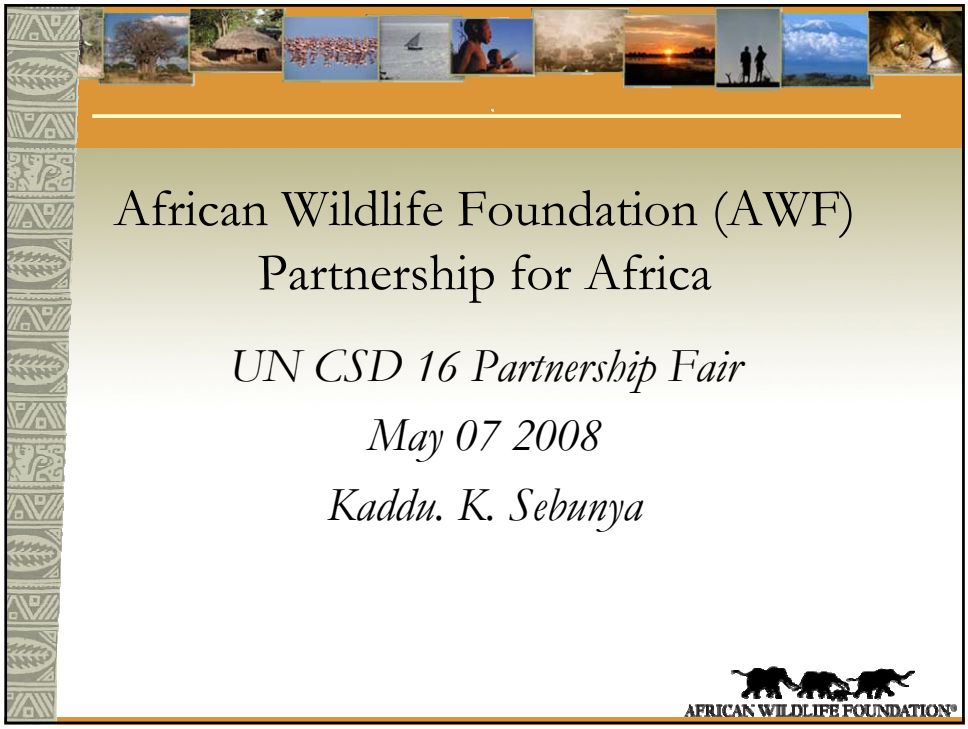


African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) Partnership for Africa

UN CSD 16 Partnership Fair

May 07 2008

Kaddu. K. Sebunya

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

AWF Mission

The African Wildlife Foundation, together with the **people of Africa**, works to ensure the wildlife and wild lands of Africa will endure forever.

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

Challenges

- Land use
- Exploitation of wildlife species
- Human-wildlife conflict
- Invasive alien species
- Pollution and contaminants
- Climate change
- Livelihoods/economic growth

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

Our Theory of Change

The survival of Africa's extraordinary wildlife depends on the protection of large, living landscapes that sustain life and benefit people

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

Five Main Strategies

- Conserving Land
- Understanding and Protecting Species
- Creating Conservation-Friendly Businesses
- Empowering People through Education and Training
- Engaging governments

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

Major Partnerships

- African Governments
- Africa Channel
  - *Rebranding Africa*
- The Nature Conservancy
  - *Modeling land trusts*
- Starbucks
  - *Conservation farming*
- US Forest Service
  - *Fire, water management*
- *US Fish and Wildlife Services*
  - *Species applied research*
- *Donor governments and Agencies*

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

AWF partnership solutions to Africa's development: a case in D. R. CONGO

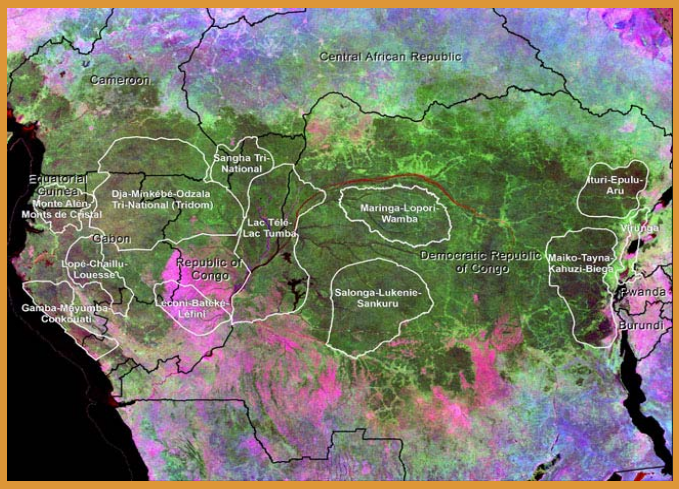
CARPE

- Central African Regional Program, the USG contribution to the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP).
- CBFP is a Presidential Initiatives with 34 partners seeking to reform forestry practices, promote economic development, and improve governance.
- Central Africa Forestry commission (COMIFAC) - Yaoundé Declaration signed by D.R. Congo, Gabon, Eq. Guinea, Rep Congo, Cameroon, Central African Republic, and Chad.
- There 12 landscapes

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

12 CARPE landscapes

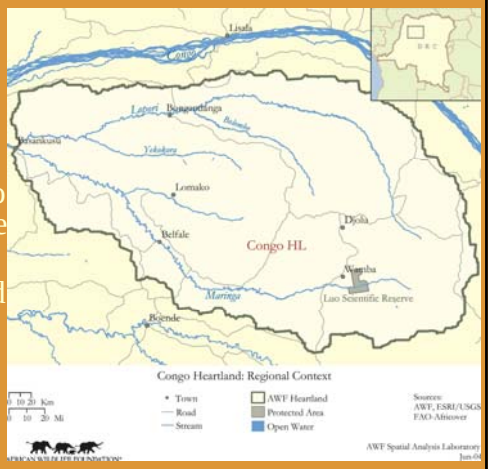


USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

CONGO HEARTLAND

- 74,000 sq. km
- Ecology is globally significant – part of the Congo basin forest ecosystem
- Home to diverse and important species – bonobo ape, fisheries and other rare societies, etc
- Home to 0.5 people depend on wild resources to met their needs
- Formally impacted by civil war



USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

Biodiversity Conservation Targets

- Central Congolian forests:
  - Evergreen lowland forests
  - Flooded swamp forests
- Floodplain ecosystem: rivers, wetlands
- Species: fish, Congo peacock, Bonobo

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

Threats to Conservation

- Deforestation due to agricultural expansion and human settlements
- Commercial bush meat hunting/trade
- Inadequate agricultural policy/ lack of market access
- Unsustainable fishing practices
- Industrial logging (potential to resume commercial timber extraction)

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

Land Use Planning Objective

- Consolidate assessment of needs of local human population and biodiversity into a land use plan.
- It is assumed that its implementation will render the landscape ecologically, socially and economically viable

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

Our Partners

- The D.R. Congo Government
- US Government - USAID-CARPE
- CARE International
- Conservation International
- Bonobo Conservation Initiative
- Netherlands Development Org. (SNV)
- World Agroforestry Centre—ICRAF
- WorldFish Center
- University of Maryland
- US Fish and Wildlife Service
- DRC Government
- National NGOs and local communities

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

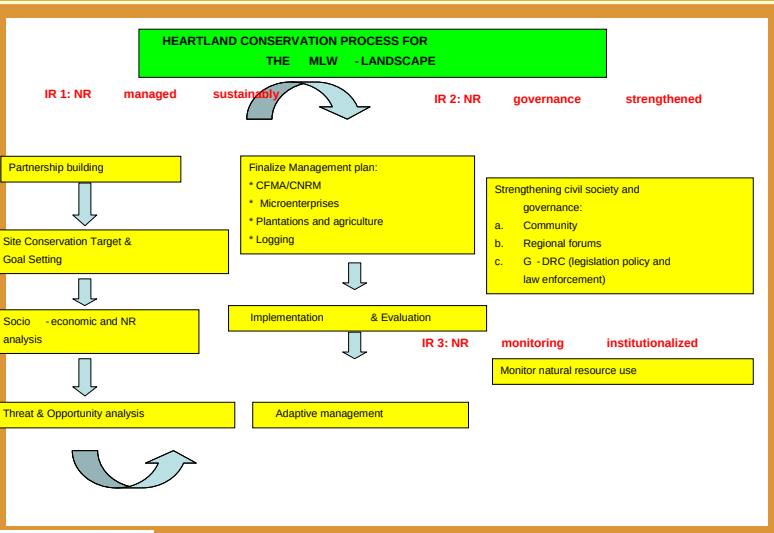
Partners cont…

- Arcus Foundation
- French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (FFEM)
- Columbus Zoo
- Alexander Abraham Foundation
- Frankenberg Foundation
- African Development Bank
- US Fish and Wildlife Services

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

Methods and Results Phase 1



USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

Phase 1 lessons

- Partnership structure was developed based on project zonal outcomes and expertise instead of thematic
- Focus on delineated geographical areas
- Un cohesiveness in landscape emerged
- Deficiency in data
- Flexibility and adaptation
- Stakeholder involvement
- Government responsibilities

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

Phase 2 – Thematic expertise

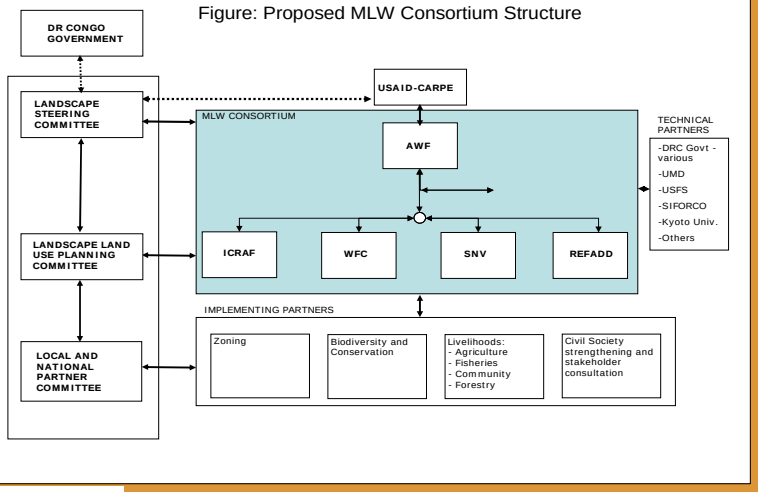
- Biodiversity resource and sustainable use practice, enterprise development, GIS processes
- Agriculture and agro-forestry
- Civil society institutional capacity building, participation and conflict resolution
- Diversity, gender role of women and minority groups.
- Fisheries
- Satellite imagery, mapping and monitoring

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

MLW
Consortium Structure
Governance Mechanism

Figure: Proposed MLW Consortium Structure



USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

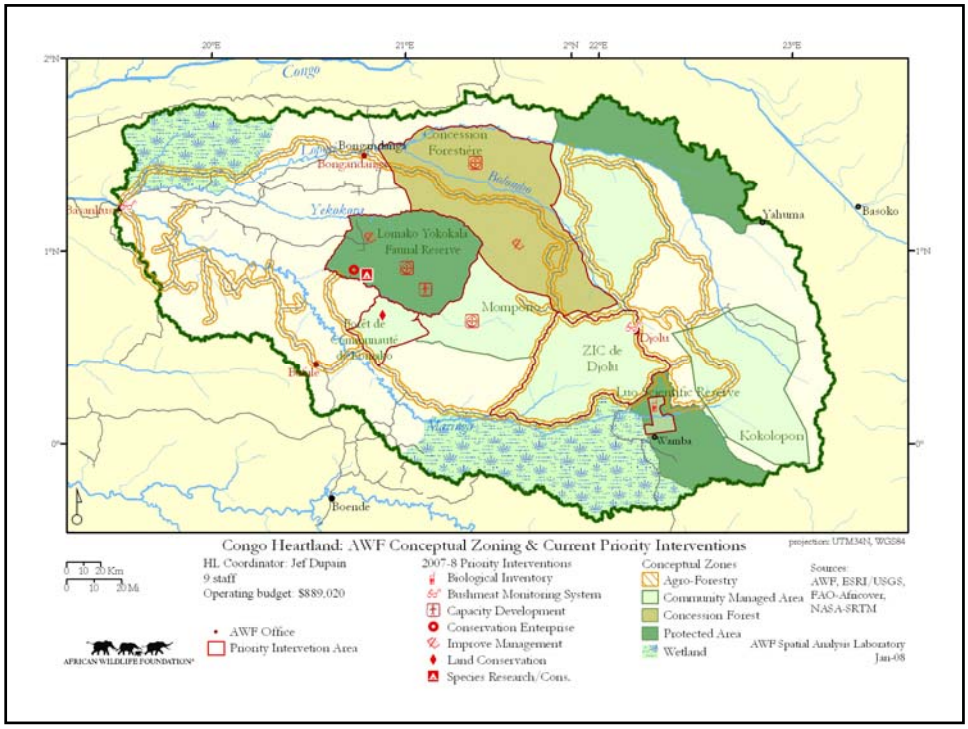
AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

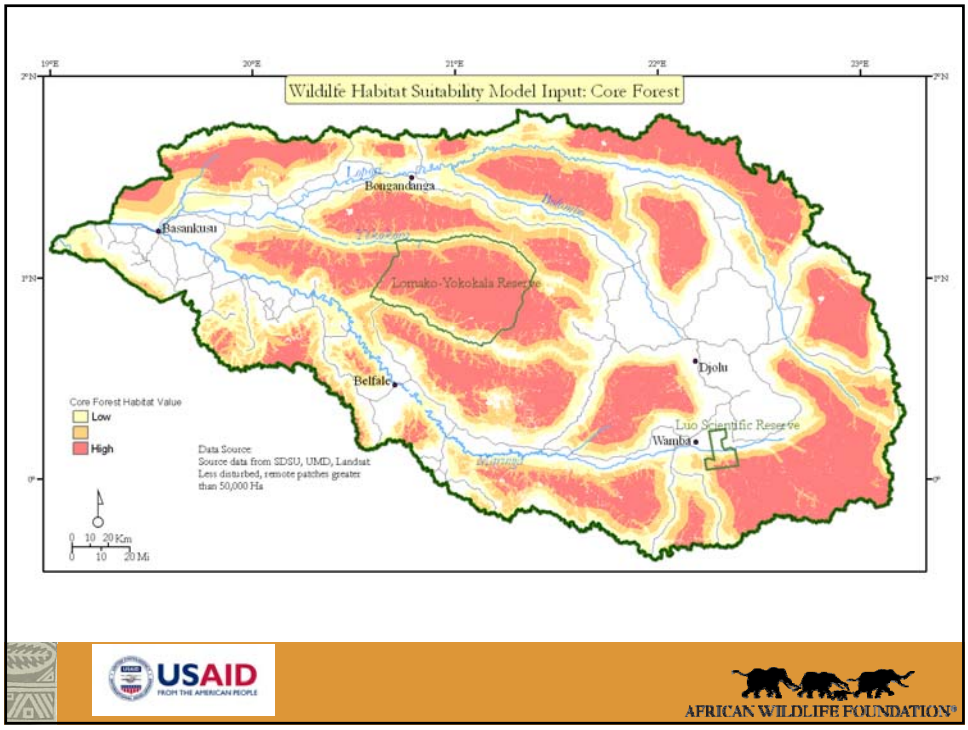
Results

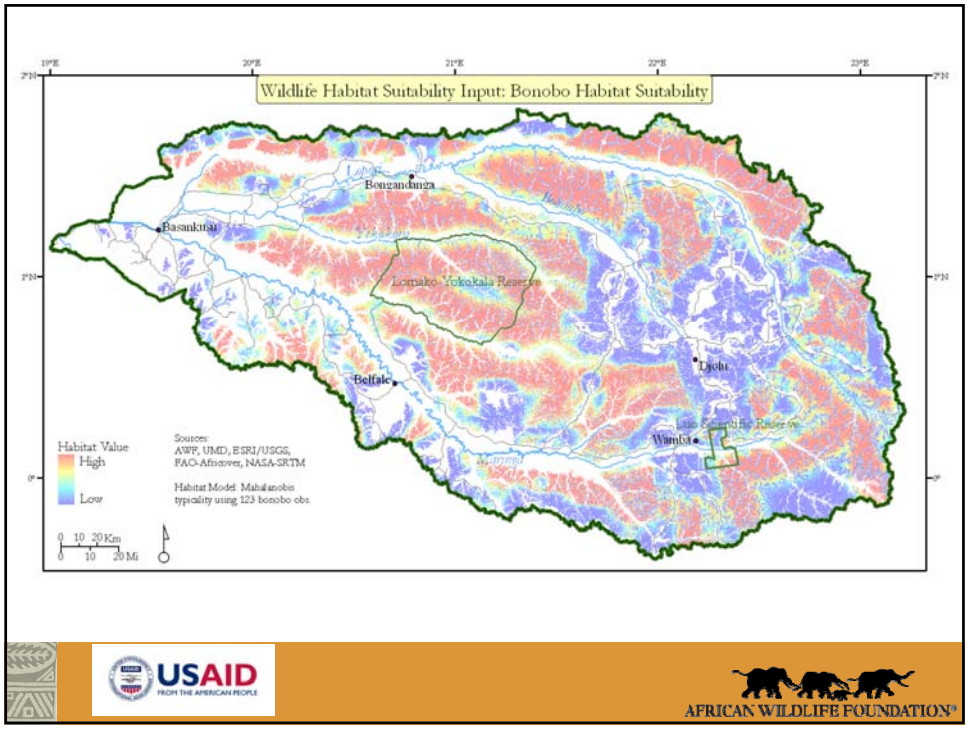
- Cohesive approach – members utilizing each others expertise
- Joint decisions
- More understood/ amenable to stakeholders
- Easy reporting and monitoring
- Easy fundraising
- Joint representation
- Spatial modeling

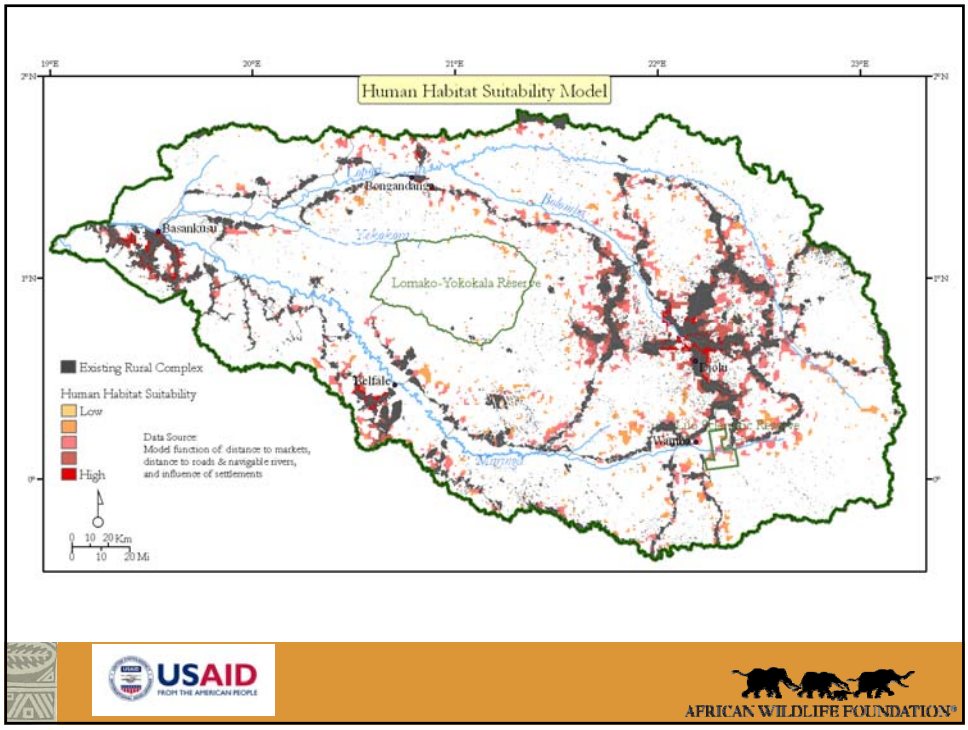
USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

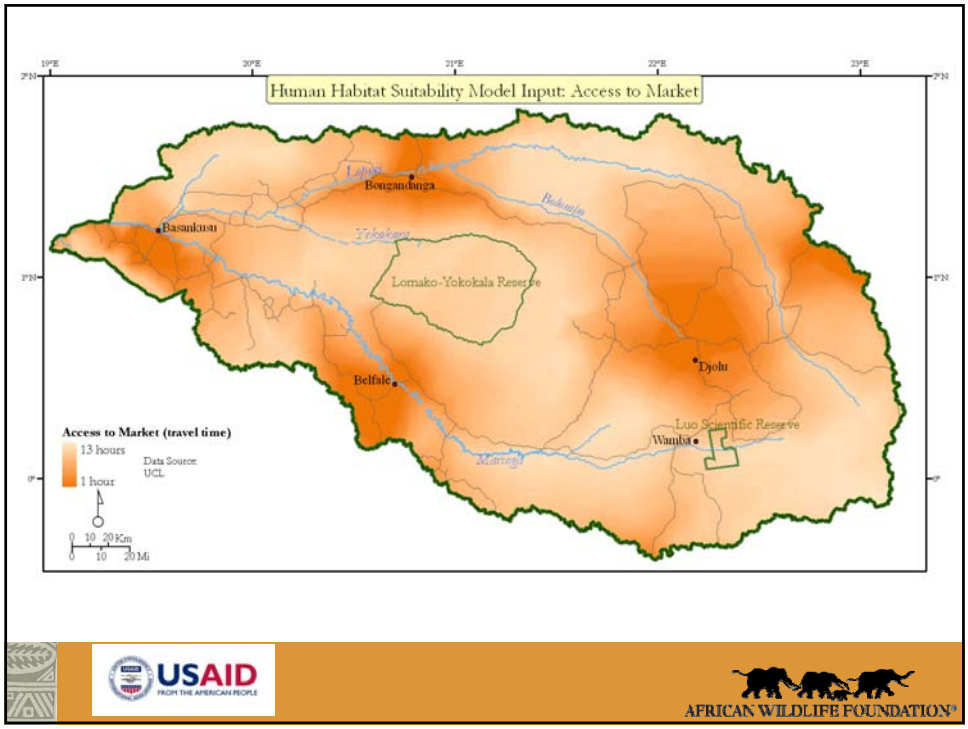
AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

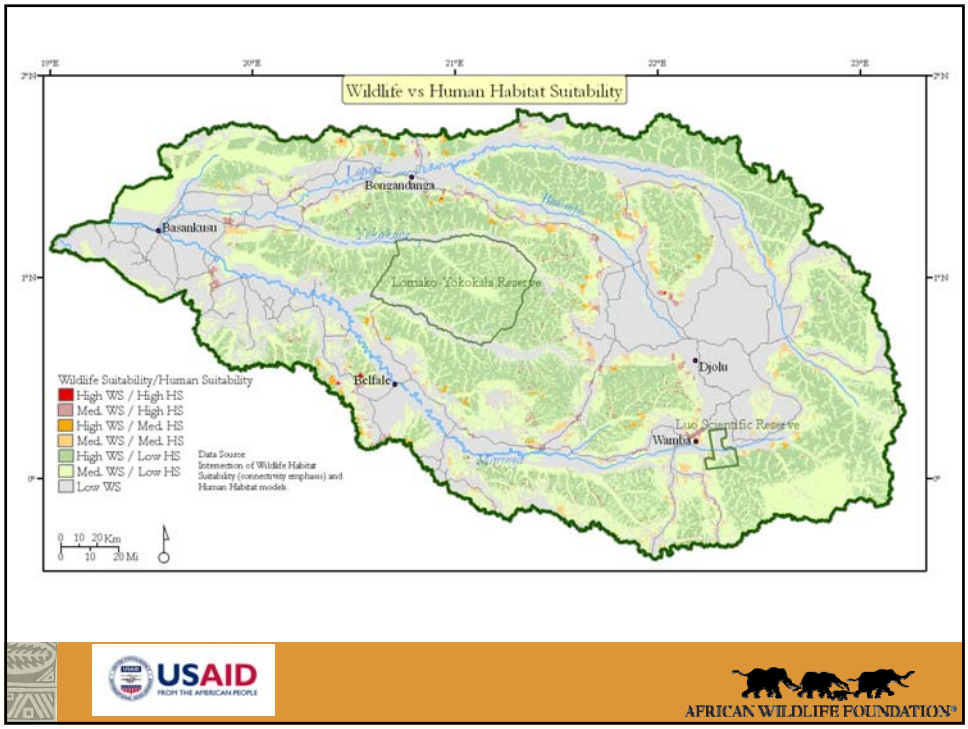

Congo Heartland: AWF Conceptual Zoning & Current Priority Interventions
projection: UTM34N, WGS84
HL Coordinator: Jef Dupain
9 staff
Operating budget: $889,020
AWF Office
Priority Intervetion Area
2007-8 Priority Interventions
Biological Inventory
Bushmeat Monitoring System
Capacity Development
Conservation Enterprise
Improve Management
Land Conservation
Species Research/Cons.
Conceptual Zones
Agro-Forestry
Community Managed Area
Concession Forest
Protected Area
Wetland
Sources:
AWF, ESRI/USGS, FAO-Africover, NASA-SRTM
AWF Spatial Analysis Laboratory
Jan-08
AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION
Congo
Bongandanga
Concession Forestière
Yekokora
Lomako Yokokala Faunal Reserve
Mompono
ZIC de Djolu
Djolu
Luo Scientific Reserve
Wamba
Kokolopori
Yahuma
Basoko
Boende

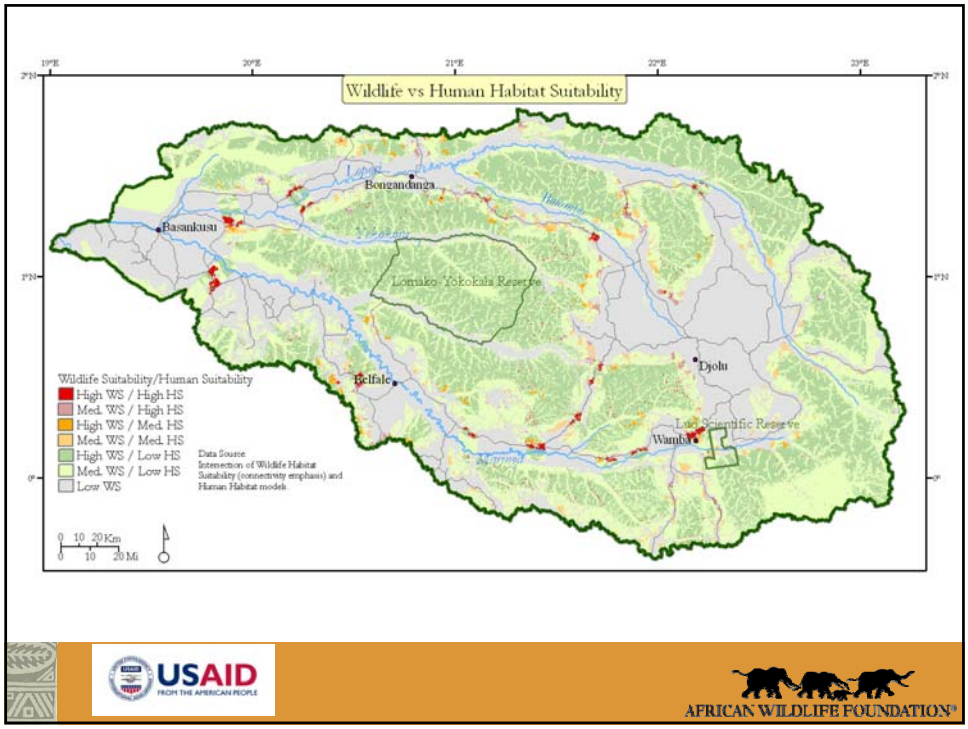

Wildlife Habitat Suitability Model Input: Core Forest
Bongandanga
Basankusu
Lomako-Yokokala Reserve
Belfale
Djolu
Luo Scientific Reserve
Wamba
Core Forest Habitat Value
Low
High
Data Source:
Source data from SDSU, UMD, Landsat
Less disturbed, remote patches greater than 50,000 Ha
USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

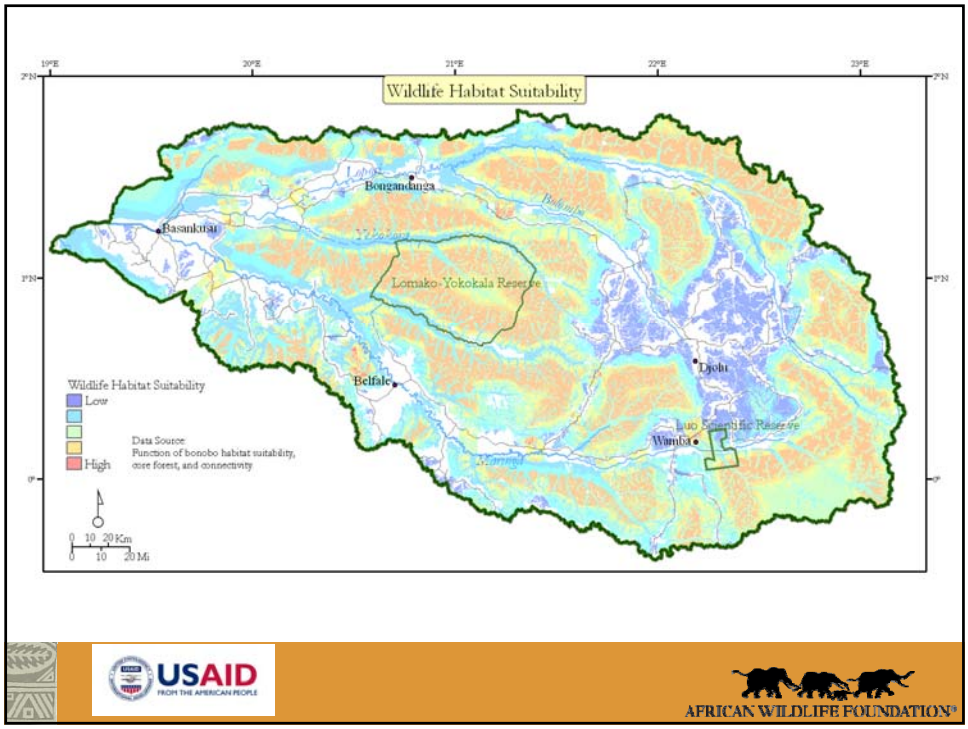

Wildlife Habitat Suitability Input: Bonobo Habitat Suitability
19°E
20°E
21°E
22°E
23°E
2°N
1°N
0°
Bongandanga
Basankusu
Lomako-Yokokala Reserve
Belfale
Djolu
Wamba
Habitat Value
High
Low
Sources:
AWF, UMD, ESRI/USGS,
FAO-Africover, NASA-SRTM
Habitat Model: Mahalanobis
typicality using 123 bonobo obs.
0 10 20 Km
0 10 20 Mi
USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

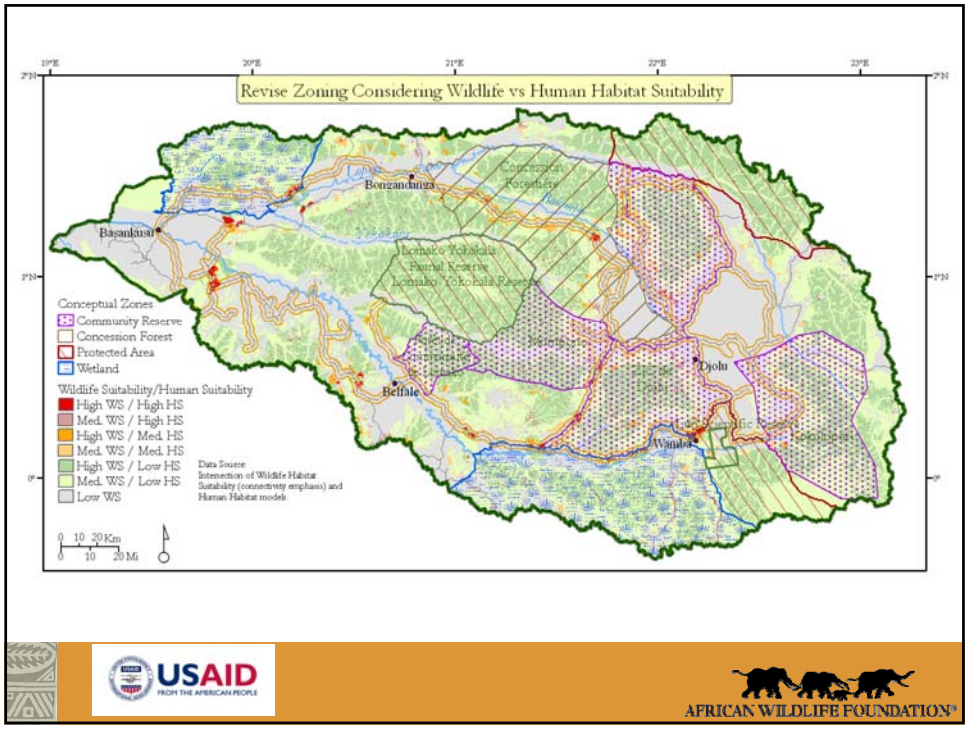

Human Habitat Suitability Model
19°E
20°E
21°E
22°E
23°E
2°N
1°N
0°
Bongandanga
Basankusu
Lomako-Yokokala Reserve
Belfale
Djolu
Wamba
Existing Rural Complex
Human Habitat Suitability
Low
High
Data Source:
Model function of: distance to markets,
distance to roads & navigable rivers,
and influence of settlements
0 10 20 Km
0 10 20 Mi
USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION


Human Habitat Suitability Model Input: Access to Market
19°E
20°E
21°E
22°E
23°E
2°N
1°N
0°
Bongandunga
Basankusu
Lomako-Yokokala Reserve
Djolu
Belfale
Luo Scientific Reserve
Wamba
Access to Market (travel time)
13 hours
1 hour
Data Source:
UCL
0 10 20 Km
0 10 20 Mi
USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION


Wildlife vs Human Habitat Suitability
19°E
20°E
21°E
22°E
23°E
2°N
1°N
0°
Bongandunga
Basankusu
Lomako-Yokokala Reserve
Djolu
Belfale
Luo Scientific Reserve
Wamba
Wildlife Suitability/Human Suitability
High WS / High HS
Med. WS / High HS
High WS / Med. HS
Med. WS / Med. HS
High WS / Low HS
Med. WS / Low HS
Low WS
Data Source:
Intersection of Wildlife Habitat Suitability (connectivity emphasis) and Human Habitat models
0 10 20 Km
0 10 20 Mi
USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION


Wildlife vs Human Habitat Suitability
Bonganduma
Basankusu
Lomako-Yokokala Reserve
Belfale
Djolu
Luo Scientific Reserve
Wamba
Wildlife Suitability/Human Suitability
High WS / High HS
Med. WS / High HS
High WS / Med. HS
Med. WS / Med. HS
High WS / Low HS
Med. WS / Low HS
Low WS
Data Source:
Intersection of Wildlife Habitat Suitability (connectivity emphasis) and Human Habitat models
0 10 20 Km
0 10 20 Mi
USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION


Wildlife Habitat Suitability
Bonganduma
Basankusu
Lomako-Yokokala Reserve
Belfale
Djolu
Luo Scientific Reserve
Wamba
Wildlife Habitat Suitability
Low
High
Data Source:
Function of bonobo habitat suitability, core forest, and connectivity
0 10 20 Km
0 10 20 Mi
USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION



USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

Lessons Learnt

- HCP process – initial scoping – setting project targets, threats and opportunities, prioritization, stakeholder participation
- Consortium building and structure – synergistic composition / participatory
- Ownership of the process by stakeholders
- Communication strategy
- Shared landscape vision, objectives and desired conditions
- Spatial modeling and satellite imagery

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

Thank You…!

ksebunya@awf.org
www.awf.org

SNV – www.snvworld.org

WorldFish – www.worldfishcenter.org

ICRAF – www.worldagroforestry.org

University of Maryland – www.umd.edu

REFADD – Le Reseau Femmes Africaines Pour le Developpement Durable

Government and People of the Democratic Republic of Congo

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION