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Preface

We can consider that each programme, each project is an undertaking that aims to solve problems, remove obstacles or foster the accomplishment of the ambitions of a community or a nation. At the end of the programme or project it is important to measure and evaluate progress made, but this is not good enough, because even if the outputs are achieved, each initiative is necessarily multi-dimensional, including processes, mechanisms or approaches that may more or less function well, successful or unsuccessful interactions or discussions between actors, communication or advocacy actions that have more or less had an impact, events with more or less long-lasting effects, etc. Also, each category of actors, each target group has its own perception of what has been a success or failure in the programme.

The exercise of capitalizing the experience of the Poverty Reduction and Environmental Management Initiative - PREMI - provided IUCN and partners who played a role in PREMI an opportunity to review all the aspects of the programme between 2009 and

2012 in order to analyze outputs, learn lessons and work out avenues for future actions. PREMI actors hope that the reader will find in the experiences shared here, useful elements for his/her own reflection.

This is to first of all thank the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), which ensured the success of our initiative with his financial support, then all of our institutional and technical partners: ECOWAS, WRCC, UEMOA, VBA, NBA, CILSS, AGHYMET, GWP/WA, WRC/Ghana, DGRE/Burkina Faso, DGEA/Togo, SP/CONEDD, PRAIMFD, ASCNA-HO, CRUBN, central and decentralized services, local authorities and the many communities that participated in the initiative. They not only planned and carried out field activities but also took part in the post-project analysis that helped in the capitalization. It should also be recalled that the exercise was carried out under the leadership of IED-Africa that availed its experience for the smooth conduct of the exercise and the writing of this document.



Aimé J. NIANOGO

Regional Director
Central and West Africa Programme
International union for conservation
of nature

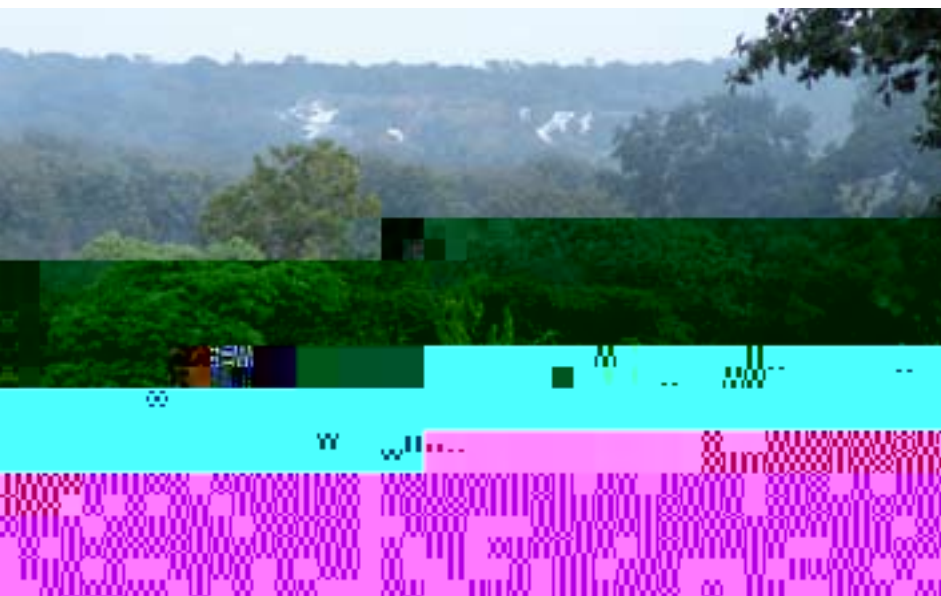
Acronyms and abbreviations



AJCS/BF	Association of Science Journalists and Communicators of Burkina Faso
AEDD	Environment and Sustainable Development Agency
AGR	Income Generating Activities
ANBO	African Network of Basin Organizations
ASCNA-HO	Association for the Conservation of Nature-Man Couple for self-reliant development
BO	Basin Organization
CDP	Council Development Plans
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CILSS	Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
COGEL	Consolidation of local environmental governance
CPCS	Permanent Framework for Coordination and Follow-up
CRCRE	Regional Collaborative Council on Water Resources
CPP	Partnership Program for Sustainable Land Management
CRUBN	Regional coordination of users of the Niger Basin
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTE	Technical Committee of Experts
CTGEN	Tranboundary WaterResource Management Committee of the Nakanbé
CVC	Village Consultation Committee
DGAT	General Directorate of Territorial Administration

This document aims to share lessons learned from the implementation of the Poverty Reduction and Environmental Management Initiative – PREMI designed and executed by the Central and West Africa Programme of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN-PACO). This initiative sought to promote integrated management of natural resources, reduce poverty and adapt to climate change in West Africa. Three intervention avenues were given priority, namely: capacity building of actors of the region,

Executive summary



This capitalization document aims to share lessons learned from the implementation of the Poverty Reduction and Environmental Management Initiative - PREMI. Implemented from 2009 to 2012 by the Central and West Africa Programme of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN-PACO), PREMI seeks to demonstrate how a proper consideration of the environment in policies and programmes can contribute to a more effective fight against rural poverty.

PREMI is divided into three components corresponding to three strategic objectives: promote multi-actor platforms for governance of water resources, promotion of equity in relation to gender and empowerment of stakeholders, demonstrate the importance of the value of ecosystem services, their rational management and consideration of climate change to improve on the livelihoods of rural populations and increased opportunities for poverty reduction; and facilitate

the creation of a network of actors including leaders, managers and representatives of environmental civil society to act as catalysts for change in sustainable management of natural resources.

The strategy adopted by the programme is based on multi-actor dialogue, building a critical mass of technical and methodological expertise of different groups of actors, anchoring national arrangements for operational management of the various sectorial policies so as to facilitate the institutionalization achievements; and building relationships based on partnership and mutual responsibility of actors to facilitate ownership of processes, tools and outputs produced.

Thanks to this strategy, the implementation of various components of PREMI contributed in achieving several structural outputs. Thus activities carried out under Component 1 contributed in building a shared vision of integrated management of water resources

Introduction

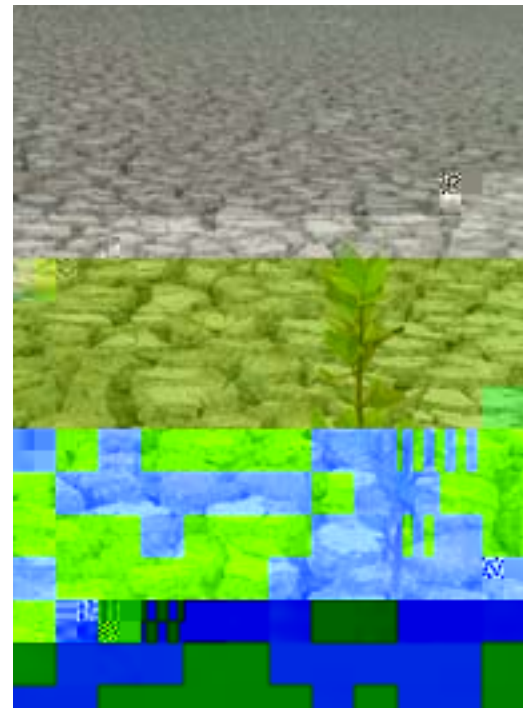
In West Africa, agriculture, fishing, animal husbandry and direct use of fauna and flora are the main activities on which the vast majority of rural people depend for employment and income generation.

These activities are based mainly on the exploitation of natural resources that are today facing a situation of continued degradation due to a combination of several related factors, including every increasing strong pressure on these resources due to high population growth, and changes in weather conditions which manifest by growing rainfall and agricultural production instability. Caused to a great extent by a rapid process of global warming, climate change is a threat whose long-term effects may be particularly serious for the region. In fact, according to forecasts, an increase in temperature from 2 to 3°C could result in a decline in cereal production to the tune of 25 to 50%. The impact on the living conditions of the population would be dramatic.

These weather events are amplifiers of situations of poverty and vulnerability that are already very

critical. Today, West Africa is one of the world's poorest regions. In 2010, 14 of the 16 countries of the region were among those with the lowest Human Development Index (HDI) in the world. This level of poverty results in poor access to basic social services such as education and health as well as low levels of employment. Rural household dependence on natural resources is greater given that more than half of the population is considered to be poor. Often, it is observed that there is the phenomenon of overexploitation of resources, resulting in a decrease in soil fertility and crop yields, and excessive grazing pressure.

Yet despite this, the potential of available natural resources remains significant because the region has a diversity of ecosystems with extensive semi-arid areas conducive for animal breeding; a dense network of wetlands; a variety of forest ecosystems of which the wettest are among the richest in terms of biodiversity in the world; and finally the very rich and dynamic coastal ecosystems that provide a dependable basis for a wide range of economic activities.



Today, West Africa is probably that part of the African continent where the process of regional integration is most advanced and most dynamic, including in the area of the environment. With substantial support from partners of the international community, regional organizations such as ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS in particular have been very active in recent

years in developing regional policies and strategies in the areas of the fight against poverty, management of natural resources and emerging environmental issues. Encouraged at regional level, decentralization policies implemented by the various States mostly aim at promoting the sustainable management of natural resources through greater empowerment of grassroots communities.

It is however noted that most of the proposed or initiated policies do not coherently and effectively articulate direct links between the level of poverty of the population and their ability to manage and enhance natural resources.

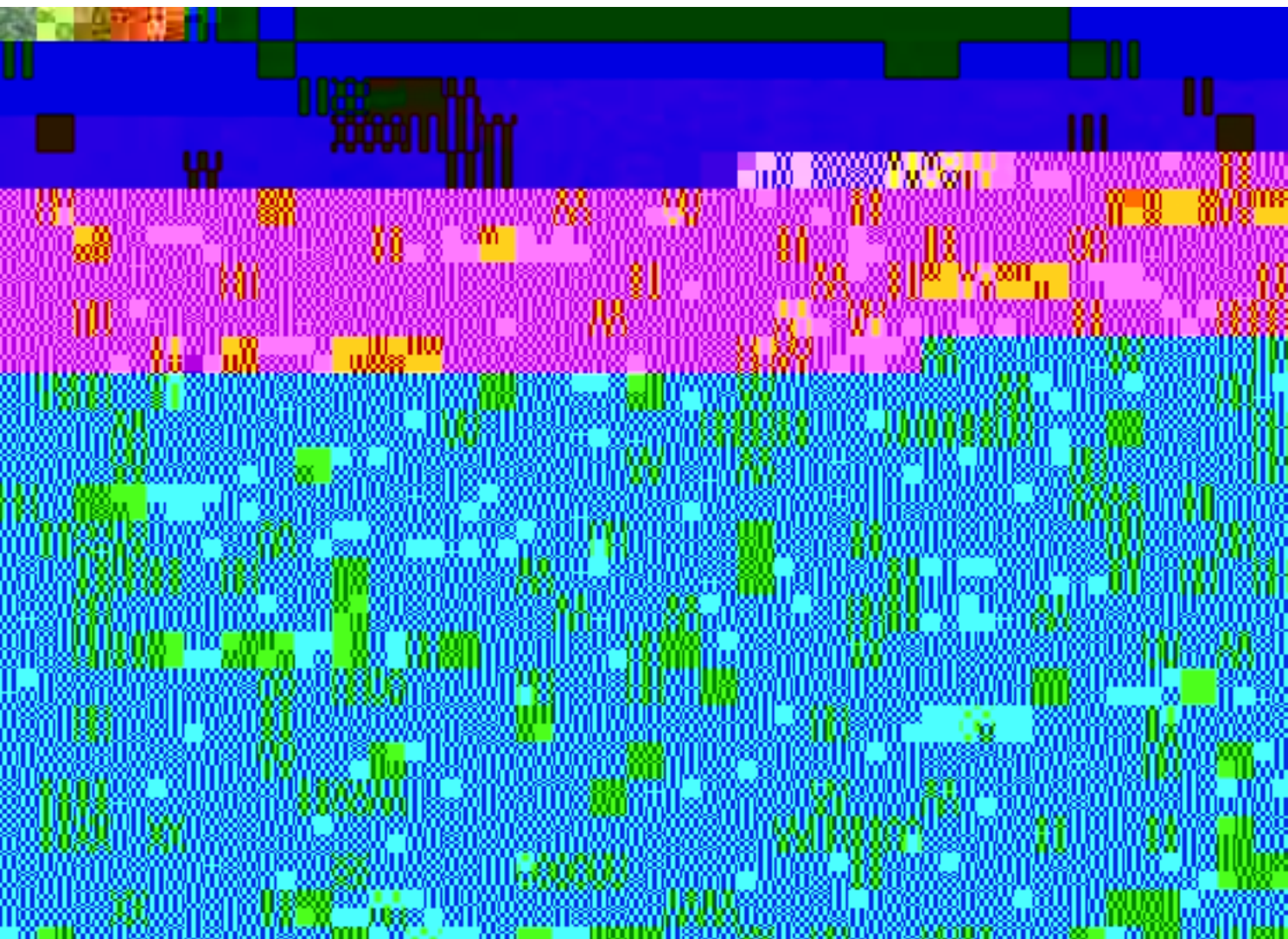
This situation is mostly because projects do not demonstrate and measure, through methodologies and suitable tools, evidence of such a relationship, which particularly shows how natural resources generate goods and services that contribute to improving the living conditions of the population. At national level, this results in little consideration for environmental and climate change issues in economic planning instruments. Consequently, the degradation of ecosystems continues to aggravate. This is especially so as the strategic choices on # ve

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Presentation of PREMI

A programme aimed at showing how to better consider the environmental dimension of problems in policies and programmes, through multi-actor dialogue, promotion of good governance of resources and experimenting of technical solutions at local level.

The objective of the Poverty Reduction and Environmental Management Initiative (PREMI) is to improve the livelihoods of populations and economic growth through integrated management of natural resources. The overall objective of the initiative is to strengthen options and livelihoods and economic growth through integrated natural resource management in West Africa. This overall objective is made up of three strategic objectives that prong onto each of the components.

Planned to be executed over an initial four-year period (2009-2012), PREMI has three components.

The three strategic objectives of the PREMI Programme

- 1 Promote multi-actor platforms for governance of water resources, promote equity in relation to gender and empowerment of stakeholders, especially vulnerable groups and local institutions in a bid to have self-sufficiency and wealth creation.
- 2 Demonstrate the importance of the value of ecosystem services, their rational management and integration of climate change to improve on

This component is executed through two projects:

1. Project for improving water governance in the Volta trans-boundary basin (PAGEV 2),
2. Project on regional dialogue on major hydraulic infrastructures.

The first project which is in its second phase, aims to improve the livelihoods of people of the

Volta Basin through integrated and transboundary management of water resources of the basin in the context of an improved institutional environment.

As for the project on regional dialogue

Riparian States

1. Project on Economic evaluation of wetlands to improve management policies,
2. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into poverty reduction policies and strategies,
3. Project on Restoration and pay-

Strategy and approach

A strategy based on multi-actor dialogue, capacity building and networking to stimulate significant changes in policies and practices.



The cross-cutting nature of avenues that structure the PREMI, namely environmental management and the fight against poverty, recommends the adoption of an open approach so that the greatest number of actors participate in the design and implementation of activities. Such an approach is entirely consistent with the distinctive competencies of IUCN namely the provision of reliable knowledge, the creation of coalitions for action and linking the local to the global to influence policy processes.

As concerns PREMI, the multiplicity and diversity of actors involved in the implementation of the programme and the desire to create conditions for ownership and

institutionalization of approaches and tools developed, have led to the adoption of an implementation strategy based on some cross-cutting principles and methodological options that are common to all components:

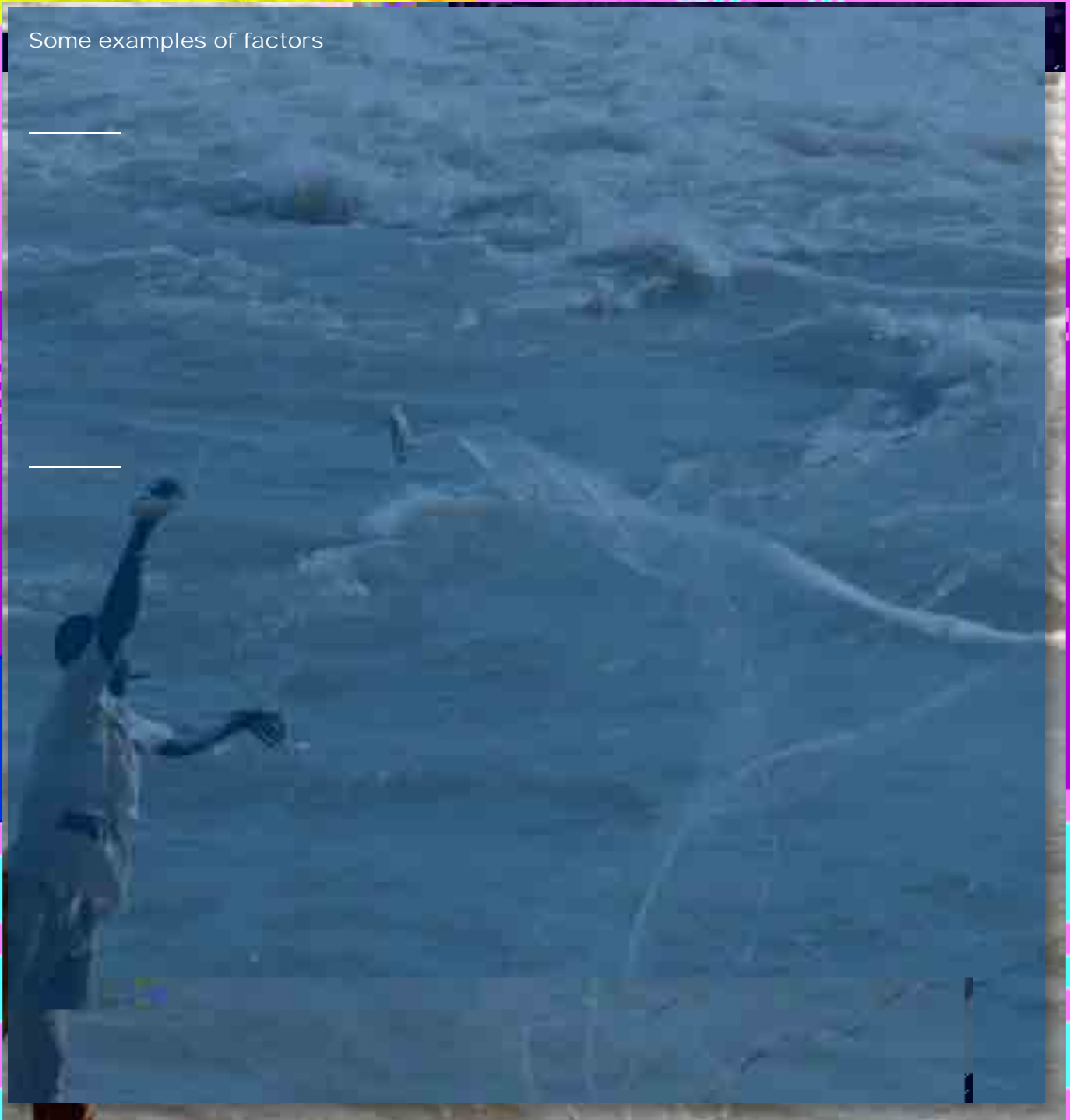
A multi-scale and multi-actor approach: that is concretised through the creation of networks and platforms operating at various levels: regional (in partnership with intergovernmental organizations such as ECOWAS, UEMOA, CILSS, WRCC, at level of river basins with the VBA and NBA); transboundary (in bilateral approaches with governments, at the level of sub-basins, with devolved authorities and technical services of States); national (with state or para-statal bodies in charge of Water Resources, Agriculture, Environment, Forestry, Water Supply, etc..) and finally local (with decentralized institutions in charge of natural resource management, local authorities, civil society organizations and communities). The connection of actors has been developed to promote collaboration and cooperation to resolve issues related to natural resource

management. In many cases, these are the same actors gathered around platforms that exist in all the three components. This approach relies on existing organs of dialogue and consultation or those it helped to create, which will continue their mission beyond PREMI (CTGEN, JTC-IWRM).

Building a critical mass of technical and methodological skills: it is essential to facilitate the ownership of approaches, tools and outputs generated by the programme. In view of the multi-scale and multi-actor approach, the profile of beneficiary actors and the content of capacity building programmes vary from one component to another. For example, under Component 2, the focus in the countries concerned was capacity building of research teams in the area of economic assessment of natural ecosystems and mainstreaming climate change policies in the fight against poverty; in Component 3, capacity building activities have mostly benefited environmental journalists - pressmen and/or members of specialized networks - and parliamentarians, and they focused

on environmental issues and on
disseminating scientific research

Some examples of factors



respective activities. The collaboration started during the facilitation of regional dialogue on major water infrastructures and has resulted in ongoing relationships between IUCN and the WRCC to implement the recommendations of the dialogue.

Besides these examples of partnership, there are forms of

relations based more on how to cause-to-do. An illustration drawn from

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Project approach: strengths and weaknesses

However, if the overall implementation strategy of the Programme has some flexibility and has contributed greatly to strengthening the participation of various actors, it has sometimes faced some malfunctioning related in particular to the lack of sharing mechanisms and functional and effective gateways to share experiences and consolidate scaled lessons between projects and a fortiori between components. In fact, although the projects of the one component are based on the same principles and approaches, they often

worked separately. For example, the two projects of Component 1 and those of Component 2 have worked with similar tools, similar forums bringing together actors, similar websites and documentary films in terms of communication, but no formal sharing mechanism has allowed to coordinate the experiences and to consolidate scaled lessons between projects and a fortiori between components. In fact, although the projects of the one component are based on the same principles and approaches, they often

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Testimony of
Mr Henri-Claude ENOUMBA, PhD

Division Head of Studies and
Planning, Niger Basin Authority

"Through PREMI, IUCN has participated in the process of Dialogue on water infrastructures. It can be clearly retained that during this process, it was possible to align adopted natural resource policies at transnational level of ECOWAS in West Africa to the Water, Energy and Agriculture sectors.

The Dialogue has produced the "guidelines (good practices) for the development of water infrastructures in West Africa" from the sharing of experiences, brainstorming between States, Basin Organizations using the participatory approach animated by a panel of independent experts under the leadership of a consortium of technical and financial partners (CCRE/ECOWAS, UEMOA, ANBO, GWP/WA, WWF, IUCN, CRCRE, CTE/CPCS,) concerned about implementing IWRM principles and especially good water governance.

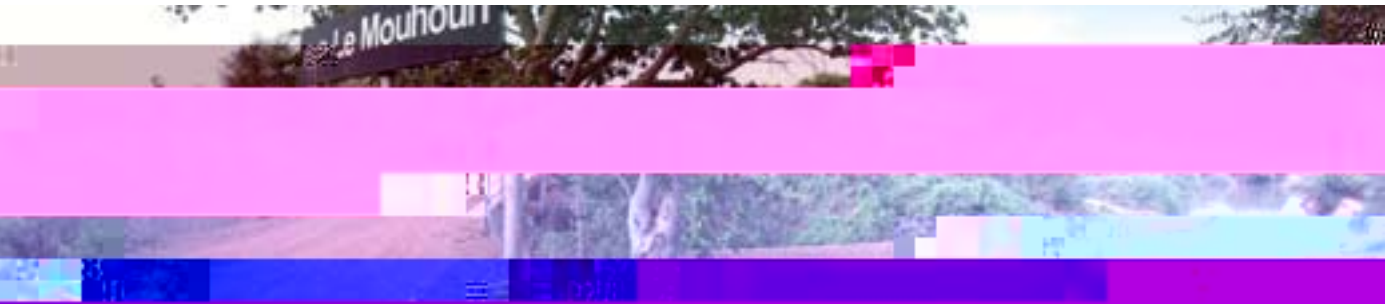
Dialogue on infrastructures cultivated amongst actors involved,

an atmosphere in which citizen participation was coordinated in a fair manner, fostering honest feedback that tolerates failures on the way. These are all aspects

of the dialogue on water infrastructures. During the process, it was possible to align adopted natural resource policies at transnational level of ECOWAS in West Africa to the Water, Energy and Agriculture sectors.

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Tangible outputs that reflect the relevance of the strategy adopted by PREMI



PREMI has achieved significant outputs including consolidation. Also, scaling can contribute to a significant improvement in the governance of natural resources and improving on the living conditions of rural populations. Although these outputs vary from one component to another, they are complementary and mutually reinforcing.

Promoting a shared vision of water resource management

As a reminder, the implementation of Component 1 had to give actors the power and the capacity to participate and influence the decision-making process and help create an appropriate institutional and legislative framework that contributes to a more sustainable management of water resources.

To achieve such outputs, the set of activities carried out focused on raising awareness of all parties in the dialogue, information and knowledge sharing, improving decision-making processes regarding the equitable and sustainable use of water resources.

In general, these activities contributed in achieving expected outputs. In fact, multi-actor and multi-scale dialogue forums that have been established have offered actors varied avenues for participation and expression. These avenues have enabled all the series of actors to build a shared vision on water governance, which is the basis for proposals on reforms of the legislative and legal framework. They also led to recognition and strengthening of

some actors, including civil society in the dialogue process. Finally, they helped adopt principles and approaches on integrated water resource management.

At institutional level, the formulation of new proposals to modernize legal frameworks that have helped improve management and governance of water resources during the initiation of major hydraulic works in West Africa is a far-reaching output. Although integrating these new rules into the legal system can take some time after the enactment of new guidelines, their adoption is a major step towards harmonizing and aligning policies at regional level. Moreover, their implementation opens new fields of action for partners.

Outputs in terms of governance

- 1 Significant improvement of the legal and institutional environment; through several mechanisms, such as the formulation of a Code of Conduct on water resource management between Ghana and Burkina Faso; the formalization of a framework for decentralized governance of water resources of the Nakanbé (White Volta) sub-basin through the creation of the Transboundary Water Resource Management Committee of the Nakanbé sub-basin (CTGEN) and finally the establishment of mechanisms to co-manage the project through national technical institutions in charge of water resources.
- 2 Adoption of IWRM as a tool for transboundary governance of water resources shared between Ghana, Burkina Faso and Togo, evidenced by the existence of a multi-actor platform, management bodies of water resources at local level and capacity building in IWRM.
- 3 Strengthening and production of new guidelines adopted by basin organizations and ECOWAS, which inspired the NBA to draft Annex 1, dealing with the environment, of the NBA Water Charter, and guidelines for the development of water infrastructure in West Africa, thus contributing to increased awareness of the importance of environmental management and paving the way to better coordination of interventions;
- 4 Increased empowerment of communities in the management of water resources and other natural resources in the Tinkisso upper basin; through the creation of local governance institutions such as village consultation committees and support for the implementation of concrete actions in the basin.
- 5 Recognition by States and organizations of the basin of the crucial role that civil society can play in the dialogue on dams and water governance: more than half of the recommendations adopted by ECOWAS directly involve users and civil society in their implementation; and the need to strengthen their capacity in advocacy techniques for proper ownership and dissemination of challenges related to dams.
- 6 Institutionalization of regular meetings at the highest level on major transboundary issues (food alerts, transhumance, farmers/breeders conflict, transboundary insecurity ...) made possible by the existence of functional water resource management bodies (e.g. JTC-IWRM, CTGEN, Country Committees, Committees for the Protection of River Banks) and building their capacity in the collection and dissemination of information (Volta Basin Observatory)

Lessons learnt from the effective involvement of West African civil society in the process of regional dialogue on major water infrastructures.

IUCN has proposed to the steering committee of regional dialogue on major water infrastructures of ECOWAS to put PREMI funds at the service of dialogue to open it to non-state actors. The approach is structured on the one hand around a communication plan on consultation and on the other hand on a process of building civil society with a view to enable it to express its views in ongoing brainstorming. Communication was

organized through an electronic forum, the creation of a website dedicated to the dialogue and the production/distribution of a film presenting the conclusions of the dialogue through the testimony of actors of basins. Civil society actors discussed the issue of dams and sharpened their reflection through two actors' forums in the Senegal and Niger basins, and training in advocacy to enable them express their views at high-level regional meetings to validate the recommendations of the dialogue proposed by a panel of independent experts. Such capacity building of civil society has been capitalized in the summary document published by IUCN.

The possibility for IUCN to join the steering committee of the dialogue and offer its services thanks to funds made available by PREMI was decisive. IUCN had the legitimacy to connect actors and bring civil society to the dialogue table.

Institutional partners, particularly ECOWAS and Basin Organizations have realized how civil society, if properly prepared and supported, can actively contribute in discussions. They were surprised at the quality of its interventions in general.

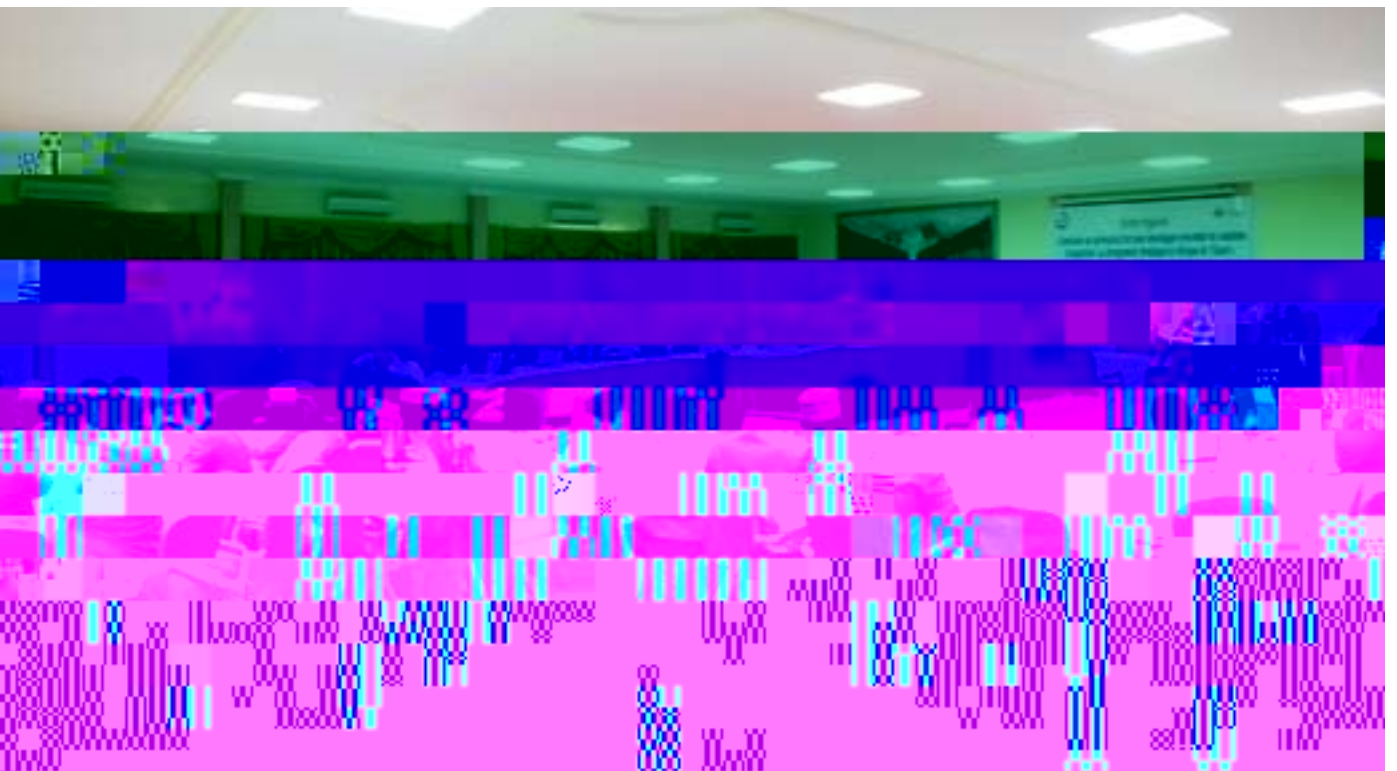
Towards effective appropriation of tools to mainstream climate change into development planning in Mali

After training stakeholders on how to use methods of identifying the best climate change adaptation strategies, we attempted to use these methods to plan the development of councils and regions. The restitution of outputs obtained during a national workshop

convinced policy-makers and local elected officials to adopt them-M

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**Demonstration of the
importance of ecosystem
services for development**



catalyzing change for sustainable management of natural resources and get on the one hand the emergence of opinion leaders and experience sharing mechanisms on sustainable management of natural resources and the fight against poverty and on the other hand capacity building for

advocacy and advisory support of IUCN. This cross-cutting component complements and supports the other two components. Activities implemented have been mainly related to networking of actors, gathering and sharing of relevant information.

In this context, the volume and diversity of information and knowledge were significant as well as the media collection and product sharing tools. In addition, the central place occupied by some strategic actors such as journalists and civil society members in facilitating the process,

is now showing a high degree of ownership. The implementation of this component has relied heavily on the development of information and communication technologies such as web sites and radios, which helped to reach a broad audience, although some local actors did not have easy access to

Factors of success of reforestation activities to protect the banks of the Nakanbe and Oti Basins

- consensus and voluntary acceptance of actors and stakeholders in the process;
- voluntary acceptance to free small/big beds and shifting crops backward to a relative altitude;
- technical reforestation adopted after various unsuccessful attempts;
- generating alternative incomes and/or reducing wood fetching by women;
- judicious choice of species for reforestation, with native species, adapted to the environment;
- internal capacity building of communities: nursery attendant; manufacturers of manure; control of the entire reforestation chain;
- mainstreaming gender in the decision-making process; women's right to land and to have a say; as well as development of small-scale AGR as farrowing small ruminants.

However, in spite of significant fall outs of various activities, some constraints were noted by the population in the intervention area of PAGEV, such as the strip reserved for firewood that is considered as an obstruction, lack of training for maintenance of motor pumps, and lack of transparency of the system of handing back animals.

Testimony of Mr M'bemba FOFANA

President of CVC of Arfamoussaya, Guinea

"The REPASE Project has given us a lot of hope through roundtables organized withh a À

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The possibility of reproducing the

Knowledge sharing facilitated

➤ Contributing towards the establishment of a critical mass of people from the media, civil society organizations and structures sensitized and trained on issues related to the environment, climate change and their interaction on poverty issues is a major asset for the appropriation of the programme's achievements beyond its lifetime. The increased number of visits to the website and requests to register in the discussion forum shows that actors are very interested in environmental knowledge. We can thus expect that the continuous animation of the platforms set up (web, radio, etc...) will be pursued without external support.



Testimonies of Mr Jean Baptiste ZONGO and Mr Rigobert GUENGANE

Secretary General of the Centre-East Region, and Chief of Service for Agricultural Management and Productions (SAPA) and CTGEN/PAGEV/DRAH-CES Focal Point

"The implementation of PAGEV in the Centre-East Region (Volta basin) in Burkina Faso was an unprecedented experience. It adopted a collaborative and interdisciplinary approach for actions of technology transfer and capacity building. We also witnessed the manifestation of transboundary inclusion of rural communities, technical services, institutions and administrations of three countries with different political backgrounds. At political level, the management of common water resources helped create and at

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Despite the significance of the outputs generated by the programme and the existence of several factors that can contribute towards ensuring ownership and sustainability of these outputs, a number of challenges need to be addressed in view of consolidating and disseminating this experience. While some of these challenges are cross-cutting and concern the whole programme, others on the contrary are specific to a given component.

Cross-cutting challenges

› The involvement of IUCN offices should be further enhanced to ensure more effective implementation of the programme's activities. This was the case for example when identifying civil society representatives to participate in the programme. This reflects the need for better use of the outputs of PREMI by national offices to enhance their ability to promote and enhance them. Beyond these immediate operational implications, this strengthening will facilitate institutionalization of principles, tools and approaches developed under the programme within IUCN.



Testimony of Mrs Warmena

Beneficiary (PAGEV)

"The project has given me three sheep, two females and one male. I had to in-turn give to another woman. Thank God, today I have six sheep. I sold a ram to treat myself. I thank the project for thinking about women. This gesture is saving us. I am also very thankful for the borehole and would like to call on decision-makers to bring back the project soon."

> The high rate of rotation of political and administrative personnel in national and regional institutions creates some instability in some key dialogue bodies and at the same time causes loss of institutional memory within certain structures. In fact, with the lack of a culture of internal information sharing, accumulated knowledge and information capital may be lost if the representative of a structure in any dialogue body set up by the PREMI, changes position.

> Networking activities have played an important role in broadening the audience of PREMI thanks especially to good expansion of ICTs. However, this choice for technology has proven to be discriminatory against certain key local actors such as local elected officials and rural producers. This goes a long way to explain why there is lack of debates during the electronic forum. The choice of working language - French - has also been a drawback in discussions with non-French-speaking actors.

> Sharing various capitalization products is still limited to national actors; access to these products

by grassroots communities is not yet effective because of the nature of the products, films and documents, and logistical implications.

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> Generally, projects of Component

Demonstrating, through its various projects, how to better take into account the environment in development policies and programmes can contribute to the fight against rural poverty more effectively, PREMI contributes to improving the performance of interventions in
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in major developments, it is necessary to develop media and communication channels adapted to ensure good participation of vulnerable groups in discussion forums.

> The partners and staff of IUCN really appreciated the capitalization process as an exercise to

read the path treaded together. But after more than four years of work at various geographical levels, through many partnerships between actors of all types and all walks of life, everyone was unanimous in admitting the complexity of the task to be undertaken. Its coming late in the course of the programme raised concerns

especially as this phase of PREMI is coming to an end and lessons learned from the exercise will not benefit the project that is winding up. It is therefore clear that capitalization should be part of the programme of its various components as a continuous learning process, undertaken at all level within each partnership or group of partners. To is important for establish common that allow teams to initiate such a move to undertake yt yn q slear qnd rigorous manner with their respective partners and to document the steps and lessons. T mean that an overall exercise is not justifec it should probably take place earlier in the course of the programme.

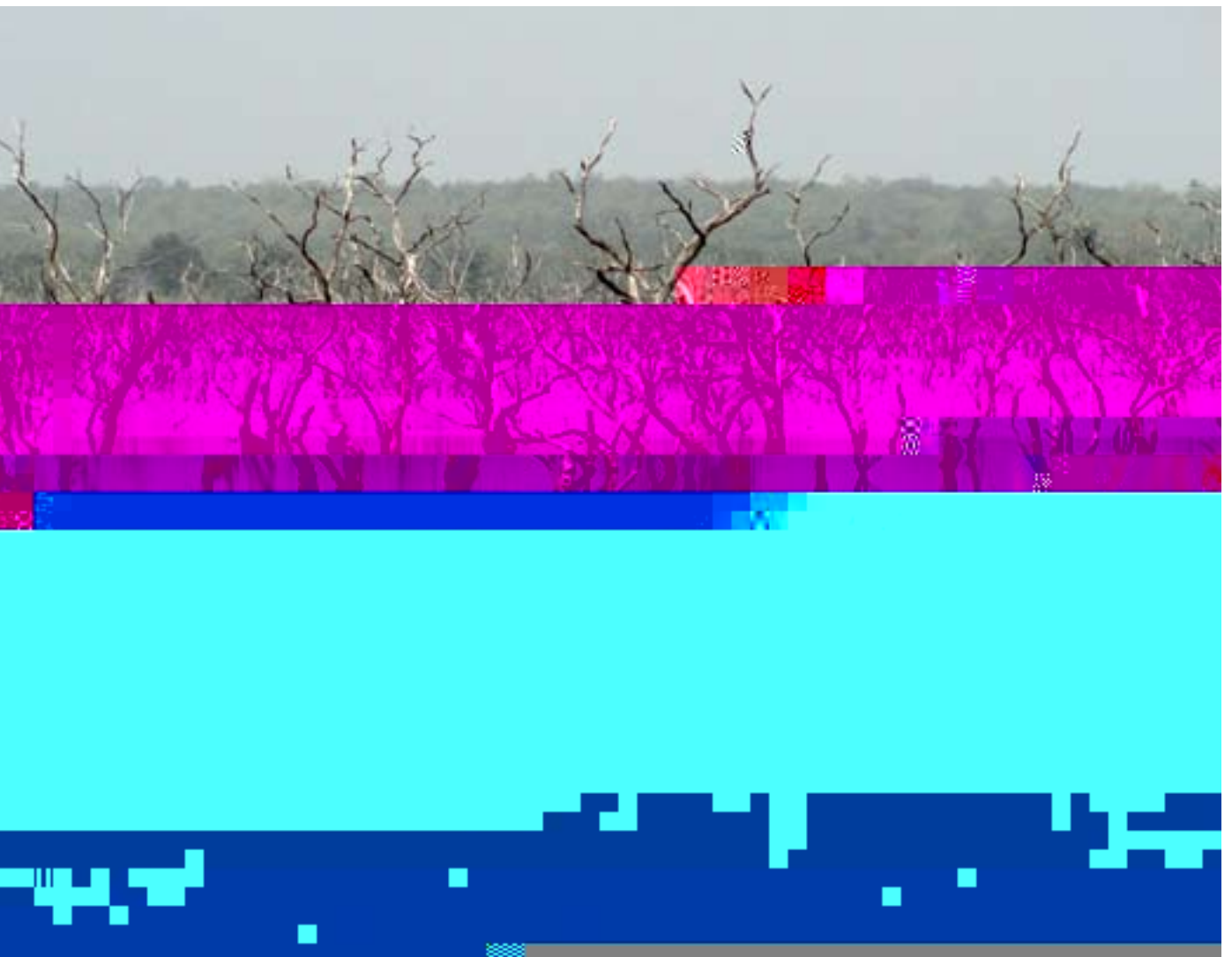
Other lessons, more qssociated to the implementation of specifc components have also been learned.

> The IWRM approach, based on a participatory and inclusive process for the building of a system of local governance of water resources, has contributed to the emergsU of qn eco-citizen spyrty that N

localities through the preservation, restoration and protection of river banks as well as natural and residual forest galleries. However, the development of such a process takes time while the life cycle of the PREMI programme is relatively short. It begs the question of whether the dynamics that exist at local level are sufficiently proven to take place without external support, which will justify IUCN monitoring, as part of a new project or not.

> The greatest opening up of ECOWAS to work closely and more regularly with civil society organisations will contribute to strengthening the culture and mechanisms of good governance of natural resources. The high capacity of CSOs to perform an overseeing, warning and questioning role is a must

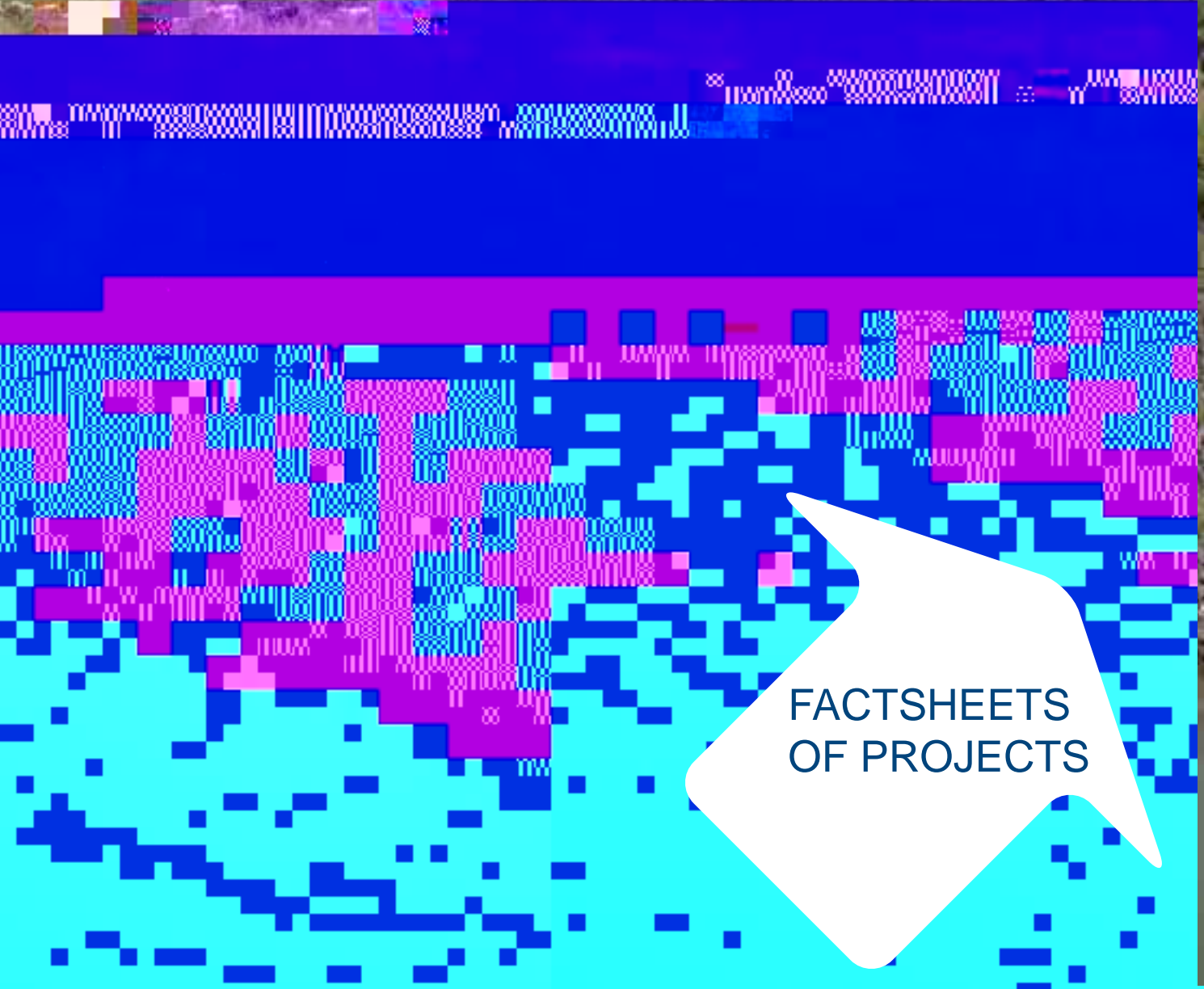
is a must for the region. The high capacity of CSOs to perform an overseeing, warning and questioning role is a must for the region. The high capacity of CSOs to perform an overseeing, warning and questioning role is a must for the region.



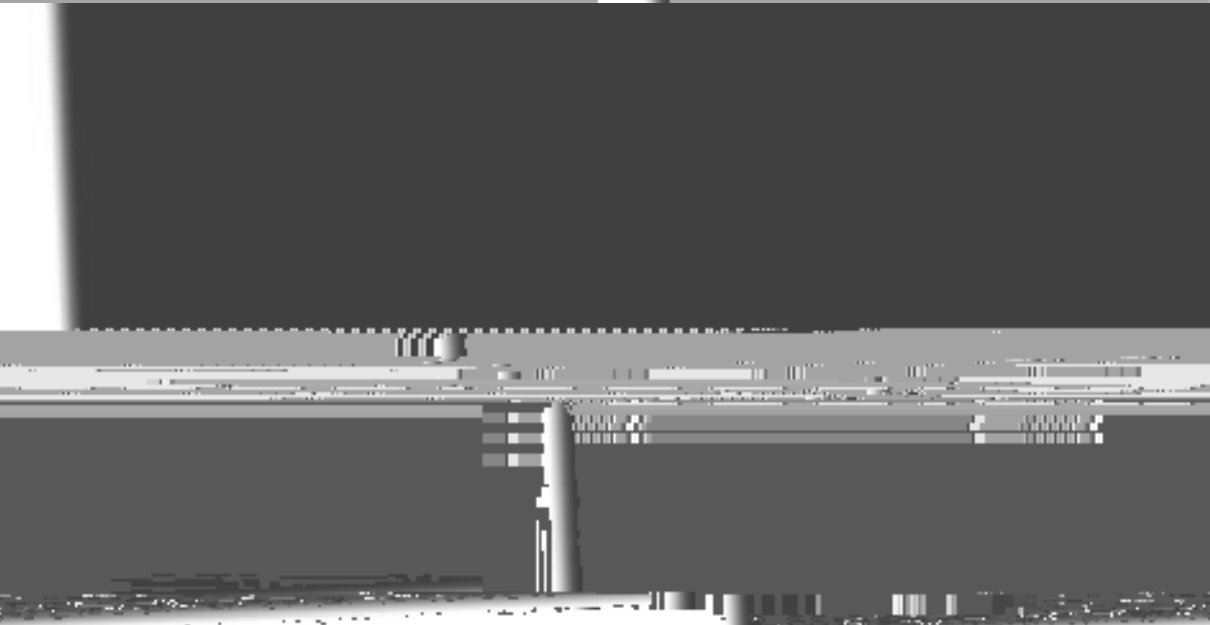
Recommendations

1. Building bridges to facilitate mutual learning between components and between projects of the same component.

Formal institutional mechanisms and tools are needed to install a systematic habit of sharing, when the programme concerned is organized into components and multiple projects. The existence of such mechanisms as well as considering outputs and lessons that are derived should be elements for evaluating projects' performance. The experiment reveals that the sharing of experiences rarely takes place spontaneously. It always needs to be stimulated. In this perspective, internal sharing of experiences and lessons should not be seen as a simple routine act, but considered as an indicator of output and/or performance



FACTSHEETS
OF PROJECTS



Activities carried out

- Animation of an electronic forum
- Organisation of 2 civil society regional forums (Senegal and Niger Basins)
- Holding of a regional workshop to prepare civil society in WRCC consultations
- Participation of civil society in WRCC workshops in the basins (Ouagadougou, Niamey, Dakar) to present recommendations of the panel and at regional level (Ouagadougou), to present the revised recommendations after amendments
- Study to evaluate the influence of the WCD at the level of international policy, with two case studies: Senegal (Water Charter) and Cameroon (Lom Pangar Dam)
- Capitalisation of the dialogue process and sharing of achievements

Outputs achieved

- 2 forum reports and a summary report of the two meetings
- 1 report of the regional workshop to prepare civil society (FR/ENG)
- 15 civil society representatives of the ECOWAS zone (1 per country) trained on advocacy
- 1 recommendation document (FR/ENG) prepared by civil society
- 3 final communiqués for workshops in the basins
- 1 final communiqué for the regional workshop
- 15 ECOWAS recommendations, on a total of 25 adopted by ECOWAS that specifically commit civil society actors in their implementation.

- 1 server report on CMB (FR/ENG) distributed mostly via Internet
- 1 website and 1 mailing list
- 1 documentary film (FR/ENG) in 2 versions: long (61mins) and short (13mins)
- 1000 DVDs (700 FR/300 ENG) long version and 500 DVDs short version
- 1 capitalisation document titled "Regional dialogue on major water infrastructures in West Africa : proceedings of consultation from 2009 to 2011"

Outcomes achieved

- Raising awareness of about 100 participants on the subject of problems and challenges related to large dams and information on the regional consultation project of ECOWAS
- Commitment of partners to contribute and monitor future stages of the dialogue
- Good appropriation of challenges related to dams and civil society contribution
- Successful launching of the dialogue through an open inclusive and innovative debate (electronic forum, consultations in the basins), leading to relevant recommendation themes
- A good contribution of civil society appreciated by all partners (ECOWAS, BOs)
- General awareness that civil society can help a lot constructively to dialogue, with quality contribution
- Enhancement of the participation and interests of basin users (through civil society) in most of the recommendations adopted by ECOWAS

- Many documents (impact assessments, case studies, etc.) made available and downloaded (over 4100 downloads for those most appreciated)
- Experience of dialogue capitalized and widely disseminated (meetings, workshops, 6W in

ECOWconnect@ecowas.org

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Factsheet
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Activities carried out

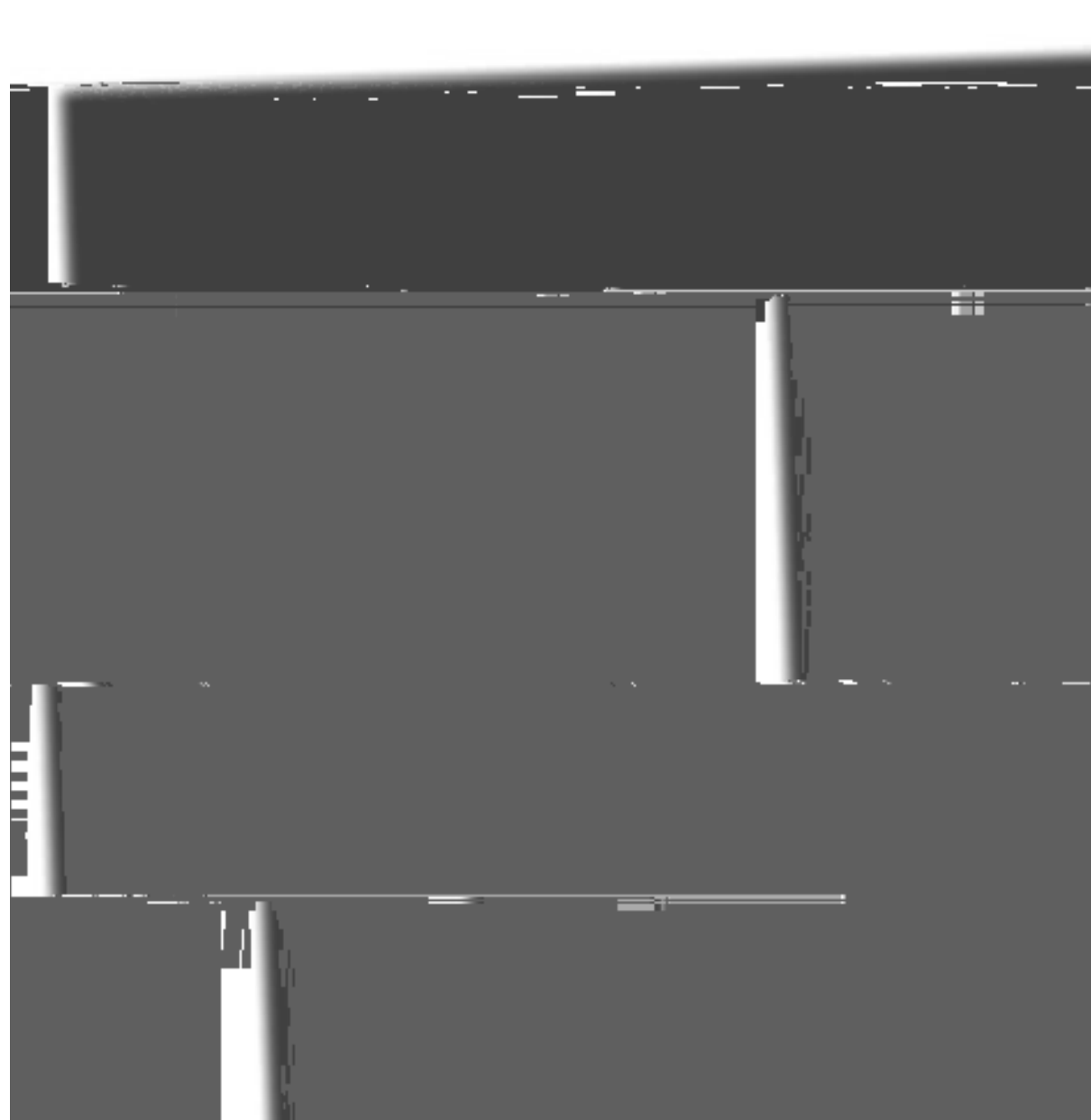
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Activities carried out

- › Capitalization of local knowledge, practices, strategies and technologies for climate change adaptation in three countries (Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal)
- › Inventory framework and tools for analysing the interactions between climate change and development in the three countries
- › Training of trainers on two

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Activities carried out

- Support to the experts meeting in Accra in January 2009 to validate the baseline report of the Dialogue on Forests in West Africa
- Sub-regional study on transboundary restoration/conservation initiatives of forest ecosystems;
- Experts Meeting on Relaunching Dialogue on Forests in West Africa (Abidjan, November 2009)
- Support to the meeting of experts and Ministers of ECOWAS countries



Activities carried out

- Collection and dissemination of information
 - Support to the production of media
 - Capacity building
- 1 study on regional environmental policies in West Africa: collection, analysis and brainstorming for mining an á

- › Towards concerted governance of water resources in the Volta Basin: PAGEV experience, documentary film, IUCN-PACO, 26 mins, 2010, fr. and eng. ❶
- › Volta River Basin, Ghana and Burkina Faso: transboundary water management through multi-level participatory governance and community projects, UICN 2011, 12p. (eng.) ❷
- › Guide: Using appropriate tools for planning, monitoring and evaluation of adaptation capacities at local and transnational levels, UICN-PACO 2011, 6p. (fr. and eng.)
- › Policy brief: Understanding climate related vulnerability is the key to climate change adaptation policies and actions in the Volta Basin, UICN-PACO 2011, 6p. (fr. and eng.)
- › Economic performance of climate change adaptation activities in the Volta Basin, UICN-PACO 2013, 40p. (fr. and eng.) ;

- › Making regional environmental policies a powerful tool for governance and integration in West Africa, IUCN-PACO, 36 p. (fr. and eng.) ⑨
- › Information newsletter on water and the environment Inf'O: "Mining and protection of the environment and natural resources in West Africa", IUCN-PACO and GWP/WA 2012, 48p. (fr. and eng.) ⑩
- › Information newsletter on water and the environment Inf'O: "Financing water and protection of the resource", IUCN-PACO and GWP/WA 2012, 60p. (fr. and eng.) ⑪
- › Economic assessment of functions and ecological services of natural ecosystems: Guide on the use of simple methods, IUCN-PACO 2013, 30p. (fr. and eng.) ●





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