



EXPRESSION OF INTEREST for Financial Support of Protected Areas



“Protected areas pledge: Africa far west”



PRCM

PROGRAMME REGIONAL DE CONSERVATION
DE LA ZONE CÔTIÈRE ET MARINE
EN AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**



LifeWeb

Partnerships for financing
protected areas

May 2011

SECTION I. BASIC INFORMATION

Country/countries

Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone

Project title

Far West African Challenge : Strengthening protected areas to preserve biodiversity, address climate change and secure livelihoods

Contact information

On the behalf of the regional task force for the preparation for the protected areas financing roundtable in West Africa:

- Arona Soumare : asoumare@wwfsenegal.org
- Charlotte Karibuhoye: karibuhoye@lafiba.org,

National focal points:

- Mohamadou Youssouf Diagana, Président of RAMPAO and Banc d'Arguin national park director, Mauritania : mayousouf@hotmail.com
- Amadou Lamine Diagne, Technical Advisor, Ministry of environment and nature protection, Sénégal : diagne12000@yahoo.fr
- Ousmane Kane, National parks department, Sénégal : oussou77@hotmail.com
- Edelmira Carvalho, Technical advisor, Ministry of fisheries, Cape Verde : edelmira.carvalho@maap.gov.cv
- Aboubacar Oularé, National director for biodiversity and protected areas : oulaire_aboubacar@yahoo.fr
- Alfredo da Silva, Director, Institute for Biodiversity and protected areas, Guinea Bissau : alfredo.dasilva@iucn.org
- Alagie Manjang, Assistant director for parks and wildlife management, Gambia : alagie33@hotmail.com
- Kate Garnett, Assistant Director, Conservation and Wildlife Management Unit, Sierra Leone : majelarnett@yahoo.co.uk

Abstract

This vision aims to enable seven West African countries (Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone) to meet by 2020 their commitments for protected areas under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including Aichi target 11 and related protected area commitments, by strengthening the national and regional protected areas system. The project will seek to maximise protected areas' ecosystem services, particularly to local communities; by addressing sustainable finance, addressing institutional and legislative barriers, building capacity of all involved stakeholders to addressing threats, promoting innovative governance mechanisms, as well as a major communication and outreach programme that will advocate the benefits from protected areas.

	Subnational
X	National
X	Multinational (transboundary)

Scope

X	Creating new protected area(s)
X	Strengthening the management of existing protected area(s)

SECTION II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

LOCAL CONTEXT AND PROBLEMS TO BE ADDRESSED

Species and habitats have been facing increasing pressure in West Africa. Overexploitation, critical habitat destruction, pollution, urbanization, growing extractive industry, and uncontrolled tourism development are the main threat factors causing significant environmental degradation. In addition, other legislative and institutional barriers, such as incomplete governance schemes and inadequate integration of protected areas into sectoral development policies are affecting the effective management of most protected areas.

In West Africa, most people still rely on natural resources for their subsistence. For this reason, future commitment to protected areas is reliant in showing their benefits beyond biodiversity. Key issues include ecosystem services from protected areas (e.g. food security, genetic resources, disaster mitigation and climate change mitigation), but also protecting historic, cultural and spiritual values. Ensuring equitable distribution of benefits will be critical for poverty reduction.

In order to address these challenges, considerable efforts have been made by various players (governments, local communities, NGOs and development partners). Despite these efforts, there are still critical gaps to be filled. Many parks are still “paper parks” and there is a need to improve management effectiveness (technical and financial capacity), using best existing knowledge. In addition, the protected areas coverage is still insufficient (and not representative) in order to build a representative network of Protected Areas in West Africa.

The involved State Parties made important commitments at the 10th meeting of the Conference of Parties of the CBD (COP 10) in October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan, to speed up the implementation of the CBD *Programme of Work on Protected Areas* (PoWPA) at national and regional levels. Based on that, protected areas managers from the 7 West African countries (Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea Conakry, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone) met in Dakar in April 2011 to assess progress in the implementation of the PoWPA in the region. They identified gaps and discussed priorities for action. which this project builds upon.

In the last years, several prioritisation exercises have been carried out at subregional and national levels, in order to identify the biodiversity hot spots and conservation priorities. An assessment of the coastal and marine areas identified almost 20 priority sites in six countries (Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal)¹ (document attached). In addition, an ecological gap analysis has been finalised for the coastal and marine areas¹. Six priority sites were also identified in the coastal and marine zones in Sierra Leone¹.

Regarding the management effectiveness of PAs, rapid assessments and prioritizations of protected areas management were carried out at the national level in all the countries, except in Sierra Leone, with the support of IUCN, FIBA and WWF and also at regional level for the marine protected areas (MPAs) regional network RAMPAO (documents attached).

Building on these available assessments at national and regional levels, the ecological contribution of the project will include:

- **Complete and finalize the ongoing coastal and marine gap analysis and identification of conservation priority sites:** the main knowledge gaps as identified up to date involve some existing high value ecosystems such as the corals (mainly in the Cape Verde archipelago, along the northern coastal part off Mauritania and Senegal), sea grass beds (along most of the coast, particularly in Mauritania down to Sierra Leone), sea mountains and other off shore habitats within the national jurisdiction and upwelling zones
- **Complete the assessment of the terrestrial/freshwater areas** at the eco-regional level to identify regional gaps and hotspots and corridors e.g. for migratory species and support the implementation of relevant activities aiming at filling the identified gaps in the terrestrial and marine zones at both national and regional levels, including data collection, new protected areas.

OBJECTIVES, RESULTS AND STRATEGIC ACTIONS

The programme will strengthen and formalise cooperation between the seven States (Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Senegal and Sierra Leone) in far west Africa to develop a coherent, planned protected area network, to reduce biodiversity loss and damage from climate change by strengthening implementation of Target 11 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, which states that:

“by 2020, at least 17% of terrestrial and inland-water and 10% of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape”.

More specifically, this programme will address the following 6 qualitative conditions or sub-targets for achieving target 11:

- i. Completion of gap analysis
- ii. Sustainable financing plans and implementation
- iii. Management effectiveness assessments and implementation of results
- iv. Diversification and implementation of governance types
- v. Valuation of protected area benefits and goals
- vi. Integration of protected areas into wider landscapes and seascapes

Furthermore, this programme addresses numerous specific components of the 10th Conference of the Parties to the CBD’s decision on protected area, as detailed below

Moreover, permanence of the network will be strengthened by maximising protected areas’ ecosystem services, particularly to poor local communities; addressing sustainable finance and legislative barriers; building capacity of staff and communities to address threats; and utilising innovative governance mechanisms.

A major communication programme targeted at local and national actors will explain the benefits from protected areas for both the local communities and decision makers in the involved countries and the region in order to promote better integration of PAs into policy decision making and to reduce threats on PAs.

The programme will seek to achieve the following main objectives:

1. Establishing a regional coordination - “Protected area pledge: Africa far west”
2. Establishment of a regional protected areas’ network and associated biological corridors
3. Identification of value of goods and services from protected areas along with the main beneficiaries
4. Implementation of capacity building and outreach activities for protected area staff, communities and policy-makers
5. Integration of climate change into protected areas planning and management
6. Development of sustainable finance mechanisms for protected areas
7. Promotion of legislation and policy related to protected areas
8. Development of tools for addressing threats to protected areas.

STRATEGIC ACTIONS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The expected results as well as required new strategic actions for each objective are presented in the following sections. Identified key achievements to date in the seven West African countries and relevant contribution of this effort to CBD Strategic Plan Target 11 and CBD COP10 Decision X/31 on protected areas are also highlighted below.

1. Establishing a regional coordination - “Protected area pledge: Africa far west”

Key achievements

A regional joint programme for the conservation of the coastal and marine zones has been implemented in the last eight years under the lead of four conservation organizations with more than fifty local and national partners, in close collaboration with the sub-regional fisheries commission. The programme has focused on issues related with marine protected areas, species and habitats conservation, sustainable fisheries and support to integrated coastal zone management¹

New strategic actions	Expected results	CBD commitments
Define and implement a regional coordination mechanism, in consultation with all stakeholders, for a “Far West of Africa Protected Area Pledge” and regional cooperation in achieving the PoWPA	1.1. An agreed governance mechanism for coordinating and transboundary cooperation and knowledge sharing for POWPA implementation at the regional level is set up	Relevant to overall achievement of PoWPA Activities
	1.2. A POWPA monitoring and evaluation mechanism is implemented at the national and regional level	Relevance to overall achievement of Target 11
	1.3. Achievements and best practices arising from the project are capitalized and divulgated	Relevant to CBD COP10 decision on protected areas X/31(3-8)

2. Establishment of a regional protected areas’ network and associated biological corridors

Key achievements

- A regional network of marine protected areas has been officially created and comprises 22 MPAs in five countries (Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau and Guinea). This network already covers about 90% of the area under protection.
- An ecological gap analysis is being carried out within the framework of the regional network of MPAs RAMPAO, based on a preliminary costal and marine eco-regional assessment from 2003 and on other ecological data.
- Individual countries have identified priority conservation sites, mostly at the terrestrial level: Mauritania and Guinea Bissau have identified five and two terrestrial sites for new PAs respectively. Five coastal wetlands of high ecological value have been identified in Sierra Leone and five in Guinea. Cape Verde has listed 47 sites for the national Pas system.

¹ PRCM, Programme 2008-2011

New strategic actions	Expected results	POWPA activities
<p>Identify the ecological priorities to be addressed by new protected areas</p>	<p>2.1. The national protected area system in Sierra Leone and Cape Verde are assessed using RAPPAM and the national analysis carried out in the other six countries are updated</p> <p>2.2. The ongoing coastal and marine ecological gap assessment at the regional level is finalized</p> <p>2.3. A regional terrestrial/freshwater assessment is implemented to identify gaps, Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)² and corridors and transboundary priority areas e.g. for migratory species</p>	<p>Relevant to PoWPA activities 1.1.5</p> <p>Relevant to Target 11, sub-target I, VI</p> <p>Relevant to CBD COP10 decision on protected areas X/31(1, 14)</p>
<p>Establish new protected areas, including transboundary protected areas, (involving a diversity of governance types, including ICCAs and other governance types), based on the preliminary regional assessment and national POWPA reviews</p>	<p>2.4. Official designation of new PAs in identified sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guinea Bissau: To establish and operationalize terrestrial PAs in the Dulombi-Boé-Tchetche (DBT) complex and corridors ▪ Mauritania: creation of the Guelb El Richatt PA, the Baie de l'Etoile Reserve, projects on El Aft and El Agher ▪ Senegal: At least 5 MPAs and 2 biosphere reserves ▪ Gambia: 3 proposed biosphere reserves ▪ Guinea: 2 MPAs (Kapatchez and Rio Pogon) ▪ Cape Verde: 2 Biosphere reserves ▪ Sierra Leone: eight protected areas should be established, which could bring the total surface protected to 307,498 ha (4.2%) (Outamba-Killimi, Loma-Tingi Complex, Western Area Peninsula, Gola Forest-Tiwai Island, Kangari Hills, Lakes Mape and Mabesi, Wetland, Yawri Bay, Mamunta-Mayosso) (National biodiversity strategy 2003). ▪ Off shore MPAs (within the national jurisdiction) to be identified in the seven countries through the ongoing gap analysis, ▪ Transboundary PAs and conservation areas on identified sites eg. between Senegal and Guinea Bissau, Guinea Bissau and Guinea and between Guinea and Sierra Leone 	<p>Relevant to PoWPA activities 1.1.5, 1.1.6, 1.1.7, 1.3.1 etc 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.2.4 (for ICCAs)</p> <p>Relevant to Target 11, Sub-target I, IV, VI</p> <p>Relevant to CBD COP10 decision on protected areas X/31 (1, 5, 14, 31-32)</p>
<p>Improve protected area management effectiveness, based on regular monitoring and evaluation of the national and regional protected areas systems to address identified gaps and weaknesses, using best available knowledge and enhanced technical capacity</p>	<p>2.5. National PA management assessments are carried once a year in each country</p> <p>2.6. Regional PA system assessments are carried out on a two years basis</p> <p>2.7. Management capacity enhanced through improved equipment, training, communication and law enforcement</p>	<p>Relevant to PoWPA activities 4.2.1 – 4.2.4</p> <p>Relevant to Target 11, Sub-target III</p> <p>Relevant to CBD COP10 decision on protected areas X/31(19)</p>

² <http://www.biodiversity-z.org/areas/22>

3. Identifying the value of goods and services from protected areas along with the main beneficiaries

Key achievements

- A regional study has been carried out on social and economic values of MPAs in West Africa. The study has involved five pilot MPAs from 4 countries (Lingue de Barbarie National park in Senegal, Santa Luzia MPA in Cape Verde, Cacheu national park and Urok community-based MPA in Guinea Bissau and Tristao islands natural reserve in Guinea)

New strategic action	Expected results	POWPA activities
Expand study of economic and social benefits from West Africa PA networks³, with case studies, and consideration of <i>who</i> benefits and on opportunities for the poorest communities to access PA benefits	3.1. The economic and social benefits from three major pilot PAs are assessed in each country	Relevant to PoWPA activities 2.1.1, 2.1.4, 2.1.6, 2.2.2., 3.1.2, Relevant to Target 11, Sub-target V Relevant to CBD COP10 decision on protected areas X/31(27-31)
Identify ecosystem services schemes that benefit communities and mechanisms for sharing resources in protected areas	3.2. Feasibility of ecosystem services schemes assessed for tourism in Gambia, Guinea Bissau and Guinea 3.3. Opportunities for implementing ecosystem services schemes linked to forestry, fisheries, and carbon storage schemes identified 3.4. Additional potential schemes identified	Relevant to PoWPA activities 3.1.9 Relevant to Target 11, Sub-target V Relevant to CBD COP10 decision on protected areas X/31(27-31)
Develop strategy for integrating MPAs fully into fisheries policy, including policy and legal changes needed, information baseline and monitoring	3.5. Economic values of MPAs for fisheries assessed at the regional level 3.6. A regional capacity building workshop organized and technical guidance developed in three languages for fisheries and MPAs actors for the integration of MPAs into fisheries policy 3.7. Technical support is provided for updating and adapting legal framework for integrating MPAs into national fisheries policies as needed	Relevant to Target 11, sub-target III, V, VI Relevant to CBD COP10 decision on protected areas X/31 (1, 21-24)

4. Implementation of capacity building and outreach activities for protected area staff, communities and policy-makers

Key achievements

A number of capacity building initiatives have been carried out for MPAs managers with PRCM and other international partners support, including on management planning, management effectiveness assessment, co-management, marine surveillance, and business planning.

Regional task forces have been set up on these issues. Additionally, a formal training program for PAs managers funded by IUCN has helped improve the capacities of PAs managers.

Assess capacity building needs and implement actions needed at both country regional levels	<p>4.1. Capacity building needs related to PAs management assessed in each country</p> <p>4.2. Yearly capacity building workshops are held in each country and one regional training workshop is organized yearly for PAs managers and local actors on relevant PAs issues</p> <p>4.3. The PoWPA e-learning modules⁴ is used as a training platform by relevant PAS managers and other stakeholders</p> <p>4.4. Additional regional task forces are set up, e.g. on ecological PAs monitoring and business planning</p>	<p>Relevant to PoWPA activities 3.2.1</p> <p>Relevant to Target 11: Sub-target III</p> <p>Relevant to CBD COP10 decision on protected areas X/31(1, 3-7)</p>
Develop and implement a communication strategy explaining the benefits of protected areas for the West Africa region	<p>4.4. Expand regional and national outreach activities on the value of terrestrial PAs and particularly on PAs ecosystem services</p>	<p>Relevant to PoWPA activities 3.5.1-3.5.6</p> <p>Relevant to Target 11, sub-target V</p> <p>Relevant to CBD COP10 decision on protected areas X/31 (1, 8, 29)_</p>

5. Integration of climate change into protected areas planning and management

Key achievements

A preliminary study has been carried out on the opportunities for sequestration and adaptation projects in the West African MPAs.⁵

New strategic actions	Expected results	POWPA activities
Assess hotspots of climate change vulnerability and integrate outcomes into protected area planning and management	<p>5.1. A regional PA vulnerability assessment is carried out (to be linked with national and regional gap analysis)</p> <p>5.2. National training workshops for PAs managers capacities strengthened for integrating climate change into PAs planning</p>	<p>Relevant to PoWPA activities 1.4.5</p> <p>Relevant to Target 11, sub-target I, III, V, VI</p> <p>Relevant to CBD COP10 decision on protected areas X/31 (14-18)</p>
Develop pilot projects relating to rehabilitation, climate change and REDD+, including sequestration and adaptation options	<p>5.3. At least one pilot project related to climate change is developed in each country</p>	<p>Relevant to PoWPA activity 1.4.5</p> <p>Relevant to Target 11: sub-target II, V, VI</p> <p>Relevant to CBD COP10 decision on protected areas X/31 (14-18)</p>

6. Development of sustainable finance mechanisms for protected areas

⁴ (<https://www.conservationtraining.org>)

⁵ ONFi/FIBA 2010. Étude d'opportunité carbone dans les Aires Marines Protégées d'Afrique de l'Ouest

Key achievements

1. The Guinea Bissau Fund has began the process of creation in 2007 and has been recently legally established. The fund will aim at supporting the goals of increasing the protected area system from 15% to 21% of the country's land surface and of improving its management.
2. The Banc d'Arguin Coastal Marine and Biodiversity Trust Fund (BaCoMab), received a charity status in the UK in June 2010 and counts already a major success in the negotiation of a fishing convention with the European Community in line with the goal of the fund.
3. A Preliminary analysis of Financing Mechanisms for MPAs in West Africa has been carried out by UICN and Proposal for Strengthening of Sustainability has been developed⁶
4. 30 West African MPA managers have been trained in Business planning; four business plans have been elaborated in Senegal in 2010 for St. Louis, Cayar, Abéné and Joal Fadiouth MPAs; 7 are in preparation in three countries

New strategic actions	Expected results	POWPA activities
Develop sustainable finance strategies at national and regional level to identify funding needs, sustainable funding sources and business plans, complemented by international development cooperation.	<p>6.1. Five countries (Senegal, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea and Sierra Leone) are supported for identifying funding needs and sustainable financing opportunities⁷</p> <p>6.2. Existing sustainable financing mechanisms in Guinea Bissau and Mauritania are reinforced</p>	<p>Relevant to PoWPA activities 3.2.5, 3.4.1, 3.4.2, 3.4.3</p> <p>Relevant to Target 11, sub-target II</p> <p>Relevant to CBD COP10 decision on protected areas X/31 (9-13)</p>

7. Promotion of legislation and policy related to protected areas

Key achievements

Few sectoral studies including realized at national level in Senegal (WWF) and Gambia (under POWPA, UNDP – Early Action) and at regional level (FIBA).

New strategic actions	Expected results	POWPA activities
Determine (i) main legislative contradictions; (ii) opportunities and measures for harmonisation; (iii) informal alternatives; and (iv) costs of inaction	<p>7.1. Preliminary regional study on legal framework⁸ is expanded and completed with more emphasis on terrestrial PAs</p> <p>7.2. Recommendations and guidance are formulated for each country and regional harmonization opportunities are identified</p>	<p>Relevant to PoWPA activities 2.2.4, 3.1.1, 3.1.8</p> <p>Relevant to Target 11, sub-target III, V, VI</p> <p>Relevant to CBD COP10 decision on protected areas X/31(1, 10)</p>

⁶ UICN –EDG. 2010 / Analyse des Mécanismes de Financement des AMP d'Afrique de l'Ouest et Proposition de Renforcement de leur Durabilité - SYNTHÈSE

⁷ Trust funds have been set up in Mauritania (PNBA and other marine sites) and in Guinea Bissau (for the national PA system)

⁸ A preliminary comparative study on legal framework related to protected areas, with particular emphasis on MPAs in the seven West African countries was carried out in 2008

8. Development of tools for addressing threats to protected areas.

Key achievements

Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Strategic Impact Assessments (SIAs)

- Guidelines on SEA have been drafted for West Africa (under Oil and Gas PRCM funded project).

Reduce pressure on PAs and protected resources

- Most of the livelihoods activities have been focused on training, institutional support, empowerment and microfinance support around MPA in Senegal (Joal, Cayar), The Gambia, Mauritania (banc d'Arguin), Guinea Bissau (Urok) etc

Involvement of local communities

- 14 MPA have formally established systems of governance institutionalizing user participation. However, question arises concerning the representation of the mechanisms put in place and participants in these mechanisms
- Under Participatory Management of Sites and Natural Resources in West Africa-GP Sirenes Project a regional and multilingual team has been established to support the creative process and strengthening governance and co-management of MPAs.
- A guide for creating and strengthening governance and management of MPAs "... in shared governance" has been published.

Implementation of enabling policy, legislative, and institutional conditions

- Guinea has established a national strategy on Protected Areas
- Senegal and Mauritania are drafting their national PA strategy
- Guinea Bissau has updated the national law on protected areas

New strategic actions	Expected results	POWPA activities
Develop and identify case studies, best practice and guidelines and training for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Strategic Impact Assessments (SIAs) in West Africa	8.1. Guidelines are developed on EIAs and SIAs in three languages (English, French and Portuguese) 8.2. A regional task force is set up on EIAs and SIAs ⁹ in order to promote mutual reinforcement and cooperation at the regional level	Relevant to PoWPA activities 1.5.1, 1.4.3, 1.5.5 Relevant to Target 11, sub-target III Relevant to CBD COP10 decision on protected areas X/31 (1-2)
Reduce pressure on PAs and protected resources	8.3. Alternative livelihood opportunities are promoted in and around the PAs, to reduce dependency on resource extraction.	Relevant to PoWPA activities Relevant to Target 11, sub-target III Relevant to CBD COP10 decision on protected areas X/31 (1-2)
Ensure effective involvement of local communities in the planning and management of PAs	8.4. Local capacities and communities involvement in participatory planning, zoning mechanisms and regulations within the PAs and buffer zones are strengthened	Relevant to PoWPA activities Relevant to Target 11, sub-target III, IV Relevant to CBD COP10 decision on protected areas X/31 (1-2, 31)
Support implementation of enabling policy, legislative, and institutional conditions are implemented in the seven countries	8.5. Updated legal frameworks on protected areas are developed in Senegal, Mauritania and Sierra Leone 8.6. Law enforcement improved in the protected areas through training, capacity building, outreach and regional cooperation and data sharing	Relevant to PoWPA activities Relevant to Target 11, sub-target II-VI Relevant to CBD COP10 decision on protected areas X/31 (1)

Project duration : Five years (2012-2016)

Objectives	New strategic actions	Timeframe
R.1. Regional coordination: “Protected area pledge: Africa far west” established	Define and implement a regional coordination mechanism, in consultation with all stakeholders, for a “Far West of Africa Protected Area Pledge” and regional cooperation in achieving the PoWPA	Year 1 - 5
R.2. Protected areas network and associated biological corridors established	Identify the ecological priorities to be addressed by new protected areas	Year 1 - 3
	Establish new protected areas, including transboundary protected areas (involving a diversity of governance types, including ICCAs and other governance types), based on the preliminary regional assessment and national POWPA reviews	Year 1 - 5
	Improve protected area management effectiveness, based on regular monitoring and evaluation of the national and regional protected areas systems to address identified gaps and weaknesses, using best available knowledge and enhanced technical capacity	Year 1 - 5
R.3. Value of goods and services from protected areas along with the main beneficiaries identified	Expand study on economic and social benefits from West Africa PA networks ¹⁰ , with case studies, and consideration of <i>who</i> benefits and on opportunities for the poorest communities to access PA benefits	Year 1 - 2
	Identify and implement ecosystem services schemes that benefit communities and mechanisms for sharing resources in protected areas	Year 1 - 5
	Develop strategy for integrating MPAs fully into fisheries policy, including policy and legal changes needed, information baseline and monitoring	Year 1 - 4
R.4. Capacity building and outreach activities for protected area staff, communities and policy-makers are implemented	Assess capacity building needs and implement actions needed at both country and regional levels ¹¹	Year 1 - 5
	Develop and implement a communication strategy explaining the benefits of protected areas for the West Africa region	Year 1 - 5
R.5. Climate change integrated into protected areas planning and management	Assess hotspots of climate change vulnerability and integrate outcomes into protected area planning and management	Year 1 - 5
	Develop pilot projects relating to rehabilitation, climate change and REDD+, including sequestration and adaptation options	Year 2 – 3
R.6. Sustainable finance mechanisms for protected areas developed	Develop sustainable finance strategies at national and regional levels to identify funding needs, sustainable funding sources and business plans, complimented by international development cooperation	Year 1 - 5
R.7. Legislation and policy related to protected areas promoted	Determine (i) main legislative contradictions; (ii) opportunities and measures for harmonisation; (iii) informal alternatives; and (iv) costs of inaction	Year 1 - 2
R.8. Tools for addressing threats to protected areas developed	Develop and identify case studies, best practice and guidelines and training for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Strategic Impact Assessments (SIAs) in West Africa	Year 1-5
	Reduce pressure on PAs and protected resources	Year 1 – 5
	Ensure effective involvement of local communities in the planning and management of PAs	Year 1 – 5
	Support implementation of enabling policy, legislative, and institutional conditions are implemented in the seven countries	Year 1-2

FUNDING BREAKDOWN

Categories	Instructions	Source (S)	Amount (Euros)
TOTAL PROJECT COST	Total budget required for this project.		30, 000,000 €
Domestic funding secured	Committed funding from the national budget and other domestic public sources, domestic private foundations and NGOs, as well as in-country financing mechanisms such as trust funds, park entry fees, water funds, tourism taxes, development fees, etc.		
			To be completed
International funding secured	Committed funding from international sources, including the GEF, multilateral and bilateral donors, international foundations and international NGOs.	Target contribution from GEF allocations for all 7 countries (see table below)	5,500,000 €
		PRCM	2,000,000 €
AMOUNT OF FUNDING NEEDED			22,500,000 €

TARGET CONTRIBUTION FROM GEF COUNTRY ALLOCATIONS

Country	GEF 5 Biodiversity Allocation (Mio Euros)	Estimated allocation for protected areas (K USD) ¹²
Cape Verde	3,52	1,76
Gambia	1,5	0,75
Guinea	2,43	1,215
Guinea-Bissau	1,5	0,75
Mauritania	2	1
Senegal	1,8	0,9
Sierra Leone	1,5	0,75
TOTAL Million USD\$	14,25	7,125¹³

INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT - INVOLVED PARTNERS AND THEIR ROLES

Partner Name	Role in this project
The involved countries, under the leadership of the regional task force ¹⁴ , with PRCM as the facilitator of the process	Facilitation of the process: engaging national stakeholders Identifying gaps and priorities, mobilizing technical and financial partners at national, regional and international level
<i>Indicate other key partners involved here</i> PRCM (a joint initiative of IUCN, WWF, FIBA, Wetlands International, in close collaboration	Providing technical support to the national partners (provision of technical coordination team); liaising with the CBD secretariat and LifeWeb and with

¹² Estimates as of 50% of total GEF biodiversity allocation

¹³ Corresponding to 5,5 Mio Euros (by 1€=1.3 USD)

¹⁴ The regional task force is constituted of national focal points from the 7 countries, the Chair of the regional MPA network and representatives from IUCN, WWF, FIBA, Wetlands International and the subregional fisheries commission

■ ECOSYSTEM GOODS, SERVICES AND LIVELIHOODS

Many low income people rely on direct use of natural resources for some or all of their life-support. For example, research in Senegal suggests that wood from natural forests was supplying fuelwood, charcoal and building materials worth CFA31.6 billion/year in 2000, with other non-timber forest products supplying goods worth CFA4-5 billion/year. Wild plants and game provide over 50 per cent of the income of poorer households. Moreover, marine fish were valued at CFA54.7 billion/year in 2000 and freshwater fish CFA10.2-14 billion/year. Many of these resources are disappearing throughout the West African region as a result of over-exploitation.

Protected areas are the cornerstone of biodiversity conservation strategies and of the CBD's efforts to halt the current, unparalleled, loss of biodiversity around the world. However play a wider socio-economic role in maintaining and sometimes restoring essential ecosystem services, including flora and fauna that spills over into the wider ecosystem and is available for use. PAs also protect irreplaceable cultural values and provide sources of livelihoods and incomes for people, often including the poorest members of society.

For example, a third of the world's hundred largest cities draw much of their drinking water from forest protected areas, including Freetown in Sierra Leone. Well managed natural forests and natural wetlands provide purer water with less sediment and pollution than water from other catchments. Protected areas also conserve crop wild relatives (CWR) and land races, thus increasing food security by providing *in situ* populations useful for crop breeding. Estimates of the global value of CWR vary from hundreds of millions to tens of billions of US dollars per year. Examples in the region include vigna bean, protected in Outamba-Kilimi National Park, Sierra Leone and wild rice (*O. brachiyamba*) found in Nikolo-Koba NP in Senegal. Marine protected areas (MPAs) preserve resources for fishing communities. A review of 112 studies in 80 MPAs found strikingly higher fish populations inside reserves compared with surrounding areas, leading to spillover and increased fisheries: maintaining human fishing communities has been a major incentive for marine protected area establishment in Mauritania for instance.

Sacred values (e.g. sacred natural sites, SNS) occur in many protected areas and many sacred sites outside protected areas also have high biodiversity values. All major and many minor faiths recognise SNS; even Islam and Christianity in places. Over 100 research papers from around the world show that SNS, being strictly protected, usually have richer biodiversity than surrounding ecosystems.

Economic losses from natural disasters have increased ten-fold over 50 years. Protected areas can help mitigate all but the largest natural disasters from floods by maintaining ecosystems that provide space for floodwaters to disperse and absorb impacts with natural vegetation. PAs also stabilise sand and prevent desertification and dust storms; block coastal surges with coral reefs, barrier islands, mangroves, dunes and marshes; and reduce grazing pressure and maintain drought-resistant plants for food during times of hardship.

Many protected areas also protect medicinal plants and provide space for physical exercise and mental relaxation. Direct health benefits can come from habitat protection – e.g. malaria spreads less in forests than deforested areas. Many people (80% in Africa) rely on traditional medicines and 60% of medicinal plants are collected from the wild; protected areas protect many species from extinction. In 2000, plant-based pharmaceuticals were estimated to earn over US\$30 billion per year

Protected areas are also important for carbon sequestration and ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change. There is the potential to use secure, well-managed forest protected areas as a basis for REDD funding. Protected areas provide ideal delivery mechanisms for both sequestration and ecosystem based adaptation.

A well-managed protected area system can also provide important sources of income, including foreign exchange and there is evidence that these values are currently not being maximised in the region. An IUCN study of Djoudj National park, in Senegal, found that in 2002 the park earned CFA20 million, but with higher pricing could have been earning CFA78-150 million.

Protected areas will only supply benefits to local people if governance structures allow this to happen. There is strong willingness and already important experience within the region in bringing new forms of governance, including community governance and co-management, into the protected areas system.

SECTION III. ADDITIONAL PROJECT INFORMATION

SUPPORTING ASSESSMENTS AND PLANS (TO BE COMPLETED WITH INFORMATION FROM SIERRA LEONE)

Supporting assessments and plans: part of the funding is aimed to develop plans for regional POWPA; progress is therefore limited for some elements. Countries are identified when relevant: Cape Verde (CV), Gambia (G), Guinea Bissau (GB), Guinea (GC), Mauritania (M), Senegal (S) and Sierra Leone (SL).

Protected area system assessment and planning	POWPA activity	Status of completion	Annexed
		1 = just started 2 = fully underway 3 = almost completed 4 = completed 5 = plan developed	
Ecological gap assessment	1.1	3 (CV, GC), 2 (GB), 1 (G, M), 0 (S)	Methodology and road map for Marine gap analysis and preliminary analysis
Integration and connectivity	1.2	3 (GB), 2 (GC), 1 (CV, G), 0 (M, S)	
Transboundary protected areas	1.3	3 (G, M, S), 2 (GC), 1 (GB)	
Improving site-based conservation and planning	1.4	4 (GB), s (M), 2 (S), 1 (CV, G, GB)	
Addressing threats	1.5	S (G, GC, M), 2 (CV, GB), 0 (S)	
Equitable sharing of costs and benefits	2.1	2 (CV, M), 1 (GB), 0 (G, GC, S)	
Engage with indigenous peoples and local communities	2.2	3 (CV, GB, M), 2 (GC), 0 (S)	
Provide an enabling policy environment	3.1	3 (CV, GC), 2 (G, GB), 1 (M, S)	Draft analysis of legal frameworks
Build capacity	3.2	2 (GC, S), 1 CV, GB, M) 0 (G)	
Transfer technology	3.3	2 (GC, S), 1 CV, GB, M) 0 (G)	
Ensure financial sustainability	3.4	2 (M), 1 (CV, G, GB, GC, S)	
Develop public awareness	3.5	2 (GC, S), 1 CV, GB, M) 0 (G)	
Develop standards and criteria	4.1	4 (M), 3 (GC), 2 (CV, G, GB), 1 S)	
Improve protected area management effectiveness	4.2	4 (M), 3 (GC), 2 (CV, G, GB), 1 S)	All METT and RAPPAM studies
Assess and monitor protected areas	4.3	3 (M), 2 (GB), 1 (CV, G, GC), 0 (S)	
Ensure best use of science	4.4	3 (M), 2 (GB), 1 (CV, G, GC), 0 (S)	

KEYWORDS

Protected areas, biodiversity, climate change, livelihoods, sustainable financing

BUDGET DETAILS

Objectives	New strategic actions	Expected results	Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	TOTAL
1. Regional coordination: “Protected area pledge: Africa far west” established	Define and implement a regional coordination mechanism, in consultation with all stakeholders, for a “Far West of Africa Protected Area Pledge” and regional cooperation in achieving the PoWPA	1.1. An agreed governance mechanism for coordinating and transboundary cooperation and knowledge sharing for POWPA implementation at the regional level is set up	100 000	100 000	80 000	80 000	80 000	440 000
		1.2. A POWPA monitoring and evaluation mechanism is implemented at the national and regional level	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	300 000
		1.3. Achievements and best practices arising from the project are capitalized and divulged	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	150 000
			190 000	190 000	170 000	170 000	170 000	890 000
SUBTOTAL Obj.1.			190 000	190 000	170 000	170 000	170 000	890 000
2. Protected areas network and associated biological corridors established	Identify the ecological priorities to be addressed by new protected areas	2.1. The national protected area system in Sierra Leone and Cape Verde are assessed using RAPPAM and the national analysis carried out in the other five countries are updated	30 000		30 000			60 000
		2.2. The ongoing coastal and marine ecological gap assessment at the regional level is finalized	40 000	40 000				80 000

Objectives	New strategic actions	Expected results	Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	TOTAL
		2.3. A regional terrestrial/freshwater assessment is implemented to identify gaps , Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)[2]. and corridors and transboundary priority areas e.g. for migratory species	200 000	200 000	200 000			600 000
			270 000	240 000	230 000			740 000
	Establish new protected areas, including transboundary protected areas, (involving a diversity of governance types, including ICCAs and other governance types), based on the preliminary regional assessment and National POWPA reviews	2.4. Official designation of new PAs in identified sites:						
		Guinea Bissau: To establish and operationalize terrestrial PAs in the Dulombi-Boé-Tchetche (DBT) complex and corridors	250 000	250 000	250 000	250 000	250 000	1 250 000
		Mauritania: creation of the Guelb El Richatt PA, the Baie de l'Etoile Reserve, projects on El Aft and El Agher	300 000	300 000	300 000	300 000	300 000	1 500 000
		Senegal : At least 5 MPAs and 2 biosphere reserves	250 000	250 000	250 000	250 000	250 000	1 250 000
		Gambia: 3 proposed biosphere reserves	150 000	150 000	150 000	150 000	150 000	750 000
		Guinea: 2 MPAs (Kapatchez and Rio Pogon)	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	1 000 000
		Cape Verde 2 Biosphere reserves	300 000	300 000	250 000	250 000	250 000	1 350 000
		Sierra Leone: eight protected areas	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	1 000 000

Objectives	New strategic actions	Expected results	Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	TOTAL
		Off shore MPAs (within the national jurisdiction) to be identified in the seven countries through the ongoing gap analysis	210 000	210 000	300 000	300 000	300 000	1 320 000
		Transboundary PAs and conservation areas on identified sites e.g. between Senegal and Guinea Bissau, Guinea Bissau and Guinea and between Guinea and Sierra Leone	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	2 000 000
			2 260 000	2 260 000	2 300 000	2 300 000	2 300 000	11 420 000
	Improve protected area management effectiveness, based on regular monitoring and evaluation of the national and regional protected areas systems to address identified gaps and weaknesses, using best available knowledge and enhanced technical capacity	2.5. National PA management assessments are carried once a year in each country	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	75 000
		2.6. Regional PA system assessments are carried out on a two years basis		40 000		40 000		80 000
		2.7. Management capacity enhanced through improved equipment, training, communication and law enforcement	500 000	500 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	2 200 000
			515 000	555 000	415 000	455 000	415 000	2 355 000
SUBTOTAL Obj.2.			3 045 000	3 055 000	2 945 000	2 755 000	2 715 000	14 515 000

Objectives	New strategic actions	Expected results	Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	TOTAL
3. Value of goods and services from protected areas along with the main beneficiaries identified	Expand study of economic and social benefits from West Africa PA networks[3], with case studies, and consideration of who benefits and on opportunities for the poorest communities to access PA benefits	3.1.The economic and social benefits from three major pilot PAs are assessed in each country	80 000	80 000				160 000
								0
			80 000	80 000	0	0	0	160 000
	Identify ecosystem services schemes that benefit communities and mechanisms for sharing resources in protected areas	3.2.Feasibility of ecosystem services schemes assessed for tourism in Gambia, Guinea Bissau and Guinea	90 000	90 000				180 000
		3.3.Opportunities for implementing ecosystem services schemes linked to forestry, fisheries, and carbon storage schemes identified	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000		240 000
		3.4. Additional potential schemes identified			30 000	30 000	30 000	90 000
			150 000	150 000	90 000	90 000	30 000	510 000
	Develop strategy for integrating MPAs fully into fisheries policy, including policy and legal changes needed, information baseline and monitoring	3.5.Economic values of MPAs for fisheries assessed at the regional level		80 000	80 000			160 000
		3.6.A regional capacity building workshop organized and technical guidance developed in three languages for fisheries and MPAs actors for the integration of MPAs into fisheries policy		50 000	30 000			80 000

Objectives	New strategic actions	Expected results	Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	TOTAL
		3.7. Technical support is provided for updating and adapting legal framework for integrating MPAs into national fisheries policies as needed			100 000	100 000		200 000
			0	130 000	210 000	100 000	0	440 000
SUBTOTAL Obj.3			230 000	360 000	300 000	190 000	30 000	1 110 000
Objectives	New strategic actions	Expected results	Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	TOTAL
4. Capacity building and outreach activities for protected area staff, communities and policy-makers are implemented	Assess capacity building needs and implement actions needed at both country and regional levels[4]	4.1. Capacity building needs related to PAs management assessed in each country	70 000					70 000
		4.2. Yearly capacity building workshops are held in each country and one regional training workshop is organized yearly for PAs managers and local actors on relevant PAs issues	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	500 000
		4.3. The PoWPA e-learning modules[5] is used as a training platform by relevant PAS managers and other stakeholders	30 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	70 000
		4.4. Additional regional task forces are set up, eg on ecological PAs monitoring and business planning	6 000	6 000	6 000	6 000	6 000	30 000
			206 000	116 000	116 000	116 000	116 000	670 000

Objectives	New strategic actions	Expected results	Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	TOTAL
	Develop and implement a communication strategy explaining the benefits of protected areas for the West Africa region	4.5. Expand regional and national outreach activities on the value of terrestrial PAs and particularly on PAs ecosystem services	100 000	150 000	150 000	150 000	150 000	700 000
			100 000	150 000	150 000	150 000	150 000	700 000
SUBTOTAL Obj.4			306 000	266 000	266 000	266 000	266 000	1 370 000
Objectives	New strategic actions	Expected results	Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	TOTAL
5. Climate change integrated into protected areas planning and management	Assess hotspots of climate change vulnerability and integrate outcomes into protected area planning and management	5.1. A regional PA vulnerability assessment is carried out (to be linked with national and regional gap analysis)	150 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	950 000
		5.2. National training workshops for PAs managers capacities strengthened for integrating climate change into PAs planning	40 000	40 000				80 000
		190 000	240 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	1 030 000	
	Develop pilot projects relating to rehabilitation, climate change and REDD+, including sequestration and adaptation options	5.3. At least one pilot project related to climate change is developed in each country		150 000	100 000			250 000
			0	150 000	100 000	0	0	250 000
SUBTOTAL Obj.5			190 000	390 000	300 000	200 000	200 000	1 280 000

Objectives	New strategic actions	Expected results	Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	TOTAL
6. Sustainable finance mechanisms for protected areas developed	Develop sustainable finance strategies at national and regional level to identify funding needs, sustainable funding sources and business plans, complimentated by international development cooperation	6.1. Five countries (Senegal, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea and Sierra Leone) are supported for identifying funding needs and sustainable financing opportunities[8]	100 000	100 000	100 000			300 000
		6.2. Existing sustainable financing mechanisms in Guinea Bissau and Mauritania are reinforced	300 000	300 000	300 000	300 000	300 000	1 500 000
			400 000	400 000	400 000	300 000	300 000	1 800 000
SUBTOTAL Obj.6			400 000	400 000	400 000	300 000	300 000	1 800 000
7. Legislation and policy related to protected areas promoted	Determine (i) main legislative contradictions; (ii) opportunities and measures for harmonisation; (iii) informal alternatives; and (iv) costs of inaction	7.1. Preliminary regional study on legal framework[9] is expanded and completed with more emphasis on terrestrial PAs	20 000	20 000				40 000
		7.3. Recommendations and guidance are formulated for each country and regional harmonization opportunities are identified		20 000				20 000
			20 000	40 000				60 000
SUBTOTAL Obj.7			20 000	40 000				60 000
Objectives	New strategic actions	Expected results	Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	TOTAL
8. Tools for addressing threats to protected areas developed	Develop identify case studies, best practice and guidelines and training for Environmental Impact	8.1. Guidelines are developed on EIAs and SIAs in three languages (English, French and Portuguese)	50 000	30 000				80 000

Objectives	New strategic actions	Expected results	Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	TOTAL
	Assessments (EIAs) and Strategic Impact Assessments (SIAs) in West Africa	8.2. A regional task force is set up on EIAs and SIAs[10] in order to promote mutual reinforcement and cooperation at the regional level		10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	40 000
			50 000	40 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	120 000
	Reduce pressure on PAs and protected resources	8.3. Alternative livelihood opportunities are promoted in and around the PAs, to reduce dependency on resource extraction.	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	6 000 000
			1 200 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	6 000 000
	Ensure effective involvement of local communities in the planning and management of Pas	8.4. Local capacities and communities involvement in participatory planning, zoning mechanisms and regulations within the PAs and buffer zones are strengthened	350 000	350 000	350 000	350 000	350 000	1 750 000
			350 000	350 000	350 000	350 000	350 000	1 750 000
	Support implementation of enabling policy, legislative, and institutional conditions are implemented in the seven countries	8.5. Updated legal frameworks on protected areas are developed in Senegal, Mauritania and Sierra Leone	250 000	155 000				405 000
		8.6. Law enforcement improved in the protected areas through training, capacity building, outreach and regional cooperation and data sharing	150 000	200 000	150 000	100 000	100 000	700 000
			400 000	355 000	150 000	100 000	100 000	1 105 000
SUBTOTAL Obj.8			2 000 000	1 945 000	1 710 000	1 660 000	1 660 000	8 975 000
TOTAL			6 381 000	6 646 000	6 091 000	5 541 000	5 341 000	30 000 000

LIST OF OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED PROTECTED AREAS

MAURITANIE	SENEGAL	GAMBIE	GUINEE BISSAU	GUINEE	SIERRA LEONNE	CAP VERT	CAP VERT
Parc National du Banc d'Arguin	AMP de Kayar	Abuko Nature Reserve	Orango	AMP Tristao	Outamba-Kilimi National Park and Kuru Hills Complex	Moroços	Ponta do Sol
Parc National du Diawling	AMP de Joal	River Gambia National Park	João Vieira	AMP Alcatraz	Kuru Hills Complex	Cova/Ribeiras Paul/Tome	Tartaruga
Réserve Naturelle du Cap Blanc	AMP d'Abenné	Niumi National Park	Urok	Sanctuaire des îles du Loos	Gola Forest Reserve	Cruzinha	Parque Natural do Norte
Réserve de Chott Boul	AMP de Bamboung	Kiang West National Park	Archipe Boloma-Bijagös	PN du Badiar	Western Area Peninsula Forest Reserve	Pombas	Morro de Areia
	AMP de Saint Louis	Tanji River bird Reserves	Cacheu	PN du Haut Niger	Loma Mountains Forest Reserves	Tope de Coroa	Curral Velho
	PN du Niokolokoba	Bao bolong Wetland Reserve	Parc naturel du lac de Cuufada	RN intégrale des monts Nimba	Kangari Hills Forest Reserves	Monte Verde	Monte Santo Antonio
	PN du Delta de Saloum	Tanbi Wetland National Park	PN de Cantanhez	RN de Manden Woula – Warandogoba	Tingi Hills (Sanka Biriwa)	Sante Luzia	Ilhéus de Sal-Rei
	PN de Djoudj	Bolong Fenyo Community Wildlife Reserve		RF de Bissikrima	Kambui Hills Forest Reserves	Ihéus Branco o Raso	Monte Estância
	PN de la langue de Barbarie			le Sanctuaire de faune de Fèllo Sélouma	Sherbro River Estuary and Turtle Islands	Monte Gordo	Rocha Estância
	PN de la Basse Casamance			RS de faune de Basse Guinée	Scarcies River Estuary	Monte do A Ito das Cabaças	Serra da Malagueta
	PN des Iles du Madelaines			RS de faune de Moyenne Guinée	Sierra Leone River Estuary	Salinas de Pedralune e Cagaral	Serra do Pico de Antônia
	RF du Ferlo Nord			RS de faune de Haute Guinée	Yawri Bay	Monte Grande	Bordeira, Châ das Caldeiras e Pico Vovo
	RS de faune de Guembeul			RS de faune de Guinée Forestière	Lake Sonfon Sanctuary	Rabo de Junco	Ilhéus do Rombo
	RN de Popenguine			RF de Gbinia et Banan	Lake Mape & Mabesi	Bafa da Murdeira	Monte Casçador e Pico Forçado
	R O de Kalissay				Mamunta-Mayosso	Costa da fragata	
	RN communautaire de Somone					Serra Negra	
	RN communautaire de Palmarin					Buracona-Ragona	
	RF de Ndiayéne					Salinas de Santa	

						Maria	
						Morrinho de Filho	
						Ponta de Sino	
						Morrinho do Acuar	
						Terras Sagadas	
						Casas Velhas	
						Barareiro e Figueira	
						Lagoa Cimidor	
						Praia do Morro	
						Salinas do Porto Ingles	
						Monte Penoso et monte branco	
						Monte Santo Antonio	
						Boa Esperança	
						Ilhéus dos Pássaros	
						Ilhéus de Curral Velho	

Attachments (to be completed)

MAPS (to be completed)

	Name of attachment	Description
1.	RAM-carte RAMP-PAO-version-Apr2011	Map of the regional network of MPAs in West Africa RAMP-PAO as by April 2011
2.	Carte AMP_Mauritanie	Map of Mauritania's protected areas
3.	SNAP-Guiné Bissau	National protected area system of Guinea Bissau
4.	Map of terrestrial protected areas in Senegal	Map of terrestrial protected areas in Senegal
5.		

IMAGES (to be completed)

If possible, please send, along with this EOI, at least three high quality images and any additional media (videos, web pages, Wikipedia entry, brochure, etc.) of the project. Please note that images will be used to profile your Expression of Interest on the CBD LifeWeb Website and may also be used for other CBD LifeWeb communication materials. Please note that at least one image is required.

	Name of attachment	Description
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		