

Enhancing the effectiveness and catalyzing the sustainability of the W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) protected area system

United Nations Development Programme / Global Environment Facility
United Nations Office for Project Services

ANNEXES TO THE UNDP PRODOC

Annex 1: UNDP Response to Comments on the GEF Project Brief

Council Member	Text of Comment	Response
Germany	<p>General Comments: The proposal is logic and complete. However, within the same area (Pendjari and W-Benin) GEF was already active in cooperation with the World Bank. Despite evaluations that have been undertaken, “lessons learnt” of this project are not incorporated into the proposal.</p> <p>Specific Comment # 1: Earlier efforts in the terminated project to match the expenses with monetary income have not managed to close the financial gap. Consequently, the issue of <u>financial sustainability</u> is the main concern that to be addressed. The sources of income in the current project seem even more limited (less tourism and game hunting opportunities). Therefore a long term financing scheme (e.g. a trust fund) has to be established. The scheme should be part of an overall business plan for the project. These annual business plans should also be evaluated annually to assure a transparent management.</p>	<p>It is true that GEF was already active in the Benin section of the WAP area. The World Bank GEF intervention is indeed described in the project document. Additionally lessons learnt from other projects (including the World Bank GEF intervention in the Benin section of the WAP) and how incorporated in this initiative are described in Table 5 (page 51) under the title “Lessons learned from other projects and the PDFB and how incorporated”</p> <p>It is agreed that the issue of financial sustainability is a major concern. However the subject is already discussed at length in several parts of the document and the proposal of the reviewer regarding annual business plans is already taken into account in the proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First the issue is recognized in § B 2.3, page 19, under the title : “<i>B 2.3 Institutional arrangements for PAs are not conducive to financial sustainability</i>”as well as in lessons # 5 & # 8 of the <i>lessons learned</i> table (Table 5), in page 51 • Second, six steps are proposed in paragraphs 119-120, pages 33-34 to help reach financial sustainability; additional response measures are proposed in table 5. • Third, financial sustainability is again described in paragraphs 145 -149, which is totally devoted to the issue. <p>In the lessons learned table (Table 5), it is recognized that in spite of technical and financial support received by the complex since the 1970’s, there is still a lot to be done and government agencies have proven their inability to achieve it on their own. It is further proposed that “<i>the project will support the development of a business plan for each sub-system which will pay special attention to</i></p>

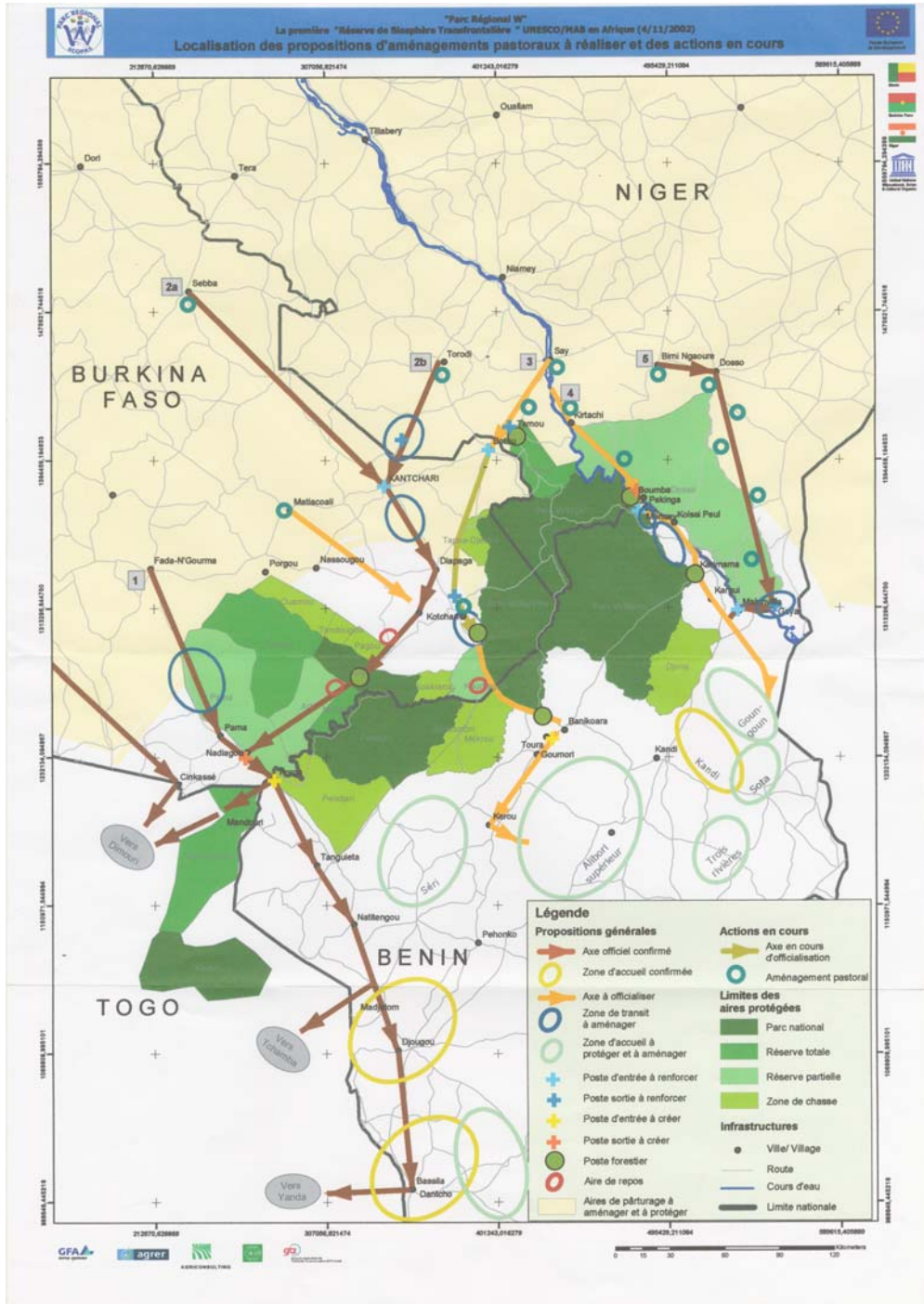
Council Member	Text of Comment	Response
		<p><i>cost effectiveness, investor attraction strategies, development of marketing opportunities. The GEF support will be used to set up a regional fund for long term support of BD-friendly initiatives. In addition indicators allowing the monitoring of costs and benefits are to be built into the work plan to help track the situation". See also paragraph 99.</i></p> <p>Financial sustainability will specifically be promoted by output 1.4 and many of the outputs proposed under Outcome 2, and 3, notably output 3.7 on the <i>implementation of a plan designed to promote sustainable funding of PA development & management.</i></p> <p>With regard to sources of income being limited, please note that this is particularly true for Niger because there was so far no hunting area around the park W area in that country and because the private sector is not involved in the management setup. However policy and management related steps are being taken under the current EU-funded ECOPAS programme to help change the situation and increase income sources.</p> <p>Although not sufficient, the revenue from various sources are not negligible at present in Burkina Faso and Benin considering the deficits in management and marketing. In Benin the net income of the Pendjari Biosphere reserve (PBR) from hunting is around US\$ 80,000/year while that of the W park-Benin varies between \$ 46 000 and 75 500/year. Activities of the PBR contributing to park funding include hunting and fishing (54%), tourist visits (42%), lodging and food services (1%), other (3%). In Burkina Faso the income from hunting has been increasing since 1996 and has reached \$ 2 332 750 in the 2002-2003 season, most of it originating from the Burkinabe part of the WAP area. Income from commercial fishing is also important but data on income from fishing and tourist visits are not available.</p>
	<p>Specific Comment # 2:</p> <p><u>Co-management processes</u> should be addressed more prominently in the proposal, as they are directly linked to the questions of good governance and to the newly emerging communities in the decentralisation process.</p>	<p>Here again it is agreed that co-management and governance are important issues. In fact the situation analysis in the proposal shows that while communities and the private sector participate in PA management in Benin and Burkina Faso their level of implication in policy and legal decisions regarding the Complex is limited. For this reason the proposal is including many outputs designed to help improve co-management of the complex:</p> <p>Two outputs are to promote collaborative decision making and equitable sharing of costs and benefits at national levels:</p> <p>Output 2.2: <i>Perennial consultation and management organs/bodies which involve resident communities, transhumant pastoralists, women's groups and the private sector in each country</i> (see paragraph 100)</p>

Council Member	Text of Comment	Response
		<p>Output 2.4: <i>A mechanism for equitable sharing of costs and benefits is negotiated and implemented among the major stakeholders (private sector, communities, States) in each country</i> (paragraph 102)</p> <p>Similarly two outputs are proposed to help to promote collaborative decision making at the subregional level: Output 3.2: <i>Regional bodies providing supervision and orientation for decisions regarding the WAP complex.</i> There will be a “Regional Steering Committee”, with the authority to review and approve annual plans and budgets as well as progress reports. This body is to include the riparian communities, transhumant cattle breeders, the private sector, the national research systems, WAEMU and important donors (paragraph 110) Output 3.5: A mechanism promoting communication and information sharing among stakeholders operational at the regional level (paragraph 113). Here a “forum of actors” is proposed that will have a consultative role; at first this forum will mostly be a body for information dissemination and direct exchange of views among all stakeholders. It will also make it possible to reach public opinion in the respective countries through adequate media coverage of every meeting. The forum is however expected to play an increasingly important role as decentralization processes advance in the three countries.</p>
	<p>Recommendation: Germany supports the proposal. The above raised concerns should be addressed during further planning and implementation.</p>	
France	<p>The project is not built on the analysis of success and failures of previous initiatives on the same area during the last ten years. To take one example, GEF-BM is already financing Cenagref in Benin, without any clear success: what have been the lessons learned and why it will be different this time? It is however clear that this area is by far the most important area of wildlife in West Africa, and has to be supported. It is therefore important to start from a thorough analysis of what failed before.</p>	<p>This comment is very similar to Germany’s general comments. Therefore the response is the same: It is true that GEF was already active in the Benin section of the WAP area. The World Bank GEF intervention is indeed described in the project document. Additionally lessons learnt from other projects (including the World Bank GEF intervention in the Benin section of the WAP) and how incorporated in this initiative are described in Table 5, in page 51, under the title “Lessons learned from other projects and the PDFB and how incorporated”</p>

Enhancing the effectiveness and catalyzing the sustainability of the W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) protected area system

United Nations Development Programme / Global Environment Facility
United Nations Office for Project Services

Annex 2: Map of Proposed transhumance routes (courtesy of the ECOPAS/EU programme)



Annex 3: BD1 Tracking Tools - prepared by WP entry

BD Tracking Tools were submitted with the approved prodoc of July 2005

It is annexed to this final prodoc for CEO End

Section One: Project General Information

1. Project name: **Enhancing the effectiveness and catalyzing the sustainability of the W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) protected area system**

2. Countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger

National Project: _____ Regional Project: Global Project: _____

3. Name of reviewers completing tracking tool and completion dates:

Period	Name	Title	Agency
Work Program Inclusion	Moumini SAVADOGO	Project coordinator	IUCN
Project Mid-term			
Final Evaluation/project completion			

4. Funding information

GEF support: 5,621,871

Co-financing: 18,590,000

Total Funding: 24,211,871

5. Project duration: Planned 10 years Actual 5 years

6. a. GEF Agency: UNDP UNEP World Bank ADB AfDB
 IADB EBRD FAO IFAD UNIDO

6. b. Lead Project Executing Agencies: UNDP, UNOPS

7. GEF Operational Program: drylands (OP 1)

8. Project Summary (one paragraph): The project will work together with partner initiatives to build the political, institutional, human and physical setup that is necessary for the long-term conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems in the WAP Park Complex and its zones of influence. Mechanisms of consultation, intergovernmental dialogue and coordination will be set up in order to ensure consistency between the various conservation policies and approaches while considering the legitimate concerns of riparian citizens. The project will reinforce the partnership between, on one hand, communities that depend on the complex and, on the other hand, the private sector, civil society and government agencies responsible for protected areas. As a sub-regional initiative involving three countries, the project will specifically strengthen the implementation of international agreements on biological biodiversity at the sub-regional level.

9. Project Development Objective: The project goal is the long-term conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within the W, Arly, and Pendjari (WAP) Parks Complex

10. Project Purpose/Immediate Objective: The project purpose is that prospects for long-term biodiversity conservation of the WAP Complex have been substantially enhanced according to significant and measurable improvements in key indicators of PA system sustainability.¹

11. Expected Outcomes (GEF-related):

Outcome 1: Supportive communities to sustainable Protected Areas management emerged around the WAP complex

Outcome 2: Protected Areas are effectively managed and linked at national level

Outcome 3: A sustainable regional level co-ordination mechanism within the WAP PA system is effective

Outcome 4: Learning, feedback and adaptive management are ensured

12. Types of Protected Area Activities Supported:

12. a. Please select all activities that are being supported through the project.

Enabling Environment (please check each activity below)

Policy, legislation, regulation

Capacity building

Capacity building budget: USD 708,181 _____

Capacity building activities include training, education/communication and equipment of public services, private concessionaires and local populations

Education and awareness raising

Institutional arrangements

Finance and incentives

Replication and scaling up

Management practices related to status of biodiversity

12. b. Is carbon sequestration an objective of the project (This question is included for purposes related to the GEF-3 targets for the Climate Change focal area)

___ **Yes** **No**

¹ Specific indicators of socio-economic, financial, ecological and political sustainability are found in the Logframe Matrix.

The estimated amount of carbon sequestered is: _____

13. Project Replication Strategy

13. a . Does the project specify budget, activities, and outputs for implementing the replication strategy? Yes_✓_ No__

13. b. For all projects, please complete box below. An example is provided.

Replication Quantification Measure	Replication Target Foreseen at project start	Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project	Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project
Regional Workshops	10		
Regional thematic committees meetings (park curators, riparian communes, research systems of the three countries, councils of private concessionaires)	10		
National workshops	5		
Forum of actors	3		
Publications	34		
International Conference	1		
Information & Training sessions	30		
Website	1		
Technical annual reports	7		

14. c. Please complete the table below. An example is completed

Project Coverage	Targets and Timeframe		
	Foreseen at project start	Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project	Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project
Extent of protected areas covered (Ha)	3 094 026		

Enhancing the effectiveness and catalyzing the sustainability of the W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) protected area systemUnited Nations Development Programme / Global Environment Facility
United Nations Office for Project Services

14. d. Please complete the table below for the protected areas that are the target of the GEF intervention. Use NA for not applicable. Examples are provided below*.

Name of Protected Area	Is this a new protected area?	Area in Hectares	Global designation or priority lists (E.g., Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage site, Ramsar site, WWF Global 200, etc.)	Local Designation of Protected Area (E.g, indigenous reserve, private reserve, etc.)	IUCN Category for each Protected Area ²					
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1. W national Park of Benin	No	563,280	Biosphere Reserve	NA (Not applicable)		✓				
2. W national park of Burkina Faso	No	235,000	Biosphere Reserve	NA		✓				
3. W national Park of Niger	No	330,000	Biosphere Reserve World Natural Heritage Ramsar site	NA		✓				
4. W regional Park	No	1,128,280	Transboundary Biosphere Reserve	NA		✓				
5. Total reserve of Tamou	No	76,000	Not applicable	NA	✓					
6. Partial reserve of Dosso	No	306,000	Not applicable	NA				✓		
7. Hunting zone of Djona	No	115,000	Not applicable	NA						✓
8. Hunting zone of Mekrou	No	102,000	Not applicable	NA						✓
9. Hunting zone of Kompa	No	15,000	Not applicable	NA						✓
10. Hunting zone of Tapoa-Djerma	No	30,000	Not applicable	NA						✓

2

- I. Strict Nature Reserve/Wilderness Area: managed mainly for science or wilderness protection
 II. National Park: managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
 III. Natural Monument: managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
 IV. Habitat/Species Management Area: managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
 V. Protected Landscape/Seascape: managed mainly for landscape/seascape protection and recreation
 VI. Managed Resource Protected Area: managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

11. Hunting zone of Kondio	No	51,000	Not applicable	NA							✓
12. Pendjari National Park (Benin)	No	275,000	Biosphere Reserve			✓					
13. Hunting zone of Porga	No	76,300	Not applicable	NA							✓
14. Hunting zone of Batia	No	75,500	Not applicable	NA							✓
15. Hunting zone of Konkombri	No	25,900	Not applicable	NA							✓
16. Total reserve of Arly	No	76,000	Ramsar site	NA				✓			
17. Total reserve of Madjoari	No	17,000	Not applicable	NA	✓						
18. Total reserve of Singou	No	196,800	Not applicable	NA	✓						
19. Partial reserve of Kourtiagou	No	51,000	Not applicable	NA				✓			
20. Partial reserve of Pama	No	223,000	Not applicable	NA				✓			
21. Partial reserve of Arly	No	130,000	Not applicable	NA				✓			
22. Hunting zone of Koakrana	No	25,000	Not applicable	NA							✓
23. Hunting zone of Ouamou/Ougarou	No	64,246	Not applicable	NA							✓
24. Hunting zone of Pagou-Tandougou	No	35,000	Not applicable	NA							✓

* These Protected Areas (PA) are grouped into three blocks in the project document: the W Biosphere Reserve includes PAs # 1 to 11, the Pendjari Biosphere Reserve includes PAs # 12 to 15 and the Arly block includes PAs # 16 to 24.

Enhancing the effectiveness and catalyzing the sustainability of the W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) protected area systemUnited Nations Development Programme / Global Environment Facility
United Nations Office for Project Services**Section Two: World Bank/WWF Site-Level Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool for Protected Areas**

(Annex H1 - Reporting Progress at Protected Area Sites - Data Sheet I (Whole WAP Complex) of the approved prodoc)

Name of protected area	W, Arly, Pendjari Park Complex (WAP) composed of: The W transboundary biosphere Reserve The Arly sub-complex composed of 5 gazetted areas (Total Fauna Reserves of Arly, Madjoari, Singou, the partial Fauna Reserve of Arly, and of Pama) and of 3 hunting zones (Koakrana, Pagou-Tandougou, Ouamou) (iii) the Pendjari biosphere reserve	
Location of protected area (country and if possible map reference)	The complex is located between 10°30' and 13°0' latitudes North and between 0°30' and 3°30' longitudes East, straddling the Republic of Benin, Burkina Faso and the Republic of Niger	
Date of establishment (distinguish between agreed and gazetted*)	Agreed W and Arli (1954), Pendjari (1961)	Gazetted W and Arli (1954), Pendjari (1961)
Ownership details (i.e. owner, tenure rights etc)	Government Property for the three countries	
Management Authority	Civil Services of the three countries: National Centre for the Management of Fauna Reserves (CENAGREF) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAEP) for Benin General Directorate for Waters and Forests (DGEF) of the Ministry of Environment (MECV) for Burkina Faso Directorate for Fauna, Fisheries and Fish farming (DFPP) of the Ministry of Environment, Hydraulics and Desertification Control (MEH/LCD) for Niger	
Size of protected area (ha)	3 094 026 ha	
Number of staff	Permanent W (Benin): 15 W (Burkina Faso): 14 W (Niger): 20 Pendjari : 05 Arly: 35	Temporary W(Benin): 59 W (Burkina Faso): 59 W (Niger): 34 Pendjari: 40 Arly: 135
Budget	W (Benin): 727 000 USD W (Burkina Faso): 100 000 W (Niger): 90 000 USD Pendjari : 490 000 USD Arly: 94 000 USD	

Designations (IUCN category, World Heritage, Ramsar etc)	W: transboundary Biosphere Reserve (RBT) in 2002; the Niger Portion is a world nature heritage site (1996); Ramsar site; II/UICN Arly: Ramsar site; IV/UICN category Pendjari: Biosphere Reserve (1986) ; II/UICN category
Reasons for designation	It is a site of world importance for in situ conservation of the biological diversity and for environmental protection. It is the only natural haven for most endangered or vulnerable fauna species of the three countries and the most important range land for West African elephants.
Brief details of World Bank funded project or projects in PA	The Program for the Conservation and Management of National Parks in Benin (PCGPN): it's an institutional support project funded from GEF to enable the Benin State to ensure the sustainable conservation of the biodiversity. This project finances : Restructuring of the CENAGREF, an institution in charge of conservation ; Studies aimed at improving the legislation and scientific knowledge ; investments that are indispensable but are not made by the other donors studies to put in place a sustainable funding mechanism.
Brief details of WWF funded project or projects in PA	ND

Brief details of other relevant projects in PA	<p>(i) The Regional W Park Program (ECOPAS) financed by the European Union with the following objectives (1) sustainable value enhancing of natural resources in protected areas, (2) coordinating and integrating actions by different components into the regional environmental management system, (3) creating regional capacity for natural resource conservation and management, (4) updating and improving scientific knowledge on the dynamics of ecosystems, ecology of fauna and of biological diversity and (5) sustaining achievements through financial inputs from implemented actions and from the governments.</p> <p>(ii) the regional Program for scientific and technical capacity building for the management of biosphere reserves, implemented by UNESCO, thanks to GEF and UNEP. The specific aim is to strengthen technical and scientific capacity for effective management of biosphere reserves, enhance the understanding of interactions between the local communities and ecosystems of the savannah type, promote the sustainable use of biodiversity through pilot case studies.</p> <p>(iii) the Project for the Eco-development and Management of the Spaces of Zones of Influence in National Parks (PEGEI) in Benin : implemented by IUCN and financed by the Dutch Cooperation (Kingdom of the Netherlands), it aims at promoting sustainable community-based management of natural resources by the rural populations in order to make the best profit out of these.</p>
List the two primary protected area objectives	
Objective 1	To preserve the integrity of ecosystems, habitats and species, specifically fauna species
Objective 2	To develop partnership among States, the private sector, grassroots communities and civil society for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources
List the top two most important threats to the PA (and indicate reasons why these were chosen)	
Threat 1	Human pressure: the major issue is the growing human pressure on biodiversity (ecosystems and species) and other natural resources (water, soil notably), encroachment by farmers and cattle rearers, poaching. Non-organized transhumance is thus one of the major issues in the area. Transhumants come essentially from Niger and Burkina Faso, with Benin as the receiver country. In 2003, the aerial count made with the support of the Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) Program showed the presence of about 3 UBT per Km ² in the complex.
Threat 2	The state of extreme poverty among the riparian population. The state of poverty of the majority of people exacerbates human pressure on protected areas. Over 500, 000 people (more than 50% of the riparian communities) live with less than one dollar a day around the Park complex. These populations depend almost exclusively on natural resources
List top two critical management activities	

Activity 1	To build consistency among management and concerted use approaches of the WAP, at the level of the three countries involved.
Activity 2	Reduce the effects of poverty on biodiversity by promoting the most promising development activities that can attract greater income flows inside and around protected areas.

Date assessment carried out: May 2005

Name/s of assessor: Moumini Savadogo

* Or formally established in the case of private protected areas.

Enhancing the effectiveness and catalyzing the sustainability of the W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) protected area system

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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
1. Legal status Does the protected area have legal status? Context	 The protected area has been legally gazetted (or in the case of private reserves is owned by a trust or similar)	 3	Note: see fourth option for private reserves Some fauna reserves are nevertheless under a form of management that is inconsistent with their current status.	Revise and /or standardize the legal status of the zones in abnormal situation (hunting concession and reserves without legal status), in order to reconcile management modes with legal statuses
2. Protected area regulations Are inappropriate land uses and activities (e.g. poaching) controlled? Context	 Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are major problems in implementing them effectively	 1	 The financial constraints prevented sound implementation of development and management plans for certain areas (Arly, Tamou, Dosso, etc.)	Strengthen the institutional and operational capacity for patrolling and monitoring of protected area management structures
3. Law enforcement Can staff enforce protected area rules well enough? Context	 There are majors deficiencies in staff capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations (e.g. lack of skills, no patrol budget)	 1	 Possible issue for comment: What happens if people are arrested? Arrested people are generally punished (confiscation of weapons, payment of fines, jailing, etc.)	Strengthen the institutional and operational capacity for patrolling and monitoring of protected area management structures
4. Protected area objectives Have objectives	 The protected area has agreed objectives, but these are only partially implemented	 2		Make consistent the legislative and regulatory management tools for fauna and natural

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
been agreed? Planning				resources. Implement development and management plan for all reserves
5. Protected area design Does the protected area need enlarging, corridors etc to meet its objectives? Planning	Design is not significantly constraining achievement of major objectives, but could be improved	2	Possible issue for comment: does the protected area contain different management zones and are these well maintained? (i) the Arly Park needs to be widened to be able to effectively plays a role as a core area (ii) National parks and full fauna reserves are under conservation by the public administration. (iii) Partial reserves and hunting zones are submitted to concession systems. (iv) Village hunting areas are managed by community institutions.	Pursue efforts toward labeling protected areas having the potential at the international level (UNESCO, Ramsar, etc.) while making the required institutional adaptations for the application of inherent management principles. Take appropriate steps to integrate part of partial reserves surrounding it into the legal area covered by Arli park
6. Protected area boundary demarcation Is the boundary known and demarcated? Context	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority but is not known by local residents/neighboring land users	1	Possible issue for comment: are there tenure disagreements affecting the protected area?	Put in place and /or sustain governance and communication bodies involving all stakeholders at local, national and regional levels
7. Management plan	There is no management plan for the protected area	0	The technical instruments (master plan, management plan, research Program, etc.) are not yet in place	Implement development and management plans for

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Is there a management plan and is it being implemented? Planning			at the level of some components of the complex, notably at the level of the Arly sub-set. The national Pendjari park has a master plan, a development and management plan (PAG) and a business plan under implementation. The development and management plan for the W sub-set is being drafted by the W/ECOPAS Program. The remaining parts of the complex have development and management plans but these are not being implemented because of lack of means.	all areas in the complex. Define guidelines for the development and implementation of concerted sub-regional plans on transboundary issues (anti-poaching, research and ecological monitoring, transhumance) Move towards a single development and management framework for the complex
Additional points Planning	The planning process allows adequate opportunity for key stakeholders to influence the management plan	+1	The complex being multinational and the management system multi-institutional, the situation is variable from one area to the other. The implication of communities is strongest in Benin while the implication of the private sector is strongest in Burkina Faso. In Niger the private sector is hardly involved, and community involvement is to be improved	Sustain consultation and management bodies involving resident communities, transhumant livestock rearers and the private sector
8. Regular work plan Is there an annual	No regular work plan exists	0	The situation is variable. Some areas have annual plans, others not.	Put in place a planning, monitoring-evaluation and capitalizing system

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
work plan? Planning/Outputs				
9. Resource inventory Do you have enough information to manage the area? Context	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient for key areas of planning/decision making but the necessary survey work is not being maintained	2	There is a gap in knowledge and reliable scientific information on ecosystems, habitats and species in the complex. Some parts are better known than others	Put in place a long term thematic research and monitoring Program on ecosystems and the factors that affect them, involving stakeholders at different levels.
10. Research Is there a Program of management-orientated survey and research work? Inputs	There is some ad hoc survey and research work	1	Socio-anthropological, ecological and economic studies are being carried out since 2001 at the W The Pendjari National Park has an eco-monitoring and research system in partnership with the Faculty of agronomic science of the national university Ad hoc research is being conducted at Arly.	A scientific advisory committee involving national research systems of three countries will advise the Program on the design and implementation of research at the sub-regional level. See the above box also
11. Resource management Is the protected area adequately managed (e.g. for fire, invasive species, poaching)? Process	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are only being partially addressed	2	The situation is unequal among the various components	To put in place an adequately managed and fed data base with common geo-referenced Support the implementation of the development and management plans of all reserves

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
12. Staff numbers			Conservation activities of the complex are implemented by park directors who do not have adequate human resources to match the large surface area of the zone (50 000 Km ² , including the zones of influence).	To promote capacity building in the institutions and human resources in charge of the complex. To increase collaboration among the countries and among initiatives targeting the complex
Are there enough people employed to manage the protected area?	Staff numbers are below optimum level for critical management activities	2		
Inputs				
13. Personnel management			The complex zone is large and remote with an environment that is conducive to biting insects and waterborne diseases, which affects the performance of the workers.	To put in place a framework for exchange of experience among directors and curators of the parks in the zone, enabling among other things, the selection of concerted transboundary activities. To improve the state of the roads inside the park through the implementation of development and management plans. Ensure improved management the social constraints (access to social basic services like health, child education, etc.) facing fieldworkers
Is the staff managed well enough?	Problems with personnel management partially constrain the achievement of major management objectives	1		
Process				
14. Staff training			Limited Staff members' capacity especially in terms of eco-monitoring and promotion of	To strengthen the technical and management capacity of the staff selected
Is there enough	Staff training and skills are low relative to the needs of the protected area	1		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
training for staff? Inputs/Process			community participation	through appropriate training
15. Current budget Is the current budget sufficient? Inputs	The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage	1	Given the diverse management systems, budgets are not fully known but they are inadequate and should be better channeled	To put in place a funding Mechanism for local initiatives on the conservation of the biological diversity
16. Security of budget Is the budget secure? Inputs	There is very little secure budget and the protected area could not function adequately without outside funding	1	In Burkina Faso, most of the protected areas cannot operate normally without the participation of the private sector. In the three countries, budget allocations from the government are quite inadequate	To create institutional conditions for effective mobilization of the income generated from protected areas for conservation activities
17. Management of budget Is the budget managed to meet critical management needs? Process	Budget management is adequate but could be improved	2		To strengthen the management capacity of human resources
18. Equipment Is equipment adequately	There is equipment and facilities, but still some major gaps that constrain management	2	The situation is quite satisfactory in the Pendjari National Park but very poor for many other parts of the complex (the Tamou reserve,	To purchase the required equipment (transportation, orientation and communication)

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
maintained? Process			Arli park, etc.)	
19. Maintenance of equipment Is equipment adequately maintained? Process	Equipment and facilities are well maintained	3	Same as above	To put in place a maintenance budget for the equipment Ensure that a greater share of the resources generated by the complex is re-invested in the complex.
20. Education and awareness Program Is there a planned education Program? Process	There is a planned education and awareness Program but there are still serious gaps	2	The situation is uneven, being relatively satisfactory in Benin and very poor in the other two countries	To put in place the regional environmental information-education-communication plan (PIECE) including notably the training of trainers, design and dissemination of tools, mainstreaming of environmental education into national (formal and informal) educational and training systems
21. State and commercial neighbors Is there co-	There is regular contact between managers and neighboring official or corporate land users, but only limited co-operation	2	There is little dialogue between adjacent land users and protected area managers	Organize on a periodical basis a forum of actors bringing together all stakeholders (governors of

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
operation with adjacent land users? Process				neighboring region and communes, local conservation and /or development organizations, private operators, relevant deconcentrated, State services), for information dissemination and direct exchange among all stakeholders
22. Indigenous people Do indigenous and traditional peoples resident or regularly using the PA have input to management decisions? Process				To promote negotiations between PA managers and traditional land and resource users to plan access to selected resources
23. Local communities Do local			Yes but the situation can stand important improvements	Make governance and communication bodies of the complex sustainable at the local, national and
	Local communities directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
communities resident or near the protected area have input to management decisions? Process				regional levels
Additional points				To strengthen value enhancing efforts so as to ensure the effective and sustained adherence of riparian populations and even of other actors to conservation strategies by increasing expected benefits
Outputs	Programs to enhance local community welfare, while conserving protected area resources, are being implemented	+1		
24. Visitor facilities			Possible issue for comment: Do visitors damage the protected area? Not as far as we know	
Are visitor facilities (for tourists, pilgrims etc) good enough?	Visitor facilities and services are adequate for current levels of visitation but could be improved	2		
Outputs				
25. Commercial tourism			Possible issue for comment: examples of contributions	To strengthen partnership with private operators in the region
Do commercial tour operators	There is limited co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences and maintain protected area values	2	There is good cooperation since some commercial tour operators	

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
contribute to protected area management? Process			are also involved in PA management	
26. Fees If fees (tourism, fines) are applied, do they help protected area management? Outputs			Yes	To support the countries in their reflection on how to make protected area management structures independent
	There is a fee for visiting the protected area that helps to support this and/or other protected areas	3		
27. Condition assessment Is the protected area being managed consistent to its objectives? Outcomes			Possible issue for comment: It is important to provide details of the biodiversity, ecological or cultural values being affected.	Encourage the required consistency among the development and management plans of the parks and the use and management of neighboring spaces Review the status of all PA to try and reconcile objectives with actual management
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being partially degraded but the most important values have not been significantly impacted	2	In some cases (Arli, Dosso, Tamou, etc.) the actual management is in disagreement with the initial objectives	
Additional points Outputs	There are active Programs for restoration of degraded areas within the protected area and/or the protected area buffer zone	+1	The situation is quite variable	Promote the implementation of all PA management plans and the adoption of land use planning approaches around the complex
28. Access			The current management systems	Harmonization of usage

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
assessment Are the available management mechanisms working to control access or use? Outcomes	Protection systems are only partially effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	1	are most efficient during the dry season, when the area is more accessible. During the rainy season, access to most parts of the complex is very limited for managers, although not as much for poachers	taxes among the respective countries. Implementation of the development and management plans of all reserves, enabling the construction of new roads and maintenance of existing ones.
29. Economic benefit assessment Is the protected area providing economic benefits to local communities? Outcomes	The existence of the protected area has reduced the options for economic development of the local communities	0	Possible issue for comment: how does national or regional development impact on the protected area? Access to land and biologic resources is limited by the existence of the PA	To support the community-based organizations for the preparation and then promotion and implementation of plans to enhance the value of the biological diversity and cultural potential (PVDB).
30. Monitoring and evaluation Planning/Process	There is some ad hoc monitoring and evaluation, but no overall strategy and/or no regular collection of results	1	There are different monitoring and evaluation system being applied, and the level of application is variable	T put in place at the level of each country a planning and reporting and self-evaluation system that is consistent with the concerted planning undertaken at the regional level
TOTAL SCORE		48 out of 93 (51, 6%)		

Enhancing the effectiveness and catalyzing the sustainability of the W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) protected area systemUnited Nations Development Programme / Global Environment Facility
United Nations Office for Project Services

(Annex H 2 (Arly) of the approved prodoc)

Reporting Progress at Protected Area Sites: Data Sheet II (Arly block)

Name of protected area	The Arly sub-complex composed of 5 gazetted areas (Total Fauna Reserves of Arly, Madjoari, Singou, the partial Fauna Reserve of Arly, and of Pama) and of 3 hunting zones (Koakrana, Pagou-Tandougou, Ouamou)		
Location of protected area (country and if possible map reference)	Eastern Burkina Faso		
Date of establishment (distinguish between agreed and gazetted*)	Agreed 1954	Gazetted 1954	
Ownership details (i.e. owner, tenure rights etc)	Burkina Faso Government property		
Management Authority	General Directorate for Nature Conservation (DGCN) of the Ministry of Environment (MECV)		
Size of protected area (ha)	818 046 ha		
Number of staff	Permanent 35	Temporary 135	
Budget	500 000 USD		
Designations (IUCN category, World Heritage, Ramsar etc)	Ramsar site; IV/IUCN category		
Reasons for designation	In situ conservation of the biological diversity and for environmental protection.		
Brief details of World Bank funded project or projects in PA	NA		
Brief details of WWF funded project or projects in PA	NA		
Brief details of other relevant projects in PA	The Support project for the Fauna Conservation Unit (PAUCOF) funded by AFD and French GEF: help in infrastructure building and building the capacity of the private sector The USA department and IUCN biodiversity project:: building synergies between the government agencies, populations and private sector, helping to develop economic alternative activities for local populations		
List the two primary protected area objectives			
Objective 1	To preserve the integrity of ecosystems, habitats and species, specifically fauna species		
Objective 2	To develop partnership among States, the private sector, grassroots communities and civil society for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources		
List the top two most important threats to the PA (and indicate reasons why these were chosen)			
Threat 1	Poaching		
Threat 2	Transhumance		

List top two critical management activities	
Activity 1	To set-up and implement management and business plans
Activity 2	To finalize and implement the Information-Education-communication plan

Date assessment carried out: _____16 May
2005_____

Name/s of assessor: _____Moumini SAVADOGO _____

* Or formally established in the case of private protected areas.

Enhancing the effectiveness and catalyzing the sustainability of the W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) protected area system

United Nations Development Programme / Global Environment Facility
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Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
1. Legal status			Note: see fourth option for private reserves	reconcile the Legal status of Arly which is actually managed as a national Park
Does the protected area have legal status?	The protected area is in the process of being gazetted but the process is still incomplete	2		
Context				
2. Protected area regulations				Clear demarcation of the agreed regional transhumance corridor
Are inappropriate land uses and activities (e.g. poaching) controlled?	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are major problems in implementing them effectively	1		
Context				
3. Law enforcement			Possible issue for comment: What happens if people are arrested? Arrested people are generally punished (confiscation of weapons, payment of fines, jailing, etc.)	
Can staff enforce protected area rules well enough?	There are major deficiencies in staff capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations (e.g. lack of skills, no patrol budget)	1		
Context				
4. Protected area objectives				Setting-up and Implementing a business plan
Have objectives been agreed?	The protected area has agreed objectives, but is not managed according to these objectives	1		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Planning				
5. Protected area design	Inadequacies in design mean that achievement of major objectives are constrained to some extent	1	Possible issue for comment: does the protected area contain different management zones and are these well maintained?	
Does the protected area need enlarging, corridors etc to meet its objectives?				
Planning				
6. Protected area boundary demarcation	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority but is not known by local residents/neighboring land users	1	Possible issue for comment: are there tenure disagreements affecting the protected area?	Clear demarcation of the buffer zones
Is the boundary known and demarcated?				
Context				
7. Management plan	A management plan is being prepared or has been prepared but is not being implemented	1		Revisiting the management plans with a view to the global WAP complex management principles
Is there a management plan and is it being implemented?				
Planning				

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Additional points Planning	The planning process allows adequate opportunity for key stakeholders to influence the management plan	+1		Institutionalization of the co-management approach
	There is an established schedule and process for periodic review and updating of the management plan	+1		
8. Regular work plan Is there an annual work plan? Planning/Outputs	A regular work plan exists and actions are monitored against the plan's targets, but many activities are not completed	2		
9. Resource inventory Do you have enough information to manage the area? Context	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is not sufficient to support planning and decision making	1		Setting-up and implementation of an adapted research and monitoring plan
10. Research Is there a Program of management-	There is some ad hoc survey and research work	1		Setting-up and implementation of an adapted research and monitoring plan

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
orientated survey and research work? Inputs				
11. Resource management Is the protected area adequately managed (e.g. for fire, invasive species, poaching)? Process	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are known but are not being addressed	1		Setting-up and implementation of an adapted research and monitoring plan
12. Staff numbers Are there enough people employed to manage the protected area? Inputs	Staff numbers are inadequate for critical management activities	1		
13. Personnel management Are the staff managed well enough? Process	Personnel management is adequate to the achievement of major management objectives but could be improved	2		
14. Staff training				Implementation of a

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Is there enough training for staff?	Staff training and skills are low relative to the needs of the protected area	1		capacity building plan
Inputs/Process				
15. Current budget				
Is the current budget sufficient?	The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage	1		
Inputs				
16. Security of budget				
Is the budget secure?	There is no secure budget for the protected area and management is wholly reliant on outside or year by year funding	0		
Inputs				
17. Management of budget				
Is the budget managed to meet critical management needs?	Budget management is poor and constrains effectiveness	1		
Process				
18. Equipment				

Implementation of a

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Is equipment adequately maintained? Process	There is some equipment and facilities but these are wholly inadequate	1		capacity development plan
19. Maintenance of equipment Is equipment adequately maintained? Process	There is some ad hoc maintenance of equipment and facilities	1		
20. Education and awareness Program Is there a planned education Program? Process	There is a limited and ad hoc education and awareness Program, but no overall planning for this	1		
21. State and commercial neighbors Is there co-operation with adjacent land users? Process	There is no contact between managers and neighboring official or corporate land users	0		Applying co-management approach
22. Indigenous people	Indigenous and traditional peoples have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0		Applying co-management approach

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Do indigenous and traditional peoples resident or regularly using the PA have input to management decisions? Process				
23. Local communities Do local communities resident or near the protected area have input to management decisions? Process	Local communities have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1		Applying co-management approach
Additional points				
Outputs	Programs to enhance local community welfare, while conserving protected area resources, are being implemented	+1		
24. Visitor facilities Are visitor	Visitor facilities and services are adequate for current levels of visitation but could be improved	2	Possible issue for comment: Do visitors damage the protected area?	Private sector capacity building

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
facilities (for tourists, pilgrims etc) good enough? Outputs				
25. Commercial tourism Do commercial tour operators contribute to protected area management? Process	There is contact between managers and tourism operators but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters	1	Possible issue for comment: examples of contributions	
26. Fees If fees (tourism, fines) are applied, do they help protected area management? Outputs	The fee is collected, but it goes straight to central government and is not returned to the protected area or its environs	1		Towards an autonomous management structure
27. Condition assessment Is the protected area being managed consistent to its objectives? Outcomes	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being partially degraded but the most important values have not been significantly impacted	2	Possible issue for comment: It is important to provide details of the biodiversity, ecological or cultural values being affected	

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Additional points				
Outputs				
28. Access assessment				
Are the available management mechanisms working to control access or use?	Protection systems are only partially effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	1		
Outcomes				
29. Economic benefit assessment				
Is the protected area providing economic benefits to local communities?	There is some flow of economic benefits to local communities from the existence of the protected area but this is of minor significance to the regional economy	2	Possible issue for comment: how does national or regional development impact on the protected area?	Improve the benefits for communities through the promotion of new promising activities
Outcomes				
30. Monitoring and evaluation				
Planning/Process	There is some ad hoc monitoring and evaluation, but no overall strategy and/or no regular collection of results	1		Implementation of the regional monitoring and evaluation plan at the WAP complex level
TOTAL SCORE		36 out of 93 (38,71%)		

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United Nations Office for Project Services

(Annex H 3 (W): of the approved prodoc)

Reporting Progress at Protected Area Sites: Data Sheet – III (regional Park W)

Name of protected area	The W transboundary biosphere Reserve	
Location of protected area (country and if possible map reference)	Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger	
Date of establishment (distinguish between agreed and gazetted*)	Agreed 1954	Gazetted 1954
Ownership details (i.e. owner, tenure rights etc)	Governments property	
Management Authority	National Centre for the Management of Fauna Reserves (CENAGREF) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAEP) for Benin General Directorate for Nature Conservation (DGCN) of the Ministry of Environment (MECV) for Burkina Faso Directorate for Fauna, Fisheries and Fish farming (DFPP) of the Ministry of Environment, Hydraulics and Desertification Control (MEH/LCD) for Niger	
Size of protected area (ha)	1 823 280 ha	
Number of staff	Permanent W (Benin): 15 W (Burkina Faso): 14 W (Niger): 20	Temporary W(Benin): 59 W (Burkina Faso): 59 W (Niger): 34
Budget	W (Benin): 727 000 USD W (Burkina Faso): 100 000 W (Niger): 90 000 USD	
Designations (IUCN category, World Heritage, Ramsar etc)	W: transboundary Biosphere Reserve (RBT) in 2002; the Niger Portion is a world nature heritage site (1996); Ramsar site; II/UICN	
Reasons for designation	It is a site of world importance for in situ conservation of the biological diversity and for environmental protection. It is the only natural haven for most endangered or vulnerable fauna species of the three countries and the most important range land for West African elephants.	

Brief details of World Bank funded project or projects in PA	<p>The Program for the Conservation and Management of National Parks in Benin (PCGPN): it's an institutional support project funded from GEF to enable the Benin State to ensure the sustainable conservation of the biodiversity. This project finances :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restructuring of the CENAGREF, an institution in charge of conservation ; Studies aimed at improving the legislation and scientific knowledge ; investments that are indispensable but are not made by the other donors Studies to put in place a sustainable funding mechanism.
Brief details of WWF funded project or projects in PA	NA
Brief details of other relevant projects in PA	<p>(i) The Regional W Park Program (ECOPAS) financed by the European Union with the following objectives (1) sustainable value enhancing of natural resources in protected areas, (2) coordinating and integrating actions by different components into the regional environmental management system, (3) creating regional capacity for natural resource conservation and management, (4) updating and improving scientific knowledge on the dynamics of ecosystems, ecology of fauna and of biological diversity and (5) sustaining achievements through financial inputs from implemented actions and from the governments.</p> <p>(ii) The regional Program for scientific and technical capacity building for the management of biosphere reserves, implemented by UNESCO, thanks to GEF and UNEP. The specific aim is to strengthen technical and scientific capacity for effective management of biosphere reserves, enhance the understanding of interactions between the local communities and ecosystems of the savannah type, and promote the sustainable use of biodiversity through pilot case studies.</p> <p>(iii) the Project for the Eco-development and Management of the Spaces of Zones of Influence in National Parks (PEGEL) in Benin : implemented by IUCN and financed by the Dutch Cooperation (Kingdom of the Netherlands), it aims at promoting sustainable community-based management of natural resources by the rural populations in order to make the best profit out of these.</p>
List the two primary protected area objectives	
Objective 1	To preserve the integrity of ecosystems, habitats and species, specifically fauna species
Objective 2	To develop partnership among States, the private sector, grassroots communities and civil society for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources
List the top two most important threats to the PA (and indicate reasons why these were chosen)	

Threat 1	Human pressure: the major issue is the growing human pressure on biodiversity (ecosystems and species) and other natural resources (water, soil notably), encroachment by farmers and cattle rearers, poaching. Non-organized transhumance is thus one of the major issues in the area. Transhumants come essentially from Niger and Burkina Faso, with Benin as the receiver country. In 2003, the aerial count made with the support of the Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) Program showed the presence of about 3 UBT per Km ² in the complex.
Threat 2	The state of extreme poverty among the riparian population. The state of poverty of the majority of people exacerbates human pressure on protected areas. Over 500, 000 people (more than 50% of the riparian communities) live with less than one dollar a day around the Park complex. These populations depend almost exclusively on natural resources
List top two critical management activities	
Activity 1	Patrolling for human related threats control (poaching, transhumance, agricultural encroachment and wood collection)
Activity 2	Reduce the effects of poverty on biodiversity by promoting the most promising development activities that can attract greater income flows inside and around protected areas.

Date assessment carried out: _____ 16 May 2005 _____

Name/s of assessor: _Moumini SAVADOGO_____

* Or formally established in the case of private protected areas.

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
1. Legal status			Note: see fourth option for private reserves	
Does the protected area have legal status?				
Context	The protected area has been legally gazetted (or in the case of private reserves is owned by a trust or similar)	3		
2. Protected area regulations				
Are inappropriate land uses and activities (e.g. poaching) controlled?	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are some problems in effectively implementing them	2		
Context				
3. Law enforcement			Possible issue for comment: What happens if people are arrested? Arrested people are generally punished (confiscation of weapons, payment of fines, jailing, etc.)	
Can staff enforce protected area rules well enough?	The staff have acceptable capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations but some deficiencies remain	2		
Context				
4. Protected area objectives				Set-up a business plan
Have objectives	The protected area has agreed objectives, but these are only partially implemented	2		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
been agreed? Planning				
5. Protected area design Does the protected area need enlarging, corridors etc to meet its objectives? Planning	Design is not significantly constraining achievement of major objectives, but could be improved	2	Possible issue for comment: does the protected area contain different management zones and are these well maintained? There are 3 types of zones: the core area managed by the governmental agencies The buffer zone (reserves) manages by private actors The transition area managed by the local communities	Effective application of the co-management approach
6. Protected area boundary demarcation Is the boundary known and demarcated? Context	The boundary of the protected area is known by both the management authority and local residents but is not appropriately demarcated	2	Possible issue for comment: are there tenure disagreements affecting the protected area? The core area of the park is appropriately demarcated but the reserves (buffer zones) are not	Demarcate the limits of the buffer zone
7. Management plan Is there a management plan and is it being implemented? Planning	A management plan is being prepared or has been prepared but is not being implemented	1	The development and management plan for the W subset is being drafted by the W/ECOPAS Program. The remaining parts of the complex have development and management plans but these are not being implemented because of lack of means.	

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Additional points Planning	The planning process allows adequate opportunity for key stakeholders to influence the management plan	+1	The complex being multinational and the management system multi-institutional, the situation is variable from one area to the other. The implication of communities is strongest in Benin while the implication of the private sector is strongest in Burkina Faso. In Niger the private sector is hardly involved, and community involvement is to be improved	Sustain consultation and management bodies involving resident communities, transhumant livestock rearers and the private sector
	There is an established schedule and process for periodic review and updating of the management plan	+1		
	The results of monitoring, research and evaluation are routinely incorporated into planning	+1		
8. Regular work plan				
Is there an annual work plan?	A regular work plan exists and actions are monitored against the plan's targets, but many activities are not completed	2		
Planning/Outputs				
9. Resource inventory				
Do you have enough information to manage the area?	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient for key areas of planning/decision making but the necessary survey work is not being maintained	2		
Context				
10. Research				

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<p>Is there a Program of management-orientated survey and research work?</p> <p>Inputs</p>	<p>There is considerable survey and research work but it is not directed towards the needs of protected area management</p>	2		
<p>11. Resource management</p> <p>Is the protected area adequately managed (e.g. for fire, invasive species, poaching)?</p> <p>Process</p>	<p>Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are only being partially addressed</p>	2		
<p>12. Staff numbers</p> <p>Are there enough people employed to manage the protected area?</p> <p>Inputs</p>	<p>Staff numbers are adequate for the management needs of the site</p>	3		
<p>13. Personnel management</p> <p>Are the staff managed well enough?</p> <p>Process</p>	<p>Problems with personnel management partially constrain the achievement of major management objectives</p>	1		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
14. Staff training				
Is there enough training for staff?	Staff training and skills are adequate, but could be further improved to fully achieve the objectives of management	2		
Inputs/Process				
15. Current budget				
Is the current budget sufficient?	The available budget is acceptable, but could be further improved to fully achieve effective management	2		
Inputs		3		
16. Security of budget				
Is the budget secure?	There is very little secure budget and the protected area could not function adequately without outside funding	1		Set-up a regional trust fund for the conservation of the WAP complex
Inputs				
17. Management of budget				
Is the budget managed to meet critical management needs?	Budget management is adequate but could be improved	2		
Process				
18. Equipment				

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Is equipment adequately maintained? Process	There is equipment and facilities, but still some major gaps that constrain management	2		
19. Maintenance of equipment Is equipment adequately maintained? Process	Equipment and facilities are well maintained	3		
20. Education and awareness Program Is there a planned education Program? Process	There is a planned education and awareness Program but there are still serious gaps	2		Effective implementation of the regional Information-Education-Communication plan at the WAP complex level
21. State and commercial neighbors Is there co-operation with adjacent land users? Process	There is limited contact between managers and neighboring official or corporate land users	1		
22. Indigenous people				

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Do indigenous and traditional peoples resident or regularly using the PA have input to management decisions? Process				
23. Local communities	Local communities have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1		
Do local communities resident or near the protected area have input to management decisions? Process				
Additional points		+1		
Outputs	Programs to enhance local community welfare, while conserving protected area resources, are being implemented	+1		
24. Visitor facilities			Possible issue for comment: Do visitors damage the protected area?	
Are visitor	Visitor facilities and services are adequate for current levels of visitation but could be improved	2	No	

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
facilities (for tourists, pilgrims etc) good enough? Outputs				
25. Commercial tourism Do commercial tour operators contribute to protected area management? Process			Possible issue for comment: examples of contributions	
	There is limited co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences and maintain protected area values	2		
26. Fees If fees (tourism, fines) are applied, do they help protected area management? Outputs				
	There is a fee for visiting the protected area that helps to support this and/or other protected areas	3		
27. Condition assessment Is the protected area being managed consistent to its objectives? Outcomes			Possible issue for comment: It is important to provide details of the biodiversity, ecological or cultural values being affected Archaeological sites Water resources Carnivores	Effective implementation of the management plan under preparation
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded	1		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Additional points Outputs	There are active Programs for restoration of degraded areas within the protected area and/or the protected area buffer zone	+1		
28. Access assessment Are the available management mechanisms working to control access or use? Outcomes	Protection systems are only partially effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	1		Effective implementation of the management plan under preparation
29. Economic benefit assessment Is the protected area providing economic benefits to local communities? Outcomes	There is some flow of economic benefits to local communities from the existence of the protected area but this is of minor significance to the regional economy	2	Possible issue for comment: how does national or regional development impact on the protected area? Cotton industry are threaten the protected area (water pollution)	Effective implementation of the management plan under preparation, which includes the transition areas
30. Monitoring and evaluation Planning/Process	There is an agreed and implemented monitoring and evaluation system but results are not systematically used for management	2		Effective implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan at the WAP complex level
TOTAL SCORE		64 out of 93 (68,82 %)		

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United Nations Office for Project Services

(Annex H4 (Pendjari) of the approved prodoc)

Reporting Progress at Protected Area Sites: Data Sheet IV (Pendjari biosphere reserve)

Name of protected area	Pendjari biosphere reserve		
Location of protected area (country and if possible map reference)	Republic of Benin		
Date of establishment (distinguish between agreed and gazetted*)	Agreed 1961	Gazetted 1961	
Ownership details (i.e. owner, tenure rights etc)	Government Property for the three countries		
Management Authority	National Centre for the Management of Fauna Reserves (CENAGREF) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAEP) for Benin		
Size of protected area (ha)	Core (275 000 ha), Buffer zone (177 700 ha) and Transition area (5 Km around		
Number of staff	Permanent 05	Temporary 40	
Budget	490 000 USD		
Designations (IUCN category, World Heritage, Ramsar etc)	Biosphere Reserve (1986) ; II/UICN category		
Reasons for designation	In situ conservation of the biological diversity and for environmental protection.		
Brief details of World Bank funded project or projects in PA	The Program for the Conservation and Management of National Parks in Benin (PCGPN): it's an institutional support project funded from GEF to enable the Benin State to ensure the sustainable conservation of the biodiversity. This project finances : Restructuring of the CENAGREF, an institution in charge of conservation ; Studies aimed at improving the legislation and scientific knowledge ; investments that are indispensable but are not made by the other donors Studies to put in place a sustainable funding mechanism.		
Brief details of WWF funded project or projects in PA	NA		

Brief details of other relevant projects in PA	The regional program for scientific and technical capacity building for the management of biosphere reserves, implemented by UNESCO, thanks to GEF and UNEP. The specific aim is to strengthen technical and scientific capacity for effective management of biosphere reserves, enhance the understanding of interactions between the local communities and ecosystems of the savannah type, and promote the sustainable use of biodiversity through pilot case studies.
List the two primary protected area objectives	
Objective 1	To preserve the integrity of ecosystems, habitats and species, specifically fauna species
Objective 2	To develop partnership among States, the private sector, grassroots communities and civil society for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources
List the top two most important threats to the PA (and indicate reasons why these were chosen)	
Threat 1	Human pressure: the major issue is the growing human pressure on biodiversity (ecosystems and species) and other natural resources (water, soil notably), encroachment by farmers and cattle rearers, poaching. Non-organized transhumance is thus one of the major issues in the area. Transhumants come essentially from Niger and Burkina Faso, with Benin as the receiver country
Threat 2	Poverty of riparian population
List top two critical management activities	
Activity 1	Effective surveillance and monitoring of biodiversity
Activity 2	Reduce the effects of poverty on biodiversity by promoting the most promising development activities that can attract greater income flows inside and around protected areas.

Date assessment carried out: _____06 May 2005_____

Name/s of assessor: _____Moumini Savadogo_____

* Or formally established in the case of private protected areas.

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
1. Legal status			Note: see fourth option for private reserves	
Does the protected area have legal status?	The protected area has been legally gazetted (or in the case of private reserves is owned by a trust or similar)	3		
Context				
2. Protected area regulations				
Are inappropriate land uses and activities (e.g. poaching) controlled?	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist and are being effectively implemented	3		
Context				
3. Law enforcement			Possible issue for comment: What happens if people are arrested?	
Can staff enforce protected area rules well enough?	The staff have excellent capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations	3		
Context				
4. Protected area objectives				
Have objectives been agreed?	The protected area has agreed objectives and is managed to meet these objectives	3		
Planning				
5. Protected area design			Possible issue for comment: does the protected area contain	

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Does the protected area need enlarging, corridors etc to meet its objectives? Planning	Design is not significantly constraining achievement of major objectives, but could be improved	2	different management zones and are these well maintained?	
6. Protected area boundary demarcation Is the boundary known and demarcated? Context			Possible issue for comment: are there tenure disagreements affecting the protected area?	
	The boundary of the protected area is known by both the management authority and local residents but is not appropriately demarcated	2		
7. Management plan Is there a management plan and is it being implemented? Planning				
	An approved management plan exists and is being implemented	3		
Additional points Planning	The planning process allows adequate opportunity for key stakeholders to influence the management plan	+1		
	There is an established schedule and process for periodic review and updating of the management plan	+1		
	The results of monitoring, research and evaluation are routinely incorporated into planning	+1		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
8. Regular work plan		0		
Is there an annual work plan?	A regular work plan exists, actions are monitored against the plan's targets and most or all prescribed activities are completed	3		
Planning/Outputs				
9. Resource inventory				
Do you have enough information to manage the area?	Information concerning on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient to support planning and decision making and is being maintained	3		
Context				
10. Research				
Is there a Program of management-orientated survey and research work?	There is a comprehensive, integrated Program of survey and research work, which is relevant to management needs	3		
Inputs				
11. Resource management				
Is the protected area adequately managed (e.g. for fire, invasive species, poaching)?	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are only being partially addressed	2		
Process				
12. Staff numbers				
Are there enough				

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
people employed to manage the protected area? Inputs	Staff numbers are adequate for the management needs of the site	3		
13. Personnel management Are the staff managed well enough? Process	Personnel management is adequate to the achievement of major management objectives but could be improved	2		
14. Staff training Is there enough training for staff? Inputs/Process	Staff training and skills are adequate, but could be further improved to fully achieve the objectives of management	2		
15. Current budget Is the current budget sufficient? Inputs	The available budget is acceptable, but could be further improved to fully achieve effective management	2		
16. Security of budget Is the budget secure? Inputs	There is very little secure budget and the protected area could not function adequately without outside funding	1		
17. Management of budget Is the budget	Budget management is adequate but could be improved	2		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
managed to meet critical management needs? Process				
18. Equipment				
Is equipment adequately maintained? Process	There is equipment and facilities, but still some major gaps that constrain management	2		
19. Maintenance of equipment				
Is equipment adequately maintained? Process	There is maintenance of equipment and facilities, but there are some important gaps in maintenance	2		
20. Education and awareness Program				
Is there a planned education Program? Process	There is a limited and ad hoc education and awareness Program, but no overall planning for this	1		
21. State and commercial neighbors				
Is there co-operation with adjacent land users? Process	There is regular contact between managers and neighboring official or corporate land users, and substantial co-operation on management	3		
22. Indigenous				

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
people				
Do indigenous and traditional peoples resident or regularly using the PA have input to management decisions? Process				
23. Local communities				
Do local communities resident or near the protected area have input to management decisions? Process	Local communities directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2		
Additional points	There is open communication and trust between local stakeholders and protected area managers	+1		
Outputs	Program to enhance local community welfare, while conserving protected area resources, are being implemented	+1		
24. Visitor facilities			Possible issue for comment: Do visitors damage the protected area?	
Are visitor facilities (for tourists, pilgrims etc) good enough? Outputs	Visitor facilities and services are adequate for current levels of visitation but could be improved	2		
25. Commercial			Possible issue for comment:	

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
tourism Do commercial tour operators contribute to protected area management? Process	There is contact between managers and tourism operators but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters	1	examples of contributions	
26. Fees If fees (tourism, fines) are applied, do they help protected area management? Outputs	There is a fee for visiting the protected area that helps to support this and/or other protected areas	3		
27. Condition assessment Is the protected area being managed consistent to its objectives? Outcomes	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being partially degraded but the most important values have not been significantly impacted	2	Possible issue for comment: It is important to provide details of the biodiversity, ecological or cultural values being affected	
Additional points Outputs		+1		
28. Access assessment				

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Are the available management mechanisms working to control access or use? Outcomes	Protection systems are largely or wholly effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	3		
29. Economic benefit assessment Is the protected area providing economic benefits to local communities? Outcomes	There is some flow of economic benefits to local communities from the existence of the protected area but this is of minor significance to the regional economy	2	Possible issue for comment: how does national or regional development impact on the protected area?	
30. Monitoring and evaluation Planning/Process	A good monitoring and evaluation system exists, is well implemented and used in adaptive management	3		
TOTAL SCORE		74 out of 93 (79,57%)		

Annex 4. Minutes of the Project Appraisal Committee Meeting – PAC

Regional Project PIMS - 1617 W Arly Pendjari – PAC held at the UNDP premises in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, on the 12 December 2005

RAPPORT DU COMITE LOCAL D'APPROBATION DES PROJETS (LPAC)

1 QUESTIONS AYANT FAIT L'OBJET D'ECHANGES PARTICULIERS

1.1 Questions d'information

Elles ont porté sur :

- Les aspects du document susceptibles d'être modifiés ou non
- La prise en charge des coûts de l'audit
- Le pourquoi du choix de l'UNOPS
- Le rôle de l'UICN et les modalités de sa contractualisation
- Les modalités de la mise en œuvre des cofinancements
- La durée du projet
- Les raisons ayant favorisé les changements d'orientation du projet.

1.2 Autres questions

Il s'est agi de :

- L'ancrage institutionnel (A qui rattacher la Coord Rég.) et le logement (pourquoi Ouaga, qui prend en charge les coûts) de la coordination régionale
- Les modalités de recrutement du personnel national
- La liaison entre l'administration de tutelle et la coordination régionale
- La périodicité des réunions du CO et du Comité Régional de Pilotage
- Les modalités de choix du coordonnateur régional
- Les raisons de l'absence des certains projets partenaires comme ECOPAS.

2 POINTS RETENUS

2.1 Equipe régionale

- Ancrage institutionnel :
 - des échanges nourris ont eu lieu sur différents plans à la fois par rapport au choix du pays hôte et à la sélection des membres de l'équipe régionale de coordination.
 - Les pays n'ont cependant pas réussi à trouver de consensus en ce qui concerne le choix du pays devant abriter le siège du projet
- La coordination régionale répondra à l'UNOPS pour la gestion quotidienne
- Amendements du document :
 - Préciser la contribution du pays hôte pour le logement (bâtiments et autres) de la coordination régionale et des équipes nationales du projet
 - Préciser le budget de fonctionnement du projet (peut-être par une annexe)
 - Mieux justifier le fait que le projet ne soit pas logé dans le site du projet
 - La dispersion des experts pose un problème de masse critique au niveau de l'équipe de coordination et pourrait augmenter les coûts et l'efficacité.
 - Clarifier davantage les liens entre l'équipe régionale et les équipes nationales



2.2 Equipes nationales

- Recrutement du personnel national du projet sur la base de TDR clairs et ouverts à la compétition
- Les équipes nationales doivent répondre à la fois aux administrations de tutelle et à l'équipe régionale.

2.3 Remarques spécifiques

- Produit 1.4 Attention à éviter les risques de saupoudrage ; rechercher des arrangements qui renforceraient l'impact du projet (utilisation des fonds du projet plutôt comme « seed money »). Rechercher notamment des synergies avec le programme « Small Grants » existant
- Les réallocations budgétaires entre produits sont encore possibles à l'intérieur d'un même résultat, au moins jusqu'à l'atelier de lancement.
- Le cofinancement ne signifie pas nécessairement que le partenaire doit donner des ressources financières au projet FEM/WAP.

3 RECOMMANDATIONS

- Nécessité de traduire le document en français (après la phase d'endossement).
- L'équipe régionale sera sous la supervision du Comité Régional de Pilotage.
- Ajouter un organigramme dans le document de projet
- La création d'une autorité régionale pérenne pour la gestion des Aires Protégées du complexe WAP doit faire partie des résultats intermédiaires à atteindre par le projet.
- Coordination régionale :
 - La compétence sera le critère essentiel de recrutement de l'ensemble du personnel du projet
 - Le coordonnateur régional du projet doit être une personne de compétence avérée mais ressortissant d'un pays autre que le pays siège du projet
 - L'expert socio-économiste et l'expert aires protégées seront de compétence avérée mais ressortissants des pays n'abritant pas le siège
 - Ces deux experts devront être logés à la coordination régionale
- Il est demandé au Rep résident du PNUD/Ouaga d'écrire au MECV/Burkina et à ses collègues des bureaux Bénin et Niger pour obtenir la réaction du Ministre concerné dans le pays de leur accréditation par rapport à la localisation du siège du projet.

Participant	Institution	Signature
SAHOU Jean J.	PNUD BENIN	
Ouedraogo Lambert Georges	DGCN - MEEV - Burkina	
Ouedraogo B. Sylvestre	PNUD / Burkina	
ISSLER, F	PNUD - FEM	
NIANOGO Aimé Joseph	IUCN Burkina	
SALAOU B. MOUSSA	DFPP / MHE / L.C.D	
MANA GAO Seidou	IFR / CENAGREF	
Adamou Bouhari	PNUD / Niger	
AKI KOGACHI	PNUD / Burkina	
Pierre Julien	UNOPS Dakar	

Jean Jacob Sahou	UNDP Benin
Georges L. Ouedraogo	Direction Générale de la Conservation de la Nature, Burkina Faso
Bangré Sylvestre Ouedraogo	UNDP Burkina Faso
Fabiana Issler	UNDP/GEF Regional Coordination Unit for West and Central Africa
Aimé Joseph NIANOGO	IUCN Regional Office, Burkina
B. Moussa Salou	Directorate for Fauna, Fishing and Aquaculture (DFPP), Niger
Seidou Mana Gao	National Centre for Fauna Reserves Management (CENAGREF), Benin
Adamou Bouhari	UNDP Niger
Aki Kogachi	UNDP Burkina Faso
Pierre Julien	UNOPS Sub-Regional Office in Dakar

Feuille de route vers la mise en œuvre du projet WAP

Etape	Mise en œuvre		Période										
	Responsable	Participants	Dec	Janvi	Février	Mars	Avril	Mai	Juin	Juil	Août	Sep	Oct
Choix du pays hôte	Les 3 pays	PNUD	30										
Finalisation du document (avec prise en compte des observations du LPAC)	UICN	Pays, UNOPS, & PNUD/FEM/RCU		15									
Non objection	Fabiana			30									
Approbation finale du document	PNUD/FEM siège				15								
Endossement du CEO	FEM					31							
Traduction en français	UNOPS					31							
DOA	PNUD/FEM siège						10						
Signature gouvernements	Les 3 pays	PNUD					30						
Introduction du budget dans ATLAS	PNUD/ Local				28								
procédure de recrutement du personnel	UNOPS	ATAP, PNUD & PNUD/FEM						30					
Mise en place de l'équipe régionale	UNOPS								30				
Mise en place des équipes nationales	ATAP								30				
Atelier de lancement au niveau régional	EdP	ATAP, UNOPS, PNUD, UICN, Pjt Partenaires											
Ateliers de lancement au niveau national	ATAP	ATAP, UNOPS, PNUD, UICN, Pjt Partenaires											
Démarrage effectif des activités	EdP												