



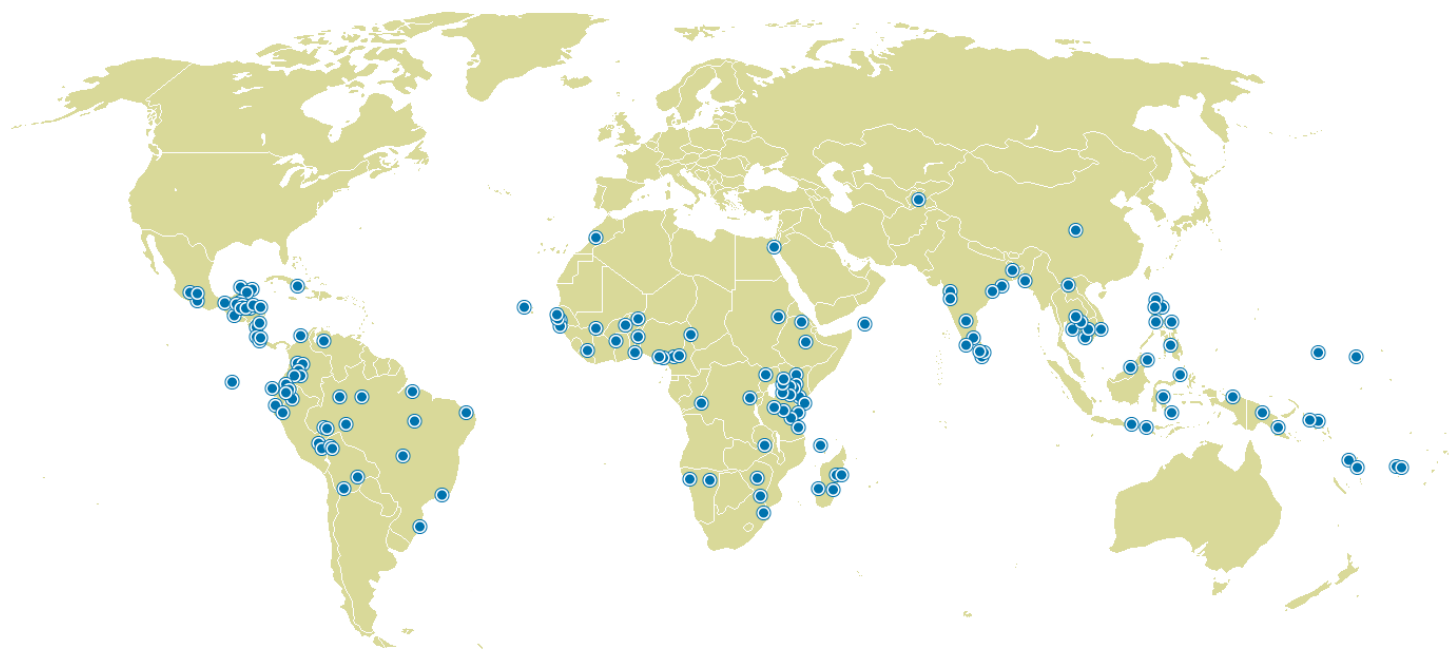
Equator Initiative Case Studies

Local sustainable development solutions for people, nature, and resilient communities

UNDP EQUATOR INITIATIVE CASE STUDY SERIES

Local and indigenous communities across the world are advancing innovative sustainable development solutions that work for people and for nature. Few publications or case studies tell the full story of how such initiatives evolve, the breadth of their impacts, or how they change over time. Fewer still have undertaken to tell these stories with community practitioners themselves guiding the narrative.

To mark its 10-year anniversary, the Equator Initiative aims to fill this gap. The following case study is one in a growing series that details the work of Equator Prize winners – vetted and peer-reviewed best practices in community-based environmental conservation and sustainable livelihoods. These cases are intended to inspire the policy dialogue needed to take local success to scale, to improve the global knowledge base on local environment and development solutions, and to serve as models for replication. Case studies are best viewed and understood with reference to [‘The Power of Local Action: Lessons from 10 Years of the Equator Prize’](#), a compendium of lessons learned and policy guidance that draws from the case material.



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ASSOCIATION DES PÊCHEURS DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ RURALE DE MANGAGOULACK (APCRM)

Sénégal

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Fishers' Association of the Rural Community of Mangagoulack – established by fishers from eight villages in central Casamance – manages a community conserved area with the aim of improving local incomes, strengthening food security and sovereignty, and protecting biodiversity. The association was started in response to declining fish catches and in recognition of the need for a community-driven resource management plan. The tropical estuary ecosystem is now managed through a zoning system based on the traditional zoning practice.

Once a month, fishers work on behalf of the association, dedicating the sale of their catch towards conservation and surveillance needs. Monitoring shows a 100 per cent increase in fish abundance and significant improvements in marine biodiversity since the initiative began. Women in the community have formed an association of shellfish collectors, creating a similar set of rules for management and extraction. The larger association was the first of its kind in Senegal, unique in engaging local and regional governments to legally recognize community fishing rights.

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KEY FACTS

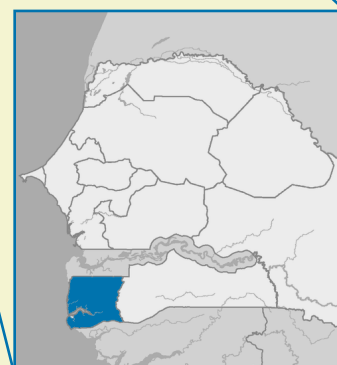
EQUATOR PRIZE WINNER: 2012

FOUNDED: 2008

LOCATION: The Ziguinchor region of Casamance

BENEFICIARIES: Mangagoulack's 12,000 residents

BIODIVERSITY: Community-conserved marine area



Background and Context



The Fishers' Association of the Rural Community of Mangagoulack (*Association des Pêcheurs de la Communauté Rurale de Mangagoulack* – APCRM) was established by local fishermen in 2008. The association includes members from all eight villages of the municipality of Mangagoulack, in the Ziguinchor region of Casamance, the area of Senegal that extends south of The Gambia. These villages – Tandouk, Diatok, Boutegol, Elana, Bodé, Boutem, Affiniam and Mangagoulack itself – have a combined population of 12,000 people.

The initiative was formed in response to a number of interrelated environmental, social and economic challenges that collectively necessitated greater reconciliation of local livelihoods and proper environmental stewardship. The agreed upon intervention was the establishment of a community conserved area, where no-takes zones would allow for the regeneration of marine biodiversity. Previously declining fish populations rebounded quickly, resulting in a greater abundance of diversity of marine life in the area. The association has also applied itself to the restoration of degraded rice-growing land through the repair and reconstruction of miles of traditional anti-salinization dykes. Together, these activities have had positive impacts on local food security, biodiversity and community wellbeing.

A tradition of innovative resource management

The communities of Mangagoulack and surrounding villages are mainly Diola (or Jola) people, and are characterized by a tradition of strong social and community bonds. The local landscape is a tropical estuarine system of winding inlets (locally called bolons or bolongs) and mangrove forests that, in the past, was home to a diverse array of marine species. The natural resources of these waterways were traditionally protected by sophisticated local customs that dictated where members of each village could fish, and traditional practices that invoked 'fetishes' (sacred objects or charms) to ensure that ecological limits were respected. Traditionally, this system worked remarkably well, allowing the biodiversity of the bolongs to flourish while enabling local communities to meet their subsistence fishing needs.

Gradually, however, local fisheries began to decline, as traditional natural resource management techniques were neglected and fishers from other coastal areas of Senegal – equipped with far larger and more powerful boats than local fishermen, who typically work in wooden pirogues with no engines – began fishing indiscriminately in what was regarded as 'open-access' water. The decline in the quantity and quality of fish catch impacted local livelihoods and food security. Additionally, the coastal areas where people used to cultivate rice were also declining in productivity due to the degradation of an ingenious system of dams, built in ancient times, but which had fallen into disrepair. The result was that two of the main local sources of food – fishing and rice cultivation – were severely threatened.

In 2008, the fishers' association of Mangagoulack decided to address the situation by establishing a 'community-conserved area' to allow fish stocks to regenerate and lay the foundation for more sustainable management of the waterways. The process of establishing the community-conserved area took several years; during this time, the association initiated a number of complementary initiatives, including mangrove reforestation and banning destructive fishing practices. APCRM has led a campaign against the local use of monofilament nets, burning them where they are found. These nets are cheap and are typically used, quickly damaged, and then abandoned in shallow coastal areas, where they remain for years, creating destructive traps for fish and other marine mammals.

Kawawana community-conserved area

The community-conserved area was named Kawawana – an acronym for the Diola expression Kapooye Wafolal Wata Nanang, meaning 'Our patrimony, for us all to preserve'. Kawawana is remarkable in that it was conceived, developed and implemented exclusively by the local fishermen themselves. Where external actors were approached – as in the case of the Centre for Sustainable Development and Environment (CENESTA), an Iranian NGO – it was to request funding for meetings to consult the wider community on the proposed plan. At community meetings, local people identified a number of

threats. Primary among them was the challenge of unregulated, open access fishing. A second was the harvesting of marine resources by migrant fishermen from northern Senegal who used tiny mesh nets to catch shrimp, with devastating effects on fish stocks. Because these migrant fishermen operated under a national licence, however, their activity was legal and they could not be prosecuted. A third identified threat was the perceived loss of community cohesion as a result of acculturation and the penetration of foreign values and lifestyles. It was felt that this had degraded local Diola culture, which is characterised by community solidarity and respectful interaction with nature. The community enthusiastically endorsed Kawawana as a means of simultaneously addressing all of these threats.

Kawawana was officially established after a year of patient diplomatic manoeuvring and negotiation between government officials and the leaders of the association. Eventually, APCRM was able to secure government approval for their plan, which granted the eight villages the right to manage their local waterways and claim exclusive customary fishing rights in a small portion of what was previously open access water. The first step involved securing the approval of the Mangagoulack Municipality, which endorsed Kawawana on the basis of Senegal's Decentralisation Law, which assigns to the municipal authority responsibility over natural resources in terrestrial environments. The law had never before been applied in a coastal environment, but the extrapolation ultimately proved successful. In June 2010, after extensive lobbying and discussions, Kawawana was endorsed by the Regional Council of Casamance and by the Regional Governor himself.

Kawawana spans nearly 10,000 hectares and is managed directly by APCRM. To draw a clear distinction between their community-conserved area and the Community Marine Protected Areas (Aires Marines Protégées Communautaires - AMPCs) that already existed in Senegal, the Association named Kawawana an 'Indigenous Heritage and Community Area' (*Aire du Patrimoine Autochtone et Communautaire* - APAC). AMPCs are declared by the state and managed by a government-appointed official. Local communities are rarely

involved in their governance, and at best, tolerate them. Kawawana bears little resemblance to this model, having been conceived, developed and implemented by the local community, and in its combination of modern conservation methods with traditional knowledge and practices.

Governance and institutional structure

The Mangagoulack association is at the heart of the Kawawana governance system and collaborates closely with municipal authorities and Senegal's Fisheries Department. Kawawana's governance structure consists of five levels:

- i. the APCRM General Assembly
- ii. the APCRM Bureau
- iii. the Council of the Rural Municipality
- iv. a Scientific Advisory Committee
- v. the Council of Elders

The General Assembly approves decisions and ensures that members and the Bureau comply with rules. It elects the members of the Bureau, collects ecological monitoring reports and disseminates information. The Bureau formulates technical proposals, takes decisions and supervises monitoring teams. In turn, the Council approves technical proposals and, in consultation with the state representative of the Fisheries Department, takes decisions concerning Kawawana.

The Scientific Advisory Committee provides guidance on Kawawana's governance and management processes, helps with analysis of monitoring data, and assists in promoting the Kawawana initiative at national and international events. The Council of Elders is active on an ad-hoc basis as mediator and arbiter when conflicts arise. It also advises on governance issues. Everybody working for Kawawana does so on a voluntary basis, evidence of the community's support for the initiative. Financial resources and external support are sought only for specific activities on a case-by-case basis.



Key Activities and Innovations



The officially designated Kawawana community-conserved area comprises 9,665 ha of bolongs and coastal mangroves and covers about two-thirds of the coastal area of the Mangangoulack Municipality. Its management plan restricts fishing access and fishing methods in what was previously an open access area, and includes regulations designed to take into account the needs of local communities. The management plan is designed to cater to the subsistence needs of the local communities rather than those of commercial fishers, and includes the reintroduction of several ancient resource management customs that had gradually become neglected. An example includes rules prohibiting entry into sacred bolongs that harbour rich biodiversity. Fetishes – typically placed on signposts – are also used to demarcate each zone within Kawawana and encourage compliance.

Kawawana management plan

The management plan designates three distinct areas within Kawawana, colour-coded red, orange and yellow. The Red Zone (*Bolon de Mitij*) encompasses a sacred area that serves as a refuge for marine life. Here, harvesting of any resource including fish, shellfish and wood is prohibited. The Red Zone is marked by fetishes denoting its sacred status. This practice is fully in line with the Diola tradition, whereby each village maintained at least one sacred grove. The tradition had previously been degraded by the introduction of laws allowing free access to coastal areas. Kawawana's management plan reinstates this practice, re-establishing the *Bolon de Mitij* as a no-entry, no-fishing zone.

The Orange Zones (*Bolons des Villages*) are dedicated to fishing for local consumption and market and may only be fished by the local villagers to meet their own needs. Within this zone, each of the eight villages has their own bolong where village rules and restrictions are enforced. The catch from these sites must be used within the village as its purpose is to meet local food security needs. The market price of the fish caught here is agreed locally, and it is significantly lower

than the price the same fish could fetch in the markets of the regional capital. 'Foreign' fishermen may only access these bolongs if invited by a resident and housed in the community. Finally, the Yellow Zone (*Bolon de Tandouk*) is open to all but regulations restrict the equipment and methods that may be used. For example, no engines or monofilament nets are allowed.

The system of colour coded zones is communicated via large signs located at strategic transit points. Each sign displays a phone number that fishermen may call for clarification of the rules. Fetishes are placed at all strategic points, signalling special rules. Together, these rules make Kawawana a welcoming environment for a range of marine species. Today, rare humpbacked dolphins, manatees, crocodiles and other coastal fish and shellfish have returned in large number; so much so that local fishermen are concerned about human-wildlife conflict. Dolphins damage their nets and crocodiles can be dangerous, sometimes threatening the safety and lives of fishermen. Mitigating these emerging conflicts remains a priority work area for APCRM.



Surveillance and enforcement are carried out by a 24-person team of volunteers who work in groups of six. For the first three months of the initiative, surveillance was carried out 24 hours a day, but this was reduced to regular spot checks as fishermen became accustomed to the new system. The community has the power to enact sanctions when the rules are breached. The severity of the sanctions depends on the nature of the transgression. In the Red Zone, sanctions are enforced directly with no warning given, while in the Yellow Zone, a warning is issued with sanctions following the second breach. Sanctions include seizure of catches and confiscation of property, which is returned upon payment of a fine. Fines are used to fund APCRM activities, including ecological monitoring and surveillance. When fishermen are found using monofilament nets, the nets are burned on the spot with no warnings issued. Within the Orange Zone, each village enforces its own rules within its own bolong. To supplement the income from fines collected, local fishermen fish collectively once a month with the proceeds from the sale of their catch going to APCRM to pay for expenses such as fuel for Kawawana's surveillance boat.

Women Shellfish Collectors' Association

The success of Kawawana inspired the women of Mangagoulak, who traditionally collect shellfish, to establish an association of their

own and develop collective rules to protect shellfish stocks. Like the rules enacted in Kawawana, the women reinstated local customary rules that had traditionally been well respected but had fallen into disuse. Their rules include a recovery period of three months each year during which shellfish are not collected, in order to allow the population to regenerate fully.

Restoring degraded land

Bolstered by the success of the community-conserved area, the communities of Mangagoulak and the surrounding region obtained support from the UNDP-implemented GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) to undertake a programme of land restoration to protect their rice cultivation from encroaching seawater (likely to worsen with sea-level rise) and help prevent further land degradation. The community collectively restored five traditional dams that were built by their ancestors to keep seawater out of rice fields. The result has been the recovery of hundreds of hectares of previously salinized land that has the potential to produce many tons of rice per year. As part of this initiative, the local committees established in each village also keep up their reforestation and mangrove restoration projects, planting *Rhizophora* mangrove specimens in strategic areas.

Fig. 1: Kawawana management plan



Impacts



BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS

The inlets and mangroves of Mangagoulack's estuarine landscape harbour a diverse array of marine wildlife including manatees, humpbacked dolphin and a beautiful range of fish and shellfish. Kawawana's management plan has re-established many of the traditional customs that protected these resources, for example, reinstating the tradition of sacred groves where fishing is prohibited, and invoking fetishes to encourage compliance with zoning and regulations. The result has been the creation of a refuge for aquatic life in the Red Zone, and a quieter, safer, more functionally robust ecosystem for wildlife throughout Kawawana.

Ecological monitoring and results

With assistance from partner organisations, APCRM has developed a robust system of ecological monitoring to track the success of Kawawana in allowing populations of key marine species to regenerate. The monitoring system combines the traditional ecological knowledge of local fishermen with more modern monitoring methods. Of the 80 fish species that have been identified in Casamance, over 70 are designated with specific common names and fishermen maintain detailed knowledge of their traits, breeding and migration habits, and position in the food chain. Mangagoulack's fishermen have combined this knowledge base with training in the use of computers and spreadsheet software to develop a sound methodology for recording the impacts of Kawawana in terms of the recovery of fisheries, general biodiversity and broad socioeconomic change. Despite having very limited formal education, the fishermen have mastered the monitoring techniques and their results are counter-checked by the initiative's Scientific Advisory Committee. A notably valuable aspect of APCRM's monitoring is that they have established a baseline against which the results of the Kawawana initiative can be compared. Such baseline measurements are relatively rare in West Africa.

Monitoring data show that the return to traditional resource management methods has ended the decline of marine resources around Mangagoulack and neighbouring villages. Fish catches have more than doubled compared to baseline levels, suggesting a significant increase in fish populations at the site. Monitoring also indicates promising improvements in fish biodiversity with more fish species being observed. The ban on motors has had a positive impact on dolphin and seabird populations. Migrant fishers from northern Senegal were previously a major cause of fish stock depletion: obtaining the right to manage their local coastal environment has played an instrumental role in allowing the area to recover by allowing local communities to expel 'foreign' fishers if they do not abide by regulations. The *Bolon de Mitij* or Red Zone has shown particularly impressive recovery.

In addition to the direct impacts of the community-conserved area on fish stocks and biodiversity, the land restoration programme instigated by the community involved the recovery and replanting of mangrove forests that provide a vital haven for fish, shellfish and other marine life. In addition, the land restoration programme has protected the quality and fertility of cropland by restoring dams that exclude saltwater.

SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS

Food security

The primary impetus behind the APCRM initiative was to restore the food security of Mangagoulack and neighbouring communities, after it was threatened by declining fish stocks and the incursion of seawater into rice fields. This motive is reflected in Kawawana's management plan, which is designed to ensure that the needs of local communities are met. Each village has exclusive access to a village *bolong* which may be fished only for local consumption and local markets. All fish caught within these village *bolongs* must be

consumed locally. Local diets and incomes are improving as a result, and the regulations to allow fish stocks to regenerate have resulted in a doubling of fish catches. The quality of fish caught is also getting better, translating into important dietary improvements in communities where fish is the primary source of protein. The reaction of local people is that 'the good life is back', a claim backed up by monitoring results. Food security has been bolstered further by the restoration of traditional dams to protect rice-growing land from the incursion of seawater. This effort resulted in the restoration of hundreds of hectares of previously degraded land that has the potential to produce many tons of rice per year.

Tackling migration and emigration

Another persistent concern in Mangagoulack and the surrounding region has been the loss of local youth who migrate to large cities such as Dakar or emigrate to Europe in search of better livelihood prospects. Migration and emigration of young people is a widespread issue in Senegal and a central goal of the initiative was to develop sustainable local livelihood options for the youth of Mangagoulack so that they would remain in their communities. Kawawana has revitalised local fisheries, thereby preserving traditional livelihoods and providing improved economic opportunities for local youth.

Involvement of women

The Kawawana initiative has had an empowering effect on the women of Mangagoulack, who were inspired by the success of the community-conserved area to establish their own association of woman shellfish harvesters. The women's association established their own collective rules which include a yearly repose period of three months during which no shellfish are harvested to allow stocks to regenerate. Women were also directly involved in the establishment of Kawawana, as the approval of local elder women had to be obtained before APCRM could proceed to seek the approval of the municipality and the Regional Council and Governor. Elder women are central to the Kawawana management plan, as it is they who place the fetishes on signposts that are used to demarcate the red, orange and yellow zones. This step is crucial, as among Diola people, fetishes are highly respected. Many women also benefitted directly alongside men from the success of Kawawana – in particular, the many women who make their livings as buyers and sellers of fish and have seen their incomes grow as a result of increased catches.

Community cohesion

An overarching socioeconomic benefit of the association's Kawawana initiative is that it has strengthened community cohesion and enhanced solidarity within and between the neighbouring communities around Mangagoulack, based on their shared success in protecting their local coastal resources. Conflicts have become less frequent and Kawawana is a source of local pride. Further, the success of Kawawana opened up the community to further collective action, as evidenced by their subsequent efforts to collectively restore degraded dams to protect rice-growing land.

POLICY IMPACTS

The communities of Mangagoulack and the surrounding area set a precedent in Senegal as the first group to secure exclusive rights to govern and manage a coastal conserved area. This achievement came after a long and convoluted advocacy and negotiation effort. In 2008, APCRM convinced the local Rural Municipality to endorse the community-conserved area on the basis of Senegal's Decentralisation Law, which assigns responsibility and authority over natural resources in terrestrial environments. APCRM's application marked a departure from the norm, as this law had never previously been applied to coastal resources. It was, however, eventually accepted. It was not until more than a year later, in 2010, after much lobbying and discussion, that APCRM finally received the endorsement of the Regional Council and the Governor of Casamance for the establishment of Kawawana. This set a precedent for the return of collective fishing rights and natural resource management rights to the community level.

As important as this change was to the communities of Mangagoulack, allowing them to proceed with their plan to establish a protected area and build the capacity of some of their members as auxiliary fishery officers, it also set a national precedent. Its potential consequences all along the coast of Senegal and West Africa are monumental. Several other communities have expressed interest in following in Mangagoulack's footsteps and applying to take control of their local environment and resources, and some have begun the arduous process of organization. Senegal's national policy on protected areas in general is currently under discussion with revision expected, and the case of Kawawana is likely to be taken as an example of potential innovations. A study of legal options for the governance of protected areas in the country that took Kawawana's case as a key example, meanwhile, has been developed for the Secretariat of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and is now available online.



Sustainability and Replication



SUSTAINABILITY

The sustainability of APCRM and the Kawawana initiative are a function of both the support and buy-in of local communities and the support of the government for the continuation of the initiative.

Financial stability

Currently, neither APCRM nor the Kawawana initiative relies on any ongoing financial support from external partners or donors. Support has been received in the past for specific needs, including a grant from SGP to fund the restoration of degraded dams and rice-growing land. Otherwise, APCRM seeks funding only to meet specific needs. The initiative's ongoing sources of funding include fines levied when regulations are broken, and the proceeds of a monthly collective fishing day when local fishers donate the proceeds of their catch to fund the association. These cover expenses related to surveillance and ecological monitoring. Additional costs are kept low by the willingness of community members to donate their time on a voluntary basis to take part in surveillance and monitoring. All members of the initiative's various councils and associations also donate their time on a voluntary basis. The association has made efforts to develop a stable source of income to cover ongoing expenses like fuel costs but have yet to find a suitable source. A bicycle renting business was attempted for a short time, but, while profitable, came to an end due to the short life span of bicycles in the local environment.

Local support and autonomy

Community support is the root of Kawawana's success. The community-conserved area was conceived, developed and implemented by the local fishermen themselves. This community leadership and precedent of collective action are crucial to the sustainability of Kawawana, as the initiative depends on local compliance, enthusiasm and voluntary contributions of time.

Given the success of the initiative to date in providing tangible improvements to food security and local incomes, it is unlikely that local enthusiasm for the community-conserved area will wane in the short term. Community members volunteer their time to undertake monitoring and surveillance, and local fishers fish collectively once a month, donating the proceeds of their catch to pay for fuel for Kawawana's surveillance boat. This voluntary donation of time and effort is evidence of the community's strong support for the initiative. The emerging problem of human-wildlife conflict poses a potential threat to this level of local support, however, and will require new approaches to mitigating the impact of wildlife on local fishing livelihoods.

Government backing

Government support for the initiative lends a high degree of legitimacy to the community-conserved area and the enforcement of community regulations. Volunteers responsible for surveillance and enforcement are now sworn into their roles by the Fisheries Department and the police force. The Regional Council has also actively encouraged other rural municipalities to take note of the Kawawana approach and to account for it in their development planning. This suggests a high degree of institutional support for the model.

Social resilience

The initiative as a whole has rendered the communities of Mangagoulack and neighbouring villages more secure and resilient, rebuilding much of the social cohesion that had been gradually diminishing with widespread cultural changes and emigration. Kawawana's success demonstrated to the community their ability to collectively address threats and achieve success. This is evidenced by the fact that the success of the community-conserved area spurred the community to address the degradation of their rice-growing land by instigating a project to restore traditional dikes that had become

degraded. The bonds and cohesion that have been developed through the Kawawana initiative will strengthen the resilience of the community to face future challenges.

REPLICATION

The success of APCRM's Kawawana community-conserved area has inspired other communities in Senegal and beyond to replicate their efforts. Not only has the initiative provided inspiration, it has also set an important legal precedent to assist other communities with similar aspirations. Their case was the first instance in which Senegal's Decentralisation Law was invoked to return fishing rights and natural resource management responsibility of a coastal ecosystem to the community level. This is likely to have profound implications for coastal communities throughout Senegal. In fact, the success of Kawawana has spurred the Regional Council to recommend to all rural municipalities in Casamance that they examine the case of Kawawana in order to adopt the model in their local development and investment plans.

The association has also invested a great deal of time in explaining their model via local radio stations throughout Ziguinchor Region. Communities in Senegal as well as in neighbouring Guinea Bissau

have approached APCRM for advice on establishing their own conserved areas. The first to approach were coastal villages, but it is worth noting that APCRM has also been approached by an inland community seeking advice on managing its local forest. Several existing marine protected areas in the region are considering improving the governance and management of their programs based on lessons taken from the Kawawana model. It is clear that APCRM and Kawawana have a significant role to play as a model and a source of advice and expertise in community-based natural resource management.

PARTNERS

An important aspect of Kawawana is the degree to which the community acted autonomously in initiating the process, developing the idea and implementing the protected area. The decision to pursue this course came entirely from local fishermen with the backing of their community. Only afterwards did they approach an external NGO to seek assistance in carrying out consultations with the community, and subsequently received financial assistance in organising two large community-wide meetings. Since the beginning, APCRM and the community have maintained full control of the initiative. Although external support from partners is important to the initiative, it tends to be sought out only to fulfil specific needs.

The UNDP-implemented GEF Small Grants Programme provided support for two meetings that were held in 2008 in order to consult community members about the plan to establish a community-conserved area. This assistance was obtained through the intermediary CENESTA, an Iranian NGO. GEF-SGP also funded three technical advisors who supported the establishment of the Kawawana ecological monitoring system. Between 2009 and 2011, Mangagoulack benefitted from an SGP grant of approximately USD 46,000 for the implementation of the community's project to restore their rice-growing land.

The Fiba Foundation has provided specific assistance on a number of occasions, including providing the financial resources to purchase of a wooden canoe, a small engine for surveillance operations, and, in 2011, a motorbike for the transportation of staff. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) provided technical support for ecological monitoring and community marine fisheries management.

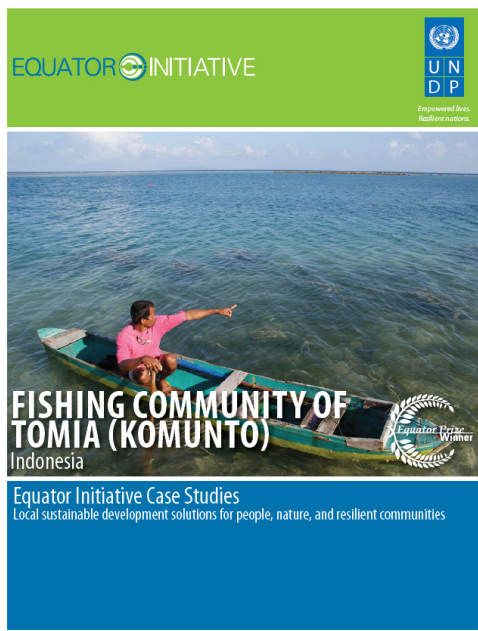
There is currently no ongoing partner support to Kawawana but APCRM has reached out to and maintained contact with a number of networks that support their work, including the ICCA Consortium (a global association supporting indigenous peoples and local communities that collectively govern and conserve their territories) and the Regional Network of Marine Protected Areas in West Africa (*Réseau Régional d'Aires Marines Protégées en Afrique de l'Ouest* – RAMPAN). The ICCA Consortium staff provides technical support to APCRM as requested, and has financed the radio programmes and visits by fishermen from Mangagoulack to other communities that wish to replicate their model.



FURTHER REFERENCE

- APCRM Equator Initiative profile page: http://www.equatorinitiative.org/index.php?option=com_winners&view=winner_detail&id=74&Itemid=683
- More information about APCRM's community conserved area, Kawawana, on rareplanet.org: <http://www.rareplanet.org/en/solution-search-entry/kawawana%E2%80%94real-community-conserved-area-coastal-and-marine-environment-casaman>

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