



PAs in West Africa: overview, institutions, projects and challenges

CCPAWA Inception meeting – Banjul 30th March - 1st April 2011

Overview of PAs in West Africa

The context

A sub region with:

- 17 countries (including Chad) with more than 2000 PAs
- PAs are located within various ecosystems (savannahs, forests, deserts, mangroves, oceans etc) some of them have remained intact
- A good potential of conservation (ex: endemic species in the Upper Guinean ecosystem)

Overview of PAs in West Africa

- Main pressures on West African PAs: poaching, illegal exploitation of timber and NTFP, bushfire, encroachment, overfishing, pastoralism
- Main threats: invasive species, climate changes, rapidly population growth. This situation is worsened by other factors (governance, poverty, lack of capacities, growing insecurity in this part of the Africa region)
- Few results of management
- Few data, few reporting, especially on climate change issues
- Not many regional organizations dedicated to conservation in this sub region

Institutions, projects

- The IUCN protected areas programme for West and Central Africa (IUCN-PAPACO) is the IUCN programme dedicated to PAs' conservation in West and Central Africa.
- Main objective: *contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by improving **management effectiveness** of protected areas*

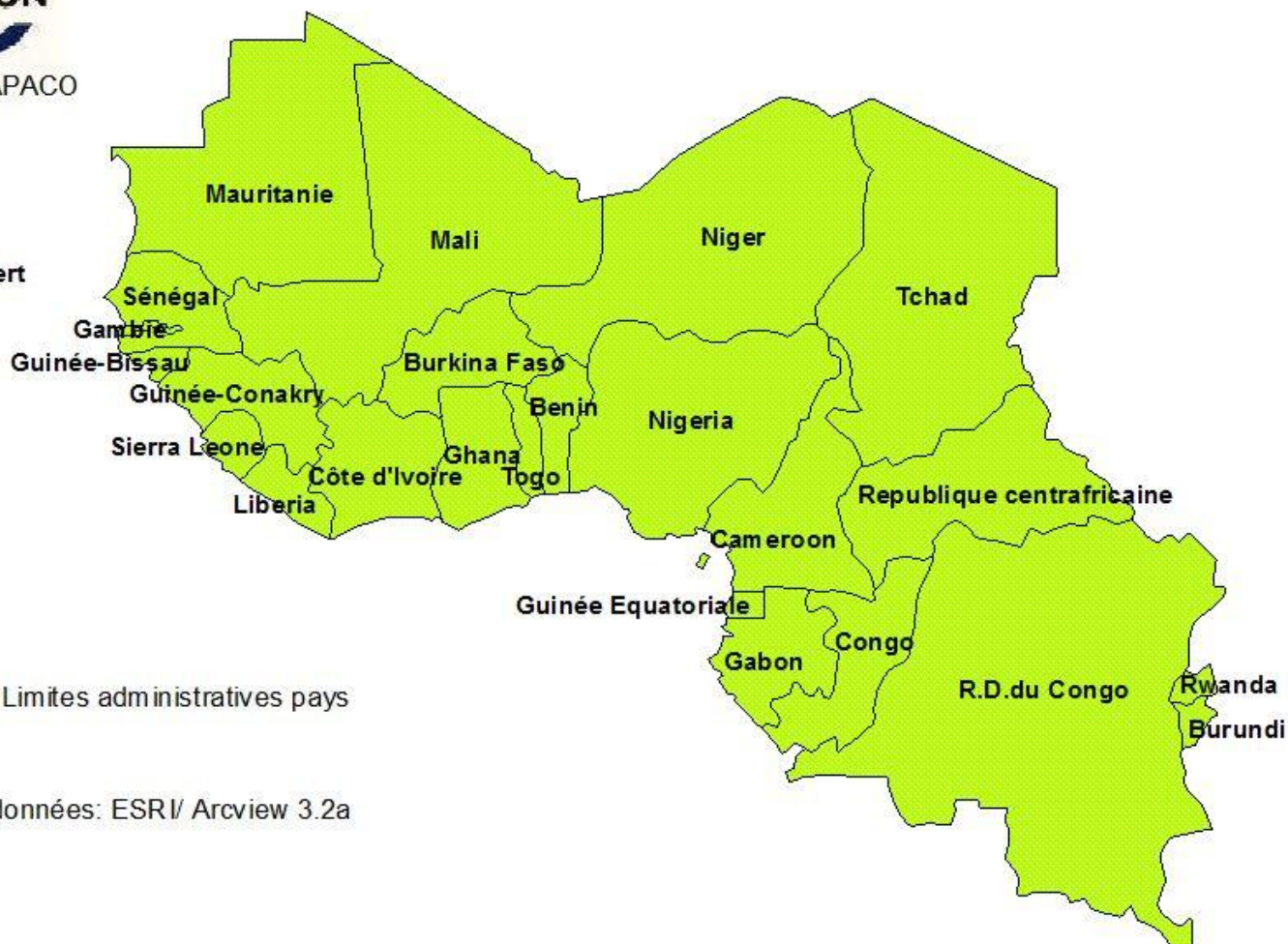


UICN-PAPACO

CARTE DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST et du CENTRE



Cap Vert



LEGENDE



Limites administratives pays

Source de données: ESRI/ Arcview 3.2a

Réalisation: Amara OUATTARA
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Stagiaire à UICN-PAPACO

Echelle 800 0 800 Kilometers

Edition: Août 2009







UICN-PAPACO

CARTE DE LA SITUATION SECURITAIRE DES PAYS DE L'AFRIQUE DU CENTRE et DE L'OUEST




LEGENDE

-  Pays stables
-  Pays fragiles
-  Pays en crise
-  Pays en post-crise

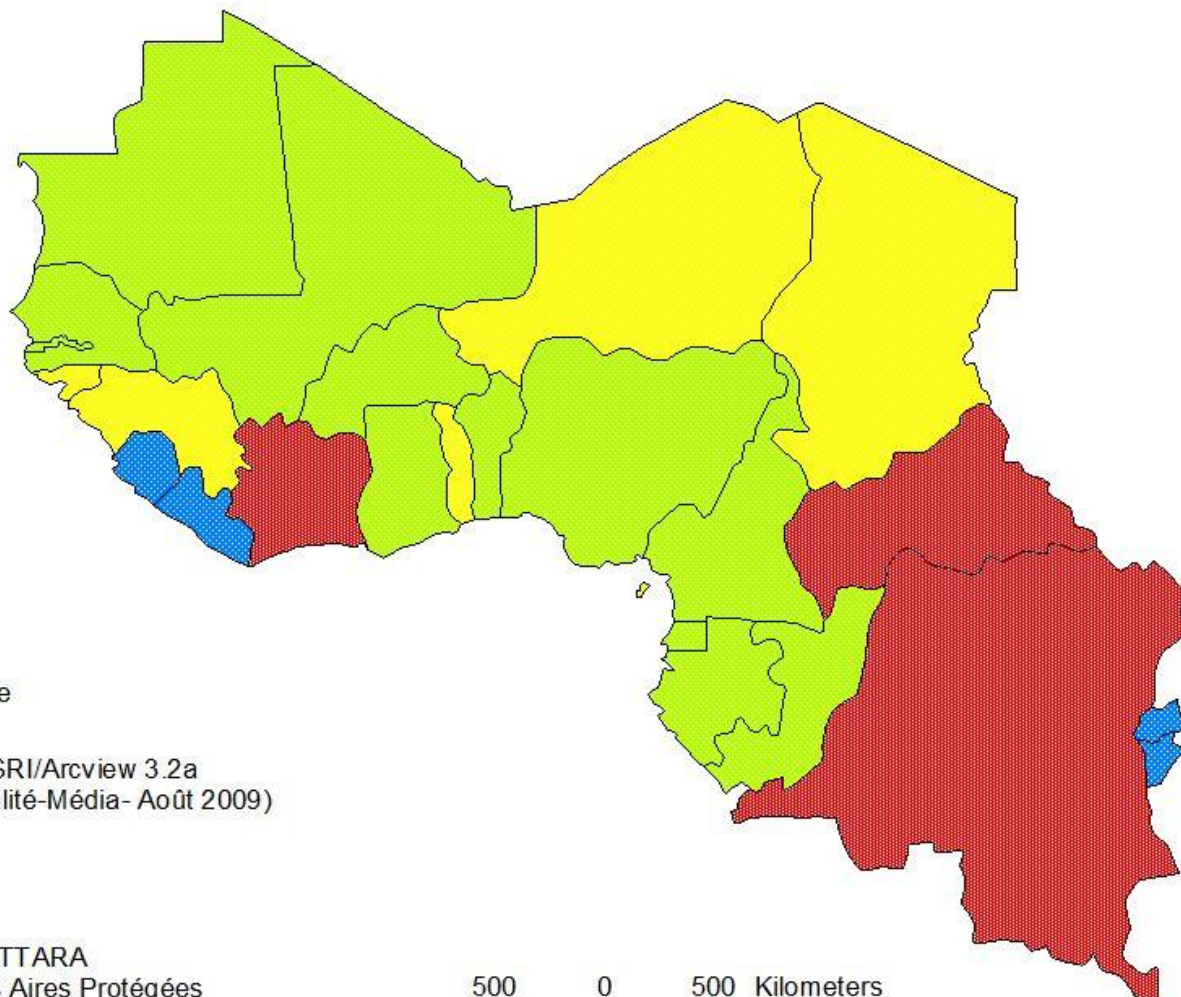
Sources de données: ESRI/Arcview 3.2a
Banque Mondiale (Actualité-Média- Août 2009)

Réalisation: Amara OUATTARA
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500 0 500 Kilometers



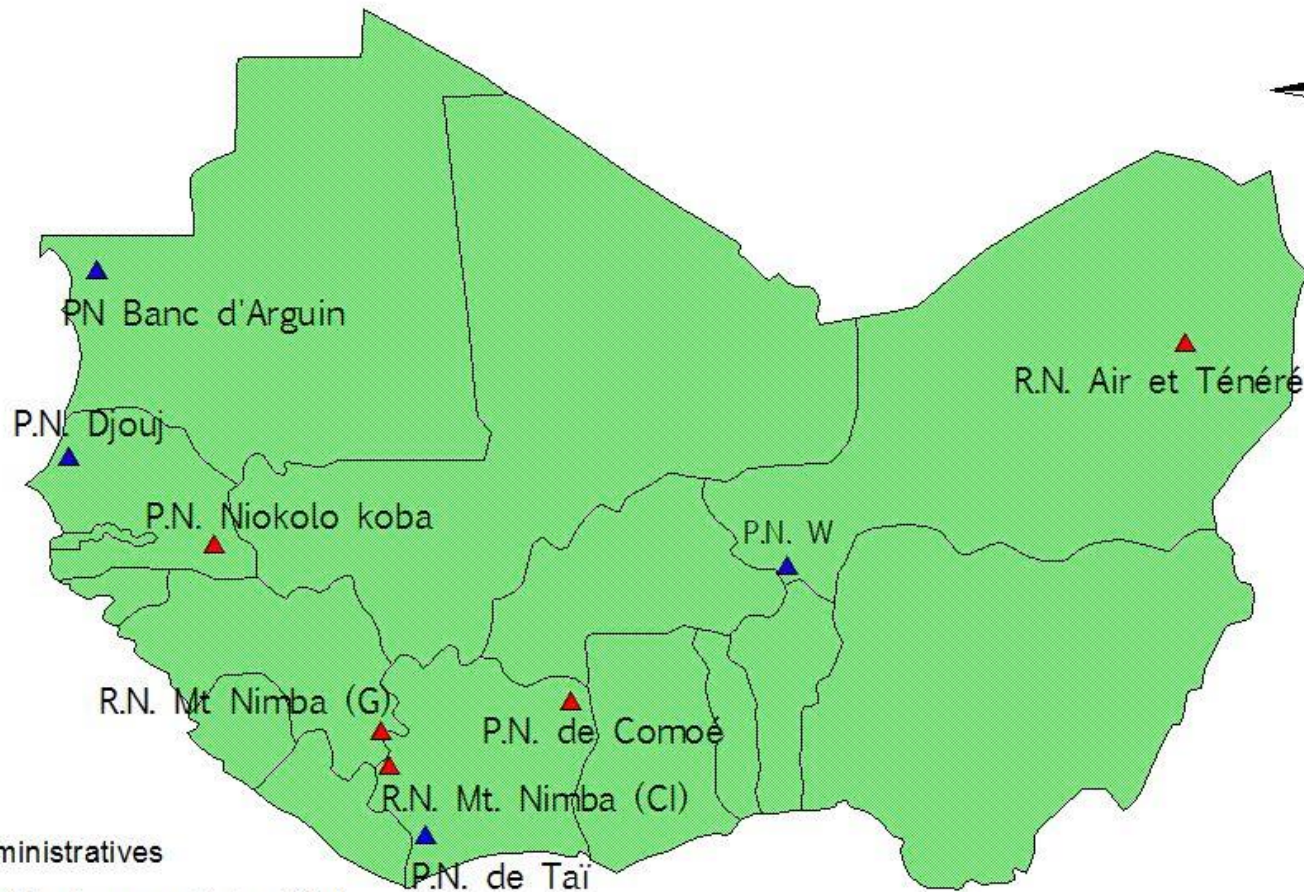
Edition: Août 2009






CARTE DES SITES DU PATRIMONE MONDIAL en PERIL EN AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST



UICN-PAPACO



LEGENDE

-  Limites administratives
-  Sites du Patrimoine mondial en Péril
-  Sites du Patrimoine Mondial non en Péril

Réalisation: Amara OUATTRARA

500 0 500 Kilometers

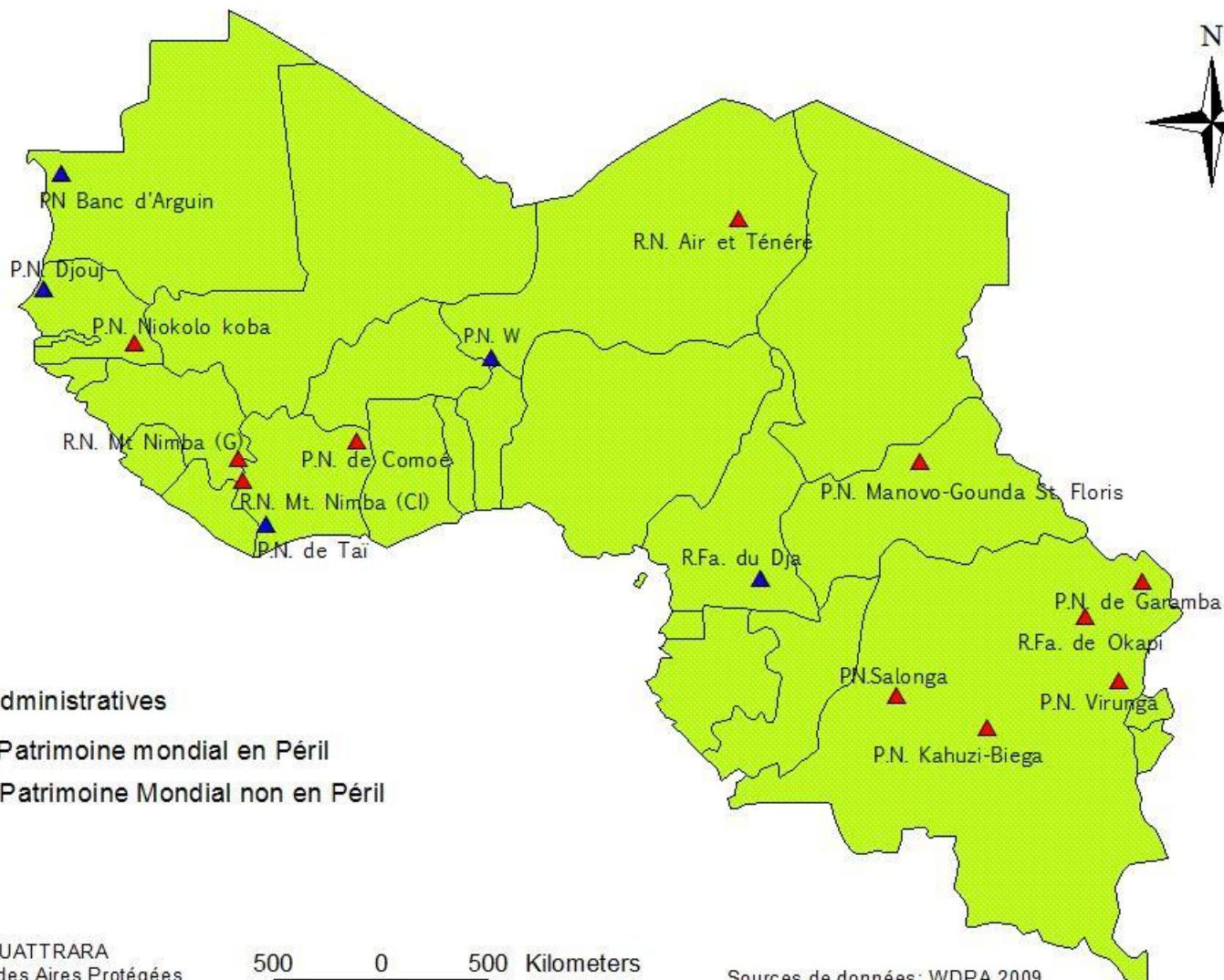
Sources de données: WDPA 2009
ESRI Arcview 3.2a

Edition: Octobre 2009

CARTE DES SITES DU PATRIMONE MONDIAL en PERIL EN AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST et du CENTRE



UICN-PAPACO



LEGENDE

- Limites administratives
- ▲ Sites du Patrimoine mondial en Péril
- ▲ Sites du Patrimoine Mondial non en Péril

Réalisation: Amara OUATTRARA
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500 0 500 Kilometers

Sources de données: WDPA 2009
ESRI Arcview 3.2a

Edition: Août 2009

Institutions, projects

- 2006: IUCN project that aims at contributing to the conservation of biological diversity by *improving management effectiveness of natural resources*.
- The project aims:
 - to adapt to the sub-regional context the framework developed by the WCPA to assess PAs' management effectiveness
 - to provide training to a team of West African evaluators
 - to carry out multiple pilot evaluations
 - to provide targeted technical support on duly selected sites

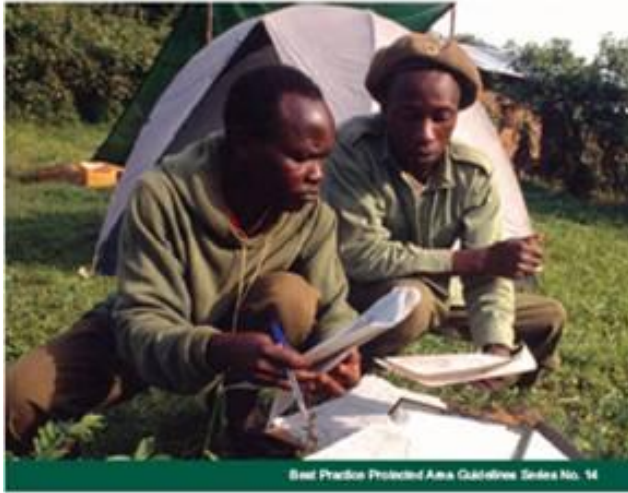
Many tools and methodologies have been developed to ensure the management effectiveness assessment and the monitoring of protected areas.

overall objective: get enough data to measure and understand the efficiency of sites' (or networks of sites) management in order to propose solutions to improve conservation impacts of these territories, but also their contribution to social and economic local development.

All these tools have been developed under the umbrella of the WCPA and are based on the same global assessment framework

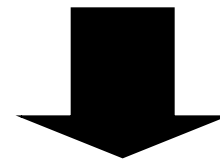


Evaluating Effectiveness
A framework for assessing management
effectiveness of protected areas 2nd Edition
Mark Hodgson, Sue Bolton, Fiona Leverington, Nigel Dudley and Joel Courrau
Peter Valentine, Series Editor



One framework for assessing PAs (WCPA), but a lot of tools to be used at different scales...

Going from a global approach of networks or national systems, based on enquiries made by independent experts...



... to a site by site work relying essentially on a self assessment and a detailed monitoring conducted by local stakeholders...



**Some of
the tools
we use**

Management effectiveness assessments of PA systems

RAPPAM

National systems: Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinée Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Togo, Tchad, DR Congo, Burundi

Regional systems: RAMSAR sites, World Heritage sites, Network of MPA, sahelian PAs, PAs in Congo Basin



Rapid assessment and/or global assessment of sites

METT

More than 40 different sites already assessed...

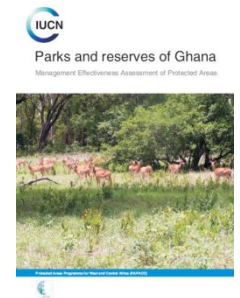


Detailed monitoring of sites

World Heritage sites, MAB reserves...

EoH

- Less than 60 % of PAs have a clear legal status and approx 45 % have adequate limits
- 40 % of PAs have a management plan but only 13 % have a validated management plan of less than 5 years
- 10 % of PAs have kind of a business plan
- Main pressures on WA PAs: poaching, bush fire, encroachment, overfishing, illegal exploitation of timber and NTFP
- The main threats on WA PAs: climate changes, invasive species, mining, population growth with higher demand on natural resources



Regional statistical analysis for a regional (quantitative) overview (provisional results)

With the total of 121 AP assessed in West Africa and based on the management cycle of the WCPA framework: classification in diverse groups of PAs (max 4).

Example: What are the results? Are the objectives stated achieved?

This is to establish whether or not the management has been fruitful according to the objectives of a management plan, national plans, and goal relating to IUCN management category:

- Group 1 : acceptable: results are moderate (25%): Bafing Nord et sud (Mali), Sena oura (Chad) Oti Kéran (Togo)
- Group 2 : inadequate: results are negative as a whole (40%): Fazao, Oti mandouri (Togo)
- Group 3 : good : results are encouraging (35%): Gourma (Mali), Banc d'Arguin (Mauritania), Air Ténéré (Niger), Binder léré, Zakouma (Chad)

Institutions and projects

At the national level: the authority responsible for managing protected areas, generally under the umbrella of the Ministry of environment of the country. In most countries there is also an agency ex OFINAP in Burkina, OIPR in Cote d'Ivoire, etc

At the regional level: IUCN, other institutions dealing with issues but not directly linked to conservation and PA : CILSS and its Agrhymet, other BINGOs: WWF (MPAs), CI, WCS etc are more present in Central Africa

Institutions and projects

- There are projects but are not always directed towards climate change or if they are: not at the implementation phase.
- The UEMOA has decided to tackle problems of coastal management in West Africa at regional scale:

first consultation (diagnosis study by the IUCN-MACO) initiated in coastal countries from Mauritania to Benin: shows that if CC has probable effects (rise in sea level), the causes of localized erosion phenomena are generally caused by man. Mapping of risks for human settlements and the sensitivity of the coast, under preparation, will enable to propose a master plan for the West African coast and a regional cooperation mechanism to monitor the coastline

Institutions and projects

- In countries of the sub-region, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Sierra Leone and Senegal, parliamentarians have committed themselves to participate in efforts to combat the effects of climate change (under the PRCM)

Institutions and projects

- NAPAs
- Projet «appui aux capacités d'adaptation du Sahel au changement climatique»: AGRHYMET
- Programme d'adaptation aux changements climatiques en Afrique (ACCA)
- Le programme AMMA (Analyse multidisciplinaire de la mousson africaine)

Challenges

Même lorsque les systèmes de gestion sont en place, les **pressions** sur les AP sont tellement fortes que leurs valeurs continuent à se dégrader : trouver des réponses à ces pressions.

La situation des AP en Afrique **se détériore et nécessite d'obtenir des résultats**, voire de nouvelles approches.

- remédier aux problèmes identifiés ou optimiser les points forts
- Utiliser les évaluations comme outil de **sensibilisation** ?
- **Formation** reste très essentielle
- Mettre en œuvre les **recommandations** formulées
- **Prise en compte des services écosystémiques** peut améliorer la gestion des AP ?
- Comment faire face aux problèmes que nous ne contrôlons pas : gouvernance, insécurité, guerres