

MONTHLY REPORT

February 2021
ISSUE 4

DID YOU KNOW?

The world's richest 1% cause double the carbon burden of the poorest 50% combined?



Policy Task Force

The 2021 goal of ACBA is to ensure that the African civil society effectively engages with the development of the post -2020 biodiversity framework in the manner that rejects the values, rights, priorities and needs of African people.

Africa CSOs Biodiversity Alliance (ACBA) participated in the Informal session in preparation for SBSTTA 24 which was hosted from 17-19 February and 24-26 February by presenting their statements. During the sessions, there was also a great inclusion of youth voices, the youth stated that the impacts of gene drive organisms are likely to be irreversible, for that reason they insisted on an urgent need for effective international and legally binding regulation of gene drive organisms. To get this and more live updates on SBSTTA 24 check out our twitter page <https://twitter.com/CsosAfrican?s=08>

In the run up to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and in recognition of the 2050 Vision "Living in harmony with nature", it is crucial to have an increased understanding on the linkages and complexities of natural resource management by communities in rural areas and populated land and seascapes, particularly on sustainable use, and how these contribute to mitigating threats to biodiversity.

Therefore, ACBA in collaboration with CBNRM has organised a webinar with the aim to help build a consensus position on how CBNRM can deliver on multiple elements of the GBF such as nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based adaptation and other effective conservation measures (OECMs). The webinar which will happen on the 12th of March will be moderated by Simangele Msweli from Africa Wildlife Foundation and it will comprise a panel of 4 experts namely, Dr Shylock Muyengwa, Managing Director at Center for Impact Evaluation and Research Design, Jose Montierro from CBNRM, Mozambique, Dr David Obura from CORDIO East Africa, Kenya and Prof. Mamadou Goita Nelga from IRPAD, West Africa.

The webinar will be broadcasted live on ACBA facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/acsosba/>

CSO OF THE MONTH

TRAFFIC

The TRAFFIC is the leading non-governmental organisation working globally on the trade in wild animals and plants in the context of both biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. TRAFFIC's mission is to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature.

Through this unique role as global wildlife trade specialists, it's team provides the latest information on trade trends and patterns by conducting on-going primary research and analysis. Using evidence-based approaches, TRAFFIC provides guidance and tailored technical expertise to influence a range of stakeholders across governments and specialised law enforcement, donors, policymakers, private sector companies, end use consumers, and academia, amongst others.



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The TRAFFIC's programme offices are strategically positioned around the globe to connect some of the world's most critical wildlife trade hotspots and supply chains from source to market.

This also allows TRAFFIC to be adaptable to the ever-changing dynamics associated with the trade in wild plants and animals. TRAFFIC delivers its work through a conservation strategy with a goal to "reduce the pressure of illegal and unsustainable trade on biodiversity and enhance the benefits to wildlife conservation and human well-being that derive from trade at sustainable levels". Working towards achieving this goal, TRAFFIC currently has over 100 conservation projects running across the world which provide expert conservation perspectives on current issues within wildlife trade, conservation, and sustainable development. For more information on TRAFFIC's work, publications, tools and resources, please visit TRAFFIC's website: www.traffic.org.

COMMUNITY OF THE MONTH

Bennde-Mutale community, Tshumisano women's Cooperative



Bennde-Mutale is a community within the Mutele Tribal Area in the far north-east of South Africa, on the border of the Kruger National Park, and Zimbabwe in the Vhembe Biosphere Reserve (VBR) region. This is where a group of 16 women of various ages started an agricultural project about 20 years ago where they could try to grow vegetables for their livelihood's sustenance.

The women's project failed to grow due to lack of resources in the area and as the community is in a poverty-stricken area. It was not until the VBR came into place to assist the women's project with a climate-smart agriculture programme through the application of funding from UNDP,

Global Environment Fund (GEF) and Small Grant Program (SGP) of which their proposal focused of cultivation and harvesting of chillies as a sustainable cash crop, integrated with a section of using the same chillies for Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) initiative. Chilli flakes have been used effectively in countries across Africa in the past to deter elephants from destroying the fences and getting into communal land. So these chilli prevention methods are to be set up around crop lands to try and deter the damage-causing animals from crossing hence reducing the problems of human-wildlife conflict in the area.

The project area is within 500 meters of the fence lines of the Kruger National Park (KNP) and Makuya Nature Reserve. Putting the communities in danger of human-wildlife conflict. Bennde-Mutale is at the heart of the Greater Limpopo Trans frontier Conservation Area and the Greater Kruger. Due to its proximity to the KNP, the community has a huge problem of damage-causing animals mostly elephants which sometimes escape from the park to reach their crops. The elephant population in the area is quite large and mobile across the region as they follow traditional migratory routes, traveling from South Africa to Mozambique to Zimbabwe and back. Several elephants are shot every year when they break through the fence line and eat crops.

The area is involved in the informal bushmeat trade with up to 80% of people in communities involved in the poaching chain; from hunting to preparing and then selling and buying of the bushmeat. Many see it as a way of life for the current times, due to lack of jobs, no alternative livelihoods, food security, and family survival.

The prevention of crop-raiding elephants will further provide critical food security for the area and allow for a wider variety of crops to be grown while at the same time alleviating poverty during the Covid-19 Global Pandemic and capacitating women in the area.

POLICY UPDATES

INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE REGION AND BEYOND

8th-12th and 14th March informal session in preparation for Subsidiary body on implementation (SBI).

23 March 2021 stakeholders open webinar- sustainabel Agriculture and food ssystem transition: Linkage to the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Third world network has released Briefings elaborating more on the state of play of the post 2020 biodiversity framework.
https://www.twn.my/title2/briefing_papers/post2020/Post2020%20BP4_state%20of%20play.pdf

UPCOMING EVENTS



DIALOGUE ON HOW CBNRM CAN DELIVER INCLUSIVE,
FAIR AND EQUITABLE CONSERVATION FOR PEOPLE AND NATURE

12th March 2021



INFORMAL SESSION IN PREPARATION FOR SUBSIDIARY
BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION (SBI).

8th-12th and 14th March

OUR CONTACTS

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