



# Shaping a sustainable future: First accomplishments

2009 Annual Report



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Shaping a sustainable future: First accomplishments

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

- ABO** : Association burundaise pour la protection des oiseaux
- ABV** : Volta Basin Authority (Autorité du Bassin de la Volta)
- AD** : Action pour le Développement
- ADM** : Analyse Développement des marchés
- AEN** : Agence de l'Eau du Nakambe
- AEO** : Avenir de l'Environnement en Afrique
- AFED** : Amis de la Forêt et de l'Environnement pour le Développement
- AfESG** : African Elephant Specialist Group
- AfWF** : African Water Facility
- AMCFE** : Association Malienne pour la Conservation de la Faune et de son Environnement
- AMP** : Marines Protected Areas
- ANAR** : Association Nationale d'Action Rurale
- ABS** : Access and Benefit Sharing
- APPEL** : Alliance des parlementaires et élus locaux pour la protection de l'environnement des pays du littoral ouest africain
- VPA** : Voluntary Partnership Agreement
- ASAN** : Association Sénégalaise des Amis de la Nature
- CARPE** : The Central African Regional Program for the Environment
- CBD** : Convention on Biological Diversity
- CCEPA** : Cadre de Concertation sur l'Eau Potable et l'Assainissement
- UNFCCC** : United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- CoP** : Conference of Parties
- CEC** : Commission on Education and Communication
- ECOWAS** : Economic Community of West Africa States
- ECCAS** : Economic Community of Central African States
- CEESP** : Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policies of IUCN
- CEL** : Commission on Environmental Law
- CEM** : Commission on Ecosystem Management
- CEW** : Cameroon Environmental Watch
- CFEDD** : Centre de formation et d'études en environnement et développement durable
- CITES** : Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- CLE** : Local Water Committee
- CMAE** : Conférence ministérielle africaine sur l'environnement
- COMIFAC** : Central African Forest Commission
- CoP 10** : 10<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties
- CSE** : Centre de Suivi Ecologique
- CSR** : Commission sous-régionale de la pêche
- CRS** : Catholic Relief Services
- CTC** : Comité Technique Conjoint
- DEWA** : Division de l'Alerte Rapide et de l'Evaluation
- ECCAS** : Economic Commission of Central African States
- EFA** : Environmental Foundation for Africa
- ERIE** : Evaluation et le Rapport Intégrés sur l'Environnement
- FAO** : Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- FCFA** : Franc of the African Financial Community
- FDA** : Forestry Development Authority
- FFEM** : French Fund for Global Environment (Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial)
- FIBA** : Fondation Internationale du Banc d'Arguin.
- GAE - WALIA** : Groupe d'Appui Environnemental - WALIA
- GAED** : Gestion des activités extractives pour le développement
- GAP** : Gestion des Aires Protégées
- GEO** : Global Environment Outlook
- IWRM** : Integrated Management of Water Resources
- GPS** : Global Positioning System
- GRAT** : Groupe de recherche et d'application technique
- GTBAC** : Groupe de Travail sur la Diversité Biologique d'Afrique Centrale
- GWI** : Global Water Initiative (Initiative mondiale pour l'eau)
- GWP-Caf** : Global Water Partnership - Central Africa

- Ha** : Hectare
- IADS** : Initiative Action pour le développement au Sahel
- IBAP** : Institut pour la Biodiversité et les Aires Protégées
- ICCN** : Institut Congolais pour la conservation de la Nature
- INN** : Pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée
- IWRM** : Integrated Water Resource Management
- Kg** : Kilogramme
- Km** : Kilometre
- LEM** : Law Enforcement and Monitoring
- LLS** : Livelihoods and Landscape
- MACO** : Coastal and Marine Thematic Programme
- CDM** : Clean Development Mechanism
- METT** : Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
- MIKE** : Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants
- MIST** : Management Information System
- MOV** : Means Of Verification
- NDDP** : National Driving Development Programme
- NEPAD** : New Partnership for African Development
- ODEB** : Organisation de Défense de l'Environnement au Burundi
- NGO** : Non-Governmental Organisation
- OPED** : Organization for Environment and Sustainable Development
- PACO** : Central and West Africa Programme
- PAGEV** : Projet d'Amélioration de la Gouvernance de l'eau dans le bassin de la Volta
- PAGIRE** : Plan d'action pour la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau
- PAPACO** : PACO Protected Area Programme
- PARTAGE** : Projet d'Appui à la Gestion de la Pêche Artisanale Transfrontalière
- PNDP** : National Participatory Development Programme
- PNE** : Partenariat national de l'eau
- UNDP** : United Nation Development Programme
- UNEP** : United Nation Environment Programme
- PNBA** : Parc National du Banc d'Arguin
- PRCM** : Regional Programme on Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems
- RTP** : Regional Thematic Programmes
- RAMPAO** : Network of Marine Protected Areas of West Africa (Réseau des Aires Marines Protégées d'Afrique de l'Ouest)
- RAPAC** : Network of Protected Areas of Central Africa (Réseau des Aires Protégées d'Afrique Centrale)
- RAPPAM** : Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management
- TBR** : Transboundary Biosphere Reserve
- CAR** : Central African Republic
- DRC** : Democratic Republic of Congo
- SBV** : Sous Bassins Versants
- AIDS** : Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- SSC** : Commission on Survival Species
- SSU** : Sub regional Support Unit
- SSO** : Sub-regional Support Officer
- TAG** : Technical Advisory Group
- TKLM - Lac** : Terekole-Kolimbine-lac Magui
- UCC-Water** : UNEP Collaborating Centre for Water and Environment
- UEMOA** : Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine
- IUCN** : International Union for Conservation of Nature
- UNESCO** : United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- USAID** : United States Agency for International Development
- HIV** : Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- WASSU** : West Africa Sub regional Support Unit
- WCPA** : World Commission on Protected Areas
- WEAP** : Water Evaluation And Planning System
- WVBB** : White Volta Basin Board
- WWF** : World Wide Fund for Nature

# DONORS



## INTRODUCTION

### The climate change year has come to an end ...

**By Nianogo A. J.  
Regional Director**

The year 2009 was characterized by various actions and manifestations aimed at fighting climate change, this global scourge resulting from non sustainable methods of consumption, population growth and increased poverty.

In 2009, IUCN strengthened its collaboration with sister institutions and expanded its range of partners in a bid to furthering its actions in good synergy with local, national and sub-regional actors in fostering sustainable management of ecosystems and natural resources.

Given the threats that ecosystems, biodiversity and the livelihoods of both urban and rural human communities face from climate change, PACO components invested everything possible on the subject.

Many actors were accompanied towards capitalizing and disseminating their experiences on climate change adaptation. Field projects were revisited to enable them better mainstream climate change and new initiatives were identified to facilitate taking into consideration climate change in national and regional policies and programmes.

Actors were mobilised towards the objectives of the Climate Change Summit held in Copenhagen in Denmark in December 2009: effective preparation and participation, sharing Burkina Faso experiences



on adaptation to climate change, mobilization and participation of Senegalese Members of Parliament, capacity building of actors, counselling support to national delegates in view of the negotiations.

With the lack of a formal political agreement to allow for a start in limiting greenhouse gas emissions and concretising the declared willingness to put in place new funds for developing countries, Copenhagen marked the beginning of a real world awareness on climate change; that gives room for hope in the medium term, which is the time for more responsible behaviour from all the actors.

2010 was designated as the year of biodiversity by the General Assembly of the United Nations, but it is obvious that in reality, climate change will remain a dominant topic at international level.

# THE REGIONAL PROGRAMME AND ITS RELATION TO THE FOUR-YEAR PROGRAMME

## PACO : an overview

Resulting from the fusion of the former Central and West African Offices, the IUCN Central and West African Programme (PACO) covers 26 States.

Its vision: A just world that enhances and conserves nature.

Its Mission: Encourage a political, economic and social environment that fosters sustainable management and use of both terrestrial and marine natural resources, soil and biodiversity conservation with and for the benefit of the populations.

In order to contribute to the IUCN four-year programme, it has developed 5 regional thematic programmes (RTP) that capture a regional vision and execute their projects and programmes in the areas of:

- Forest conservation;
- Water and wetlands;
- Marine and coastal

- Protected areas and biodiversity;
- Law, policy and governance.

PACO is supported by:

- Programme Offices (Burkina Faso, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo)
- Project Offices (Ghana, Nigeria, Liberia)
- Strengthened crosscutting units (Human resources, Communication, Finances, Information and Communication Technology, Institutional Support and Development)

PACO is hosting components of several partners' programmes including MIKE (Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants), GWP-CAf (Global Water Partnership-Central Africa), TRAFFIC (The wildlife trade monitoring network), Global Forest Watch (GFW) and World Resources Institute (WRI).

## PROTECTED AREAS

[www.papaco.org](http://www.papaco.org)

### Twenty-five certified specialists to better manage protected areas

By Masumbuko B. and Chataigner B.

Within the framework of capacity building of structures and actors involved in the management of protected areas in West Africa, in 2008, the Central and West Africa programme on Protected Areas (Papaco) developed a specialized Masters programmes on protected area management (Master GAP) in Ouagadougou, thanks to funding from the French Fund for World Environment (FFEM). The first batch of this training went in during the 2008/2009 academic year. This course that includes theoretical lessons, field work and end-of-course internships trained 25 students and professionals working in conservation on planning, management and sustainable safeguard of a protected area. Their certificates were awarded in October 2009 and they went back to their structures of origin to implement the knowledge acquired. During that academic year, they also contributed in putting in place the tool "Enhancing our Heritage", developed by the World Commission on Protected Areas, for the management of the Pendjari National Park, in the North of Benin. This type of training requires the creation of very strong partnership and deserves being replicated in other regions.

In addition to this certified training, Papaco contributed in building the capacities of protected area managers through short training. On the one hand, 24 Guinean partners and, on the other hand, 9 evaluators from Burkina Faso, Benin, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Niger, Guinea, and Guinea Bissau have been involved in field evaluations. Training on evaluating the efficiency in the management of protected areas for park manager in English-speaking West African countries also took place with the outcome being the strengthening and enrichment of the team with English-speaking evaluators. In all 22 persons were trained from Ghana, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Nigeria, Cape Verde and Liberia.

The Papaco intends to enrol a new batch for the Masters in the 2010 academic year. It concurrently launched a retraining programme from January 2010. Retraining was identified as an important sub-component to satisfy practical needs of various fields in relation to the management and enhancement of protected areas (field conservators, administrative staff, tourist guides, concessionaires, project employees, etc.).

## What is the contribution of community areas to conservation in West Africa?

By Couaillac G.

The contribution of local communities to biodiversity conservation remains not well known in West Africa. In 2009, IUCN-PAPACO carried out a study on aspects related to community areas management in nine countries of the sub-region to make better known how participatory management of these areas can contribute in conserving biodiversity. The findings confirm that this mode of governance by local communities is little known by West African governments. However, a step has been made, for many countries are beginning to adopt laws related to local governance, with varying levels of progress as appropriate.

The management of these areas is generally done by associations. They are increasingly being recognised by local authorities. There are management plans in almost all the areas studied. Communities are motivated to create protected areas with this mode of management because they hope to benefit from it. Some areas contribute financially to development by redistributing part of their benefits to councils under which they fall. Meanwhile, it should be noted that all the community areas do not generate benefits. The associations are still weak especially with regards to lack of adequate skills in association management and insufficient budget.



The study showed that the interest to put in place management modes that give a substantial role to local communities of protected areas to increase biodiversity conservation. Many challenges such as equitable participation of community members in the management, or better still the place of tradition and the sacred, have to be highlighted by community areas in order for them to be able to attain the objectives of nature conservation as well as social development and preservation of culture. This does not necessarily question the forms "standard" of conservation (parks, reserves ...). The full publication is available from Papaco and on the website: [www.papaco.org](http://www.papaco.org), heading publications.

## Assessing the efficiency of the management of protected area networks of the region

By Masumbuko B., Chataigner B. and Diedhiou Y.

After assessing the efficiency of the management of national systems of threatened protected areas these past years, special attention was focused to those of regional protected area networks. It entailed identifying strengths and weaknesses of an active and identified network (RAMSAR, World Heritage) in terms of contribution towards improving efficient management of the protected areas concerned by these networks. Thus, in collaboration with the Fondation Internationale du Banc d'Arguin (FIBA), an IUCN member, the programme has carried out an assessment of the efficient management of the Network of Marine Protected Areas of West Africa (RAMPAO) in June 2009. The evaluation tool used was RAPPAM (Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management). World heritage

sites and some RAMSAR sites of the West African sub-region were also evaluated using this tool. Other tools such as METT (Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool) and Check List were also used. The findings of these evaluations showed that RAMPAO is today a functional network, especially thanks to the huge animation work that it benefits from FIBA. On the contrary, the system formed by the RAMSAR sites are still there in theory and that of the World Heritage sites still provides little benefits to the sites.

Within the framework of extending the programme to Central African, new evaluations will be carried out for national systems of this sub-region. All assessments results are available on the website: [www.papaco.org](http://www.papaco.org), heading evaluations.

## WATER AND WETLANDS

### National structures capable of serving the Volta Basin Authority - *Autorité du Bassin de la Volta (ABV)*

By Bakyono D.

The entry into force of the treaty of the Volta Basin Authority and the experience gained by actors in transboundary management of resources strengthens the process of ownership and decentralization of the management of water resources in Volta Basin. The Volta Basin Authority is capable of coordinating all projects intervening in the Basin. Sub-basin agencies such as the Nakanbé Water Agency in Burkina Faso and the White Volta Basin Board in Ghana are henceforth capable of coordinating field actions on their respective territories and to dialogue beyond national frontiers. The transboundary committee for the prevention and management of water-related conflicts and 8 local committees for the protection of embankments have made gains in terms of experience and autonomy.



This progress in the area of consultation and dialogue between actors is the fruit of several initiatives including the first phase of the project "Improving on Water Governance in the Volta Basin" (PAGEV) that has contributed in improving relations between Burkina Faso and Ghana. At all levels, actors became aware of their role in the management of their environment and

witnessed an improvement in their living conditions with the first outputs of the project. In 2009, PAGEV revised its modus operandi by giving greater responsibility to actors on the ground:

New collaborations between actors: PAGEV henceforth plans its activities with the Volta Basin Observatory and field interventions are carried out by sub-basin agencies in collaboration with deconcentrated technical structures of the ministries in charge of agriculture, the environment, animal husbandry, official of decentralized administrations as well as with NGOs and Associations. All of these actors were trained on IWRM, Integrated Water Resource Management, and conflict resolution using an interactive tool developed by the Civil Engineering Department of the University of KNUST of Kumasi in Ghana. This tool makes it possible to put in practice the multidisciplinary side of IWRM by laying emphasis

on the interdependence of various uses of resources and processes associated to decision-making.

Communities better armed and mobilized on the ground: in the Nakanbé Basin, the transboundary pilot intervention zone of PAGEV has been extended to twelve new communities, three villages in Burkina Faso and nine in Ghana. Awareness was raised in these communities by technical services of Ghana and Burkina Faso and relaying NGOs, Bissakoupou and Regards d'Espoir, on themes related to water pollution and environmental hygiene, rivers, the fight against bushfires, methods of preventing HIV/AIDS. Various trainings were also given to communities on techniques of reforestation, composting, grafting, etc. to build their capacities in the restoration of ecosystems. These trainings have made it possible to produce some 18 000 seedlings and to protect about 6.5 km of additional embankments by reforesting them. Studies on the quality of river and well water in the PAGEV pilot zone enable actors to better manage their water resources

More active women: The project is working towards making women autonomous, towards stimulating their contribution to the restoration of ecosystems and towards improving their living conditions. Female members of committees for the protection of embankments were strengthened through training on organisational, administrative and financial management and public speech-making.

ABV is developing national networks: Various actions, studies and trainings have been initiated and extended to actors of Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Mali and Togo, ABV member countries. Thus 22 water resources experts from the six ABV countries were trained on water resources evaluation and planning software (WEAP); 20 media men from Ghana and Burkina Faso were conscientized on transboundary management of water resources to support ongoing efforts. 6 relay persons have been trained in each country on catalogue management, in view of making more available the sources of ABV data and information related to activities in their countries.

Forums and consultation workshops were organised at national level and in the Oti Basin to better involve Togolese actors in the dynamic of apprenticeship of transboundary management.

## FOREST CONSERVATION



### Central African Regional Programme for the Environment Bridges for a good environmental governance in the Congo Basin

By Angu Angu K.

The promotion of good governance as a tool to foster conservation and sustainable use of natural resources has been the strategic masterpiece of the CARPE-IUCN Phase 2b Program in 2009. As such, civil society organizations and Government Officials, alongside other pertinent environmental actors in Central Africa, reaped formidable legislative, regulatory and policy results in terms of sustainable use of natural resources. To attain this, we targeted concerted planning, implementation and monitoring of activities by all Country Team Members (parliamentarians, Government officials, civil society organizations, US Embassy/USAID missions, COMIFAC, research institutions, international organizations, etc.) in each of the 9 countries we support (Cameroon, Burundi, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Sao Tomé and Principe and Rwanda). It was believed that this created synergy, facilitated buy-in from the various actors, avoided conflict and duplication of activities as well as waste of limited funds and time. It should be noted that these major achievements were made thanks to the managerial support of IUCN. Below are some of the major activities we carried in 2009.

Ownership of CARPE's achievements by IUCN's Network: Giving that IUCN has been administratively managing this important component of the CARPE Program since October 2006 and the important links it has with the overall CARPE landscape and cross-cutting components, a robust appropriation strategy document was elaborated and implemented in 2009. This came about after two brainstorming workshops were organized in Douala (July 13-14, 2009) and in Yaoundé (September 21, 2009). The outcome of these workshops has been very interesting because the Strategy Document is currently being implemented throughout IUCN network at both the global and the Central and West Africa Programme levels, particularly within IUCN Country Programmes and Project Offices throughout the Region. The implementation of this document is very vital in the on-going reflection on a CARPE Post 2011 strategy that aims at creating ownership of the programme by

Government and civil society organizations in the Congo Basin.

Country Teams are strengthened to elaborate, implement and monitor policy/legislative-related activities: Within the framework of the Country Teams, the 2009 country work Planning and Monitoring matrices were planned, implemented and evaluated. Through this, policy and legislative priorities, activities, benchmarks and targets, Means Of Verification (MOV)'s etc. were identified, reviewed and updated to reflect realistic national legislative and policy priorities in 2009. Also, these matrices facilitated the involvement of various environmental actors in the various countries (civil society organizations, parliamentarians, women groups, indigenous and local populations, Government environmental line ministries, research organizations, etc) in environmental discussions. It was also an important opportunity for Country Team members to put emerging environmental themes like climate change and adaptation at the forefront of their debate. For example, members worked hard alongside line Government ministries to update the Community Forestry Manual in Cameroon, the Environmental Code in Burundi and the forestry Code in Rwanda. In the Republic of Congo Country Team members were contented with the promulgation of the new Law on Wildlife and Protected Areas while in DRC some giant strides were made on the draft laws on the Conservation of Nature and the Environment.

Existing small grants activities are monitored and new grants disbursed to civil society organizations: Focal Points monitored the implementation of the 2008 small grants projects in all nine countries through field visits and other means. This gave the opportunity for CSO to benefit from their technical and strategic oversight which facilitated effective implementation of their activities to influence some forestry and environmental policies both at the regional and national levels. At the end of the process 26 small grants projects were selected and the necessary funds (USD 466 564.56) were disbursed. Most projects focused on conservation, capacity building, governance and sustainable livelihoods.

## Voluntary partnership agreements for a legal and equitable forest sector

By Ndikumagenge C.

Ghana and Congo have signed voluntary partnership agreements with the European Union on timber trade. They will soon be followed by Cameroon and other countries of the Congo Basin. Under these agreements the signatory parties undertake to both solve the problems of the sector: illegal logging and trade, good governance and guarantee of timber legality, in exchange for better access to the European market.

These agreements open the way to processes for forestry reforms, strengthening of skills on checking legality, introducing a licence system thereby making the market reliable and more transparent. On its part the European Union shall ensure free access to its market for timber from these countries. Considering the ever expanding requirements of European countries on proofing the legality of products, these agreements will strengthen the positions of Ghana and Congo on the European market.

Many actors have interests in the forest sector and their involvement in the process of formulating agreements has been crucial. The main negotiating actor is the Government that leads the negotiations and that will have to implement the recommendations of the agreement. Other actors such as research centres, civil society and the private sector are also important. In Ghana, traditional rulers played an important role as landowners.

The strategy used by IUCN in Ghana to have a balanced consultation process consisted in entrusting to a member of the IUCN Commission for Education and Communication the drafting of a strategy for multi-actor dialogue, accompanied by a list of principles of good consultation. The strategy adopted by the Ghanaian Government made it possible to start the consultation process, including 14 local communities.

Capacity building of representatives of communities and civil society organizations, made it possible for these actors to better contribute and influence the process. Other elements of the strategy consisted in developing communication tools, especially in local languages.

In all the countries, IUCN has been bent on remaining neutral and to be recognized as such by all actor groups. Its role is to enable all groups to play an open game and with equal arms. This endeavour will continue as far as the implementation of measures provided in the agreements for a transparent forest sector is beneficial to all the components of the countries concerned.

## COASTAL AND MARINE

### A network of actors strengthened for shared governance of marine protected areas

By Ducrocq M.

A network of eight trainers and more than twenty assistants in co-management and shared governance was formed in West Africa. The objective of this network is to build capacities on participatory management. Regional training and experience sharing visits between sites were organized for members of the network to foster mutual learning. This falls within the framework of implementing the workplan of the Regional Network of Marine Protected Areas of West Africa (RAMPAO), supported by the Regional Programme for Conservation of Coastal and Marine Zone (PRCM) and especially the Fondation Internationale du Banc d'Arguin (FIBA), a Member of IUCN. More than ten national IUCN members are also involved in these programmes.

In Central Africa, links have been established with the Network of Central African Protected Areas (RAPAC), for the preparation of terms of reference of a preparatory consultation for a regional strategy for marine protected areas (AMP), while banking on the West African experience.

Furthermore, advocacy was carried out for official recognition of community endeavours and modes of shared governance, in collaboration with the Commission on environmental, economic and social policies (CEESP) of IUCN.



## Towards ecosystem approach and participatory management of the fisheries sector

The sub-regional fisheries commission in 2009 brainstormed on the adoption of the ecosystem approach for the management of the fisheries sector in its member states, in keeping with world recommendations (Reikjavik Declaration, 25<sup>th</sup> session of the Fisheries Commission of the FAO, 24-28 February 2003; taken into consideration by WWF and IUCN – Global Marine Program and Fisheries Expert Group in/ Commission on Ecosystems Management). These brainstorming have been supported by the Coastal and Marine Thematic Programme (MACO). In this vein, four research centres and four pilot sites have been identified to take part in the drawing up of methods of participatory evaluation of the contribution of Marine Protected Areas to the sustainability of fisheries; regional initiatives were identified in 2009. They will lead to the signing of two funding agreements in 2010 with the CSRP.



Mauritania and Senegal have already started drawing up transboundary and participatory management plans for three coastal palegian fishery species (mulletts, courbines and tassergals).

## UEMOA wants to size up the risks and reduce the impacts of coastal erosion

The Economic and Monetary Union of West Africa (UEMOA) has decided to tackle problems of coastal management in West Africa at regional scale. In this regard, a diagnosis study has been entrusted to the MACO Programme of IUCN for it to come up with a balance sheet – diagnosis of risks and challenges related to coastal erosion.



The first consultation initiated in coastal countries from Mauritania to Benin, show that if climate change has probable effects (a drop in rainfall sedimentary contribution, 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 make it possible to propose a master plan for the West African coast and a regional cooperation mechanism to monitor the coastline

The objectives of this study are to prompt a review of land management policies and adaptation strategies in coastal areas on the one hand and on the other hand, to put in place a cooperation mechanism and a regional observatory that will be hosted at the Centre de Suivi Ecologique of Dakar, a Member of IUCN.

## ACCOMPANYING COUNTRIES IN THEIR ENDEAVOURS

### BURKINA FASO

#### Communities and councils engaged in forest governance to improve their livelihoods

By Savadogo M. and Honadia C.

The IUCN Burkina Faso Programme is, through the “Landscape and Livelihoods” strategy and thanks to integral council empowerment, supporting intercommunity forest governance in view of promoting access to urban markets for forest products of small rural enterprises. Based on a four-party partnership made up of rural councils, communities, the forestry administration and IUCN, professionalization of forestry actors has been initiated in five rural communities of two regions (centre-west and centre-east) of Burkina Faso. In centre-west, 30 forest management groups from the Councils of Bougnounou, Dalo and Nébiélianayou are organizing themselves to preserve the resources of the Bougnounou-Nébiélianayou forest management site and enhance the non-timber forest products sectors (shea almond, honey, nere seeds and grass fodder). In the centre-east Region, the communities of three councils (Bissiga, Lalgaye and Tenkodogo) have decided to carry out concerted restoration of the natural forest of Sablogo and the promotion of the non-timber forest products sector. The commitment of local communities and councils in the two regions has made it possible to achieve the following outputs:

*Government and customary authorities convinced of the need for inter-council governance in order to safeguard the Sablogo Forest:* The pioneer initiative on Sablogo inter-council forest governance in the centre-east Region of Burkina Faso is taken charge of by decentralized councils. Their commitment has won over primary administrative and customary authorities that have invested, alongside councils, in

advocating greatly in favour of the said forest situated at about 45 km from the city of Tenkodogo, the headquarters of the said region. Lobbying authorities and stakeholders and mobilization in favour of the Sablogo forest have made it possible to circumscribe more than 15 000 hectares of landscape for agro-sylvo-pastoral activities and about 10 000 hectares for forestry activities. More than 80 000 seedlings have been used to enrich about 200 hectares of forest degraded by the local population. The survival rate is between 50% and 60%. Concurrently, an application of the ADM (Market Development Analysis) approach is underway to assist the population organise themselves in choosing non-timber forest products to be promoted in a bid to better enhance these forest landscapes.

*Producers increase profitability of the exploitation of non-timber forest products in the centre-west:* The fuelwood sector has for long been the main forest products sector in the Bougnounou – Nebielianayou management worksite in the centre-west Region of Burkina Faso. However, since 2009, mobilizing producers around income generating forestry activities that are complementary to those of fuelwood has materialised with the emergence of four non-timber forest products sub-sectors. Thus, 48

<sup>1</sup> Shell dryer, container basins, weighing balance, packaging bag, bicycles, soumbala cooking pots. Soumbala is a traditional spice that frequently replaces animal protein in impoverished households and it is made of nereid seeds cooked and softened for about 48 hours till it gets damp before consumption. This gives a sharp taste and strong odour. It preserve either in the form of compacted grain balls or in the form of separated grains.



specialized groups have put in place four production/processing units at the level of the headquarters of the worksite. They are equipped with binders, carts, honey kits, shea mills, soumbala kit costing a total of about 7 million CFA Francs. Raw materials are supplied thanks to the 2 500 hectares of multifunctional parks maintained by 1419 producers. These parks provide honey, grass fodder, nereid seeds and shea nuts. More than 300 producers of which 78% are women have benefited amongst others of targeted training and study trips to improve on their technical



Dried soumbala

capacities and thus revenues drawn from non-timber forest products. For example in processing nered seeds into soumbala, seasonal production has increased from 1,955 to 12,300 units. Self-consumption of soumbala by the families of producers has fallen from 41% to 5% partly because of high increase in production and certainly because of improved access to markets. Finally, turnover has increased from 48,900 CFA Francs to 492,000 CFA Francs. This effect on incomes is proof of professionalization and organization of rural producers.

## Local water resource management institutions established in the East of Burkina Faso

By Savadogo M. and Tapsoba L.

In the East Region of Burkina Faso, water resource management has not yet been taken into consideration in the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) principles. There are also no local institutions to ensure the execution of the Action Plan for Integrated Water Resource Management (PAGIRE) adopted in 2003 by the Government of Burkina Faso.

Through the Global Water Initiative (GWI), a multi-actor partnership made up of local communities, deconcentrated water resource management administrations, the CRS ONG and IUCN, efforts are underway to accompany those made by the State in executing the PAGIRE. This accompanying of the State is done around the Gourma management landscape. In this landscape, two priority intervention sub-water catchments (Sirba and Tapoa-Mékrou) have been retained. The reference situation established during the diagnosis study clearly show that the Sirba sub-water catchments is the more vulnerable, particularly in its "tail of the basin" end, on a management landscape of about 2300 km<sup>2</sup>. It is therefore on this landscape that water resource management stakeholders of Gourma management landscape have agreed to set up a Local Water Community to show their adherence and commitment to national water policy.

This vitality towards optimum water resource

governance is supported by the creation of conditions for effective participation of various actors at national and local levels. Thus, partnership was sought between various actors by instituting consultation forums at national level. They include the National Water Partnership (PNE), the Consultation Framework on drinking water and health (CCEPA) that more or less intervene directly in providing counselling support to local water resource management structures. At local level, plenary meetings and Constituent General Assemblies to set up Local water Committees (CLEs) held from the 27<sup>th</sup> to the 28<sup>th</sup> August and the 3<sup>rd</sup> of September 2009 in the East and Sahel Regions (Gourma management landscape), have made it possible to bring together some fifty persons made up of three types of actors, viz.:

- State Administration at local level whose mission is to oversee general interest in the area of water;
- Local councils and Village Development Committees (CVD) ; these actors pay special attention to the collective interests of the population of their territorial jurisdiction;
- Users and civil society organizations that pay attention to their individual or specific interests in the area of water.

## The contribution of forest management in improving livelihoods is better known

By Savadogo M. and Seynou O.

In Burkina Faso, like in many countries of the Sahel region, fuelwood is still the main source of energy for households: about 84% as against about 14% and 2% consumption of petroleum products and electricity respectively. Thus, the fuelwood sub-sector makes it possible on the one hand to satisfy energy needs, and on the other hand, generate incomes. The Burkina Faso Government has made tremendous efforts in enhancing this sub-sector on the basis of community-based forest management in the centre-west and centre-north Regions. It will therefore be welcome to document the achievements of these years of intervention in the development of forest management worksites aimed at improving knowledge on contributions such as interventions to the livelihoods of rural populations. The main findings of studies undertaken with technical assistance from IUCN show that:

*Forest exploitation is a means of fighting poverty both in monetary and human terms. The incidence of poverty is less pronounced among households that take part in the exploitation of forest resources than in those that are not participating in it. Meanwhile, this general output veils disparities between the studies of two regions certainly because of the difference in the number of years of experience, and thus of local expertise in the management of developed forests.*

*The ecological impact of forest management is translated by a perfect reconstitution of vegetation in plots exploited some 15 years ago (case of forest management worksites of Cassou in the Centre-West Region.). The recovery rate is higher than 70% and here there is a good structure of wood population. The floristic homogeneity seems not to have been affected for the vegetation has the same species like those of unexploited plots.*

The problem of land tenure is acute in managed forests particularly because of the economic precariousness of individuals and households, weak capacities of local organs for the management and protection of forest management worksites to take up their roles and tasks with regards to land security. Also, land pressure resulting from more or less heightened competition for access to farmlands between various groups of actors on the ground (both indigenes and aliens just to name

those examples), further complicates the problem of land around and within the managed zones.

*Animal breeding in managed forests in the centre-north Region is still poorly organised and not well mastered. In fact, in spite of appreciable fodder potential found in the zone, exploitation for livestock does not fall in line with logic of sustainable management. The various forest management units are overloaded and overgrazed, thereby contributing to their degradation. In addition, various constraints related to animal husbandry have been highlighted. It entails essentially of inadequate pastoral infrastructures on cattle tracks (water points, vaccination park ...), and the unsatisfactory capacity level of breeders organizationally, technically (farming of fodder, hay-rake and fodder conservation, etc.) and respect for regulation.*

*There is very little gender discrimination in the management of developed forests. Nevertheless, it has been observed that some social categories are still underprivileged because of differences of their roles based on gender (women, men) and their origin (indigenes, aliens).*

It is concluded that the exploitation of forest resources in forest management worksites in Burkina Faso has contributed in improving the well being of communities. However, there are still not valued opportunities, some disparities between regions and social categories that need to be corrected in order to make developed forests to be both a means of conserving forest resources and of alleviating poverty.



*The publication can be obtained from the Burkina Faso Programme or on the website ([www.iucn.org/paco](http://www.iucn.org/paco))*

## CAMEROON

### The IUCN Cameroon Programme adopts its Strategic Plan

By Usongo L. and Jiagho R.

Situated at the crossroads of West and Central Africa, the Sahel and the moist forests of the Congo Basin, Cameroon offers a rare variety of forest, mountain, coastal and marine, fresh water ecosystems that host a very wide variety of peoples and cultures that have been able to benefit the best from the potentials of their natural environment.



With the assumption of duty by the new Head of Programme, the IUCN Cameroon Office has started the process of formulating its Strategic Plan that will serve as the general framework for IUCN intervention in Cameroon come 2012. The process was conducted following the participatory, integrated and inclusive approach. Many of the consultations that preceded the production of the Strategic Plan involved IUCN members in Cameroon, as well as technical and financial partners. Various background documents were also consulted including the

environment and forest sector strategy, the Convergence Plan of the Central Africa Forest Commission (COMIFAC), the IUCN Global Programme and the PACO 2009-2012 four-year Programme. The objective of these consultations was to identify loopholes, target opportunities, identify synergies and ensure alignment with other initiatives and challenges at national, sub-regional and global levels.

The Strategic Plan thus adopted is made up of two avenues:

- Thematic pillars: Forest; Protected Areas; Water and Wetlands; Seas and coasts; Law, Policy and Governance.
- Crosscutting themes: Institutional support; Partnership and networking; East-Asia Initiative; Climate Change and Desertification; Gender, Indigenous and Local People.

Thus, IUCN now has a strategic orientation document of its interventions in Cameroon with clearly identified niches. The Plan enables IUCN to position itself clearly and specifically on subjects related to environmental management taking into consideration its niche and focusing its priority on strengthening work with members and partners, including the Government of Cameroon. It defines the links with the PACO four-year programme that it contributes in executing, by focusing on country priorities.

### Partnership with COMIFAC to support the GTBAC

By Jepang C. and Jiagho R.

The exceptional, unique and irreplaceable character of Central African animal and plant biodiversity has, on the one hand, made all the countries of the sub-region to ratify the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and, on the other hand, to set up the Central African Biodiversity Taskforce (GTBAC). This instrument of COMIFAC born in December 2006 in Sao Tome and Principe serves as a framework for technical and policy counselling support for decision-makers, capacity building of actors as well as international negotiations on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), kick-off of South-South cooperation and scientific monitoring of biodiversity.

IUCN, as a member of GTBAC and partner of COMIFAC, has lent support to GTBAC by defining its missions and terms of reference for possible facilitation, as well as designing a support project to GTBAC. In the same vein, support is given to COMIFAC to prepare the 10<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties (COP 10) of the Convention on Biological Diversity that will be holding in October 2010 in Nagoya, through a study of the state of execution of the CBD in Central Africa. This IUCN support contributes in strengthening States and COMIFAC so that they can contribute in influencing policies on biodiversity conservation.

## GUINEA BISSAU

### Civil society mobilized for social and environmental concerns in extractive industries

By Airaud F.

In 2009, dialogue on extractive industries in Guinea Bissau was opened to three countries, namely Senegal, Guinea and Sierra Leone. Civil society organisations received strong support for their advocacy activities from the sub-regional project supported by the Netherlands Committee of IUCN. The organization of a sub-regional workshop that brought together 22 participants made up of members of parliament, journalists, civil society organizations, representatives of the local population of exploitation sites made it possible to increase environmental awareness of stakeholders of projects of extractive industries. During a visit to a phosphate exploitation site in the north of the country, fruitful discussions allowed for confrontation of the positions of local communities and policy-makers on these issues. In order to enliven this dialogue, four case studies on environmental and social problems of extractive industries were initiated in Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Guinea and Sierra Leone. Moreover, the Working Group on petroleum and extractive



industries of Guinea Bissau proposed a memorandum of understanding to the Ministry of Natural Resources for the creation of a multidisciplinary panel whose goal is to obtain transparent information and advice to the Government and its partners on this type of file.

### Schools give a helping hand to protected areas in Guinea Bissau

In the protected areas of Guinea Bissau (the National Parks of Cacheu, Cufada Lagunes, Cantanhez



Forests and Archipel des Bijagos Biosphere Reserve), 80 primary schools mobilized to promote sustainable methods of exploiting natural resources. Thanks to sensitization and training of pupils of these schools, household energy systems that are more wood economical were popularized in local communities within protected areas and their surrounding areas. This approach strengthens the fundamental role of schools in rural areas as an actor of change to improving on the livelihoods of the population. This endeavour was highly appreciated by the local population who participated in the building of improved stoves (using less wood for cooking) and campaigns to restore mangroves. This dynamics for the restoration of degraded landscapes and rational management of wood resources convinced policy-makers that there is the urgent need to revise the Forestry law in order to regulate most especially exportation of plant coal and whole timber.

## Improving the local population's access right to natural resources in Guinea Bissau

In the Bijagos Archipelago, the local population is more and more victimized because of its ignorance of its rights on land tenure. Endowed with a potential tourist niche, the archipelago attracts more and more national and foreign investors who often take advantage of the local population's lack of information on their rights and on legal procedures for access to land to acquire land for tourism purposes. In a bid to change this trend, IUCN supported the work jurists that drew up a guide outlining the administrative steps to be followed to acquire land while stating the rights of communities that have to cede a portion of their territory in accordance with the Land Tenure Law that is in force in Guinea Bissau. In September 2009, a workshop to present this guide on access to land brought together 60 participants (members of parliament, journalists, tourism operators, civil society organisations and representatives of the inhabitants of the various islands of the archipelago), was organized on the Bijagos Archipelago. These actions have made it possible to better inform the population about their rights and to raise awareness of authorities for them to ensure that the laws and regulations are abided to by investors interested in concessions in the Bijagos Archipelago biosphere reserve.

Like in the case of land, the population's access to fishery resources is threatened by illegal practices by industrial fishers. In fact, the latter practice allied fishing based on the principle of a mother ship in the industrial fishing zone supplied by canoes operating in small-scale fishing zones. This practice is in reality a way of undermining the functions of zoning that distinguishes industrial fishing zones from small-scale fishing zones. Long advocacy work with the Ministry of Fisheries made it possible to recently arrive at the banning of allied fishing under the Small-scale Fishing Law enacted in 2009. In the second half of the year 2009, four industrial vessels indulging in allied fishing in the zone reserved for small-scale fishing was arraigned by the Bissau Guinean authorities. IUCN continues the dialogue with the Ministry of Fisheries for the complete abandonment of monofilament nets, an objective that is about to be attained. IUCN is also militating for fishing zones that correspond to the rias system be reserved for national fishing so as to avoid degradation caused by migrant fishing and to better guarantee long-term food security for local communities. Discussions are still ongoing to concretize this endeavour to revise access rights to fishery resources by the local population of Guinea Bissau.



## MAURITANIA

### Towards greater complementarity in the management of the Transboundary Biosphere Reserve (RBT) of the River Senegal Delta

By Mohamed Lemine O. B.

The Transboundary Biosphere Reserve (TBR) of the River Senegal Delta is witnessing renewed vitality since the inauguration of its head office in February.

Presided by the Ministers in charge of Environment of Mauritania and Senegal, the inauguration ceremony was also an opportunity to launch work of the first meeting of the Transnational Coordination Committee of the RBT. The highlight of this meeting was the formulation of an action plan for 2009 that constituted the scheme of work of the RBT project in course of the year. As a consolidated output of the draft workplans presented by the two parties, the 2009 action plan was validated in the perspective of having parallel and complementary activities at the level of RBT sites situated on both sides of River Senegal.

Within the framework of execution of the 2009 action plan, IUCN supported a training programme for technical officials, guides and overseers of the RBT. The training that were on major themes such as hydrology, invading aquatic plants, monitoring and counting of birds, all need capacity building as identified officials of the RBT and validated by the transnational coordination committee. The training

programme also laid emphasis on the geographic information system by animating training sessions on Global Positioning System (manipulation of GPS) and taking charge of specialized software to be able to efficiently use project resources and outputs, especially the land-use map as well as the geographic database produced in 2009. The training organized on the ground, made it possible to provide the personnel with capacities aimed at making their functions more profitable in the management of core areas of the transboundary reserve. They took place within the framework of a workshop organized at the Oiseaux du Djoudj National Park (Senegal) and the Diawling National Park (Mauritania) that brought together the staff of the core zones of the RBT including 12 overseers (guards and guides) for Mauritania and 20 for Senegal.

Ecological monitoring and the training programme were coupled with awareness activities of both exploiters of resources and the population – and especially nomads that come to the zone – on respecting regulations on abusive tree felling. Similarly, foot patrols are organized each end-of-week and in alternating manner at the level of all ecological sites of the RBT to fight poaching.

### Extractive industries and the environment : new skills for complex challenges

By Mohamed Lemine O. B.

The Scientific Panel on oil and gas activities in Mauritania, set up in 2007 with IUCN support, in February 2009 submitted the findings of its study at the end of a series of missions around the country. During these missions, experts conducted interviews with various stakeholders involved as well as visits to several oil sites or sites with challenges for the environment related to petroleum activities. They also carried out training activities for various actors of the dialogue platform set up and animated by experts of the Panel; this entails mainly training on EIA (environmental impact assessment) and another one on simulating an accident at sea. The first one was geared especially towards methodological aspects, reading and appreciation of EIA. It also included concrete aspects of EIA analysis. The session to simulate an accident at sea was on its part about

aspects related to the decision-making chain response and coordination of emergency actions. It made it possible to test coordination capacities and



thus the intervention of structures involved. The two training sessions brought together some 50 participants, members of the dialogue (State, civil society, companies, members of parliament, journalists and independent experts).

In their final report, experts put forward several recommendations aimed at shared formulation of the rules of the game and simple procedures, for their implementation by actors. Amongst these, the training offer went into implementation phase with the establishment of a partnership between the University of Nouakchott, the Gaston Berger University of Saint Louis of Senegal and IUCN to launch training for a Masters in Management of Extractive Activities for Development (GAED). Within

this framework, a coordination team of the training was set up. The cursus format and a roadmap for its conduct were also prepared and validated by the academic bodies of the university. Planned to be launched in the 2010-2011 academic year, the training is a response to the new skill needs arising from the complex challenges related to extractive activities (development challenges, reduction of asymmetries, governance, and environmental management). It has a regional scope for it is meant for both Mauritanian and Senegalese students as well those of all countries of the region interested in the theme of extractive activities and concerned about building the national professional capacities in the area of interface management between States, extractive companies and civil society.

## Mauritania and Senegal on the path of managing transboundary fishery resources

By Cheikh Abdellahi O. I.

In 2009, the trans-national steering committee of the support project to the Management of Small-scale Transboundary Fishing (PARTAGE) that involves Mauritania and Senegal adopted a joint vision of the management of transboundary stocks of fishes. The objectives of management plans per fishery and a roadmap were also examined and adopted. This is the outcome of a series of actions related to participatory diagnosis, training and support to organization of actors, the setting up of a scientific working group on targeted fisheries by the project and organization of the first workshop on the management of targeted fisheries by the project.

Furthermore, the process of establishing plans was launched especially through the identification of a roadmap to draw up and execute management plans. This roadmap also takes into consideration both the level of knowledge of resources and organization of fisheries actors, and the national dynamics of organizing the sector. In a bid to associate responsible fishing to social development, support was lent in the form of training of actor and the setting up of national and trans-national discussion forums. The training benefited mostly women, with 38 women from Mauritania and 62 from Senegal.



Also, in 2009, PARTAGE equipped a discussion centre in Nouadhibou. It introduced a systemization of the restitution of outputs to actors who have contributed in their production and disseminate widely documentation on the subject to public and private actors. Support to PARTAGE also benefits women engaged in processing (a sensitive link). Thus, within the framework of their cooperatives, women have benefited from equipment and funds to finance the purchasing of products during fishing campaigns.

The process of managing fishery resources is supported by controlling statistical systems of monitoring fisheries as well as relaunching works on the biology of species and on their environment. Awareness activities of institutional actors and private individuals were also organized on the challenges of preserving targeted resources and on the importance of effective accession of all stakeholders. In addition to involvement through systematic restitution, several missions were organized in a bid, amongst others, to determine the perception of the challenges of the project by actors (public and private) and frequent discussions and meeting organized for better communication on the project with its actors.

## SENEGAL

### Communities involved in the sustainable management of mangroves in West Africa

By Sow M.

The mangrove initiative in West Africa is working to reduce negative impacts of drought and overexploitation of resources of this ecosystem that is covering the coasts of Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea and Sierra Leone. Thanks to demonstration actions and those to strengthen national policies, the following key outputs have been achieved in 2009 :



*Mortality Avicennia on saline soils*



*Fuelwood Rhizophora*

Approximately 32 hectares of mangrove restored and preserved : reforestation campaigns involving communities and local NGOs were organized in the Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea and Sierra Leone. This initiative made it possible to start the restoration of some thirty hectares with a success rate of about 75%. The monitoring of the growth of Rhizophora and Avicennia seedlings is done by communities that took part in the reforestation. In Mauritania, two sites of two hectares each have been reserved for natural regeneration of Avicennia along the N'Tiallakh estuary in the Diawling Park, transboundary reserve between Mauritania and Senegal.



*Assessment of carbon sequestration at a site reforestation Rhizophora*

*The communities living around the Saloum Delta sensitized on the conservation of mangrove :* In Senegal, the emphasis was laid on awareness of local communities of the Saloum Delta through radio programs with aim of strengthening mangrove conservation measures, and also on the support of the NGO Océanium in choosing 14 reforestation sites in Casamance and Saloum.

Rhizophora village reforestation sites (photo) in Saloum are good carbon sinks and that thanks to adequate social organization, village associations can access the market carbon under the clean development mechanism (CDM).

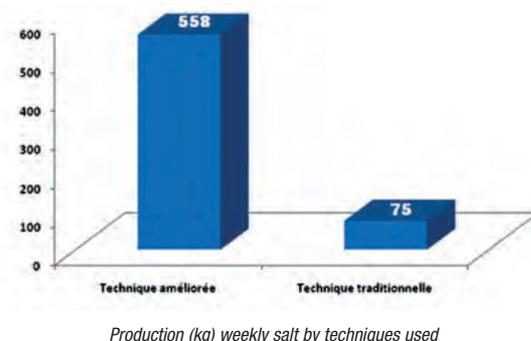
*The capacity of carbon sequestration by mangrove evaluated :* In Saloum, a study on carbon sequestration was conducted in partnership with the University of Dakar. Preliminary findings showed that

*Energy-saving practices used to preserve mangroves and improve on incomes :* The smoking of fish and production of kitchen salt are practices that destroy mangrove wood because of inefficient energy techniques used. In Guinea, it is estimated for example that the production of one kg of cooking salt

requires 3.1 kg of mangrove wood. This technique is also common in Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone. On the contrary, the solar crystallization technique is used in the Sahelian part of the Gambia and Senegal. In Gambia, it was shown that producing 1,000 tons of salt using this technique avoids the clearing of 125 hectares of mangroves since no wood is used.

This technique has also improved saline productivity. Indeed, using the traditional technique, a family produces 1650 kg of salt in a 22 weeks campaign. Using the solar salt on sheet technique, the production of a family was multiplied by 7.5 giving a better quality product. It also lengthens the duration of the campaign by eight weeks, which could significantly increase earnings. In addition, there is the daily gain in working time and less drudgery. In addition, the project has contributed to the

promotion of improved Chorkor stoves for smoking fish in Guinea Bissau. Finally, still on income generating activities, the project introduced modern beekeeping practice in three Gambian villages by distributing thirty improved hives that have yielded the first harvest of 40 liters of honey and beeswax.



## Towards a harmonization of policies on mangroves ecosystem management in West Africa

By Sow M.

Improving national policies for the management of mangroves ecosystem in West Africa is the second intervention avenue of the Mangrove Initiative. To this end, the six countries of intervention of the Project (Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone) have pledged to adopt a charter and an action plan for mangrove conservation. Three studies accompanied by consultation workshops on such policies were made in 2009 in Mauritania, Guinea and Sierra Leone. These studies and workshops complement the work already done by IUCN in Senegal, Gambia and Guinea Bissau. The main areas identified for collaboration are strengthening the regional legal and institutional

framework, rational exploitation and use of resources, the development of sustainable funding mechanisms, improving the information and communication system, greater involvement of the populations, environmental restoration, mitigation of the negative impacts of pollution, better organization of the market of fishery, agricultural, salt works, beekeeping by-products... These avenues formed the basis for drafting the Charter and Action Plan whose draft is being finalized. Prospects for the project are to negotiate with individual countries about the Charter and Action Plan to put into use large-scale practices that restore the ecosystem while improving the well being of communities who depend on it.



Consensus workshop on the Charter and the Action Plan in Mauritania.

## Elected officials of the West Africa coast take a stand on climate change

By Kane R. and Sy O.

In Praia, capital of the islands of Cape Verde, parliamentarians and local elected officials from West Africa met from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 6th of August 2009, to contribute to defining equitable global climate governance. This workshop brought together the houses of parliament of the 7 PRCM countries, local elected officials, scientists from universities, experts from national technical institutions, aid and cooperation agencies (UNDP, UNESCO) and especially conservation Organisations (IUCN, WWF, Wetlands International). Thus, 150 participants including 70 national and local elected officials have met to exchange Praia experiences and take a stand on the global debate on the new post-Kyoto climate regime.

The Praia workshop made the members of parliament to be doubly aware about the need to "occupy the space of power" that the institutional architecture of democratic regimes has vested on them - the sub-regional context being characterized

by regimes with strong executive powers on the other powers, and the urgency to seal a strong alliance with local politicians to deal with the consequences of climate change at regional, national and local levels. Thus, a regional network was established. This is the Alliance of parliamentarians and locally elected officials for the protection of the environment of West African coastal countries (APPEL) endowed with tools and organs of governance (charter, statutes, consensual bureau). This network has also adopted amongst others a declaration called the Praia declaration which defines the vision of elected parliamentarians and locally elected officials on climate change, and it contributes to the African Common Position on the post-Kyoto negotiations.

In countries of the sub-region, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Sierra Leone and Senegal, parliamentarians have organized restitution days for the sake of their colleagues to enable them strengthen the commitment of their elected officials to participate in efforts to fight against the effects of climate change. In Senegal, this new commitment by their elected officials resulted in the adoption by the National Assembly and the Senate adopting a resolution to support the African position on the Copenhagen negotiations and by organizing a special day dedicated to climate change. This meeting, which saw the participation of a hundred parliamentarians, was attended by the Speaker of the National Assembly, the Minister of State for the Environment, the Ambassador and Delegate of the European Union.



## Niumi-Saloum in the process of a Transboundary Biosphere Reserve (TBR)

By Kane A.

In accordance with rules governing this type of process by UNESCO, IUCN is accompanying the process of nominating Niumi Saloum as a biosphere reserve. Thus, in 2009, eleven studies were undertaken on the situation of resources and their exploitation: fishing, agriculture, breeding, hunting, forests, tourism, species-habitats, environmental education-communication, research-training, archaeology and institutional analysis. All of all this information served as a basis during a zoning

workshop organized on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of November 2009 in the Gambia. During consultations, the three core areas of the proposed transboundary reserve (Niumi National Park; Lohen Forest and Kumadi Forest) were validated. The zoning map, demarcating buffer and transition zones of each of the core areas, is being finalised by the Ecological Monitoring Centre (EMC). Concurrently, the management plan and the Niumi application form for its erection into a biosphere are being drawn up.

## Revising the Regional Convention on access to fishery resources

By Bailleux R.

In a context of over-exploitation of fishery resources on the West African coast, regulating access to these resources is a question that has been under discussion for long. It is in this context that member countries of the Sub-Regional Commission on Fisheries (CSRP), namely in Senegal, Mauritania, Gambia, Cape Verde, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone, had ratified a Convention that defines common Minimum Conditions of Access in 1993. This Convention, however, remained poorly implemented and on the behest of the Permanent Secretary of the CSRP, a work programme was developed to revive it. Thus in April 2009, a working group comprising of Directors of Fisheries, Surveillance and Research met in Dakar to define themes (such as fishing licences, vessel registers, sanctions to be meted out in case of offence, etc.) that had to be included in this Convention and that had to be the subject of harmonisation in the 7 countries. In view of the current level of development of small-scale fishing and its impact on the exploitation of resources, participants deemed that it was time to include it in the Convention regulating its access to resources at sub-regional level.

*Migration of small-scale fishermen in the sub-region is better known:* The strong mobility of small-scale fishermen in CSRP countries militates in favour of an

approach at sub-regional level to address this issue. A research programme on migration of fishermen in the sub-region, their motivation, the dynamics and their impacts is underway in collaboration with CSRP and the network of research institutes of the sub-region. An initial document on the history of migrations in the sub-region made it possible to trace the major trends of small-scale fishermen migration in the sub-region. On this basis, a thorough survey had been undertaken and the first outputs show that this type of fishing contributes to more than 10% of the total captures of the sub-region. These captures are done in most cases without licences, thus without financial contribution for the countries in which this fishing is taking place.

*Information and training on trade in fishery products :* In order to sensitize and train actors of the sub-region on the major rules governing trade in fishery products globally, a workshop bringing together small-scale fishing and industrial fishing as well as administrative functionaries in charge of these issues was held in Dakar in October 2009. Recommendations to set up a working, information sharing and workshop organization group on the new European Union regulation on undeclared and unregulated illicit trade, eco labelling, subsidies and fishing agreements were addressed to regional cooperation bodies.



## WORKING WITH SISTER INSTITUTIONS



### IN CENTRAL AFRICA

## The main factors for illegal killing of elephants in Central Africa identified

By Luhunu S., Bechem M.

Statistical analyses of data on the carcasses of elephants found in MIKE sites, undertaken in collaboration with the University of Reading in England, have shown that 4 (four) factors have influenced very significantly illegal killing of elephants. They are: (a) government efficiency, (b) size of elephant population in the site, (c) surface area of the site, (d) vegetation cover of the site.

It is one of the findings of the data analysis cumulated since 2003 by the CITES-MIKE Programme on the mortality of elephants.

These findings were presented during the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the sub-regional steering committee of MIKE Central Africa held in Bangui from the 20<sup>th</sup> to the 22<sup>nd</sup> of October 2009. The said meeting brought together Directors of Wildlife and National Coordinators of MIKE and the meeting was opened by the

Minister of Water, Forests, Fisheries and Hunting of the Central African Republic.

A comparison of the findings of the four sub-regions of Africa (West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa and Southern Africa) and 2 sub-regions of Asia (South Asia and South-east Asia) concerned by the MIKE programme, show that poaching of elephants is highest in Central Africa. The findings will be published after their adoption by the 15th Conference of Parties of CITES (CoP 15) scheduled for Doha in Qatar in March 2010.

In order to contribute in improving the situation of elephants in Central Africa, the CITES MIKE Programme will intensify its capacity building activities for national administrative staff charged with wildlife management. It is in this light that training has been organised for 7 officials responsible for MIKE at the level of sites of which 4 are in Cameroon and 3 in the Central African Republic as well as 7 senior staffs at national level (potential replacements for current MIKE officials at country level) including 5 in Cameroon and 2 in the Central African Republic. The training was on the use of new databases MIST (management Information System) in view of better managing data collected during anti poaching operations.



MIKE, abbreviation for Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (followed in the long term by illegal hunting of the elephant) is a monitoring tool used by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) to evaluate trade policies on elephant products. Its goal is to manage elephant populations in a sustainable manner by using information obtained through continuous surveillance, to help appropriate decisions to be taken on management and trade. The establishment of MIKE is one of the specific recommendations of the 10th Conference of Parties of CITES, whose design was entrusted to the Secretariat of CITES that had the possibility of cooperating with IUCN as concerns technical aspects related to this exercise.



## In West Africa

### An update of the Sub regional support Unit implementation

By Massalatchi M. S., Bofo Y.

This report follows the core objectives of the CITES MIKE programme namely : capacity building, surveying of MIKE sites, data collection and ensuring effective management and coordination of the structures of MIKE in the sub-region.

In the Capacity building efforts, 38 Wildlife field officers in Benin, 09 in Liberia Sapo National Park, 07 in Oti-Kéran and 08 in Fazao Malfakassa National Parks all in Togo as well as 16 field officers in Niger (Parc W and Babah Rafi) and 12 in Mali (Gourma) were all trained in the new and simplified Law Enforcement and Monitoring (LEM) forms and in the use of GPS. The trainings strengthened the application of MIKE data collection standards in the CITES MIKE sites. Eighteen (18) Liberia Forestry Development Authority (FDA) field officers from three reserves were also trained in forest survey techniques.

The plan by CITES MIKE to change the current CITES MIKE software to Management Information System (MIST) received a boost with Sub-regional Support Officer (SSO) undergoing basic and advance trainer of trainees' workshops in MIST in Kenya. Further training in Cameroon on the practical implementation of MIST was undertaken. The trainings enabled SSOs to train field officers in the use of the simplified MIST data collection forms for effective data collection during patrols. The SSO attended law enforcement effort measurement trainers' workshop in Kenya. The trainees reviewed the existing MIKE materials used for LEM training and developed a general LEM training curriculum for use at all sites.

CITES MIKE, the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation, and the Forestry Development Authority (FDA) and with support from Flora and Fauna International, Conservation International (CI) and IUCN Liberia, undertook a survey of elephants and chimpanzees in Liberia Sapo National Park to provide updated statistics on the populations. The 6 months field project started in June and ended in December. The US Fish and Wildlife Service supported the elephant portion of the survey. The joint project between CITES MIKE and WCF reduced cost to each organisation. CITES MIKE and WWF Côte d'Ivoire have planned a sub-regional training in survey



techniques in the Tai National Park. To this end, a joint survey is ongoing.

The first meeting of CITES MIKE and the Convention on Migratory Species National focal points in the sub region was held in March in Accra, Ghana to harmonise activities of the two programmes. This was followed by a CITES MIKE Steering Committee meeting in April. West Africa Sub regional Support Unit (WASSU) started in 2009 to give financial support to the CITES MIKE National and Site Officers to cover basic expenses. This has helped to improve, for instance, communication between the Range States and the Sub regional Support Unit (SSU). The SSOs participated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> African Elephant range states meetings in Nairobi, Kenya. The meeting reviewed the draft strategic framework for an African Elephant Action Plan produced by IUCN AfESG. The finalisation of the Action Plan paved the way for the establishment of an African Elephant Fund. The SSOs also attended CITES MIKE Technical Advisory Group (TAG 7) and TAG 8 meetings in Kenya. The status of MIKE implementation at the sub-regions and MIKE reports for the 15th Conference of the Parties to CITES (CoP15) was discussed.

The SSU maintained contacts with all the wildlife authorities in the Range States. The main challenges in 2009 have been the frequent change of MIKE National and site officers and irregular data transmission from some Range States to WASSU. It is hoped that the trainings and the financial support will improve the situation in 2010.



## Global Water Partnership - Central Africa (GWP-CAf)

### Preparing States and stakeholders towards an Integrated Water Resource Management approach in development planning

By Bidjocka J.-P., Chi C.

*Regional water policy adopted:* Heads of states and governments of the Economic Commission of Central African States (ECCAS) adopted a regional water policy for Central Africa during their last summit in Kinshasa on the 24<sup>th</sup> of October 2009.

GWP Central Africa technical experts helped ECCAS draft a regional water policy to align country water policies within a coherent regional framework. They analysed the water sector in countries of the region, met with ECCAS to explain the results and offered practical, regionally relevant advice and guidance on an IWRM approach in the context of national development plans.

GWP Central Africa achieved this in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)-DHI Centre for Water and Environment, within the framework of the UNEP regional IWRM programme. They also facilitated studies that aimed at the creation of an IWRM Coordination Unit within ECCAS.

*Twenty-five stakeholders skilled with new planning and reporting tools and approaches:* GWP-CAf trained stakeholders on Outcome Mapping, an outcome-oriented monitoring and evaluation approach. GWP has opted for this approach for



reporting and designing projects. It was thus important to share this method with other stakeholders within its network for their own benefit and that of the network. Thus, thirteen participants from Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo/Brazzaville and Congo/Kinshasa benefited from a training workshop on outcome mapping. This workshop ended with the development of the first draft of GWP-CAf 2010 work plan following the Outcome Mapping principles and techniques. Another training workshop was organised for 12 stakeholders of the water sector in Sao Tome and Principe (STP). Trainees at the Brazzaville training session trained those in STP.



The Global Water Partnership (GWP) was created in 1996 to promote the Integrated Management of Water Resources (IMWR). It is a vast international network made up of 14 Regional Water Partners, 74 National Water Partners and more than 30 partnerships at the level of basins. In Central Africa, GWP started its activities in 2004 April with the setting up of technical committee (GWP-CAfTAC). Following a General Assembly of GWP-CAfTAC, CAfTAC became the « Central Africa Regional Water Partnership » (GWP-CAf) on the 29th of November 2008. GWP-CAf has more than one hundred members and four national water partnerships (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo and Sao Tome and Principe) and a partnership at the level of basins with the Commission Internationale du Bassin Congo-Oubangui-Sangha (CICOS).



## Regional Programme for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine zone (PRCM)

### Actors of the West Africa coast mobilize around the regional forum for the conservation of coastal areas

By Senhoury A., Batiemo B.

The Regional Programme for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine zones (PRCM) facilitated the organisation in February 2009 of the 4<sup>th</sup> regional coastal and marine forum in West Africa that took place in Bissau under the chairmanship of His Excellency the Prime Minister of Guinea Bissau. This regional, multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral consultation platform brought together 180 actors who discussed the problems and challenges of West African coastal areas, shared their experiences and communicated on opportunities to be seized to jointly respond to the problems of degradation of coastal and marine in West Africa. In fact, six countries (Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone) that share the same resources and management constraints of the said resources

along the Atlantic coast have decided to join their efforts and experiences to preserve natural resources and guarantee a better livelihood to their populations.

Thus, the recommendations adopted by the Forum deal with (1) governance of the PRCM, (2) biodiversity conservation, (3) fisheries management and (4) promotion of integrated management of the West African coast. This shows that the support given by the programme is being appropriated by institutional actors, civil society and decision-makers. This appropriation is indispensable to lend impetus to actions for individual and collective change of behaviour for better environment management in West Africa.



## Regional Programme for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine zone (PRCM)

### Increased capacities to better manage resources of the coastal zone

By Senhoury A.

A fund aimed at supporting small grants for local initiatives aimed at sustainable enhancement of resources of the coastal zone was set up in 2009. The Regional Programme for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine zones thus contributes in building human, technical, financial and institutional capacities of national/local NGOs, grassroots community organisations and professional associations in order to improve on their performances. The sum of 266 781 Euros was thus injected in local initiatives. This made it possible for 8 (eight) local organisations of the coastal zone to be endowed with human, technical, financial and institutional capacities to improve on interventions in favour of local communities in the Gambia, Cape Verde, Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea and Guinea Bissau.

Through this fund, the PRCM and its partners manifest their commitment to work for the emergence of stronger local partnerships, capable of implementing conservation actions and advocating for environmental good governance.

The interest engendered in local actors needs to be pursued. In fact, the first call made in 2009 has registered 42 proposals, of which 8 have been funded. The low success rate (19%) of the first call also shows that cushioning measures are required. The latter include specific training such as project identification and management, as well as monitoring and evaluation of outputs envisaged by the various promoters. [prcm@iucn.org](mailto:prcm@iucn.org) / [prcm@iucn.org](mailto:prcm@iucn.org) / [www.prcmarine.mr](http://www.prcmarine.mr)



The Regional Programme for Conservation of Marine and Coastal zone in West Africa (PRCM) was created in 2001 at the initiative of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Wetlands International (WI), Fondation Internationale du Banc d'Arguin (FIBA) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), in partnership with the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (CSRFP). The initiatives are very diversified and focus on 7 components: Support to the creation and co-management of Marine Protected Areas, Conservation and Management of habitats and species, Contribution of marine protected areas to ecotourism development, scientific research, Communication, Fisheries management. Its overall objective is to coordinate efforts in favour of conservation of the coastline of coastal countries of the sub-region, namely: Mauritania, Senegal, the Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Cape Verde.

## IUCN, A UNION OF MEMBERS

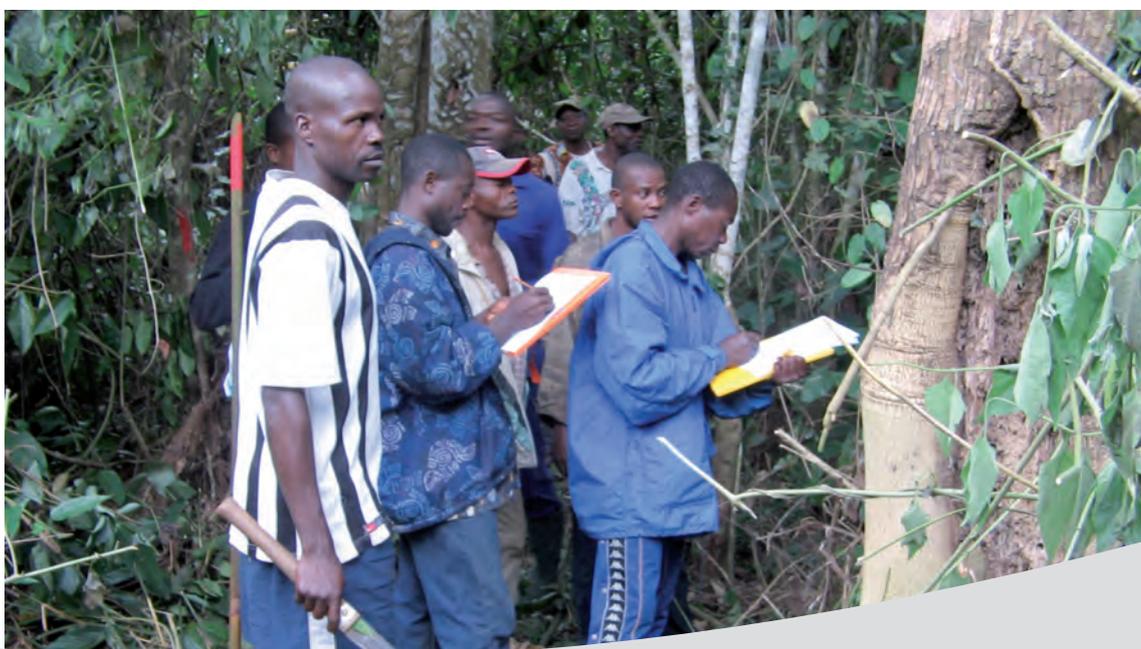
By Yigbedek M.

### Members of the Union participate in the execution of programmes

*Members of the Union participate in the execution of programmes:* The execution of Central and West African programmes has witnessed strong participation of consultative members of IUCN in implementing recommendations 4.001 to 4.003 of the World Congress on Nature held in Barcelona from the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 14<sup>th</sup> of October 2008. In fact, several PACO components have been to mainstream the concerns of members in their work programme. Thus, the programme successfully supported various initiatives, of which some have resulted in financial assistance from the Netherlands Committee IUCN for ASAN (Association Sénégalaise des Amis de la Nature) in Senegal, AD (Action pour le Développement) in Guinea Bissau and EFA (Environmental Foundation for Africa) in Sierra Leone; the funding made it possible to carry out advocacy actions for harmony between conservation and mining development policies in West Africa. In Burkina Faso, a joint initiative of the national programme, NGOs members such as the Association Nationale d'Action Rurale (ANAR), and the Fondation des Amis de la Nature (NATURAMA) as well as potential members made it possible to adopt and finance a project on « climate change and strengthening the effectiveness of civil society in Burkina Faso », funded by the Danish Cooperation. In this process, the IUCN Secretariat clearly played the role of federator and provided technical assistance to facilitate the work of members.

### Members of the Union better equipped

*Members of the Union better equipped:* The execution of programmes also benefited from members and NGOs through training and technical support. Thus, the regional thematic programme “Protected Areas” has provided technical support to the Governments of Mali, Mauritania, Guinea and Benin in the execution of protected areas management projects and in the evaluation of the efficiency of these protected areas. The forest conservation programme provided support in the Great Lakes region, awareness activities carried by the following NGOs: Organisation de Défense de l'Environnement au Burundi (ODEB), Association burundaise pour la protection des oiseaux (ABO), Amis de la Forêt et de l'Environnement pour le Développement (AFED) and Institut Congolais pour la conservation de la Nature (ICCN). The Minister in charge of forestry of the DRC also received support from the forest conservation programme during consultations on assessing the level of application of criteria and indicators for sustainable management of forest concessions and protected areas by local communities. It also caused two members (ODEB and ABO) of Burundi to take part in training on advocacy. In Mali, the IUCN programme in that country supported the production of training forms on climate change done by AMCFE, GAE/WALIA, GRAT, DONKO and IADS. The IUCN Cameroon Programme in collaboration with the ministry in charge of forestry developed and built the capacities of communities with regards to forest plantations. In collaboration with CEW and WWF, it also promoted access by communities to rights related to the management of forest resources.



## MEMBERS AT THE SERVICE OF IUCN MISSION

### Lessons learned from Organization for Environment and Sustainable Development (OPED)'s experience in rainforest communities of South Cameroon

By Kemajou J.

Since 2005, OPED, with support from National Driving Development Programme (NDDP), funded by the World Bank, has been working towards strengthening community-based management of medicinal plants in Cameroon. A number of 42 villages in south Cameroon and 5 in the west Cameroon were selected to pilot sustainable management of their non-timber forest resources,

specifically medicinal plants. Major products include (i) a practical handbook on techniques for the inventory and (ii) a booklet on sustainable management of medicinal plants for the use of villagers. More than 600 species of medicinal plants have been assessed and documented. About a hundred species were

recorded as becoming rare in their natural habitats. Twelve species including *Baillonella toxisperma*, *Garcinia kola*, *Lophira alata*, *Albizia ferruginea*, *Antrocaryon klaineana*, *Entandrophragma utile*, *Eribroma oblonga*, *Lovoa trichilioides*, *Mitragyna stipulosa*, *Chlorophora excelsa*, *Irvingia gabonensis* and *Triplochiton scleroxylon* are recorded in the threatened categories of IUCN.

At the community level, 620 local leaders among which 120 women and 500 men were trained on forest law and regulations, medicinal plants inventory techniques and sustainable harvesting techniques. About 152 traditional healers were identified with the major diseases they treat. Village workshops programs involving forestry, public health, research scientists and Intellectual property rights experts were useful in enabling the appropriation of the process by the beneficiaries. In each village, a participatory management plan for medicinal plants was developed and a community management group created to monitor implementation. For more information: [oped\\_cam@yahoo.fr](mailto:oped_cam@yahoo.fr)



### ONGO Nature Tropicale: Fighting against pollution and enhancing renewable energies

By Dossou-Bodjrènou J.

Within the framework of execution of a project on solar energy in the Dangbo Council in Benin, the NGO Nature Tropicale, in October 2009, started work on collecting information on the use of disposable batteries and awareness sessions for the local population in wetlands in a bid to adopt solar energy. During a visit to this council, teams formed and made up of experts, workers of the NGO Nature Tropicale, technicians and game guards, crisscrossed localities such as: Hozin, Mitro, Dangbo, Zoungué, Yokon, Dèkin and Gbéko.

The awareness sessions highlighted the effective use of batteries in the locality and the poor behaviour of the population who dump them in nature after use. The latter were sensitised on the dangers that they face and they took the commitment to take part in collecting used batteries for recycling or ecological destruction later. As an alternative, the NGO Nature Tropicale previewed the use of solar energy and rechargeable batteries. The NGO Nature Tropicale has observed the interest of the beneficiary populations who are itching to see this technology installed in their locality in both

electrified and unelectrified zones. However, most of the beneficiary population raised the problem of their weak financial capacity. A few of them suggested that they will buy the basic kit such as the GSM solar charger and the solar radio during the harvesting season. The NGO Nature

Tropicale took the commitment to continue work and to look for greater funding to help these impoverished populations. For the time being, current initiatives are limited to collecting used batteries, while waiting to find partners who may assist it in recycling. This action is carried out within the framework of the "Programme on education, promotion and development of low cost and energy effective renewable energies in Benin, Bhutan and Costa Rica". For more information: [ntongmu@yahoo.com](mailto:ntongmu@yahoo.com) / [josea\\_bj@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:josea_bj@yahoo.co.uk) - <http://www.ifrance.com/ntong-benin>



## Towards a new vision of the Mali Committee of Members

By Sidibe C.

The 2009 was characterised by the revitalisation of the committee of members and their involvement in the activities of the Mali Programme, in keeping with the recommendations of the last IUCN World Congress held in Barcelona in October 2008.

The Programme has made significant progress towards attaining the 2009 regional output, namely “accession to IUCN is harmonised and members are recruited on the basis of their capacity to contribute to the IUCN mission and to accomplish the annual programme”. This progress is translated by:

- Identification and orientation of 10 potential members on the basis of their areas of intervention in relation to nature conservation and preservation;
- Joint formulation of concept note by the Walia-Donko-IUCN consortium on a project for the integrated management of the TKLM - Lake Magui ecosystem in the Kayes Region. This initiative is an expression of the willingness of members to contribute to extending the activities of IUCN to other zones;
- Capacity building of 160 women from Youwarou Akka 32 groups on techniques of processing forest products by AMCFE;
- The implementation in 2009 of the economic development component of the Project on Rehabilitation of Degraded Ecosystems of the Inner Delta of Niger (REDDIN) by the NGO GRAT;
- Production of publicity posters of the LLS Project by Walia ;
- Choice of the NGO Walia to carry out environmental education programmes of the REDDIN project.

In order to achieve these outputs, the programme carried out a series of activities with members. The committee of members was charged with identifying potential NGOs for membership with IUCN. A list produced by the committee was completed by that of

NGOs that had showed interest to become members. A meeting was later organised with potential members with the support of the Members Unit of PACO. The membership process is being monitored by the committee.

Furthermore, within the framework of revitalising the committee of members, talks with members made it possible to set an objective for the development of a common project that will make it possible to extend IUCN experiences to a larger scale (New vision formulated by the committee), identify the weaknesses of the committee and propose solutions, notably: updating the statutes and internal rules and regulations, formulation and execution of an action plan, production of annual progress reports by members with emphasis on contributions towards achieving PACO outputs, organisation of discussions at national level on IUCN themes. These various points will be taken into consideration in the 2010 action plan.

Besides activities related to the 2009 annual output, other important activities were also carried out. Thus, the committee played an active role in the recruitment of staff of the new REDDIN project, the NGO Walia took part in the training on the tool for the assessment of efficiency of protected areas applied in the Niger Delta organised by the Protected Areas Programme. The outputs of workshops or training and other useful documentation were distributed to members (outputs of the national workshop on climate change, recommendations and resolutions of Barcelona, report on evaluation of protected areas in Mali, etc.). In terms of perspectives for 2010, the programme intends to maintain the rhythm thus started in terms of relations with members for a strategic and operational partnership. The committee has committed itself to supporting the efforts of the programme in this direction. For more information:

[donko@orangemali.net](mailto:donko@orangemali.net)



# TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME

## Human resources stabilized, diversified and strategically located

By Diallo F.

IUCN-PACO achievements and accomplishments are due to the talented, caring group of Staff who always strive to give the highest possible result in their day to day accomplishments. IUCN-PACO staff includes both national and non national employees who fill technical, administrative, and managerial roles. More than 150 full time employees served the Regional Program last year. The figures below summarize the head count of the PACO full-time staffs.

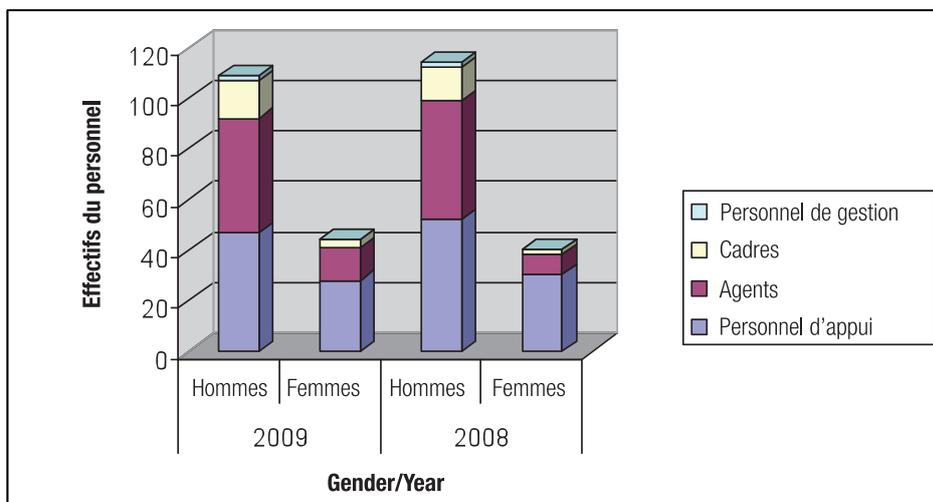
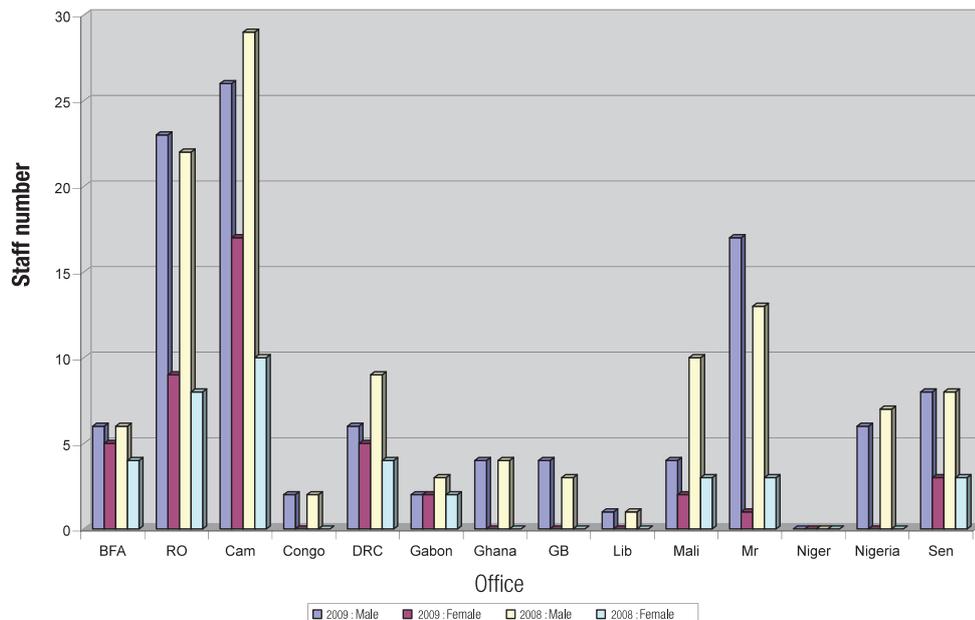


Figure 1: Comparative situation of staff members between 2008 and 2009



Notes : BFA = Burkina Faso; RO=Regional office; Cam = Cameroon; DRC = Democratic Republic of Congo; GB = Guinea Bissau; Lib = Liberia; Mr = Mauritania; Sen = Senegal.

Figure 2: Staff members' distribution per offices and gender

In addition to the fulltime employees, there are about 36 temporary staff members.

# FINANCES

By Koné S.

PACO has tremendously increased its volume of activities in its second working year 2009, as compared to the year 2008. This can be seen from the following two figures that show the gradual situation of funds spent per donor in 2009 and the distribution of expenditures in 2009.

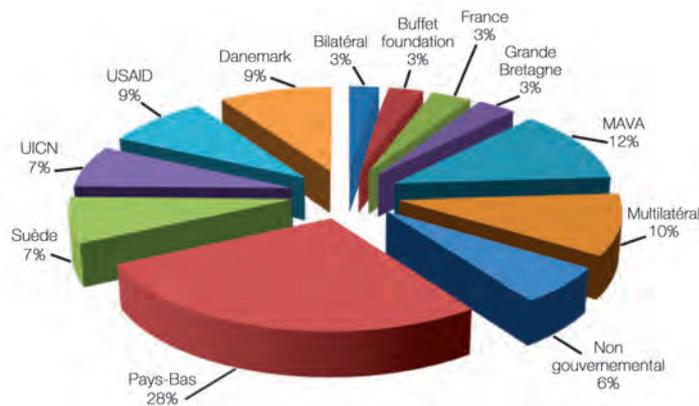


Figure 1: Situation of funds spent per donor in 2009

The total of funds spent under PACO activities in 2009 is 14.4 million Euros. This second year almost had the double of the volume of activities with an increase of 79% as compared to 2008 that stood at 8.05 million Euros. The Netherlands remains the number one donor of IUCN in Central and West Africa. It is clear that there is general improvement in both the distribution and amount of funds per donor.

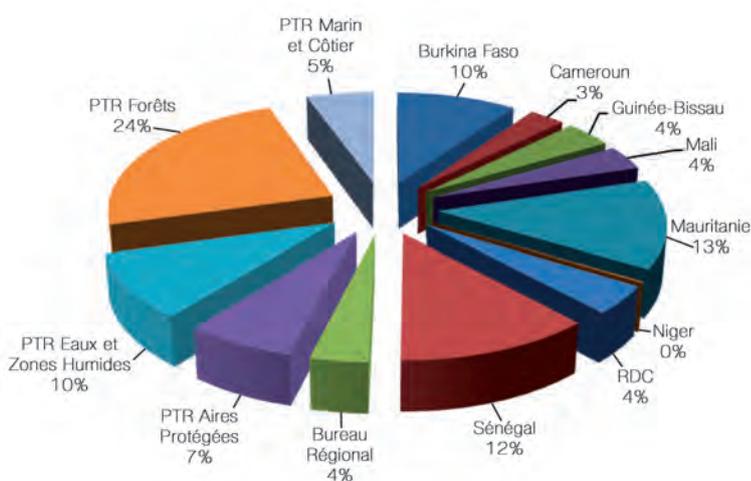


Figure 2: Distribution of expenditures per country programme and thematic programme

The second year of PACO faithfully expresses the new policy of IUCN that entails developing Regional Thematic Programmes (RTP): Coastal and Marine Ecosystems, Protected Areas, Water and Wetlands, Forests. The latter RTP has managed the highest portion of funds received. The RTP, started in 2009, constitutes 46% of PACO activities. This new policy has also influenced a fall in the level of activities of the regional bureau and Cameroon as compared to 2008. Cameroon, that represented Central Africa with 33% of PACO expenditures in 2008, has fallen to 3% because most of its programmes have been taken over in 2009 by thematic programmes, especially the forest programme. The regional bureau has also moved from 26% to 4% in 2009 for the same reasons as for Cameroon.

# 2009 PUBLICATIONS



A 37' film and another one of 104 were produced in three languages (Portuguese, English and French). They are intended to promote IBAP, particularly to support efforts to create a Trust Fund « Bioguiné » (as a sustainable funding strategy of protected areas in Guinea-Bissau), but also to project a positive image of the country. The film was officially projected and other projections were made for several national and international partners. It is also expected to be projected within the framework of activities of the PRCM and during the occasion of the International Biodiversity Year.



GARANE A., 2009, *Le cadre juridique international du bassin de la Volta*, IUCN, Center of environmental law, 264 p.



Avocats africains pour la protection de l'environnement et la défense des droits des communautés locales, 2009, *Recueil des textes en matière environnementale en République Démocratique du Congo*, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, IUCN, CARPE, 672 p.



*Le code forestier commenté et annoté*, Loi N° 11, 2002 du 29 août 2002, 109 pages. This is a IUCN publication CARPE underfunding.



GRANIER L., 2009, *Aspects contemporains du droit de l'environnement en Afrique de l'Ouest et centrale*, IUCN, 244 p.



These lessons learned describe the different innovative approaches the CARPE program is taking to applied conservation in the Congo Basin. The CARPE team hopes this publication will serve as an important contribution to knowledge concerning applied conservation in the Congo Basin and around the world. The lessons learned are presented in a case-study format and are organized following the structure of the CARPE program (divided into three components or "intermediate results"). The three sections (IR's) are divided into thematic chapters, which, in turn are divided into the individual downloadable case studies.



KABRE A. M., SOMDA J., SAVADOGO M., et NIANOGO A. J., 2009, *Bois-énergie au Burkina Faso : Consolidation des moyens d'existence durable (2006-2009)*, IUCN, 86 p.

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