Financing of Pilot Community-Based Natural Resources and Wildlife Management Project

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Feature
- Project Objectives
- Strategy
- Results
- Financing mechanism of the national parks and reserves

Feature (1/3)
- 2 sites Côte d’Ivoire: Monts-Tingui and Warigué
- 2 000 km² per site with 1 000 km² for conservation area (rural space and protected forest)
- Adjacent to the Comoe National Park (12 500 km²; World Heritage site)
- Contiguous to similar site to Burkina Faso
**Feature (2/3)**

- All together 66 villages with 65000 rural people
- Poor social infrastructure
- Rapid agriculture expansion with yam, cotton and cashew
- High immigration rate, but still 10 inh./km²
- Many villagers are traditional hunters

**Features (3/3)**

- Sudanian - Guinean savanna woodland
- Forest islands and gallery forests
- High biodiversity (e.g., 500 bird species)
- Viable large mammal populations (elephant, buffalo, roan antelope, etc...)

**Project Objectives (1/2)**

**The Challenge of GEPRENAF**
- Is sustainable conservation compatible with sustainable agriculture?
- Can community interest for conservation be assured?
- Can effective community capacity to manage wildlife areas be established and maintained?

**Project Objectives (2/2)**

**Global Objective**: « improve the local development in the site »

**Spécific Objective**: « find a common solution to both development and conservation concerns by involving local communities in the sustainable management and profitable exploitation of wildlife »

**Résults**:
- R1 : Strengthen the capacity of local communities, NGO and Government, to manage natural resources in a sustainable manner
- R2 : Improve the conservation of biodiversity
- R3 : Improve local land management practices and infrastructure
- R4 : Establish a sustainable system for monitoring and evaluating project implementation and impact
Strategy

- Mixture of:
  - Community-based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM)
  - Local Development
- Supplemented with:
  - Information/Education/Communication
- Leads to:
  - Site specific CB Rural Development

FINANCIAL MECHANISM OF THE NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES OF CÔTE D’IVOIRE

1- Before the reform

II- After the reform
1-2 Deficiency of the financial mechanism

- Credibility gap for the financing of the national parks and reserves
- Only the state protected area are concerned
- Difficulty to mobilize the funds

1-3 Results

- Inefficiency of the parks and reserves protection
- Inadequacy of the infrastructure
- The staff of the national parks are not motivated
- Degradation of the ecosystem

After the reform

Management Program of Protected Area (PCGAG)

General objective:
Preservation and valorization of the biodiversity in national parks and reserves

Specific objective:
- Sustainable system of protection and valorization
- Sustainable financial mechanism

PCGAP’S AGENDA

Six results are await:

1) An adapted institutional and juridical framework to be established
2) The National Parks and Reserves to have a competent and motivated staff
3) A system of sustainable financing for the national parks and reserves to be established
4) The National Parks and Reserves to be protected and valued
5) The local communities to support the sustainable development of the National Parks and Reserves
6) The network of National Park and Reserves to represent Ivorian ecosystem and a system of corridor to be established
The Foundation for financing National Parks and Reserves in Côte d’Ivoire

- Background
- Objectives
- Legal structure
- Bodies
- Management
- Financing
- Eligibility criteria to be financed

Background
- The principal stakeholders decide to create a Foundation (Ministries in charge of wildlife and forestry, French Agency for the Development, World Bank, WWF, GTZ, Canadian Agency, European Union, National NGOs, …)
- The law on the foundation is adopted by the National Assembly

Objectives
- Research resources to complement public monies and the receipts generated by the national parks and reserves
- Create a fiduciary fund
- Facilitate long term financing of the conservation of national parks and reserves

Legal structure
- The Foundation is created within the law
- The statute is officially recognized
- The board of Director have total power to manage the Foundation’s capital and its revenues
**Bodies**

- The board is made up of a large group of public and private interest, competent in:
  - Biodiversity conservation
  - Financing the biodiversity

- The board supervises the management of the foundation for the following aspects:
  - Defining objectives and priorities
  - Approving the work program, the budget and the use of fund
  - Approving the investment portfolio

**Management**

- The daily management by the Executive Director and a small staff
- The financial management of the portfolio will be given to an international competent funds manager

**Financing**

- The initial capital will be brought by GEF and others donors
- The constituted capital will be maintained in perpetuity

**Eligibility criteria to be financed**

- Public, private and non-governmental entities are eligible for funding
- Field of intervention:
  - Operational and investment cost of the National Office of the parks and reserves and their periphery