

STATE OF PROTECTED AREAS IN CENTRAL AFRICA 2020



State of Protected Areas 2020

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http://www.observatoire-comifac.net

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COMIFAC: Central African Forests Commission

COMIFAC is an international organisation recognised for its role in the subregional integration of conservation and sustainable and coordinated management of forest ecosystems. It is responsible for the orientation, harmonization and monitoring of forestry and environmental policies in Central Africa. COMIFAC emerged from the commitments made in March 1999 by the Heads of State of Central Africa in the “Yaoundé Declaration”. It brings together ten member countries of the subregion that share a common natural heritage. Its legal framework is governed by the February 2005 treaty: “Treaty on the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems in Central Africa and to establish the Central African Forests Commission”. COMIFAC’s Convergence Plan defines the shared ten-year intervention strategies of Central African States and development partners in the field of conservation and sustainable management of forest and savanna ecosystems. A second edition of this plan, covering the period 2015-2025, now exists.

Web site: www.comifac.org

OFAC: Central Africa Forest Observatory

OFAC is a specialised unit of COMIFAC, in charge of coordinating the Forest Observatory, in relation with the COMIFAC National Coordination committees and in collaboration with all of the partners producing and disseminating information on the forests and ecosystems of Central Africa. OFAC is responsible for coordinating the collection and editing of data, the analysis of results and the dissemination of information to target groups through the Observatory’s website and various publications. OFAC thus provides the subregion and its partners with essential tools for steering and sharing knowledge for better governance and sustainable management of forest ecosystems. The unit contributes to the organization and dissemination of information within the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP). It benefits from a support project financed by the European Union and the BIOPAMA program (IUCN and JRC).

Website: www.observatoire-comifac.net

IUCN : International Union for Conservation of Nature

IUCN is a membership Union composed of both government and civil society organisations. It harnesses the experience, resources and reach of its more than 1,400 Member organisations and the input of more than 18,000 experts. IUCN is the global authority on the status of the natural world and the measures needed to safeguard it.

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DEDICATION

The State of Protected Areas in Central Africa 2020 wishes to pay special tribute to the conservation actors who passed away between 2015 and 2020 by dedicating this book to them.

In memory of **Martin HEGA**

Martin HEGA, the former Director of the WCS Gabon *Monts de Cristal* Project, worked for the SWM-CIRAD sustainable wildlife management project until his death on Tuesday, 28 July 2020. He leaves behind the memory of someone who was deeply committed to the conservation of nature for over twenty years, with a genuine interest in people, especially rural communities. He initiated and contributed to many conservation, awareness-raising and capacity-building activities for biodiversity management stakeholders in the field. Since 2016, he was one of the senior coaches in the process of assessing protected area management effectiveness using the IMET tool. Thank you, Martin, for your commitment to the biodiversity of Central Africa. We will not forget you.



Let us also remember all those colleagues devoted to the protection of biodiversity who died while carrying out their duties.

Name	Year of death	Name	Year of death	Name	Year of death
CONGO		DRC		DRC	
ROBEYST Jana	2017	AGOYO MBIKOYO	2015	NALOLA BUTINDA Tims	2017
CAR		KPIONYESLINANI Jean-Marie	2015	MATABARO Anselme	2017
FINE David	2017	ISHARA BIRINDURA Easter	2016	MACHONGANNI Célestin	2017
Shaun	2017	DJUMA ADALU Uweko	2016	GUKIYA NGBEKUSA Léopold	2018
MBENGA Ponce Pilate	2017	GADA MIGIFULOYO André	2016	KISEMBO N'SINGA Patrick	2018
SANON Régis	2018	KIMBESA MUHINDO Anselme	2016	SUDI KOKO	2018
AKO Tolieton	2018	KIZA VUNABANDI Jean-Claude	2016	ANTOPO Selemann	2018
YAMALE Arsène	2020	SEBINYENZI BAVUKIRAHE		LOKANA TINGITI	2018
YADJIME Laurent	2020	Yacinthe	2016	PALUKU SYAIRA Charles	2018
MBOYO Etienne	2018	MULONGA MULEGALEGA Fidèle	2016	PALUKU MALYANI Jonas	2018
EQUATORIAL GUINEA		MUMBERE MUVESEVESE Venant	2016	MUSUBAO FIKIRINI Pacifique	2018
ETEZE Severino Evina	2019	MAGOMBO Justin	2016	ADAMOU Philippe	2018
BOKESA Joaquín	2019	SUNGUDIKPIO NDINGBA Richard	2016	KAMATHE MULWAHALI Kachenge	2018
GABON		ANIGOBE BAGALE Rigobert	2016	BIRIKO NZABAKURIKIZA Faustin	2018
MOUANDJA MOUNYENGUILA		TSAGO MATIKULI Dieudonné	2016	POSOPOSI MOUKOTO	2018
Fridolin	2018	BYAMUNGU MYAZIRO Oscar	2016	KAKULE MULMEWA Barthélemy	2018
RWANDA		SUKAMATE LUSENGO Jacques	2016	KASEREKA Prince Théodore	2018
GYONGY Krisztián "Kris"	2017	JANKOVIC Matúš	2017	KARONKAYO BYAMUNGU	
CAMEROON		KOMBI KAMBAL Jules	2017	Jean de Dieu	2018
DIEUL DIEUL Simon Pierre	2017	MUNGANGA NZONGA Jacques	2017	KASUMBANA Jean Luc	2018
NGONGO Bruce Danny	2017	MUHARYIRWA Patrick Prince	2017	KANANINA SIBOMANANA	
NGOZO Martin	2017	BWAMBALE NYAMIKENGE	2017	Jean-Luc	
AMPOAN KANGA Patrice		KATU MUMBERE	2017	ILA MURANDA Emmanuel	
Emmanuel	2017	KASEREKA MWANA Zaire	2017	MASIKA BARAKA Rachel	
ITAMOUNA René Martin		MERIKO ARI Joël	2017	KIBWALWE KIBANDA Simon	
AWUNGE Ngoe Robert	2018	BOLIMOLA AFOKAO Gérome	2017		

List compiled from the <https://www.internationalrangers.org/meet-our-rangers/> website and information collected from national directorates and agencies in charge of protected areas.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACDG: African Conservation Development Group

ACF: Africa Conservation Fund

ACFAP: *Agence Congolaise de la Faune et des Aires Protégées* (in English: Congolese agency for wildlife and protected areas; Congo)

ADIH: *Action pour le Développement Intégral des Humains* (in English: Action for the Integral Development of Humans; CAR)

AFD: *Agence Française de Développement* (in English: French Development Agency; France)

AfDB: African Development Bank

AJSEC: *Association des Jeunes pour l'éducation et la Sauvegarde des Eléphants au Congo* (in English: Youth association for education and the safeguard of elephant in Congo; Congo)

AMV: Africa Mining Vision

ANPN: *Agence Nationale de Préservation de la Nature* (in English: National Agency for the Preservation of Nature, previously National Agency for National Parks; Gabon)

APDS: *Aires Protégées de Dzanga-Sangha* (in English: Dzangha-Sangha Protected Areas; CAR)

APN: African Parks Network (South Africa)

ART: Architecture for REDD+ Transactions

ASBABUK: *Association Sanguia Baka Buma'a Kpodé* (Cameron)

ASSD: Association for Surveillance and Sustainable Development

AWF: African Wildlife Foundation

BACUDA: Bagyeli's Cultural and Development Association (Cameron)

BIOPAMA: Biodiversity and Protected Area Management program

BMU: *Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und nukleare Sicherheit* (in English: Federal Ministry of the Environment; Germany)

BNS: Basic Necessities Survey

BRICS: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa

BRLi: *Bas-Rhône Languedoc Ingénierie* (France)

BSB: *Binational Séna-Oura - Bouba-Ndjida* (Cameron-Chad)

CAFE: Consortium of African Funds for the Environment

CAFI: Central African Forest Initiative

CAR: Central African Republic

CAWHFI: Central Africa World Heritage Forest Initiative

CBD: Convention on Biological Diversity

CBFP: Congo Basin Forest Partnership

CCC: Congo Conservation Company

CEEAC: *Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique centrale* (in English: Economic community of Central African states)

CEI: Calls for Expression of Interest

CEMAC: *Communauté Economique et Monétaire d'Afrique Centrale* (in English: Central African Economic and Monetary Community)

CENAREST: *Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique et Technologique* (in English: National center for scientific and technological research; Gabon)

CERBE: *Centre de Ressources de la Biodiversité et de l'Écotourisme* (in English: Biodiversity and Ecotourism Resource Center; Congo)

CIRAD: *Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement* (in English: Center for international cooperation in agricultural research for development; France)

CITES: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora

CLD: *Comité Local de Développement* (in English: Local Development Committee ; DRC)

COAST: Collaborative Actions for Sustainable Tourism (Cameroon)

CoCo-Congo: *Coalition pour la Conservation au Congo* (in English: Community Conservation-Congo ; DRC)

Co-m: Co-management

COMIFAC: *Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale* (in English: Central African Forests Commission)

COMILOG: *Compagnie Minière de l'Ogooué* (in English: Ogooue mining company; Gabon)

COP: Conference Of the Parties

COTCO: Cameroon Oil Transportation Company

COVAREF: *Comité de Valorisation des Ressources Fauniques* (in English: Wildlife resources valuation committee; Cameroon)

Covid-19: Coronavirus disease 2019

CSO: Civil Society Organization

CSR: Corporate Social Responsibility

DAS: Domain Awareness System

DFAP: *Direction de la Faune et des Aires Protégées* (in English: Directorate of Wildlife and Protected Areas; Cameroon and Gabon)

DFC: *Domaine Faunique Communautaire* (in English: Community fauna estate; CAR)

DFID: Department For International Development (UK)

DM: Delegated Management

DOPA: Digital Observatory for Protected Areas

DRC: Democratic Republic of the Congo

DSS: Decision Support System

EAC: East African Community

ECA: Economic Commission for Africa

ECOFAC: *Programme régional de conservation et de valorisation des Ecosystèmes Forestiers d'Afrique centrale* (in English: Central African Forest Ecosystems program)

EDC: *Electricité du Cameroun* (in English: Cameroon Electricity Company; France)

EDF: *Electricité de France* (in English: French Electricity Company; Cameroon)

EEZ: Exclusive Economic Zone

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

EITI: Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

EOH: Enhancing our Heritage

ERP: Emission Reduction Programs

ESI: Endangered Species International

EU: European Union

FAO: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

FCFA: *Franc de la Communauté Financière Africaine* (West Africa) or *Franc de la Coopération Financière en Afrique centrale* (Central Africa) (in English: African Financial Community Franc or Franc of Financial Cooperation in Central Africa)

FCPF: Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

FEDEC: *Fondation pour l'Environnement et le Développement au Cameroun* (in English: Foundation for the Environment and Development in Cameroon; Cameroon)

FFEM: *Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial* (in English: French Global Environment Facility; France)

FGIS: *Fonds Gabonais d'Investissement Stratégique* (in English: Gabonese Strategic Investment Fund; Gabon)

FIGET: *Fondation Internationale Gabon Eco-tourisme - Giuseppe Vassallo* (in English: Gabon Ecotourism International Foundation - Giuseppe Vassallo; Gabon)

FIP: Forest Investment Program

FLEGT: Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade

FMU: Forest Management Unit

FONAREDD: *Fonds national REDD* (in English: REDD National Fund; DRC)

FPIC: Free, Informed and Prior Consent

FRA: Forest Resources Assessment of FAO

FREL: Forest Reference Emission Level

FRMi: *Forêts Ressources Management international* (in English: Forests Resources Management International; France)

FSC: Forest Stewardship Council

GAPA: Governance Assessment for Protected and conserved Areas

GCF: Green Climate Fund

GD-PAME: Global Database on Protected Areas Management Effectiveness

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

GEF: Global Environment Facility

GIZ: *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (in English: German Agency for International Cooperation; Germany)

GSAC: *Alliance pour la conservation des Grands Singes en Afrique Centrale* (in English: Alliance for the Conservation of Great Apes in Central Africa)

HCVF: High Conservation Value Forest

HELP: *Habitat Écologique et Liberté des Primates* (in English: Ecological habitat and freedom of primates; Congo)

IBA: Important Bird Area

ICCN: *Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature* (in English: Congolese institute for nature conservation; DRC)

ICMM: International Council on Mining and Metals

IDA: International Development Association

IDAK: *Investissement Durable au Katanga* (in English: Sustainable investment in Katanga; DRC)

IFC: International Finance Corporation

IFL: Intact Forest Landscape

IHDI: Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index

IIED: International Institute for Environment and Development (UK)

IMET: Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool

IPACC: Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee

IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

IRAF: *Institut de Recherches Agronomiques et Forestières* (in English: Agricultural and forestry research institute; Gabon)

IRET: *Institut de Recherches en Ecologie Tropicale* (in English: Tropical Ecology Research Institute; Gabon)

IT: Information Technology

ITTO: International Tropical Timber Organization

IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature

JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agency (Japan)

KfW: *Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau* (in English: German Credit Institution for Reconstruction; Germany)

LCFC: Local Community Forest Concessions (DRC)

LMC: Local Management Committee

LNG: Liquefied Natural Gas

LPG: Liquefied Petroleum Gas

LRA: Lord's Resistance Army (Uganda)

MEFCP: *Ministère des Eaux, Forêts, Chasse et Pêche* (in English: Ministry of Water, Forests, Hunting and Fishing; CAR)

MEFDDE: *Ministère de l'Économie Forestière, du Développement Durable et de l'Environnement* (in English: Ministry of Forest Economy, Sustainable Development and Environment; Congo)

METT: Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool

MICE: Meetings, Incentives, Conferencing, Exhibitions

MINFOF: *Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune* (in English: Ministry of Forests and Wildlife; Cameroon)

Mio: Million

MMT: Mbou-Mon-Tour (DRC)

MOOC: Massive Open Online Course

NDC: Nationally Determined Contributions

NGO: Non Governmental Organization

NIAP: National Ivory Action Plan

NRMC: Natural Resource Management Committee

NRMP: Natural Resource Management Plan

NSSFPA/CBD: National Strategy for Sustainable Financing of Protected Areas for the Conservation of Biodiversity (Cameroon)

NTFP: Non-Timber Forest Product

OBAPAC: *Observatoire de la Biodiversité et des Aires Protégées d'Afrique Centrale* (in English: Observatory of Biodiversity and Protected Areas of Central Africa)

OECD: Other Effective area-based Conservation Measure

OFAC: *Observatoire des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale* (in English: Central African forest observatory)

OPEC: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

PA-BAT: Protected Areas-Benefits Assessment Tool

PALF: *Projet d'appui à l'Application de la Loi sur la Faune sauvage* (in English: Project for the Application of Law for Fauna)

PAME: Protected Areas Management Effectiveness

PAMETT: Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool

PAP: Priority Action Plan

PCI: Principles, Criteria and Indicators

PDAC: *Projet d'appui au Développement de l'Agriculture Commerciale* (in English: Commercial Agriculture Development Support Project; Congo)

PDEAC: *Programme de Développement de l'Écotourisme en Afrique centrale* (in English: Programme for the Development of Ecotourism in Central Africa)

PES: Payments for Environmental Services

PIREDD: *Programme Intégré de Réduction des Émissions dues à la Déforestation et à la Dégradation forestière* (in English: REDD Integrated Programme; RDC)

PMC: Participatory Management Contracts

PME: Planning-Monitoring-Evaluation

PNNN: *Parc National de Noubalé-Ndoki* (in English: Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park; Congo)

PNOK: *Parc National d'Odzala-Kokoua* (in English: Odzala-Kokoua National Park; Congo)

PPP: Public-Private Partnership

PROGRAM: *Protectrice des Grands singes de la Moukalaba* (in English: Protector of the Great Apes of the Moukalaba; Gabon)

PSD: Public Services Delegation

PSIMT: *Plan Stratégique Indicatif à Moyen Terme* (in English: Medium-Term Indicative Strategic Plan)

PSR: Pressure-State-Response

RAPAC: *Réseaux des Aires Protégées d'Afrique Centrale* (in English: Network of Central African Protected Areas)

RAPPAM: Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Areas Management

RCLT: *Réserve Communautaire du Lac Télé* (in English: Lake Tele Community Reserve; Congo)

RDB: Rwanda Development Board (Rwanda)

REA: Reciprocal Environmental Agreements

REDD: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation

REMA: Rwanda Environmental Management Authority (Rwanda)

RFI: *Radio France Internationale* (France)

RGT: *Réserve de Gorilles de Tayna* (in English: Tayna Gorilla Reserve; RDC)

RIL: Reduced-Impact Logging

RNCE: *Réserve Naturelle et Culturelle de l'Ennedi* (in English: Ennedi Natural and Cultural Reserve; Chad)

RSPO: Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil

SAGE: Site-level Assessment of Governance and Equity

SAKIMA: *Société Aurifère du Kivu et du Maniema* (in English: Gold Company of Kivu and Maniema; DRC)

SAPA: Social Assessment for Protected and conserved Areas

SDG: Sustainable Development Goals

SEM: *Société Équatoriale des Mines* (in English: Equatorial Mining Company; Gabon)

SEVAC: *Système de l'Économie Verte en Afrique Centrale* (in English: Green Economy System in Central Africa)

SGAPFS: *Sous-Groupe de travail sur les Aires Protégées et la Faune Sauvage de la COMIFAC* (in English: Sub-working group on protected areas and wildlife of COMIFAC)

SMA: *Société des Missions Africaines* (in English: Society of African missions)

SMART: Spatial Monitoring And Reporting Tool

SNH: *Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures* (in English: National Hydrocarbons Company; Cameroon)

SODEPAL: *Société d'Exploitation du Parc de la Lékédi* (in English: Lekedi parc exploitation society; Gabon)

SOMINKI: *Société Minière et Industrielle du Kivu* (in English: Mining and Industrial Company of Kivu; DRC)

SONAMINES: *Société Nationale des Mines* (in English: National Mining Company; Cameroon)

SOPA-CA: State of Protected Areas in Central Africa

STP: Sao Tome and Principe

SWOT: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

TLU: Tropical Livestock Unit

TNS: *Tri-National de la Sangha* (in English: Sangha Tri-National; Cameroon, CAR, Congo)

TREES: The REDD+ Environmental Excellence Standard

TRIDOM: Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe (Cameroon, Congo, Gabon)

UK: United Kingdom

UN: United Nations

UNCDD: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNDRIP: United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

UNEP: United Nations Environment Program

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNWTO: United Nations World Tourism Organization

USA: United States of America

USAID: United States Agency for International Development (USA)

USFWS: United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USA)

UTO: *Unité Technique Opérationnelle* (in English: Technical Operational Units; Cameroon)

VF: Virunga Foundation

VIP: Very Important Person

WB: World Bank

WCBR: Wamba Committee for Bonobo Research

WCS: Wildlife Conservation Society (USA)

WDPA: World Database on Protected Areas

WRI: World Resources Institute

WWC: Wittenberg Weiner Consulting

WWF: World Wide Fund for Nature

ZCV: *Zone de Chasse Villageoise* (in English: Village hunting zone; CAR)

ZIC: *Zone d'Intérêt Cynégétique* (in English: Zones of hunting interest; Cameroon)

ZIC-C: *Zone d'Intérêt Cynégétique Communale* (in English: Communal ZIC; Cameroon)

ZIC-GC: *Zone d'Intérêt Cynégétique à Gestion Communautaire* (in English: Community-managed ZIC; Cameroon)



INTRODUCTION

The second edition of the *State of Protected Areas in Central Africa 2020* takes a close look at the protected areas of COMIFAC member countries. COMIFAC is one of the world's largest networks working to protect biodiversity and combat climate change. This book helps to sound the alarm about the risks and dangers facing the planet, but also covers numerous initiatives essential for the well-being of people within their environment.

Central Africa is a land of diversity, one marked by diverse climates, soils, landscapes, ecosystems, fauna and flora. The home of the Congo Basin, Central Africa also is a land of extremes. Not only is the Congo Basin the second largest continuous tropical forest track in the world, it also is the site of the world's largest complex of swamp forests and peat bogs. But this land, one which has nurtured generations of Africans, is facing mounting pressures.

Worldwide, 2019 was the second hottest year on record, just 0.04 °C cooler than 2016. Moreover, the decade 2010-2019 was the warmest ever recorded. Central Africa for the most part escaped the massive fires that ravaged the Amazon, Southeast Asia and Australia in 2019-2020, but this may not be the case in the future. The subregion has not been spared from global warming. Savannas and dry forests already have been weakened and attacked by fires, and pasturelands are no longer green, leaving animals hungry. Livestock farmers are forced to venture into protected areas for water and fresh grass for their herds.

Ecosystems in the countries of Central Africa are becoming increasingly degraded due to intensifying anthropogenic pressures driven in particular by population growth and demand from international markets. Natural ecosystems are exposed to wildlife poaching, an expansion of transhumant pastoralism, an increase in mining permits, industrial agriculture and family farming, the exploitation of wood (timber, fuel wood), conflicts over land, and the list goes on.

In this constantly changing context, where international and local challenges are closely intertwined, protected areas are one of the most effective management tools for slowing biodiversity loss, mitigating the impact of climate change, and helping ecosystems and human communities adapt to change. Some countries have already understood this and have developed land-use plans that include national protected area networks capable of playing this triple ecological, social and economic role that is the backbone of sustainable development.

State of Protected Areas in Central Africa 2020 illustrates the subregion's contribution to safeguarding the quality of life of current and future generations. The book describes creative initiatives and approaches to biodiversity management. It calls for the meaningful participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in the management of protected areas. It suggests solutions facilitating the peaceful coexistence of humans and large wildlife. With a determination based on lessons learned, it suggests approaches and practices for the wise use of natural resources.

This book aims to offer guidelines for discussion and action to support countries in the subregion as they embark on the road to economic development. To be efficient and sustainable, this development must be based on a universal adherence to the principles of respect for the environment and social equity. It is the only way to prevent poverty and war.

The opportunistic granting of industrial resource exploitation permits on locations known to be part of protected areas is undermining the fulfilment of national and international commitments regarding biodiversity conservation. The construction of major infrastructure without prior environmental and social impact studies can no longer be accepted. A proliferation of armed gangs, poor treatment of eco-guards, illegal activities of a few local residents and

endemic poverty is contributing to wildlife crime through poaching, which is nonetheless preventable. Corruption is encouraging illegal logging, the trafficking of wildlife by-products and non-timber forest products, etc.

It is a question, here and now, of taking a radical change in direction. The pattern of complaints, tensions and conflicts must be abandoned in favor of a new paradigm, one of collaboration and partnership between protected area managers and every stakeholder who uses, protects and manages biodiversity and natural resources, whether pastures or forests, farmland or woodland, mines or elephants... The book in your hands aims to encourage the coordination of sectoral activities at the territory and regional landscape level, the strengthening and improvement of conservation practices and local community involvement in biodiversity conservation and management, as well as the training and capacity building of stakeholders and the adoption of flexible, learning-by-doing approaches to environmental management.

It is up to all of us to make this a reality. Each of us, at our own individual level of decision making and action, can contribute to the emergence of this new paradigm.

Let us therefore remain committed to rescuing these endangered environments and the species inhabiting them in order to achieve a real ecological transition.



FOREWORD

The year 2020 marked a decisive moment in the conservation of nature, as the world took stock of progress under the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and negotiated the new Global Biodiversity Framework for the post-2020 period. The publication of this valuable report is an important step in a long process that began at the 5th IUCN World Parks Congress in Durban in 2003.

During the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, governments and other stakeholders made considerable progress towards achieving several key objectives of Aichi Target 11 relating to protected areas.

This State of Protected Areas report, made possible by the BIOPAMA program through funding from the European Union and the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States, documents this progress and illustrates it with numerous case studies from Central Africa. It also shows how protected area systems are a key component in the region's conservation strategy, without which biodiversity loss would have been much greater.

The report makes a significant contribution to assessing the current status of the many factors that contribute to the success of protected area systems. It examines the progress made in meeting national and global goals, and measures this against reliable standards of effectiveness. It also provides a diagnosis of what is missing, where the gaps are and how to address them through targeted capacity building.

As Nelson Mandela said at the IUCN World Parks Congress in Durban, *"We know that the key to a sustainable future for protected areas lies in developing partnerships. It is only through alliances and partnerships that protected areas can be adapted to the needs of society."* Understanding and documenting the relevance of protected areas to the needs of societies is one of the main contributions of this report.

With increasing population pressure and associated natural resources consumption, there are few places in the world where investment in effective governance and management is not required to address threats and maintain ecosystem integrity. By establishing a valuable baseline against which future progress can be measured, such a report contributes to regional and global baseline information systems, as well as to partnerships that will support better informed decision-making at national and global levels. In this regard, it will help to target the areas of intervention and investment needed to improve both the governance and management of protected areas, and to support the effectiveness of these systems as a foundation, not only for life on land and life under water, but also for the human development goals essential to the future of our planet.

Enjoy your reading!

Aliou FAYE

IUCN Regional Director – Central and West Africa



PREFACE

F. Palla, L. Itsoua-Madzous & C. Doumenge

Planning and managing protected areas require knowledge about the status of these areas and the issues affecting them. In 2015, the first edition of the State of Protected Areas in Central Africa (SOPA-CA) provided an up-to-date assessment of national and subregional networks. This summary report was prepared by the Central African Forest Observatory (OFAC), under the auspices of the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC). The preparation of SOPA 2015 was funded by the European Union through the RIOFAC project and the BIOPAMA-IUCN program, the Network of Central African Protected Areas (RAPAC) through the OBAPAC project (Observatory of Biodiversity and Protected Areas of Central Africa), and the German Agency for International Cooperation through the GIZ COMIFAC support project. Produced by a multinational group of Central African protected area experts, SOPA 2015 focused on presenting each country's protected area network, both with regard to the types of protected areas as well as their size and distribution. This was complemented by summary analyses of various themes (legislation, institutions, governance, support projects, socio-economic issues).

Following the success of SOPA 2015, many institutions voiced a desire to improve and rapidly update this publication. The momentum created by the production of the first edition led to the development of the second, which explores in more detail various themes related to biodiversity conservation and protected area governance and management. SOPA 2020, the volume you are now holding in your hands, completes and updates the inventory of the subregion's protected area networks, but also breaks new ground by delving deeply into certain themes that were either only briefly discussed (governance, tourism, etc.) or not mentioned at all (human-elephant conflicts, mining and oil industry, etc.) in the first volume. These themes were discussed and

approved in 2018 during a meeting of protected area specialists held in Douala.

The objective of SOPA 2020 is to contribute to a more effective use of approaches and tools for collecting and analysing data on protected area management in Central Africa. It aims to provide an overview of their importance with regard to global changes, but also to situate protected areas within national and regional territories. In keeping with the perspective of sustainable development in Central Africa, this geographical placement also must include the communities living in these territories. It is this much needed dual integration of protected areas that has guided the authors throughout the book.

This document is intended to be used by administrations in charge of protected areas, policy makers, technical and financial partners, research institutions, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and anyone else interested in biodiversity conservation in Central Africa. Special emphasis is placed on up-to-date and harmonized data and analysis to inform policy makers and managers. It does not claim to be exhaustive, and could not cover all relevant topics related to protected areas. Its objectives are to help build collective intelligence on the subject of protected areas and to stimulate new analyses and syntheses relevant to and sought by conservation and sustainable development actors.

SOPA 2020 consists of nine thematic chapters. The first provides an overview of the situation of Central African protected areas in 2020 (Chapter 1). The eight other chapters are organized in two sections. Whenever possible, the chapters are based on experiences and case studies in and around protected areas in the subregion. The first section focuses on the "Governance of protected areas in Central Africa". It presents the actors involved in protected area governance and some of the dynamics underway. This section has three chapters; the first provides

a general overview of protected area governance (Chapter 2) which is complemented by a specific chapter (Chapter 3) on Public-Private Partnerships (PPP). The section's final chapter (Chapter 4) introduces the importance of information for decision making and management effectiveness, subjects that are too often neglected. The second section focuses on "Sustainable development and protected areas in Central Africa". It offers insight into the conflicts undermining the sustainable development of Central African protected areas, and proposes possible solutions. This section has five chapters that address issues considered important by specialists: human-elephant conflict (Chapter 5), transhumance and protected areas (Chapter 6), extractive industries and protected areas (Chapter 7), ecotourism (Chapter 8) and climate change (Chapter 9). To reach a wide audience, the book is being published in French and English.

The process of developing SOPA 2020 involved diverse actors from the North and South, representing OFAC, COMIFAC, government institutions in Central African countries, donors, the private sector, conservation NGOs, researchers and members of civil society. For this second edition, the process was launched in September 2018 and an Editorial Committee was set up and chaired by the Deputy Executive Secretary of COMIFAC. Workshops were held successively from May 2019 to November 2020, both face-to-face and online, during which the members of the said committee defined and validated the content of the present document and the topics that were to be addressed, and then transmitted instructions and guidelines to the prospective authors. These workshops also provided an opportunity to discuss the texts with their authors as the process moved along.

SOPA 2020 has been developed through a collaborative approach involving different stakeholders, including conservation experts, researchers and technical partners in the conservation field. Different

authors volunteered to write the thematic chapters, with one or two lead authors coordinating the work of each group. In the course of the drafting process, some authors withdrew and others joined certain thematic groups. It should be noted that the Covid-19 epidemic made it impossible to hold joint writing workshops, as was originally planned, and the disruptions caused by the pandemic affected the availability of some authors and the progress of the project. To ensure the consistency of the document and to expedite the process, the additional services of editors, reviewers and proofreaders were indispensable.

The difficulties encountered during the preparation of this document, in an exceptional health context, made it possible to identify the points to be improved to facilitate the production of future editions. Without going into detail, the need for the various co-authors of the chapters to work remotely significantly limited the timely production of this document. It also hindered the desired synergy and collaboration between partners who did not all know each other at the outset. Moreover, administrative considerations made it necessary to work in parallel on the production of the texts, their translation and their joint layout, in both the French and English versions. The overlapping of these different production phases also further complicated the work, especially in terms of coordination. Despite the difficulties encountered, the authors and all of the stakeholders involved demonstrated their willingness to share their knowledge and experience to contribute to the final document.

The contributions of the many authors as well as the contributors and reviewers have resulted in a document that we hope will live up to the expectations raised.

We would like to thank everyone who participated in this wonderful adventure – without you, SOPA 2020 would not be possible. Thank you all.



DYNAMICS OF PROTECTED AREAS IN CENTRAL AFRICA: FROM ECOLOGICAL ISSUES TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Central Africa is a priority region for biodiversity conservation due to its exceptional heritage and high level of endemism (Colyn & Deleporte, 2004; Brooks *et al.*, 2011; Dagalier *et al.*, 2019). Its ecosystems have the value of a common good for both current generations, including the 40 million people who benefit from the natural resources they provide, and future ones (Nasi *et al.*, 2011; Hiol Hiol *et al.*, 2014; FAO, 2016). The social and cultural functions performed by these ecosystems are so essential that their alteration, let alone disappearance, would have consequences for the quality of life of populations at local, national and global levels.

As is the case in the rest of the world, biodiversity in the subregion is threatened, particularly through poaching (better organized and equipped), deforestation and the expansion of shifting agriculture, and so-called “development” activities (mining, urban expansion, etc.; Abernethy *et al.*, 2016). This impact of anthropogenic activities on nature is unprecedented; the total mass of man-made materials (concrete, steel, asphalt, etc.) is increasing everywhere, and surpassed that of global biomass (total mass of all living organisms) in 2020. Unfortunately, this phenomenon has not reached its peak, since projects predict that this anthropogenic mass will at the least double by 2040 (Elhacham *et al.*, 2020).

Nevertheless, biodiversity conservation and sustainable environmental management could increase resilience and reduce the vulnerability of human societies to climate change (de Wasseige *et al.*, 2015; Seddon *et al.*, 2019; see Chapter 9 of this book). In Africa, this change will be characterized by increasingly frequent droughts and increased variability in rainfall patterns (de Wasseige *et al.*, 2015; IPBES, 2019). To check the loss of biodiversity, it is estimated that a minimum of 30% of the Earth’s surface must be protected through conservation measures, including 10% under strong protection (CDB, 2019; Hannah *et al.*, 2020).

The expansion of protected area networks in Central Africa since the 20th century is an encouraging development. However, integrating environmental and biodiversity conservation issues into the emergence strategies of governments in the subregion will be challenging, particularly as the economic context is darkening. The decline in the price of oil per barrel since late 2018, coupled with the global health crisis stemming from Covid-19, have led to a deteriorating economic situation.

The subregion has not been spared from this global phenomenon as macroeconomic forecasts for 2020 indicate a growth rate of between –2.5% and –4.3% (BAD, 2020).

This situation is prompting governments to accelerate oil extraction and diversify national economies, especially toward mining and forestry industries. While some forestry industry actors are implementing more sustainable practices, this is not yet the case for many industrial actors (see Chapter 7). The development of agribusiness also is being considered by decision-makers, generally to the detriment of diversified agriculture. Yet agroecology and agroforestry could provide avenues for sustainable development, in contrast to conventional industrial approaches (Torquebiau, 2007; Meynard, 2017).

National economies need to shift toward sustainable and environmentally-friendly sectors. This change of course will not be possible without the support of everyone involved, including foreigners (such as China), who are playing an increasingly important role in diverse key economic sectors.

The development of a greener economy should provide new opportunities for rural communities, which still rely heavily on subsistence slash-and-burn agriculture. This is the main driver of deforestation in Central Africa (Gillet *et al.*, 2016; Karsenty, 2020), a deforestation which is likely to be exacerbated by the projected demographic growth. The subregion’s population, currently estimated at approximately 185 million inhabitants (BAD, 2020), should more than double by 2050 (OFAC, n.d.).

While changes in agricultural practices are indispensable, protected areas also can play an important role in this paradigm shift and contribute to the economic diversification of Central Africa. In addition to their fundamental role in maintaining



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Dédicace

À la mémoire de nos deux collègues

Dr. François HIOL HIOL

Et

Dr. Alain Marius NGOYA-KESSY

Qui nous ont quittés pour l'éternité alors qu'ils
contribuaient à la rédaction du présent ouvrage

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Acronymes

AC	Afrique Centrale
ADP	Partenariat de la Déclaration d'Amsterdam
AEF	Afrique Equatoriale Française
AFC	Analyse Factorielle des Correspondances
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFI	Accountability Framework Initiative
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
AFP	Agence France Presse
AFR100	Initiative pour la restauration des paysages forestiers africains
AFTF	Adaptation Fund and other Trust Funds
AGANOR	Agence Gabonaise de Normalisation
AGB	Above Ground Biomass
AGCD	Administration Générale de la Coopération au Développement
ALOS 2	Advanced Land Observing Satellite
AMCC+	Alliance Mondiale contre le Changement Climatique
AMS	Agroproduce Management Services
ANAFOR	Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Forestier
ANOR	Agence des Normes et de la Qualité
ANPN	Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux du Gabon
ANUE	Assemblée des Nations Unies pour l'environnement
AOF	Afrique Occidentale Française
AP	Aires Protégées
APA	Accès aux ressources génétiques et Partage juste et équitable des Avantages découlant de leur utilisation (Protocole de Nagoya)
APD	Aide publique au développement
APNC	Avant-projets de Normes Camerounaises
APOI	Initiative africaine pour l'Huile de Palme
APV	Accord de Partenariat Volontaire
APV-FLEGT	Accord de partenariat volontaire du processus FLEGT (application des réglementations forestières, gouvernance et échanges commerciaux)
AR6	Rapports du 6 ^e cycle d'évaluation du GIEC
ARLI	African Resilient Landscapes Initiative
ARN	acide ribonucléique
ARSO	African Organisation for Standardisation
ASD	Association pour la Santé et le Développement
ASSECCAF	Association des Exportateurs du Cacao & Café de la RD Congo
AT	Aménagement du Territoire
ATIBT	Association Technique Internationale des Bois Tropicaux
BAD	Banque Africaine de Développement
BAU	Business As Usual
BCS	Broad Community Support

BDBV	Ebola Bundibugyo
BEAU	Bureau d'Etudes d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme
BGF	Biodiversité et Gestion Durable des Forêts
BIOPAMA	Programme pour la biodiversité et la gestion des aires protégées
BIP	Budget d'Investissement Public
BM	Banque Mondiale
BMEI	Ministère fédéral allemand de l'Alimentation et de l'Agriculture
BMR	Black Mountain Riders
BMU	Ministère fédéral allemand de l'Environnement, de la Conservation de la nature et de la Sécurité nucléaire
BMZ	Ministère fédéral allemand de la Coopération économique et du Développement
BOMBV	Ebola Bombali
BOOMING GREEN	entreprise forestière
CADHP	Commission Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples
CAFI	Initiative pour la forêt de l'Afrique centrale
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAISTAB	Caisses de Stabilisation et de Péréquation
CAR	Central African Republic
CARPE	Programme régional d'Afrique centrale pour l'environnement
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBSL IP	Programme à impact sur les paysages durables du bassin du Congo
CBSF	Partenariat pour la conservation de la biodiversité
CCC	Convention Citoyenne sur le Climat
CCF	Communauté de Communes de la Forêt
CCI	Contribution communautaire d'intégration
CCICED	China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development
CCM	Carte et modèle du carbone
CCNUCC	Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques
CCPA	Companhia da Celulose e Papel de Angola
CCR	Centre Commun de Recherche de l'Union européenne
CCUP	Companhia de Celulose do Ultramar Portugues
CDB	Convention sur la diversité biologique
CDC	Commonwealth Development Corporation
CDF	Congolaise de Développement Forestier
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CDN	Contributions Déterminées au Niveau National
CDP	Carbon Disclosure Project
CdP/COP	Conférence des Parties/Conference of parties
CEA	Commission Économique pour l'Afrique
CEB	Compagnie Equatoriale des Bois
CEBAT	Corridor Ecologique des Batéké
CED	Centre pour le Développement et l'Environnement
CEEAC	Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique Centrale
CEFDHAC	Conférence sur les Ecosystèmes des Forêts Denses et Humides d'Afrique Centrale
CEMAC	Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale

CF	Concession Forestière
CFA	Collaboration for Forests and Agriculture
CFCL	Concessions Forestières des Communautés Locales
CFRs	Central Forest Reserves
CFT	Chartes Forestières de Territoire
CGF	Consumer Goods Forum
CHIRPS	Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station data
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
CIB	Congolaise Industrielle des Bois
CICOS	Commission internationale du Bassin Congo-Oubangui-Sangha
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
CIFOR	Centre de recherche forestière internationale
CIRAD	Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement
CIRMF	Centre International de Recherches Médicales de Franceville
CLD	Comités locaux de développement
CLPA	Communautés locales et populations autochtones
CM	Concessions Minières
CNES	Centre national d'études spatiales
CNI	Cadres d'Investissement Nationaux
CNI	Communication Nationale Initiale
CNIAF	Centre National D'Inventaire et d'Aménagement des Ressources Forestières et Fauniques
CNULCD	Convention des Nations Unies sur la lutte contre la désertification
CODELT	Conseil pour la Défense Environnementale par la Légimité et la Traçabilité
CODHOD	Comité des droits de l'Homme et Développement
COFOR	Congo Forest Plantation, filiale congolaise du groupe français Forest Resources Management (FRM)
COMIFAC	Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale
COMTRADE	base de données statistiques des Nations Unies sur le commerce international
CONAREF	Commission nationale des réformes foncières
CORSIA	Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation
COVID 19/ SARS-CoV	Corona Virus Disease 19
CPDN	Contributions Prévue et Déterminées au niveau National
CRK	Centre de Recherche de Karisoke
CRTC	Centre et Réseau des Technologies Climatiques
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CTD	Communauté Territoriale Décentralisée
DA	Données d'Activités
DAA	Droit à une Alimentation Adéquate
DACEFI 2	Développement d'Alternatives Communautaires à l'Exploitation Forestière Illégale.
DCRBL	Domaine de la Chasse et Réserve de la Boumba Lumene
DECAT	Ministère de la Décentralisation et Aménagement du Territoire de la RDC
DFID	Ministère britannique du Développement international (Coopération britannique)

DFIs	Development Financial Institutions
DIAF	Direction Inventaire et Aménagement Forestiers
DIARF	Direction des Inventaires des Aménagements et de la Réglementation des Forêts
DNYF	Déclaration de New York sur les forêts
DSRP	Document de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté
EBO-SURSY	Renforcement des Capacités et surveillance des fièvres Hémorragiques Virales
EBOV	Ebola Virus
EBR	Equivalent Bois Rond
EBT	Evaluation des Besoins Technologiques
ECO	Eucalyptus du Congo
ECOFAC	Ecosystèmes d'Afrique Centrale
EEDD	Education à l'Environnement et au Développement Durable
EFC	Eucalyptus Fibre Congo
EFIR	Exploitation Forestière à Impact Réduit
EG	Equatorial Guinea
EIES	Étude d'impact environnemental et social
END	Entité Nationale Désignée
ENV	Examen National Volontaire
EODA	Environmental official development assistance (aide officielle au développement dans le domaine de l'environnement)
ER-P	Emission Reduction Program
ERPA	Emission Reductions Payment Agreement
ERPD	Emission Reduction Program Document
ER-PIN	Note d'Idée du Programme de Réduction d'Émissions
ESA	European Space Agency
ESIA	Environmental and Social impact assessment
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
EU	Union Européenne
EUTR	European Union Timber Regulation
FAO	Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture
FEM	Fonds pour l'environnement mondial
FENSED	Femme Environnement, Santé et Education
FEODA	Forestry and Environmental Official Development Assistance (aide officielle au développement pour les forêts et l'environnement)
FFEM	Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial
FH	Fièvres hémorragiques
FIC	Fonds d'Investissement pour le Climat
FIDA	Fond international de développement agricole
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement for Governance and Trade
FODER	Forêts et Développement Rural
FONAREDD	Fonds National REDD+ en RDC
FOREQUAL	Project on Forest inequality
FP	Forêt Primaire
FPHN	Forum Politique de Haut Niveau pour le Développement Durable

FPIC	Fonds national de Péréquation des ressources Intercommunales et Communes
FPP	Forêts Privées et Publiques
FRA	Forest Resources Assessment
FRMi	Forest Resources Management International
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FTH	Forêts Tropicales Humides
FVC	Fonds vert climat
GCLP	Green Commodities Landscape programme
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GE	Guinée équatoriale
GEDI	Global Ecosystem Dynamics Investigation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GES	Gaz à effet de serre
GFC	Global Forest Coalition
GFG	Global Forest Goals
GFW	Global Forest Watch
GIEC	Groupe d'Experts Intergouvernemental sur l'Evolution du Climat
GIZ	Coopération technique allemande/ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GML	Gouvernance des Paysages Multifonctionnels en Afrique Subsaharienne
GMV	Grande Muraille Verte
GPFLR	Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration
GPI	Initiative mondiale pour les tourbières
GPSNR	Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber
GRSB	Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef
GSCCP	Green Supply Chain Cooperation Platform
GSEZ	Gabon Special Economic Zone
GTZ	Service Allemand de Coopération
HCR	Haut-Commissariat pour les Réfugiés
HCS	High Carbon Stock
HCSA	High Carbon Stock Approach
HCV	High Conservation Value
HFHD	High Forest High Deforestation countries
HFLD	High Forest Low Deforestation countries
HTLV	virus du lymphome T humain
HTP	Humid Tropical Primary Forest
HTS	Humid Tropical Secondary Forest
ICC	Conseil International du Café
ICCN	Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature
ICENECDEV	International Center for Environmental Education & Community Development
ICO	International Coffee Organization
ICRAF	Centre International pour la Recherche en Agroforesterie
IDDRI	Institut du Développement et des Relations Internationales
IDEV	Evaluation Indépendante du Développement
IDH	Initiative pour un Développement durable
IDH	Indice de Développement Humain

IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IEC	Information, Education et Communication
IFC	Institut Forestier du Canada
IFCO	Industrie Forestière du Congo
IFN	Inventaire Forestier National
IFO	Industrie Forestière de Ouessou
IGE	Institut des Géosciences de l'Environnement
IIP	Integrated Industrial Platforms
IKI	International Climate Initiative
INEAC	Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo Belge
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat)
IRD	Institut de recherche pour le développement
ISABU	Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi
ISAR	Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Rwanda
ISCC	International Sustainability and Carbon Certification
ISO	Organisation Internationale de Normalisation
ISPO	Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil
ITPC	Centre International des Tourbières Tropicales
IWC	International Woodland Company
IWGIA	International Work Group For Indigenous Affairs
JAXA	Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency
JICA	Agence japonaise de coopération internationale
JRC	Joint Research Center (Centre Commun de Recherche de l'Union européenne)
KFW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (banque de développement suivie par le ministère fédéral allemand des Finances)
LCCS	Land Cover Classification System
LCN	Loi pour la Conservation de la Nature
LDG	Loundoungou
LDNF	Land Degradation Neutrality Fund
LFHD	Low Forest High Deforestation countries
LFLD	Low Forest Low Deforestation countries
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LKTS	Lesser Known Timber Species
LLOV	Lloviu virus
LSFLRA	Large Scale Forest Landscape Restoration in Africa
MAAN/NAMA	Mesures d'atténuation Appropriées au Niveau National/ Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
MANIEMA UNION	concession forestière
MARV	Marburg marburgvirus
MDF	Medium Density Fiberboard
MDP	Mécanisme de Développement Propre
MECNT	Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme de la RDC

MEDDEFCP	Ministère de l'Environnement, du Développement Durable, des Eaux, Forêts, Chasse et Pêche de la République centrafricaine
MEEATU	Ministère de l'Eau, de l'Environnement, de l'AT et de l'Urbanisme du Burundi
MEOR	Méthodologie d'Evaluation des Opportunités de Restauration
MIE	Maladies infectieuses émergentes
MINADER	Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural du Cameroun
MINATE	Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Environnement et du Tourisme du Burundi
MINDCAF	Ministère des Domaines, du Cadastre et des Affaires foncières du Cameroun
MINDDEVEL	Ministère de la Décentralisation et du Développement local du Cameroun
MINEE	Ministère des Mines, de l'Eau et de l'Energie du Cameroun
MINEPAT	Ministère de l'Economie, de la Planification et de l'Administration Territoriale du Cameroun
MINEPDED	Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la Nature et du Développement durable de la République du Cameroun
MINEPIA	Ministère de l'Elevage, de la Pêche et de l'Industrie Animale du Cameroun
MINFI	Ministère des Finances du Cameroun
MINFOF	Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune du Cameroun
MINMIDT	Ministère des Mines, de l'Industrie et du Développement Technologique du Cameroun
MNV	Mesures, notification et vérification
MOU	Mémoire d'entente
MSPO	Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil
MVD	Makacia Vert Durable
MVE	Maladie à virus Ebola
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NBESA	National Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Assessment
NBSAP	Stratégie et Plan d'Action National pour la Biodiversité
NDC Partnership	partenariat pour les Contributions déterminées au niveau national
NDT	Neutralité en matière de Dégradation des Terres
NEPAD	Nouveau Partenariat pour le Développement de l'Afrique
NEPCON	Organisme de certification
NER	Réductions d'émissions nettes
NERF	Niveau d'Emission de Référence pour les Forêts
NFA	National Forest Authority
NICFI	Norway International Climate and Forest Initiative
NRF	Niveau de Référence pour les Forêts
NSCIAP	Notice on Supply Chain Innovation and Application Pilot
NTSIO	Nom d'un projet agroforestier en RDC
NVD	Norme volontaire de durabilité
NWP	Non Wood Product
NYDF	New York Declaration on Forests
OACI	Organisation de l'Aviation Civile Internationale
OBAPAC	Observatoire des aires protégées en Afrique Centrale
OCDD	Observatoire Congolais de Développement Durable
OCDH	Observatoire Congolais des Droits de l'Homme
OCED	Observatoire Consulaire des Entreprises en Difficulté

OCFSA	Organisation pour la Conservation de la Faune Sauvage en Afrique
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
ODD	Objectifs de développement durable
OFAC	Observatoire des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale
OIBT	Organisation Internationale des Bois Tropicaux
OIT	Organisation Internationale du Travail
OLB	Origine et Légalité des bois
OMD	Objectif du Millénaire pour le Développement
OMM	Organisation Météorologique Mondiale
ONC	Office National du Café
ONG	Organisation non gouvernementale
ONGE	ONG environnementales
ONGEI	ONG environnementales internationales
ONGEN	ONG environnementales nationales
ONU	Organisation des Nations Unies
ONUDI	Organisation des Nations Unies pour le Développement Industriel
ONU-REDD	Organisation des Nations Unies pour la REDD+
ORGE	Office Rwandais de Gestion de l'Environnement
ORTPN	Office Rwandais du Tourisme et des Parcs Nationaux
OSC	Organisation de la société civile
OSFAC	Observatoire satellital des forêts d'Afrique centrale
OSV	Opération Sahel Vert
P3FAC	Partenariat Public Privé pour gérer durablement les Forêts d'Afrique Centrale
PACC	Paris Agreement on Climate Change
PACEBCo	Programme d'appui à la conservation des écosystèmes du bassin du Congo
PACL	Populations Autochtones et Communautés Locales
PADDI-DJA	Programme d'Aménagement et de Développement Intégré de la boucle minière du Dja et de la zone frontalière
PAFC	Pan-African Forest Certification
PAGPF	Projet d'Appui à la Gestion du Paysage Forestier
PALSAR-2	The Phased Array-type L-band SAR-2
PAN/LCD	Programme d'action nationale de lutte contre la désertification
PANA	Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation
PANARDC	Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation au changement climatique
PC	Plan de Convergence
PCD	Plan Communal de Développement
PCFN	Projet de Conservation de la Forêt de Nyungwe
PCIAB	Puits de Carbone Agroforestier Ibi Batéké
PDC/NDT	Programme de Définition des Cibles de la neutralité en matière de dégradation des terres
PDL	Plan de Développement Local
PDRSO	Projet de Développement Régional du Sud-Ouest
PEBO	Permis d'Exploitation du Bois d'œuvre
PEFC	Programme de reconnaissance des certifications forestières
PFBC	Partenariat pour les Forêts du Bassin du Congo
PFM	Plantations Forestières de la Mvum
PFNL	Produit Forestier Non Ligneux

PGRN	Plan Simple de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles
PIB	Produit National Brut
PIF	Programme d'Investissement Forestier
PIREDD	Programme intégré REDD
PLADDT	Plan Local d'Aménagement et de Développement Durable du Territoire
PMA	Pays les Moins Avancés
PN	Parc national
PNA	Parc National de l'Akagera
PNA	Plan National d'Adaptation
PNAT	Plan National d'Affectation des Terres
PNAT	Politique nationale d'aménagement du territoire
PNC	Plan National de Convergence
PNDP	Programme National de Développement Participatif
PNDPF	Programme National de Développement des Plantations Forestières
PNEFEB	Programme national sur l'environnement, les forêts, les eaux et la biodiversité
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNH	Primates non humains
PNR	Parc Naturel Régional
PNUD	Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement
PNUE	Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement
PPB	Plan de Partage des Bénéfices
PPP	Partenariat public-privé
PRE	Programme juridictionnel de Réduction des Emissions
PREDICT	Reducing Pandemic Risk, promoting Global Health
PRMK	Pépinière de Reboisement de Madingo-Kayes
PRONAR	Programme National d'Afforestation de la République du Congo
PRORENA	Protection et Réhabilitation des Ressources naturelles de l'Akagera
PRP	Projet de Restauration des Paysages
PSA	Plan Simple d'Aménagement
PSE	Paielements pour Services Environnementaux
PSG	Plan Simple de Gestion
RA	Rainforest Alliance
RA	Rapport d'activités
RAPAC	Réseau des Aires Protégées d'Afrique Centrale
RBA/BUR	Rapport Biennal Actualisé/ Biennial Update Report
RBUE	Règlement sur le Bois de l'Union Européenne
RC	République du Congo
RCA	République centrafricaine
RDC	République démocratique du Congo
REAFOR	Relance de la Recherche Agricole et Forestière
REDD+	Réduction des Emissions provenant de la Déforestation et de la Dégénération des forêts et augmentation des stocks de carbone forestier
RELUFA	Réseau de Lutte Contre la Faim
REPALEF	Réseau des populations autochtones
RESTV	Ebola Reston
RFD	Réserve de Faune du Dja
RFUK	Rainforest Foundation UK

RIL/EFI	Reduced impact Logging/ Exploitation à Faible Impact
RIOFAC	Renforcement et Institutionnalisation de l'Observatoire des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale
ROC	Republic of Congo
RPF	Restauration des paysages forestiers
RPP	Readiness preparation proposal (Proposition de préparation à la REDD+)
RRI	Rights Ressources Initiative
RSE	Responsabilité sociale et environnementale
RSPO	Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil
RTA	Agence Rwandaise du Tourisme
RTRS	Round Table on Responsible Soy
rVSV-ZEBOV	Recombinant vesicular stomatitis virus–Zaire Ebola virus
RWA	Agence Rwandaise de Conservation
SAFACAM	Société Africaine Forestière et Agricole du Cameroun
SAILD	Service d'Appui aux Initiatives Locales de Développement
SAR	Synthetic Aperture Radar
SARS-CoV	Syndrome respiratoire aigu sévère coronavirus
SCCF	Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund
SCN	Seconde Communication Nationale
SDC	Série de Développement Communautaire
SEA (COMIFAC)	Secrétaire Exécutif Adjoint
SFV	Simian Foamy Virus
SIGIF	Système Intégré de Gestion de l'Information Financière
SIS	Système d'Information sur les Sauvegardes
SIV	Virus de l'immunodéficience simienne
SNADDT	Schéma National d'Aménagement et de Développement Durable du Territoire (Cameroun)
SNAT	Schéma National d'Aménagement du Territoire
SNDI	Stratégie Nationale de lutte Contre la Déforestation Importée
SND	Stratégie Nationale de Développement de la Statistique
SNL	Sécurité au Niveau des Lignes
SNPA/DB	Stratégie nationale et plan d'action en matière de diversité biologique
SNR	Service National du Reboisement
SNR-i	Sustainable Natural Rubber Initiative
SNSF	Système National de Surveillance des Forêts
SOCAPALM	Société Camerounaise de Palmeraies
SODEFOR	Société de Développement des Forêts
SoF	State of Forests
SOS NDD	Société marocaine
SP	Sao Tomé-et-Principe
SPF	Société de Plantation Forestière
SPGS	Sawlog Production Grant Scheme
SPOTT	Sustainability Policy Transparency Toolkit
STP	Sao Tomé et Principe
STUDI international	Firme d'ingénierie en Afrique
SUDV	Ebola virus Soudan
SVL	Système de Vérification de la Légimité

SWAMP	Programme d'adaptation et d'atténuation pour la pérennité des zones humides
TA	Technical assistance
TAFV	Ebola Taï Forest
TCN	Troisième communication nationale
TESAF	Systèmes terrestres et agroforestiers
TFA	Tropical Forest Alliance
TFCA	Tropical Forest Conservation Reauthorization Act
TLAS	Timber traceability and legality assurance systems
TLTV	Timber Legality & Traceability Verification
TLV	Timber Legality Verification
TMF	Tropical Moist Forest
TNBS	Total Nature-based Solution
TPE	Très Petite Entreprise
UAIC	Unité d'Afforestation Industrielle du Congo
UCS	Union of Concerned Scientists
UE	Union européenne
UFA	Unité Forestière d'aménagement
UICN	Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature
UMD	Université de Maryland
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to combat desertification
UN-DESA	United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Déclaration des Nations Unies sur les droits des peuples autochtones)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNHCR	Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés
UNIKIS	Université de Kisangani
UNREDD	United Nations agencies for REDD+
UNSPF	UN Strategic Plan for Forests
USAID	Agence des États-Unis pour le développement international
USFS	United States Forest Service (Service des forêts des États-Unis)
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service (Service de la faune et des poissons des États-Unis)
USLAB	Unité de Lutte Anti-Braconnage
UTCF	Utilisation des Terres, Changements et Foresterie
UTZ	Chaîne de traçabilité pour le Cacao, Café, Thé et Noisette
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
VCUs	Unités de Carbone Vérifiées
VIH	virus de l'immunodéficience humaine
VLO /VLC	Verification of Legal Compliance
VPA	Voluntary partnership agreement
WCC/CMC	World Conservation Congress/Congrès Mondial de la Conservation
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WDPA	World Database of Protected Areas
WHO	World Health Organization
WRI	World Resources Institute

WWF	Fonds mondial pour la nature
WWI	First World War
WWII	Second World War
ZEBOV	Ebola Zaïre
ZES	Zone Économique Spéciale
ZSL	Zoological Society of London

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