training in many aspects of CBNRM will include natural resource governance, wildlife conservation, human-wildlife conflict, land-use conflict, livestock disease, ecotourism, safari hunting, business management, administration of community institutions, and legal issues. Given the overriding threat to wildlife and habitats posed by population growth, particular attention should be given to strengthening family planning in KLCs.

In Central Africa, where successful options for livelihood activities have proved more difficult to develop, pilot schemes to test sustainable bushmeat and fish harvesting should be developed. Developing PES and REDD+ projects within KLCs should also be supported.

• *TFCA governance*

This involves supporting cross-country cooperation and policy development for TFCA governance structures. It will also be of assistance to the overall institutional reform processes and contribute to greater cooperation in the governance of TFCAs and other PAs.

• *Awareness raising and communication*

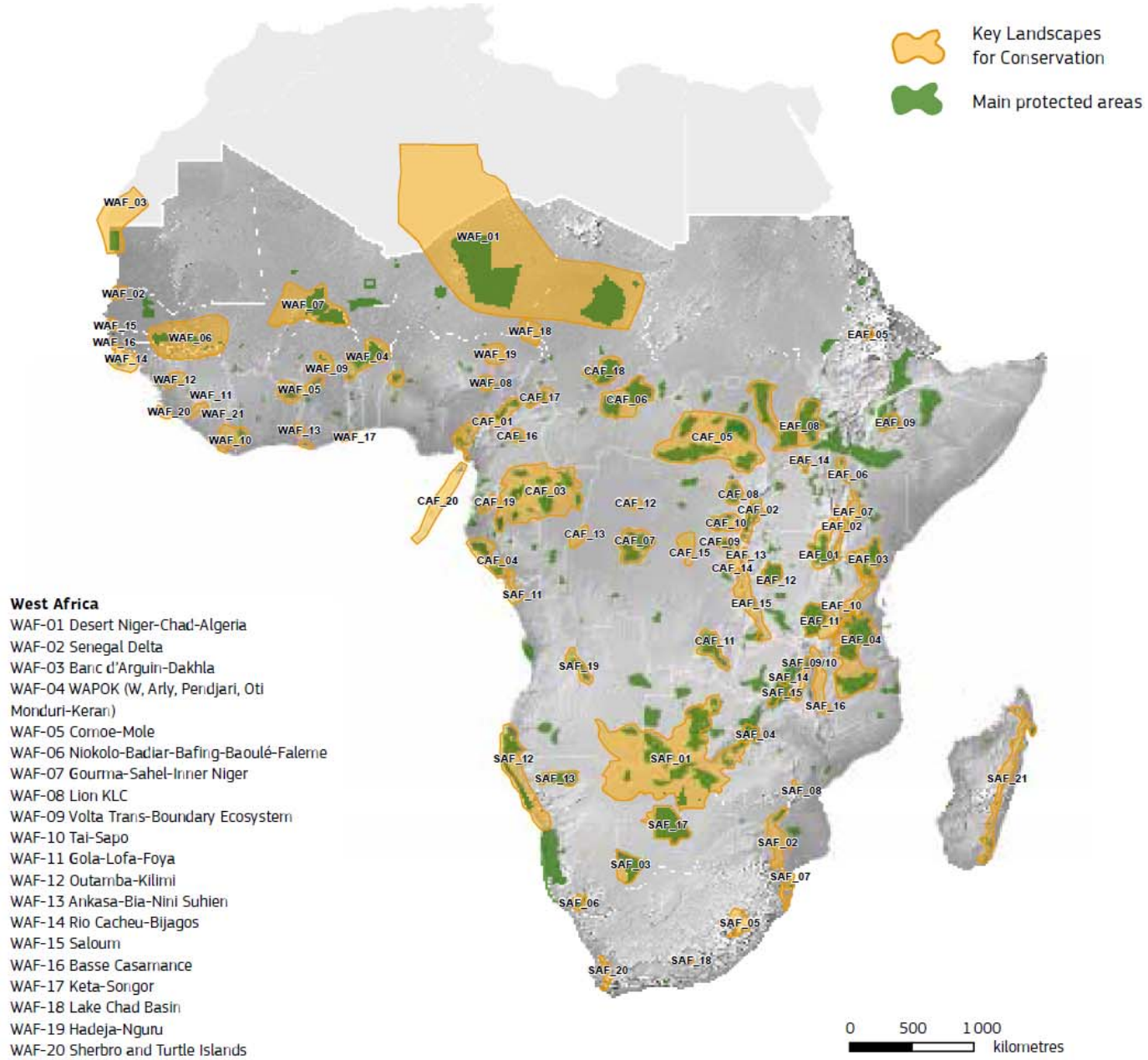
This element supports awareness building in the surrounding communities and for the private sector impacting on ecosystems through training, information, materials, publications, communications, visits to the protected areas, etc.

At the national level, support should be aimed primarily at government departments and agencies responsible for wildlife conservation and their liaison with institutions in associated sectors (agriculture, logging, mining, education, etc.). This feeds in to the overall support for strengthening institutions, policy coherence, sectorial coordination and reform processes. Supporting civil society participation in these processes will be an important aspect to ensure good governance.

Masaï Mara is also included in the KLCs

At the regional level, the TFCA approach in Southern Africa and beyond requires key reforms in national laws to give landholders and rural communities the right to manage wildlife, woodlands and other natural resources for their own benefit. However, it can take many years to achieve individual country reforms. The most effective approach will be to offer the relevant expertise at the regional and pan-African level, the latter possibly through support to NEPAD. In other regions where the TFCA concept is less well developed, support will focus on building political support for TFCAs through the relevant regional institutions (EAC, ECCAS, ECOWAS, COMIFAC, etc.) and developing the necessary legal and institutional frameworks.

KLCs that are identified in the EU strategy are presented on the map, on following page.



West Africa
WAF-01 Desert Niger-Chad-Algeria
WAF-02 Senegal Delta
WAF-03 Banc d'Arguin-Dakhla
WAF-04 WAPOK (W, Arly, Pendjari, Oti Monduri-Keran)
WAF-05 Comoe-Mole
WAF-06 Niokolo-Badiar-Bafing-Baoulé-Falerne
WAF-07 Gourma-Sahel-Inner Niger
WAF-08 Lion KLC
WAF-09 Volta Trans-Boundary Ecosystem
WAF-10 Tai-Sapo
WAF-11 Gola-Lofa-Foya
WAF-12 Outamba-Kilimi
WAF-13 Ankasa-Bia-Nini Suhien
WAF-14 Rio Cacheu-Bijagos
WAF-15 Saloum
WAF-16 Basse Casamance
WAF-17 Keta-Sorgor
WAF-18 Lake Chad Basin
WAF-19 Hadeja-Nguru
WAF-20 Sherbro and Turtle Islands
WAF-21 Nimba

Central Africa
CAF-01 Cross River-Takamanda-Mt Cameroon
CAF-02 Greater Virunga
CAF-03 Greater TRIDOM-TNS
CAF-04 Gamba-Myumba-Conkouati
CAF-05 Garamba-Bili-Uere-Chinko-Southern
CAF-06 Manovo-Gounda-St Floris-Bamingui
CAF-07 Saloriga
CAF-08 Okapi
CAF-09 Kahuzi-Bihega
CAF-10 Maiko-Tayna
CAF-11 Kundelungu-Upemba
CAF-12 Lomako-Yokokala
CAF-13 Tumba-Ledima
CAF-14 Itombwe-Kabobo
CAF-15 Lomami
CAF-16 Mbam Djerem
CAF-17 Bouba Ndjida-Benoue
CAF-18 Zakouma-Siniah
CAF-19 Monts de Cristal-Altos Nsork
CAF-20 Picos and Obo

Southern Africa
SAF-01 Kavango Zambezi
SAF-02 Great Limpopo
SAF-03 Kgalagadi TFNP
SAF-04 Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools
SAF-05 Maloti-Drakensberg
SAF-06 Ais-Ais-Richtersveld
SAF-07 Lubombo
SAF-08 Chimanimani
SAF-09 Malawi-Zambia
SAF-10 Luambe-Lukusizi-Kusungu
SAF-11 Maiombe Forest
SAF-12 Iona-Skeleton Coast
SAF-13 Etosha Pan
SAF-14 North Luangwa NP
SAF-15 South Luangwa NP
SAF-16 Lake Malawi
SAF-17 Central Kalahari GR
SAF-18 Mountain Zebra
SAF-19 Cangandala-Luando
SAF-20 Cape Floral Region
SAF-21 Madagascar Forests

Eastern Africa
EAF-01 Mara-Serengeti-Ngorongoro
EAF-02 Rift Valley Lakes WHS-Natron
EAF-03 Greater Kilimanjaro
EAF-04 Niassa-Selous
EAF-05 Simien Mountains
EAF-06 Lake Turkana
EAF-07 Greater Mt Kenya
EAF-08 Sudd-Badingilu-Boma-Gambella
EAF-09 Bale Mountains
EAF-10 Eastern Arc Forests
EAF-11 Ruaha-Rungwa-Kitulo-Kipengere
EAF-12 Moyowosi-Kigosi
EAF-13 Nyungwe-Kibira
EAF-14 Imatongs-Kidepo
EAF-15 Lake Tanganyika

2 – Institution building – strengthening sectoral management and coordination for wildlife conservation

This document has underlined the general weakness of government agencies responsible for PAs and natural resource management. The *in situ* support for KLC therefore has to be accompanied by significant support to strengthen these institutions. Institution building must be tackled at both regional and national levels.

National level

At the national level, programmes supporting sectoral reform (including policy and legal), institutional restructuring and the strengthening of management authorities (including the design or re-design of PA systems, and training) are very cost-effective conservation investments because all PAs, and all wildlife (whether in PAs or not), stand to benefit. Resources should therefore be made available to support national-level institutional and/ or PA system reforms on an ad hoc, if-and-when requested basis. In some countries, particularly in West and Central Africa, fundamental overhauls of management authorities will be required and this will take many years.

For this reason, PPP arrangements for the management of PAs is an advantage as it enables sites to be effectively secured while institutional reform is in progress. Furthermore, PPP arrangements contribute directly to improving governance in the wildlife conservation sector, with obvious positive spin-offs for the management agencies.

Building stronger coordination between agencies within the regions, particularly in West Africa, should also be supported.

Improved **training** is required at all levels of seniority in wildlife management and related issues in land-use and environmental governance, but in most African countries there are deficiencies in the training of mid-level officers (wardens and senior site officers). The percentage of wildlife management staff with formal training in wildlife management varies considerably across African countries. Tanzania leads the way with almost 100 %, followed by countries in Southern and Eastern Africa (e.g. Botswana with 50 %), to less than 5 % in Ethiopia, Burundi and the DRC.

Furthermore, support should be given to ensuring that training curricula better reflect modern approaches and governance systems for conservation, including greater community participation. This is particularly important for West and Central Africa. These approaches require new skills, especially for planning, and the implementation of cross-sectoral and participatory management for conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources in order to be able to address livelihood issues.

There are therefore obvious opportunities for (i) supporting middle management officers to attend the various African wildlife training institutes: Garoua Wildlife College (Cameroon), College of African Wildlife Management (Tanzania), Southern African Wildlife College (South Africa), Kitabi College of Conservation and Environmental Management (for the Albertine Rift Region in Rwanda, Burundi and DRC), Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute (Kenya), Botswana Wildlife Training Institute (Botswana), as well as the various other schools and university departments that offer graduate and masters degrees in aspects of wildlife management in the different regions (see regional volumes), and (ii) modernizing the *curricula* to incorporate the latest approaches to wildlife management.

MOOCs as the one developed by PAPACO and EPFL on PA management – see www.papaco.org - are an interesting alternative to organize trainings at a larger scale whilst keeping staff on site.

However given the large number of potential candidates (it is estimated that more than 5 000 middle management staff, wardens and deputies are needed for Africa's protected areas) the capacities of existing colleges need to be increased, possibly new training structures created, and a much larger number of scholarships made available to them to cater for the greater demand.

A stronger emphasis on off-campus training as part of the *curricula* offered by the colleges is considered important. Building links with universities (both within Africa, and abroad where

appropriate) will allow colleges to focus on their specific practical training, drawing on larger organisations for more general education and accreditation management, while also offering college graduates more perspectives to pursue further education.

In the short to medium term, the challenge will be to ensure that trained individuals return to their institutes rather than being attracted away by better career opportunities in the private or NGO sectors. The only way to avoid this is through the abovementioned support for institution building and reform so that NRM agencies provide attractive and stable career opportunities. If training can be delivered in a modular and in-service manner, attainment of specific skills and competence levels can serve as a motivation for career development.

Much of the basic ranger training is currently done on site by specialist training organisations and this should continue to be a strongly supported element of EU support. Specific sites in the regions that are particularly suited for field training in terms of ecosystems and facilities should be identified and developed. With the increasing importance of organised networks of armed wildlife criminals, paramilitary techniques and intelligence gathering operations are increasingly important components of training.

Regional level

Given the importance of the landscape approach and TFCAs for the conservation of African ecosystems, it is evident that concerted efforts at regional level need to be made to continue developing the concept and supporting the development of the necessary regional planning and management structures. While the TFCA concept is firmly entrenched in conservation thinking in Southern Africa, the level of political interest and support is weaker in the other three regions. In Eastern Africa, the East African Community (EAC), its Secretariat and its NRM Protocol provide a sound platform on which TFCAs could be developed but greater impetus could be given to the idea by developing a specific plan for the development of TFCAs in Eastern Africa and having it endorsed by the EAC. It is proposed that this should be modelled on the instruments and institutions developed for TFCAs by SADC.

A similar approach could be adopted for the regions in Central and West Africa. It should be noted that as a member of SADC (as well as ECCAS) the DRC is well placed to benefit from the Southern African leadership and experience in this field.

For West Africa, it is proposed to support the establishment of a special task force for Institutional Support and Coordination under the WAEMU. This task force, supported by the IUCN based in West Africa, would be responsible for monitoring and planning, communication, research and management governance training.

3 – Tackling indirect threats to conservation

By linking the direct threats and the drivers of threats, there are two significant drivers of habitat loss:

- the expansion of subsistence agriculture (including the corresponding loss of trees in the landscape), which is at least partly driven by expanding populations;
- the development of commercial agriculture and energy infrastructure, including hydroelectric dams, which is driven by states' policies – such as on development, land tenure and foreign investment – as well as the international market for the goods and services these developments provide.

To tackle these threats, a coordinated approach to African conservation must firstly seek to take an inclusive approach, engaging with African states to ensure that poverty alleviation and development strategies, agriculture and forestry policies, and approaches to land use and natural resource planning and development (including policies related to inward investment by foreign companies and states), recognize ecological needs and are complemented by wildlife conservation strategies, policies and aims.

This effort should support existing work to mainstream biodiversity conservation under the

Convention on Biological Diversity. It is equally essential to ensure that European interventions in Africa are aligned with, and not undermining, wildlife conservation aims.

No less importantly, Europe should ensure that European companies are operating by the same environmental standards in Africa that they are compelled to abide by within Europe. The EU should also work with the other major investors in development in Africa, such as China, India and the Gulf countries, to ensure that common environmental safeguards are in place, so that there is a level playing field for development assistance and financial investment.

4 – Wildlife trafficking: dismantling wildlife crime networks and curbing the demand for illegal wildlife

It is obvious that efforts to curb the illegal trade in wildlife, be it ivory, apes or parrots, will require essentially the same preventative and investigative procedures and involve the same range of enforcement agencies. It follows that any action taken to strengthen the capacity of the wildlife enforcement machinery stands to benefit many species, and would therefore represent money very well spent.

With so much that needs to be done, and with so many other actors also trying to help, these recommendations represent a conscious attempt to avoid an all-inclusive, over-ambitious programme, and instead identify a realistic selection of interventions that have the potential to generate a very good return on investment in terms of ultimate impact. The plight of two of Africa's most iconic species, the elephant and the rhino, has focused world attention on the massive scale of the illegal wildlife trade in wildlife products and the ramifications that this has, not only for biodiversity conservation but also for governance and national security (since rebel groups across Africa are deeply involved in it).

While there are a number of anti-trafficking measures that are specific to each of these two iconic species, there is a raft of measures that are equally relevant for the wildlife trade in general since what works for rhinos and elephants will likely also be beneficial for other species targeted by the illegal trade. It should be underlined that strategies for tackling trafficking and demand reduction have been developed by various international organizations, notably through the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) which brings together the world's leading agencies involved with this issue (CITES, Interpol, UNODC, WCO and the World Bank). UNODC has also developed its own global programme for combating wildlife and forest crime. These ongoing initiatives are highly pertinent with respect to the present strategic approach for wildlife conservation in Africa. There are four strategic approaches which need to be pursued simultaneously at international, regional and national levels to combat the illicit trade in wildlife.

These are:

- **strengthening policies and laws** – to make wildlife trafficking a serious crime with appropriate penalties);
- **stopping the killing** – by strengthening anti-poaching, law enforcement monitoring, PPPs and community development;
- **stopping the trafficking** – through international coordination in wildlife trafficking, inter-agency networking at the national and regional levels, Wildlife Enforcement Networks, information management and monitoring systems, and specialised tools such as container control programmes, controlled deliveries, tracking the money, and forensics to determine the origins of wildlife products;
- **stopping the demand** – educate and influence consumers, develop alternatives, destruction of stockpiles, legal moratoria and bans, high profile diplomacy and advocacy.

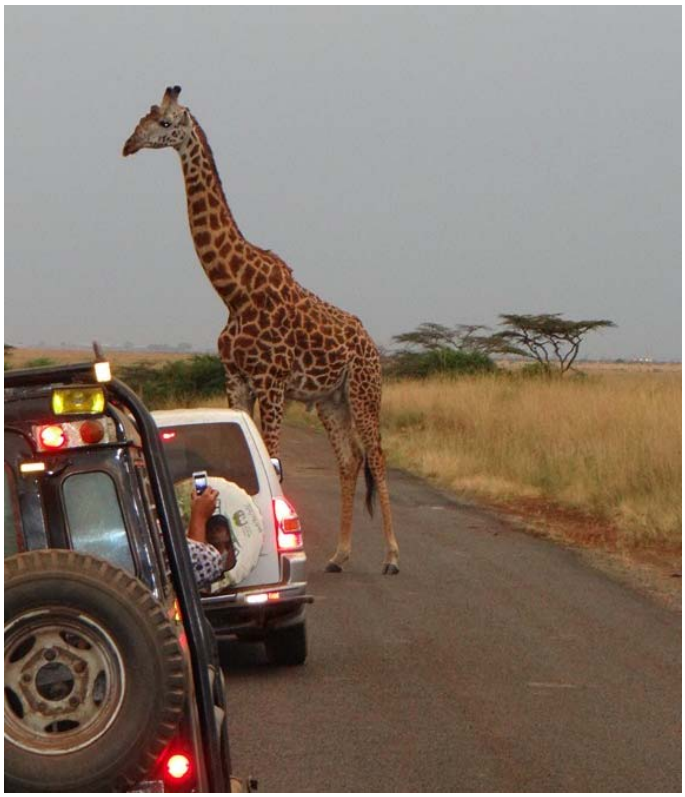
5 – Awareness raising and communication

High importance is attached to this activity because of the overriding need to evolve a conservation policy that is embedded in African society. Awareness raising, interpretation of conservation, information and communication require a substantially greater investment than they have typically received in the past.

An important part of achieving this goal is to provide up-to-date and accurate information on conservation issues, including natural resources management, biodiversity, African cultural

traditions that are related to natural heritage, eco-tourism, protected areas and the TFCA approach.

Awareness raising and communication will be integral parts of all *in situ* conservation efforts. In this section communication at the regional and international levels is addressed. Broadly speaking the EU should be looking to give added value **to existing and demonstrably effective** awareness building and communication activities.



For example, in addition to the kind of information made available through other initiatives described as information management, it is recommended that the EU renews its support for the important work done by the African Elephant Specialist Group (AfESG) and the African Rhino Specialist Group (AfRSG) which have for years, on limited budgets, provided invaluable services and inputs in terms of: (i) general coordination; (ii) technical guidance and advice given to CITES, managers across the African elephant range states, donors, interested parties and the general public; (iii) maintenance of the African Elephant Database and periodic publication of the status reports and the journal *Pachyderm*. The EU's previous core support grant to the AfESG was highly successful and its evaluation showed a high level of delivery against objectives. We therefore recommend not only that the EU should provide fully comprehensive core funding to the AfESG and AfRSG, but also to all other specialist groups with a remit in Africa. A suitably well-endowed programme should be negotiated with IUCN's Species Survival Commission.

Other regional / international communication / awareness building activities need to be facilitated. Networked approaches can be particularly effective. There are, for example, a number of disparate networked approaches to wildlife conservation in Southern Africa, including the Cape Action for People and the Environment (CAPE) partnership for conservation of the Cape Floristic Region, and the Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisations (NASCO).

6 - Funding

It is difficult to give a precise calculation of the level of funding required to have significant impact on the success of wildlife conservation over this large area. Several sources give guidance and all show that the funding requirements are very high and considerably greater than what is currently being mobilised. In the period 1980-1984, Leader-Williams and Albon showed that a minimum annual expenditure on protected area conservation of USD 230 per km2 was required to prevent a decline in rhino numbers from poaching and a minimum expenditure of USD 215 per km² to prevent a decline in elephant. In today's money the rhino figure would be about USD 529 per km2 (EUR 425 per km2).

The 70 KLCs identified in the current document cover approximately 2.5 million km2 of which PAs make up about half the territory, so the overall minimum cost of protecting those parks would be approximately **EUR 531 million per year.** Martin (2003) used information from Zimbabwe's National Parks in 1997 to show that protection and management needs for small protected areas required higher investment per unit area than larger areas; e.g. 1 000 km2 needed USD 0.3 million per year for operating costs, 10 000 km2 needed USD 1.07 million per year and 100 000 km2 needed USD 6.6 million per year. The operating costs included salaries, field allowances, equipment, fuel for transport and maintenance costs, and included provisions for senior field and research staff…

The 70 KLCs identified in the current document cover approximately 2.5 million km2 and contain about 300 protected areas. Given that PAs occupy only 50 % of this KLC area, they average about 4 200 km² each. Using Martin's formulaic method, with costs updated to 2015, the total operational costs for a park of 4 200 km2 is EUR 136 per km2;

for 300 PAs of this size the cost would be EUR 171 million per year. If all the PAs required their entire infrastructure to be rebuilt during a ten-year period then there would be an additional one off capital cost of EUR 1 080 million or EUR 108 million per year, bringing the total expenditure for operational and capital expenditure to **EUR 279 million per year**.

In 2004, Blom calculated that the PA needs (capital and recurrent costs) for the Congo Basin and the Niger Delta alone was in the order of USD 1.3 billion over ten years, i.e. USD 130 million (EUR 104 million) per year for an area roughly equivalent to the Central African region. Extrapolating up to all of sub-Saharan Africa gives a rough total of **EUR 416 million per year**.

Taken together, these three methods of estimating required expenditure indicate that the KLC network would require **from between EUR 279 million and EUR 531 million per year** for effective management (in 2015), assuming that interventions were restricted to conventional park management and law enforcement techniques alone. Community programmes in the areas outside the parks are likely to increase costs by at least 50 %, which would bring the estimated costing range to between EUR 418 million and EUR 796 million. Taking the median value of EUR 607 million per year, around **EUR 6 billion will be required over ten years**.

If we now look at the actual expenditure on PAs we can see that it is considerably less than what is required. In 2002, Cumming estimated that Southern African states (excluding KwaZulu-Natal province) were allocating less than USD 50 per km2 per year to their parks which works out at no more than 25 % of the expenditure considered necessary according to Martin's (2003) estimation of about EUR 194 per km2 per year for the total annual requirement (calculated as EUR 136 per km2 for operational costs and approximately EUR 58 per km2 for capital expenditure, assuming complete re-investment in infrastructure every ten years).

In 2005, BirdLife International reported that approximately USD 300 million per year was spent managing around 1 250 protected areas (covering approximately 9 % of the continent) and that this was considerably less than the USD 800 million per year considered necessary for an expanded and comprehensively managed protected areas system.

While recognising the approximate nature of these estimations, and the fact that there are certainly significant differences in costs depending on the countries/regions and the habitat types, they nevertheless suggest that funding requirements for the proposed strategic approach which centres on 70 KLCs is likely to be at least **EUR 400 million to EUR 500 million per year**.

At this level EU inputs would have a major impact over the most significant areas and species on the continent, more than doubling the total global investment in African PA conservation but still only reaching 60 % of estimates for conserving the total PA system of the continent.

The high-level panel under the CBD has recently made cost estimates for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011- 2020. A first report in 2012, entitled *Resourcing the Aichi biodiversity targets, a first assessment of the resources required for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020*, estimates an average annual expenditure of between USD 9 200 million and USD 85 000 million for protected areas (target 11) for the 2013-2020 period. However, the policy on protected areas is not the only one that requires financing. A global assessment of the costs of meeting all Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020 estimated that between USD 150 billion and USD 440 billion per year would be required. A second report was published in 2014 and provides further policy messages relating to resource mobilization.

Africa's share in these amounts is not specified in these reports, but can be assumed to be significant…

More info on www.papaco.org

Addax faces extinction now!

Extract of an IUCN press release – May 4th

Regional insecurity and oil industry activities in the Sahara desert have pushed the Addax – a migratory species of desert-adapted antelope - to the very knife-edge of extinction according to a recent survey which found only three surviving in the wild.

An extensive survey in March across key Addax habitat identified just three remaining individuals, report experts from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); two of its Members working in the region - the Sahara Conservation Fund (SCF) and the NGO Noé, as well as the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS).

National legislation in Niger fully protects the Addax, meaning hunting and the removal of live Addax for any reason are strictly forbidden. It is also protected under the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) because historical habitat extends into neighbouring Chad. Yet the Addax has suffered massive disturbance from oil installations in Niger operated by the China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) and associated encroachment of desert-going lorries and bulldozers. Moreover, the assignment of military personnel to protect the oil industry means illegal hunting by soldiers has increased poaching levels considerably in its last remaining haven, and Africa's largest protected area, the Termit & Tin-Toumma National Nature Reserve in eastern Niger.

Dr. Jean-Christophe Vié, Deputy Director of IUCN Global Species Programme says, "*We are witnessing in real time the extinction of this iconic and once plentiful species – without immediate intervention, the Addax will lose its battle for survival in the face of illegal, uncontrolled poaching and the loss of its habitat. On behalf of all concerned parties we are recommending a set of emergency measures to help save the Addax from imminent extinction*."

The measures proposed by the experts from the conservation groups include securing the remaining population of Addax; stopping poaching by soldiers and engaging with CNPC to cooperate on preventing the extinction of the Addax; as well as reinforcing the existing population through the introduction of captive-bred stock.

The increase in poaching also comes against a backdrop of escalating insecurity across the region. The collapse of Libya in 2011 saw an exodus of militia with arms and 4x4 vehicles to neighbouring countries into areas harbouring important wildlife populations. This also fuelled subsequent insurgencies in Mali and northern Nigeria which have added to the instability, and the formerly remote habitats of the Addax have become major crossroads for the illicit trade of wildlife, arms, drugs and migrants. The situation for the Addax has deteriorated precipitously since 2010 when an initial round of surveys estimated the population at 200 animals. Since then, conservationists have designed a three-pronged action plan to stabilise the situation by locating the remaining Addax and assessing their status. The plan aims to boost ongoing efforts to build the capacity of Niger's wildlife service to protect the Addax and manage the Termit & Tin Toumma Reserve in close collaboration with the local population. The third, critical part of the plan is to engage with the Niger authorities and Chinese business interests to bring poaching under control and minimise the impact of oil-related activities, especially on prime Addax habitat.

More on http://www.iucn.org/?22719/saharan-addax-antelope-faces-imminent-extinction

JOB OFFER

Park Director, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, Republic of Congo

Bomassa, Republic of Congo

The Wildlife Conservation Society is seeking an experienced protected area manager to fill the position of Park Director of Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park (NNNP) in the Republic of Congo.

Nouabalé-Ndoki is the most intact, best-managed protected area in the Congo Basin, with thousands of

forest elephants, gorillas, and chimpanzees, critical rainforest habitat, good park facilities, and extraordinary tourism potential. The management of NNNP is securely funded for the next five years by USAID, USFWS, the Sangha Trinational Foundation, and other private and public donors.

WCS and the Government of Congo have established a Congolese public entity to manage Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, the "Nouabalé-Ndoki Foundation," comprised of a multi-stakeholder board of directors and a Park Management Unit (PMU). The Park Director is in charge of the PMU including the operation of all departments and management of all park staff.

The Park Director will provide strategic and operational leadership and be responsible for all aspects of park management including ranger deployment and wildlife protection, community liaison, research, tourism development, fundraising and reporting, communications, and capacity building of national staff. The job includes managing senior staff, developing strong relationships with government partners, partner agencies and organizations, as well as managing a significant budget and ensuring program runs smoothly day-to-day.

The Park Director is based in the field, living permanently on-site at the park headquarters, Bomassa. NNNP is more than 4,000 km2, with an expected staff of between 100 - 200 people and an annual budget of more than $3 million.

Responsibilities:

· Elaboration and implementation of the park's management plan
· Preparation and implementation of annual work plans and budgets
· Recruitment and management of all personnel
· Assuring that all contracts, accords and conventions related to the park are followed.
· Implementing the directives of the park's board of directors
· Financial and operational responsibility of the park, including preparation of a 5-year business plan and annual budget
· Managing a team that includes a Conservation and Biodiversity Service, Research and Monitoring department, Community Development department, Logistics Service, and Administration and Finance Unit.
· Overseeing a local staff complement of 100 to 200 full-time employees, including anti-poaching rangers
· Liaise with a Board of Directors of the Nouabalé-Ndoki Foundation
· Building and maintaining relationships with Government and Community partners, and other key stakeholders
· Regular reporting to WCS, donors and the Board of Directors of the Nouabalé-Ndoki Foundation
· Oversight of all financial management and reporting
· Oversight of all logistical operations
· Oversight of all research and conservation activities
· Oversight of all community activities, including environmental education initiatives with local schools
· Work with the Ndoki Foundation Board, WCS, and other partners to identify tourism development partners and help to develop NNNP into a world-class ecotourism destination

Person Specification

We are looking for and outstanding leader with proven managerial experience, strong communication skills, and a full understanding of African conservation, development and socio-economic issues. A relevant degree (e.g. biology, political science, law, economics, management, or international relations) is essential, along with a thorough knowledge of multilateral environmental agreements and the issues around wildlife trade management and sustainable development. Fluency in English is essential, ideally combined with fluent French. **See required qualifications online on www.wcs.org.**

To apply:

Send a copy of your CV and a cover letter to: the WCS Africa Program at africaapplications@wcs.org , and ccapokempner@wcs.org. Please explain in the cover letter how your experience will contribute to addressing the threats to Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park and how it will allow you to help put in place long-term systems for the conservation and management of the Park. Include contact information for three references and specify whether we may contact each of these or whether this should await your approval. Recruitment is asap and the deadline for application is June 20th.

NAPA – CONTACTS **www.papaco.org and www.iucn.org**

geoffroy.mauvais@iucn.org Program on African Protected Areas & Conservation
beatrice.chataigner@iucn.org PAPACO - Program Officer
marion.langrand@iucn.org PAPACO – Program Officer