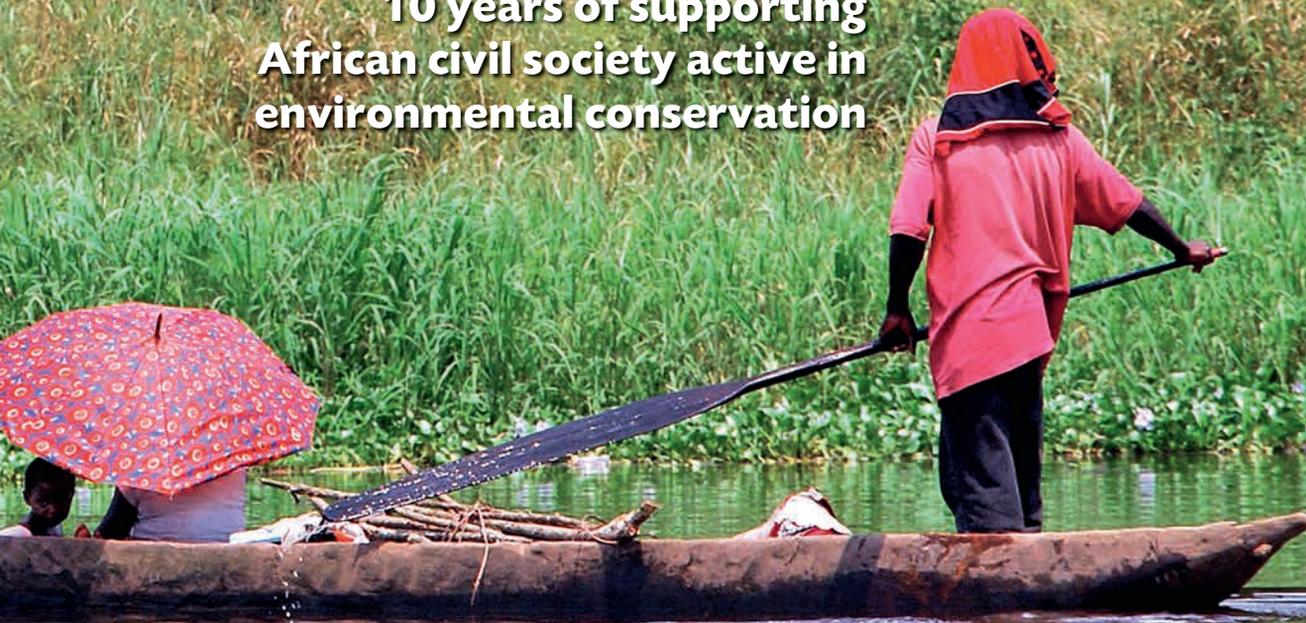


# Small-Scale Initiatives Programme (PPI) Capitalizing on experience gained in projects co-funded by FFEM between 2006 and 2016

10 years of supporting  
African civil society active in  
environmental conservation



**SMALL-SCALE INITIATIVES PROGRAMME (PPI)**  
**CAPITALIZING ON EXPERIENCE GAINED IN PROJECTS CO-FUNDED BY FFEM BETWEEN 2006 AND 2016**

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# Editorial

“

Easy would it be for me—after 30 years of involvement in dealing with ecological issues—to surrender to pessimism. There have been plenty of occasions, and voices of discouragement persist, but I refuse to give in to defeat.

COP 21 showed us that the world could focus all eyes in the same direction even though the pathway is still long and pitted with multiple challenges. Our only hope for building an acceptable future for humanity may lie in preserving the essential by setting aside our differences and sometimes conflicting views.

Stereotyping must be avoided because many men and women in all sectors and societies worldwide sincerely believe in this new humanity under the watchwords ‘preserve’ and ‘share’. I have been particularly moved by some of these ‘field soldiers’ who have my admiration and affection. I regularly have the opportunity to meet these people who—sometimes anonymously—are striving to harmonize humankind and nature which nurtures and protects us. Their inspiring outlook highlights that ecology is a humanistic concern.

This glimmer of hope is even more significant in Africa—a continent of contrasts between wonder and the unbearable.

From Benin to Cameroon, while passing through Madagascar, it is essential that we support these grassroots men and women who embody the changes required of humankind.

France has been participating in this effort over the last 10 years via the Small-Scale Initiatives Programme of the French Facility for Global Environment. We should applaud this commitment and, beyond the symbolism, hope that it can continue to chart a pathway towards enhancing Africa’s capacities to build a deserving future.

”

*Nicolas Hulot*  
President

*Fondation Nicolas Hulot pour la Nature et l’Homme*



Congo Basin - Saline Bali. © Frank Ribas-BRLI



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# Preface

The French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM) is striving to ensure protection of the global environment, hence promoting sustainable socioeconomic development in developing and emerging countries.

FFEM—as a responsive and flexible financial instrument—has been funding innovative, demonstrative and replicable projects coordinated by public agencies, private companies, NGOs and local authorities for more than 20 years.

Through the Small-Scale Initiatives Programme (PPI), FFEM has created a financial tool devoted to strengthening civil society in African countries in order to help them implement tangible projects contributing to biodiversity conservation and the climate change combat.

The mission of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is to boost societies' awareness on the importance of preserving biodiversity, while promoting equitable and sustainable use of natural resources. IUCN is the main global network of conservation stakeholders, including more than 1,300 governmental and non-governmental members and over 15,000 experts in 160 countries. The IUCN French Committee has been managing the Small-Scale Initiatives Programme since 2007, accompanied by the IUCN West and Central Africa Programme (PACO)—in charge of civil society capacity building—since 2011.

Over a 10-year period (2006 to 2016), with the help of FFEM's PPI, 144 mainly African civil society organizations (CSOs) have been able to conduct projects, acquire technical skills, enhance their visibility and credibility, in turn positively impacting environmental policy making in their countries.

In West and Central Africa, 50 CSOs have thus emerged or have been consolidated, especially in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Cameroon, Congo and Democratic Republic of the Congo, where they benefitted from tailored support for their organizational and strategic development.

The present report highlights the range of projects spanning many PPI topics, reviews the accomplishments and results, while showcasing the rise of these local democratic stakeholders. There are also testimonies of lives, solidarity, citizens' commitments and courage. FFEM and IUCN are proud to have contributed to these exemplary stories!

François-Xavier Duporge,  
FFEM Secretary General

Bernard Cressens,  
IUCN French Committee President



FONDS FRANÇAIS POUR  
L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL



**The French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM)**, is a bilateral public fund initiated in 1994 to encourage protection of the global environment in developing countries.

FFEM is devoted to protection of the global environment within the framework of French development policies and international solidarity. It supports innovation in different areas to enable development stakeholders to scale up their successes.

It contributes to the financing of development projects—supported by public agencies, private companies, NGOs and local authorities—that have a significant sustainable impact on major global environmental issues—biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation (including desertification and deforestation), persistent organic pollutants and the ozone layer.

This financing tool promotes action, feedback and the formation of multi-stakeholder partnerships conducive to exchanges between the public and private sector, local governments and NGOs.

*For further information: [www.ffem.fr](http://www.ffem.fr)*

**The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)**, created in 1948 at Fontainebleau (France), is the world's largest and most long-standing environmental organization. As the main global network of conservation proponents (including over 1,000 governmental and non-governmental members and more than 16,000 experts in 160 countries), IUCN's mission is to influence, encourage and help societies preserve the integrity and diversity of nature while ensuring fair and sustainable use of natural resources.

Since 2009, PPI has been administratively, financially and technically managed by the **IUCN French Committee (IUCN France)**, a pivotal platform for dialogue and expertise on biodiversity challenges, which includes IUCN members in France—Ministry of the Environment, Energy and the Sea, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development, 13 public agencies, 41 NGOs, over 250 experts—in addition to local authorities and the private sector. Its two main missions are to address biodiversity issues and promote French expertise abroad. Its programmes are focused on various topics—biodiversity policies, protected areas, overseas issues, species, ecosystems, environmental education and international cooperation.

Since 2011, the PPI 'capacity building' component has been managed by the **IUCN West and Central Africa Programme (IUCN-PACO)** which concerns 25 African countries. There are 99 members in 21 countries, including 13 States, 9 government agencies, 77 NGOs, 5 national committees, 1 regional committee, 339 volunteer experts pooled in 6 topic groups, and about 200 agents.

*For further information:*

*IUCN France: [www.iucn.fr](http://www.iucn.fr)*

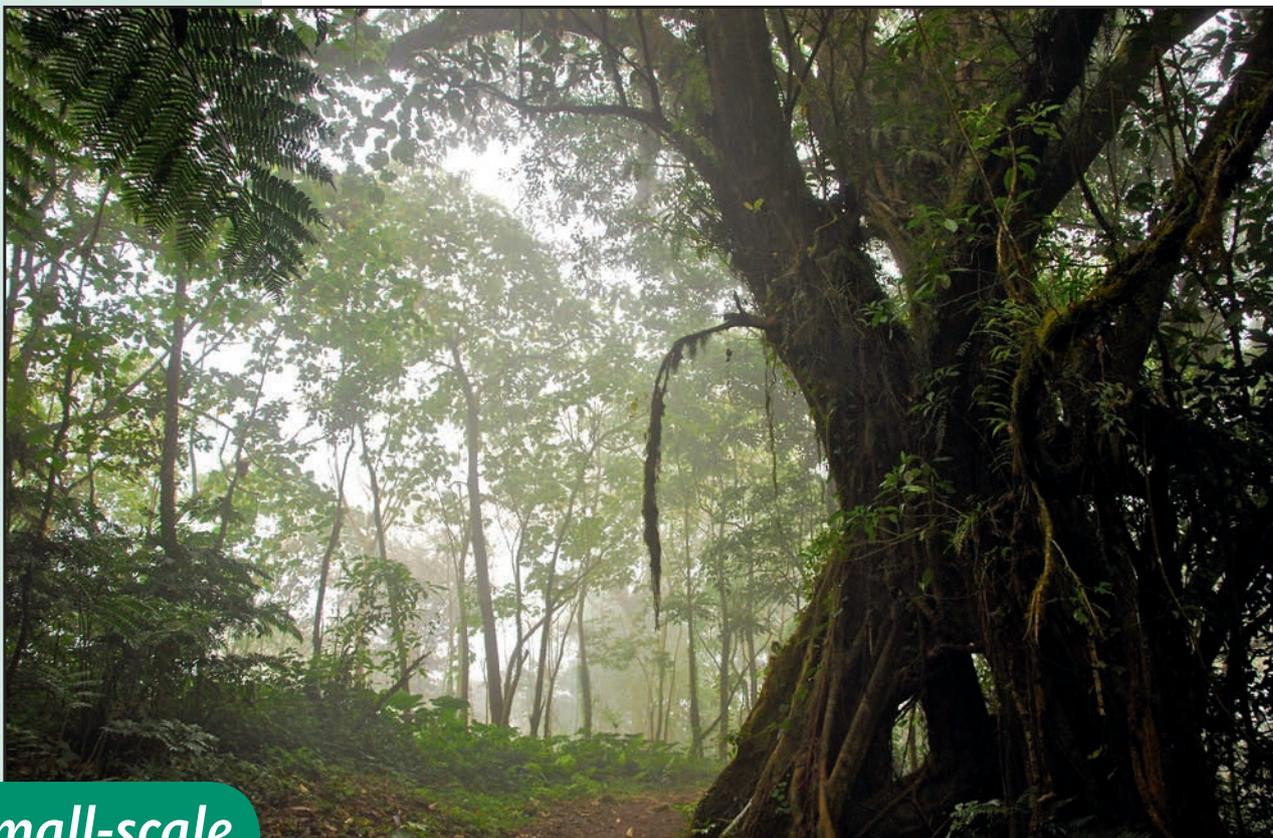
*IUCN: [www.iucn.org](http://www.iucn.org)*

*IUCN-PACO: [www.iucn.org/regions/central-and-west-africa](http://www.iucn.org/regions/central-and-west-africa)*

1

## Small-scale projects to preserve biodiversity

*Since 2006, the Small-Scale Initiatives Programme of the French Facility for Global Environment has been supporting civil society organizations in Sub-Saharan African countries involved in biodiversity preservation and the climate change combat through grants of less than €50,000.*



Mount Cameroon, Cameroon. © Thomas Bacha

### Preservation of biodiversity and development—related issues

Reconciling development and biodiversity conservation has, since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro (1992), become essential to meet sustainable development challenges. Ecosystems provide a broad range of environmental, economic, social and cultural goods and services that directly contribute to peoples' wellbeing. Ecosystem degradation (and/or disappearance), under the pressure of human activities and compounded by climate change, considerably hinders sustainable development by impacting environmental, social and economic aspects—its three main pillars.

This is a particularly serious problem in developing countries, especially in Africa, which hosts exceptional biodiversity and where poverty is widespread. People there, more than elsewhere, are dependent on services provided by rich, productive and balanced nature. Preserving this balance is absolutely crucial, while also being one of the best ways to fight poverty.

Solutions are available to avoid the irreversible loss of ecosystem services:

- preserving intact and ecologically sound ecosystems able to evolve to provide goods and services while also facilitating adaptation to climate change;
- enhancing the management of ecosystems used by people, especially by adopting and widely implementing sustainable natural resource management practices;
- restoring degraded natural areas to contribute to the regeneration of degraded, damaged or destroyed ecosystems.

## Importance of civil society in development and conservation processes

**Civil society organizations (CSOs) are major participants in promoting and implementing environmental protection projects:**

- They embody the concerns of communities and their projects are rooted in local socioeconomic realities.
- CSOs strive to ensure sustainable management of land and natural resources alongside and in collaboration with the main users.
- These organizations are sources of knowledge and innovative solutions.
- They can build support and mobilize local operators to come up with tangible and practical solutions tailored to actual field conditions.
- They are involved in policy making and implementation at local, national and even international levels.

Local communities must be involved at each phase in the implementation of development initiatives in order to promote social acceptance and ensure sustainable long-term commitment to the projects. These initiatives should be useful to the people towards whom they are targeted.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, civil society—whose definition is subject to debate (see opposite)—is still poorly structured. Associative networks cannot yet provide sufficient support for the still limited conservation policies and techniques.

FFEM, like other donors, recognises the fundamental role played by these non-governmental stakeholders with regard to natural resource protection. In 2006, this led to the creation of a specific framework to strengthen the technical skills of CSOs and local authorities: the Small-Scale Initiatives Programme.

### Civil society—a controversial concept

Some parties define civil society as all non-governmental stakeholders, including the private sector and decentralized powers, others add a militant aspect, which is the essence of associations as counter-force stakeholders and representatives, whereas others define it as society in the broad sense.

For the European Union, “Civil society includes the following: trade unions and employers’ organisations (‘social partners’), nongovernmental organisations, professional associations, charities; grass-roots organisations, organisations that involve citizens in local and municipal life with a particular contribution from churches and religious communities.” (European Governance – A White Paper, 2001).



Technical support for beekeepers, Association Faune et Développement (AFAUDEB), Burkina Faso. © Alexis Huguet/Hans Lucas

## PPI—supporting civil society to preserve biodiversity

Since its launch in 2006, the Small-Scale Initiatives Programme (PPI) has been supporting CSOs—mainly in Africa—involved in biodiversity protection and the climate change combat via small grants. PPI meets a double challenge:

- preserving biodiversity and associated services upon which local communities depend;
- strengthening local CSOs to ensure the sustainability of these actions.

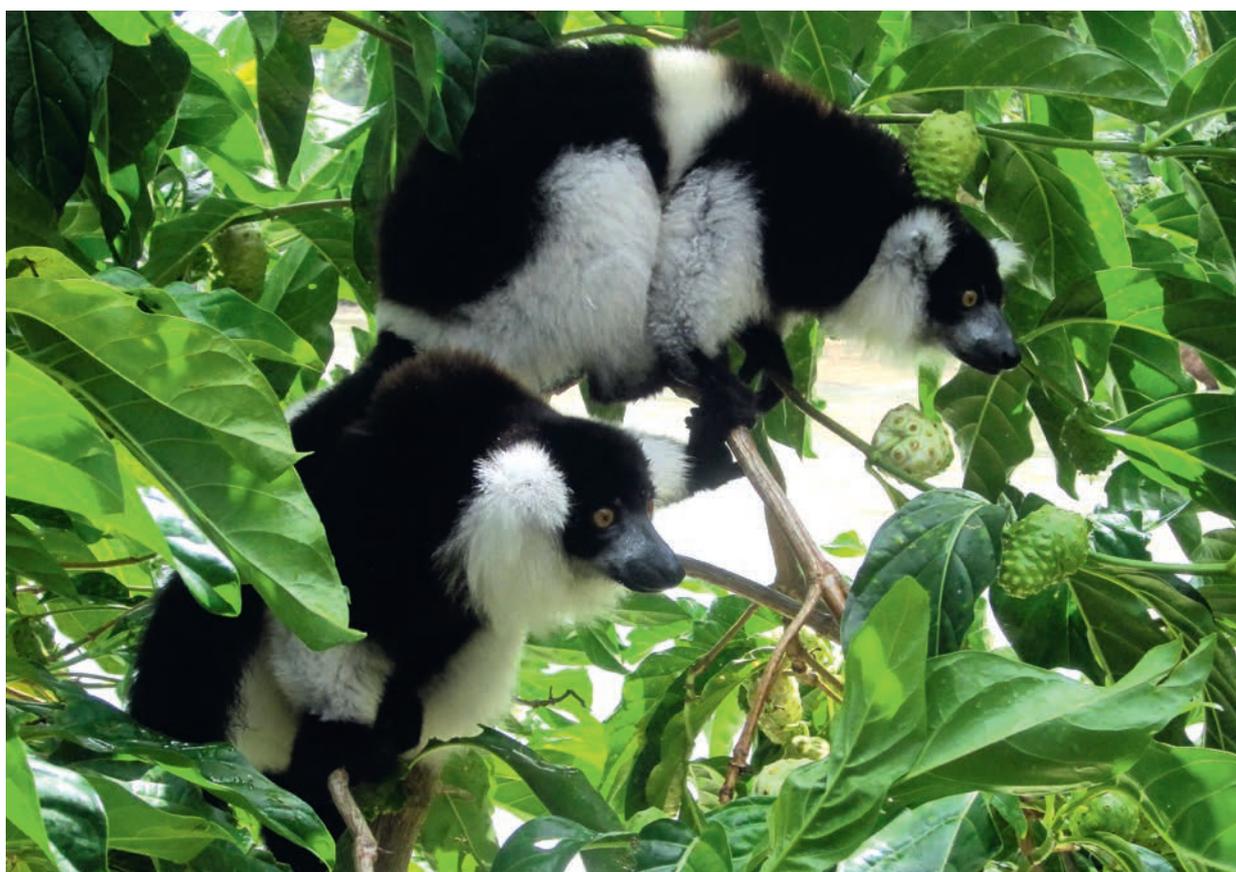
PPI objectives include natural resource conservation, combating climate change and local socioeconomic development, while promoting civil society development and structuring. The goals of the programme are to:

- contribute to the financing of CSO field initiatives pertaining to natural resource conservation and management;
- enhance their expertise in setting up, managing and monitoring such projects;
- strengthen their capacity to impact environmental strategies in their countries;
- promote CSO experience sharing;
- provide CSO access to other funding.

These projects are co-financed by FFEM up to a maximum of €50,000, with the aim of ensuring (i) that these small grants are efficient investments in terms of impacts on conservation and local development, and (ii) that these funds are directly available locally.

With this programme, FFEM has thus created a technical and financial tool devoted to strengthening the capacities of civil society in West and Central Africa, Madagascar and Mozambique for the purpose of conducting tangible biodiversity conservation and climate change combat projects. PPI is currently the only French cooperation tool that directly funds CSOs in developing and emerging countries for biodiversity conservation initiatives.

**PPI is currently the only French cooperation tool that funds CSOs directly in developing countries for specific conservation initiatives.**



Ruffed lemurs, Madagascar. © Silvia Ritossa



2

**181 projects  
funded over  
10 years**

***FFEM has succeeded in innovating by opting to support many civil society organizations involved in biodiversity protection and combating climate change. PPI has thus funded 181 small-scale projects conducted mainly by local organizations in Africa.***



*Sorting shea nuts at the outskirts of the Mare aux Hippopotames Biosphere Reserve, Burkina Faso. © Arsène Sanon*

## **A partnership for closer links with beneficiaries**

From the outset, PPI has been supported by two French ministries that are members of the FFEM steering committee, i.e. the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (MAEDI) and the Ministry of the Environment, Energy and the Sea (MEEM). This programme has gone through four successive phases since its launch in 2006. The outcome of the first 2-year phase (PPI 1) was highly positive, which prompted FFEM to extend PPI for two more 2-year periods (PPI 2 and 3), followed by a fourth 3-year phase (PPI 4).

PPI was managed by FFEM until 2009, with the support of local offices of the French Development Agency (AFD). From 2007, FFEM called upon the French Committee of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN France) to help in PPI project monitoring and assessment, while entrusting it with the administrative, technical and financial management of the programme in 2009. FFEM and IUCN are both pledged to protecting the environment and addressing development challenges.

IUCN France has been collaborating with the IUCN West and Central Africa Programme (IUCN-PACO) since 2011 on PPI implementation. IUCN-PACO is responsible for CSO capacity building in priority intervention countries. This decentralization in favour of IUCN-PACO has enabled CSOs to benefit from closer contact and the expertise of its network of specialists.

This new configuration—local IUCN-PACO support for CSOs and IUCN France management of the programme (selection, control, technical monitoring)—proved effective during PPI 3 and was maintained for PPI 4.

## 181 projects selected out of thousands submitted to the call for projects

In 10 years, 2,864 project proposals have been submitted, 1,647 of which were deemed eligible. This high number clearly shows that the programme has been highly popular since PPI 2, especially as a result of the partnership with IUCN, which has enhanced dissemination to CSOs.

PPI is well known and appreciated in West and Central Africa and Madagascar. Around half of the submitted project proposals have been from West Africa, especially Togo, Burkina Faso and Benin, with the other half being from Central Africa, especially DRC and Cameroon, and about 5% from Madagascar and Mozambique (see below). This is thanks to PPI promotion campaigns conducted by AFD (PPI 1) and IUCN (from PPI 2) offices in these regions.

Project selection is based on specific PPI criteria—field project focused on threatened or rare biodiversity preservation; the scope and capacities of NGOs to manage field projects; project issues, relevance, feasibility

and cost/benefit ratio; the presence of co-financing—and on the opinion of IUCN-network member experts and international scientists. Project selection was previously done by outsourced AFD agencies, and since 2009 it has been carried out in France by a 15-member committee—associations, foundations and independent experts.

Several CSOs whose projects were selected were subsequently supported by IUCN in finalizing their projects and managing their administrative files (see p. 20). Overall, FFEM funded 181 projects between March 2006 and March 2016 (see list of all PPI projects in the Appendices, p. 50).

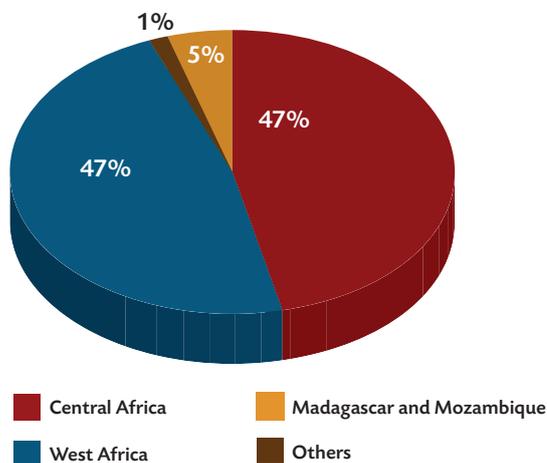
**PPI is known and recognised in West and Central Africa, as well as Madagascar.**

### Percentage of submitted projects by region (2006-2016)

(all phases)

#### Countries covered by PPI:

- West Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo.
- Central Africa: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Principe.
- Madagascar, Mozambique.



### Testimonial



© Raphaël Cuvelier

*"I participated in the FFEM PPI project selection committee for over 5 years, which was a very interesting experience. The broad range of backgrounds and imperatives of the committee members enabled a comprehensive analysis of the projects. Beyond the impact of each project in terms of conservation, I especially appreciated the ability of this programme to help strengthen the capacities of civil society over time. Upstream of the selection committee, the presence of IUCN experts in the field enhances diligence in the selection process and in the quality of the projects."*

**Raphaël Cuvelier, Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation.**

## 33 concerned countries – including 28 African countries

Since 2006, PPI interventions have been focused in French-speaking African countries—a French cooperation priority region of intervention.

Other reasons include: (i) the outstanding biodiversity hosted in these countries, (ii) the lack of resources specifically targeted for conservation issues, and (iii) the insufficient structuring of civil society in this region and its scant influence on environmental policy making.

Over a 10-year period, apart from the first programme phase in which projects located outside of Africa were funded, PPI was under way in 28 out of 54 African countries<sup>1</sup>:

- **PPI 1 (2006-2008)**: open to North Africa (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia), West and Central African countries, Madagascar, Mozambique, Colombia, French overseas departments (New Caledonia, French Polynesia) and Southeast Asia (Cambodia, Laos).

- **PPI 2 (2009-2011)**: Africa, especially French-speaking West and Central African countries, Madagascar and Mozambique.

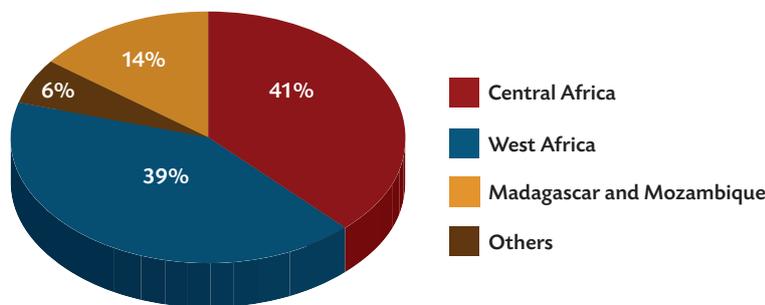
- **PPI 3 (2011-2013)**: 27 eligible African countries, including five priority countries in West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo) and Central Africa (Cameroon, DRC).

- **PPI 4 (2013-2016)**: 27 eligible African countries, including seven priority countries, i.e. those of PPI 3, along with Côte d'Ivoire and Congo.

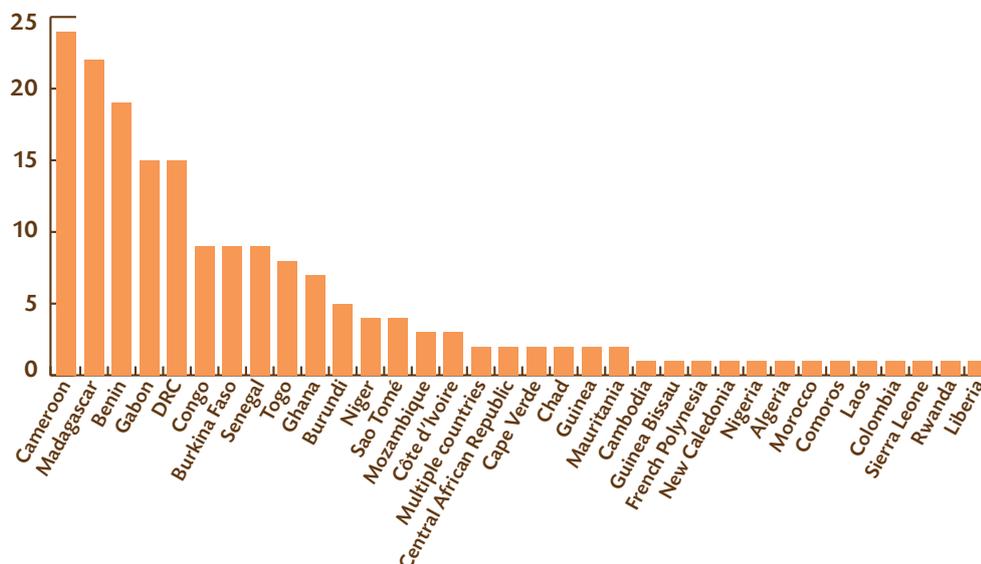
Over the 10-year period of the programme, the activities were mainly focused in five African countries, i.e. Cameroon (22 projects), Madagascar (22 projects), Benin (22 projects), DRC (15 projects) and Gabon (15 projects), followed by Burkina Faso, Congo and Senegal, with nine projects funded in each of these latter countries (see below).

<sup>1</sup> Only three countries were eligible up until 2008: Algeria, Comoros and Morocco.

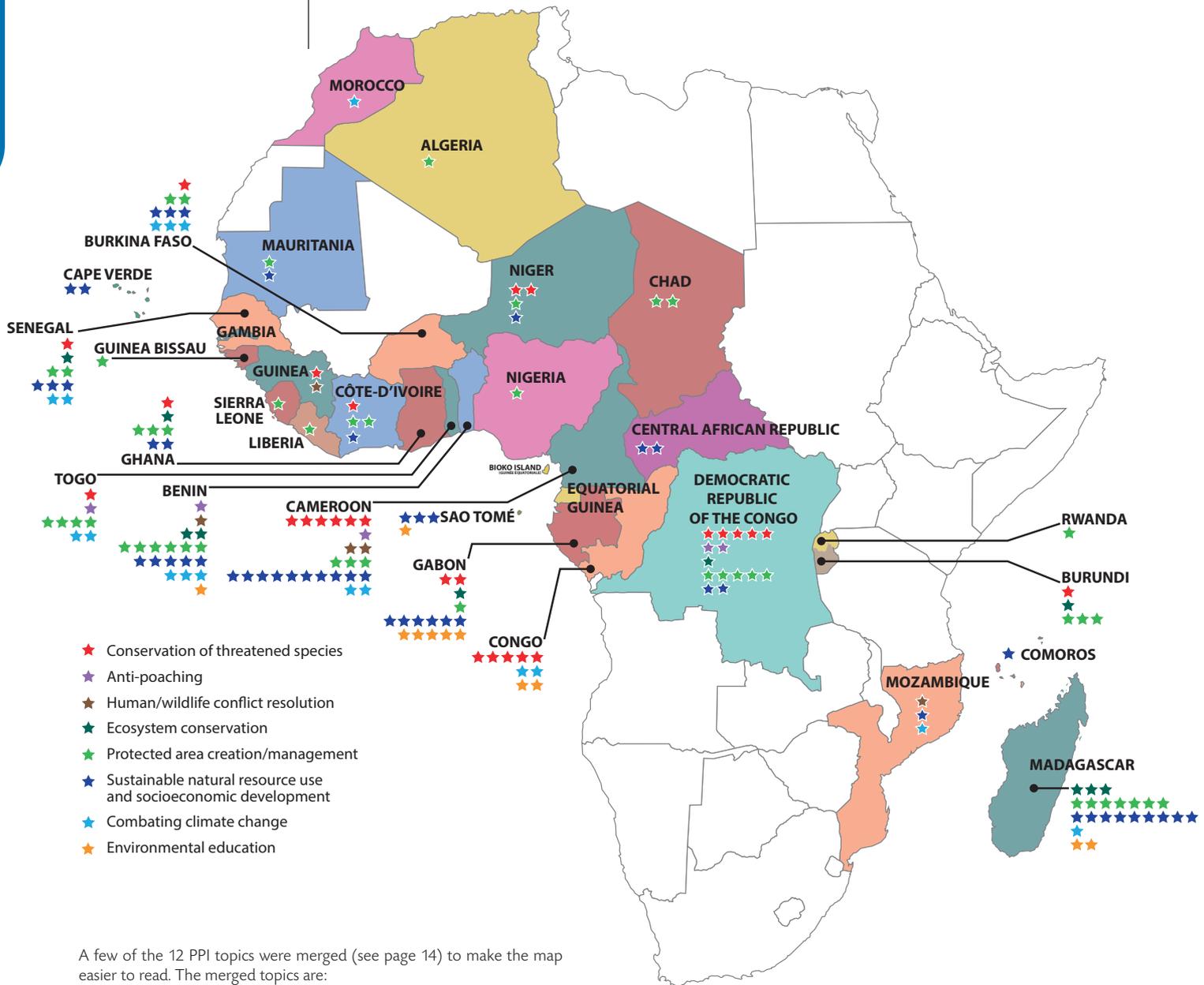
Percentage of projects funded by geographical area (2006-2016)



Number of projects funded by country (2006-2016)



## Atlas of PPI projects by topic



A few of the 12 PPI topics were merged (see page 14) to make the map easier to read. The merged topics are:

- 'Composting' and 'Improved stoves/Biodigesters': 'Combating climate change'.
- 'Green economy sectors' and 'Ecotourism': 'Sustainable natural resource use and socioeconomic development'.
- 'Natural resource management' and 'Forestry': 'Ecosystem conservation'.

Find all projects by clicking on the following link:  
[www.google.com/maps/d/u/3/viewer?hl=fr&authuser=3&mid=1mOwR\\_SHMg6\\_JAKPseRdMTFj7KE&ll=5.159676186741956%2C-22.40112199999993&tz=2](https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/3/viewer?hl=fr&authuser=3&mid=1mOwR_SHMg6_JAKPseRdMTFj7KE&ll=5.159676186741956%2C-22.40112199999993&tz=2)

### Natural environments covered by the 181 PPI projects

134 projects (74%) concern terrestrial environments, and 47 projects (26%) pertaining to marine and coastal environments.

#### The terrestrial and aquatic (freshwater) ecosystems involved are:

- Sahelian desert areas (few, northern Burkina Faso, Niger)
- Sahelian-Saharan savannas
- Open forests (Senegal)
- Tropical dry and semihumid forests and rainforests
- Tropical lowland forests (Congo Basin) or medium elevation forests (Madagascar)
- Lakes
- Marshlands

#### The coastal and marine ecosystems involved are:

- River deltas/estuaries
- Mangroves
- Oceans (for monitoring cetaceans, marine turtles and creating protected marine areas)
- Seagrass beds
- Coral reefs

## 144 beneficiary CSOs

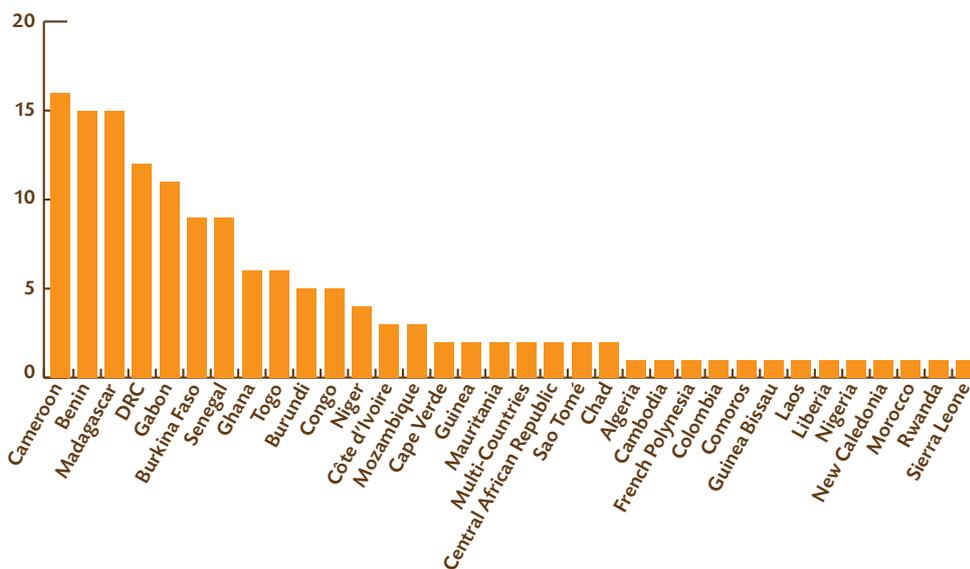
PPI supports field initiatives, with the participation of local communities, focused on natural resource protection issues. The programme thus opted to support 144 civil society stakeholders with a foothold in these local communities (see list of partner CSOs in the Appendices, p. 54):

- **Civil society organizations**—NGOs, associations, professional organizations, etc.—are the main PPI beneficiaries. 139 CSOs have thus been supported by PPI in 10 years.
- **Local authorities**—two Senegalese LAs, *Région de Fatick* and the *Agence Régionale de Développement de Tambacounda*—and three **small and medium-sized enterprises** (SMEs)—*Terra Nova* and *Cabo Delgado* in Mozambique, *Domaine Monts de la Lune* in DRC—have also been supported.

Since 2009, PPI regulations specify that the programme, although targeted primarily for African structures, may issue grants to international structures (including French) provided they create or help strengthen a local association by assigning it an official status when it does not have one, always with the aim of promoting local associative network structuring. Of the 144 CSOs supported by PPI in 10 years, a handful of initiatives have thus concerned non-African structures, such as Wetlands International in the Netherlands, the Wildlife Conservation Society in USA, Blue Ventures in the UK, Gevalor and GERES in France, etc. (see p. 26).

**Cameroon, Benin, Madagascar, DRC, Gabon and Burkina Faso together host more than half of all beneficiary CSOs (78 CSOs, or 54%, see below).**

Number of CSOs supported by country (2006-2016)



Apiary visit, Bomontangou, Burkina Faso. © Alexis Huguet



## 12 intervention topics

The programme covers the entire biodiversity field. PPI has also shown its responsiveness and flexibility by incorporating topics that address new issues, such as:

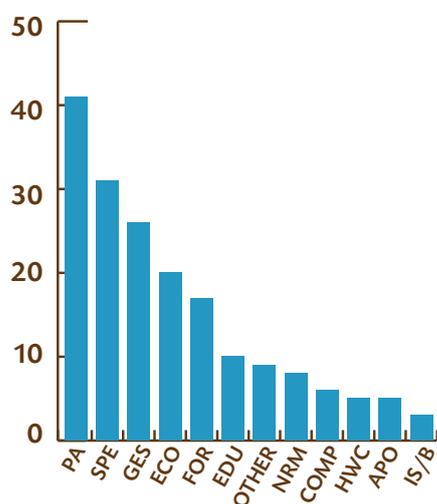
- anti-poaching following the 2012 slaughters of elephants that occurred in the far northern region of Cameroon;
- mediation of conflicts (including land conflicts, through participatory mapping) on the outskirts of Virunga National Park (DRC).

181 projects cover 12 topics related to biodiversity protection and/or combating climate change (see below). **Most projects concern the 'Protected areas' and 'Species conservation' topics** (72 projects, or 40%), which account for the core of the conservation initiatives.

Two topics—'Urban waste composting' and 'Improves stoves/biodigesters'—concern the climate change combat (5% of the projects).

Topics	Categories
Protected areas (PA)	Creation and management of an existing protected area (community, reserved forest, national park), or support when an NGO is working on the outskirts of a protected area and its activities reduce the impact of local communities on the area.
Composting (COMP)	Composting urban waste and water hyacinth.
Human-wildlife conflicts (HWC)	Human/wildlife conflicts, land-use planning and species monitoring in areas where human/wildlife conflicts cause tensions, within or on the outskirts of protected areas.
Ecotourism (ECO)	Ecotourism.
Education (EDU)	Educational courses/programmes on the environment and protected areas, ecosystems in schools.
Green economy sectors (GES)	Creation/use/structuring of sectors in the vicinity of protected areas: salt, non-timber forest products (including honey, cocoa), fruit trees related to a protected area.
Forestry (FOR)	Sustainable forest management/community forestry/reforestation with native species.
Improved stoves/Biodigesters (IS/B)	Improved stoves, biodigesters.
Natural resource management (NRM)	Projects involving sustainable resource management (excluding management transfer, commercial sectors, protected areas).
Anti-poaching operations (APO)	Anti-poaching/awareness and legal and organizational support provided to all government services involved in anti-poaching activities (local police, customs, national police, port and airport authorities, etc.) through NGOs with the aim of enforcing wildlife trade laws.
Species conservation (SPE)	Enhanced knowledge on endangered species (research, inventories, monitoring): sea turtles, apes, elephants, reptiles, amphibians and endemic plants.
Other topics	Agroecology, straw charcoal, energy consumption, governance, tyre recycling.

Number of projects by main topic (2006-2016)



Shea butter preparation, Fada N'Gourma, Burkina Faso. © Thomas Bacha

## Over €6 million made available to CSOs by FFEM

FFEM helps finance operations to complement funding provided by project initiators, direct beneficiaries and other financial partners. Sharing of operational costs and mobilization of local human and financial resources highlights and promotes the empowerment of project coordinators and local beneficiaries, while contributing to the sustainability of the programmes once FFEM’s support has ended.

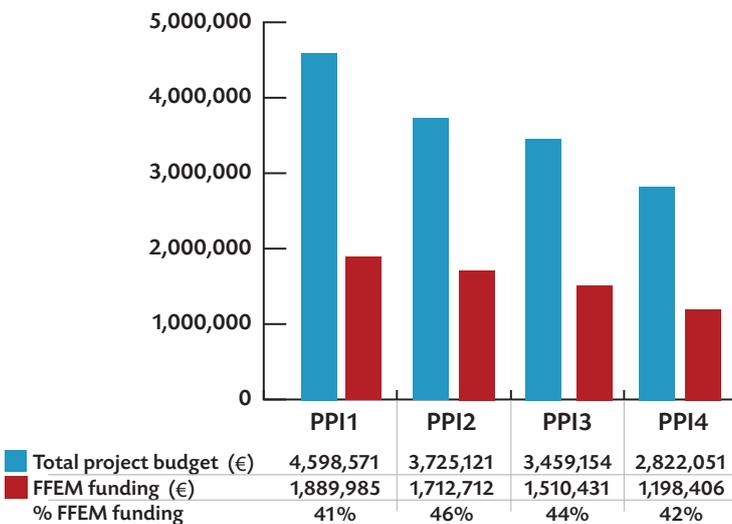
Under PPI, the amount requested from FFEM cannot exceed €50,000 and should represent at most 75% of the total amount for the project if the initiator has no international sponsors, 50% otherwise. The remainder—co-financing—must be covered by the project initiators, beneficiary communities or external donors.

In 10 years, FFEM has thus provided €6.3 M to civil society out of a total of €14.6 M (43%), with:

- an equivalent distribution between the West and Central African subregions (€2.4 M, i.e. 38%);
- an investment of almost €1 M in Madagascar where experienced national NGOs are present with solid co-financiers, €0.7 M in Cameroon and €0.6 M in Benin over the whole period.

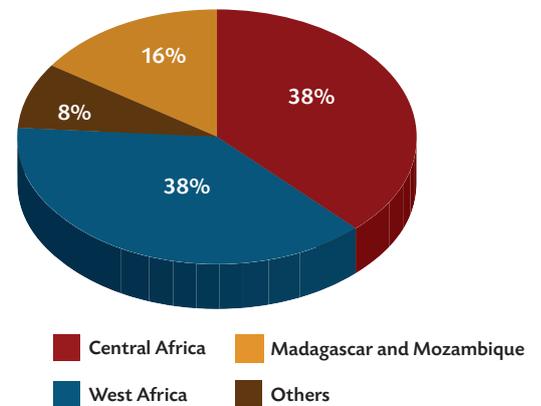
The funded projects have received an average of €34,000 from FFEM. In comparison to donor projects, which generally run up to millions of euros, these amounts are modest but essential for the field activities conducted by NGOs.

Amounts invested (€) by FFEM per phase \*



\* The amounts invested by FFEM in phases 3 and 4 do not include support for the 'Capacity building' component.

Amounts invested (€) by FFEM by geographical area



### Testimonial



© Oyétoundé Djíwa

*"The willingness of communities to make positive changes to their environment and their gratitude for small grants they have received for their income-generating activities are key motivation and satisfaction aspects I recall in this Alibi adventure. This made me realise that you can actually change living conditions in rural environments with little financing, pending the acceptance of the communities involved."*

**Oyétoundé Mohamed Djíwa, former AE2D coordinator, Togo.**

## ... and over 8 million co-financed

To complement the required budget, each CSO was able to provide its own co-financing or otherwise obtain supplementary funds from other donors, for a total of €8.1 M:

- 52 projects (29% for €2.5 M) were exclusively co-financed by project initiators, with or without the contribution of local communities.
- 129 projects (71% for €5.6 M) were co-financed by both project initiators and external donors.

### The co-financiers are varied:

- **Associations:** French or African
- **Local authorities:** municipal administrators, French or African regions
- **Private companies:** Chevron, Total, Esso, Yves Rocher, Chanel, etc.
- **French and international foundations:** *Nature et Découvertes*, Nicolas Hulot, MacArthur, Good Planet
- **Bilateral funds:** German, American, English, Belgian, French, Dutch and Swiss cooperation agencies
- **Multilateral funds:** World Bank, Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNESCO, European Union, Network of Central African Protected Areas (RAPAC), etc.
- **African Public Funds:** *Plan National de Développement Local*, national food security and agriculture programmes, decentralized agriculture and environment services, MINFOF (Ministry of Forests and Wildlife,

Cameroon), Cross River State Government in Nigeria, Ministry of Water Resources and Forests in Senegal, national park agencies such as the Ivorian Parks and Reserves Authority and Madagascar National Parks

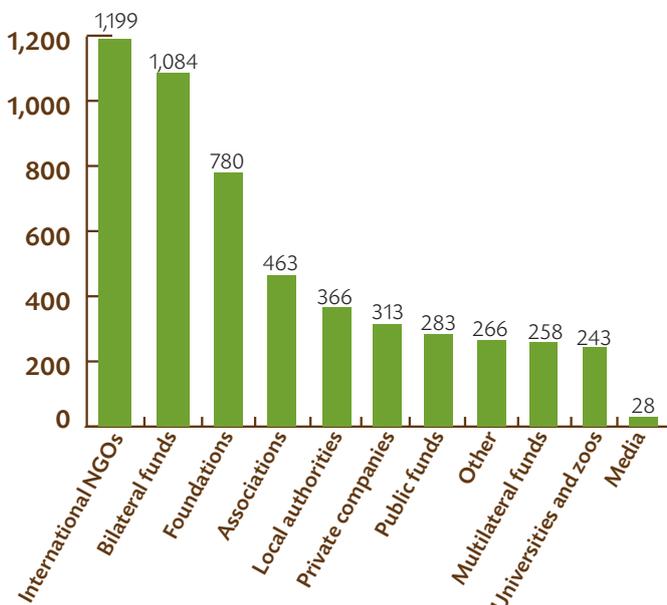
- **Media:** BBC.
- **International NGOs:** Birdlife International, Conservation International, Fauna and Flora International, WCS2, WWF, etc.
- **Universities and zoos:** *Centre Francophone de Recherche Partenariale sur l'Assainissement, les Déchets et l'Environnement* (CEFREPADE, Lyon, France), Prague zoo, etc.

International NGOs are the main co-financiers (total €1.2 M), e.g. Wild Cat (€338 K), WWF (€208 K) and Birdlife International (€113 K), followed by bilateral funds (especially from USA and Belgium, with €466 K and €300 K, respectively).

African States have contributed €312 K through national programmes, decentralized agriculture, environment and rural development services, or via national park contributions. Local African associations have co-financed their projects for a total of €296 K. Other French funds were provided for a total of €537 K (see box below).

<sup>2</sup> For PPI partner CSO acronyms, see Appendices p. 54.

Source of co-financing by stakeholder group  
(€ thousands) (2006-2016)



### French contributions to PPI (excluding FFEM)

**€537,000**, is the amount of co-financing provided by France (excluding FFEM), so it is the 3<sup>rd</sup> ranking PPI co-financer, including:

- A MAEDI cooperation contribution (Priority Solidarity Fund targeted for civil society): €204 K
- A decentralized French cooperation contribution: €169 K
- A contribution from French associations, either members of the PPI selection committee (*Awely, des Animaux et des Hommes, Ligue pour la Protection des Oiseaux*, etc.) or not (*GERES, Tela Botanica*, etc.): €164 K

The main features of the four PPI phases are summarized in the table below.

Phases	PPI 1	PPI 2	PPI 3	PPI 4
Periods	2006-2008	2009-2011	2011-2013	2013-2016
Number of funded projects	55	47	45	38
Operators	FFEM and local AFD offices IUCN France technical monitoring (since 2007)	IUCN France IUCN-PACO	IUCN France (management, project monitoring and communication) IUCN-PACO (capacity building)	
Eligible geographical areas	West Africa Central Africa Madagascar Mozambique North Africa Southeast Asia French Overseas Departments	West Africa Central Africa Madagascar Mozambique	West Africa Central Africa Madagascar Mozambique <i>Priority countries (PACO support): Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Cameroon, DRC</i>	West Africa Central Africa Madagascar Mozambique <i>Priority countries: PPI 3 countries + Côte d'Ivoire and Congo</i>
Beneficiaries*	CSO, SME, LA	CSO	CSO	CSO, LA
Eligible topics	Biodiversity Climate change Persistent organic pollutants	Biodiversity Climate change		
FFEM financing	€1,900,000	€2,500,000	€2,199,936	€2,577,000
Co-financing	€2,900,000	€2,500,000	€2,200,000	€2,577,000

\* CSO: civil society organizations - SME: small and medium-sized enterprises - LA: local authorities



Elephants in Mole National Park, Ghana. © Ardène Sanon



### 3

## Strengthening the capacities of civil society in developing countries

*PPI illustrates the rise of nascent or proven effective CSO initiators of local projects.*



*A beekeeping training session on the outskirts of Mole National Park, Ghana. © Arsène Sanon*

PPI has led to the identification of emerging or already active CSOs while strengthening their capacities through the implementation of tangible conservation and/or climate change combat activities. In priority countries, the PPI approach and intervention strategy involve institutional monitoring and organizational support—by IUCN-PACO—for CSOs in the preparation and implementation of their projects. In non-priority countries, IUCN France monitoring missions have been carried out to advise CSOs on effective ways to meet their project objectives.

### Effective coaching of CSOs at all project stages

Capacity building of PPI beneficiaries has been a key aim and integral component of the programme implemented by IUCN-PACO since 2011 in seven priority West and Central African countries. CSOs have been supported throughout their projects to enhance their organizational and strategic development and efficiency. With PPI support, CSOs are able to adopt a long-term strategy for their initiatives, thus enabling them, for instance, to expand a protected area or develop an ecotourism project.

PPI has a clear advantage over other programmes by providing close tailored support, which is highly regarded by NGOs. **This close monitoring, tailored to the specific needs of each CSO, is a unique feature of PPI.** *“It helps small organizations grow, become organized and network,”* according to an NGO leader.

## Excerpts from assessment reports

*“There are other civil society support programmes in Africa, but none of them have invested as much as PPI has in capacity building with individualized support and the set-up of technical networks.”*

BRL Ingénierie, 2013.

*“The programme is relevant and efficient—it provides funding for civil society, enables them to implement local initiatives that contribute to environmental preservation in a tangible way. Its work with people directly involved in natural resource management, combining preservation and income-generating activities, gives greater hope for achieving impacts that are more sustainable than projects conducted with governments and public institutions.”*

Concerning PPI 1, Institut de Recherches et d'Applications des Méthodes de développement (IRAM), 2009.

## IUCN-PACO field support—the figures...

### Support for preselected projects in priority areas before project selection:

- Training 121 managers (64 in Central Africa, 57 in West Africa) from 68 NGOs on setting up and managing conservation projects.
- Individual support for 45 NGOs (29 in Central Africa and 16 in West Africa) in the field or in their offices during the preselection phase.

### During project implementation:

- 41 field visits for 45 NGO projects.
- 33 support missions by external experts.
- 6 trips for experience exchanges between partner NGOs or with other types of stakeholders on various topics.

**Before submission of a grant request file**, IUCN-PACO (i) supported initiators in setting up the project (drawing up the grant request file) and its management via regional theoretical training workshops, (ii) made online training available (vocational institutes, universities, etc.), and (iii) provided individual support on site and/or in the offices of the concerned organizations.

**During project implementation**, tailored IUCN-PACO support varied according to the specific needs of the local partner organisations:

- Technical support for initiators and monitoring-advice to achieve successful implementation of the project and activities, improvement of practices and expertise and of the visibility and credibility of CSOs. This type of support led to the definition (for some local organizations) of new projects/programmes in addition to that implemented.
- External, temporary or long-term support for CSOs by consultants to enable them to acquire skills on various topics to ensure their empowerment (training workshops on project management, specific practices, etc.). This provision of external expertise also enabled IUCN-PACO to develop a network of specialists on issues of interest for partner CSOs.

- Meetings between PPI beneficiaries and other civil society stakeholders (e.g. national and regional forums), networking with other CSOs in the sector or region.

- Organization of trips for experience exchanges between CSOs—an efficient learning strategy for technicians of beneficiary organizations and communities—on various topics: beekeeping, biogas/biodigester sectors, innovative biomonitoring tools, etc.

- Strategy and associative governance support (since 2015) to promote the implementation of long-term intervention strategies for CSOs. Two NGOs specialized in strategic and organizational support for African civil society were called in to oversee these aspects: MDF in West Africa and Well Grounded in Central Africa. This type of support is a key factor in consolidating and ensuring the sustainability of partner CSOs.

**At the end of the project**, support has helped draw up long-term intervention strategies for beneficiary NGOs on strategic and organization aspects, while promoting alliances between partners and the development of external partnerships.

## Examples of support during project implementation

**2012-2013.** Organization of a trip to exchange experience between 11 members of six West African NGOs working on beekeeping.

A beekeeping consultant (A. Worou from the socially responsible company *Ruche des Collines*) supported 20 representatives of two Togolese NGOs on building concrete beehives, while advising Tomety Kondji (Togo) on beekeeping.

**2013.** Accounting and financial management support by the BIOFORCE Institute (Bobo-Dioulasso). Beneficiaries: the ASE association and the NGO Impulsion (Burkina Faso).

**2013.** Support for two Cameroonian NGOs (KUDATUBE, CEW) on conducting ecotourism activities.

**2014.** Time and priority management support: two training workshops (3 days) organized in Cameroon for the benefit of seven NGOs.

**2014.** Training workshop on setting up conservation projects and on economic solutions on the outskirts of protected areas (IUCN-PACO/WCS CEDDAM): strengthening local development stakeholders' expertise within and around protected areas and members of conservation services responsible for local development in these areas.

**2014.** Trips for exchanges between the Congolese NGO MMT and the international NGO African Wildlife Foundation: strengthening the biomonitoring capacities of MMT.

**2014.** Trip for exchanges between the NGO IFEPAD (DRC) and the international NGO WWF on reforestation on the outskirts of national parks.

**2014.** Trip for exchanges on the biodigester sector for the benefit of ASE.

**2015.** Well Grounded support for the Congolese NGO MMT in defining its mission, vision and strategic plan. 3-day workshop (Kinshasa) with MMT members.

**2015.** Support for the Cameroonian NGO TF-RD on drawing up a business plan regarding non-timber forest products.

**2015.** Support for the NGO FON-Ghana on plant production and mangrove restoration (training by a consultant).

**2015.** Trip for exchanges between the NGOs TF-RD and AAFEBEN (Cameroon) and a cocoa growers' cooperative in southwestern Cameroon.

CSO capacity building has had the most impact in priority countries and in budding organizations in the growth and structuring phase, e.g. AMMCO, TF-RD and CAMGEW in Cameroon.

PPI has also helped revitalize existing NGOs, e.g. MMT in DRC and A ROCHA in Ghana, by improving their expertise, e.g. in project set up and management, time management and strategic planning, and on certain technical

aspects via specific training—beekeeping, building improved stoves, knowledge on a particular species, e.g. GWS in Ghana trained on marine turtle protection, etc.

**In 10 years, PPI has thus supported the emergence and consolidation of 50 CSOs, particularly in seven West and Central African priority countries with difficult institutional and financial situations.**

## NGO viewpoints on capacity building...

PPI has helped significantly enhance expertise in the following fields:

- Biodiversity conservation (technical skills): 69% of NGOs
- Management/administration: 65% of NGOs
- Planning and strategies: 63% of NGOs
- Fundraising: 45% of NGOs
- Communication: 44% of NGOs

Results of an online survey of PPI beneficiaries carried out in February 2016 (analysis of the responses of 57 NGOs, representing 18 countries, out of 144 NGOs interviewed).

## Testimonial



© Cynthia Cudjoe

*"Support from the first and second PPI phases enabled me to participate in many training courses and to enhance the visibility of my professional performances. For example, I participated in two conferences in Burkina Faso in 2008 and Turkey in 2015 where I was able to talk with many foreign scientists and environmentalists. Moreover, as part of PPI, I took time management and project management courses which shaped my way of working."*

**Cynthia Cudjoe, Project Coordinator, GWS, Ghana.**

## Greater visibility and national and international recognition

This close tailored support has led to the emergence of networks and productive synergies between CSOs in developed and developing countries.

### CSO networking

Besides capacity building, the strengthening of CSOs and enhancement of their sustainability also involves networking with other organizations in the sector or region, in addition to linkages between partners.

Here again, PPI has highly promoted cooperation between CSOs in priority countries, especially with international networking of partner CSOs through:

- their participation in international forums (e.g. at the World Parks Congress in Sydney in 2014);
- presentation of their work to organizations in developed countries;
- organization of exchange forums in West and Central Africa;
- set up of thematic networks.

The set up of international thematic networks is a major PPI contribution, enabling concerned NGOs to work in close collaboration with peers and even to submit joint funding requests in the future. These networks facilitate support for the gradual transformation of small-scale CSOs into major stakeholders in their respective fields.

These networks give CSOs legitimacy and a voice, which they did not necessarily have previously (see p. 28). Some have thus become key players in their fields and respective countries—participation in national commissions on the topic, political representation, expertise, advocacy at the national or international level, etc. This is the case of the Central African civil society network RASTOMA (see below), which is active on marine turtle conservation issues, or the EAGLE Network of Eco Activists for Governance and Law Enforcement, or PPI-GSAC, a network of NGOs focused on great ape conservation issues in Central Africa.

### AFRICA

#### Network of proponents of sea turtle conservation in Central Africa

#### RASTOMA

Project budget: €165,362 (€120,000 from FFEM)

The RASTOMA Network was founded in 2012 at the initiative of field operators to address the need for exchange, coordination and capacity building. Until 2015, it served as a platform for exchange between marine turtle conservation NGOs. Through PPI support, the network then gradually gained momentum by taking on a more formal structure (a board of directors appointed, an action plan developed, etc.).

Three priority areas of action were defined: (i) network structuring, (ii) stakeholder training and capacity building, and (iii) promoting protected marine areas. RASTOMA is now a torch bearer with regard to defining and implementing a regional marine turtle conservation strategy.

Contact: Alexandre Girard, [alexandre.girard@rastoma.org](mailto:alexandre.girard@rastoma.org)

For further information: [www.facebook.com/seaturtleafricanteam/?fref=ts](https://www.facebook.com/seaturtleafricanteam/?fref=ts)



Measuring an olive ridley sea turtle, Congo. © Silvia Ritossa

## A springboard to larger-scale funding and projects

PPI is an effective testing ground which has led to the identification and assessment of newly created and longer-standing African CSOs. PPI was one of the first donors to trust some NGOs, and can boast of having unearthed NGOs founded by young, motivated and dynamic Africans. They were keen to become active right after finishing their schooling and were able to first convince small-scale local sponsors (local authorities, decentralized government services associated with national development programmes), then PPI and ultimately other international donors. Benefiting from PPI funding gives credibility to the activities of local partner organizations, often with a leveraging effect to further resources, hence ultimately boosting their sustainability.

PPI support allows organizations to develop a long-term intervention strategy—a key factor that impacts their capacity to secure supplementary financing. This means that a well-organized NGO would be able to convince donors on the relevance of its approaches and clearly demonstrate the objectives it has set.

Thanks to PPI, CSOs have been able to attract substantial financing from other donors and, for some, to be beneficiaries of EU-funded projects. This is the case of CEW in Cameroon, which obtained a €200,000 grant from the European Union to continue and expand its work in the Ngog Mapubi-Dibang mountain region. Also in Cameroon, ERUDEF and ACREST are now working on a United Nations Environment Programme/Global Environment Facility (UNEP/GEF) project. In Togo, ENPRO has received additional funding for its composting platform from ENGIE (formerly GDF/Suez, a French industrial energy group) through the AFRICOMPOST programme (co-financed by AFD and FFEM). There are other examples of such technical and financial partnerships in nonpriority countries: BEES in Benin has managed to clinch a partnership with Panasonic Japan for reforestation activities, while ACED in Benin coordinates a €300,000 research project with Dutch funding. CSOs have also been incorporated in larger-scale (sometimes transboundary) projects (see next page).

**Benefiting from PPI funding gives credibility to the activities of local partner organizations, often with a leveraging effect to further resources.**

### Assessment report extracts

*“PPI significantly contributes to the emergence of civil society actively involved in biodiversity and in French-speaking Africa.”*

On PPI 2 and 3,  
BRL Ingénierie, 2013.

### NGO sustainability—the figures...

- 77% of NGOs that completed their projects between 2006 and 2016 were still active in March 2016.
- PPI has given rise to 50 local organizations.
- About 30 NGOs have developed and proved their ability to implement projects in the long term.



Heading up Congo River in a motorboat. © Francois Nègre

## The rise of CSOs – a few examples...

### Man&Nature

Five PPI NGOs are now collaborating on the 'Economy and business serving biodiversity' project (headed by Man&Nature and financed by AFD) on economic sectors: four Cameroonian NGOs (AAFEEN, CAMGEW, ERUDEF and TF-RD) and one Senegalese NGO (NEBEDAY).

For further information: [www.manandnature.org](http://www.manandnature.org)

### Gabonese partnership on marine turtles

A coalition of PPI-supported Gabonese stakeholders: government, WCS and PPI NGOs (ASF, Gabon Environnement, IBONGA).

For further information: [www.seaturtles.org](http://www.seaturtles.org)

### AFRICOMPOST project

This project is run by a consortium of PPI partner NGOs (Gevalor in Madagascar, ERA in Cameroon and ENPRO in Togo) with the aim of developing organic waste recovery units in five major African cities.

For further information: [www.africompost.org](http://www.africompost.org)

### 'Management of conservation areas in West Africa' project

The goal of this project is to support local biodiversity conservation initiatives managed by local communities and authorities and implemented in partnership with NGOs, some of which are PPI partners (AFAUDEB and AGEREF/CL in Burkina Faso, AROCHA Ghana, U-AVIGREF in Benin), decentralized government services and local communities, in five West African countries.

For further information: [www.ffem.fr/accueil-FFEM/projets/projets\\_ffem-par-secteur/Projetsbiodiversite/2010-CZZ1601-Gestion-de-territoires-de-conservation-en-Afrique-de-l-Ouest](http://www.ffem.fr/accueil-FFEM/projets/projets_ffem-par-secteur/Projetsbiodiversite/2010-CZZ1601-Gestion-de-territoires-de-conservation-en-Afrique-de-l-Ouest)



Community distillery at Vohimana, Madagascar. © Frédéric Larrey

## Testimonials



© Eddy Sywayitira

*"Although still financially dependent on external donors, the SOPR association has grown from a staff of two with a US\$3,000 annual budget in 2005 to nine permanent staff and a US\$100,000 budget in 2014! We are professionally involved in conflict mediation and management and our team and Board of Directors are moving forward on our 10-year strategy, which serves as a guide to maintain the consistency of our activities."*

**Eddy Sywayitira,**  
Coordinator of SOPR, DRC.



© Martial Kouderin

*"Young and inexperienced in this field, in our second attempt we managed to get our first FFEM grant of around €30,000 in 2008. Although not easy, this grant enabled us to launch and refine the Sitatunga Valley initiative (community nature reserve), which subsequently convinced several other donors, such as IUCN-Netherlands, Fondation Nature & Découvertes, Fondation Nicolas Hulot pour la Nature et l'Homme, the French Embassy in Benin, Bread for the World, etc."*

*We have gradually become a benchmark for community natural resource management in West Africa. With PPI, we have really learnt a lot about project design and cycle management. This also opens doors for us to greater funding—our annual budget increased from around €20,000 in 2008 to over €200,000 in 2016, while our staff went from three employees in 2008 to over 20 in 2016!"*

**Martial Kouderin,**  
Executive Director of CREDI-ONG, Benin.



© Louis Nkembi

*"...the team has acquired certain skills in setting up and implementing conservation and development projects. ERUDEF is now part of a platform devoted to great apes in Central Africa that was set up thanks to PPI."*

**Louis Nkembi,**  
Director of ERUDEF, Cameroon.



© Emmanuel Wirsy

*"...the PPI experience has created team spirit while promoting us through videos and radio broadcasts. Finally, prompted by PPI, we have begun to think about the sustainability of our activities and are currently drawing up an action strategy for the next 5 years. I hope that CAMGEW will become a benchmark organization to boost community awareness on the issues and in turn act in favour of conservation of their forests."*

**Emmanuel Wirsy,**  
Director of CAMGEW, Cameroon.



© Nathalie Breheret

*"RENATURA Congo is now a recognized conservation stakeholder in Congo. Marine turtles have been fully protected since 2009 and we hope to contribute to setting up a protected marine area in the future!*

*Our first grant in 2006 (10 years ago already!) enabled us to bridge the gap at the end of the funding from the Programme de conservation et d'utilisation rationnelle des écosystèmes forestiers en Afrique Centrale (ECOFAC), while also providing access to new sources of international funding. We are currently benefiting from funds from major donors such as the European Union, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Disney Conservation Fund, etc. RENATURA is still growing 15 years after its launch!"*

**Nathalie Breheret,**  
Director of RENATURA, Congo.

### Effective collaborations between developed and developing and emerging countries

PPI, although primarily geared towards African structures, also awards grants to international structures (including French ones), provided they create or help build a local association by giving it an official status (when it does not have one), so as to promote development of local collaborative networks. Fourteen local associations have benefited.

Five local structures created in this way are still active and have become autonomous since they now benefit from international donor funding. This is the case of CETAMADA, an association under Malagasy law which, through the support of the French association MEGAPTERA, is presently promoting the conservation of marine mammals and their habitats (see below) in all coastal areas of Madagascar, or the network of WWF

environmental education Vinty Clubs in Madagascar.

Synergies are thus forming between CSOs in developing countries and international conservation proponents in West and Central Africa—AWF, WCS, WCS-CEDAMM, WWF, CIRAD, GEF-SGP, IUCN-NL, Well Grounded, etc. These synergies are particularly appreciated by partner CSOs.

The contribution of French bodies actively advocating biodiversity protection worldwide—*Awely, des Animaux et des Hommes, Fondation Nicolas Hulot pour la Nature et l'Homme, Association Des Éléphants & Des Hommes*, etc.—is also important: technical support, capacity building activities for local stakeholders, networking, etc. (see next page).

### MEGAPTERA/CETAMADA collaboration, Madagascar

In 2009, founding members of the French MEGAPTERA association (MEGAPTERA team in Madagascar, tourism operators and scientists) sparked the creation of CETAMADA, a marine mammal conservation association under Malagasy law.

The founding of this local structure was one objective of the “Sainte-Marie Island whale-watching ecotourism development” project (PPI 1) overseen by the MEGAPTERA team. This project was financed by FFEM, *Fondation Nature & Découvertes* and tourism operators that are association members.

CETAMADA is promoting the conservation of marine mammals and their habitats in all coastal areas of Madagascar.

For further information: [www.cetamada.org](http://www.cetamada.org)



Humpback whale, Sainte-Marie Channel, Madagascar. © CETAMADA



## French stakeholders involved in PPI

- *Awely, des Animaux et des hommes* (France) – GACEBB (Congo): protection of bonobos in DRC.
- *Fondation Nicolas Hulot pour la Nature et l'Homme* – Malagasy NGO *l'Homme et l'Environnement*: programme to support civil society in developing countries.
- *Des Éléphants & Des Hommes* (France) – ACODED (Cameroon), in partnership with Sitatunga (France) and Waza National Park: programme on activities regarding conservation of elephants and their natural environments and on enhancing the coexistence of humans and elephants in the far northern region of Cameroon.
- *Initiative Développement* (France) – ACREST (Cameroon): project on building improved stoves to combat deforestation in the Bamboutos Mountains in western Cameroon.
- TETRAKTYS (France) & BEES (Benin) – AGEREF (Burkina Faso): development of ecotourism (*Mare aux Hippopotames de Bala* in Burkina Faso and around Nokoué Lake in Benin).
- Veolia Foundation (France) – ACED (Benin): financing of a water hyacinth composting project.
- Veolia Foundation (France) – *Les Amis de la Terre* (Togo): financing of a beekeeping project on the outskirts of Todogo Sud National Park.
- Man&Nature (France) – West African Primate Conservation Action: financing of a project on transferring natural resource management to local communities in Ghana.

### For further information on the French organizations:

*Awely, Wildlife and People*: [www.awely.org](http://www.awely.org)

*Fondation Nicolas Hulot pour la Nature et l'Homme*: [www.fondation-nicolas-hulot.org](http://www.fondation-nicolas-hulot.org)

*Des Éléphants & Des Hommes*: [www.deselephantsetdeshommes.org](http://www.deselephantsetdeshommes.org)

*Initiative Développement*: [www.id-ong.org](http://www.id-ong.org)

TETRAKTYS: <http://tetraktys-association.org>

Veolia Foundation: [www.fondation.veolia.com](http://www.fondation.veolia.com)

Man&Nature: [www.manandnature.org](http://www.manandnature.org)

## Testimonials



© Christophe Barron

*"ID has recognized experience in the development of efficient locally manufactured cookers (Comoros, Congo, Chad, China, Senegal and Haiti). The collaboration between ID and ACREST within PPI provided ID with an expert view on the ACREST project in Cameroon and clarified our vision through the discovery of a new stakeholder and a new setting. We want our collaborations to benefit stakeholders in developing countries so that their projects will have a greater impact."*

**Christophe Barron,**  
Head of Expertise, Initiative Développement (ID), France.



© Raphaël Trouiller

*"PPI is a very valuable tool for civil society stakeholders who sometimes require support in the implementation of their innovative projects. When properly managed and supported in the long term, ecotourism is a serious local land development vector, which reconciles environmental preservation, environmental education for local communities and travellers, economic development and social cohesion."*

**Raphaël Trouiller,**  
Director of TETRAKTYS, France.



© Séverine Berthet

*"Based on what we have achieved and experienced in our NGO, for me the next 5 years will be devoted to promoting exchanges and sharing between sustainable development stakeholders in the Indian Ocean region. This will be done through my increasing involvement in the Nature & Culture network of outlets for marketing community products which we have promoted in Madagascar the neighbouring islands of Réunion and Mayotte."*

**Séverine Berthet,**  
Director of *Homme et l'Environnement*, Madagascar.

### Advocacy and influence on national debates

Local CSOs are barely or not at all involved in national policy debates because of their lack of expertise and credibility, sparse human resources and sometimes even a lack of willingness on their part to participate in this type of debate. They nevertheless have a tight relationship with decentralized government services, especially when they are involved in (or on the outskirts of) an area classified by the State (reserved forest, national park, etc.). Some CSOs, usually larger ones, are more influential nationally (GWS in Ghana, ERUDEF in Cameroon, etc.).

The work carried out with PPI funding support has enabled these CSOs to contribute to national debates, e.g. on safeguarding a particular species or regulatory aspects, or even international debates, especially via networking. PPI beneficiary CSOs have thus become benchmark organizations in their respective countries, e.g. BEES was appointed head of the Green Coalition and national coordinator of *PRO-Environnement*, a platform of NGO networks focused on environmental issues in Benin.

### Viewpoint of NGOs

#### On their visibility...

81% of NGOs consider that PPI markedly enhanced their visibility and credibility (35% tremendously; 46% highly).

#### ...and on their influence on national environmental policies...

- 88% of national environmental NGOs are organized in unions or consultative committees.
- 85% of surveyed NGOs take part in these committees.
- 71% of surveyed NGOs consider that PPI helped them influence public debate.

*Results of an online survey of PPI beneficiaries carried out in February 2016 (analysis of the responses of 57 NGOs, representing 18 countries, out of 144 NGO interviewed).*



Ecotourism site on Nokoué Lake (NGO BEES), Benin. © Silvia Ritossa

## Testimonials



© Eddy Sywayitira

*"In view of the changes that have taken place in recent years, I am confident in our ability to persuade decision makers to change their strategies in favour of socioeconomic development of Virunga National Park (PNVi) communities."*

**Eddy Sywayitira,**  
Coordinator of SOPR, DRC.



© Louis Nkembi

*"The following progress has been achieved thanks to PPI: national and international visibility of the Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERUDEF) has been boosted through the founding of the Tofala Hills Wildlife Sanctuary; [...]ERUDEF's reputation and visibility have been locally and nationally enhanced—the association has incorporated many national forestry and wildlife commissions; it has become a member of the national working group on biodiversity; my own reputation has risen with the foundation of the Sanctuary, so I am now a key management partner regarding Mount Cameroon National Park and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) consults me on the development and management of a set of corridors linking several protected areas in southwestern Cameroon."*

**Louis Nkembi,**  
Director of ERUDEF, Cameroon.



© Maximin Djondo

*"These grants, in addition to that of IUCN-Netherlands, have enabled us to establish our credibility and turn BEES into a pioneer NGO in Benin involved in bird conservation and promoting ornithology.*

*With financial support from IUCN-Netherlands, I received training in Sweden and the Netherlands on issues regarding the impact of climate change on wetlands; at the end of this training, on behalf of BEES, I sent a policy note to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) requesting that they incorporate this topic in their policies and programmes.*

*[...] The experience acquired in the field, in international institutions and during exchange trips abroad contributed to my election, in 2012 and then 2014, to the presidency of the Green Coalition—a network of Beninese NGOs active in biodiversity conservation. Subsequently, based on my dynamism in this position, in 2015 I was elected to lead PRO-Environnement, a platform of NGO networks focused on environmental issues in Benin, which is the government's only official interlocutor regarding environmental issues. BEES has several political representation functions: IUCN member, the association has a consultative status within the United Nations Economic and Social Council (UNESCO), is a Green Climate Fund observer, is a member and West African representative of the World Wetland Network, and serves as secretariat of the AfriWater Community of Practice."*

**Maximin Djondo,**  
Director of BEES, Benin.



© Oyétoundé Djiwa

*"AE2D is now a key associative player in forest management in Togo; the association has opened a branch at Guérin Kouka, in the prefecture adjoining Tchamba, where it is conducting a community forest initiative similar to that of Abdoulaye, with funding from the French Embassy and World Bank. Since 2014, after joining the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Representation in Togo (Lomé office), I was replaced by the forestry expert M. Kpemoua at the head of AE2D."*

**Oyétoundé Mohamed Djiwa,**  
Former Coordinator of AE2D, Togo.



# 4

## Many field initiatives benefiting communities, biodiversity and climate

*PPI supports all local initiatives that apply solutions which will benefit biodiversity conservation, enhance ecosystem resilience to climate change, while improving the livelihoods of local communities.*



Women supported by Les Amis de la Terre Togo (ADT) on the outskirts of Togodo Sud National Park - Togo. © Alexis Huguet

PPI has implemented various, sometimes unique, field initiatives whose environmental impacts are often very localized, occasional and not subject to CSO long-term monitoring/assessment systems. Setting up such systems has generally proved to be expensive while requiring expertise that most CSOs has yet to acquire. In the absence of impact indicators, CSOs measure results primarily in terms of the activities carried out, e.g. hectares of protected area established, number of inventories conducted, species protected, etc. (see opposite).

### 2006-2016 – tangible field results

- 437,110 ha of protected area set up
- 46 development plans formulated
- 56 species survey and monitoring protocols developed
- 11 flagship mammal species whose conservation has been improved (great apes, elephants, marine mammals, etc.)
- 60 projects set up to develop one or several biodiversity-oriented natural product marketing chains: 8 on beekeeping, 6 on fish farming, 5 on livestock farming, 4 on agroforestry, 3 on market gardening, 2 on rice cropping, 1 on shea nut production, 1 on wild silk, clove bud and oil production, etc.
- 125 jobs created in 15 ecotourism projects
- 3 composting units created: recycling of some 3,000 t/year of household waste, thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 7,600 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2016, i.e. equivalent to total emissions of a French village of over 1,000 inhabitants!
- 70% of the projects have a positive impact on local biodiversity
- Emergence, structuring and consolidation of 50 CSOs in priority countries.

## Biodiversity protection

All PPI projects implement tangible field initiatives to address the global biodiversity conservation challenge. Indeed, these projects are carried out in countries where there are global or regional issues, such as Madagascar, a global biodiversity hotspot, and/or concern flagship species, e.g. sea turtles, great apes, elephants, etc., and/or are located in biosphere reserves, on the outskirts of national protected areas or community protected areas.

Protect, manage and restore are key PPI project objectives geared towards enhancing biodiversity. The protection and restoration of ecosystems and habitats (reserves, protected areas, ecosystem management, etc.), the protection of endemic, rare and/or endangered species, as well as the establishment and management of protected areas (community areas, reserved forests, national parks, etc.) are pivotal to the initiatives taken in PPI projects.

**All PPI projects implement tangible field initiatives to address the global biodiversity conservation challenge.**

### Preserving ecosystems and species

Preserving ecosystems through the creation of protected areas is one of the aims of many PPI projects, e.g. Mahavavy-Kinkony and Mangoky-Ihotry protected areas in Madagascar (NGO Asity, see next page). These areas help reduce pressure on natural resources and ecosystems. There are also other types of initiative:

- official recognition of existing areas or traditional resource protection laws (such as the official recognition of traditional *Dina* laws, which are highly respected in Madagascar, see next page);
- the establishment of community reserves, such as the bird sanctuaries set up around Lake Nokoué in Benin (NGO BEES).



Alaotra Mangoro region, Toamasina province, Madagascar. © Voakajy

### Testimonial



© Daudet Andrafidison

*"The new Analalava Protected Area is a clear example of the positive impact of the creation of a protected area on species protection: in 2006 (before its founding), I estimated the size of the flying fox population at 200 individuals; currently there are around 4,000 individuals. [...] Madagascar Voakajy has drawn up a baobab conservation strategy and set up two community organizations that handle the sustainable management of two forests with a high density of these plant species."*

**Daudet Andrafidison,  
Coordinator of the 'Communities and  
Conservation' programme,  
Madagascar Voakajy.**

## MADAGASCAR

### The largest wetland areas in Madagascar finally protected Mahavavy-Kinkony and Mangoky-Ihotry, two new protected areas

NGO Asity Madagascar (BirdLife representative in Madagascar)

Project budget: €139,647 (€69,700 from FFEM via two PPI grants)

#### Key figures

- Support for the creation and management of two new category V protected areas (605,000 ha)
- 5 ha of restored mangroves
- 12 ha of restored dense dry tropical forest
- 1 certified traditional law
- 4 market studies conducted (goat farming)



Madagasy wetlands are threatened by overuse of mangrove wood and fisheries resources, whether in the ocean, especially via industrial fishing boats from southern ports (Mahajunga), or in Kinkony and Ihotry lakes, where fishermen use illegal nets often with a mesh size smaller than 40 mm. To preserve them, two new category V protected areas have been created—the Mahavavy-Kinkony wetland complex (290,000 ha) and the Mangoky-Ihotry area (315,000 ha)—and their management has been transferred to local communities.

Since 2008, Asity has been helping communities get organized in platforms and they are now co-managers of resources along with the State, while jointly conducting socioeconomic surveys, inventories and biological studies, fulfilling administrative tasks and raising funds to carry out this work. Local communities have—via these platforms—been able to sign management transfer contracts regarding lake areas, dry forests and mangroves.

#### The following field results were obtained in the northwestern part of the concerned area:

- provision of three dugout canoes for inland fishing and 40 legal mesh-sized nets;
- fishing net usage checked by authorities;
- approval of the Lake Ihotry *Dina* (which pools the rules and sanctions set by traditional laws and is highly respected traditional law in Madagascar) by the Morombe Court of First Instance on 3 June 2014;
- restoration of Ambohibe and Andranopasy mangroves (5 ha);
- review of management contracts and enactment of a *Dina*.

#### and in the southwestern part of the area:

- restoration of 12 ha of dense dry tropical forest (Mangoky river valley) by local communities, from nursery preparation to planting;
- assessment of the goat farming potential by Asity at Satramalandy and Ambahia (four market studies), beekeeping at Belitsake, reed planting and marketing at Ankilimare (including signature of a commercial contract with an operator).

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For further information: [www.birdlife.org/africa/partners/madagascar-asity-madagascar](http://www.birdlife.org/africa/partners/madagascar-asity-madagascar)



Welcoming committee at Mitsinjo, near Boeny, Mahavavy-Kinkony complex. © Silvia Ritossa



A dugout canoe available for community usage, Lake Kinkony. © Asity

The preservation of flagship animal and plant species—sea turtles, great apes, *Prunus africana*, etc.—threatened by overuse, poaching, illegal trade, habitat degradation, etc., is also a key focus of several PPI projects. Species can be preserved by setting up protected areas like the Tofala Hills Wildlife Sanctuary, which aims to preserve the last Cross River gorillas in Cameroon (NGO ERUDEF, see next page), but also through multiple initiatives:

- Rearing and reintroduction of endangered animal species, such as *Lepidoptera* butterflies in the Missahoé classified forest in Togo (NGO LCR).
- Control of invasive exotic species whose proliferation could endanger endemic and/or protected species (see p. 42 on controlling water hyacinth growth in Lake Nokoué, a Ramsar site in Benin, NGO ACED).
- Anti-poaching monitoring and repression: training and deployment of eco-guards, monitoring committees, patrols, monitoring of bushmeat sales in markets, monitoring of fishing, etc. (e.g. NGO ESI Congo).
- Boosting awareness and legal and organizational support provided to government services concerned about

combating poaching (customs, police, etc.) in order to enforce laws on the trade of different species, and wildlife in general (e.g. EAGLE network, see below).

- Resolving human/wildlife conflicts in areas where these pressures cause strained situations within or on the outskirts of protected areas, e.g. with respect to elephants in Cameroon (NGO ACODED) and hippos in Burundi (NGO ACVE). It is necessary to gain further insight into the relationship between local communities and these species via educational actions and species monitoring. Elephant repellent methods have also been developed in Cameroon.
- Boosting the awareness of local communities: for instance the NGO GWS in Ghana, which is conducting awareness campaigns on sea turtles that have helped make local people recognise the fact that these turtles are protected species and that their consumption and sale are poaching activities punishable by law.

## BENIN, CAMEROON, CONGO, GABON, GUINEA, KENYA, UGANDA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, SENEGAL, TOGO An NGO network to combat poaching

EAGLE Network, Eco Activists for Governance & Law Enforcement

Project budget: €457,838 (€120,000 from FFEM)

### Key figures

- Network present in 10 countries
- Over 1,000 traffickers arrested

Illegal trade of wildlife species ranks 4<sup>th</sup> on the list of illicit trafficking worldwide, with annual earnings estimated at US\$19 billion.

Although laws exist that prohibit the killing and trade of some species, their application is presently ineffective and fails to prevent the development of these activities. Given this situation, the founders of EAGLE have pledged to firmly enforce these laws through a process involving surveys, arrests, legal monitoring of the enforcement of sentences and media coverage of wildlife trafficking. The network is now active in 10 African countries and has already led to the arrest of over 1,000 traffickers, most of whom have been sentenced to prison terms.

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For further information: [www.eagle-enforcement.org](http://www.eagle-enforcement.org)



Seizure of bush meat in Guinea. © EAGLE

Certification initiatives to promote biodiversity can also contribute to the preservation of a unique resource or ecosystem. For instance, certification of the management of three community forests in Cameroon (ADECOL) in preparation for the implementation of a Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Action Plan (FLEGT) Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA)—certification to combat illegal logging.

Promoting rare natural resources and ecosystems can help in their protection by giving them an economic value. Income-generating activities are often developed in projects in support of protection initiatives: ecotourism, sectors on the outskirts of protected areas (e.g. non-timber forest products, see p. 44), creation of game reserves, etc.

## CAMEROON

### A sanctuary to protect the last Cross River gorillas

NGO ERUDEF, Environment and Rural Development Foundation

Project budget: €103,393 (€40,000 from FFEM)

#### Key figures

- 1 sanctuary created (8,087 ha)
- 5 eco-guardians monitor the gorilla environment
- 7 Village Forest Management Committees co-manage the sanctuary
- 16 'nature' clubs set up in 16 schools (2,293 students)
- 1 newsletter distributed nationally
- 23,000 plants of local species produced



The Cross River gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla diehli*)—with 300 individuals inhabiting western Cameroon and eastern Nigeria—is on the brink of extinction due to poaching for meat, land conversion and genetic isolation resulting from forest fragmentation. This project aims to protect the habitats of 35 gorillas and 460 bird species—50 endemic and 18 endangered—living in Bechati-Lebialem forest in the High Plateau region.

The following initiatives have thus been undertaken:

- **Classification of the forest as a sanctuary:** the Tofala Hills Wildlife Sanctuary (8,087 ha) was established by decree n° 2014/3212/PM of 29 September 2014. It is linked with Takamanda National Park and Mone Forest Reserve to promote genetic mixing of gorilla populations.
- **Ecological monitoring:** the primate populations are monitored by former poachers converted to eco-guardians and by two agents from the Cameroonian Ministry of Forests and Wildlife (MINFOF).
- **Generation of alternative income for local inhabitants**—most of whom are living below the poverty line—in order to halt poaching.
- **Co-management:** seven Village Forest Management Committees handle forest governance and, within the framework of the Forest Council, are co-managers of the Sanctuary in collaboration with MINFOF.
- **Establishment of the Forest Protection Fund** which enables villagers to start activities as an alternative to destructive forest activities (slash-and-burn, deforestation, poaching, illegal logging): rearing chickens and pigs, beekeeping, wild palm oil production.
- **Environmental education:** founding of 16 clubs and 16 schools (2,293 students), distribution of a newsletter and set up of great ape and forest awareness courses.
- **Set up of forest mini-farms:** 23,000 plants of three local species produced.
- **Publication of a newspaper by ERUDEF since 2014**—*The Green Vision Newspaper*—on environmental problems in Cameroon: 12 issues a year (1,000 copies printed) distributed nationally.

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Cross River gorillas. © Rémi Gouin

### Enhanced natural resource management

Sustainable management of rare resources and ecosystems helps combat their overuse, thus contributing to their protection and renewal. This has led to the emergence of a new natural resource management model that is decentralized, negotiated and whose responsibility is assigned to local stakeholders. This new management strategy leads to a transfer of organization and responsibility to local stakeholders, especially through CSOs.

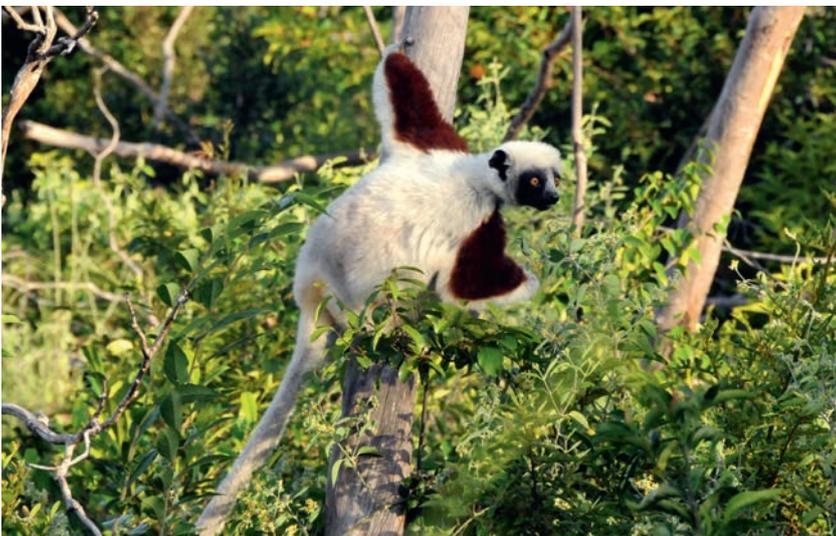
Transferring the management of land (protected areas or not) and natural resources to local communities enables the latter to (re)take charge of them, e.g. through the establishment of a community area and/or formalization of stakeholder groups in communities, such as cooperatives—as in Cameroon with regard to the gathering and marketing of Oku honey (which is a protected geographical indication) or in Benin with the formation of a group of women weavers of water hyacinth-based baskets, the cooperative of cocoa producers in the Dja Biosphere Reserve in Cameroon—and local management or conservation committees (e.g. those set up by communities in the vicinity of Waza National Park in Cameroon), associations, etc.

Support for capacity building for these stakeholder groups in communities is essential. Indeed, the latter help strengthen social ties around a common issue, while also enabling these groups to succeed as key local development operators.

In PPI projects, professional—organizational and technical—capacity building also concerns a broad range of local operators (eco-guides, patrolling eco-guards, police agents and magistrates, farmers, fishermen, groups of collectors, tourist guides, etc.) and expertise (beekeeping, entomofauna management, agroforestry, species monitoring, water hyacinth composting, biological monitoring, financial management, ecotourism, etc.). Securing community rights on their natural areas is also essential. Land and land-use rights are especially important and should be clarified to ensure efficient management of these areas and natural resources therein. Some projects have also secured habitats and physically set the boundaries of community areas (towers, boundary markers, fences, etc.) or used participatory mapping for mediating conflicts over land and natural resources.

**A new natural resource management model that is decentralized, negotiated and whose responsibility is assigned to local stakeholders.**

This decentralized management has been applied to forest, fisheries and shellfish resources. Contracts for the management of such resources have been drawn up, as was the case with the WCS project in Madagascar devoted to the creation of a marine reserve and to fisheries resource management.



Coquerel's sifaka, Madagascar. © Oliver Behra

### Testimonial



© Vony Raminoarisoa

*"Through PPI, [...] we were able to follow up the natural resource management transfer process from the State to local communities, implement management plans for these two wetland areas, while supporting governance."*

**Vony Raminoarisoa,  
National Coordinator of Asity, Madagascar**

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

### Nkala mosaic forests shelter bonobos—towards the first community forest concession

NGO MMT, Mbou Mon Tour

Project budget: €86,000 (€35,000 from FFEM)

#### Key figures

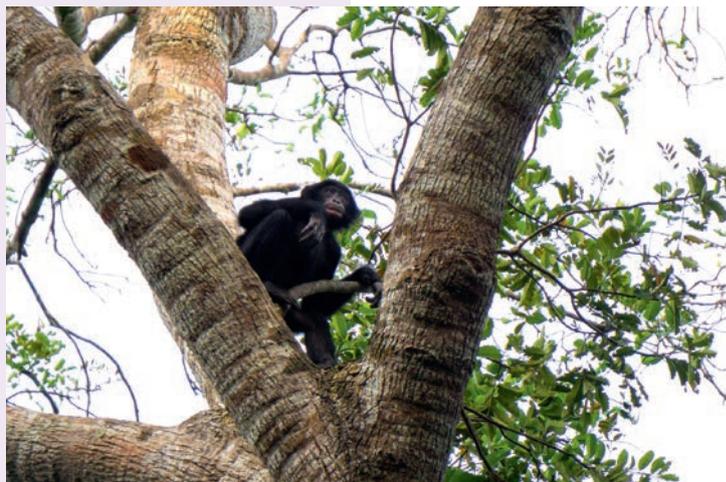
- 1 community forest established (175 km<sup>2</sup>)
- 42 anti-poaching scouts for bonobo habituation and monitoring
- 1 PhD thesis from the *Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle de Paris*
- Bonobo population increased by 60 individuals
- Inventory of 20 large mammal species (5 orders and 10 families)
- 4 awareness campaigns (250,000 people) on sustainable natural resource use
- 1 ecotourism trip organized



The Bolobo area (34,500 ha) hosts one of the highest densities of bonobos (*Pan paniscus*), i.e. 2.1 bonobos/km<sup>2</sup> according to a WWF study (2008). Contrary to the normal habits of this species, which prefer swamp forests, the ecological features of this population are unique as it inhabits both forest and grassland ecosystems. These ecosystems are rapidly disappearing due to the influx of migrants seeking work with logging companies and intending to conduct intensive farming. These people also consume bushmeat and hunt protected species like bonobos to sell them live or for their meat.

In response to these threats—through the NGO MMT which is recognized by the customary chiefs—nine village communities decided to protect their forest through the establishment of the Nkala community forest (Ministerial decree N°025 of 9 February 2016 regarding the management and use of forest concessions by local communities) in which scientific research and ecotourism activities were developed.

Anti-poaching scouts ensure bonobo habituation, monitoring and surveillance, while forming a network of informers on illegal activities in the forest. The bonobo population has increased in this area. Habituation has facilitated bonobo observation as well as studies on its habitats and plant species consumed, which was the topic of a PhD thesis at the *Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle de Paris*. Inventories (2014) have revealed the distributions and abundance of large mammals, the bonobo population density (0.76 ind./km<sup>2</sup>) and the distribution of human activities.



Bonobo, DRC. © Francois Nègre

A vegetable garden was also set up at Nkala to diversify and improve local peoples' diet. A first ecotourism trip was also organized in April 2016, highlighting the overall potential of an adventure holiday to discover bonobos!

Awareness campaigns on the importance of rational natural resource use, organized in Bolobo, Inongo, Kutu and Mushie regions, reached around 250,000 people. Illegal activities are now denounced by local people. A poacher from the Inongo region was thus arrested at the Manzano site, judged and sentenced to 8 months imprisonment by the Inongo High Court.

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## SENEGAL

### Enhancing conservation of public forests by decentralizing their management

#### Fatick Regional Council

Project budget: €74,476 (€24,000 from FFEM)



#### Key figures

- 17,549 ha of forest managed by 11 rural councils
- 25,579 ha of managed forests
- 100 villages involved through management contracts
- 11 volunteers trained on reforestation techniques and GPS usage

Fatick region is located in a groundnut cropping area 150 km southeast of Dakar. For several decades, it has been impacted by intense deforestation to meet the food and groundnut cropland needs of an increasingly dense population (90 inhab./km<sup>2</sup>). This region still hosts relatively preserved woodlands.

Since 2010, the regional and State services have been involved in an ambitious initiative to transfer forest resource management to rural communities, with the support of the French Poitou-Charentes Region and the PERACOD programme for the promotion of renewable energy, rural electrification and sustainable supply of household fuels of the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ). Eleven rural councils and 100 villages are involved. This forest management process has helped preserve forests and their resources (wood, honey, vegetable gardening, livestock farming, shellfish in mangroves).

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Selective cutting of timber in a managed forest in Fatick region. © Silvia Ritossa



Charcoal production in managed forests in Fatick region. © Silvia Ritossa

## MADAGASCAR

### Small protected areas – the last bastion for the chameleon *Calumma tarzan* and the frog *Mantella aurantiaca*

NGO MV, Madagasikara Voakajy

Project budget: €102,000 (€50,000 from FFEM)

#### Key figures

3 protected areas established (2,175 ha) inhabited by:

- 56 amphibian species
- 44 reptile species
- 125 bird species
- 25 lemur species
- 667 plant species
- 8 local communities co-manage natural resources in the area (6,000 ha)



Anosibe An'Ala district (central-eastern Madagascar) is characterized by the presence of medium-elevation dense rainforests that have been highly degraded by slash-and-burn farming and illegal logging. The aim of this project is to enhance the capacity of eight base communities with regard to the management of natural resources from five rural municipalities (6,000 ha), while supporting them in creating new protected areas.

These areas include the habitat of an endangered endemic frog species, *Mantella aurantiaca*, which is marketed and sold abroad, and an endemic dwarf chameleon species, *Calumma tarzan*, recently discovered in 2009, that only inhabits three fragmented forests. Sales of wild animals represent a considerable source of income for local people.

Different initiatives by the NGO MV led to the acquisition of a final protection status (protected areas) in May 2015:

- **Ambatofotsy Protected Area** (Category VI (1,355 ha): 529 plant species (115 families, including 42 represented by a single taxon), 61% of single-species genera; presence of four of the five families endemic to Madagascar, 65% of species endemism, 20% of endangered plant species, 24 amphibian species, 20 reptile species and other potential new species, 34 endemic bird species, 7 lemur species, including indri and diademmed sifaka lemurs.
- **Analalava (723 ha) Ankorabe (96.8 ha) Protected Areas (both Category VI)**: 138 inventoried plant species, distributed in 99 genera and 48 families, very well preserved wildlife biodiversity (presence of indri lemurs), 32 amphibian species, 24 reptile species and one non-endemic species, 91 bird species, including 20 on the regional scale and 18 lemur species.

MV also conducted flora/fauna surveys, studies on the habitats of key species, while drawing up management plans, participatory maps and establishing a *Dina* approved by the Moramanga Court and valid at all intervention sites in the district, etc. In these three protected areas, local communities are now co-managers, along with the State (soon represented by MV), of the natural resources.

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Mantella aurantiaca. © Silvia Ritossa



Communities in Anosibe An'ala district. © Silvia Ritossa

## Building knowledge to boost local community awareness

Environmental education (for primary school students and teachers, and generally for local inhabitants) is a key feature in PPI projects, including the set up of educational programmes on the environment, as well as on species and ecosystem protection. For instance, the work on manatees by the NGO AMMCO in Cameroon, especially its in-school environmental education component, sheds fresh light on this mammal and helps students get closely acquainted with manatees, thus discouraging hunting of them. Note also

that environmental awareness campaigns targeting local communities are carried out—information boards, dissemination of awareness leaflets, radio programmes, articles in local newspapers, etc. (see p. 47).

The development of scientific studies on biodiversity and knowledge production (studies, inventories, monitoring, etc.) has enhanced the overall understanding of endangered species such as the Roloway monkey in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana (NGO ACB-CI and WAPCA) and sea turtles in the Congo (see opposite).



A RENATURA collaborator measuring a turtle.  
© Paul Estève



Accidental capture of a green turtle.  
© Barbara Mathevon

### CONGO

#### Addressing the sea turtle protection challenge via ecotourism

#### NGO RENATURA

Project budget: €440,011 (€173,993 from FFEM through three PPI grants)

#### Key figures

- 90 tourist groups hosted (2009-2011)
- FCFA2 M in revenue, including 60% for RENATURA and 40% for the communal fund for four villages
- 1,500 sea turtles released
- 18 agents monitoring sea turtles along 70 km of coastline
- 758 nests monitored (2012)
- 11,000 public school students made aware of the situation



Five endangered sea turtle species nest and feed on Congolese beaches, an area where small-scale traditional fishing is widely practiced. Female turtles are hunted when laying their eggs, which are then sold.

This project aims to preserve these sea turtle species through various activities:

- **Combating poaching:** permanent patrols along most of the Congolese coast led to a 90% decrease in poaching since the 2000s.
- **Ecotourism:** tourists are welcomed in a bungalow (Bellelo village) and they can then participate in the patrols to observe the sea turtles. 35% of tourism revenues are deposited in a community fund (four villages), thus contributing to local economic development while boosting villagers' awareness on the value of the turtles.
- **In exchange for releasing sea turtles caught accidentally,** RENATURA gives fishermen material to repair their damaged nets. Every year, 1,500 sea turtles are thus released in the presence of tourists who each pay FCFA10,000 to watch this event, and the money is donated to the association and put into a small fund for local communities.
- **Monitoring:** 18 agents monitor 70 km of coastline during the egg-laying season (6 months/year), while collecting scientific data on the sea turtles (number of nests, turtle size, number of beached carcasses, etc.).
- **Knowledge sharing:** the recorded nest data are shared with other Central African sea turtle conservation stakeholders, particularly within the RASTOMA network (see p. 22), which sheds light on the regional dynamics of turtle populations and helps in developing conservation strategies. These data are also published in scientific journals.
- **Environmental education:** 11,000 public school students have attended the environmental education programme courses offered by the association (2011, Pointe Noire). Since 2014, RENATURA has been building an eco-centre at Pointe-Noire—a site devoted to environmental issues, open to the public for conferences, permanent and temporary exhibitions and a venue for school groups.

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## Combating climate change

Several PPI-funded projects carry out tangible initiatives to help combat climate change—promotion of improved stoves and of household biodigesters which generate gas that is used for cooking and lighting, set up of

composting platforms, urban waste recycling (e.g. installation of a waste composting unit in Lomé, see below), tree planting (e.g. for village forests in Burkina Faso by the NGO New Tree), etc.

### TOGO

#### Waste cleanup in a district of Lomé

NGO ENPRO, Natural Clean Ecosystems  
Project budget: €131,347 (€50,000 from FFEM)

#### Key figures

- 7,490 t of waste processed
- 1,391 t of compost produced
- 2,100 t of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions avoided
- 1 waste sorting platform set up
- 41 jobs created

Lomé (1 million inhabitants) is hampered by difficulties in household waste management. Uncontrolled dumping and simple piling up of waste at landfills generates emissions of methane, a powerful greenhouse gas, and pollution of the water table. This project aims to cleanse the urban environment of Lomé while reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The project resulted in the processing of 7,490 t of organic waste into 1,391 t of compost, leading to a significant reduction in methane emissions. A sorting platform and shed (1,150 m<sup>2</sup>) were built and about 40 jobs created. This project was followed up with the support of the Africompost project, managed by the French association Gevalor.

Contact: Edem Komi Koledzi, [edemledzi@yahoo.fr](mailto:edemledzi@yahoo.fr)

For further information: [www.gevalor.org/projets-compostage/lunite-de-compostage-de-lome-togo](http://www.gevalor.org/projets-compostage/lunite-de-compostage-de-lome-togo)



© Silvia Ritossa



Steps of waste sorting and spreading in windrows at the ENPRO composting unit. © Silvia Ritossa

**BENIN****Composting water hyacinth from Lake Nokoué**NGO ACED, *ACtions pour l'Environnement et le Développement durable*

Project budget: €54,701 (€40,341 from FFEM)

**Key figures**

- 4 t of raw material for handicrafts produced from 588 t of water hyacinth
- Gathering of water hyacinth by 144 market gardeners
- Over FCFA5 M worth of fertilizer saved by market gardeners
- Supplementary income for 50 craftswomen

Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) is one of the 100 most invasive plant species in the world and is proliferating at an alarming rate in Lake Nokoué—a wetland site designated of international importance under the Ramsar convention. Water hyacinths cover almost the entire surface of the lake during floods. This proliferation has led to eutrophication of the lake waters, with the resulting anoxia having a concomitant negative impact on fish stocks upon which the economy of the region is dependent, as well as on the survival of 150 lake bird species. Moreover, water hyacinth causes methane emissions when it decomposes in the lake sediment.

**ACED has proposed the following solutions:**

- with the support of the French association Gevalor (with funding from the Veolia Foundation), encourage market gardeners in the vicinity of the lake to gather water hyacinth, produce and sell compost;
- calculate greenhouse gas emission reductions achieved by composting hyacinth using a new method developed under the project and submit the findings for Gold Standard carbon credit certification. The acquisition of carbon credits will ensure the sustainability of the project;
- improve the marketing of water hyacinth handicrafts (the lake is a tourist site) to generate supplementary income for craftswomen.

144 market gardeners currently gather water hyacinth and produce compost. They can now use this organic fertilizer as a substitute for expensive and hard to find chemical fertilizers. The estimated saving is 374 bags (50 kg) of N-P-K fertilizer (price per bag: FCFA14,500), which represents a total of around FCFA5.4 M for market gardeners. An economic sector could nevertheless be developed.

Fifty women were supported for marketing water hyacinth-based handicrafts (baskets, bags, hats, mats) and now have a functional business plan which will also enable estimation of the methane emission reductions promised by the project.

Very few scientists have studied composting of this plant (only 19 references worldwide). Gevalor is one of the first to have developed a method and submitted it for Gold Standard certification and it will now assess the methane emission reductions promised by the project.

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For further information: [www.aced-benin.org](http://www.aced-benin.org)



Water hyacinth gathered by women on Lake Nokoué, Benin. © Silvia Ritossa



A craft shop in the village of Ganvié. © Silvia Ritossa

## Local socioeconomic development

Most PPI projects contribute to local development through the creation of income-generating economic activities that benefit local people, especially the poorest, and supportive CSOs. These new biodiversity protection funding sources promote the empowerment of local communities while ensuring the sustainability of activities developed in the projects. The following are a few examples of activities developed and supported by PPI projects:

- Ecotourism (e.g. observation of sea turtles in the Congo and bonobos in DRC, see p. 40 and p. 37, respectively).
- Establishment and implementation of natural product marketing sectors in the vicinity of protected areas, such as non-timber forest product sectors (e.g. in Burkina Faso, see next page)—honey, desert date oil, shea butter, West African locust beans, Gnetum, wild mangoes and vanilla, gum arabic, etc.—or processed products—jams and fruit juices, plant-based soaps, etc. Sector certification enhances the value of the concerned products. For instance, the protected geographical indication attributed to Oku honey (project of the NGO CAMGEW, see p. 45) gives a genuine economic value

to preserving the forest (from which this honey is extracted), which hence is now less degraded by local people.

- Other types of income-generating activities: beekeeping, market gardening, fish farming, cane rat, goat and snail breeding, agroforestry, shellfish smoking, rice cropping, hunting, etc.

- Salaried job creation via the projects directly benefits local communities: patrol officers, eco-guides, informers in villages, elephant guards, etc.

By preserving ecosystems, the projects help renew natural resources that are tapped for economic benefit. For instance, mangrove conservation promotes the preservation of fish spawning areas, tree planting enables sustainable use of non-timber forest products, and the establishment of protected marine areas in Madagascar helps recover octopus populations.

**These new biodiversity protection funding sources promote the empowerment of local communities while ensuring the sustainability of activities developed in the projects.**

### Excerpt from an assessment report

*“The majority of PPI-funded projects have a strong social and/or economic component, which contributes to reducing local poverty.”*

*BRL Ingénierie, 2013.*



Non-timber forest products. © Paul Estève

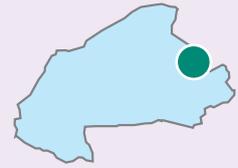


Market gardening in the Bamboutos Mountain region, western Cameroon. © Nicolas Salaün

## BURKINA FASO

### 'Made in Burkina' natural product sectors

Association FAUne et DEveloppement au Burkina (AFAUDEB)  
Project budget: €65,000 (€45,000 from FFEM)



#### Key figures

- 5 ZOVICs created (4,610 ha)
- FCFA100,000/year/ZOVIC in revenue from small game hunting
- FCFA100,000/year (12 ZOVICs) in sales of meat from hunting concessions
- 54 CVGF members trained on small game hunting guide techniques

In the communities of Fada N'Gourma and Matiakoali, village areas of interest for hunting (ZOVIC) have been set up to preserve the natural environment on village lands, while promoting rational use of wildlife and non-timber forest products for the benefit of local communities. AFAUDEB works with 15 villages (300 families) located on the outskirts of protected areas, where land clearing, uncontrolled bushfires and other practices are a major threat to the local ecosystem. This association supports the ZOVICs of Boumoana and Sadpenga in their development process: setting up natural product sectors (honey, desert date and neem oil, shea butter, oil-based soap, etc.). Women are highly involved in these activities. The products are sold in three of the association's shops in the town of Fada, and in supermarkets in Ouagadougou.

This project has led to the establishment of five new ZOVICs in a 4,610 ha area and the management arrangements have been defined and confirmed by decree. Ecological monitoring of these areas revealed the presence of small wildlife—wild guinea fowl, francolins, hares, African grey hornbills, sandgrouse, great bustards and rock hens—along with hyena and jackal tracks detected in the vicinity of Boumoana.

Authorized collection of non-timber forest products is controlled by a local committee responsible for managing the site. The products are then processed for potential marketing, which requires structuring and technical training of women's groups in the following sectors:

- **Collectors:** honey, baobab flour, tamarind pods and gum arabic.
- **Producers:** shea butter, vegetable oils (desert date, baobab, neem and shea butter).
- **Manufacturers** of baobab, tamarind, ginger and hibiscus juice and syrup.

#### Hunting products are also promoted:

- Small game hunting by foreign hunters is organized by nearby big game concession holders. Daily fees for this type of hunting generates revenue. Regarding all 18 ZOVICs concerned, these fees generate a total of FCFA100,000 (€150) per year and per ZOVIC, despite the disparity (€10-400 depending on the ZOVIC), due to their proximity with hunting concessions, their surface area and hunting interest.
- Villages located in the vicinity of hunting concessions benefit from retrocession of part of the hunting meat (mean annual income of FCFA100,000, or €150 for the 12 concerned ZOVICs), and theoretically part of the public taxes associated with big game slaughter (irregular and random in the villages).
- 54 members of village wildlife management committees were trained on small game hunting guide techniques.

AFAUDEB has broadened its scope of action to include 10 additional ZOVICs through the support of Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the Man & Nature Association (which attracted the attention of a private cosmetics company) and the Management of conservation areas in West Africa project (IUCN-PACO and FFEM). This involves seven new village areas of 10,000 ha overall.

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For further information: [www.afaudeb.org](http://www.afaudeb.org)



Shea soap bars. © B. Mathevon

## CAMEROON

### White honey from Oku – how a non-timber forest product can save an entire forest

NGO Cameroon Gender and Environment Watch (CAMGEW)

Project budget: €121,223 (€74,995 from FFEM through two PPIs)



#### Key figures

- 6 beekeeping training workshops attended by 225 people
- 320 beehives distributed and about 2,000 hives built by beekeepers
- 1,053 l of honey produced, representing €6,400 in income (2013-2015)
- 200 people trained on agroforestry techniques
- 43,500 trees planted (38 ha)
- 1,800 children made aware of the importance of environmental protection

This project is focused on one of the six community forest areas within the Oku community forest (30,000 ha). This forest is part of the Kilum-Ijim forest complex (300,000 ha), i.e. the name given to the first community forest established by BirdLife in 1987, including Mount Oku. These mountain forests interlaced with grasslands have a very high biodiversity level, especially birds (Bannerman's turaco, endemic to the region, is classified as endangered on the IUCN Red List). This biodiversity is threatened by farmland expansion, especially by bushfires caused by wild honey harvesting and deforestation. The flora in this highland region is also very diverse, including many species such as *Prunus africana* and *Pittosporum veridiflorum* whose products are highly valued by the pharmaceutical industry.

CAMGEW's activities are devoted to making effective use of non-timber forest products, including white honey from Oku (currently protected as a geographical indication) and *Prunus africana*, which is over-harvested because of its high economic value (bark extracts used in prostate cancer treatment). CAMGEW has thus benefitted from two PPI grants to extend the project to Ijim, another part of the mountain forest.

Communities participate in planting and maintaining *Prunus* trees and are involved in developing beekeeping as an economic venture. To this end, several activities have taken place:

- organization of beekeeping training workshops;
- distribution of beehives and building of thousands of beehives by beekeepers;
- honey production generating substantial income;
- training on agroforestry techniques to enhance soil conservation and flower production for bees;
- planting of 43,500 trees (especially *Prunus africana* and *Pittosporum veridiflorum*, in addition to other local species);
- boosting the awareness of thousands of children on the importance of environmental protection.

Contact: Emmanuel Wirsiy, [camgew@gmail.com](mailto:camgew@gmail.com)

For further information: [www.camgew.com](http://www.camgew.com)



Construction of a traditional beehive. © Nicolas Salaün



Transporting hives in the forest. © Alexis Huguet



5

## From local to international – broad communications coverage

*Communications coverage has been substantial throughout the four PPI phases via different media targeting a wide and diverse audience, including about 50 radio programmes, mostly international and national broadcast reports and around 10 articles of national and international scope.*



*Mak-Betchou Reserve, Cameroon. © Nicolas Salaun*

Articles on PPI and on local programme partners have been published in about 15 issues of the IUCN *News from African Protected Areas* monthly newsletter. 25 interviews with NGO managers were posted online on the IUCN website and disseminated monthly to around 200 partners. A compilation of interviews was also published and is available in hardcopy and digital format<sup>3</sup>.

Various events have been held for the general public, as well as for scientists, decision makers, operators and civil society in general—international seminars, workshops, feedback workshops, national, regional and thematic forums, etc.

PPI has been showcased at several international events, such as the:

- IUCN World Conservation Congress in 2012 at Jeju, South Korea
- Ministerial Conference on Tropical Forests for the purpose of updating the White Paper, February 2012
- Roundtable on ‘Combating Poaching and the Trafficking of Endangered Species’, which brought together African Heads of State who had participated in the Elysée Summit for Peace and Security in Africa, 5-6 December 2013
- World Parks Congress (12-19 November 2014), Sydney, Australia
- Paris Climate Change Conference (COP21), December 2015

The IUCN World Conservation Congress (Hawaii, 1-10 September 2016) was an opportune moment to highlight initiatives carried out by African civil society regarding the environment. On this occasion, IUCN France organized a side event to celebrate the 10-year anniversary of PPI.

In 10 years, PPI supported over 180 projects coordinated by 144 local organizations. Most of these PPI organizations know little about each other despite meetings organized during different workshops in the subregion. This 10-year anniversary provided a unique opportunity to bring together key stakeholders in this programme in an African country, with the aim of promoting the PPI ‘stakeholder community’. A forum was thus held in Cameroon in late 2016 to mark the end of this 10-year period which yielded particularly positive results, while identifying upcoming environmental challenges to be addressed by African civil society stakeholders.

<sup>3</sup> Compilation downloadable at: <https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/45899>

## PPI in the media

### Radio

- 49 shows broadcast on RFI in *C'est pas du vent*, *Les visiteurs du Jour*, *Le coq chante*, *Chroniques sciences*, *Grand reportage* and *Reines d'Afrique*
- 3 shows on *France Culture* in *Tout un monde*

### TV

- 3 reports (others should soon be produced)
- France 5 – Show *Le monde en face*
- ORTB (*Office de Radiodiffusion et Télévision du Bénin*)
- Viasat1 in Ghana

### Print media

- 5 articles in *Terre sauvage* (French monthly magazine)
- 1 article in *Gabon Eco* (online news daily)
- 2 articles in the IUCN *News from African Protected Areas* newsletter
- 1 article in the *New Crusading Guide* (Ghanaian news daily)
- 2 articles in *Espaces naturels* (quarterly journal of the French public interest group ATEN)
- 1 article on the RFI website
- Many articles in the local press

### Video reports (for viewing on YouTube\*)

- ACREST report, Cameroon
- African Marine Mammal Conservation Organization (AMMCO, Cameroon) report
- Cameroon Gender and Environment Watch (CAMGEW, Cameroon) report
- Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERUDEF, Cameroon) report
- Tropical Forest and Rural Development (TF-RD, Cameroon)
- *Cameroun: Des mots à l'action, société civile et défis de conservation de la Nature.*
- *Société civile et conservation de la Nature : la caravane de l'apiculture du PPI-FFEM*

In addition to FFEM and IUCN France news releases and press kits, etc.

For further information: [www.ffem.fr/accueil-FFEM/PPI](http://www.ffem.fr/accueil-FFEM/PPI)

\* [www.youtube.com/channel/UCfhRF0u7l\\_OwTl2t0HnB0yw](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCfhRF0u7l_OwTl2t0HnB0yw)

## A new PPI for the 2016-2019 period—PPI 5

PPI assessments since 2016 have highlighted the positive impacts of PPI in civil society capacity building, biodiversity conservation and local economic development. The programme—by contributing to enhancing governance of conservation processes—is highly appreciated by the African conservation community.

A new phase was launched in 2016 to continue PPI activities geared towards strengthening the influence of civil society and decentralized communities in West and Central Africa with regard to biodiversity conservation and combating climate change through nature-based solutions. In partnership with the IUCN French Committee and IUCN-PACO, this will involve implementing and managing conservation and climate change combat projects by developing nature-based solutions initiated by CSOs, while building the technical, organizational and institutional capacities of CSOs.

The programme will be funded for a 3-year period, with a €3 M contribution from FFEM. New partners will be involved in this PPI5, especially the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF), the IUCN Netherlands Committee and the MAVA Fondation.

## 6

## Appendices



Fishermen on the Congo River, Democratic Republic of the Congo. © François Nègre

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

See Appendix on page 54 for acronyms of civil society partner organizations.

<b>AFD</b>	French Development Agency / <i>Agence Française de Développement</i>
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties
<b>CSO</b>	Civil society organization
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>FCFA</b>	West African CFA franc
<b>FFEM</b>	French Facility for Global Environment / <i>Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial</i>
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GIZ</b>	German Agency for International Cooperation / <i>Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i>
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>IUCN France</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature – French Committee
<b>LA</b>	Local authorities
<b>MAEDI</b>	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development / <i>Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international</i>
<b>MEEM</b>	French Ministry of the Environment, Energy and the Sea / <i>Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Énergie et de la Mer</i>
<b>MINFOF</b>	Ministry of Forests and Wildlife, Cameroon
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>PACO</b>	IUCN West and Central Africa Programme
<b>PPI</b>	Small-Scale Initiatives Programme
<b>SME</b>	Small and medium-sized enterprises
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>ZOVIC</b>	Village hunting zone / <i>Zone villageoise d'intérêt cynégétique</i>

## 181 PPI projects (2006-2016)

Country	Project	CSO*	Main topic**	Total amount	Proportion of FFEM funding	
Algeria	Forest reserve in the steppe area	ASJDN	PA	€50,000	75%	
	Development of beekeeping in protective mangrove enclosures	AFEL	PA	€39,700	75%	
Benin	Recycling of household waste in the city of Parakou	PLANETE CONTACT	COMP	€214,499	41%	
	Development of the water hyacinth of Lake Nokoué through composting	ACED	COMP	€54,701	74%	
	Construction and development of the waterbirds sanctuary at Lake Nokoué	BEES	ECO	€72,826	48%	
	Application of the Wildlife Act in Benin	Nature Tropicale	APO	€46,195	49%	
	Strengthening the sustainable management of the Agonvè ecosystems	CIDEV	PA	€26,692	75%	
	Conservation and development of Lake Nokoué waterfowl sanctuary	BEES	PA	€62,445	70%	
	Community management of natural resources and poverty reduction around the valley of Situngu	CREDI-ONG	PA	€40,534	62%	
	Pepper, source of income to reduce human-elephant conflicts	U-AVIGREF	GES	€59,550	76%	
	Traditional planning and management of the Adjiro river bank woods	FAT	FOR	€80,200	56%	
	Creating a cross-border conservation area for hippopotamuses	AVPN	PA	€131,000	30%	
	Development of a toolkit for environmental management	ABPEE	OTHER	€30,000	33%	
	Mangrove conservation in the South Benin coastal lagoon	AFEL	PA	€36,000	50%	
	Conservation and valuing of the forests of Kpinkonzoumé and Houanvè	CERGET	PA	€32,993	64%	
	Ecotourism around Lake Ahémé	ECO BENIN	ECO	€57,147	74%	
	Protection of wetlands and the situngu antelope	CREDI-ONG	PA	€78,989	36%	
	Recycling of used tyres	UNSO Group	OTHER	€16,518	75%	
	Protection of the Djagballo forest by traditional hunting organisations	FAT	FOR	€58,100	67%	
	Development of an inter-communal medicinal garden	CIED	SPE	€50,000	60%	
	Burkina Faso	Sustainable forest management and agricultural use of waste in the Sahel region	Impulsion	FOR	€70,015	50%
		Use of animal waste in biodigestors in the northern region	ASE	FAB	€81,956	49%
Mare aux Hippopotames Biosphere Reserve ecotourism		AGEREF	ECO	€138,000	28%	
Establishment of 10 village forests and promotion of income generating activities		New Tree	FOR	€90,075	48%	
Strengthening and development of the hunting interest village area (ZOVIC - zone villageoise d'intérêt cynégétique) of Boumoana, Province of Gourma, Eastern Region of Burkina Faso		AFAUDEB	GES	€65,500	62%	
Participatory management of the Oursi pond		NATURAMA	PA	€108,000	28%	
Community nature reserve for wildlife management		OND	FOR	€112,598	28%	
Support of traditional healers of the ATTPH for the protection of endangered medicinal species		GERES	SPE	€42,356	48%	
Reintroduction and breeding of the West African ostrich		CDPF	SPE	€95,794	52%	
Burundi	Participation in the management of the Ruvubu National Park	AGDB	PA	€71,230	69%	
	Strengthening the integrity of the Vyanda Natural Reserve and improving the well-being of the population	ERB	PA	€50,190	65%	
	Restoration of eco-climatic conditions of Rweru Lake	APRN/BEPB	OTHER	€42,000	75%	
	Habitat and hippo populations protection in the north-east of Lake Tanganyika	ACVE	SPE	€136,038	39%	
Cambodia	Involvement of fishermen in the conservation of the Rusizi natural reserve	ABO	PA	€101,305	49%	
	Traditional medical knowledge and the creation of a garden of medicinal plants	Nomad RSI	SPE	€36,100	49%	
Cameroon	Conservation of marine turtles and local development in the Douala-Edea Wildlife Reserve	KUDATUBE	SPE	€40,559	50%	
	Certification of three community forests in preparation for the implementation of the FLEGT Volunteer Partnership Agreement	ADECOL	FOR	€44,000	75%	
	Community forestry of Kossa	GREENSAFE	FOR	€74,918	61%	
	Human-Elephant coexistence, Waza National Park	ACODED	HWC	€44,000	27%	
	Preservation and assessment of Ngog Mapubi/Dibang forest area	CEW	ECO	€46,941	75%	
	Environmental education and production of cocoa at the northern edge of the Dja biosphere reserve	TF-RD	GES	€103,000	34%	
	Regeneration and development of non-wood forestry products by women around the Biosphere reserve of Dja	AAFEEN	GES	€36,976	74%	
	Participatory Oku Community Forest management through forest regeneration and apiculture for livelihood improvement	CAMGEW	GES	€46,341	64%	
	Creation and management of the chimpanzee sanctuary in Mak-Betchou	ERuDef	PA	€150,000	30%	
	Support of communities in the process of sustainable management of community forest	ROSE	FOR	€50,000	75%	
	Coexistence of humans and elephants in the far north region of Cameroon	ACODED	HWC	€38,231	48%	
	Homes improved, clean coal and reforestation around Mont Bamboutos	ACREST	FAB	€58,386	60%	
	Monitoring marine mammals and protecting the African manatee on the Cameroon coastline	AMMCO	SPE	€100,656	43%	
	Participatory Kilum-Ijim Mountain Forest management through forest regeneration and apiculture for livelihood improvement	CAMGEW	GES	€74,880	61%	

\* For CSO acronyms, see p. 54

\*\* Topics:

**APO** Anti-poaching operations  
**COMP** Composting  
**ECO** Ecotourism  
**EDU** Education

**FOR** Forestry  
**GES** Green economy sectors  
**HWC** Resolving human-wildlife conflicts  
**IS/B** Improved stoves / Biodigesters

**NRM** Natural resource management  
**OTHER** Other topics  
**PA** Protected areas  
**SPE** Species conservation

Country	Project	CSO*	Main topic**	Total amount	Proportion of FFEM funding
Cameroon	Development of agro-forestry products on the periphery of the Dja Biosphere Reserve	TF-RD	GES	€110,000	27%
	Exploitation and commercialisation of non-timber forest products for the maintenance of forest biodiversity	ACFCam	GES	€64,862	50%
	Promotion of ecotourism by the Bagyéli of Campo-Ma'an	ONED	ECO	€77,437	52%
	Community-based Management and Conservation of Great Apes in SW Cameroon	ERuDef	PA	€103,983	38%
	Support of communities in the process of sustainable management of community forest	ROSE	FOR	€79,600	50%
	Composting of household refuse in the city of Dschang	ERA	COMP	€98,886	49%
	Conservation of marine turtles and local development in the Douala-Edea Wildlife Reserve	KUDATUBE	SPE	€20,292	43%
	Securing of the wildlife migration corridors of West OTUBénoúé	MRC	HWC	€31,674	60%
	Mainstreaming innovative technologies into the Management of Great Apes Populations in the Tofala Hill Wildlife Sanctuary	ERuDef	SPE	€34,511	58%
Management of the great apes and cocoa-based agro-forestry products on the periphery of the Dja Biosphere Reserve	TF-RD	GES	€23,000	87%	
Cape Verde	Eco-tourism and conservation in the Terras Salgadas (Maio Island)	FMB	PA	€44,827	73%
	Preservation of the biodiversity of the Natural Reserve of Santa Luzia through the fishing community of Sao Vincente, Santo Antao and Sao Nicolao	AAC	GES	€55,589	50%
Central African Republic	Creation of a village hunting zone	RICAGIRN	NRM	€53,333	75%
	Wildlife Management of the Cynegetic Village Zones (CVZ)	APFC	SPE	€301,050	16%
Chad	Establishment of a sustainable management of natural resources at the periphery of Sena Ora National Park	ILOD DARI GOUADJJI	NRM	€16,060	50%
	Support for the preservation of natural resources of the Fianga Lakeside Area	ILOD ELF	NRM	€45,914	50%
Colombia	Land recovery and biodiversity conservation in the Sierra Nevada	TIA	OTHER	€221,000	23%
Comoros	Moheli ecotourism and environmental associations	FADESIM	ECO	€60,200	81%
Congo	The hunter's cooperative for the rescue of lowland gorillas in the western forest of Mayombe	ESI Congo	SPE	€24,000	50%
	Support for sustainable management of fisheries	WCS	GES	€76,333	33%
	Support to Loaka hunters for the protection of the gorillas of the western planes of the forest of Mayombe	ESI Congo	SPE	€53,891	47%
	Finally an eco-centre at Pointe-Noire	Rénatura	EDU	€126,264	40%
	Marine turtle conservation in the Republic of the Congo: building of scientific tools and community tourism	Rénatura	ECO	€67,957	50%
	Support to Loaka hunters for the protection of the gorillas of the western planes of the forest of Mayombe	ESI Congo	SPE	€34,533	58%
	Congo Study and conservation of sea turtles	Rénatura	SPE	€115,790	35%
	Education programme on the environment	HELP CONGO	EDU	€142,500	21%
Côte d'Ivoire	Community game reserve at Ibolo-Koundoumou	CFC	PA	€76,636	50%
	Pilot project supporting bee-keepers next to the Comoé National Park	N'TABET	GES	€91,279	47%
	Biodiversity conservation and development in the Ivory Coast	SOS Dassioko	SPE	€112,402	17%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Community conservation of primates in danger of extinction in the Ivory Coast	ACB-CI	SPE	€85,167	47%
	Mediation in the Virunga National Park	SOPR	OTHER	€46,828	75%
	Structuring of the Iyondje Community Bonobos Reserve	LFB	PA	€70,253	40%
	Protection of bonobos through the creation of community reserves	MMT	SPE	€86,000	41%
	Sustainable management of forest resources and a gender approach in the rural areas of Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	REFADD	GES	€37,500	73%
	Protection of the National Park of Kahuzi-Biega (PNKB) against poaching and forest exploitation for traditional crafts	IFEPAD	GES	€45,940	75%
	Anti-poaching measures in the Maringa-Lopori-Wamba Landscape	JURISTRALE	APO	€91,276	46%
	Monitoring and protection of turtles on the Muanda coastline in the Mangroves Marine Park	ACODES	SPE	€82,520	45%
	Development of village goat farming to conserve the Basankusu-Bolomba bonobo	GACEBB	GES	€25,000	60%
	Supporting socio-economic development in the Rutshuru Hunting Area (Domaine de Chasse de Rutshuru DCR) to reduce pressure on the Virunga National Park (VNV)	SOPR	OTHER	€43,008	74%
	Conservation of the spawning areas of Lake Albert	GRAPEDECO - ACPF	NRM	€48,350	72%
	Network Creation of four community forests in Walikale, North Kivu	Réseau CREF	FOR	€42,967	76%
	Development of shaded cocoa farms	DML	GES	€67,000	50%
	Contribution to the integrated management of the Sarambwé reserve	VONA	PA	€66,175	30%
	Establishment of 5 fish ponds in Basankusu an Bolomba to preserve the bonobos	GACEBB	NRM	€30,000	67%
	Development of sustainable agriculture and protection of bonobos in the territory of Bolobo	MMT	NRM	€25,410	79%
French Polynesia	Educational kit to raise awareness for the protection of marine turtles in the Pacific	Te mana o te moana	EDU	€66,531	22%

Country	Project	CSO*	Main topic**	Total amount	Proportion of FFEM funding
Gabon	Supporting rural communities of the Gambia Protected Areas Complex in the sustainable and coordinated management of their natural resources	IBONGA-ACPE	PA	€88,890	37%
	Enabling effective community participation in the management of National Parks in Gabon	BRAINFOREST	PA	€91,900	44%
	Ecotourism towards the sustainable conservation of Ogivine biodiversity	FIGET	ECO	€60,430	50%
	Reinforcement of the capacity of the Moukalaba-Doudou National Park in the conservation of the great apes of Gabon	PROGRAM	SPE	€134,193	15%
	Haut Ogooué Museum	MTN	EDU	€30,000	50%
	Education and interpretation for tourists in Gamba's protected areas	IBONGA-ACPE	ECO	€100,000	50%
	Reducing anthropogenic pressures on leatherback turtles on Pongara	ASF	SPE	€67,712	59%
	Ecotourism and protection of marine turtles at Mayumba	Gabon Environnement	SPE	€59,818	67%
	Conservation of the Akanda mangrove	CADDE	PA	€41,415	75%
	Community ecotourism in the village of Doussala	PROGRAM	ECO	€66,084	72%
	Development of an ecomuseum for children	MTN	EDU	€30,000	79%
	Youth training in the protection of natural resources	Les Amis du Pangolin	EDU	€12,883	78%
	Community tourism in the Lope National Park	MOGHESO	ECO	€42,000	71%
	Ecotourism development in the Minkébé national Park	EDZENGUI	ECO	€55,000	47%
Community involvement in the conservation and management of the Gamba complex	IBONGA-ACPE	EDU	€85,000	41%	
Ghana	Conserving the Wetlands of the Keta Lagoon Complex	ATIDEV	FOR	€42,000	75%
	Conservation of Anlo Beach Wetlands	FON	FOR	€73,765	43%
	Biodiversity conservation and rural livelihoods reinforcement in the Mole National Park	NORTHCODE	PA	€98,326	39%
	Collaborative Ecosystem Conservation of Ghana's Lake Bosumtwi Basin	A Rocha Ghana	PA	€70,370	50%
	Creation of a Community-managed Forest in Western Ghana and Potential Trans-border Reserve with Côte d'Ivoire	WAPCA	PA	€93,900	35%
	Amanzule Marine Turtle Conservation Project	GWS	SPE	€70,000	50%
	Amansuri Estuary and Mangrove and Swamp Forest Conservation Project	GWS	ECO	€88,708	50%
Guinea	Project supporting biodiversity conservation at the Ziam biosphere reserve and the reduction of human-elephant conflicts in the peripheral area	ACAD	HWC	€81,736	42%
	Application of Wildlife legislation (GALF)	WCP	APO	€77,358	39%
Guinea-Bissau	Sustainable management and environmental education in the Cafuda Lagoon Natural Park	Gaeca Palmeirinha	GES	€64,333	44%
Laos	Elephant conservation	ElefantAsia	SPE	€184,001	27%
Liberia	Strengthening Biodiversity Conservation through Co-Forest Management around Wonegizi National Forest	VOSIED	PA	€80,000	50%
Madagascar	Support for the management of the natural resources of the Mangoky-Ihotry Complex	Asity	PA	€74,217	50%
	Governance and supporting industries for sustainable forestry management in Ikonga	H&E	GES	€78,990	42%
	Conserving mangroves through community-based mangrove REDD+ in Madagascar	Blue Ventures	PA	€70,719	46%
	Protecting the native reptiles and amphibians of Madagascar through the sustainable management of Category VI protected areas	Madagasikara Voakajy	PA	€160,556	30%
	Development of sustainable whaling ecotourism in Madagascar and the contribution to the scientific repository of humpback whales in the Indian Ocean	Cétamada	ECO	€80,800	56%
	Forest restoration and new techniques for the exploitation of slopes to contribute to the conservation of the Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor	FAMA	FOR	€22,650	49%
	Promoting sustainable community-based management of natural resources in Pointe Larrée	MBG	PA	€70,430	50%
	Support to a civil society for responsible fishing in the Bay of Antongil	WCS	PA	€111,577	45%
	Networking of Environmental Youth Clubs (Vintsy) for the preservation of the south east forest corridor	WWF	EDU	€99,200	37%
	Madagascar Support for community management of the natural resources of the Mahavavy-Kinkony complex	Asity	PA	€65,430	50%
	Extension of the Kirindi National Marine Park	Blue Ventures	PA	€192,120	26%
	Development of resources in protected areas of the island of Sainte-Marie	FANAMBY	ECO	€112,600	44%
	Management of natural resources at Anosibe An'Ala	Madagasikara Voakajy	PA	€100,200	50%
	Enhancement of biodiversity through the sale of products to the international private sector	H&E	GES	€100,000	30%
	Conservation and development of the coastal forest of Vohibola	H&E	GES	€101,820	49%
	Protected area of the Loky Manambato territory	FANAMBY	PA	€70,200	50%
	Biological corridor between national parks of Ranomafana and Andringitra	APMM	ECO	€60,000	50%
	Marine reserves and management of fishery resources	WCS	PA	€130,000	38%
	Upcycling in Mahajanga	Gevalor	COMP	€225,000	22%
	Whaling ecotourism at Sainte Marie	Megaptera	ECO	€70,836	71%
Theatre workshops to raise awareness of environmental protection	2HY-Faire lien	EDU	€66,564	33%	
Development of the Tapia forests via wild silk	Ny tanintsika	GES	€44,238	68%	

Country	Project	CSO*	Main topic**	Total amount	Proportion of FFEM funding
Mauritania	Sustainable joint management of fishing in Mâl	Nature Mauritanie	NRM	€75,000	47%
	Communal Saharan protected area in the municipality of Ouadane	UICN Mauritanie	PA	€125,000	40%
Morocco	Control of energy consumption in households in the city of Larache	ECODEL	OTHER	€89,600	28%
Mozambique	Access to a composting structure for urban waste to carbon credits (Beira, Mozambique)	Terra Nova	COMP	€66,900	75%
	A Hi Zemeni Chemucane Support Project	ASLF	ECO	€58,000	14%
	Sustainable management of the human-elephant conflict	Cabo Delgado Biodiversity and Tourism Limitada	HWC	€174,200	29%
Multi-country	Project for the enforcement of the law on African wildlife	EAGLE	APO	€457,838	26%
	Structuring of the RASTORAMA network, reinforcement of the capacity of its players and involvement in the development of marine protected areas in Central Africa - Conservation of marine turtles	RASTOMA	SPE	€165,362	73%
New Caledonia	Conservation of humpback whales	Opération Cétacés	SPE	€129,853	28%
Niger	Fish farming at the edge of the W National Park	COECO & BAIL	GES	€175,000	24%
	Association for the Preservation of Giraffes in Niger Conservation of giraffes in Niger and community development	ASGN	SPE	€96,500	49%
	Strengthening the red-necked ostrich population in captivity at Kellé au Niger	SCF-CERNK	SPE	€184,500	18%
	Creation of a protected area for the conservation of the hippopotamus	Noé Conservation	PA	€77,000	65%
Nigeria	Improvement of protection of the Iko Esai forest	CERCOPAN	FOR	€137,102	36%
Rwanda	Sustainable conservation of biodiversity in the Akagera National Park	RECOR	PA	€56,684	71%
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	Whale-watching ecotourism in Sao Tomé	MARAPA	ECO	€35,740	75%
	Creation of a sea and traditional fishing museum in Sao Tomé	MARAPA	EDU	€31,434	74%
	Enhancement of the Bom Sucesso botanical garden	Association Monte Pico	SPE	€45,810	71%
	Best practices for responsible fishing	MARAPA	ECO	€30,798	75%
Senegal	Promoting rural women's entrepreneurship in the marketing and sale of shellfish	APTE	GES	€50,341	71%
	Deficharpa	Nébédary	OTHER	€329,953	9%
	Support for the creation of a community reserve in Dindéfelo	Neene Ladde	SPE	€76,420	50%
	Implementation project for the participatory planning of forests	Région de Fatick	FOR	€74,476	32%
	Promotion of agro-ecological techniques vis-a-vis climate change	ENDA	OTHER	€71,500	49%
	Preservation and enhancement of the Community Nature Reserve of Boundou	Tambacounda	PA	€154,300	32%
	Protection and study of manatees on the Senegal River	Noé Conservation	SPE	€50,500	40%
	Senegal Management of the regional heritage area of Trois Marigots	Wetlands International	NRM	€113,890	44%
	Botanical garden of medicinal plants	Santorun	GES	€66,514	63%
Sierra Leone	Conservation of Aberdeen creek for People and Birds	SLCS	SPE	€50,000	50%
Togo	Creation of a buffer zone around Togodo Park South	ADT	GES	€62,247	70%
	Strengthening of conservation of Alibi-Abdoulaye-Bago	AE2D	FOR	€83,097	55%
	Sustainable management of entomofauna in the Missahoé Forest Reserve	Les Compagnons Ruraux (LCR)	GES	€40,073	75%
	Application of the Wildlife Act (TALFF)	ANCE	APO	€86,942	40%
	Developing organic waste into biogas: promotion and appropriation of biogestors for collective operations	ENPRO	FAB	€47,000	50%
	Installing a waste composting unit in Lomé	ENPRO	COMP	€131,347	38%
	Valuing of the biodiversity of the Classée d'Assimé forest	JVE	PA	€33,695	74%
Development of the biodiversity of the Alibi community forest	AE2D	FOR	€60,450	63%	

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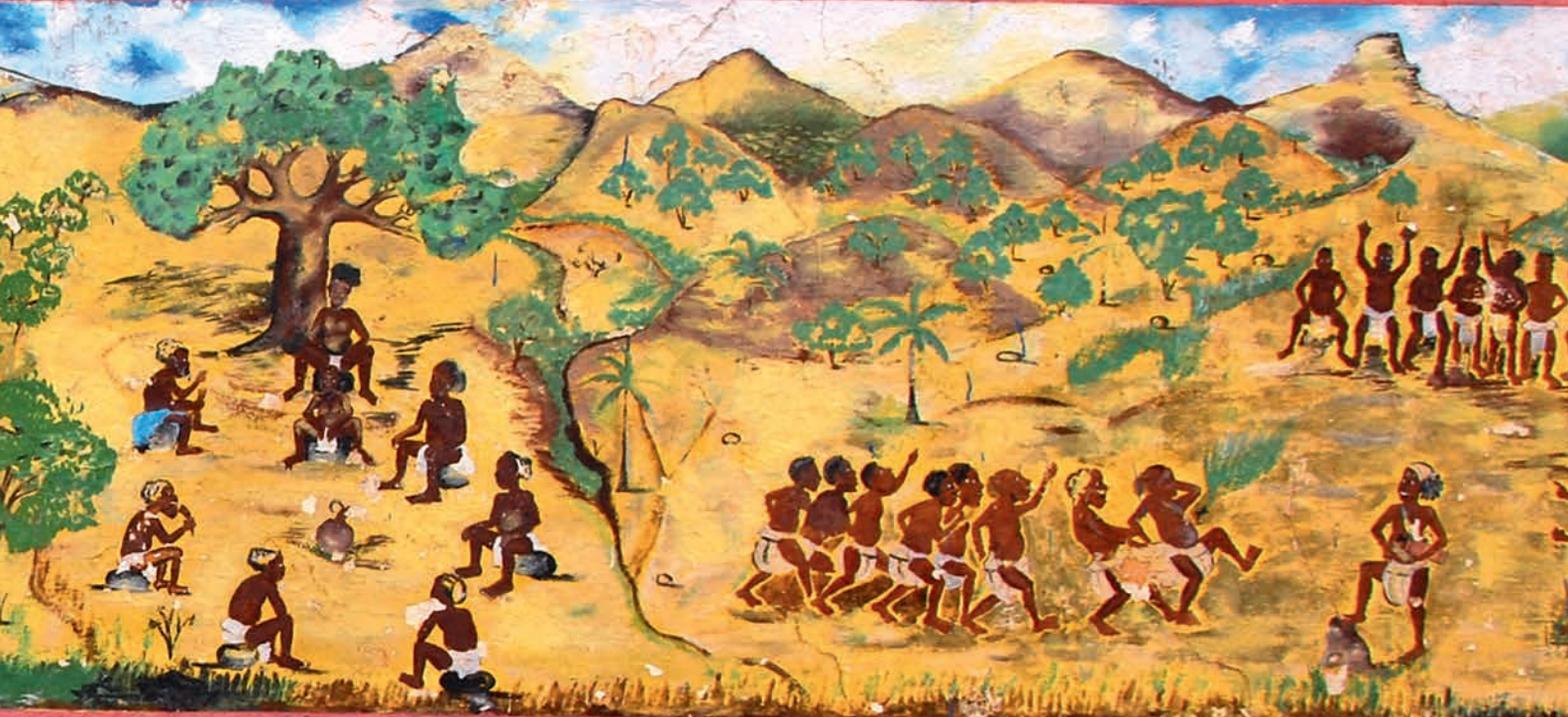
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