Governance of protected areas (natural World Heritage sites) in armed conflict zones in Africa











By : Dodé HOUEHOUNHA (ERAIFT/ULiège)

Under the supervision

- Pr Baudouin MICHEL (ERAIFT)
- Pr Cédric VERMEULEN (ULiège)
- Pr Jean HUGE (OUNetherlands)

Outline

- 1. Background
- 2. Research focus
- 3. Thesis structure & proposed scientific publications
- 4. Next steps



1. Background (1/2)

Earth Summit in Brazil (1992) highlighted the critical issue of environmental degradation and underscored the importance of preserving global biodiversity (Hayes & Ostrom, 2005).

Protected areas (PAs) were acknowledged as a viable strategy for safeguarding global biodiversity (Stolton & Dudley, 2010; Brockington & Wilkie, 2015).

Quantity Vs Quality: 300,000 PAs (WDPA) in 2025, but degradation continues (WWF, 2024) even for natural World Heritage sites (Highest standard for conservation).

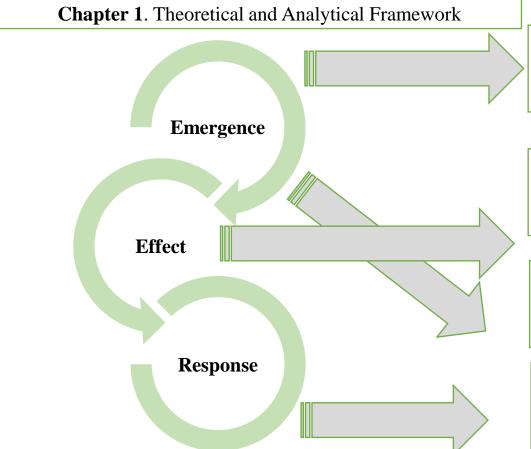
1. Background (2/2)

Over-representation of Africa (10/15 sites) on the World Heritage List in Danger (OUV threatened). Armed conflicts remain the leading cause of biodiversity degradation (6/10 sites).

Impacts of armed conflicts on NWHS (Yamagiwa, 2003; De Merode et al., 2007; Beyers et al., 2011; Maystadt et al., 2014; D'haen et al., 2019; Dulias, 2022; Lhoest et al., 2022; Eizenga & Gnanguênon, 2024),

But, few studies have examined the roots causes of the armed conflicts and role of governance in mitigating these impacts.

2. Research Focus



Chapter 2. Understanding the determinants of armed conflicts affecting protected areas: Armed conflict and governance of natural World Heritage sites in Africa (a review)

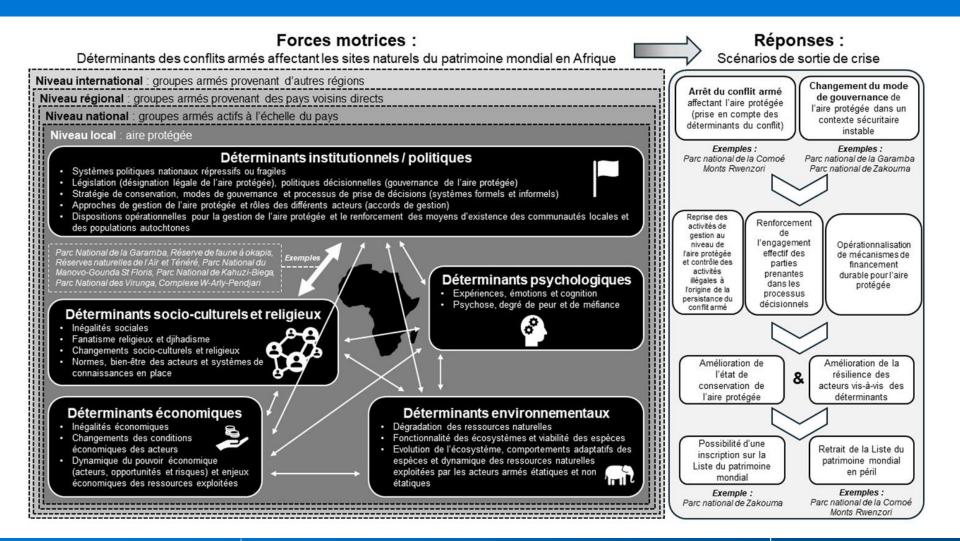
Chapter 3. Jeopardized conservation efforts by armed conflict and illegal mining: the case of the Okapi Wildlife Reserve in the Democratic Republic of Congo

Chapter 4. Understanding the conservation challenges of armed conflicts in protected areas: Insights from the W-Arly-Pendjari Complex (Benin, Burkina Faso, and Niger)

Chapter 5. Resolving armed conflicts in protected areas: Progressing towards recognition as a UNESCO World Heritage Site - the case of Zakouma National Park (Chad)

Chapter 6. Discussion

3. Chapter 2: Understanding the determinants of armed conflicts affecting protected areas



3. Chapter 2: Understanding the determinants of armed conflicts affecting protected areas – A Review

B A S E

Biotechnol. Agron. Soc. Environ. 2024 28(3), 113-130



Conflits armés et gouvernance des sites naturels du patrimoine mondial en Afrique (synthèse bibliographique)

Dodé H.M. Houehounha (1,2), Simon Lhoest (1,3), Jean Hugé (4,5,6,7), Cédric Vermeulen (1,2)

Chapter published by the BASE Journal:

Houéhounha, D. H. M., Lhoest, S., Hugé, J., & Vermeulen, C. (2024). Conflits armés et gouvernance des sites naturels du patrimoine mondial en Afrique (synthèse bibliographique). *Biotechnologie, Agronomie, Société et Environnement*.

⁽¹⁾ Université de Liège - Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech, Forest is life, Passage des Déportés 2, BE-5030 Gembloux (Belgique).

E-mail: dhmhouehounha@doct.uliege.be, d.houehounha@eraift-rdc.org

⁽²⁾ École Régionale Postuniversitaire d'Aménagement et de Gestion intégrés des Forêts et Territoires tropicaux (ERAIFT).

⁽³⁾ Arizona State University, Center for Biodiversity Outcomes, 400 E Tyler Mall, Tempe, AZ (USA).

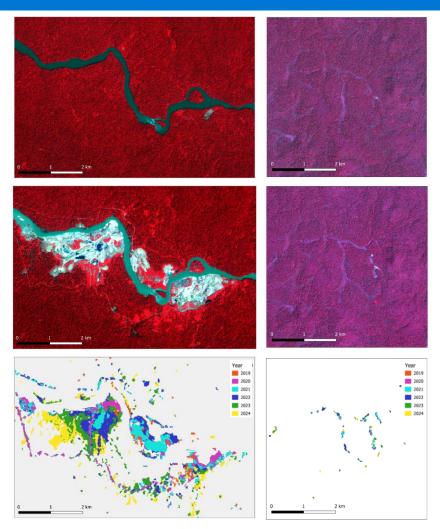
⁽⁴⁾ Department of Environmental Sciences, Faculty of Science, Open University of The Netherlands, Valkenburgerweg 177, 6419 Heerlen (The Netherlands).

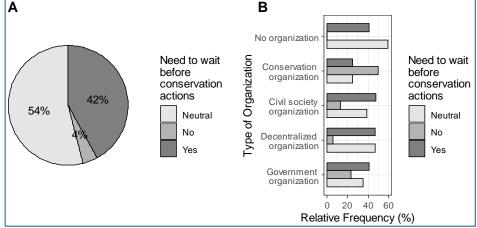
⁽⁵⁾ Systems Ecology & Resource Management Lab, Biology Department (DBO), Université Libre de Bruxelles (Belgique).

⁽⁶⁾ Ecology & Biodiversity, Biology Department, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (Belgium).

⁽⁷⁾ Centre for Environmental Science, University of Hasselt (Belgium).

3. Chapter 3: Jeopardized conservation efforts by armed conflict and illegal mining: the case of the Okapi Wildlife Reserve in the DRC





3. Chapter 3: Jeopardized conservation efforts by armed conflict and illegal mining: the case of the Okapi Wildlife Reserve in the DRC

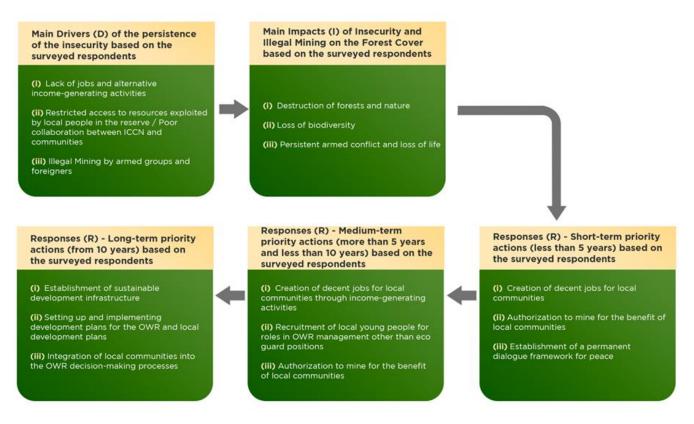
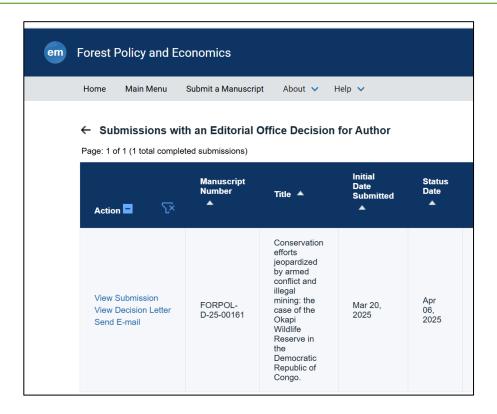


Figure: Summary of the Drivers (D) - Impacts (I) - Responses (R) framework (an adaptation of the DPSIR framework) for the Okapi Wildlife Reserve (OWR), based on the qualitative analysis of the survey findings.

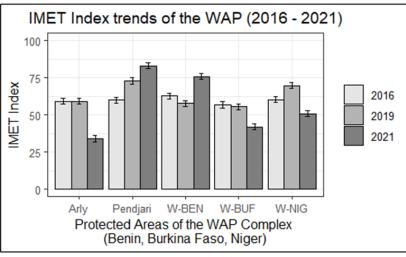
3. Chapter 3: Jeopardized conservation efforts by armed conflict and illegal mining: the case of the Okapi Wildlife Reserve in the DRC

Revised Manuscript to be submitted to the Journal - Forest Policy and Economics by the **end of June 2025**



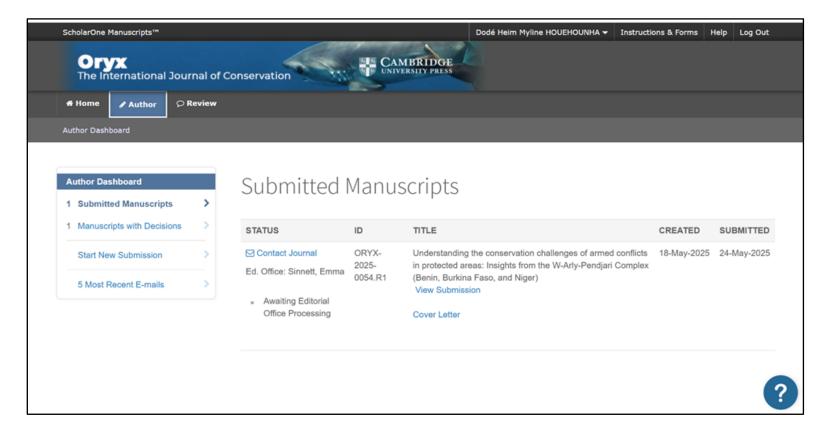
3. Chapter 4: Understanding the conservation challenges of armed conflicts in protected areas: Insights from the W-Arly-Pendjari Complex (Benin, Burkina Faso, and Niger)





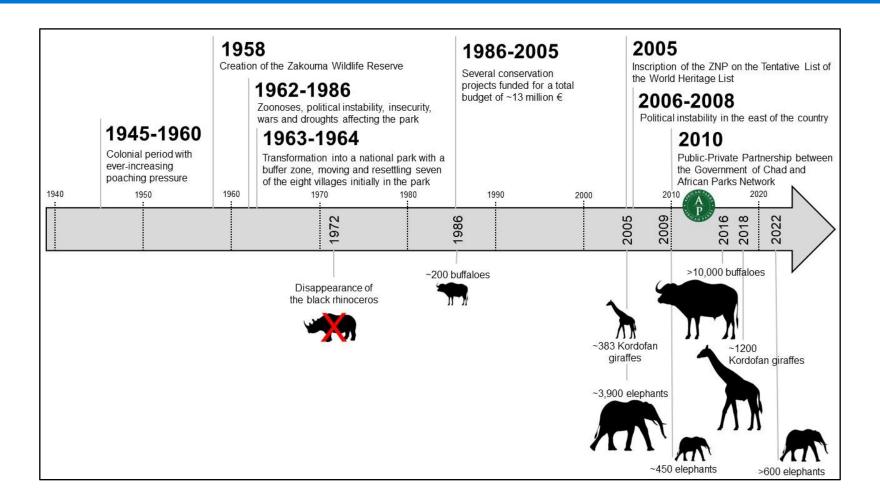


3. Chapter 4: Understanding the conservation challenges of armed conflicts in protected areas: Insights from the W-Arly-Pendjari Complex (Benin, Burkina Faso, and Niger)



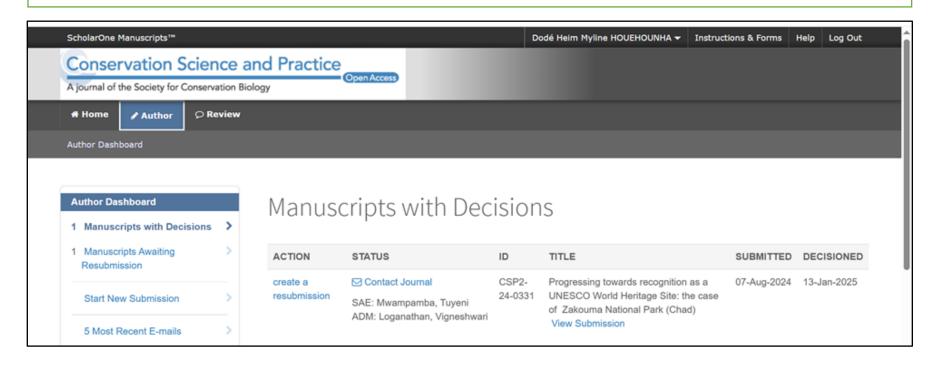


3. Chapter 5: Progressing towards recognition as a UNESCO World Heritage Site: the case of Zakouma National Park (Chad)



3. Chapter 5: Progressing towards recognition as a UNESCO World Heritage Site: the case of Zakouma National Park (Chad)

Revised Manuscript to be submitted to the Journal – Conservation Science and Practice by the **end of August 2025**



4. Next steps – June to September 2025

- 1. Complete the review of the two articles (Okapi [chapter 3] & Zakouma [chapter 5]).
- 2. Finalize the abstract [under review], introduction [under review], discussion, and conclusion chapters.
- 3. Prepare for the final Thesis Committee meeting scheduled for July 2025.

THANK YOU





Sincerely thanks to the European Union, ERAIFT, AGRINATURA and ULiège for their support