



STUDY ON MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE OF PROTECTED MARINE AREAS IN WEST AFRICAN

Ref.
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Expert(s)	Country	Volume (md)	Amount* (€)	Beneficiary	Funding	Start date	End date	Partner(s)	Reference
Maden Le Crom	Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea <i>from France</i>	6	4,200 <i>*For the referred expert, within ONFI</i>	RAMPAO	FIBA	Juil. 2010	Juil. 2010	n/a	govet@lafiba.org +33 6 07 70 75 29

Detailed description of the project	Services provided
<p>As of today (early 2013), the West African network of Marine Protected Areas (RAMPAO) consists of 22 marine protected areas (MPAs) located in Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, and Guinea. An MPA soon to be included in the RAMPAO is also being created in Sierra Leone.</p> <p>These MPAs are managed for several years in order to protect the ecosystems and to ensure the sustainable management of natural resources, including forests. These actions contribute to mitigate climate change by preserving carbon sinks such as forests and to avoid emissions of greenhouse gases due to their degradation. They also contribute to the adaptation of ecosystems to the evolving climate conditions.</p> <p>The International foundation of the Banc d'Arguin (FIBA) wished to evaluate opportunities to finance these activities using the funds dedicated to the fight against climate change as well as adaptation measures.</p> <p>The objective was to ensure that the actions of MPA management would have a beneficial impact on climate and to identify opportunities and constraints to access the mitigation and adaptation funds through projects development.</p> <p>The identification of projects and definition of activities related to the mitigation of – adaptation to climate change was part of the mission.</p> <p>The experts mobilised for the study also assessed the financing options relating to climate change adaptation.</p>	<p>Available data on carbon stocks in the targeted MPA and on past trends of changes in forest cover were insufficient to estimate emissions and removals of greenhouse gas emissions with and without sustainable management activities. The analysis therefore focused on the opportunities for the development of new projects having measurable positive impacts on climate mitigation and adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>The identification of sites for the development of the projects was made on the basis of (i) the availability of data on carbon stocks and their changes, (ii) the presumed importance of these stocks, (iii) the identified factors of pressure on the ecosystems and possible activities to implement (iv) the integration of the possible activities in the national policies against climate change, adaptation to climate change, other sectoral policies and activities concerning those sites and (v) funding opportunities. Three sites of interest have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Biosphere reserve of the Saloum Delta (Senegal); • The National natural park of the Rio Cacheu river (Guinea-Bissau); • The National Park of Orango (Guinea-Bissau). <p>On these sites, both REDD+ and afforestation projects, (to register under voluntary carbon standards), and energy projects (efficiency and substitution projects), (to register under CDM), were proposed.</p> <p>Available financing, expected risks and co-benefits were analyzed and steps and constraints for the development of these projects were described.</p> <p>The study was quoted in the RAMPAO's newsletter (<i>Courrier du RAMPAO</i>) in April 2011 (http://www.rampao.org/view/courriers/courrier15.pdf).</p>