

# NAPPA#165

NEWS FROM AFRICAN PROTECTED AREAS JULY 2022



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# Editorial



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PAPACO COORDINATOR

## LOCAL PROBLEMS, GLOBAL SOLUTIONS?

On the 19th of June, IUCN released the following statement:

“IUCN considers any violence against or forced eviction of indigenous peoples and local communities to be entirely unacceptable and holds that they constitute gross violations of human rights. IUCN urges the Government of Tanzania to take responsibility to immediately stop all human rights violations, to provide remedy and security to those harmed, and to ensure appropriate peaceful measures are undertaken towards recognizing, respecting and protecting the rights of the Maasai communities. The Government should adhere to the 2018 East African Court of Justice (EACJ) injunction on the ongoing land dispute in the area, which held that all evictions be stayed and intimidations of community members be stopped.

It is urgent to initiate a fair, just and equitably governed consultative process to identify long-term solutions, and to investigate and address human rights violations related to nature conservation, including any establishment, amendment or expansion of protected or conserved areas. This requires an in-depth impact assessment and the full, effective and meaningful participation of all rightsholders and stakeholders, consistent with international human rights law, norms and best practices.”

This statement was issued after violence by security forces against the Maasai Indigenous Peoples in Loliondo, in northern Tanzania, was reported. Serengeti Watch tells us a little bit more. In short, the Tanzanian government has decided to convert some land adjacent to the Serengeti National Park into a private hunting reserve for - inter alia - the royal family of the United Arab Emirates. Historically however, this land had been used (and still is) by the Maasai for grazing cattle. In June, when armed officers

arrived to demarcate the area, local Maasai gathered in protest to which officers responded with force. Some protesters were injured while others crossed the border into Kenya to receive treatment. Finally, arrests were made.

This is the latest of many events that progressively jeopardize the irreplaceable Serengeti/Ngorongoro ecosystem and put its inhabitants at risk. Regrettably, it also illustrates situations we too often see happening elsewhere. There are several factors that can explain this tragic event, but nowadays the most critical issue certainly is the over utilisation of space by an ever increasing number of people – both from those living around the park and from an influx of foreign visitors.

People put great pressure on the land, and if the population keeps growing, it will become extremely difficult to set apart large wild landscapes for nature conservation. Tanzania’s population is set to go from 60 million people today, to over 100 million in 2050. By 2100 it could even reach 250 million. In the 1980s, an average of 50,000 tourists would visit the Ngorongoro protected area. Today, they exceed 650,000! Too many lodges, vehicles, pressure on water resources, stress on wildlife, pollution, loss of cultural values etc.

“A fair, just and equitably governed consultative process to identify long-term solutions” is definitely more than welcome, but the real question is: what types of solutions can be applied in this context? ●

### PAPACO ONLINE

[facebook/IUCNpapaco](https://www.facebook.com/IUCNpapaco)

[MOOC FB Group \(English\)](https://www.facebook.com/mooconconservation)

[@mooconconservation \(Instagram\)](https://www.instagram.com/mooconconservation)

[@Papaco\\_IUCN \(Twitter\)](https://twitter.com/Papaco_IUCN)

[Papaco.org](http://Papaco.org)

[IUCN Protected and Conserved Areas newsletter](#)



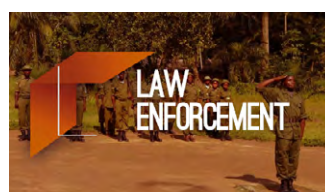
# MOOC-CONSERVATION.ORG

## MOOCS

**Registrations open.** The next session will start in September and registrations are already open. For those following the news on the Online Certificate on Protected Area Conservation (French only), the last exam took place on 15 June with a pass rate of 90%, and 3 women in the top three!

**Next session:** 12 September to 11 December 2022.

**Registrations:** [mooc-conservation.org](http://mooc-conservation.org)



## ESSENTIALS

**What are they?** They are short courses geared to a specific profile of protected area conservation actors. **Four options are possible:** Rangers, Managers (involved in Research R or in Law enforcement L) and Leaders. The Essentials are open throughout the year.



### RANGER ESSENTIAL

For protected area (PA) professionals who apply decisions and ensure the implementation of activities inside the PA.



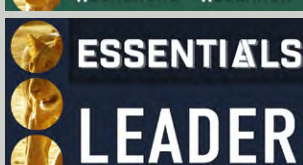
### MANAGER ESSENTIAL

For protected area professionals who need to plan, manage and assess the work carried out by field agents.



➔ **MANAGER LAW** focuses on law enforcement and the valorisation of the PA and its natural resources.

➔ **MANAGER RESEARCH** focuses on research activities, monitoring-evaluation and ecological monitoring.



### LEADER ESSENTIAL

For actors who are influencing the protected area context at a larger scale, without necessarily working directly inside a protected area.

# MOOC-CONSERVATION.ORG FIGURES

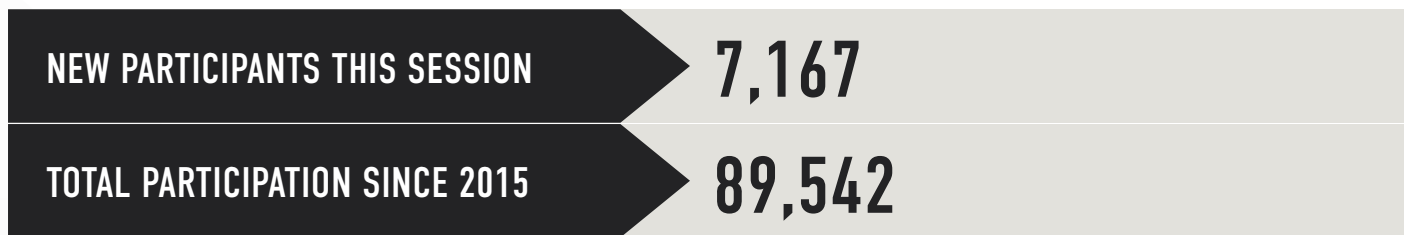
## SOME FIGURES AROUND THE FIRST SESSION OF 2022

**WHERE IS PARTICIPATION AT?** This first session of 2022 ended with nearly **7,200 new registrations**. One country stands out as it made a surprise appearance in the top of countries with most registrations: **Mozambique**, where registrations went from 25 in 2021, to 335 this session! This breakthrough is all thanks to Cristovao, our MOOC Conservation ambassador in Maputo who has given himself the mission of making the programme known among our friends in Portugese-speaking Africa.

**A RECORD IN THE NUMBER OF ATTESTATIONS (AKA SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS).** Participation is down a bit compared to last session, but we broke a new record in the number of attestations earned. The **success rate went from 8% to 12%** and could be explained by the very good scores of the MOOCs on Law Enforcement and New Technologies.

**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.** The +7,000 students enrolled this session come from over 120 countries around the world with the following on top: **1 Cameroon, 2 DRC, 3 Benin, 4 Madagascar, 5 Mozambique, 6 Côte d'Ivoire, 7 France, 8 Burkina Faso, 9 Senegal and 10 Guinea.** Participation in each country on this list was between 200 and 1,000 learners.

**NEXT GOAL 100,000!** We are about to reach the milestone of 90,000 enrolments since the launch of the MOOCs in 2015. This is set to happen by September, no doubt. We are counting on you though to help us **reach 100,000 learners by the end of the year!**



\*To receive an attestation of success, one must have obtained an average score of 75% or more at the exams off a MOOC. •

# AMBASSADORS - TWO MORE HAVE JOINED

**AMBASSADORS?** They are MOOC Conservation students who volunteered to assist other learners in their cities or regions. Full list: [here](#).

## NEW AMBASSADORS

### CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: ÉLÉAZAR



Éléazar is Protected area a Biodiversity manager in Bangui. He joined the ambassadors in June and has started working on a MOOC Conservation hub for our friends in Central African Republic. Get in touch with him to join his network.

Email: [gbintekara.eleazar@gmail.com](mailto:gbintekara.eleazar@gmail.com)

### ANGOLA: PASCOAL



Pascoal joined the ambassadors in May 2022, right before the end of the session. In just a few days, we saw a notable increase in registrations in Angola. Thank you Pascoal, and this is just the start!

Email: [pascoalbelmiro@gmail.com](mailto:pascoalbelmiro@gmail.com)

If you'd like to create a MOOC Conservation Hub in your city, first make sure that there is not already one ([full list here](#)). If you don't see your city or country, get in touch with us.

# YOUTH-CONSERVATION.ORG

## Youth conservation REMINDER: WHAT IS YOUTH CONSERVATION?

The goal of [youth-conservation.org](http://youth-conservation.org) is to spark an interest in the environment and in nature conservation among young people from 10 to 17 years old. It is a simple tool, it is educational of course, and it is fun. It helps you enjoy the learning process, understand the different topics by raising the right questions, get inspired by discovering initiatives taken by other communities, and finally work together to save the state of nature.



## TEST PHASE: HELP US!

In June 2022 we launched the test phase of [youth-conservation.org](http://youth-conservation.org). The final platform will be online by the end of the year (the English version is planned for 2023). In the meantime, do send us your feedback so we can complete what is possibly missing, adapt what can be improved and develop new topics. Is the content relevant? What information would you like to see in the Guides? The Guide for module 1 is online, but it is only a beta version. We'd like to hear from you to know how we can adapt it and create the missing ones based on the same model. Send us an email at [info@youth-conservation.org](mailto:info@youth-conservation.org) with any comment you may have.

# UNIVERSITY DIPLOMA 19

## PRACTICAL PHASE

Field training during the 19th edition of the University Diploma (option: environmental crime) at Nazinga Game Ranch (Burkina Faso).



Between 25 and 29 April 2022, 19 protected area managers from seven different West African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Niger, Togo, and Senegal) took part in the 19th edition of the University Diploma (UD) in Protected Area management, with an option in environmental crime. This UD was organised by Senghor University, IUCN-Papaco and the Regional Governance programme of West African Protected Areas implemented by IUCN-PACO, funded by FED.

The field training took place at Nazinga Game Ranch. This practical phase has helped managers acquire surveillance and methodology skills, as well as anti-poaching techniques, they learnt how to use SMART tools, GPS, radios etc.

Students were divided in four teams under the supervision of forest agents and ecoguards of Nazinga's management unit and the NGO Ange Gardien de la Nature (AGN, Nature's Guardian Angel in English). They were then deployed into the protected area to carry out several missions: patrolling, looking for infractions and for ambushes. These outings were an excellent opportunity to use different tools and apply techniques and concepts learnt the previous weeks during the theoretical courses in Ouagadougou.



Interns identify poaching clues



Using SMART tools

- [Dr AMAHOWE O. Isidore](#), Project manager - Expert in Wildlife criminality in West Africa IUCN-PACO •

# ECONOBIO - MOLE NATIONAL PARK

## GOOD PRACTICES FROM FIELD WORKERS



Sustainable, community-led management of the eastern corridor of Mole National Park through the development of beekeeping and shea value chains and the strengthening of the local governance structure for the management of Community Resource Management Areas (CREMA)

### 1. GENERAL CONTEXT OF THE INTERVENTION



population of 319,540.

The ecological landscape is gradually losing its ecological integrity due to unsustainable exploitation such as unregulated bush burning, tree felling, charcoal production and other common practices in the landscape. In order to ensure sustainable natural resources and promote income-raising interventions for target populations, uncontrolled harvesting of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and the destruction of wildlife are a major challenge for the Landscape. The collection and trade of shea nuts and the harvesting and trade of wild honey were identified as the most lucrative sources of income for men and women in the CREMAs. However, the activity of harvesting honey in the wild is usually done with fire and this leads to the spread of bushfires, which are considered to be one of the most important factors inhibiting vegetation regeneration and contributing to significant carbon emissions.

There are great opportunities to promote large-scale organic shea trade and beekeeping value chains for communities in the eastern corridor of Mole National Park. As such, nature-based approaches offer sustainable solutions to address the challenges of climate change mitigation and adaptation while ensuring sustainable livelihoods development.

The specific objectives of the intervention are to contribute to the development of sustainable economic sectors (shea butter and honey). These green value chains will benefit communities by increasing their income and will contribute to the protection of the Mole National Park. On the other hand, the aim is to ensure better conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources by the communities

The strategy developed to achieve these different objectives involves strengthening the operational capacities

(construction, equipment and training) of communities. In this respect, the actions have focused on the construction of organic shea butter warehouses and organic shea butter and honey processing units/centres, the rehabilitation of degraded areas with indigenous trees and the acquisition of transport equipment for the «organic shea» women's groups. The training activities focused on the collection, processing and storage of organic shea butter. Support also includes the development of private sector collaboration for the marketing of GVC (Savannah Fruit Company, Korster Keunen), the development and implementation of environmental awareness programmes for schools and community members. In terms of organisational support, actions have strengthened CREMA structures (CREMA Executive Committees, Community Resource Management Committees, Community Monitoring Units) and helped to establish a conservation fund to ensure CREMA's long-term self-financing.

The main beneficiaries and targets of the interventions are the community members of the eastern corridor of the Mole National Park. These include women's groups who exploit the karities, youth, farmers, beekeepers, charcoal producers, pastoralists, etc.

## 2. THE STRENGTHS OF THE OPERATION

Innovative character of the intervention; added value of the results obtained; relevance of the approach; sustainability of the achievements; importance of the theme.

Shea processing in the landscape was rudimentary, but now it is mechanised and a higher volume of butter can be produced in one day. Over 200 women work directly at the shea butter processing centre. Honey producers are able to process the wax and sell for additional income.

## 3. LESSONS LEARNT

To achieve good results, it is necessary to:

- Ensure inclusive and participatory decision-making processes
- Develop an effective monitoring framework
- Develop community by-laws, management plan and action plans, and this should always start with the communities
- Promote effective community awareness and awareness creation.

Thus:

- ➔ Appropriate community input from the outset and the participation of all relevant stakeholders to stimulate free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) processes are essential
- ➔ The success of a CREMA depends on its economic strength and technical support. It is therefore imperative to develop economically sound structures, build trust, transparency and accountability with the private sector and create a self-sustaining source of funds.
- ➔ Ensuring an effective community monitoring system
- ➔ The community (communal) framework, institutional design and legal frameworks of CREMAs provide vital and rich resources on which to base payments for ecosystem services (PES) and REDD+.
- ➔ CREMAs promote sustainable natural resource management in a way that ensures justice and respect for people's rights to access and use forest resources
- ➔ CREMAs are effective ways to build resilient landscapes and provide sustainable economic incentives.

- [Bara TOP](#) - Chargé de communication et plaidoyer - PAPBio | Bureau régional pour l'Afrique centrale et occidentale •





## THE MARINE MAMMAL TWINNING TOOLKIT

Marine mammals play a crucial role in marine ecosystem function, providing valuable ecosystem services. However, many continue to be adversely impacted by human activity and are often underrepresented in Marine Protected Area (MPA) management plans, commonly as a result of low capacity, lack of resources and/or knowledge to implement such plans.

To address this, the Marine Mammal Twinning within the framework of the EU-funded Ocean Governance Project, has designed and created a toolkit for the inclusion of marine mammals into MPAs. The aim of the Marine Mammal Twinning toolkit is to help build the technical capacities of MPA managers by sharing knowledge, expertise and good practices.

The toolkit contains three core components: 23 factsheets that provide critical resources and information to MPA managers and policy makers, Good Practices, and the Self-Assessment Tool available both online and offline in English, French and Spanish. The Self-Assessment Tool enables MPA managers to understand the level to which marine mammals are considered within MPA management plans as well as adaptive management and the impact of management decisions.

The Marine Mammal Twinning continually welcomes further comments and suggestions to strengthen the toolkit and its resources and are currently looking for collaborative opportunities with MPAs to apply the Self-Assessment Tool - if of interest, please don't hesitate to contact us at [ocean-governance@biodiv-conseil.fr](mailto:ocean-governance@biodiv-conseil.fr) or visit [www.marine-mammals.info](http://www.marine-mammals.info).

Francis Staub | Founder & Managing Director •

## PPI CALL FOR PROPOSALS

A CALL FOR PROPOSALS TARGETING EMERGING AFRICAN CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS (CSO) THAT HAVE NOT PREVIOUSLY BENEFITED FROM A PPI GRANT IS NOW OPEN.

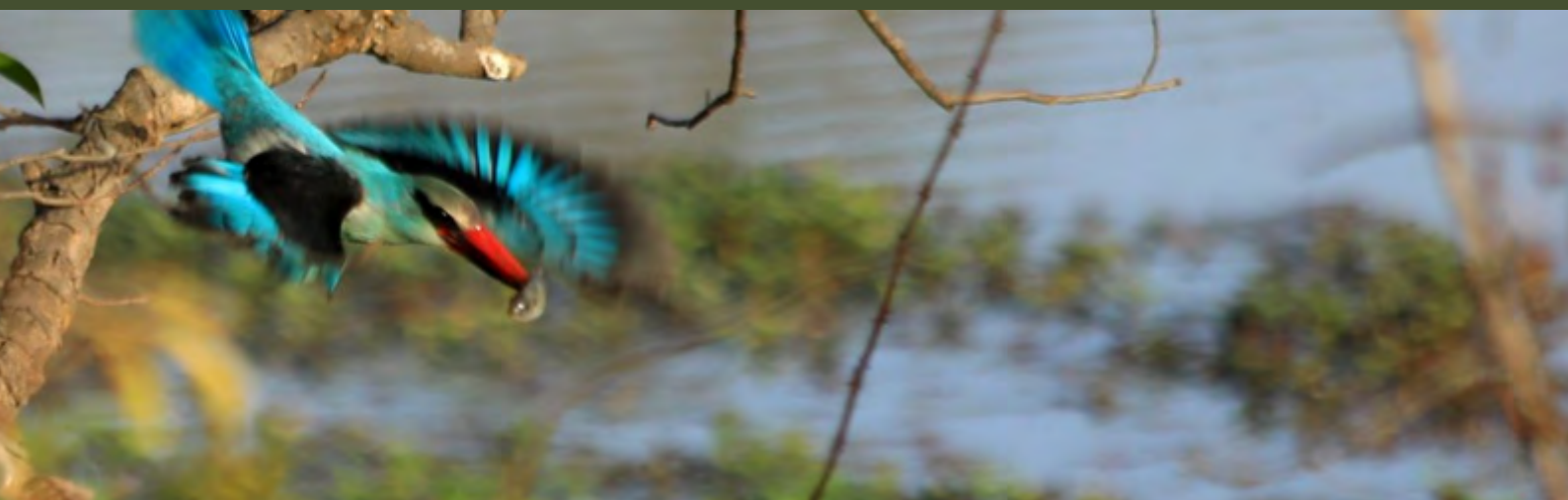
Goal: fund about 15 new projects in 26 countries in West and Central Africa.

Topic: eligible themes are the conservation of biodiversity and the fight against climate change through Nature-based Solutions (NbS).

Funding: maximum contribution of 35 000€ for a duration of 20 months maximum.

Deadline: Sunday 28 August 2022 – 18h00 (Paris GMT+1)

To learn more: [click here](#). •



# PODCAST & JOBS



## INVESTING FOR OCEAN IMPACT – MANGROVES AND CARBON IN MADAGASCAR

Working with the private sector is not always easy. But when we can align our goals and create positive collaboration with local communities, we can make a big impact for people and planet.

In Madagascar, Lalao Aigrette and her team at @blueventures are developing community-led mangrove carbon projects, making a difference for ecosystems and the local people who depend on them.

Find out how they balance community needs with mangrove conservation and private sector interests in IUCN's new podcast, Investing for Ocean Impact: <https://smarturl.it/oceanimpactpodcast>

Investing for Ocean Impact explores how ocean conservation can be integrated into sustainable businesses and projects and how investors of all sizes can invest in our ocean.

Listen now on your preferred podcast platform or on [www.bluenaturalcapital.org/podcast](http://www.bluenaturalcapital.org/podcast)

## JOBS

### INDIGENOUS PEOPLE ADVISOR (IPA) | WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY @ WCS

**Where?** Bukavy, DRC

**Application deadline:** 8 July 2022

[>> Click here to learn more <<](#)

### CHIEF OF PARTY ADVANCING THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (ARIP) | WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY @ WCS

**Where?** Bukavy, DRC

**Application deadline:** 8 July 2022

[>> Click here to learn more <<](#)

### MONITORING, EVALUATION, LEARNING AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ADVISOR | WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY @ WCS

**Where?** Bukavy, DRC

**Application deadline:** 8 July 2022

[>> Click here to learn more <<](#)

### TECHNICAL ADVISOR TO THE WCS HEALTH PROGRAM @ WCS

**Where?** Brazzaville, Congo

**Application deadline:** 8 July 2022

[>> Click here to learn more <<](#)

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