
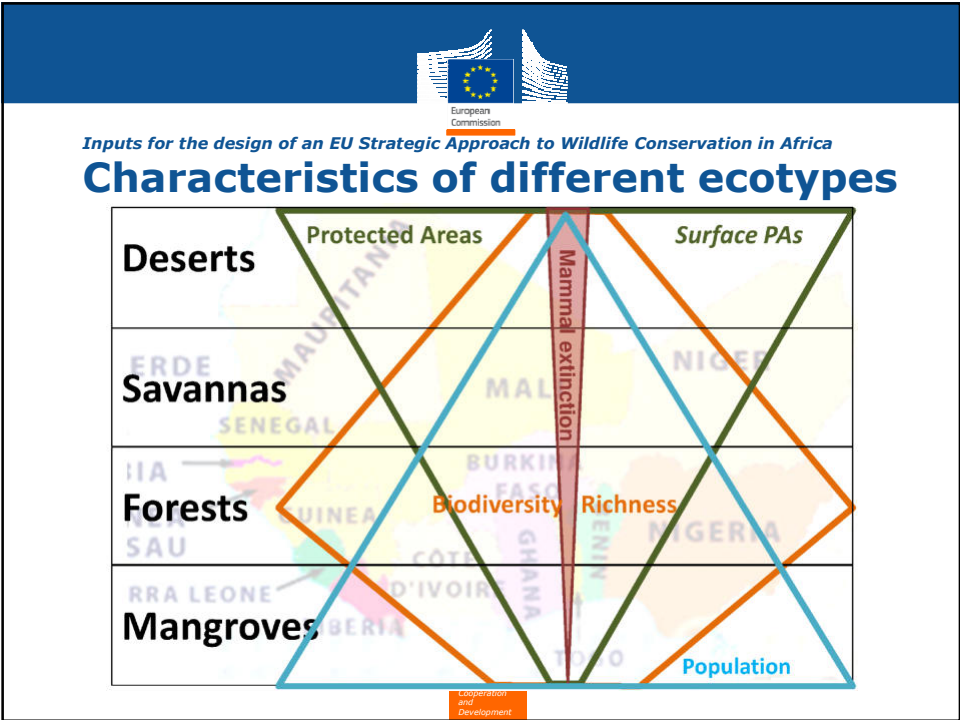
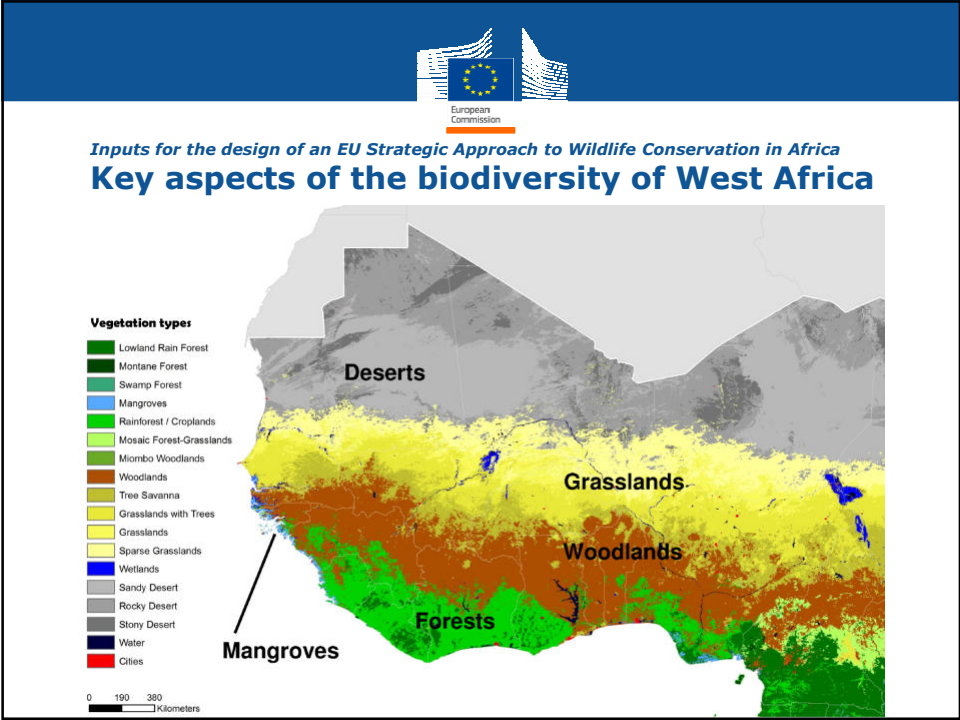
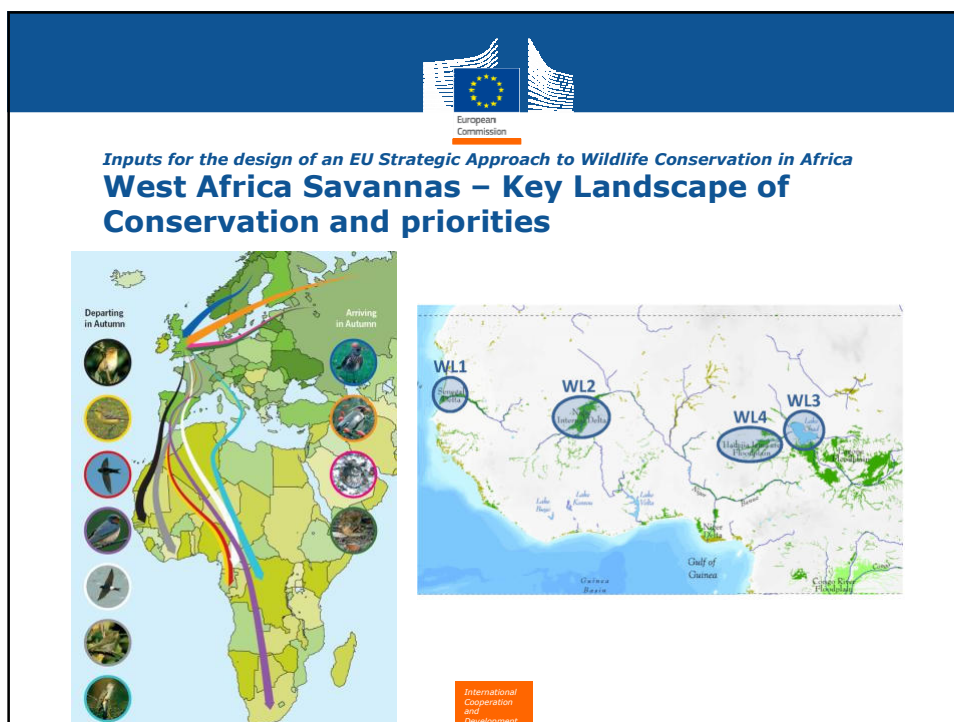
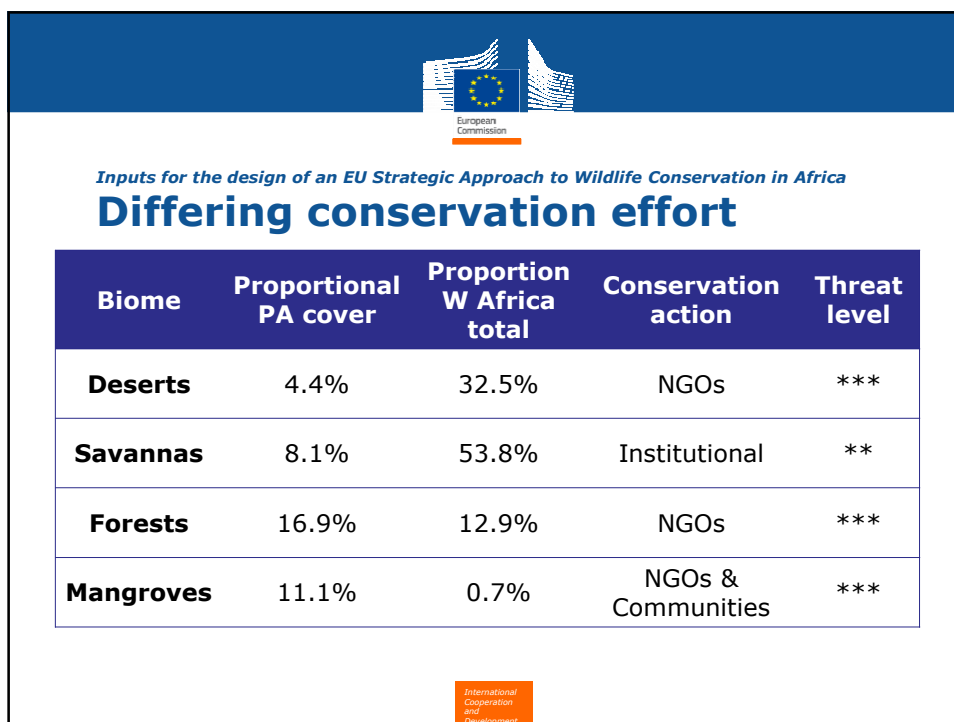
  
 European Commission

**Inputs for the design of an EU Strategic Approach to Wildlife Conservation in Africa**  
**Key aspects of the biodiversity of West Africa**

- Wide diversity of habitats and species
  - Richest forests in all of Africa (contain half the mammal species on the continent)
  - Largest and most beautiful antelopes in the world
  - Strategic wetlands for birds migration
  - Mount Nimba unique habitat of amphibians
  - Biodiversity and cultural values of the deserts
  - Third mangrove forests in the world *-but without protected areas!*
  - Richness of marine fishes of West African coast
- Serious degradation with low management effectiveness
  - PAs failing to ensure the protection of wildlife or its biodiversity heritage
  - Industrialization in the south and effects of climate change in north are causing significant migration of human populations with higher pressure and degradation and fragmentation of coastal and lowland forest ecosystems
  - Unbalanced conservation effort more concentrated in savannas areas
  - Progressive decline in the representation of biomes in PAs on moving from desert towards the forest and coastal areas

  
 International  
Cooperation  
and  
Development







*Inputs for the design of an EU Strategic Approach to Wildlife Conservation in Africa*


## Key direct and indirect threats to conservation of West Africa

### KEY DIRECT THREATS

- **Institutional governance of PAs**
- **Illegal wildlife trade income (bushmeat) and corruption**
- **Weak planning, management effectiveness and monitoring of PAs**
- **Availability of funds for PAs**

### KEY INDIRECT THREATS TO CONSERVATION

- **Coup d'états, rebellions, civil unrest and religion fundamentalism, Ebola and refugee crises**
- **Climate change**
- **Population growth and poverty**
- **Negative economic trends and food security**
- **Policy and sectorial approach**
- **Fragmentation, reduction and isolation of PAs in the landscape**

*Inputs for the design of an EU Strategic Approach to Wildlife Conservation in Africa*

## Key inputs of strategic approach to wildlife conservation in West Africa


Fragility and significant threats to WA biodiversity require specific conservation interventions– *in addition the general strategic approach outlined in volume 1*

### A. *In situ* support for conservation that includes (active process):

1. Specific strategies and actions for the four ecotypes: (a) Deserts, (b) Savannas, (c) Forests and (d) Mangroves/Coastal areas;
2. Special analysis and actions for species and habitats (freshwater, wetlands) highly threatened with extinction;
3. Specific training in wildlife protection on the ground

### B. Strengthening of management and governance (proactive process):

1. Institutional support to raise capacity for wildlife conservation and strengthen coordination among countries;
2. Governance training for management authorities on landscape approach





*Inputs for the design of an EU Strategic Approach to Wildlife Conservation in Africa*

## **Key objectives of the active process of strategic approach to wildlife conservation in West Africa**

*Objectives of the "In situ support" (**active process**):*

- i. balance interventions between the 4 ecotypes;**
- ii. save threatened species from extinction;**
- iii. preserve critical habitats;**
- iv. improve management effectiveness of parks;**
- v. promote initiatives of landscapes and connections between the blocks of PAs**
- vi. ensure a better representation of the realities of wildlife in WA**

International  
Cooperation  
and  
Development



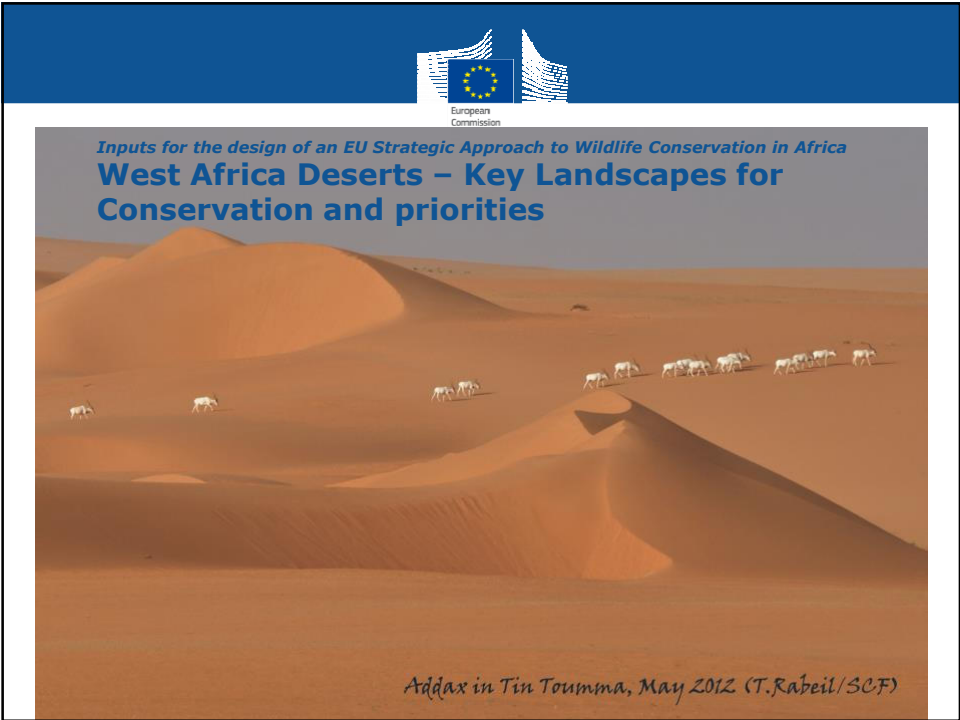
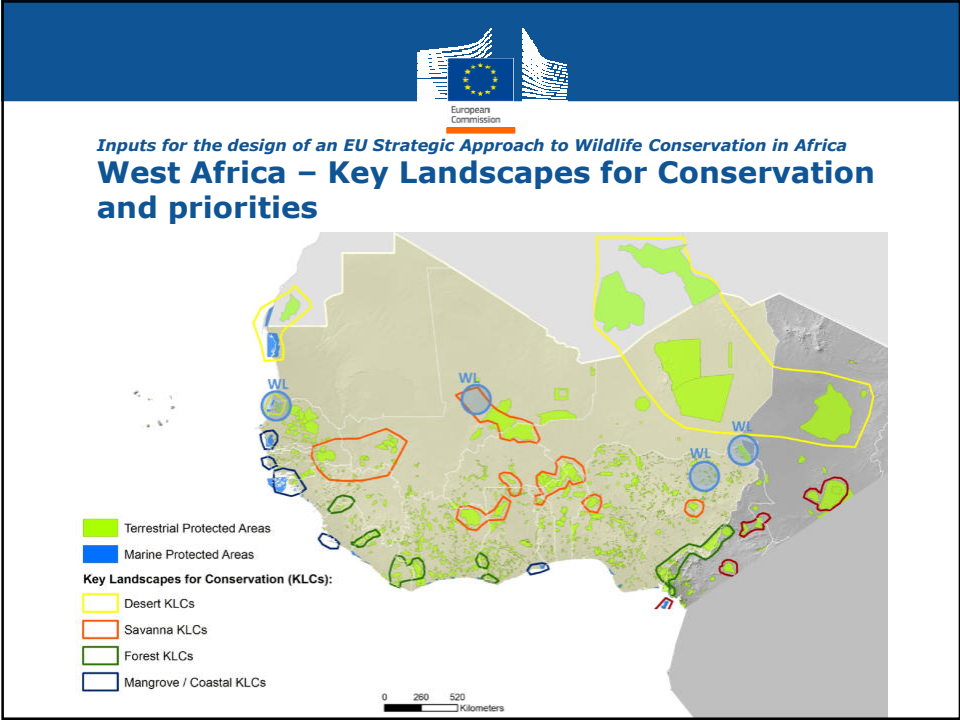
*Inputs for the design of an EU Strategic Approach to Wildlife Conservation in Africa*

## **Key objectives of the proactive process of strategic approach to wildlife conservation in West Africa**


*Objectives of the Strengthening of management and governance (**proactive process**):*

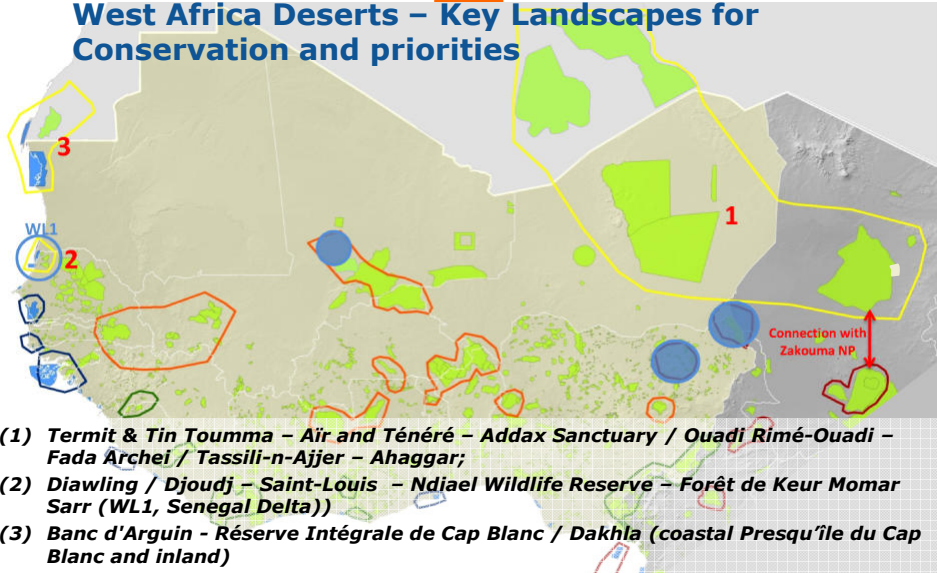
- i. improve availability and proper use of resources**
- ii. ensure shared and harmonized implementation between countries**
- iii. develop stronger balance of conservation initiatives for the four ecotypes**
- iv. put greater attention about specificities of conservation at national, regional and interregional level**

International  
Cooperation  
and  
Development





  
 Inputs for the design of an EU Strategic Approach to Wildlife Conservation in Africa  
**West Africa Deserts – Key Landscapes for Conservation and priorities**



- (1) *Termit & Tin Toumma – Air and Ténéré – Addax Sanctuary / Ouadi Rimé-Ouadi – Fada Archei / Tassili-n-Ajjer – Ahaggar;*
- (2) *Diawling / Djoudj – Saint-Louis – Ndjael Wildlife Reserve – Forêt de Keur Momar Sarr (WL1, Senegal Delta))*
- (3) *Banc d'Arguin - Réserve Intégrale de Cap Blanc / Dakhla (coastal Presqu'île du Cap Blanc and inland)*

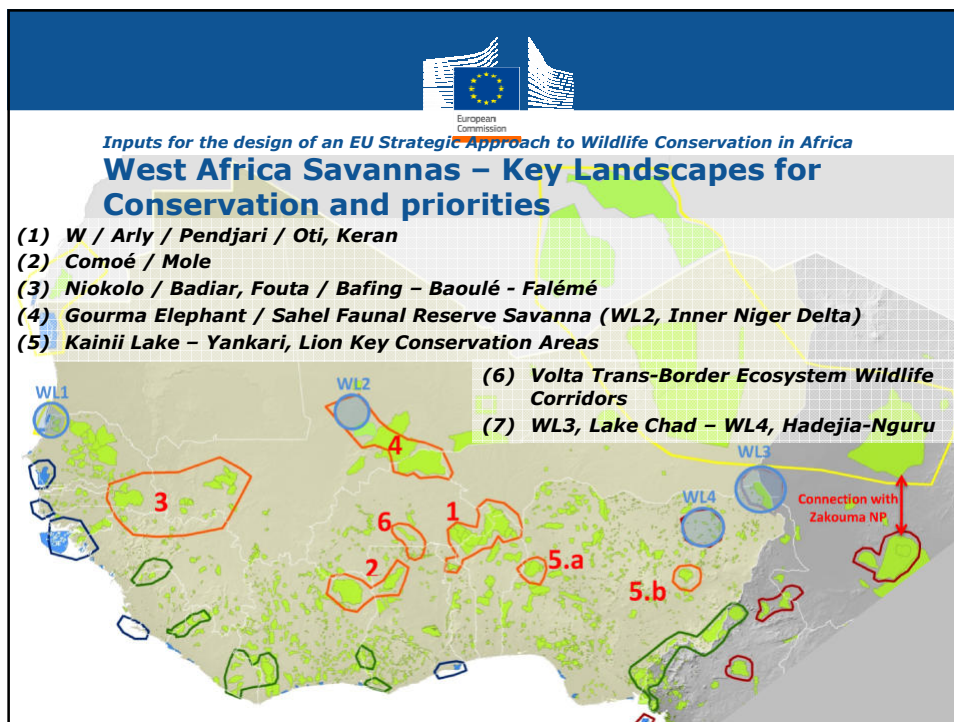
  
 Inputs for the design of an EU Strategic Approach to Wildlife Conservation in Africa  
**West Africa Savannas – Key Landscapes for Conservation and priorities**












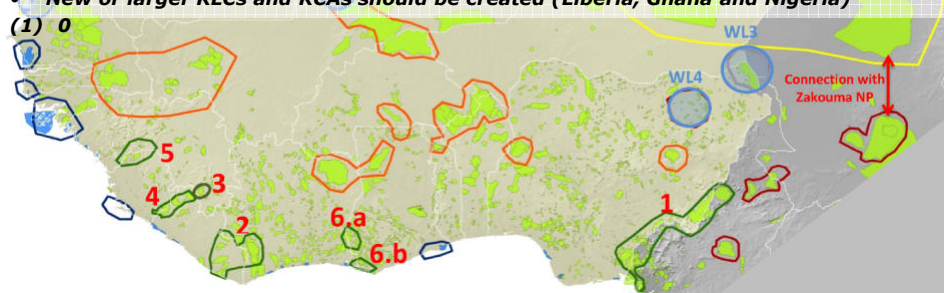


  
 European Commission

*Inputs for the design of an EU Strategic Approach to Wildlife Conservation in Africa*  
**West Africa Forests – Key Landscapes of Conservation and priorities**

- (1) Cross River – Korup – Mont Cameroon – Tamakanda – Gashaka – Tchabel – Faro
- (2) Taï – Grebo – Sopo
- (3) Mount Nimba
- (4) Gola-Lofa-Foya (Trans-border Peace Park) and Mano-Wologizi-(Wonegizi-Ziama)
- (5) Outamba/Kilimi – Kuru – Pinselli – Soya
- (6) Ankasa – Bia, Forests Key Conservation Areas

- New or larger KLCs and KCAs should be created (Liberia, Ghana and Nigeria)



  
 European Commission

*Inputs for the design of an EU Strategic Approach to Wildlife Conservation in Africa*  
**West Africa Mangroves /Coastal – Key Landscapes for Conservation and priorities**



Cooperation and Development

