

**CHARTER AND ACTION PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE MANGROVE
MANAGEMENT IN THE PRCM REGION: MAURITANIA, SENEGAL, THE
GAMBIA, GUINEA CONAKRY, GUINEA BISSAU and SIERRA LEONE**

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAE	Alternative energy activities
AGR	Income generating activities
AMP	Protected marine area
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
CSRP	Commission on sub-regional fisheries
CRODT	Centre for oceanographic research Dakar Thiaroye
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIBA	International foundation for the Banc d'Arguin
IBAP	Institute for biodiversity and protected areas (Guinea Bissau)
IFAN	<i>Institut Fondamental de l'Afrique Noire</i>
IMAO	Mangrove initiative in West Africa
IRD	Research and development institute
MAB	The Man and the Biosphere Programme
MAVA	Foundation for nature (Switzerland)
OMVG	Organization for the development of The Gambia river
OMVS	Organization for the development of the Senegal river
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PGIRN	Program for the integrated management of natural resources
PNGZC	National program for the management of coastal areas
UNDP	United Nations development program
PRCM	Regional program for the conservation of marine and coastal area in West Africa
RBDS	Biosphere reserve of the Saloum Delta
SDAM	Master plan for the management of mangroves (Guinea)
IUCN	International union for the conservation of nature
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WIA	Wetlands International Africa
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

PART ONE

Issues and challenges for sustainable management of mangrove resources in Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone.

The mangrove ecosystem is characterized by high biological productivity resulting in significant biodiversity which benefits many animal and plant species. It therefore offers abundant resources in wood and fish products as well as lands which are subject to various activities including agriculture and aquaculture. In addition, it serves as a refuge for many endangered species, and is an essential part of the route of migratory birds and helps protect shorelines.

The West African coast between Mauritania and Sierra Leone has two fairly distinct units. To the north, there are large stretches of sandy beaches dotted with a few mangrove mudflats in the delta of the Senegal River and the Banc d'Arguin. To the south, between the Saloum and Sierra Leone, lie the Southern Rivers, a succession of deltas and estuaries.

In Mauritania, the mangroves are found in the Lower Senegal Delta River and the Banc d'Arguin. Mauritania's mangroves suffer from drought, the impact of the Diama dam and silting on the river's right bank. The relic structure of the Banc d'Arguin has difficulties in resisting the extreme temperature and salinity conditions, but enjoys full protection under the law.

In Senegal, the mangrove resources are found in the area of St. Louis, Saloum Delta and Casamance. In the Saloum Delta, where mangrove formations are among the densest in the country, mangrove forests have declined by 25%, even though the site is classified as a biosphere reserve.

The Gambia's mangrove forests are still amongst the most beautiful of the Gambia River Basin home to one of the tallest mangroves in the sub-region across a distance of approximately 100 km from Niimi, to the Bao Bolong and to Kiang West National Park. However in the Bitang Bolong area, mangrove degradation is estimated at 35%. In other regions, degradation is estimated at 33%.

In Guinea Bissau, mangroves cover about 7% of the total national territory all along the many inlets north and south and the Bijagos Archipelago. However, the largest concentration of mangrove forests in the country are found on the banks of the Cacheu River, Mansoa River and the shores of Orango Island in the Bijagos archipelago.. In the 1990s, challenges to mangrove conservation led to a mangrove conservation program with the Bijagos islands constituting part of this major program.

In Guinea the abundant rainfall that characterizes the coast favours the luxurious development of the mangrove along many estuaries, the most important being Kogon, Nunez, Kapatchez, Fatala, Konkoure Soumbouya, Forecariah and Bramayah. Drought impacts are low compared to the Sahelian zone. Primary productivity is high and natural regeneration is active. Ecosystem degradation results primarily from economic activities including agriculture and logging for firewood and construction.

In Sierra Leone, mangrove formations are spread along the estuaries of the Scarcies River, the Sierra Leone River, the Sherbro River and Yawri Bay. The country's mangroves grow under the same conditions as those of neighbouring Guinea and have the same biophysical characteristics.

The country's humid climate favours high primary productivity and active natural regeneration. Just like Guinea, degradation of the ecosystem is mainly of anthropogenic origin including rice cultivation, logging for energy, construction and other uses.

Communities bordering mangroves derive significant revenue from logging, fishing, rice cultivation, salt extraction and other activities, including harvesting honey and medicinal plants. All these activities result in the clearing of mangrove forest for agriculture, supply of firewood and construction, and can have a negative impact on the fragile balance of the ecosystem correlatively to population growth along the coast. The climatic variations have also an impact which translates among other things in rainfall deficit and a reduction in the length of the rainy season that aggravates the degradation of all ecosystems.

Thus, the combined effect of drought and misuse of mangrove resources has led to a drastic reduction in forest area. Recent estimates show the significant decline of the mangrove forest: the current forest covers only 797,200 ha, while it was 3,000,000 ha in 5500 BC, of which over 2/3 are now cleared for active or abandoned rice fields.

The depletion of natural resources is often a source of conflict. In recent years it has been noted an increase in conflicts over access to resources at the border between, for example, the Gambia and Senegal, Guinea Bissau and Senegal, or between Guinea Bissau and Guinea. Very often it is the people living in these borders who suffer the consequences through loss of property and life. These conflicts are related to the fact that very often people ignore the regulations and/or laws in force in each country. These same communities, who for centuries lived in harmony with these resources, are now separated by national borders.

Mangrove management in this area is primarily a geopolitical issue, as well as an issue of security and finally biodiversity. The charter focuses on:

- **Geopolitics:** the exploitation of mangroves and their resources is often a source of conflict within the borders of the six countries. These conflicts usually start with the local populations on both sides of the border who often transgress out of ignorance of the country's resource management regulations. Local technical services intervene and the problem can easily, if not properly managed, affect good neighbourly relations between the countries concerned. It is therefore important in this draft charter to analyze the various sources of border disputes related to mangrove use and to jointly establish preventive measures.
- **Security:** The various studies on coastal dynamics in various countries worldwide have come to the conclusion that mangroves provide coastal stability. It was found that the coasts that have lost their mangroves are often subject to coastal erosion causing floods. In Senegal, this includes the coastal zone of Palmarin and Djifère, once rich in mangroves and very stable. With the disappearance of mangroves, there has been loss of equipment and human lives due to the advance of the sea and the subsequent flooding caused. It seems important at this level to reflect on security to generate research and partnership between states and conservation organizations.
- **Biodiversity:** With the richness and diversity of its species, the mangrove is known for its conservation function. Its restoration and protection are therefore very important to preserve this function.

The efficiency of current methods of sampling, maintenance and preservation of mangrove resources will depend largely on the behaviour of various actors, but particularly upon the establishment of a coherent legal framework which can tackle the various issues. Effective management of natural resources and increasing food production generated in the mangrove ecosystem therefore requires the implementation of an innovative strategy designed to resolve environmental problems through good practices of sustainable use of mangrove resources. This requires a legal framework.

However, we must bear in mind that this approach to the management of mangrove resources goes beyond strict legal aspects. It must include in addition, socio economic, socio-cultural and geopolitical questions, since the trans-boundary nature of these resources (Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea and Sierra Leone) prevents partitioned regulation. From this perspective, the various issues raised in this framework must be addressed as part of holistic, participatory planning, as well as a multidisciplinary and geopolitical approach.

It is important to first clarify that the regulation of various mangrove resources is not new in the Contracting Parties. However, the key aspects of these laws are still largely diluted in laws related to forestry, agriculture, land, water, wildlife and fisheries. We must therefore consider that the legal corpus for management of mangrove resources is still in its infancy. The findings of many failures and breaches of these laws and regulations suggest the need to move increasingly towards a regional charter as a solution, with a trans-boundary approach, which is presented in this **proposed preliminary draft charter and action plan for mangrove resources in the PRCM Region**. The main areas of this report are the following:

- Overview of the problems and challenges of sustainable management of mangrove resources in The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone;
- The draft charter for sustainable management;
- The draft action plan for implementation of the charter.

PART TWO

Draft Charter for a sustainable management of mangrove resources between Mauritania, Senegal, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone.

The Heads of State and Representatives of:

- Mauritania
- Senegal
- The Gambia
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guinea
- Sierra Leone

RECALLING the Ramsar Convention of February 2nd, 1971 on wetlands of international Importance especially as habitat for water birds;

RECALLING the Abidjan Convention of March 23rd 1981 on cooperation in the protection and enhancement of marine and coastal areas of West and Central Africa;

RECALLING the UN Convention on Climate Change June 1992

RECALLING the UN Convention to combat desertification 1994

RECALLING the Convention on the Conservation of Biodiversity of June 12th, 1992;

RECALLING the Regional Marine and Coastal Conservation Program for West Africa;

RECALLING the West Africa Mangrove Initiative (WAMI);

DETERMINED to strengthen cooperation among the Contracting Parties and Local riverside Communities from Mauritania to Sierra Leone;

AFFIRMING the need to strengthen the bonds of good neighbourhood and common management of mangrove resources;

AFFIRMING the need to respect the principles for a code of conduct for the management and sustainable use of mangrove ecosystems and the rules of international law and customary international law incorporated by many international legal instruments in force;

DESIRING to provide a framework for both sustainable and increase community interests through proper management of the mangrove by the Contracting Parties;

NOTING the need to guarantee each state and Local riverside Communities optimum benefit and equitable use of ecosystem resources, in accordance with the principles of international law and national law in force;

DETERMINED to cooperate in good faith, mutual consultation and in good neighbourly spirit governing their relations;

DETERMINED to fight together the exploitative and abusive practices of mangrove likely to cause injury to user communities;

NOTING the vulnerability and scarcity of mangrove ecosystems and the importance of the functions they fulfil in the economic, social and environmental realms;

CONSIDERING that the sharing, management and development of mangrove ecosystems should be done taking into account the objective of sustainable development by involving different actors: populations and actors, managers, policy makers, and experts involved in a holistic and integrated approach;

CONSIDERING the existence of basin organizations operating in the framework of cooperation and management ecosystems; **CONSIDERING** the increase and diversification of the current uses of mangrove ecosystems;

DETERMINED to promote a policy of optimal and sustainable utilization of mangrove ecosystems involving the responsibility of actors and a policy relying on an integrated and equitable benefit for present and future generations;

RECALLING the principles and recommendations concerning the environment including the adoption by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992;

RECALLING the Johannesburg Declaration of 2002 on Environment and Development;

DESIRING to do their utmost to facilitate the objectives of the mangrove initiative in West Africa (MAOIs);

Have agreed as follows:

TITLE 1-DEFINITIONS

Article 1

For the purpose of this Charter, the following words and terms mean:

- "Contracting Parties": States party to this Charter;
- "Charter": This document;
- "Mangrove": Mangroves are plant formations, adapted to salinity characteristics of coastal ecosystems of the inter-tropical regions;
- "Use": Use of mangrove resources in sites not fully protected;
- "Exploitation": Cutting or collection of products from the mangrove resource, for business or tourism, based on national forest regulations;"Pollution": Direct or indirect insertion into the mangrove ecosystem of substances or energy which could have detrimental effects such as damage to the biophysical resources (fauna, flora, soil, air), risks to human health and changes in the quality of resources with respect to their use.

TITLE 2- PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Article 2: Purpose

The purpose of the mangrove Charter management is to:

- Harmonise the principles and establish methods of resource management for the mangrove ecosystem by the Contracting Parties and the various user communities. The various uses of mangroves can affect agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture, forestry, fauna and flora in sites not fully protected;
- Define the framework and modalities of participation of different stakeholders of the mangrove on decisions made on the management of ecosystem resources;
- Establish procedures for reviewing and approving programs and plans to use the resources of the mangrove ecosystem or that affect the quality of these resources;
- Determine the rules relating to the preservation and protection of the environment, particularly as regards the fauna, flora and water resources;

Article 3: Scope

This Charter applies to all mangrove ecosystem resources in the territories of The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone.

However, adherence to the charter is open to any other country in the sub-region that has mangrove and willing to participate in their joint and shared management.

TITLE 3-PRINCIPLES AND MODALITIES FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE MANGROVE ECOSYSTEM RESOURCES

Chapter I: principles of sustainable management

Article 4

The use of the mangrove ecosystem resources is open to States- as well as Local riverside communities located within their respective territories, in accordance with the principles and procedures defined by this Charter. The use of mangrove ecosystem resources should be based on the following management principles:

- Sustainable management of the mangrove ecosystem;
- Sustainable use and equitable partition of revenues drawn from the use of resources within the mangrove ecosystem;
- Preservation of the environment;
- Negotiation in cases of conflict;
- Information sharing, dialogue and consultation with **other states and local communities** before undertaking any action, project and/or programs that may have trans-boundary impact on the mangrove ecosystem and/or the ability to implement future projects and programs;

The guiding principles of any usage of the mangrove ecosystem resources aim to ensure that user communities fully benefit from these resources for sustainable development.

Article 5

Any use of mangrove ecosystem resources by local communities is determined by taking into account the preservation of these resources and based on sub-regional cooperation and integrated resources management.

Article 6

The sustainable mangrove management aims to provide fairness and equity in:

- The needs of user communities of these resources, especially the most vulnerable among them;
- to maintain services and functions of the mangrove ecosystem;

Article 7

The provisions of the Charter are applicable to all issues which are not addressed by national legislation. It is the national supervisory authorities and competent bodies that are responsible for its application. They are supported, as much as possible and upon request, by institutions and sub-regional bodies involved in this field.

Article 8

The Contracting Parties shall ensure that information on the quality of the mangrove ecosystem resources as well as those related to measures planned or taken to ensure that quality is available to user communities and the public.

In this context, Contracting Parties shall ensure the education of user communities by encouraging advocacy/awareness programs for an environmentally sound use of the ecosystem resources.

Chapter II: modalities for sustainable use

Sustainable management allows states and Local communities to benefit from the current resources of the mangroves in a sustainable manner. The different modalities of sustainable management of mangrove ecosystem are to:

- Strengthen the legal and institutional framework;
- Restoration, conservation and wise use of mangroves;
- Establish sustainable financing mechanisms and better organization of the sub-products' market;
- Improve the information and communication system, and the monitoring and evaluation system;

Article 9: strengthening of the legal and institutional framework

The legal and institutional management framework of the mangrove includes all laws and regulations in effect, national mechanisms and national and local organs in charge of their application in the respective territories of member states.

It is clear that in all Contracting Parties, the legal and institutional framework is largely inadequate as regards the management and exploitation of the mangrove ecosystem resources. Strengthening this legal and institutional framework has become a fundamental requirement. This strengthening includes among other things:

- The harmonization of policies and laws;
- The decentralization of management;
- The harmonization of control measures;
- The establishment of a framework for consultation and joint management in the Contracting Parties;
- The implementation of national laws and regulations in effect.

Article 10: restoration, conservation and rational use of the mangrove

The exploitation and utilization of mangrove forests often leads to the destruction and degradation of ecosystem resources. To reverse this trend, the principle of restoration of the environment allows states and local riverside communities to achieve the sustainability objectives. The restoration of the environment requires:

- Establishing a joint program for intensive restoration by undertaking joint reforestation activities; Ensuring the protection and restoration of soil;

Encouraging natural regeneration and promoting establishment of protected areas

- Applying appropriate methods of hydro-agricultural infrastructure;
- Enhancing the traditional techniques of mangrove rehabilitation.

The exploitation and rational use of mangrove ecosystem resources should be done in a sustainable way. This will include exploration and use of current mangrove resources for the benefit of present generations, without compromising the chances of future generations to benefit when their turn comes. The exploitation and utilization of mangrove resources should be done as follows:

- Creation of a management plan for the mangroves;
- Development of income generating activities;
- Development of alternative energy to mangrove wood;
- Sharing the profits from the conservation.

Pollution is one of the main degradation factors of the mangrove ecosystem, in that it participates in the destruction of natural resources that affects the ecosystem. It is the consequence of uncontrolled discharge of various waste such as plastics, industrial and domestic pollution and heavy metals. Thus, the mitigation of the impact of pollution requires the following actions:

- Identifying sources of pollution;
- Disseminating good practices;
- Applying regulations on pollution;
- Capitalizing upon previous experiences;
- Participating in environmental and social impact studies in coastal areas.

Article 11: Protection/preservation of the mangroves;

The Contracting Parties and user communities protect and preserve the mangrove ecosystems while respecting the balances of nature, including sensitive wetland areas and the marine environment, in accordance with national laws and provisions of this charter.

The Contracting Parties and user communities commit to control any action that alters significantly the characteristics of the ecosystem.

They enact provisions to prevent, reduce or control the events or conditions resulting from natural causes or human activities that could degrade the mangrove resources and consequently, damage the ecosystem.

Thus, states-parties will work together to prevent the introduction of non-endemic species, plants or animals that may alter the ecosystem. For that purpose they:

- Establish a list of harmful substances which should be prohibited, limited, investigated or monitored in mangrove ecosystems;

- Define common objectives and criteria concerning the equilibrium of the mangrove ecosystem regarding its usage;
- Work together to develop technologies and establish effective practices to fight against current or future pollution;
- Work to harmonize national legislation relating to environmental issues, concerning the common resources of the mangrove;
- Establish protected areas that promote the traditional management of mangroves;
- working for the establishment of an early warning system on pollution.

Article 12: Better organization of the market for mangrove by-products The current lack of functionality in marketing mangrove by-products in different countries has led to a lack of organisation across the entire sector. Therefore, good organization of the market for mangrove by-products can enable user communities to make better use of mangrove resources through advantageous pricing. This should enable them to meet their needs while ensuring the conservation of mangrove resources.

Improving the organization of the market's by-products therefore requires the following steps:

- Organization of sectors for the mangrove's by-products;
- Valorization of mangrove by-products;
- Promotion of a label for mangrove products;
- Promotion of environmental friendly economic activities;
- Establishment of a market information system.

Article 13: Establishment of sustainable funding mechanisms

To conduct activities for the conservation and sustainable management, appropriate funding mechanisms should be used in compliance with the provisions of this charter. The establishment of these sustainable funding mechanisms requires:

- Allocation of budgetary resources in line with sector needs;
- Private sector participation;
- Creation of an adapted tax system;
- Recognition of the economic value of mangroves in national accounting.

Article 14: Improvement of the communication and monitoring and evaluation

Strengthening the capacities of the states and user communities to better manage mangrove resources goes through the establishment of an information and communication system adapted to the sub-region's context and that of the mangrove ecosystem. This information and communication system will build on the achievements and experiences and will use new technologies when needed. Improving the information and communication system therefore requires:

- Establishment of a sub-regional database;
- Networking;

- Joint monitoring and evaluation of programs.

To improve participation, local communities are key actors in the management of the mangrove ecosystem resources. The participation of these communities makes it possible to sustainably implement customary regulations on conservation and usage alongside conventions and laws currently in effect.

For better community participation, it is important to:

- Support local cooperatives to exercise their prerogative;
- Strengthen the technical support given to the populations;

TITLE 4. PROVISIONS RELATED TO THE CHARTER'S APPLICATION

Chapter I: Institutions in charge of enforcement

Article 14

Pursuant to article 7 of this Charter, the relevant national institutions in the various fields of management and the use of mangroves; as well as sub-regional institutions and bodies are responsible to apply this Charter amongst the various sectors.

Article 16

Each Contracting Parties shall, in accordance with its national regulations, coordinate and comply with the enforcement of this charter's provisions within its national boundaries.

Article 17

The competent national authorities may issue advice to any project or national and/or trans-boundary program, which may have direct or indirect impacts on the common resources of the mangrove ecosystem of the Contracting Parties. In this context, they may propose, in consultation with their counterparts and with user communities of the project/program's location, revised management of the mangrove ecosystem resources.

Article 18

Regular consultation meetings between different national institutions in charge of the charter's application are organized based on modalities that can be defined through diplomatic channels.

Article 19

All stakeholders including the private sector should participate in consultations organized by the national institutions tasked with enforcing the Charter. These may include:

- Representatives of user communities;
- Representatives of local authorities;
- Representatives of the private sector and Non-Governmental organizations;
- State representatives
- Research institutes.

Article 20

A draft implementation plan for sustainable management of the mangrove ecosystem resources has been developed in accordance with the provisions of this charter.

TITLE: FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 21

This Charter shall take effect after the submission of all ratified documents by at least three Contracting Parties. The Charter will then be opened to adhesion by any state in the sub region with mangrove resources. The ratified documents shall be given to the PRCM Coordination Unit that will inform the other Contracting Parties.

This charter will subsequently be submitted for registration to the United Nations Secretariat, pursuant to article 102 of the United Nations charter. It will also be sent for registration to the Secretariat of the African Union.

Article 22

Any Contracting Parties may withdraw from this Charter, for which notification must be submitted in writing to the PRCM Coordination Unit which shall inform the other Contracting Parties. Withdrawal shall take effect after a period of one year from the date the depositary receives the notification. The withdrawal of a Contracting Party shall not prejudice existing commitments preceding such notification unless otherwise agreed upon.

Any Contracting Parties may propose one or more amendments to this Charter. Requests for amendments shall be submitted to the PRCM unit Coordination which shall inform the other States. Only a meeting of Heads of State is competent to rule on amendments to the Charter proposed by relevant Ministers.

Article 23

Any dispute arising between the signatory parties regarding the interpretation or application of this Charter or its amendments will be resolved through reconciliation and mediation. In the absence of an agreement, the Contracting Parties will contact the Commission for reconciliation and Arbitration of the African Union. As a last resort, the Court of Justice of the African Union can be called upon during the duration of the dispute; during which time, until resolution, all uncontested provisions of the Charter will remain in effect.

In witness whereof, the representatives of the following governments have signed the present Charter,

**Pour la République Islamique de Mauritanie
Son Excellence M. Housseinou Hamady BA**

**Ministre Délégué auprès du Premier Ministre Chargé de
l'Environnement et du Développement Durable**

**Pour la République du Sénégal
Son Excellence M. Djibo Laity KA**

**Ministre d'Etat, Ministre de l'Environnement,
de la Protection de la Nature**

Pour la République de Gambie

Honorable Jato S. SILLAH

Minister of Forestry and the Environment

**Pour la République de Guinée-Bissau
Son Excellence M. Barros Bacar BANJAI**

**Ministre de l'Agriculture et
Développement Rural**

Pour la République de Guinée

Son Excellence M. Georges Niankoye DELAMOU

**Ministre de l'Environnement, des Eaux et
Forêts et du Développement Durable**

Pour la République de Sierra Leone

Honorable Sam SESSAY

**Minister of Agriculture,
Forestry and Food Security**

PART III

Action plan for the sustainable management of mangrove resources between Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone.

Action plan

1. Objectives of the action plans

The proposed action plan is in line with the Charter's application framework. It aims to promote sustainable management of common mangrove forest cover, in order to contribute effectively to poverty reduction; and thus to improve the lives of people directly involved in the exploitation of this ecosystem's shared resources.

To achieve these objectives which are in sync with current options of public powers in developed countries, a number of strategic orientations/areas of intervention have been selected to serve as articulation points for the activities and relevant measures for institutional, economic, technical, financial and other purposes.

2. Content of the action plan

The major orientations and domains of activities and the various measures proposed to implement them are derived mainly from the results of the consultation workshops held in The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone. They were supplemented by other elements of strategies identified in the reports of previous studies conducted in the context of this present mission. These main points are listed below and they were identified by the actors in the six countries to establish relevant areas of interstate cooperation for a concerted sustainable management of mangroves:

- Strengthening the legal and institutional framework;
- Restoration, conservation and rational use of mangroves;
- Establishment of sustainable financing mechanisms and better organization of the market's by-products;
- Improvement of the information, education and communication system and better participation by populations;

3. Presentation of the action plan and activity schedule and intervention measures

A detailed listing of activities and measures undertaken have already been done in the Charter (see Title III, Chapter II, Article 9), a schematic presentation of the action plans was therefore chosen in order to have a panoramic view of all its components and to highlight the links connecting them.

The listed tables for each indicated area of intervention detail the activities and specific priority measures that may contribute to the achievement of performances at this level. A test phase of three years is suggested for the realization of a first program that can promote the charter's appropriation, the functionality of the institutional application

mechanism and launch activities. After this probation period and after evaluating the experience, an actual deployment of the charter will be considered in the context of a more proactive program.

For now, the actions and measures identified in this action plan are a priority element to start the charter's application. Their programming reflects their priority and urgency in any intervention to ensure better management of mangrove resources, given their current level of degradation.

The identification of stakeholders who can lead or participate in their implementation will be made shortly on the basis of an assessment of their missions, roles, skills and capabilities to ensure their proper execution.

As for the evaluation of the means necessary to achieve the actions and measures proposed, it will also be made during their implementation. The amounts in question will be essentially used for training, information and awareness and conducting studies, organizing the requested dialogue among the actors and the possible establishment of funds to support the promotion of income generating activities for certain target groups.

For a better orientation and control of the implementation, the definition of performance indicators and impact will be done later during the elaboration of a monitoring/evaluation framework for the Charter's application and implementation of the action plan. A study will be necessary for this purpose and will be launched, once they have been permanently adopted.

4. Implementation of the action plan

The success of the action plan will depend on the availability of necessary resources for this purpose, but it will also depend on the quality of the institutional framework that will support the coordination and steering of its execution.

Thus, these major tasks will be entrusted to institutions and services already existing in the current administrative and technical arrangements of the targeted countries and that have proven experience in managing natural resources in general and of mangrove resources in particular.

The implementation of actions which have so far been considered by ongoing programmes of the existing national or sub-regional institutions (OMVS, PRSP, OMVG, etc) will be pursued at different levels, to create the desired synergy with the action plan.

Special effort is still to be put in to stimulate the political will of concerned states especially for the mobilization of necessary resources for the smooth implementation of planned activities and measures.

Schematic presentation of the action plan by intervention domain

PLAN D' ACTIONS MAURITANIE

OBJECTIF DE L' ACTION 1 : RENFORCER LE CADRE JURIDIQUE ET INSTITUTIONNEL

OBJECTIFS SPECIFIQUES	ACTIONS A MENER	CALENDRIER D'EXECUTION			RESULTATS INTERMEDIAIRES	Indicateurs	STRUCTURES RESPONSABLES	COÛT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE	OBSERVATIONS
		An 1	An 2	An 3					
Harmoniser les cadres juridiques et institutionnels des différents pays	A1. Initiation et adoption des Lois sur la mangrove des six pays	x			Lois sur la mangrove existent dans les six pays	Nbre de textes promulgués sur la mangrove	PND, PNBA, DAPL, RBT, DPN	5000 \$	Consultant juriste –env
Mettre en place un cadre de concertation commun aux six pays	Création un cadre de concertation	x			Cadre de concertation mis en place	Nbre de cadres de concertation	MDEDD (MP, MT, MAE, MAED et l'UICN)	4000 \$/par atelier	2 Ateliers
	Organisation des réunions périodiques du cadre de concertation	x			Reunions périodiques tenues	Nbre de réunions	MDEDD	12 000 \$	3 réunions
Faire appliquer les lois et règlements	Adoption de textes réglementaires d'application (décrets, arrêtés)	x	x	x	Textes réglementaires sont adoptés	Nbre textes adoptés	MDEDD	5000 \$	Rédaction des décrets d'application
	Contrôle de l'application des Lois et règlements	x			La réglementation est appliquée	Nbre de Pv, registre de contentieux	MDEDD	45 000 \$	
Harmoniser les politiques	Etude sur l'harmonisation des politiques	x			Politiques harmonisées	Rapports	Etat et les différents partenaires	5000 \$	Consultant

OBJECTIF DE L'ACTION 2 : RESTAURER, CONSERVER ET UTILISER RATIONNELLEMENT LES MANGROVES

OBJECTIFS SPECIFIQUES	ACTIONS A MENER	CALENDRIER D'EXECUTION			RESULTATS INTERMEDIAIRES	Indicateur	STRUCTURES RESPONSABLES	COÛT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE	OBSERVATIONS
		An 1	An 2	An 3					
Restauration et Conservation durable des mangroves	Classement des aires de régénération naturelle	x			Faire des réserves spécifiques au sein des Parcs	Nre d'ha	MDEDD	40 000 \$	Evaluation économique des services rendus par l'écosystème
	Organisation d'une campagne annuelle de reboisement à l'échelle du PRCM	x	x	x	1 campagne de Reboisement est effectuée	36 hectares sont reboisés	MDEDD	50 000 \$	
	Promotion des forêts communautaires continentales à des fins énergétiques et commerciales								
	Réduction de la riziculture itinérante en mangrove								
	Amélioration de la submersion par l'eau de mer des zones de mangrove dégradées	x	x	x	Remise des propagules dans leur milieu naturel	Nbre de propagules	Populations	10 000 \$	
	Actions de recherches sur la séquestration du carbone et l'adaptation au CC en mangrove		X	X	Rapports d'Etudes	Nbre de rapports	Université/MDEDD	100 000 \$	Laboratoires et équipements divers
	Renforcement des capacités des techniciens de la mangrove	X	X	X	Capacités des Techniciens sont renforcées	Nbre de techniciens formés et équipements acquis	MDEDD (parcs)	200 000 \$	
Mettre en œuvre un plan de gestion	Etudes de base sur les aspects biophysiques et les activités socio économiques	X			Plan de gestion disponible		MDEDD	15 000 \$	Consultants nationaux
	Création des cadres de concertation locaux fonctionnels	X	X		Nombre de rencontres organisées		MDEDD	60 000	2 cadres locaux + 2 réunion/cadres locaux/an
	Redistribution équitable des ressources		X	X	Amélioration du niveau de vie des populations		MDEDD	20 000 \$	

	Actions de suivi écologique des ressources de mangrove	X	X	X	Base de données sur la mangrove/ observatoire		MDEDD	100 000 \$	
Développer des activités génératrices de revenus	Etudes d'identification d'Activités Génératrices de Revenus (AGR)	X			Banque de concept paper sur les AGR disponible		MDEDD	5000	consultant
	Mise en place un Fonds d'appui aux AGR				Fonds d'appui mis en place Réalisation de nattes de sporobolus au PND ; soutenir la transformation des produits de pêche		MDEDD	200 000	

OBJECTIF DE L'ACTION 3 : METTRE EN PLACE DE MECANISME DE FINANCEMENT DURABLE ET ASSURER UN MARCHE POUR LES PRODUITS

OBJECTIFS SPECIFIQUES	ACTIONS A MENER	CALENDRIER D'EXECUTION			RESULTATS INTERMEDIAIRES	Indicateur	STRUCTURES RESPONSABLES	COÛT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE	OBSERVATIONS
		An 1	An 2	An 3					
Allouer des ressources budgétaires en adéquation avec les besoins du sous secteur	Organisation de forums de sensibilisation des partenaires pour le financement des projets	X	X	X	Obtention de financement	Nbre forum organisés	MDEDD	40 000 \$	
	Incitation du secteur privé à participer à la gestion de la mangrove	X	X	X	Le secteur privé est impliqué dans la gestion de la mangrove	Nbre de structures impliquées	MDEDD	30 000 \$	
	Organisation de tables rondes des bailleurs	X			Mobilisation de financement		MDEDD	10 000 \$	
Prendre en compte la valeur économique de la mangrove dans la comptabilité nationale	Etude d'évaluation des valeurs écologique, économique, culturelle, ... de la mangrove	X			Etudes d'évaluation	Rapports d'études	MDEDD	15 000 \$	Consultants nationaux
Créer un système de fiscalité au profit de la conservation des mangroves	Etude sur la fiscalité au profit de la conservation des mangroves	X			Etude sur la fiscalité est disponible	rapport	MDEDD	10 000 \$	Consultant national

OBJECTIF DE L'ACTION 4 : METTRE EN PLACE UN SYSTEME DE COMMUNICATION EFFICACE ET ASSURER UNE PARTICIPATION DES POPULATIONS

OBJECTIFS SPECIFIQUES	ACTIONS A MENER	CALENDRIER D'EXECUTION			RESULTATS INTERMEDIAIRES	INDICATEURS	STRUCTURES RESPONSABLES	COÛT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE	OBSERVATIONS
		An 1	An 2	An 3					
Assurer une meilleure participation des communautés riveraines	Partenariats avec les systèmes éducatifs nationaux pour une éducation environnementale en milieu scolaire		X		Programme d'éducation environnemental en milieu scolaire		MDEDD	80 000 \$	Partenariat avec le MEN
	Organisation des visites d'échanges entre communautés	X	X	X	Transfert/échange d'expériences			60 000 \$	
	Partenariats avec les médias et animer des causeries autour des bonnes pratiques	X	X	X	Diffusion et animation de programme de sensibilisation	Nre de causeries	MDEDD	80 000 \$	
	Renforcement des capacités des OCB impliquées dans la gestion de la mangrove	X	X	X	Les capacités des OCB sont renforcées	Nbre d'OCB impliquées	MDEDD	100 000 \$	
	Création des supports adéquats pour sensibiliser les communautés locales	X	X	X	les communautés locales sont sensibilisées	Nbre de support, de communautés locales	MDEDD	50 000 \$	
Sensibiliser les décideurs et les politiques	Institution d'une journée PRCM des mangroves	X			Une journée annuelle PRCM des mangroves est célébrée	Rapport de journée	MDEDD	15 000 \$	
	Création des <i>news letter</i> et/ou dossiers politiques		X	X	Existence d'un journal		MDEDD	100 000 \$	
	Choix d'un parrain avec une influence politique pour appuyer à la gestion des sites critiques	X			Un parrain est identifié	Le parrain est choisi	MDEDD	10 000 \$	
Impliquer la société civile dans la gestion des mangroves	Partenariats avec organisations qui s'intéressent à l'environnement	X	X		Des partenariats sont Identifiés et noués	Nbre d'accords de partenariat	MDEDD	100 000 \$	

	Animation des tables rondes autour des questions brûlantes de la mangrove	X	X		Des tables rondes sont organisées	Nbre de tables rondes	MDEDD	20 000 \$	
	Renforcement des capacités de la société civile	X	X		Les capacités de la société civile sont renforcées	Sessions de formation, équipements	MDEDD	100 000 \$	
Mettre en place une base de données fonctionnelle	Collecte de l'information bibliographique disponible	X	X	X	L'information bibliographique est disponible	Nbre d'ouvrages	MDEDD	10 000 \$	
	Collecte de l'information cartographique disponible	X	X	X	Information cartographique est collectée	Nbre de cartes, images	MDEDD	10 000 \$	
	Création des synergies avec les portails/sites disponibles	X	X	X	Synergies sont créées	Nbre de sites et portails	MDEDD	10 000 \$	

PLAN D' ACTIONS SENEGAL

OBJECTIF DE L' ACTION 1 : RENFORCER LE CADRE JURIDIQUE ET INSTITUTIONNEL

OBJECTIFS SPECIFIQUES	ACTIONS A MENER	CALENDRIER D'EXECUTION			RESULTATS INTERMEDIAIRES	STRUCTURES RESPONSABLES	COÛT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE	OBSERVATIONS
		An 1	An 2	An 3				
Harmoniser les cadres juridiques et institutionnels des différents pays	A1. Initiation et adoption des Lois sur la mangrove des six pays	x	x	x	Lois sur la mangrove existent dans les six pays	Min. Env., Min. Econ., Marit., Min. Déc. Col. Loc., Min. Amngt Terr., Min. Urb., Min de Inter.	25.000.000	
Mettre en place un cadre de concertation commun aux six pays	Création d'un cadre de concertation	x	x	x	Cadre de concertation mis en place	PRCM	(PM/PRCM)	
	Organisation des réunions périodiques du cadre de concertation	x	x	x	Reunions périodiques tenues	PRCM	(PM/PRCM)	
Faire appliquer les lois et règlements	Adoption des lois et règlements d'application (décrets, arrêtés)	x	x	x	Textes réglementaires pris	Départements ministériels concernés	Se rapprocher de spécialistes pour déterminer les coûts	
	Contrôle de l'application des lois et règlements	x	x	x	Lois appliquées	Départements ministériels concernés	Se rapprocher de spécialistes pour déterminer les coûts	
Harmoniser les politiques	Etude sur l'harmonisation des politiques	x	x	x	Politiques harmonisées	MEPNBRLA	5.000.000	MEP NBRLA coordonne, anime et organise

OBJECTIF DE L'ACTION 2 : RESTAURER, CONSERVER ET UTILISER RATIONNELLEMENT LES MANGROVES

OBJECTIFS SPECIFIQUES	ACTIONS A MENER	CALENDRIER D'EXECUTION			RESULTATS INTERMEDIAIRES	STRUCTURES RESPONSABLES	COÛT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE	OBSERVATIONS
		An 1	An 2	An 3				
Restauration et conservation durable des mangroves	Mise en défens d'aires de régénération naturelle	x	x	x	3600 Ha	MEPNBRLA	60.000.000	
	Organisation d'une campagne annuelle de reboisement à l'échelle du PRCM : pour le Sénégal	x	x	x	360 ha	MEPNBRLA	900.000.000	
	Promotion de forêts communautaires continentales à des fins énergétiques et commerciales	x	x	x	20 sites	MEPNBRLA/MDCL	100.000.000	Forêts communautaires (Compétence transférées aux CL) Le PRCM contribue pour 5 millions par site
	Réduction de la culture itinérante de riz dans les mangroves	x	x	x				
	Amélioration de la submersion par l'eau de mer des zones de mangrove dégradées	x	x	x		MICATI		Equiper les nouvelles routes de buses lorsqu'elles sont construites sur des digues qui isolent les zones de mangrove
	Actions de recherche sur la séquestration du carbone et les changements climatiques en mangrove	x	x	x		MEPNBRLA/MRS et les producteurs	45.000.0000	
	Renforcement des capacités des techniciens de la mangrove	x	x	x		MEPNBRLA	30.000.000	
Mettre en œuvre un plan d'aménagement et de gestion	Études de base sur les aspects biophysiques et les activités socio économiques	x	x	x	Plan d'aménagement et de gestion disponible	MEPNBRLA	30.000.000	

	Créer des cadres de concertation locaux fonctionnels (par affinités écologiques et/ou par CL)	x	x	x	Nombre de rencontres organisées	MEPNBRLA/MINT/MDCL	6.000.000	
	Redistribution équitable des ressources	x	x	x	Amélioration du niveau de vie des populations	MEF/MDCL ?	10.000.000	
	Action de suivi écologique <u>des</u> écosystèmes de mangrove	x	x	x	Plan de suivi environnemental disponible	MEPNBRLA/M. Rech. Scient.	Contacteur le CSE et le PROGEDE	
Développer des activités génératrices de revenus	Etudes d'identification d'Activités Génératrices de Revenus (AGR)	x	x	x	Banque de données sur les AGR disponible	MEPNBRLA	20.000.000	
	Mise en place d'un Fonds d'appui aux AGR	x	x	x	Fonds d'appui mis en place	MEPNBRLA	5.000.000	

OBJECTIF DE L'ACTION 3 : METTRE EN PLACE DES MECANISME DE FINANCEMENT DURABLE ET ASSURER UN MARCHÉ POUR LES PRODUITS

OBJECTIFS SPECIFIQUES	ACTIONS À MENER	CALENDRIER D'EXECUTION			RESULTATS INTERMEDIAIRES	STRUCTURES RESPONSABLES	COÛT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE	OBSERVATIONS
		An 1	An 2	An 3				
Allouer des ressources budgétaires en adéquation avec les besoins du sous secteur	Organisation de forums de sensibilisation des partenaires pour le financement des projets	x	x	x	Nombre de projets financés	MEPNBRLA/MEMPTM	15.000.000	
	Incitation du secteur privé à participer à la gestion de la mangrove	x	x	x	Nombre de partenaires obtenus	MEPNBRLA/MEMPTM	10.000.000	
	Organisation de tables rondes des bailleurs	x	x	x	Nombre de tables rondes organisées	MEPNBRLA et autres départements ministériels concernés	15.000.000	
Prendre en compte la valeur économique de la mangrove dans la comptabilité nationale	Etude d'évaluation des valeurs écologique, économique, culturelle, ... de la mangrove	x			Une étude conduite à terme	MEPNBRLA/MEMPTM/MEF	50.000.000	
Créer un système de fiscalité au profit de la conservation des mangroves	Mise en place d'un système fiscal	x	x	x	Un système fiscal mis en place	MEPNBRLA/MEMPTM/MEF /MTA	20.000.000	En partenariat avec le PASEF

OBJECTIF DE L'ACTION 4 : METTRE EN PLACE UN SYSTEME DE COMMUNICATION EFFICACE ET ASSURER UNE PARTICIPATION DES POPULATIONS

OBJECTIFS SPECIFIQUES	ACTIONS À MENER	CALENDRIER D'EXECUTION			RESULTATS INTERMEDIAIRES	STRUCTURES RESPONSABLES	COÛT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE	OBSERVATIONS
		An 1	An 2	An 3				
Assurer une meilleure participation des communautés riveraines	Partenariats avec les systèmes éducatifs nationaux pour une éducation environnementale en milieu scolaire	x	x	x	Un réseau EE mis en place	MEPNBRLA et autres ministères techniques concernés	5.000.000	
	Organisation de visites d'échanges entre communautés	x	x	x	Savoir-faire local capitalisé et partagé	MEPNBRLA et autres ministères concernés	8.000.000	
	Partenariats avec les média et animation de causeries autour des bonnes pratiques	x	x	x	Nombres d'émissions réalisées et spots TV	MEPNBRLA et autres ministères techniques concernés		
	Renforcement des capacités des OCB impliquées dans la gestion de la mangrove	x	x	x	Nombre d'OCB et de personnes formées	MEPNBRLA et autres départements ministériels		
	Création de supports adéquats pour sensibiliser les communautés locales	x	x	x	Nombre de supports élaborés et diffusés	MEPNBRLA et autres départements ministériels		
Sensibiliser les décideurs et les politiques	Institution d'une journée PRCM des mangroves	x	x	x		MEPNBRLA et autres départements ministériels		
	Création de <i>news letter</i> et/ou dossiers politiques	x	x	x		MEPNBRLA et autres départements ministériels		
	Recherche d'un parrain avec une influence politique pour appuyer à la gestion des sites critiques	x	x	x	Un parrain identifié et mobilisé	MEPNBRLA		
Impliquer la société civile dans la gestion des mangroves	Partenariats avec organisations qui s'intéressent à l'environnement	x	x	x	Nombre de protocoles et d'accords conclus	MEPNBRLA		
	Animation de tables rondes autour des écosystèmes de la mangrove	x	x	x	Nombre d'engagements conclus	MEPNBRLA		
	Renforcement des capacités de la société civile	x	x	x	Nombre de partenaires formés	MEPNBRLA		

PLAN D' ACTIONS GAMBIE

OBJECTIVE OF THE 1st ACTION PLAN: STRENGTHEN THE LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS TO BE UNDERTAKEN	PERIOD					INTERMEDIARY RESULTS	STRUCTURES RESPONSIBLE	IMPLEMENTATION COST	OBSERVATIONS
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
review existing laws of the six countries related to mangrove ecosystem (management)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every part should be reviewed, from fisheries to wildlife and forestry, water resources. 2. Create a website for enforced networking 	X					Compendium of main laws and regulations about mangrove ecosystems	Fisheries, forestry, NEA, CBO's, non-stake-actors MOJ, NGO'S, Wildlife, water resources,		
Harmonize countries' legal and institutional frameworks	Initiate and adopt laws on the mangrove in the six countries	x					Laws on the mangrove exist in the six countries	Fisheries, forestry, NEA, CBO's, non-stake-actors MOJ, NGO'S, Wildlife, water resources,		
Establish a common consultation framework to all six countries	Create a consultation framework	x	x	x	x	x	The consultation framework is established	Fisheries, forestry, NEA, CBO's, non-stake-actors MOJ, NGO'S, Wildlife, water resources,		
Coordination of the project objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish project steering committee 2. Organize periodic meetings of the consultation framework 	X x	x	x	x	x	<p>Psc established</p> <p>Periodic meetings are held and reports prepared</p>	Fisheries, forestry, NEA, CBO's, non-stake-actors MOJ, NGO'S, Wildlife, water resources, Project steering committee		
Enforce laws and regulations	Collect the implementing regulations (laws and regulations)	x					Implementing regulations are collected			

	Control the application of the laws and decrees	x					Laws and regulations are applied			
	Desimmination of the newly compiled compendium on laws and regulations on mangrove ecosystems	x								
Harmonize policies	Study on the harmonization of policies	x					Policies are harmonized	Fisheries, forestry, NEA, CBO's, non-stake-actors MOJ, NGO'S, Wildlife, water resources,		

OBJECTIVE OF THE 2ND ACTION PLAN: RESTORATION, CONSERVATION AND RATIONAL USE OF THE MANGROVES

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS TO BE UNDERTAKEN	PERIOD					INTERMEDIARY RESULTS	STRUCTURES RESPONSIBLE	IMPLEMENTATION COST	OBSERVATIONS
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
Restoration and sustainable conservation of the mangroves	Assesment of the mangrove ecosystem and classify the areas with natural regeneration	x					Species indentified. Detailed maps of mangrove ecosystems produced. Social dimensions in relation to mangrove restoration and sustainable conservation are known	Fisheries, forestry, NEA, CBO's, non-stake-actors MOJ, NGO'S, Wildlife, water resources,		
	Organize an annual reforestation campaign across the six countries	x	x	x	x	x	Mangrove coverage increasing and increase awarennes of communities about mangrove reforestation	PSC and respective stakeholders		
	Promote inland community forests and woodlots for energy and trade	x	x	x	x	x	Improve livelihoods of the communities, increase forest cover	community		
	Shift in cultivation of rice in the mangrove	x	x	x	x	x		Fisheries, forestry, NEA, CBO's, non-stake-actors MOJ, NGO'S, Wildlife, water resources, MOA		
	restore natural ecological processes within degraded mangrove areas	x	x	x	x	x	Control salt intrusion in degraded mangrove areas	Fisheries, NEA, CBO's, non-stake-actors MOJ, NGO'S,		

								Wildlife, water resources, MOA		
	Conduct research on carbon sequestration, adaptation and climatic changes in the mangrove	x	x	x	x	x	Gambians capacitize in carbon sequestration and climatic change in relation to mangrove ecosystems.	NGO's, NARI MOA, UTG, DOF, TA		
	Strengthen the capacity of mangrove technicians	x	x	x	x	x	Improve staff member knowledge in mangroves	DOF, MOA, NGO's, L/I partners		
	Strengthen the capacity of local stakeholders on mangrove restoration and management		x	x	x	x	Improve local stakeholders capacized in mangrove restoration and management	Actors, community based organizations, TA		
	Encourage oyster culturing to reduce pressure	x	x	x	x	x	Reduction in destruction of mangroves	CBO's and communities		
Implement a management plan	Baseline studies on biophysical aspects and socio-economic activities	x	x				An integrated management plan is available	DOF, NAE, wildlife, fisheries, MOA		
	Establish functional local consultation frameworks	x	x	x	x	x	Number of meetings held and reports	Fisheries, NEA, CBO's, non-stake-actors MOJ, NGO'S, Wildlife, water resources, MOA		
	Equitable redistribution of funds for mangroves plan implementation	x	x	x	x	x	Improvement of the populations' living standards, sense of ownership	All stakeholders, PSC		
	Inventory of the mangrove resource based	x				x	Quantitative, qualitative and distribution of mangrove resources	DOF, PSC, wildlife, fisheries, water resources, agriculture, NAE		

	distribution of the mangrove forest cover	x					Maps available	NAE, DOF, wildlife, GBOS,		
	Ensure an environmental monitoring of mangrove resources	x	x	x	x	x	Immediate response to adress potential risks, adequate environmental monitoring system adapted	NGO's, wildlife, CBO's, DOF, fisheries, UTG		
Develop income generating activities	Undertake studies and pilot activities to identify income generating activities (AGR)	X					A database of concept papers on potential income generating activities. To dissaminate income generating activities	NGO's, financial institutions, DCD, NACO, DOF		
	Establish a fund to support income generating activities	x					A support fund is established	PSC, FI		
	Develop community based enterprises on mangrove products		x				Communty based enterprises established	DOF and NACO, VISACA		

OBJECTIVE OF THE 3RD ACTION PLAN: ESTABLISH A DURABLE FUNDING MECHANISM ET ENSURE A MARKET FOR THE PRODUCTS

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS TO BE UNDERTAKEN	PERIOD					INTERMEDIARY RESULTS	STRUCTURES RESPONSIBLE	IMPLEMENTATION COST	OBSERVATIONS
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
Allocate budgetary resources in line with the needs of the sub-sector	Organize partner outreach forums for the funding of the project	x	x	x	x	x	Potential donors for fundings identified	GCCI, Ministry of finance, concern universa		
	Encourage the private sector to participate in the management of the mangrove ecosystem	x	x	x	x	x	Involvement of the private sector in the management of mangrove ecosystems	NGO's, wildlife, CBO's, DOF, fisheries		
	Organize round tables with donors	x		x			Round tables with donors	MOFEN, MOFEA, NPC		
Take into account the economic value of the mangrove in the national accounts	Undertake an assessment of the economic, environmental, cultural values of the mangrove ecosystem		x		x		Database and analysis on economic, environmental and cultural values of the mangrove ecosystem documented	MOFEN, MOFEA, NPC		
Create a taxation system to benefit the conservation of mangroves	Environmental tax (pollutor pays). Studies that identify taxation possibilities for mangrove ecosystem	x					Adequete proposal for taxation	PSC, stakeholders		

OBJECTIVE OF THE 4TH ACTION PLAN: ESTABLISH AN EFFICIENT COMMUNICATION SYSTEM AND ENSURE POPULAR PARTICIPATION

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS TO BE UNDERTAKEN	PERIOD					INTERMEDIARY RESULTS	STRUCTURES RESPONSIBLE	IMPLEMENTATION COST	OBSERVATIONS
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
Ensure better participation of the neighboring communities	Partnerships with national education systems for an environmental education in schools	x	x	x	x	x	Level and number of schools and students on environmental education increased. Change in attitude towards the mangrove ecosystem.	TA, PSC, MOFEN, MOSBE		
	Organize exchange visits with communities	x	x	x	x	x	Lessons are learned and shared between communities	NGO's, projects, DOF, CBO's, local authorities		
	Forge partnerships with the media and facilitate discussions to promote best practices	x	x	x	x	x	Inform about mangrove environmental issues.	Association of national environmental journalists, DOF, wildlife, fisheries, public and private media		
	Strengthen the capacities of CBOs active in the management of the mangrove ecosystem.	x	x	x	x	x	Training needs are identified	CBO, NGO, DOF, wildlife, NACO, water resources, fisheries,		
	Create adequate tools to inform local communities	x	x	x	x	x	Adequate tools available	All stakeholders		
Sensitize the decision makers and the politicians	sensitize the (NAM) select committee on environment on mangrove ecosystem	x	x	x	x	x				
	Create a national mangrove day (august)	x								
	Create newsletters and/or policy issues	x	x	x	x	x	Newsletters created	Wildlife DOF PSC		
	Recruit a sponsor with	x					Sponser identified,	PSC, stakeholders		

	political influence to support the management of critical sites						like musicians, philanthropist			
Involve civil society in the management of mangroves ecosystem	Forge partnerships with organizations interested in environmental issues	x	x	x	x	x	Partnerships established with organizations interested in environmental issues	PSC, stakeholders		
	Facilitate round tables on burning issues related to the mangrove	x	x	x	x	x	Solutions founded	PSC, MOFEN, MOWR		
	Strengthen the capacities of the civil society	x	x	x	x	x	Number of sensitisation campaigns/meetings/training held. Committed CSO in mangrove ecosystem management	PSC, experts from stakeholders, national experts, WAMI, PRCM, WWF, IUCN		
Create a functional database	Collection of available bibliographical information	x	x	x	x	x	Secured available documentation on mangrove ecosystem management	DOF, fisheries, water resources		
	Collection of available mapping information	x	x	x	x	x	Secured available documentation on mangrove ecosystem management	DOF, fisheries, water resources		
	Create synergies with available portal/sites	x	x	x	x	x	Online database	DOF, fisheries, water resources		

PLAN D' ACTIONS GUINEE BISSAU

OBJECTIVO DA ACÇÃO 1 : REFORÇAR O QUADRO JURÍDICO E INSTITUCIONAL

OBJECTIVOS ESPECÍFICOS	ACÇÕES A REALIZAR	CALENDÁRIO DE EXECUÇÃO			RESULTADOS INTERMEDIÁRIOS	ESTRUTURAS RESPONSÁVEIS	CUSTO DA IMPLEMENTAÇÃO	OBSERVAÇÕES (Potenciais financiadores)
		An 1	An 2	An 3				
Harmonizar os quadros jurídicos, institucionais e políticos dos diferentes países	A1 Identificar lacunas legislativas e institucionais em cada país	x			Análise comparativa da legislação sobre o mangal disponível	IBAP, DGFF, (UICN, GPC, SEADD, ONG's vocacionads)	3.5 M	PRCM, PNUE, Associação de Armadores
	A2. Elaborar e aprovar Leis sobre o mangal	X			Leis sobre o mangal existem nos seis países	IBAP, DGFF, Capitania e Portos, Conselho de Ministros, Parlamento	6.5 M	GEF, PNUD, EU, GTZ
Estabelecer uma rede de consulta Nacional	criar uma rede de consulta comum	x			rede de consulta criado e funcional	IBAP, DGFF, (UICN, GPC, SEADD, ONG's vocacionads), Gabinetes de Estudos, Instituições de Pesquisa, Universidades	4.0 M	PRCM, UE
	Organizar reuniões periódicas da rede para consultas	x	x	x	Reuniões periódicas realizadas	IBAP, DGFF, (UICN, GPC, SEADD, WIGB, ONG's vocacionads),	6.0 M	PNUE, WBN,
Aplicar leis e regulamentos	Divulgar e aplicar os textos	x			Textos regulamentares considerados	IBAP, DGFF, FISCAP, SEADD, ONG's vocacionadas	2.0 M	PRCM
	Seguir e avaliar a aplicação das Leis e regulamentos	x			Leis aplicadas	Parlamentares, Tribunais	5.0 M	FAO, UICN Países Baixos
	Instituir EIAS para todas iniciativas de grande porte e com impacto no ecossistema do mangal	X	X	X	EIAS disponíveis	CAIA, IBAP, SEADD, Gabinetes de estudo, GPC, Instituições de Pesquisa	1.5	WWF, UICN Países Baixos

OBJECTIVO DA ACÇÃO 2 : RESTAURAR, CONSERVAR E UTILIZAR RACIONALMENTE OS MANGAIS

OBJECTIVOS ESPECÍFICOS	ACÇÕES A REALIZAR	CALENÁRIO DE EXECUÇÃO			RESULTADOS INTERMEDIÁRIOS	ESTRUTURAS RESPONSÁVEIS	CUSTO DA IMPLEMENTAÇÃO	OBSERVAÇÕES
		An1	AN2	An3				
Conservação e Restauração e dos ecossistemas do mangal (Protecção, Restauração e Exploração durável do mangal)	A4.1. Realizar um Estudo-diagnostico exaustivo sobre a situação do mangal	X	X		Estudo diagnostico disponível	IBAP, GPC, UICN. WI, ODZH, Instituições e Gabinetes de Pesquisa, Universidades	67.0 M	PNUE, FAO, GEF, PRCM, PNUD
	A4.2. Classificar e ordenar as diferentes zonas do mangal		X	X	Plano de ordenamento do mangal disponível	IBAP, GPC, UICN. WI, ODZH, Ordenamento do território, Serviço de Geografia e Cadastr, Poder Local, Instituições e Gabinetes de Pesquisa, Universidades	12.0 M	PNUE, FAO, GEF, PRCM, PNUD
	A4.3. Organizar campanhas anuais de rearborização à escala do país		X	X	Zonas degradadas rearborizadas	IBAP, DGFF, GPC, ONG's nacionais e Internacionais, AAB, Escolas, Poder e comunidades locaisetc.	15,0 M	PRCM, FAO, PAM, PNUD
	Promover as florestas comunitárias continentais para fins energéticas e comerciais ?? Difícilmente aplicável na zona costeira guineense							
	A4.4. Promover energias alternativas renováveis (exemplo fogões solares, biogas, etc.) e outras fontes de energia	X	X	X	Alternativas energeticas renováveis difundidas e aplicadas	IBAP, DGFF, GPC, ONG's nacionais e Internacionais, AAB, Escolas, Poder e comunidades locais, operadores económicos, Instituições de pesquisa, medias etc	45.0	FAO, EU, PNUE, GEF
	A4.5. Limitar a expansão de novas bolanhas e promover a recuperação das abandonadas	X	X	X	Expansão das bolanhas controlada e bolanhas antigas recuperadas	MADR, INPA, GPC, ONGs nacionais e Internacionais, Poder e Comunidades locais, AAB,	80.0 M	FAO, FIDA, BAD, BOAD, PAM, UE

	A4.6. Melhorar a gestão da água salgada no seu todo nas zonas de mangal	X	X	X	(O mangal conservado e a produtividade das bolanhas) O plano de gestão de água disponível e em aplicação	MADR, INPA, Recursos Hidricos, Obras Publicas, Poder e Comunidades, ONGs', Agencias de desenvolvimento, Parceiros bi- e Multilaterais, Bancos, etc.	25.0 M	FAO, FIDA, BAD, BOAD, PAM, UE
	Pesquisar sobre a sequestração do carbono e apontar opções de adaptação sobre impactos negativos das mudanças climáticas no mangal	X	X	X	Documento de estudo disponível	IBAP, DGFF, SEADD, Instituições de Pesquisa, ONG's nacionais e internacionais, Agencias Bi- e Multilaterais	62.0 M	Projecto Mudanças climáticas/PNUD, PNUE, GEF, FIBA
	Reforçar as capacidades de todos os intervenientes no processo da conservação ecossistema do mangal	X	X	X	Capacidade de intervenção dos implicados melhorada	IBAP, DGFF, SEADD, ONG's nacionais e internacionais, Agencias Bi- e Multilaterais		
1. Implementar um plano de gestão	A5.1. Realizar e actualizar estudos de base sobre os aspectos biofísicos e actividades sócio-económicas associadas ao mangal	X	X	X	Estudos de base disponíveis	IBAP, DGFF, SEADD, ONG's nacionais e internacionais, Agencias Bi- e Multilaterais		
	Estudos da vulnerabilidade do mangal face as mudanças climáticas _ ver a actividade anterior							
	Criar espaços de concertação participativa	X	X	X	Número de encontros organizados	IBAP, DGFF, SEADD, GPC, ODZH, ONG's nacionais e internacionais, Poder e Comunidades locais, AAB, GIE, etc.		
	Assegurar un seguimento ecológico dos recursos de mangal	X	X	X	Plano de seguimento ecológico disponível e em aplicação	IBAP, DGFF, GPC, ODZH, SEADD, CIPA, Marinha Marcante		
2. Desenvolver actividades geradoras de rendimento	Realizar estudos de identificação de Actividades Geradoras de Rendimentos (AGR)	X			Banco de dados as AGR disponível	DGFF, GPC, Gabinetes de Estudo e Pesquisa, ONG's, AAB		
	Criar um Fundo de apoio às AGR		X		Fundo de apoio criado	IBAP, DGFF, SEADD, Parceiros Bi- e multilaterais, ONG's,		

						GIE, AAB, Poder e comunidades Locais		
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OBJECTIVO DA ACÇÃO 3 : CRIAR MECANISMO DE FINANCIAMENTO DURÁVEL E GARANTIR UM MERCADO PARA OS PRODUTOS

OBJECTIVOS ESPECÍFICOS	ACÇÕES A REALIZAR	CALENÁRIO DE EXECUÇÃO			RESULTADOS INTERMEDIÁRIOS	ESTRUTURAS RESPONSÁVEIS	CUSTO DA IMPLEMENTAÇÃO	OBSERVAÇÕES
		An1	AN2	An3				
Assegurar recursos orçamentais para uma gestão durável do mangal	Organizar fora de sensibilização junto dos potenciais parceiros financiadores	X		X	Fundos disponibilizados	IBAP, DGFF, SEADD, Parceiros Bi- e multilaterais, ONG's, GIE, AAB, Poder e comunidades Locais		
	Estudar possibilidades de sinergias com outros projectos intervenientes	X	X	X	Estrategia de sinergias implementada	IBAP, DGFF, SEADD, Parceiros Bi- e multilaterais, ONG's, GIE, AAB, Poder e comunidades Locais		
	Incentivar o sector privado a participar na gestão do mangal	X	X	X	Participação do sector privado na gestão do mangal garantida	IBAP, DGFF, SEADD, Parceiros Bi- e multilaterais, ONG's, GIE, AAB, Poder e comunidades Locais		
	ver em cina sobre foras							
Demonstrar o valor económico do mangal na contabilidade nacional	Realizar um estudo de Realizar estudos para a avaliação dos valores ecológico, económico, cultural, ... do mangal	X	X	X	Estudos disponíveis	IBAP, DGFF, SEADD, Parceiros Bi- e multilaterais, ONG's, GIE, AAB, Poder e comunidades Locais		
	Criar um sistema de fiscalidade a favor da conservação dos mangais		X	X	Sistema de fiscalidade montada e funcional	Ministério das Pescas, Finanças, Capitania dos Portos, IBAP, DGFF, SEADD		

OBJECTIVO DA ACÇÃO 4 : CRIAR UM SISTEMA DE COMUNICAÇÃO EFICAZ E ASSEGURAR UMA PARTICIPAÇÃO DAS POPULAÇÕES

OBJECTIVOS ESPECÍFICOS	ACÇÕES A REALIZAR	CALENÁRIO DE EXECUÇÃO			RESULTADOS INTERMEDIÁRIOS	ESTRUTURAS RESPONSÁVEIS	CUSTO DA IMPLEMENTAÇÃO	OBSERVAÇÕES
		An1	AN2	An3				
3. Garantir uma melhor participação das comunidades ribeirinhas	Assegurar parcerias com os sistemas educativos nacionais para uma educação ambiental em meio escolar	X	X	X	Programa de Educação Ambiental integrado no sistema educativo	MIn. da Educação, ONG's nacionais e internacionais, AAB, Poder e Comunidades locais, etc		
	Organizar visitas de intercâmbio entre comunidades	X	X	X	Programa de visita e troca de experiencias disponível e operacional	IBAP, DGFF, SEADD, Parceiros Bi- e multilaterais, ONG's, GIE, AAB, Poder e comunidades Locais		
	Estabelecer parcerias com os médias para a difusão de temas relacionados a boas práticas	X	X	X	Acordos de parceria disponível	IBAP, DGFF, Medias, SEADD, Parceiros Bi- e multilaterais, ONG's, GIE, AAB, Poder e comunidades Locais		
4. Sensibilizar os decisores e os políticos	Instituir um dia PRCM dos mangais	X	X	X	Dia do Mangal comemorado em todo espaço PRCM	PRCM, ONGs Nacionais e Internacionais, IBAP, DGFF, GPC, ODZH, Capitania dos Portos, Pescas, Poder e Comunidades Locais		
	criar uma revista sobre o mangal		X	X	Revista sobre o mangal publicado regularmente	IBAP, DGFF, SEADD, Parceiros Bi- e multilaterais, ONG's, GIE, AAB, Poder e comunidades Locais		
	Identificar defensores da causa da conservação e gestão do ecossistema do mangal	X	X	X	Uma lista de defensores da causa do mangal disponível e operacional	IBAP, DGFF, SEADD, Parceiros Bi- e multilaterais, ONG's, GIE, AAB, Poder e comunidades Locais		
5. criar uma base de	Recolher informações bibliográficas, cartográficas,	X	X	X	Banco de dados disponíveis	IBAP, DGFF, SEADD, Parceiros Bi- e		

dados funcional	postais, etc					multilaterais, ONG's, GIE, AAB, Poder e comunidades Locais		
	criar sinergias com os portais/sites disponíveis	X	X	X	Protocolo de parcerias existentes	IBAP, DGFF, SEADD, Parceiros Bi- e multilaterais, ONG's, GIE, AAB, Poder e comunidades Locais		

PLAN D' ACTIONS GUINEE CONAKRY

OBJECTIF DE L' ACTION 1 : RENFORCER LE CADRE JURIDIQUE ET INSTITUTIONNEL (Ministère en Charge des eaux et forêts)

OBJECTIFS SPECIFIQUES	ACTIONS A MENER	CALENDRIER D'EXECUTION			RESULTATS INTERMEDIAIRES	STRUCTURES RESPONSABLES	COÛT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE	OBSERVATIONS
		An 1	An 2	An 3				
Mettre en cohérence les cadres juridiques et institutionnels des différents pays	A1. Initiation et adoption des Lois sur la mangrove dans les six pays	x	X		Lois sur la mangrove existents dans les six pays	M. en charge des eaux et forêts/ M. en charge de l'Agriculture		
Mettre en place un cadre de concertation fonctionnel commun aux six pays	Création d'un cadre de concertation	x			Cadre de concertation mis en place	M. en charge des eaux et forêts/ M. en charge de l'Agriculture		
	Organisation des réunions périodiques du cadre de concertation	x	X	X	Réunions périodiques tenues	M. en charge des eaux et forêts/ M. en charge de l'Agriculture		
Faire appliquer les lois et règlements	Adoption de textes d'application (décrets, arrêtés, Décisions)	x	X		Textes réglementaires pris	M. en charge des eaux et forêts/ M. en charge de l'Agriculture		
	Contrôle de l'application des Lois et règlements	x	X	X	Lois appliquées	M. en charge des eaux et forêts/ M. en charge de l'Agriculture		
Mettre en cohérence les politiques	Etude sur l'harmonisation des politiques	x	X		Politiques harmonisées	M. en charge des eaux et forêts/ M. en charge de l'Agriculture		

OBJECTIF DE L'ACTION 2 : RESTAURER, CONSERVER ET UTILISER RATIONNELLEMENT LES MANGROVES (M. en charge de l'Agriculture)

OBJECTIFS SPECIFIQUES	ACTIONS A MENER	CALENDRIER D'EXECUTION			RESULTATS INTERMEDIAIRES	STRUCTURES RESPONSABLES	COÛT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE	OBSERVATIONS
		An 1	An 2	An 3				
Restauration et Conservation durable des mangroves	Identification et Protection des aires de régénération naturelle	X	X	X	Délimitation des sites ; Cartographie ;	M. en charge des eaux et forêts/ M. en charge de l'Agriculture		
	Organisation d'une campagne annuelle de reboisement à l'échelle du PRCM	X	X	X	Superficies reboisées	M. en charge des eaux et forêts/ M. en charge de l'Agriculture		
	Promotion des forêts communautaires continentales à des fins énergétiques et commerciales	X	X	X	Reboisement en essence à croissance rapide	M. en charge des eaux et forêts, collectivités décentralisées, ONG		
	Sécurisation de la riziculture et réduction du caractère itinérant en mangrove	X	X	X	Rizières réhabilités ;	M. en charge des eaux et forêts, collectivités décentralisées, ONG		
	Amélioration de la submersion par l'eau de mer des zones de mangrove dégradées	X	X	X	Destruction des diguettes de retenue d'eau	M. en charge des eaux et forêts, collectivités décentralisées, ONG		
	Recherches sur la séquestration du carbone et les changements climatiques en mangrove.	X	X	X	Mise en place du processus de recherche	M. en charge des eaux et forêts, / M. en charge de l'Agriculture, collectivités décentralisées, ONG		
	Recherche sur la santé publique des communautés utilisatrices de l'écosystème mangrove (approche éco-santé).	X	X	X	Organisation de campagnes de vaccination Pharmacies villageoises	Ministère en charge des forêts, Ministère de la Santé, Instituts et centres de Recherche		
;	Renforcement des capacités des techniciens de la mangrove	X	X	X	Formations spécialisées en gestion de mangrove disponibles	M. en charge des eaux et forêts, collectivités décentralisées, ONG/ M. en charge de		

						l'Agriculture		
Mettre en œuvre un plan de gestion	Élaboration des plans de gestion	X	X	X	Plan de gestion disponible	M. en charge des eaux et forêts, collectivités décentralisées, ONG		
	Création des cadres de concertation locaux fonctionnels	X	X	X	Mise en place de cadres de concertation Nombre de rencontres organisées	M. en charge des eaux et forêts, collectivités décentralisées, ONG		
	Mise en place des mesures d'accompagnements	X	X	X	Amélioration des conditions de vie des populations	M. en charge des eaux et forêts, collectivités décentralisées, ONG		
	Actions de suivi écologique des ressources de mangrove	X	X	X	Des placettes d'observation disponibles ; Processus d'observation des zones sensibles mis en place	Ministère de l'agriculture		
Développer des activités génératrices de revenus	Identification et Promotion des activités alternatives génératrices de revenu (AGR)	X	X	X	Banque de concept paper sur les AGR disponible	M. en charge des eaux et forêts, collectivités décentralisées, ONG		
	Mise en place un Fonds d'appui aux AGR	X	X	X	Fonds d'appui mis en place	M. en charge des eaux et forêts, collectivités décentralisées, ONG		

OBJECTIF DE L'ACTION 3 : METTRE EN PLACE DE MECANISME DE FINANCEMENT DURABLE ET ASSURER UN MARCHÉ POUR LES PRODUITS (Ministère des finances)

OBJECTIFS SPECIFIQUES	ACTIONS A MENER	CALENDRIER D'EXECUTION			RESULTATS INTERMEDIAIRES	STRUCTURES RESPONSABLES	COÛT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE	OBSERVATIONS
		An 1	An 2	An 3				
Allouer des ressources budgétaires en adéquation avec les besoins du sous secteur	Organisation de forums de sensibilisation des partenaires pour le financement des projets	X	X	X	Forum organisé ; Bailleurs sensibilisés	Ministère en charge des eaux et forêts, Ministère du plan et de la coopération, Min. Finances, Décentralisation.		
	Incitation du secteur privé à participer à la gestion de la mangrove	X	X	X	Secteurs privés participent à la gestion de la mangrove	Ministère en charge d l'Environnement, Ministère du plan, M. en charge de l'Agriculture		
	Organisation de tables rondes des bailleurs	X	X	X	Tables rondes organisées	Ministère en charge d l'Environnement, Ministère des finances		
Prendre en compte la valeur économique de la mangrove dans la comptabilité nationale	Etude d'évaluation des valeurs écologique, économique, culturelle, ... de la mangrove	X	X	X	Production de rapports d'évaluations	Ministère des eaux et forêts, Ministère des finances, Instituts de recherche, M . Agriculture		
Améliorer le système de fiscalité au profit de la conservation des mangroves	Etude d'amélioration de la fiscalité existante Actualisation et application des textes	X	X	X	Taxation actualisée ; Système de fiscalité actualisé disponible ; Taxes collectés localement	Ministère des eaux et forêts, Ministère de la décentralisation, Ministère des finances. M. Environnement		

OBJECTIF DE L'ACTION 4 : METTRE EN PLACE UN SYSTEME DE COMMUNICATION EFFICACE ET ASSURER UNE PARTICIPATION DES POPULATIONS

OBJECTIFS SPECIFIQUES	ACTIONS A MENER	CALENDRIER D'EXECUTION			RESULTATS INTERMEDIAIRES	STRUCTURES RESPONSABLES	COÛT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE	OBSERVATIONS
		An 1	An 2	An 3				
Assurer une meilleure participation des communautés riveraines	Renforcement de l'éducation environnementale dans les programmes scolaires	X	X	X	Le programme scolaire intègre l'éducation environnementale	Ministère des eaux et forêts Société civile, Média, Éducation, ONG, Projets, Collectivités. M. Agriculture,		
	Organisation des visites d'échanges entre communautés	X	X	X	Voyages d'échange sont organisés	Ministère des eaux et forêts Société civile, Média, Éducation, ONG, Projets, Collectivités. M. Agriculture,		
	Partenariats avec les média et animer des causeries autour des bonnes pratiques	X	X	X	Des émissions sur les bonnes pratiques consacrées à la mangrove sont organisées à la Télé, à la radio et dans les journaux.	M. Environnement, Agriculture et Communication		
	sensibilisation des communautés locales	X	X	X	Définitions des thématiques ; Production de supports ; Diffusion des émissions	M. Communication, ONG,		
Sensibiliser les décideurs et les politiques	Institution d'une journée des mangroves	X	X	X	Journée Institutionnalisée ; Tables rondes avec les élus locaux du littoral	Points focaux du PRCM. M Agriculture, Décentralisation et Environnement, Points focal mangrove, PRCM.		
	Choix d'un parrain avec une influence politique pour appuyer à la gestion des sites critiques	X			Parrain est choisi et s'implique	Ministère des eaux et forêts, Collectivités décentralisées et société Civile.		
Impliquer la société civile dans la gestion des mangroves	Identification et Établissement de Partenariats avec la société civile et organisations	X	X	X	Partenaires identifiés et engagés	Ministère en charge des eaux et forêts, Collectivités décentralisées et Sociétés Civiles.		
	Renforcement les capacités de la société civile,	X	X	X	Identification des thématiques Organisation des formations pratiques	Ministères et forum des ONG.		

OBJECTIF DE L'ACTION 5: ASSURER UNE PARTICIPATION DES POPULATIONS

OBJECTIFS SPECIFIQUES	ACTIONS A MENER	CALENDRIER D'EXECUTION			RESULTATS INTERMEDIAIRES	STRUCTURES RESPONSABLES	COÛT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE	OBSERVATIONS
		An 1	An 2	An 3				
Impliquer la société civile dans la gestion des mangroves	Partenariats avec organisations de la société civile	X	X	X	Organisations identifiées ; Partenariats établis	M. Agriculture et Environnement		
Mettre en place une base de données fonctionnelle	Collecte de l'information bibliographique disponible	X	X	X	Les informations sont collectées et traitées	Tous les départements		
	Collecte de l'information cartographique disponible	X	X	X	Les informations cartographiques sont collectées	Tous les départements		
	Création d'un site Web mangrove et établissement des synergies avec les portails/sites disponibles	X	X	X	Mise en place de synergie	Tous les départements		
	Création des <i>news letter</i> et/ou dossiers politiques				Un new letter est crée ; Diffusion auprès des décideurs politiques	Tous les départements		

PLAN D' ACTIONS SIERRA LEONE

OBJECTIVE OF THE 1st ACTION PLAN: STRENGTHEN THE LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS TO BE UNDERTAKEN	PERIOD			INTERMEDIARY RESULTS	STRUCTURES RESPONSIBLE	IMPLEMENTATION COST (US\$)	OBSERVATIONS
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3				
Harmonize countries' legal and institutional frameworks	A1. Initiate and adopt laws on the mangrove in the six countries	x			Laws on the mangrove exist in the six countries	WAMI	200,000	
	Establish appropriate institutional framework	x			Institutional framework established	MAFFS	150,000	
Establish a common consultation framework to all six countries	Create a consultation framework	x			The consultation framework is established	MAFFS	100,000	
	Organize periodic meetings of the consultation framework	x			Periodic meetings are held	WAMI & MAFFS	400,000	
Enforce laws and regulations	Collate and implementing regulations (decrees, orders)	x			Implementing regulations are collected	MAFFS and law enforcement agencies	800,000 in total	
	Sensitize and educate local communities	x			An education and awareness strategy developed	MAFFS and law enforcement agencies		
	Control the application of the laws and decrees	x			Laws are applied	MAFFS and law enforcement agencies		
	Strengthen the law enforcement agencies (e.g. training and equipment)	x			Enforcement agencies are strengthened	MAFFS and law enforcement agencies		
Harmonize policies	Study on the harmonization of policies	x			Policies are harmonized Policy formulated	MAFFS	80,000 40,000	

OBJECTIVE OF THE 2ND ACTION PLAN: RESTORATION, CONSERVATION AND RATIONAL USE OF THE MANGROVES

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS TO BE UNDERTAKEN	PERIOD			INTERMEDIARY RESULTS	STRUCTURES RESPONSIBLE	IMPLEMENTATION COST	OBSERVATIONS
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3				
Restoration and sustainable conservation of the mangroves	Identify and establish mangrove protected areas	x			Mangrove protected areas established	MAFFS & PRCM	3,000,000	
	Organize an annual reforestation campaign across the PRCM					MAFFS & NGOs	3,000,000	
	Promote the establishment of community woodlots for energy and trade	x				MAFFS & NGOs	5,000,000	
	Stop the cultivation of rice in new mangrove areas	x				MAFFS	15,000,000	
	Improve the immersion by sea water of the degraded mangrove areas	x				MAFFS (LWDD)	1,000,000	
	Conduct research on carbon sequestration and climatic changes in the mangrove	x				UNIVERSITIES (IMBO)	300,000	
	Recruit and train mangrove technicians	x				MAFFS & UNIVERSITIES	500,000	
	Strengthen the capacity of local stakeholders on mangrove restoration and management	x				MAFFS & UNIVERSITIES	600,000	
	Encourage oyster culturing to reduce pressure	x				MAFMR & UNIVERSITIES	200,000	
Implement a management plan	Baseline studies on biophysical aspects and socio-economic activities (classification and characterisation of mangrove ecosystem)	x			A management plan is available Study report available	MAFFS, NGOs & UNIVERSITIES	2,000,000	

	Establish functional local consultation frameworks	x			Framework established Number of meetings held	MAFFS & LOCAL COUNCILS	200,000	
	Equitable redistribution of funds for mangroves plan implementation	x			Available funds equitable distributed for sustainable mangrove management and improved living standard of the people	MAFFS, LOCAL COUNCILS & MOFED	Incorporated (see budget line)	
	Stock taking of the mangrove resource base	x			CANCELLED – covered in 6	CANCELLED		
	Zonation of the mangrove forest cover	x			CANCELLED – covered in 6	CANCELLED		
	Zonation of the mangrove system for sustainable management				Zonation of the mangrove system for sustainable management carried out	MAFFS		
	Ensure an environmental monitoring of mangrove resources	x			A monitoring programme established Monitoring reports produced on a regular basis	MAFFS, MOD (Navy) & UNIVERSITIES, SLEPA	2,000,000	
Develop income generating activities	Undertake studies to identify income generating activities (AGR)	X			A database of concept papers on potential income generating activities	MOFED & MAFFS	500,000	
	Establish a fund to support income generating activities	x			A support fund is established	MOFED & MAFFS	Incorporated (see budget line)	
	Develop community base enterprises on mangrove products	x			CANCELLED	CANCELLED		

OBJECTIVE OF THE 3RD ACTION PLAN: ESTABLISH A DURABLE FUNDING MECHANISM ET ENSURE A MARKET FOR THE PRODUCTS

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS TO BE UNDERTAKEN	PERIOD			INTERMEDIARY RESULTS	STRUCTURES RESPONSIBLE	IMPLEMENTATION COST	OBSERVATIONS
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3				
Allocate budgetary resources in line with the needs of the sub-sector	Organize partner outreach forums for the funding of the project	×			Partner outreach programme for funding organised	MAFFS	200,000	
	Encourage the private sector to participate in the management of the mangrove	×			At least two projects undertaken by private sector	MOFED, MTCA & NGOs	Incorporated (see budget line)	
	Organize round tables with donors	×			One meeting organised per year	MAFFS	50,000	
Take into account the economic value of the mangrove in the national accounts	Undertake an assessment o the economic, environmental, cultural values of the mangrove	×			Assessment result produced	MAFFS & UNIVERSITIES	500,000	
Create a taxation system to benefit the conservation of mangroves	Conduct a study on taxable income activities	×			Study report produced	MAFFS	Incorporated into budget line	
	Consult with NRA and relevant institutions	×			Understanding established with relevant institutions	MAFFS & NRA	Incorporated into budget line	
	Develop a taxation mechanism for income generation activities	×			Funds established from taxation	MAFFS & NRA	Incorporated into budget line	

OBJECTIVE OF THE 4TH ACTION PLAN: ESTABLISH AN EFFICIENT COMMUNICATION SYSTEM AND ENSURE POPULAR PARTICIPATION

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS TO BE UNDERTAKEN	PERIOD			INTERMEDIARY RESULTS	STRUCTURES RESPONSIBLE	IMPLEMENTATION COST	OBSERVATIONS
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3				
Ensure better participation of the neighboring communities	Partnerships with national education systems for an environmental education in schools	×			Partnership established Environmental education curriculum developed	MAFFS, SLEPA	600,000 for activities 1,3,4 & 5	
	Organize exchange visits with communities	×			At least three exchange visits organised	MAFFS	500,000	
	Forge partnerships with the media and facilitate discussions to promote best practices	×			Partnership with media established. Communication strategy and action plans developed	MAFFS, SLEPA	Incorporated into budget line for 1 above	
	Strengthen the capacities of CBOs active in the management of the mangrove	×			CBOs involved and strengthened	MAFFS	Incorporated into budget line for 1 above	
	Create adequate tools to sensitize local communities	×			Incorporated into three (3) above	MAFFS	Incorporated into budget line for 1 above	
Sensitize the decision makers and the politicians	Institutionalize a PRCM day in the mangroves	×			PRCM day institutionalised	MAFFS	150,000	
	Create newsletters and/or policy issues	×			Incorporated into communication plan	MAFFS	Incorporated	
	Recruit a sponsor with political influence to support the management of critical sites	×			Influential national figure recruited	MAFFS	Incorporated	
Involve civil society in the management of mangroves	Forge partnerships with organizations interested in environmental issues	×			Partnership established with interested organisations	MAFFS	Incorporated	
	Facilitate round tables on burning issues related to the mangrove	×			At least two round table discussions undertaken per year	MAFFS	Incorporated	
	Strengthen the capacities of the civil society	×			Incorporated	MAFFS	Incorporated	
Create a functional database	Collection of available bibliographical information	×			Available bibliographic information	MAFFS	200,000	

	Collection of available mapping information	×			Available mapping information collected	MAFFS	300,000	
	Create synergies with available portal/sites	×			Ynergies with available portal sites created	MAFFS	200,000	

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is possible to affirm that the development of a mangrove charter, followed by an action plan for its implementation will only be beneficial to all parties when the political will of decision makers and an effective popular participation will become a reality. Indeed, the problems of sustainable management of mangroves have been discussed taking into account the following three objectives:

1. Identify all legal texts, actors and institutions for sustainable management of mangroves in The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone, highlighting the customs and practices that accelerate the destruction of mangrove resources.
2. Make proposals to develop a charter for sustainable management of mangrove resources, whose provisions are flexible but effective and especially take into account the concerns of all stakeholders involved in the implementation of the project, without being in contradiction with laws and regulations.
3. Define a strategy for implementation of the Charter (Action plan for the implementation) with the approval and support of all stakeholders and development partners.

At the end of this report, the following observations can be made: the limited number of countries and legislations studied (six in total) does not pretend to exhaust all the issues to be discussed in the management of mangrove in West Africa. From this perspective, we can consider that the draft charter for the six countries is an important step in achieving the stated goals of the mangrove initiative (IMAO), all in conformity with the Regional Coastal and Marine Program (PRCM).

Nevertheless, it must be said that significant work remains to be done in the field of sub-regional harmonization and making supplementary legislation for greater coherence of the law applicable to the mangroves.

The following points emerge from the study:

1. The laws and regulations currently in force in the six states are not specifically and exclusively devoted to the mangroves (with the exception of Guinea-Bissau, which has already prepared a draft law on the mangrove but not yet adopted). There is a discrepancy in the legal management of mangrove resources. This does little to promote the proper demarcation of the law;
2. The preservation and proper management of resources could only be done in the long-term if the legal sub regional framework defined by the draft charter is well understood by all stakeholders, (it should be noted that the provisions of the Charter apply to all that national legislations do not specially cater for);
3. The definition and implementation of the Action Plan will be to specify the favorable activities likely to improve the various uses of the mangroves; while also taking into account existing customary practices, as well as the geopolitical context of the region;
4. A political, cultural and social dialogue process will definitely be needed.