### Protected Area Governance in Sub-Saharan Africa

An IUCN study in collaboration with IIED and Equilibrium

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### Protected Area Governance in Sub-Saharan Africa

#### Four related studies:

- Study 0: 'Context, Rules and Stakeholders, a global review', led by UNEP-WCMC
  - Map and spatial analyses
  - Literature review
  - Contextual elements
- Study 1: 'Shared governance between States and Local Stakeholders, Cases studies, lessons learnt and success conditions', led by IIED
- Study 2: 'PA **private** governance in Africa, Cases studies, lessons learnt and success conditions', led by *Equilibrium Research*
- Study 3: 'PA governed by the state only, Cases studies, lessons learnt and success conditions', led by IIED



### Maps and Spatial Analyses

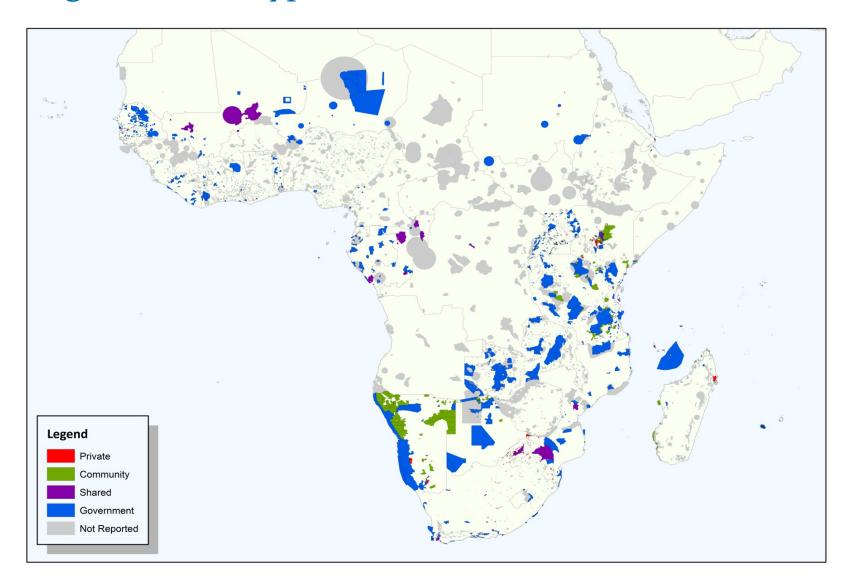
### IUCN definition of a PA and 4 IUCN governance categories:

- <u>Governance by government:</u> governance by a government body (e.g. Ministry or Park Agency) at federal, state, sub-national or municipal level
- <u>Shared governance</u>: governance shared between entitled governmental and non-governmental actors
- <u>Private governance:</u> governance by an individual, cooperative, NGO or corporate
- <u>Community governance</u>: governance of indigenous peoples' areas and territories and governance of community conserved areas by local communities

Data from the WDPA, plus the PAME database and ICCA Registry

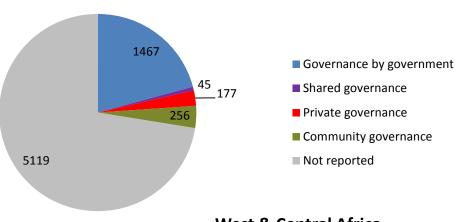


## PA governance types in sub-Saharan Africa

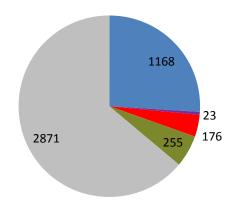


### Proportion of different governance types

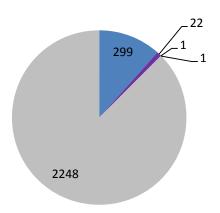
**Sub-Saharan Africa** 



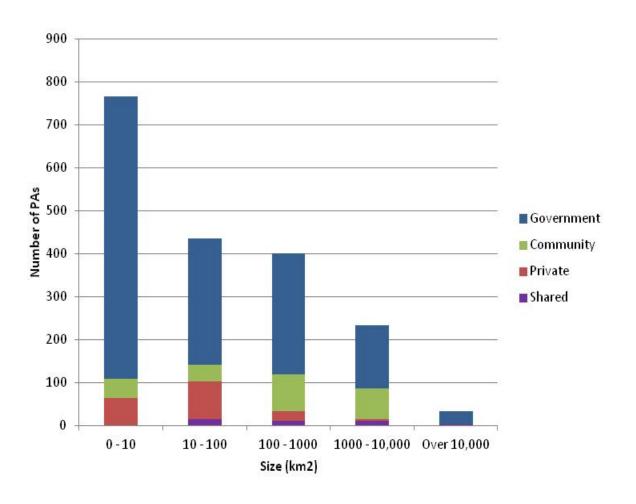
**East & Southern Africa** 



**West & Central Africa** 

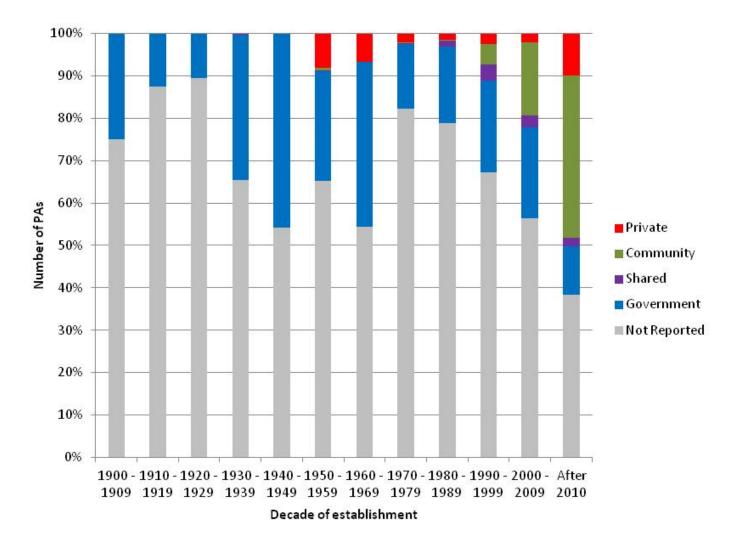


### Number of protected areas in different size ranges



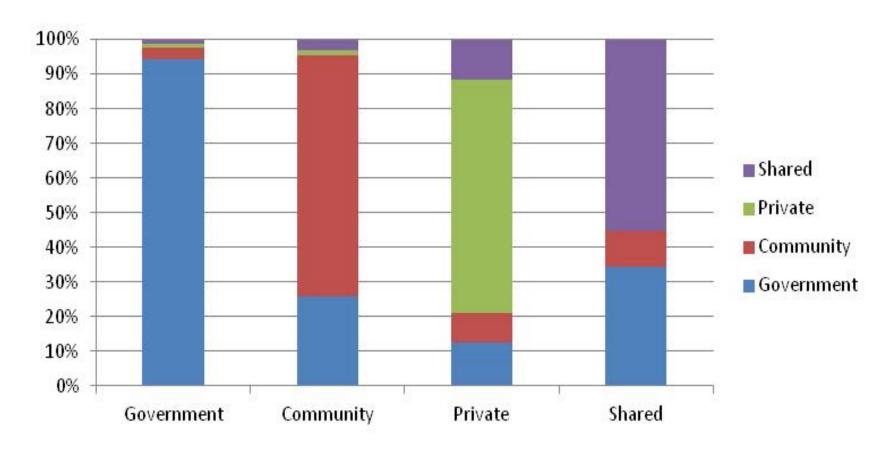


## PA governance according to the year of establishment



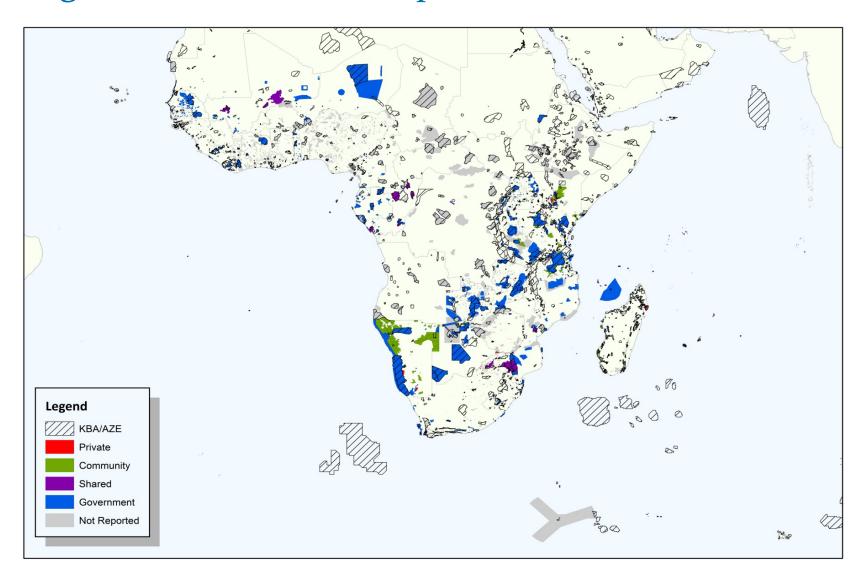


### Proximity of PAs of different governance types





## PA governance and overlap with AZEs/KBAs



## Mammal, bird and amphibian diversity per PA type

Таха	Mean	Std. Err.	t-value	P-value	
Mammals					
State	119.1	2.373	10.322	<0.0001***	
Community	94.6	2.189	43.201	<0.0001***	
Private	98.2	3.424	1.067	0.286	
Shared	87.0	5.662	-1.346	0.178	
Not Reported	107.7	2.243	5.857	<0.0001***	
Birds					
State	392.5	7.132	9.966	<0.0001***	
Community	321.5	6.581	48.849	<0.0001***	
Private	348.3	10.293	2.606	0.00917**	
Shared	305.2	17.020	-0.956	0.33906	
Not Reported	373.2	6.743	7.670	<0.0001***	
Amphibians					
State	24.5	0.8924	2.959	0.0031**	
Community	21.9	0.8234	26.566	<0.0001***	
Private	21.0	1.2879	-0.697	0.4859	
Shared	20.4	2.1296	-0.682	0.4951	
Not Reported	29.3	0.8438	8.809	9 <0.0001***	

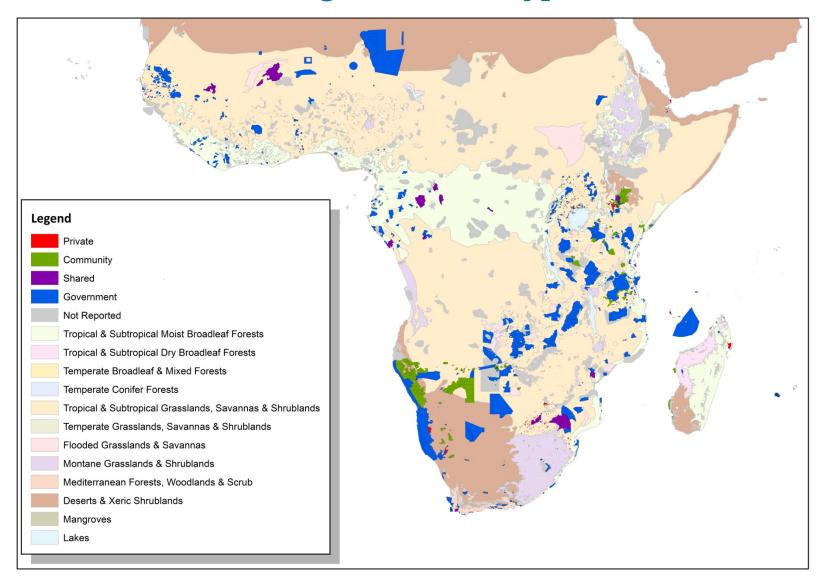


# Threatened species and PA governance type

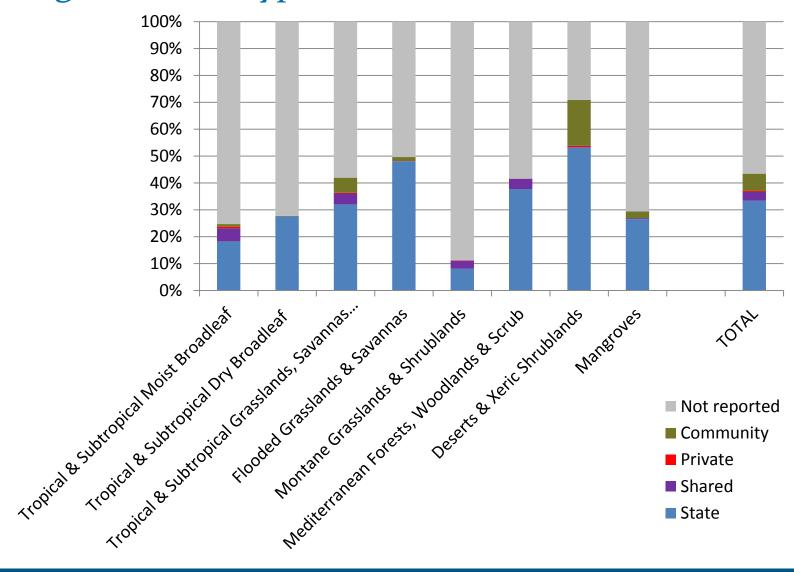
Taxa	Mean	Std. Err.	t-value	P-value	
Threatened mammals					
State	3.85	0.1957	-8.952	<0.0001***	
Community	5.60	0.1806	31.003	<0.0001***	
Private	3.92	0.2824	-5.937	<0.0001***	
Shared	4.71	0.4670	-1.899	0.0577	
Not Reported	3.57	0.1850	-10.930	<0.0001***	
Threatened birds					
State	8.39	0.23821	0.371	0.710419	
Community	8.30	0.21980	37.765	<0.0001***	
Private	7.12	0.34378	-3.422	0.000625***	
Shared	6.69	0.56847	-2.836	0.004588**	
Not Reported	7.82	0.22523	-2.113	0.034598*	
Threatened amphibians					
State	0.30	0.09914	-2.957 0.00312*		
Community	0.59	0.09148	6.491	<0.0001***	
Private	0.12	0.14307	-3.281 0.00104*		
Shared	0.22	0.23658	-1.570	0.11637	
Not Reported	0.44	0.09373	-1.591	0.11165	



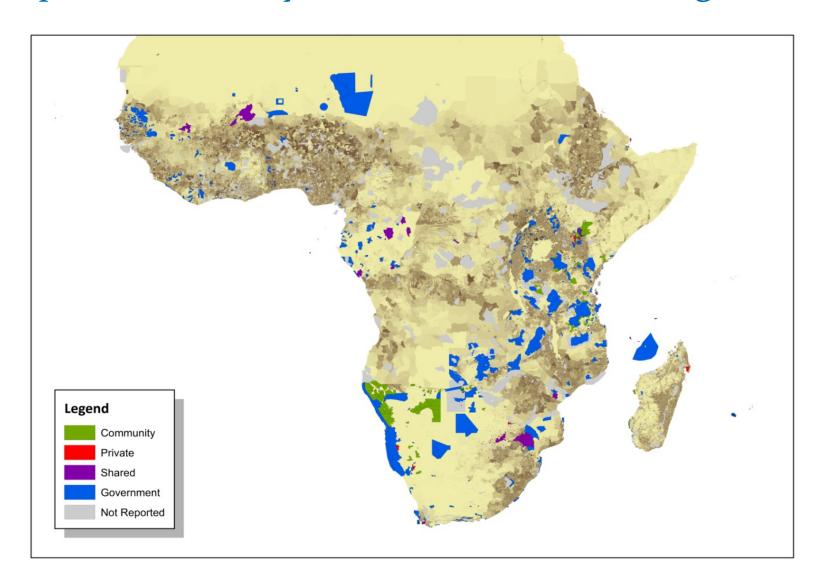
### PAs under different governance types and biomes



# Biome coverage provided by PAs under different governance types



## Population density and PAs under different governance



### Literature Review – Objectives

- Provide overview of different types of governance found across sub-Saharan Africa
- Describe each governance type in the African context, identifying factors that have influenced their emergence
- Discuss strengths and weaknesses
- Help identify elements that may have an impact on governance quality



### Governance by Government

- Colonial history
- Post-colonial state formation
- Questionable accountability and general governance practices



Strengths	Weaknesses		
Cover larger areas of land – benefit to biodiversity	Negative impact on local populations		
Power to act legally against encroachment into PAs	Decreased effectiveness through exclusion of local populations		



### Governance by Private Individuals and Organizations

- Natural features and landscapes favorable to developing markets for wildlife
- Market forces promoting wildlife as a land use
- Legislation and policies enabling and encouraging private entities to benefit from wildlife



Strengths	Weaknesses
Protection of habitats and species not in other PA types	Potential impermanence of biodiversity protection and management
High income generation potential	Small size
Social benefits from inclusive approach	Risk of elite or foreign capture

# Governance by Indigenous Peoples and/or Local Communities

- International push for participatory natural resource management
- Land restitution claims
- Decentralization policies, laws and regulations of natural resources and land tenure



Strengths	Weaknesses
Sustainable protection of biodiversity	Inter- and intra-community clashes and difficulties
Social inclusion and improved development opportunities	Risk of over-exploitation due to increased extractive activities



### Shared Governance

- Equal sharing of power is possible
- Paradigm shift in environmental governance and multiplication of actors
- Supportive land tenure policies and decentralization of natural resources
- Overall political disposition and levels of democratic governance



Strengths	Weaknesses
Large areas of continuous habitat being protected, even across borders	Risk of power 'hijacking'
Combining skills and resources to achieve greater impacts for biodiversity conservation and local development	Clashes between stakeholders



# Contextual Elements Summary

Study	Factors / Contextual elements	State	Private	Community	Shared
Literature Review	Colonial history and post-colonial formation of states	$\checkmark\checkmark\checkmark$	✓	✓	$\checkmark$
	Shift in paradigm of environmental governance		$\checkmark\checkmark$	$\checkmark\checkmark\checkmark$	$\checkmark\checkmark$
	Emergence of new actors in environmental conservation		<b>//</b>	<b>√</b> √	<b>√</b> √
	Political will, levels of democratic principles and sharing of power		<b>√</b> √	<b>√</b> √	<b>///</b>
iter	Decentralization policies		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark\checkmark\checkmark$	$\checkmark\checkmark$
	Land tenure rights		$\checkmark\checkmark\checkmark$	$\checkmark\checkmark\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
	Wildlife based markets		$\checkmark\checkmark\checkmark$	$\checkmark\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Spatial Analyses	Large geographic area	$\checkmark\checkmark\checkmark$		$\checkmark\checkmark$	$\checkmark\checkmark$
	Old establishment date	$\checkmark\checkmark\checkmark$			
	Number of mammal, bird and amphibian species	$\checkmark\checkmark\checkmark$	✓	✓	✓
	Threatened mammals, birds and amphibians	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark\checkmark\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
	Biome (coverage): Flooded grasslands & savannas; Med. forests, woodlands & scrub; Deserts & Xeric Shrublands	<b>///</b>	<b>√</b> √	<b>√√</b>	<b>√√</b>
	High population density	$\checkmark\checkmark\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$
	Index of African Governance	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$



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Thank you for your attention!

