

Monte Alen-Monts de Cristal Landscape

Draft Strategy Document for the SEEF ERZ Marco-Zone

A Consortium

*To Improve Natural Resource Governance and Management
In the Monte Alen -Monts de Cristal CBFP Landscape (1)*



UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL

The convening process will be 100% convened by the end of FY08. There are still some areas which are yet to be addressed but and will be done before the end of FY08.

I. Identify and Define Roles of Planning Team

The planning team includes the Director for SEEF, the WCS Project Manager for Monts Cristal, and representatives from MINEF and other relevant government authorities. WWF is a CARPE partner in the landscape and will also be included to build on their experiences of working with Rougier, another ERZ macro-zone in the landscape. An additional stakeholder will be the RIL project, managed by FORM International and WCS, and which is also working on Reduced Impact Logging methods with SEEF.

WCS will facilitate the planning process by organizing the planning team, convening meetings of the planning team, assigning tasks to planning team members, and assembling final drafts of the macro zone land use plan produced by the planning team.

II. Information/Data Gathering:

a. Physical

Boundaries of the SEEF logging concession exist and physical features have been identified. The SEEF company have this data but we do not currently have access to it. We need to formalize the collaboration with SEEF in order to see this data base and what is still required.

b. Ecological

i. Identify landscape features in regards to:

1. key wildlife resources

As with the other macro-zones in the landscape, recce surveys were done in 2005. A species list of large mammals exists as well as abundance (encounter rate of sign) maps. During this first round of monitoring, this macro zone, had the highest abundance of large mammals. Monitoring will be required to assess the impacts of logging on these wildlife populations.

2. wildlife migration corridors

The forest concession is contiguous with the park and could therefore represent an important wildlife corridor.

3. rare and under-represented plant communities

MBG have carried out field surveys in the concession to assess potential series de conservation within the concession.

4. *other floral and faunal resources that are of key importance to the landscape and its population*

To be completed.

c. Socio-economic

SEEF is based in the S-SE of the NP and the only access is by the Komo river from the village ALLEN COMO. There is a well maintained logging road between the river and the camp. Workers in the camp are known to poach wildlife. WCS is working with SEEF on hunting regulations for the workers and will continue this work and to formalize the agreement.

- d. Assess government management authority presence on landscape and capacity to play role in planning process.*

WCS will continue to work with MINEF, and to train and assist where necessary to ensure they have the capacity to play a role in the planning process.

III. Creation of a Public Participation Strategy

- a. Identify those stakeholders that must be included in process; Interested and affected publics.*

The SEEF directors and staff, as well as MINEF and local villages surrounding the concession.

- b. Prioritize which stakeholders should be engaged earliest; based on current activities that pose existing threat to key resources.*

SEEF employees based in the camp and who hunt wildlife.

- c. Describe how to engage with different groups; local villagers, migrant populations, timber/mining interests, NGOs, etc.*

The engagement of the SEEF staff and local villagers has been initiated through the conservation education campaign. There have been various events such as football games and posters. WCS in Libreville will also engage with company directors at a higher level to formalize the collaboration and establish an MOU between WCS and SEEF. WCS are assisting in the establishment of a consortium of private companies in the landscape and SEEF will be a part of this. There will be regular meetings with the aim of collaborating on the planning process for the landscape.

It will be essential to establish the MOU and to work with SEEF workers on issued relating to hunting. In particular a “*règlement intérieur*” should be developed, which includes regulations on hunting.

- d. Create a process for conflict/dispute resolution between interests/stakeholders.*

A process for conflict resolution needs to be established as part of the planning process. The planning process will establish and formalize this through stakeholder meetings. This will be outlined in the LUP.

IV. Creation of Strategy for Formal Recognition of Plan

Whilst WCS and CARPE can assist SEEF with the LUP, it is ultimately SEEF who are responsible for developing the plan and having it approved by MINEF. WCS will continue to advise on issues relating to wildlife management and hunting in the concession.

V. Creation of Vision and Objectives for the Macro-zone

- a. Stakeholder groups convened to describe their expectations, desired conditions, and purpose of the landscape plan. [Note: CARPE landscapes are not necessarily a recognized or known entity to many stakeholders on a landscape, therefore the creation of objectives for the entire landscape may not concern all stakeholders. These groups, however, must be implicated in the creation of objectives for each zone.]*
 - i. Objectives should reflect the desired conditions of the landscapes*
- b. Agreements reached and objectives defined for the landscape.*
- c. The landscape vision and objective creation should include a prioritization process which takes into account and targets the most pressing needs on the landscape, taking into account the importance of such issues for long term conservation on the landscape and the time sensitivity of each.*

To be completed as part of SEEF management plan. Ultimately this ERZ is CFAD and will be the vision is that is will be sustainable managed as a production forest on a 25 year rotation.

VI. Identify Management Micro-Zones and Associated Objectives and Guidelines

- a. Objectives defined to reflect desired conditions of each zone, guidelines created to address known threats.*
- b. Identify differing rules in each zone for different habitat types, activities, and resources.*

- c. Delineate micro-zones, within these larger zones, as needed to define locations where certain activities will be permitted/prohibited.*
- d. Define additional rules for each micro-zone.*

To be completed as part of SEEF management plan

VII. Elaboration of Implementation Plan for Macro-Zone

- a. Identification of activities in each macro-zone that must occur in order to achieve objectives.*
- b. Describe methods for these activities and resources needed to accomplish them.*

To be completed as part of SEEF management plan

VIII. Creation of Monitoring Plan for Macro-Zone

- a. Description of necessary activities and data collection, and who is responsible for them, needed to evaluate how well objectives are being met by plan.*
 - i. Monitoring results are utilized to adapt landscape management plan as needed.*

To be completed as part of SEEF management plan