



VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS FOR THE AFRICAN CIVIL SOCIETY BIODIVERSITY ALLIANCE MEMBERS IN SUPPORT OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

2021 - 2030

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABCG	African Biodiversity Collaborative Group
ACBA	Africa Civil Society Biodiversity Alliance
CBC	Community-based Conservation
CBD	Convention for Biological Diversity
CBNRM	Community-based Natural Resource Management
CBO	Community-based Organization
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COP	Conference of Parties
CSABC	China Civil Society Alliance for Biodiversity Conservation
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSTI	Centre for Science and Technology Innovations
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IKI	International Climate Initiative
INGO	International Non-governmental organization
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NSA	Non-state Actors
OPDP	Ogieth Peoples Development Programme
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SWAGEN	Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VC	Voluntary Commitment
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Voluntary Commitments (VCs) report identifies how the African Civil Society Biodiversity Alliance (ACBA) can contribute towards the successful implementation of the post-2020 CBD Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). The Alliance is a grouping of 80 member Organizations committed to the critical role biodiversity plays in African economies and wellbeing and cultural and spiritual identity. It provides a platform for the members to speak with one voice on issues of sustainable use of nature that contributes to conservation and equitable benefits from nature. It also facilitates sharing of lessons; creates opportunities for collaboration and the ability to influence regional, continental and global policy processes and key actors.

The objectives of the VCs are:

- To demonstrate the extent and diversity of ACBA member programmes and their contribution to nature conservation and livelihoods
- To invite ACBA members to indicate the scope of work they plan to undertake in the next 10 years as a commitment to sustainable use
- To establish a map of Africa's priorities for post-2020 targets
- To communicate how ACBA programme commitments can contribute to the post-2020 GBF targets

The Voluntary Commitments were made against a background informed by the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework process to be negotiated and agreed upon at COP 15 of CBD at Kunming in China in 2022; the failure by the parties to meet the Aichi biodiversity targets under the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in 2020 (and therefore the urgency for more ambitious/transformational actions); the need to align the Voluntary Commitments with other development agendas like the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and above all, to recognize the diversity of non-state actors, including civil society organizations (CSOs) in Africa.

It was found that the ACBA member organizations vary in age, focus of their programmes and projects, human and financial capacities and the spatial scale at which they operate. The dominant funders of their programmes are foundations and international non-governmental organizations, and mainly providing grants. A few have made a breakthrough in tapping financing from market based instruments like trading in carbon credits, while others have partially relied on their internal revenue and private sector funding to implement their programmes and projects. However, the dominance of external funding to ACBA members poses some risks too. One such risk is a supply driven programme agenda, rather than one that responds to local or national needs. The capacity of members to influence the global conservation agenda also becomes incapacitated because of limited resources under their own control. It is therefore not surprising that some members have made their Voluntary Commitments to address the recurrent constraint of sustainable financing.

Further, the members' current programmes and projects are diverse, representing activities such as reforestation and afforestation of degraded ecosystems; ecosystem and species conservation; conservation of protected areas; sustainable use of biodiversity; community-led conservation; mitigating human-wildlife conflicts; popularizing One Health Approach in conservation; actions on climate change and biodiversity assessment; biodiversity monitoring and advocacy. It was gratifying to find that some members are aligning their biodiversity programmes and projects with other development agendas, particularly Climate Change Strategies; the Sustainable Development Agenda; the Green Economy Strategies and the Circular Economy. Going by their start and end dates, most programmes and projects are implemented over a one year period. No doubt, these programmes have provided members with lessons that have informed their choices for the Voluntary Commitments they have made.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

The diversity of its membership base and range of activities enables ACBA to provide valuable lessons and opportunities to learn from and cooperate with one another. Additionally, ACBA members can act as entry points for other partners at sub-national, national, regional and global levels for the implementation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity framework. They have actively participated in the biodiversity space and other multilateral processes and are members of other conservation networks and platforms. They will continue to engage such high-level decision making bodies on biodiversity and related issues.

Like other organizations, ACBA members face challenges. Top on their list is the lack of financial resources, government hurdles and since 2020 the COVID-19 pandemic. This has not however, discouraged them from making a pledge to reduce biodiversity loss through Voluntary Commitments. In fact, many of them want to take on new programme areas, reach out to more beneficiaries, cover bigger spatial scale and align their biodiversity programming with climate change, green economy and circular economy. The motivation/drivers for taking on new programmes in future vary by organization. Nonetheless they reflect the need to build upon the achievements to date; to safeguard peoples' livelihoods from biodiversity use; to broaden conservation initiatives and to contribute to the enabling environment for biodiversity conservation particularly with regard to sustainable funding and effective monitoring.

The Voluntary Commitments they have made are spread among all the CBD goals and address both the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss. The members' Commitments are mainly aligned to three Sustainable Development Goals, namely: Goal 15- Life on Land, Goal 13- Climate Action and Goal 1- No poverty. The main message going into post-2020 GBF implementation is that addressing poverty/livelihood issues will have to be central in biodiversity programmes. Secondly, addressing climate change will have to be integral to biodiversity conservation programmes and synergies between climate and biodiversity actions need to be optimized. The report also includes a monitoring and reporting framework to track the actions the members have committed to deliver by 2030 and with indicators aligned to post-2020 Draft Global Biodiversity Framework targets. This will enable members to periodically monitor and report on their progress in fulfilling their Voluntary Commitments.

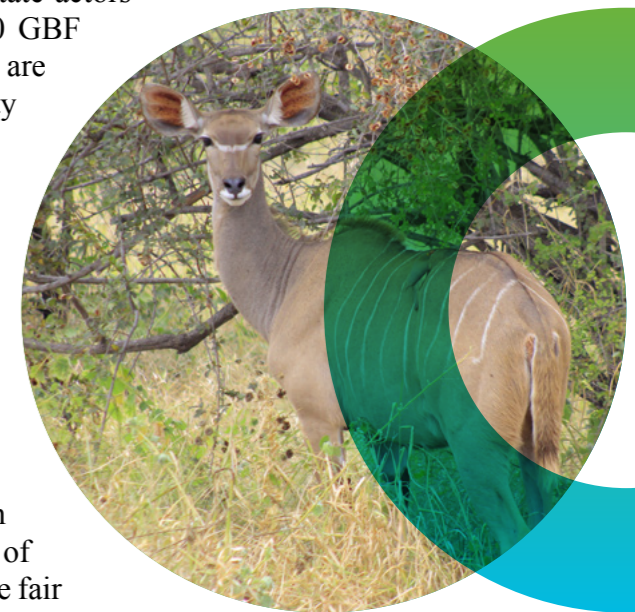
As ACBA members look forward to implementing their Voluntary Commitments, they are cognizant that they will need an enabling environment to play their part. Key among those conditions is: improvement in funding; community involvement; participation by all stakeholders; strengthened institutions for biodiversity conservation and improved biodiversity governance. Other conditions are political support; private sector support and buy-ins; stakeholder cooperation and access to skilled human resources.

Finally, ACBA members have the hope to take advantage of emerging opportunities for the implementation of their Voluntary Commitments. These include the growing interest in and awareness of the importance of biodiversity conservation by many stakeholders; the growing interest in biodiversity conservation by the private sector; the important role that youth can play in biodiversity and climate actions; the strengthening of local and regional governments; the multiple financing mechanisms for climate change and the growth of the technological innovations. But all this needs to be underpinned by good governance, the right incentives and the willingness to change and disrupt the business as usual practices, among others.

1 BACKGROUND, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 BACKGROUND

1. The Voluntary Commitments report identifies how the African Civil Society Biodiversity Alliance (ACBA) can contribute towards the successful implementation of the post-2020 CBD Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). The Alliance is a grouping of 80 member organizations (CSOs) committed to the critical role biodiversity plays in African economies and wellbeing and cultural and spiritual identity. It provides a platform for the members to speak with one voice on issues of sustainable use of nature that contributes to conservation and equitable benefits from nature. It also facilitates sharing of lessons and creates opportunities for collaboration and the ability to influence regional, continental and global policy processes and key actors.
2. Further, ACBA believes in the whole of society approach for the successful implementation of the post-2020 CBD Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) that will be endorsed by the parties in 2022 during the fifteenth Conference of Parties (COP) in Kunming, China. The negotiations at COP 15 will be by the state parties but interested stakeholders such as the business/private sector, research institutes and academia, civil society organizations, indigenous communities, development partners as well as individuals will participate to advocate and try to influence the outcomes of the negotiations which can ultimately bend the curve for biodiversity loss. In such a setting, ACBA accepts that different stakeholders will have varying comparative advantages in contributing to the outcome of the negotiations.
3. In the above context, ACBA members like other non-state actors can contribute to the implementation of the post-2020 GBF through a number of actions that complement and are supportive of governments which have the responsibility for delivery of GBF goals and targets¹. They have stated those actions as Voluntary Commitments (VCs). Aligning non-state biodiversity action with the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) could unleash the potential of non-state actors to support the goals of the CBD by creating a political momentum around ambitious policies and initiatives to halt and reverse biodiversity loss (Widerberg, O., M. Kok, K. Negacz, M. Petersson, P. Pattberg (2021). This is the focus of this report. The VCs will serve to contribute to at least one of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, that is, the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.
4. As ACBA started rallying its members for active engagement in the post-2020 CBD process, the China Civil Society Alliance for Biodiversity Conservation (CSABC) expressed a strong interest in collaborating with ACBA in developing a methodology to mobilize VCs by non-state actors (NSAs) and to announce these at COP 15. As a young organization, ACBA chose to restrict its engagement to its members only, while CSABC opened its engagement to all non-state actors



¹ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2019/ntf-2019-049-post2020-en.pdf>

1.2 OBJECTIVES FOR THE VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS

5. The objectives of the VC are:
- a) To demonstrate the extent and diversity of ACBA member programmes and their contribution to nature conservation and livelihoods
 - b) To invite ACBA members to indicate the scope of work they plan to undertake in the next 10 years as a commitment to sustainable use of biodiversity
 - c) To establish a map of Africa’s priorities for post-2020 targets
 - d) To communicate how ACBA programme commitments can contribute to the post-2020 GBF targets

1.3 METHODOLOGY

6. ACBA developed a conceptual framework to guide the VCs process among its members. The conceptual framework was informed by ACBA’s main focus on sustainable use of nature by people and aligned to goal b of the post 2020 GBF. ACBA also recognized that in addition, its members may contribute to the countries’ actions through supporting enabling factors (goal d) and through actions on ecosystem and species conservation (goal a) and actions on benefits from the utilization of generic resources (goal c).
7. ACBA’s framework prioritized six Action Areas it considered as strategic pathways for successful implementation of the post-2020 GBF and under each of the Action Areas, additional information was collected and categorized from the members as shown in Figure 1.1. On the basis of this framework, a survey tool was developed in an iterative and consultative manner to collect and categorize information and data from members. The tool also solicited information on member organization profiles covering the aspects (see Box 1.1). To note therefore, the tool was designed to report not only on how the members aligned their VCs with ACBA’s Action Areas, but also with other outputs of the CBD and other development frameworks, namely: (i)IPBES drivers of biodiversity change, both direct and indirect; (ii) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and (iii) post-2020 GBF Draft Indicators. It also gathered the background context of ACBA members’ profiles, their capacities, partners and collaborators and their current and planned programmes and projects.



Figure 1.1: ACBA’s Framework for reporting members’ Voluntary Commitments

Action Areas	Programmes/ projects under each Action areas	Activities for each programme	Alignment with IPBES pressures	Alignment with SDGs	Voluntary Commitments	Indicators to measure progress, up to 2030	Alignment of indicators with GBF targets
1. Ecosystem and species conservation							
2. Nature’s contribution to people and sustainable use							
3. Benefits from the utilization of nature equitably shared							
4. Mobilization of domestic and international financial resources							
5. Technology transfer and capacity building							
6. Monitoring and reporting							

Box 1.1: ACBA member information

- 1. Name of organization
- 2. Geographical focus
- 3. Country of registration
- 4. Type of organization
- 5. Year of registration
- 6. Staffing levels
- 7. Source of funding
- 8. Core programme areas
- 9. Funding partners
- 10. Implementation partners
- 11. Engagement with CBD process
- 12. Engagement with other multi-lateral processes

1.3 METHODOLOGY (CONTINUED)

- 8. ACBA’s conceptual framework and the survey tool took cognizance of the global post-2020 CBD process under the CBD Secretariat including its theory of change and vision (see Annex 1). This is because ACBA members’ VCs are intended to contribute to the successful implementation of the post-2020 GBF.
- 9. Secondly, ACBA members were aware that the global community did not meet the Aichi Biodiversity targets under the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Overall, biodiversity in Africa was also found to be declining, with ongoing losses of species and habitats (UNEP-WCMC, 2016). Yet, Africa with a quarter of global biodiversity can transform the socio-economic development of its people if biodiversity is sustainably used (ibid). With this in mind, the tool for VCs aimed at capturing and reporting the extent to which the members’ VCs are ambitious for realizing net gains for biodiversity conservation.
- 10. Finally, the VCs by members are given a contextual background that briefly analyses: (i) their capacities, partnerships and networks, (ii) implementing partners, (iii) current programmes and projects and, (iv) planned programmes and projects. This will help ACBA to make strategies for its growth as an alliance and for individual members to collaborate with each other.

1.4 STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

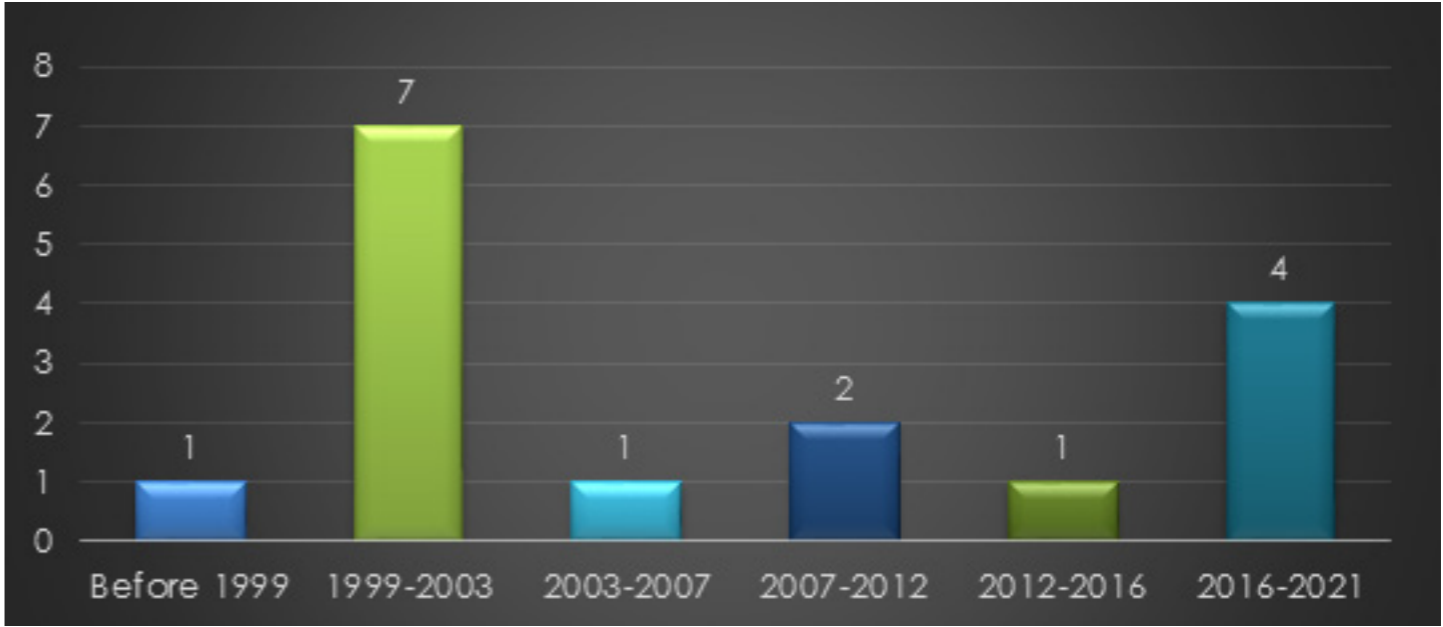
- 11. The report has been made under the following chapters:
 - ▶ Chapter 1 : Background, objectives and methodology
 - ▶ Chapter 2: Profile of the ACBA members
 - ▶ Chapter 3: Findings on ACBA members’ current programmes and projects
 - ▶ Chapter 4: Planned ACBA members’ programmes and projects
 - ▶ Chapter 5: Voluntary Commitments for post-2020 GBF implementation
 - ▶ Chapter 6: Monitoring and reporting framework of members’ Voluntary Commitments

2 PROFILE OF ACBA MEMBERS

2.1 GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF ACBA MEMBERS

- 12. A total of 21 ACBA members representing 25% of its 80 members participated in the Voluntary Commitments (VCs) survey. Their names, country representation and contacts of their leaders are given in Annex 2. They represent 12 African countries, namely Burundi, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Uganda and Zimbabwe. Figure 2.1 shows the age and experience of member organizations based on date of legal registration in their respective countries of operation. The age of member organizations varies but with a good number being over fifteen years old.

▼ Figure 2.1: ACBA members by their year of registration (N=16)



2.2 CATEGORIES OF ACBA MEMBERS AND THEIR SCALE OF OPERATIONS

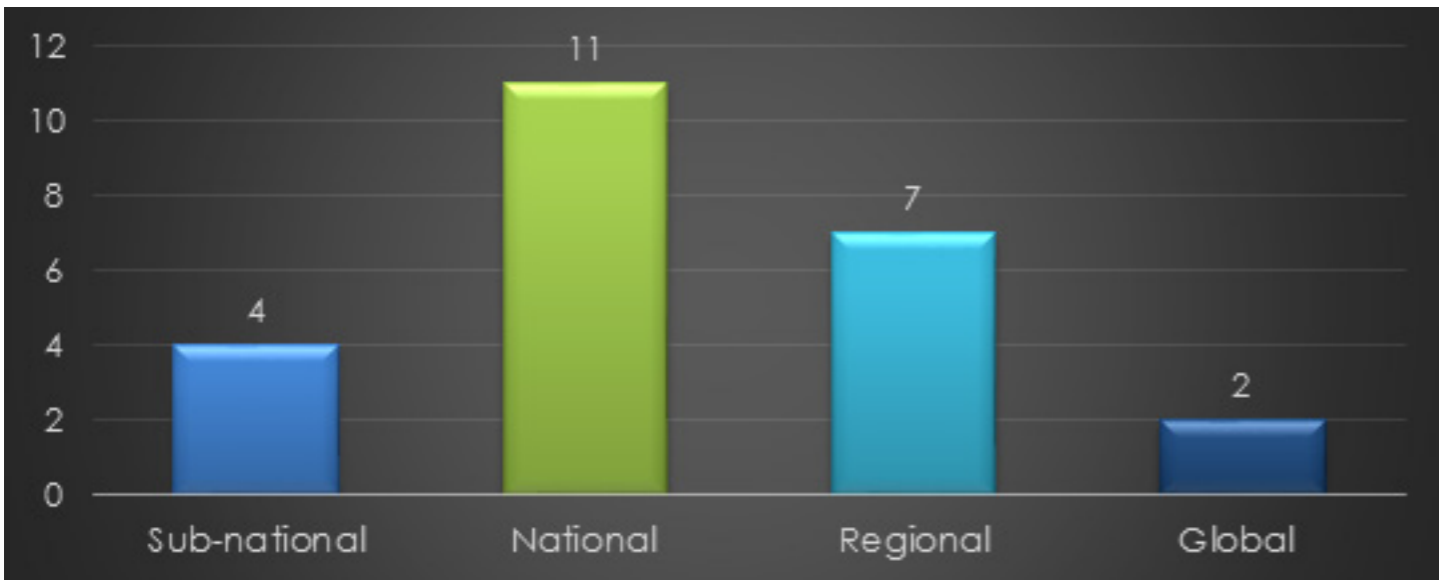
- 13. The ACBA members are engaged in one or more functions that include research, training and development as shown in Figure 2.2. In terms of geographical focus, it is evident in Figure 2.3 that the majority of ACBA members operate at national level, positioned to support governments and other players in biodiversity conservation. Critically important that a good number operate at regional level, that is, in more than one country. In particular, Environmental Foundation for Africa and AJVC-REJEFAC operates at both national and regional levels, while Resource Africa South Africa operates at regional and global levels. The main message one gets from the Figure 2.3 is that going into the post-2020 CBD implementation, ACBA members are well positioned to engage in the biodiversity space at different scales and to raise the Voice of the Communities and African Constituencies they represent because members operate from sub-national to global levels.

2.2 CATEGORIES OF ACBA MEMBERS AND THEIR SCALE OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

▼ Figure 2.2: The categories of ACBA members by main function (N=20)



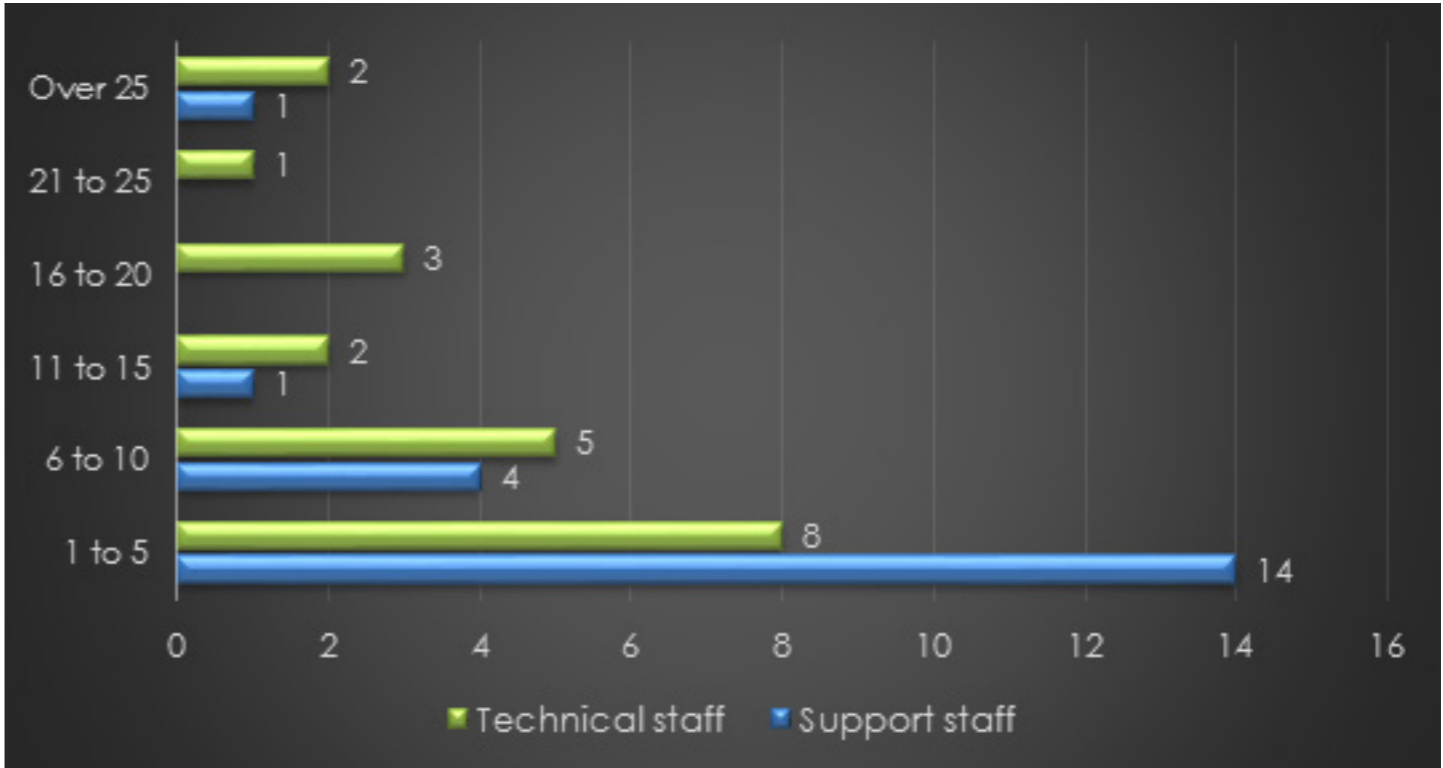
▼ Figure 2.3: Scale at which ACBA members operate (N=19)



2.3 CAPACITIES OF ACBA MEMBERS TO IMPLEMENT THEIR PROGRAMMES

14. ACBA members would find it difficult to conceptualize, design and implement their diverse biodiversity programmes without requisite capacities, particularly staffing and funding. Figure 2.4 shows technical and support staffing levels of member organizations. By and large the organizations are small. It needs to be noted that the quality of staffing in terms of qualifications was not part of this survey.

▼ Figure 2.4: Technical and support staffing levels by members (N=21)



15. The ACBA member organizations vary by the annual resources they access to implement their programmes. The average annual budgets/funding accessed by members is given in Figure 2.5. Common to all, they access their funding from multiple sources (Figure 2.6). The dominant sources of funding are foundations and international NGOs. Some members partly depended on their internal revenue and others have attracted funding from the private sector. For virtually all members, their main financing instruments are grants. Only Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda reported an experience of financing from market-based instruments, particularly trading in carbon credits.

2.3 CAPACITIES OF ACBA MEMBERS TO IMPLEMENT THEIR PROGRAMMES (CONTINUED)

Figure 2.5: Annual budget of ACBA members (N=19)

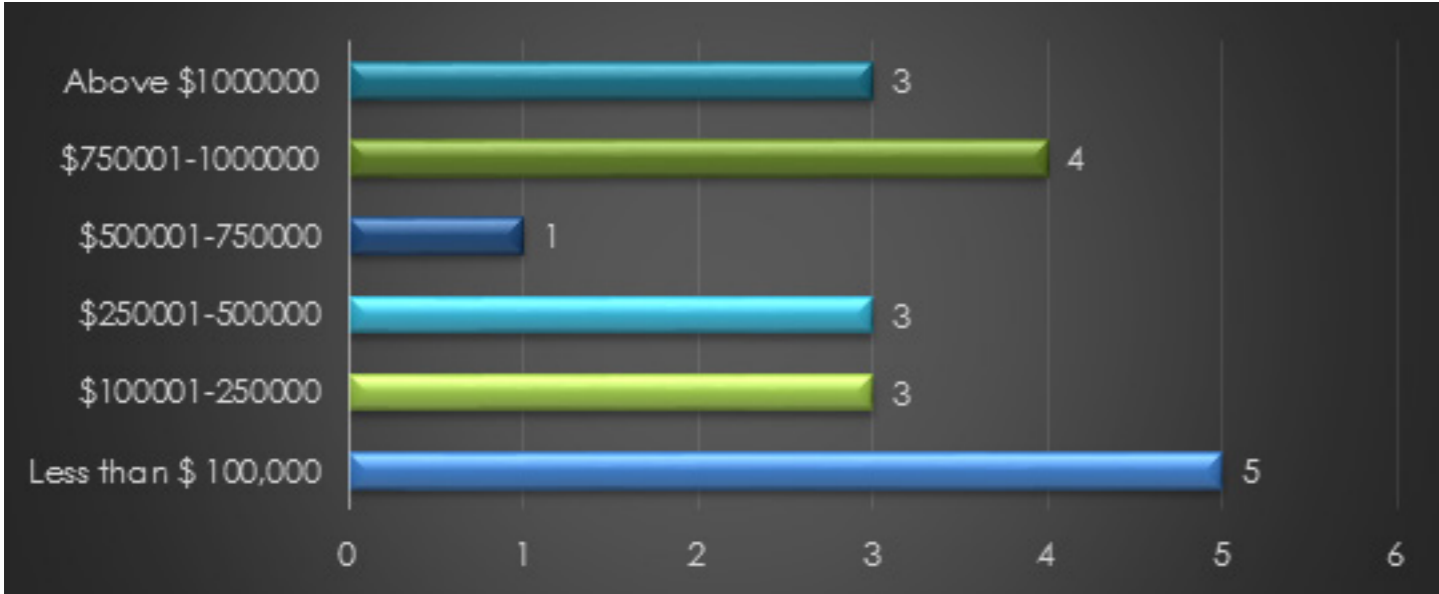
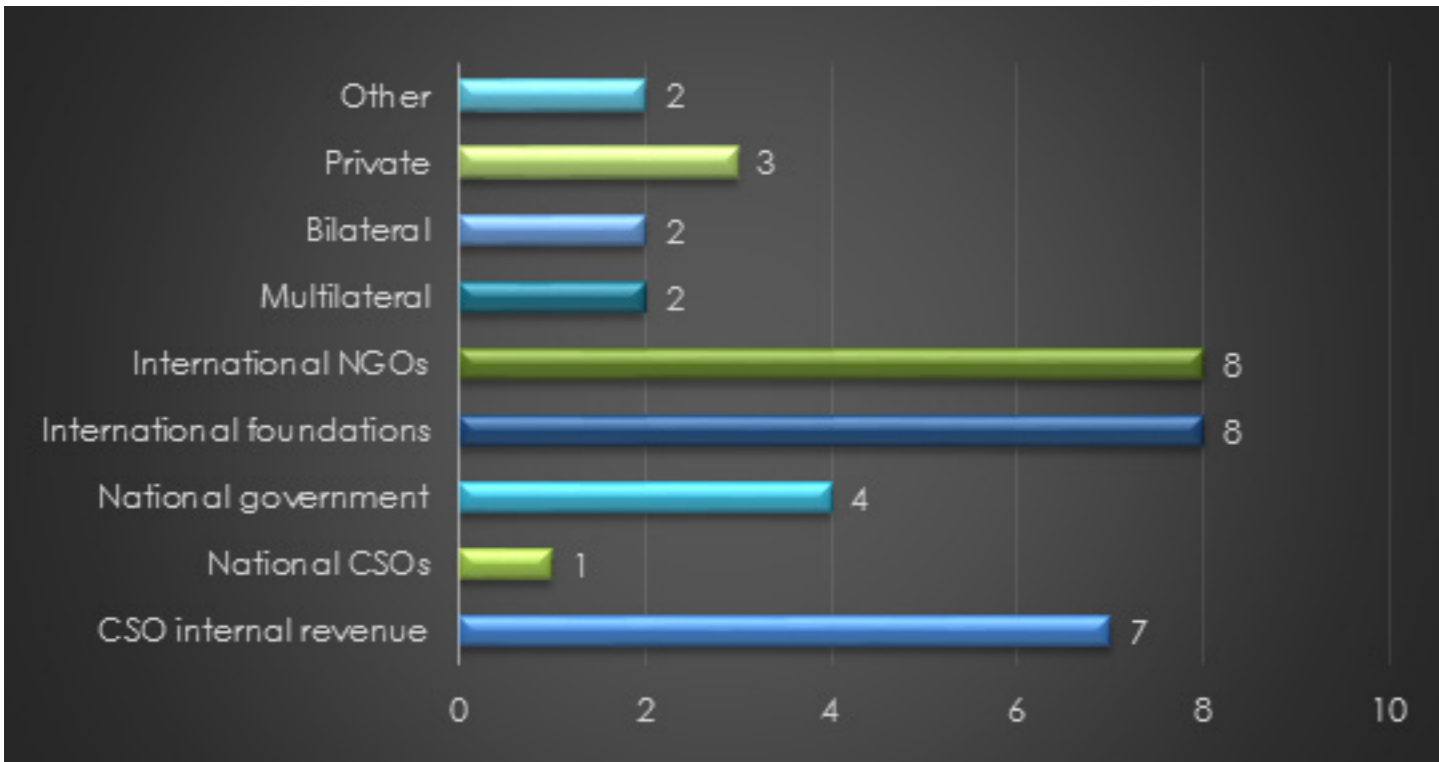


Figure 2.6: Main sources of funding (N=20)



16. Regarding main funders, it was found that ACBA members are mainly dependent on external funders. The funders include UN Agencies (multi-laterals) and their financing instruments, that is, UNDP, World Bank, GEF, FAO, IFAD and GEF Small Grants Programme implemented by UNDP. Other funders are the European Union, USAID, Norad, Sida, WWF, IUCN, GIZ, Rainforest Fund, Global Green Grants, BirdLife, AWF, IKI (Germany), Canadian High Commission and Lion Recovery Fund, among others.

17. It is of particular interest to note that a good number of ACBA members generated own revenue or receive grants from national governments and the private sector. These cases are shown in Table 2.1. The main lesson is that members have access to funding from more than one source, thereby reducing the risk of overreliance on a single funding source. The diversity of funding sources offers members an opportunity to learn from one another on how to broaden their financing sources.
18. However, the reliance on external funding by ACBA members poses some risks too. Members can easily respond to the funders’ agenda rather than seek to address local or national priorities. Lack of sustainable funding and supply driven funding means funds don’t always get to where the way funding decisions are made which can undermine the agency of local communities and the ability of ACBA members to influence the global conservation agenda.

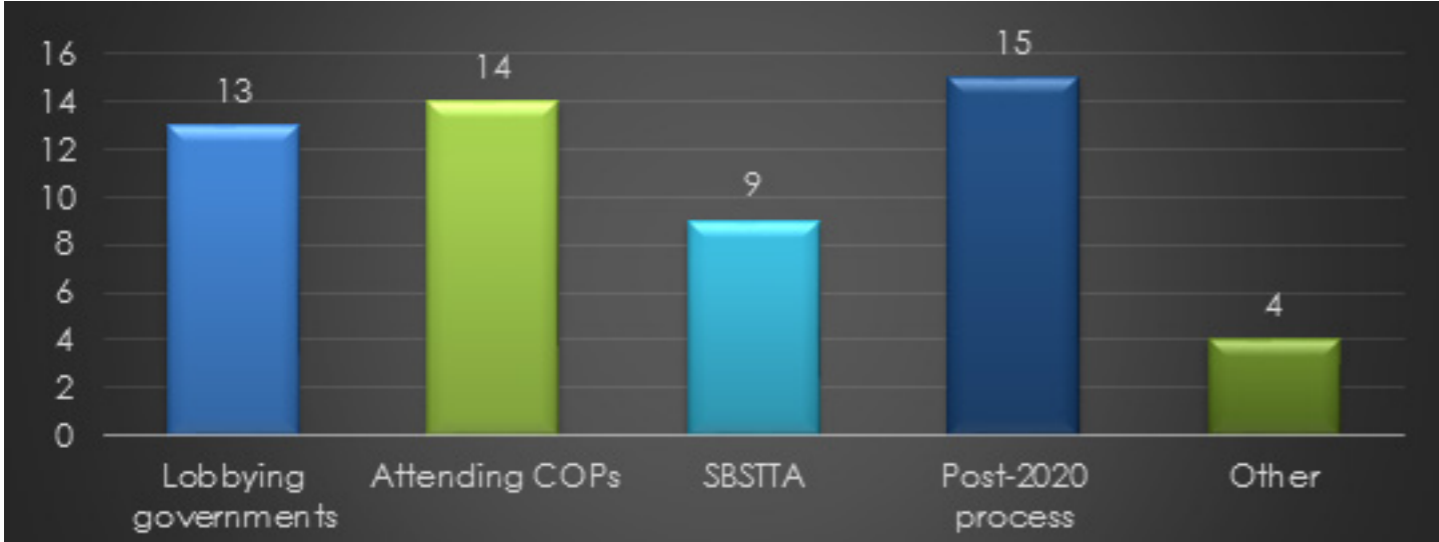
Table 2.1: ACBA members accessing funding from internal revenue, national governments and the private sector

Name of organization	Funding from:		
	Internal revenue	National Government	Private sector
1. Centre for Science and Technological Innovations			
2. Conservation Alliance International			
3. Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda			
4. Environmental Foundation for Africa			
5. Namibia Association of CBNRM Support Organization			
6. Nature Conservation of Egypt			
7. Resource Africa South Africa			
8. Somali Greenpeace Association			
9. Vhembe Biosphere Reserve			
10. World Initiative for Nature			

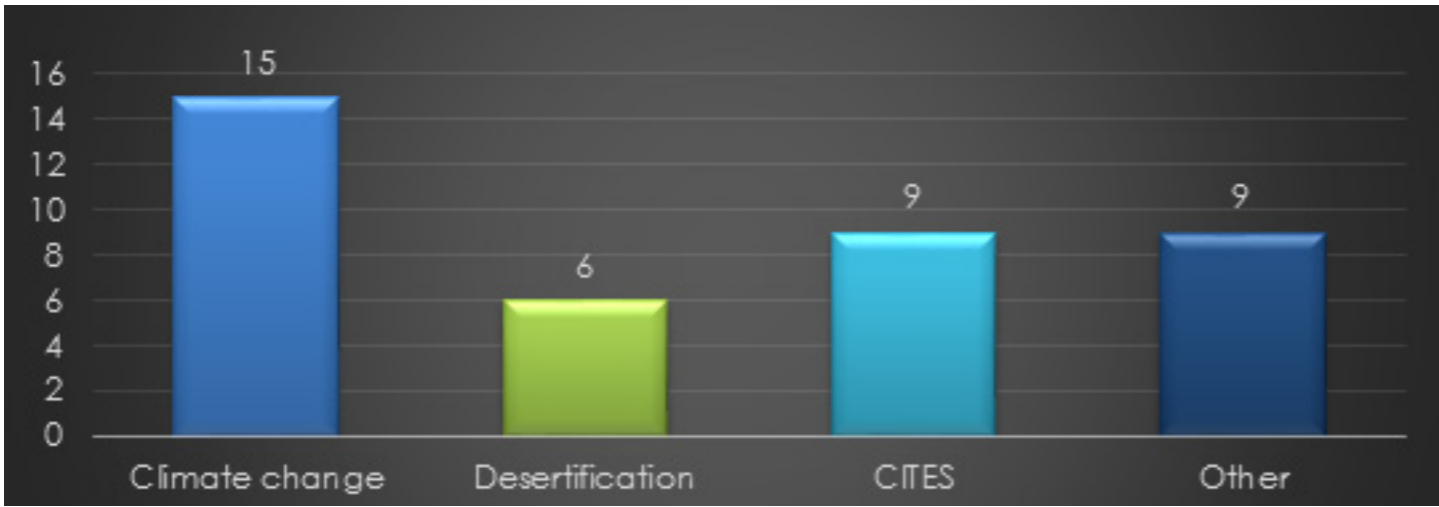
2.4 MEMBERSHIP IN OTHER PLATFORMS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR PARTNERSHIPS

- The survey established that the ACBA members form partnerships with other CSOs and international NGOs at national, regional and global levels during the implementation of their programmes. The partnerships are both single and multi-country oriented. Some of the International NGOs that partner ACBA members include IUCN, WWF, AWF and Food Rights Alliance.
- Asked to state the biodiversity space in which they have specifically been active, the ACBA members were found to be active in more than two spaces on average (Figure 2.7). To note, the specific activities directly linked to the post-2020 process are limited to participating in workshops, meetings and webinars and commenting on some CBD documents. Besides, Members are active in other multilateral processes like the Climate Change, CITES, UNCCD and other platforms like the United Nations General Assembly; the Committee on Food Security at FAO; Partnership for the forests of Congo Basin, etc. (Figure 2.8). That apart, nine ACBA members are members of IUCN and 16 belong to other networks/groupings and associations, such as Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group (ABCG); UNESCO; BirdLife International; International Water Management Institute (IWMI), etc. It is therefore evident that the African CSOs are active and represented in high-level policy decision making platforms.

▼ *Figure 2.7: Biodiversity space engaged by ACBA members (N=20)*



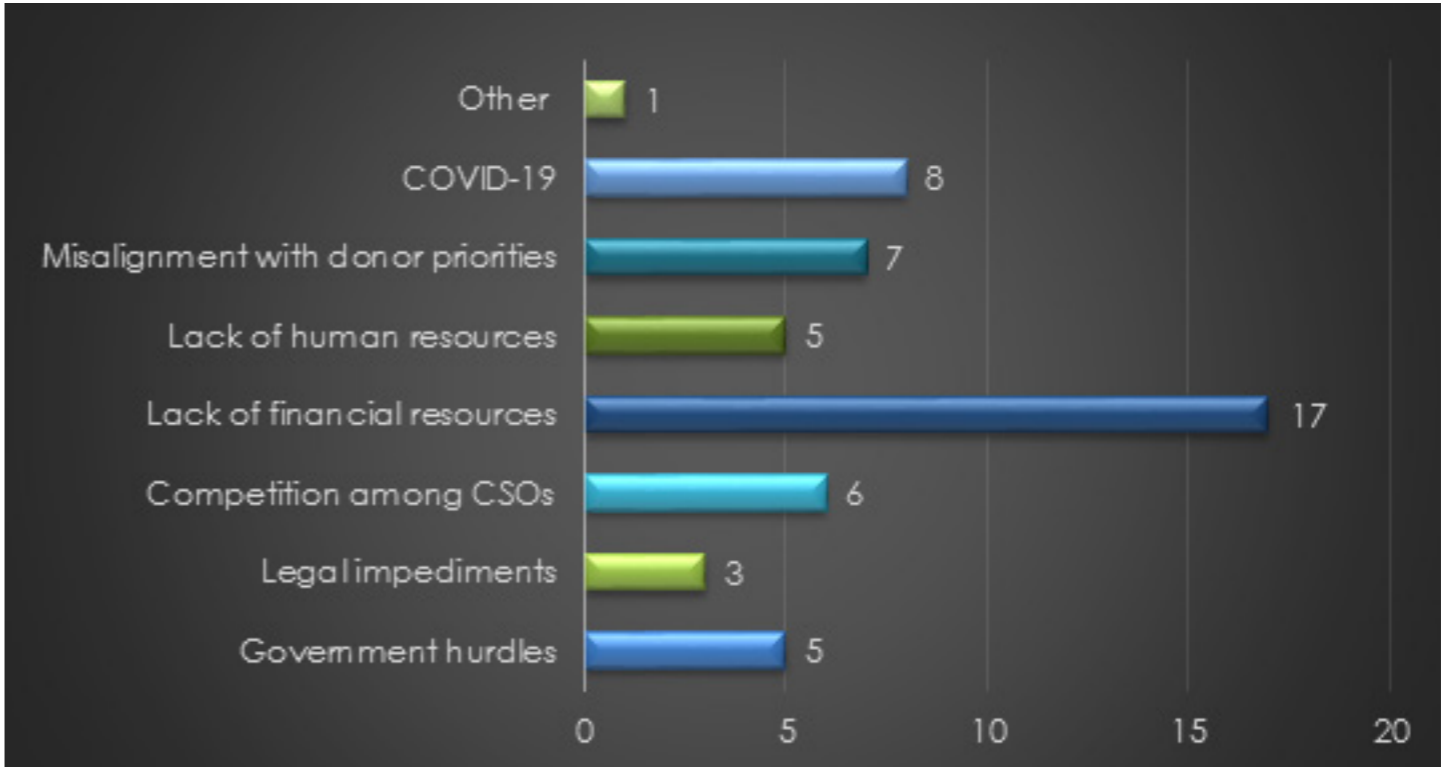
▼ *Figure 2.8: Other multilateral processes engaged by ACBA members (N=20)*



2.5 CONSTRAINTS FACED BY ACBA MEMBERS

- Although ACBA members are active in biodiversity conservation, they face a number of constraints. Top on the list is the lack of financial resources, impact of COVID-19 pandemic, and misalignment with donor priorities (Figure 2.9).

▼ *Figure 2.9: Constraints faced by ACBA members (N=19)*



3 CURRENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

3.1 CORE PROGRAMME AREAS OF THE MEMBERS

22. The three core programmes in which each ACBA member has been active in the recent past are in Table 3.1. There are shared lessons and messages from these programmes that include:

- a) Diversity in programme areas but contributing to biodiversity conservation
- b) Focus on sustainable use, benefit sharing and conservation
- c) Working at both land and sea-scapes
- d) Underscoring the importance of conserving both in-situ and on fragile private lands/corridors
- e) Contribution to addressing drivers of biodiversity loss (e.g. human-wildlife conflicts; climate change; land use, etc.)
- f) Bringing out the dependency /linkage between biodiversity programmes and other conservation and developmental issues (e.g. biodiversity and climate change; biodiversity, food security and livelihoods; circular bio-economy, etc.)
- g) Focusing on the need to invest in enabling factors for biodiversity conservation (e.g. public policy; policy influencing and advocacy; public awareness and communication; governance and human rights; engaging African Leadership; institutional development; conservation financing, etc.).
- h) Investing in tools and solutions for biodiversity conservation (e.g. incentives for communities in species conservation; mainstreaming biodiversity in commodity value chains; litigation against abusers of community rights to conservation; strengthening collection and analysis of data; giving communities access and use rights to natural resources, etc.)
- i) Underscoring the need to invest in research and for partnerships (e.g. through collaborative management arrangement)
- j) Emphasizing the need to align biodiversity agenda to other developmental agenda (e.g. SDGs; Green economy; etc.)

23. Based on the above lessons, ACBA members are already well positioned to learn from and cooperate with one another in biodiversity conservation, and to act as entry points for other partners at national, regional and global levels interested in the successful post-2020 biodiversity implementation.



3.1 CORE PROGRAMME AREAS OF THE MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

▼ Table 3.1: Current programmes and projects for ACBA members

Name of member	Programme area 1	Programme area 2	Programme area 3
1. A Rocha Ghana	Collaborative Natural Resource Governance	Habitat and Landscape Management and Restoration	Species and Ecosystem Conservation and Management
2. African Conservation Centre	Policy and Advocacy	Communities and Livelihoods	Environmental Education
3. African Wildlife Foundation	Engaging African Leadership	Conservation, protection and restoration of African ecosystems	Conservation of African Wildlife in-situ
4. AJVC – REJEFAC	Lobbying	Solutions- oriented investments	Education, communication and capacity building
5. Alliance Nationale d’Appui et de Promotion des Aires du Patrimoine et Autochtone en République démocratique du Congo ANAPAC -RDC	Promotion Et Protection Des Aires Du Patrimoine Autochtone Et Communautaire	Defense Des Droits Et De La Culture Des Peuples Autochtones Et Cu	Conservation Communautaire De La Biodiversite
6. Centre for Science and Technology Innovations (CSTI)	Climate Change	Circular Bio- economy	Green Infrastructure and Digitalization
7. Conservation Alliance International	Environment & Natural Resource Management	Agriculture & Rural Development	Public Policy
8. Conservation Through Public Health	Great Apes Conservation		
9. CORDIO East Africa	Coral reef research and conservation	Sustainable small scale fisheries on coral reefs	Data and information to support decision-making

Name of member	Programme area 1	Programme area 2	Programme area 3
10. Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda	Trees for Global Benefits	Private Land Management in Fragile Corridors	Collaborative Management of Protected Areas
11. Environmental Foundation for Arica	Biodiversity Conservation	Environmental Education	Reforestation
12. Jamii Asilia Centre	Climate Change	Capacity development	Governance and Human Rights
13. Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisations (NACSO)	Natural Resource Management	Institutional Development	Business and Livelihood Development
14. Nature Conservation Egypt	Ornithological Surveys and Research	Conservation Actions on Species and Sites	Public Awareness and communication
15. Ogiek Peoples Development Program(OPDP)	Biodiversity and Climate Change	SDGs	Land rights
16. Resource Africa South Africa	Policy Influencing and Advocacy	Strengthening Benefit Sharing	Capacity Development
17. Somali Greenpeace Association	Climate Change and Environment	Food security and Biodiversity	Marine resource management
18. Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment (SWAGEN)	Afforestation, Agro forestry	Food Security	Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change
19. Vhembe Biosphere Reserve	Conservation of Biodiversity	Promoting sustainable development	Research
20. Wildlife Conservation Action	Human-wildlife coexistence	Community Development	Research
21. World Initiative for the Nature			

3.2 MAIN FLAGSHIP CURRENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

24. Although ACBA members have been active in more than one programmes or projects as depicted in Table 3.1, they have flagship programmes and projects in which they invested significant resources and enhanced their visibility in biodiversity conservation. These are given in Annex 3. The respective indicators to be attained under those flagship programmes and projects are shown against each. It is evident from Annex 3 that the programmes and projects are diverse, representing activities on reforestation and afforestation of degraded ecosystems; ecosystem and species conservation; conservation of protected areas; sustainable use of biodiversity; mitigating human-wildlife conflicts; eradication of illegal harvesting and trade; actions on climate change and biodiversity assessment; monitoring and participating in policy advocacy. Going by their start and end dates, most programmes and projects are implemented over one-year period.
25. Included among the indicators to be attained against the programmes and projects is the establishment of protected areas; reduced wildlife-community conflicts; reducing pressure on protected areas; number of hectares reforested and afforested; mobilizing financial sources and improved data gathering to inform decision making.



3.3 SPATIAL SCALE OF CURRENT PROGRAMMES AND THEIR BENEFICIARIES

26. ACBA members are implementing their current programmes and projects at different spatial scales, with most being at national and sub-national levels as seen in Figure 3.1. The number of beneficiaries is shown in Figure 3.2. While it was stated that ACBA members are registered in 12 countries, their current programmes and projects are being implemented in 22 countries. These are Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad and Democratic Republic of Congo. Others are Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

Figure 3.1: Spatial scale for implementation of current programmes and projects

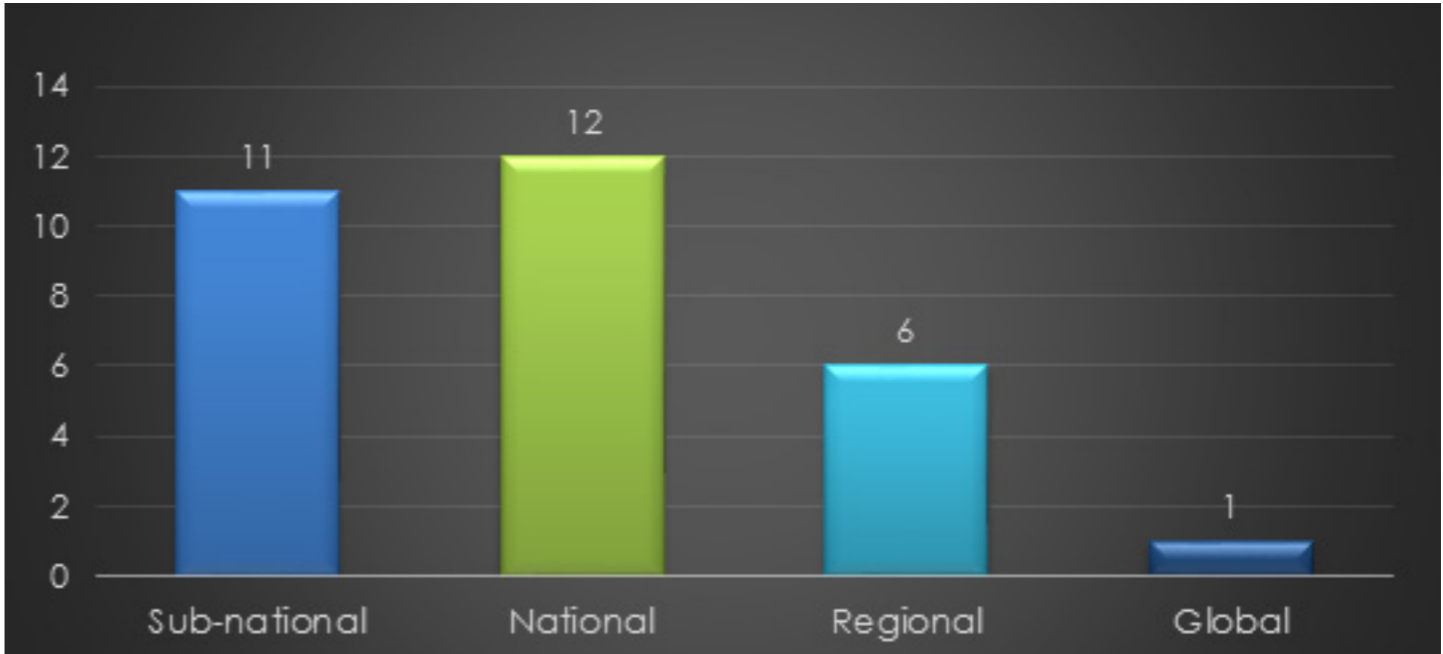
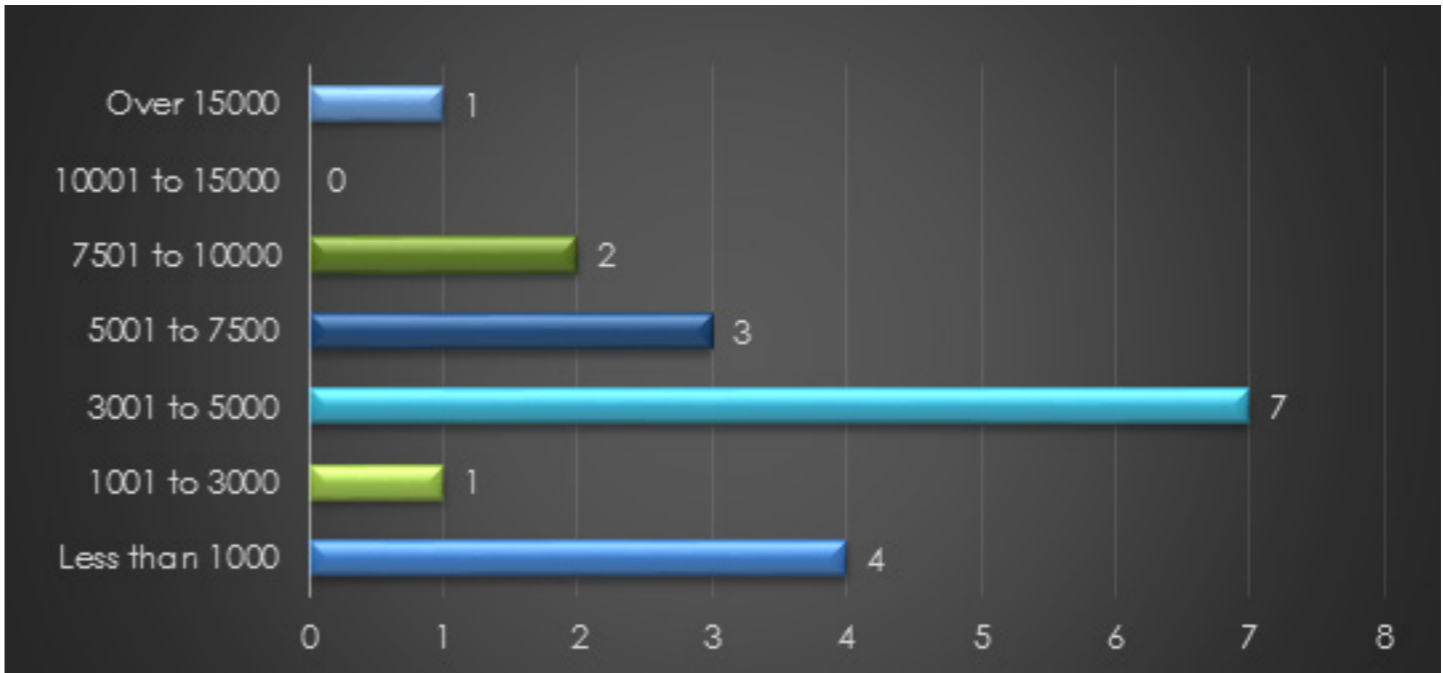


Figure 3.2: Number of beneficiaries impacted by ACBA members' on-going programmes (N=18)



3.4 MAIN IMPLEMENTERS AND PARTNERS OF ACBA MEMBERS ON-GOING PROGRAMMES

27. During the implementation of their programmes and projects, ACBA members were found to be relying on several partners, but virtually for all of them, these were a combination of community-based organizations and national level CSOs/NGOs and organizations. In addition, they have broad experience of working with other stakeholders, including governments. Governments provide enabling environments for the implementation of members’ programmes and projects. Members also lobby governments to provide incentives to the private sector, to mainstream biodiversity and to promote investments that benefit rather than negatively impacts on conservation. ACBA members also depend on governments to approve and/or monitor their programmes.
28. With regard to the **private sector**, some members have found them as good sources of funding, for example, under carbon-offset projects. The sector also trains some of ACBA staff. Importantly, the members rely on the private sector to accelerate their nature-based enterprises, for example in tourism-related programmes.
29. When it comes to indigenous communities, members have found them as direct rights holders and change agents at project sites. These communities also provide labor for the implementation of members’ programmes and projects. Finally, the International NGOs have either worked with members under Memorandum of Understanding or sub-contracted them to implement specific activities.

3.5 ALIGNMENT OF THE CURRENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS WITH ACBA’S ACTION AREAS

30. As mentioned in section 1.3, ACBA provided a framework with six Action Areas that it believed would collectively constitute pathways for reduction of biodiversity loss in the post-2020 era. Based on that framework, members indicated in which Action Area or Areas their current programmes and projects are aligned. This is shown in Figure 3.3, with most members’ programmes and projects falling under ecosystem and species conservation; nature’s contribution to people and sustainable use and benefits from utilization of nature equitably shared.

▼ Figure 3.3: Alignment of current programmes and projects with ACBA’s Action Areas



3.6 ALIGNMENT OF CURRENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS WITH IPBES DIRECT DRIVERS OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS

31. The current programmes and projects were aligned with the IPBES direct drivers of biodiversity loss as shown in Figure 3.4. The ACBA members have been addressing the shown four drivers of biodiversity loss. According to the ‘*Summary for policymakers of the regional assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services for Africa*’ the direct drivers enhance climate-related risks, land degradation, loss of habitat for migratory and other species, and loss of soil fertility, productivity and economic opportunities, further threatening food, water, energy and health security with serious negative impacts on livelihood [IPBES 2018]. The report further warns that all the plausible future scenarios analyzed in the Africa assessment highlight that these drivers will increase.

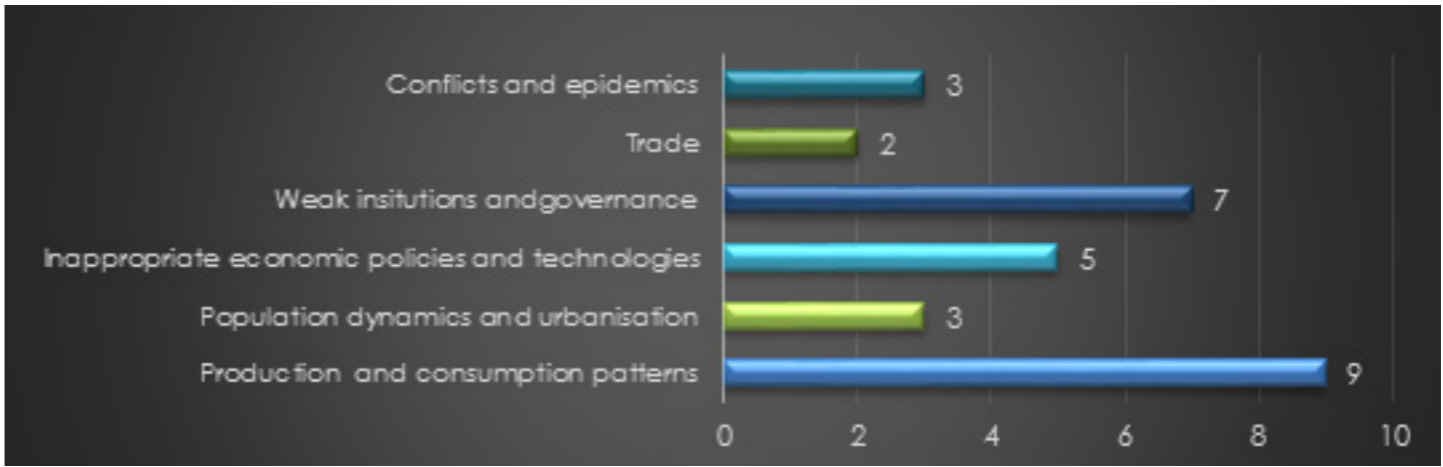
▼ Figure 3.4: Alignment of current programmes and projects with IPBES direct drivers of biodiversity loss



3.7 ALIGNMENT OF CURRENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS WITH IPBES INDIRECT DRIVERS OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS

32. In a similar manner, the current programmes and projects were aligned with the indirect IPBES drivers of biodiversity loss as shown in Figure 3.5. The ACBA members have been addressing all indirect drivers, but most of them have focused on production and consumption patterns, weak institutions and governance and inappropriate economic policies and technologies.

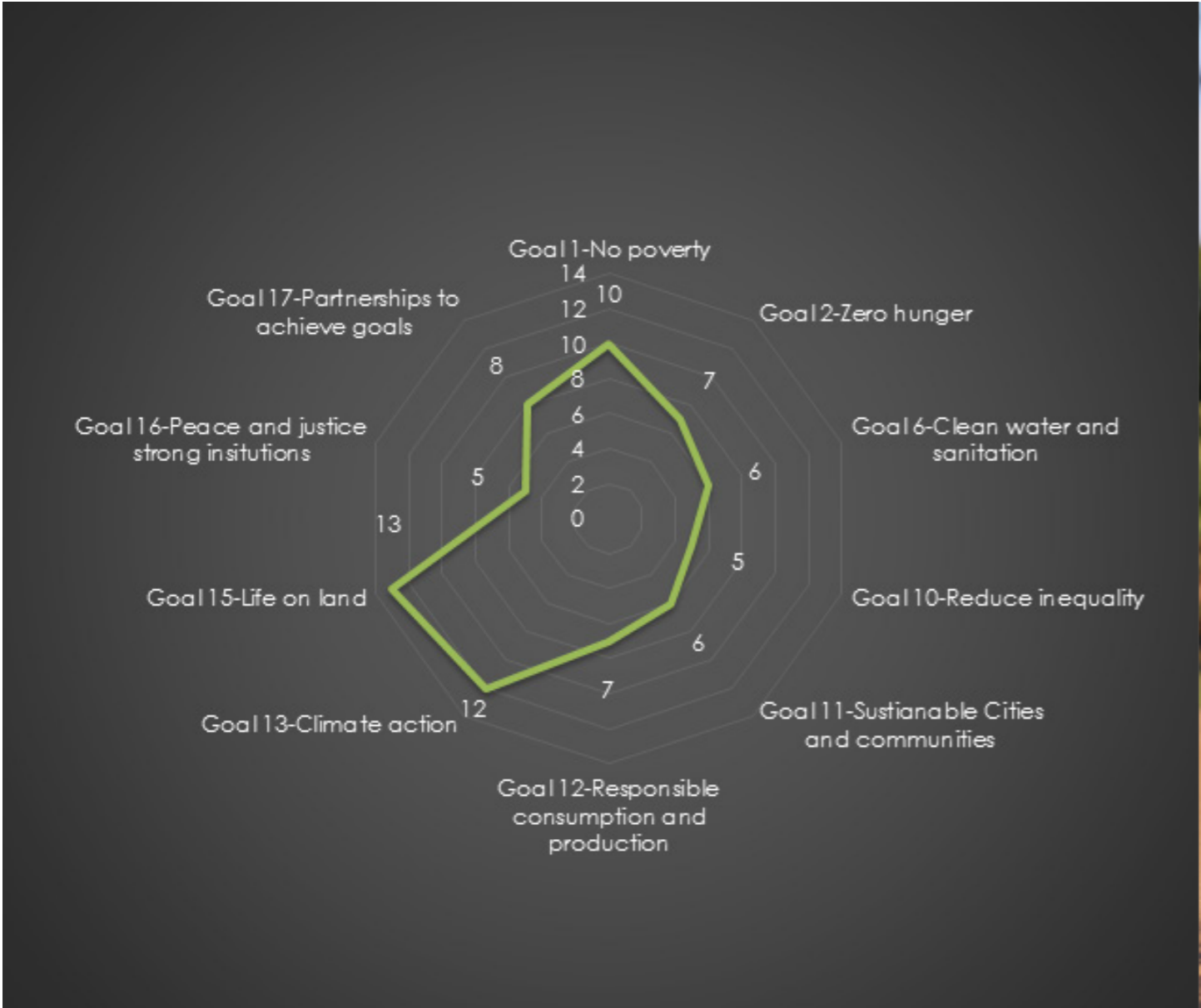
▼ Figure 3.5: Alignment of current programs and projects with IPBES indirect drivers of biodiversity loss



3.8 ALIGNMENT OF CURRENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS WITH SDGS

33. Figure 3.6 shows the top ten Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to which the current programmes and projects of ACBA members are aligned. Three of those SDGs stand out and they are: Goal 15- Life on Land; Goal 13- Climate action and Goal 1- No poverty.

▼ Figure 3.6: Alignment of current programmes and projects with top ten SDGs



4 PLANNED ACBA MEMBERS' PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

4.1 SCOPE AND DRIVERS FOR NEW PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

34. One of the ACBA members' ambitious actions for the successful implementation of the post-2020 GBF is that they contribute by designing new programmes and projects in future to either accelerate good practices or address gaps for biodiversity conservation. These are given in Table 4.1. If implemented, they will contribute to ecosystem and species conservation; sustainable use by communities, community participation; improved biodiversity governance; monitoring of biodiversity; enhanced biodiversity financing and incentives; mainstreaming human rights in conservation and capacity building.
35. The motivation/drivers for new programmes and projects vary by organization. Nonetheless they reflect the need to build upon the achievements to date; to safeguard livelihoods from biodiversity use; to broaden conservation initiatives and to contribute to the enabling environment for biodiversity conservation particularly with regard to sustainable funding and effective monitoring. The Voices of some ACBA members for planned programmes are given in Box 4.1.

▼ *Box 4.1: Motivation for venturing into new programmes and projects*

- i. *"We have established a critical mass of community members that are willing and able to participate. We have also developed business models that we would like to apply in the Protected Areas"* (Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda)
- ii. *"The rate of biodiversity loss if not averted, could have dire consequences on ecosystem health and the wellbeing of the population"* (Conservation Alliance International)
- iii. *"Protected and conserved areas underpin Africa's aspirations for growth and prosperity but they are highly underfunded hence the need to establish a sustainable conservation financing mechanism".* (African Wildlife Foundation)
- iv. *"Most of the rural communities are not involved in decision making that affects their livelihoods".* (Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations (NACSO)
- v. *"Increased global warming and biodiversity loss among indigenous peoples. Specifically limited involvement of their young people"* (JAMII ASILIA CENTRE)
- vi. *"As our organization grows we will be able to take more projects and do more for conservation and communities"* (Wildlife Conservation Action)



4.1 SCOPE AND DRIVERS FOR NEW PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS (CONTINUED)

▼ Table 4.1: Planned programmes and projects by Some ACBA members

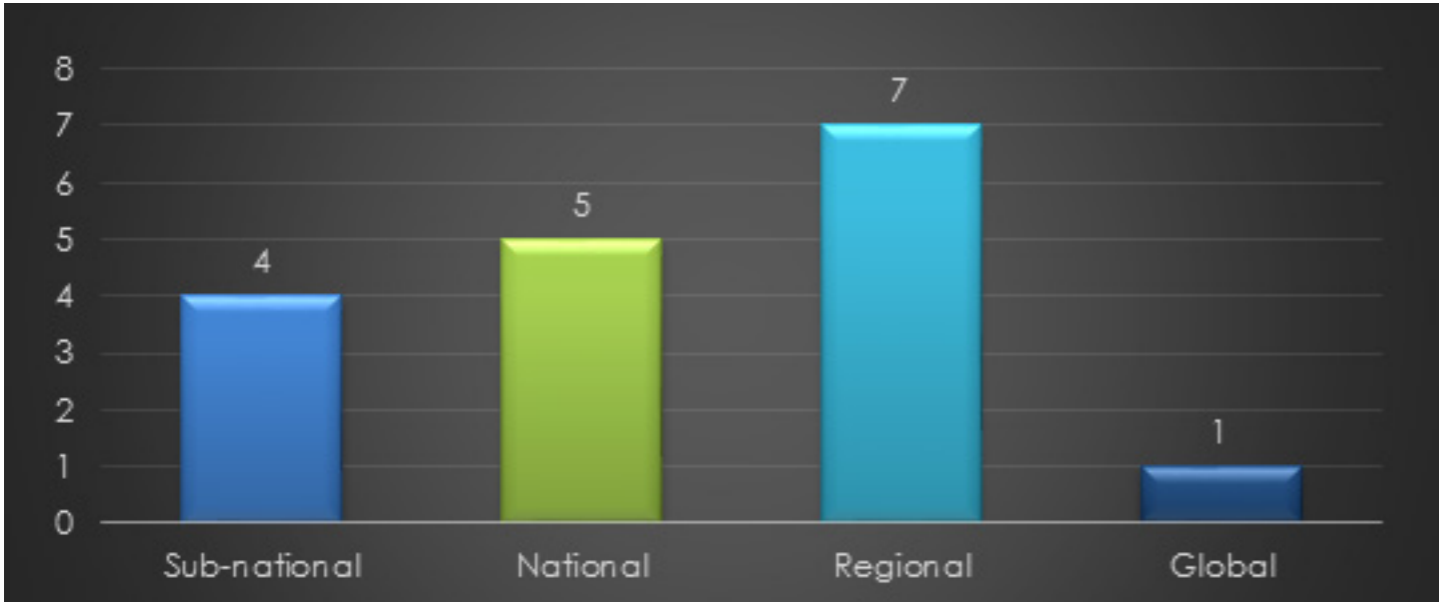
Name of CSO	Name of planned programme/project
1. A Rocha Ghana	Local governance and nature based solutions nexus for enhanced landscapes, species and human wellbeing in the Muni Pomadze Ramsar site
2. African Wildlife Foundation	A Pan-African Conservation Trust Fund (A-PACT)
3. AJVC - REJEFAC	COP CHEZ NOUS 2022
4. Centre for Science and Technology Innovations (CSTI)	DSI regional databases collaboration with ACBA
5. Conservation Alliance International	Biodiversity Offset and Ecosystems
6. Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda	Participatory management of Protected Areas
7. JAMII ASILIA CENTRE	KIYN Ecological Biodiversity Conservation
8. Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations (NACSO)	Community Leaders Network of Southern Africa
9. Nature Conservation Egypt	Captive breeding of the CR Egyptian Tortoise (Testudo kleinmann) in Egypt
10. Resource Africa South Africa	Regional Monitoring System
11. Somali Greenpeace Association	African Activist for Climate Justice
12. Wildlife Conservation Action	Nature’s contribution to people and sustainable use
13. World Initiative for the Nature	Ecosystem and species conservation

Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3
Promotion of agro-ecology and climate smart adaptation and mitigation technologies	Promoting innovative demonstration projects on degraded forest restoration	Promotion and application of a governance baseline tool for participatory management
Sustainable Financing	Governance & Accountability	Capacity building
Communication	Trainings	Support local CSO solutions
APAC 2022 Keynote presentation	Establish an African biodiversity DSI Secretariat	Create a sound framework for Citizen Science biodiversity DSI data collection
Review national environment policies to access effectiveness	Support the mainstreaming of biodiversity offset framework into national policy.	Develop monitoring and evaluation framework to track implementation progress
Facilitate Collaborative Management Arrangements	Undertake Resource	Building capacity of community in protected area management
Community capacity development	Ecosystem restoration through tree planting	Build partnerships with governments and other indigenous peoples
Amplification of community voices	Human right advocacy	Capacitating local CBOs
Run two stations of captive breeding of Egyptian Tortoise in Cairo	Daily feeding, cleaning and monitoring	Transfer New hatchlings to their natural habitats.
Creating and strengthening capacities of national CBNRM coordination/umbrella organizations and networks	Database establishment and monitoring system to collect national and regional statistics on CBNRM	Creation of a database to store the best practices and lessons learned
Community mobilization	Local authorities engagement	Trainings
Using chilli fences to protect crops from elephants and improve community livelihoods	Community harvesting and selling non-timber forestry products	Give Wildlife credits to reward the community in protecting wildlife

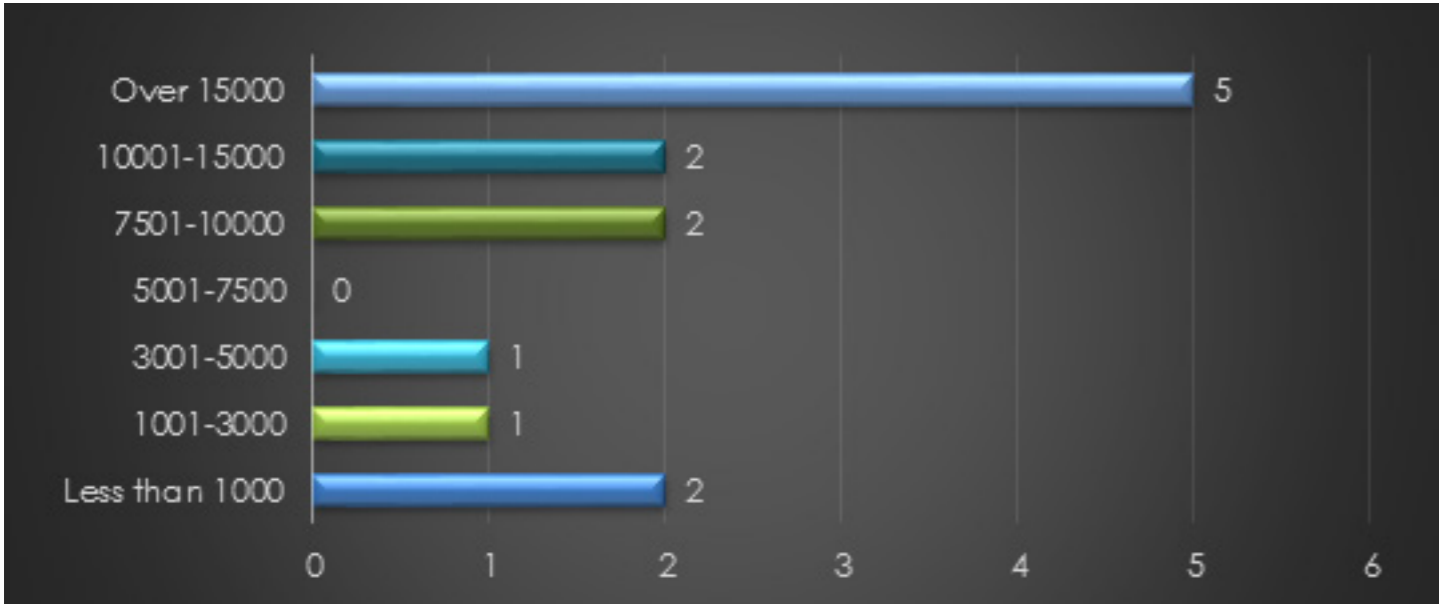
4.2 SPATIAL SCALE FOR PLANNED PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS AND BENEFICIARIES

36. Figure 4.1 presents the spatial scale for the implementation of the planned programmes. Compared to the current programmes in Figure 3.1, ACBA members have shown more ambition to go regional than before (see Figure 4.1). To note,the countries to reach out to are more than under the on-going programmes rising to 27 from 22. And these are: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, DRC, Côte d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Libya. Others are Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Compared to the situation under current programmes and projects in Figure 3.2, there is more ambition by ACBA members to target higher number of beneficiaries (see Figure).

▼ *Figure 4.1: Spatial scale for planned programmes and projects*



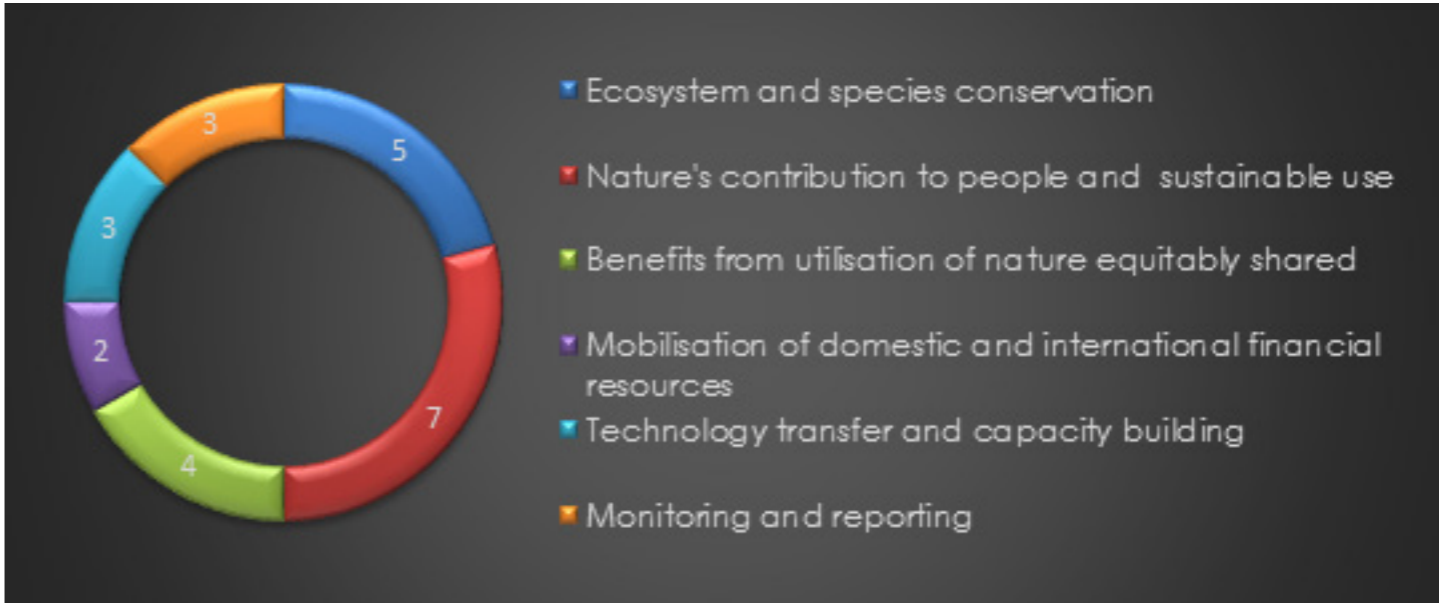
▼ *Figure 4.2: Expected number of beneficiaries under planned programmes and projects (N=13)*



4.3 ALIGNMENT OF PLANNED PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS WITH ACBA’S ACTION AREAS

37. Figure 4.3 shows the alignment of planned programmes and projects with ACBA’s Action Areas for biodiversity conservation. The focus is much similar as under current programmes and projects in Figure 3.3, focusing mainly on ecosystem and species conservation, nature’s contribution to people and sustainable use and benefits from utilization of nature equitably shared.

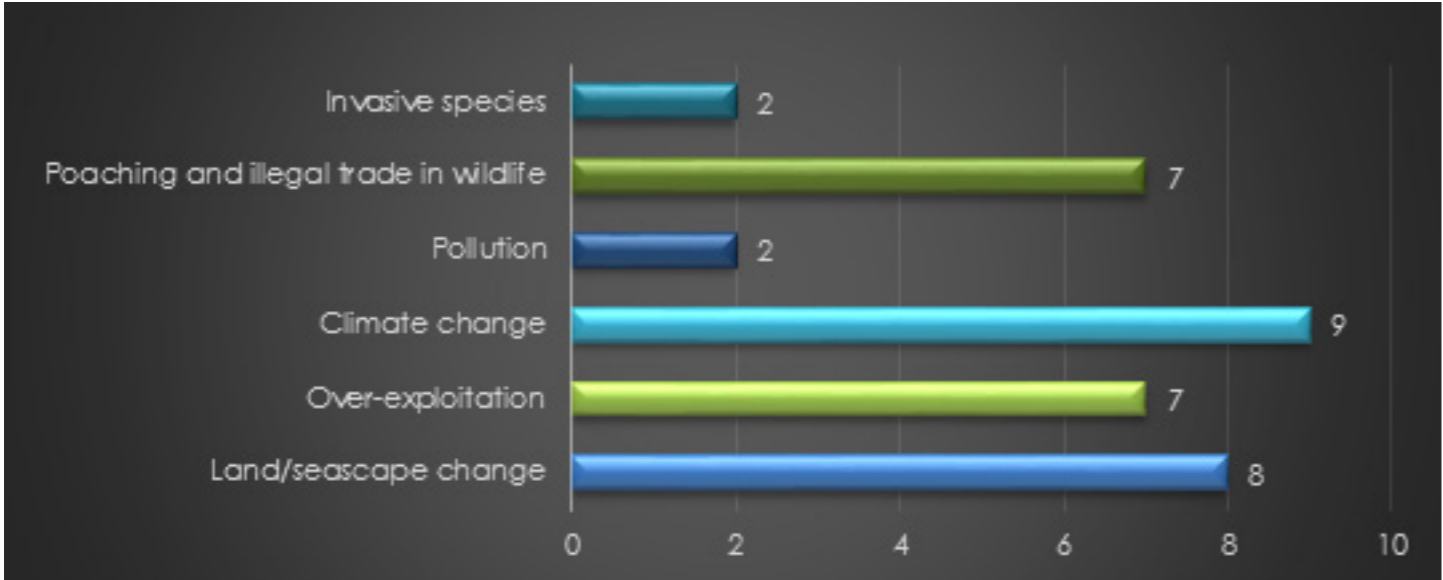
▼ *Figure 4.3: Alignment of planned programmes and projects with ACBA’s Action Areas for biodiversity conservation*



4.4 ALIGNMENT OF PLANNED PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS WITH IPBES DIRECT DRIVERS OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS

38. The planned programmes and projects were aligned with IPBES direct drivers of biodiversity loss in Figure 4.4. Compared to the situation under current programmes in Figure 3.4, more ACBA members are committing themselves to addressing the drivers of climate change, land/seascape change, over-exploitation and with others planning to take on pollution and invasive species in future. Africa faces exponential collateral damage from climate change, posing systemic risks to its economies, infrastructure investments, water and food systems, public health, agriculture, and livelihoods, threatening to undo its modest development gains and slip into higher levels of extreme poverty³. For a continent mostly dependent on rain-fed agriculture, climate change is hitting the most vulnerable hardest, and contributing to food insecurity, population displacement, and stress on water resources (WMO, 2019). Land which is considered as Africa’s most valued asset for all aspects of life and development is facing increasing competition with other land uses for infrastructure development, extractive industries and agricultural expansion (IPBES, 2018).is therefore not surprising that more ACBA members want to contribute to addressing these drivers in future.

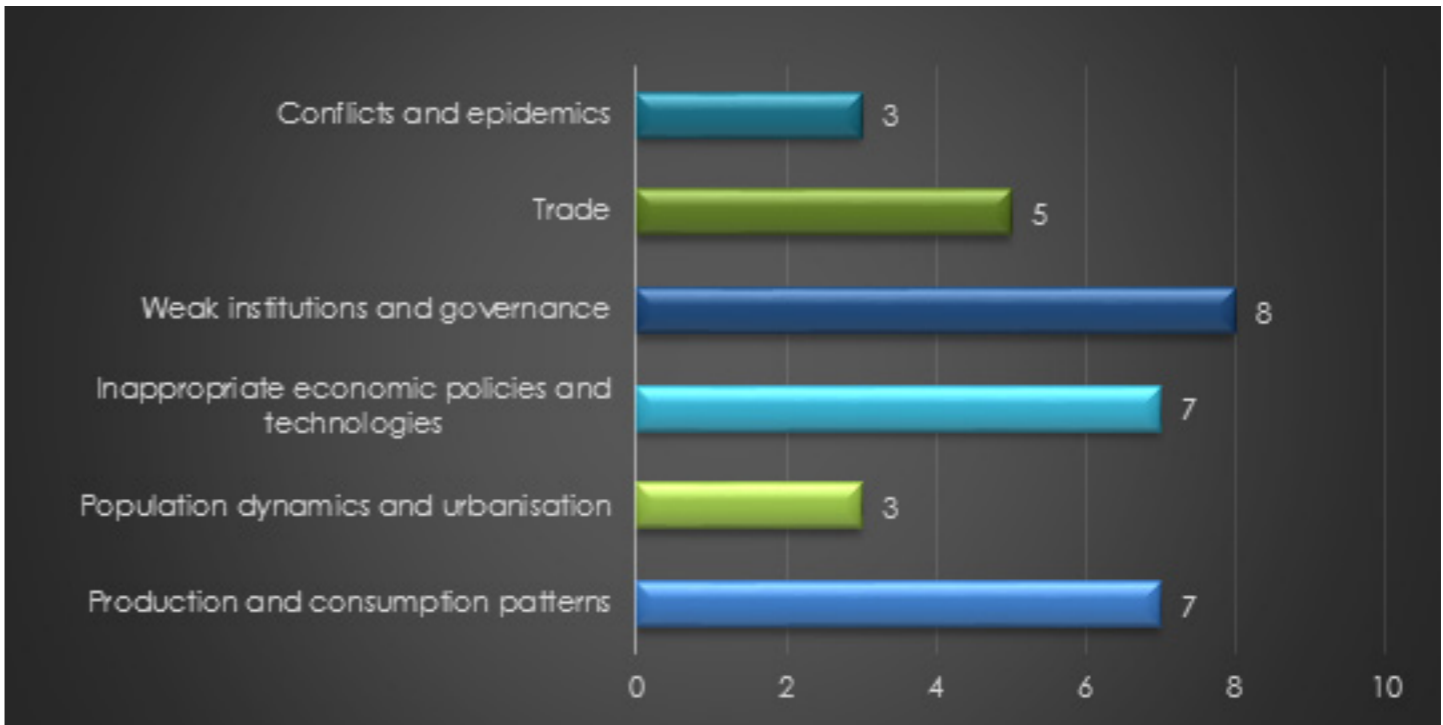
▼ Figure 4.4: Alignment of planned programmes and projects with IPBES direct drivers of biodiversity loss



4.5 ALIGNMENT OF PLANNED PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS WITH IPBES INDIRECT DRIVERS OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS

39. In a similar manner, the planned programmes and projects were aligned with IPBES indirect drivers of biodiversity loss as shown in Figure 4.5. Like under the current programmes and projects, ACBA members plan to address all the indirect drivers because the barriers. According to the ‘Summary for policymakers of the regional assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services for Africa’, Africa’s current population of 1.25 billion is likely to double by 2050, putting severe pressure on the continent’s biodiversity and nature’s contributions to people, unless appropriate policies and strategies are adopted and effectively implemented. Africa is also one of the most rapidly urbanizing continents. By implication, ACBA members will for long time have to design programmes that address the needs and conservation and development challenges of the high and rising population.

▼ Figure 4.5: Alignment of planned programmes and projects with IPBES indirect drivers of biodiversity loss



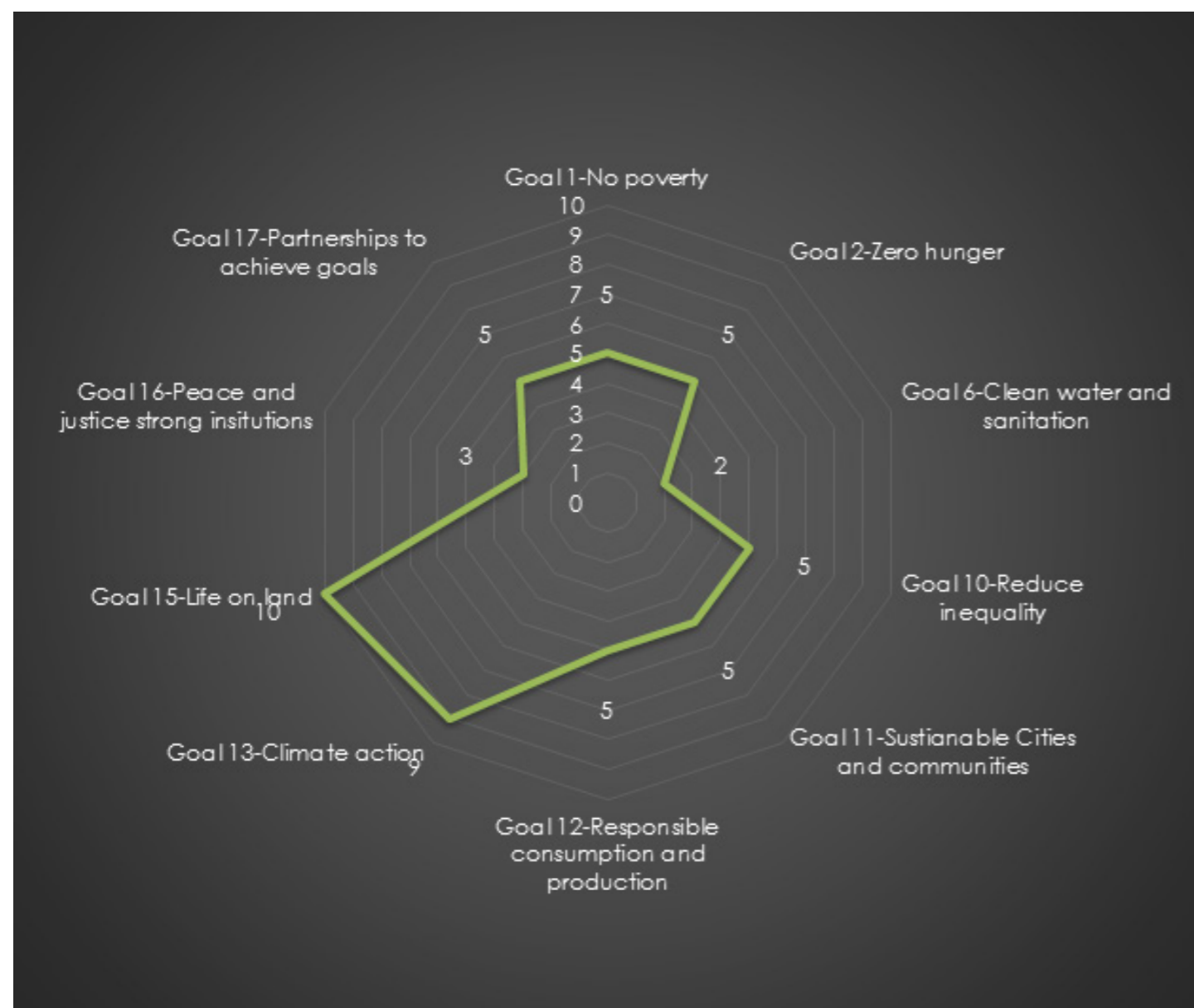
3 <https://www.afdb.org/en/cop25/climate-change-africa>



4.6. ALIGNMENT OF PLANNED PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS WITH SDGS

40. Figure 4.6 shows the top ten Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to which the planned programmes and projects of ACBA members are aligned. There are three SDGs that stand out and they are: Goal 15- Life on Land; Goal 13- Climate action and Goal 1- No poverty. This was the same pattern under the current under the current programmes and projects shown earlier in Figure 3.6. The main message is that going into post-2020 GBF implementation, ACBA members will have to continue prioritizing strategies and actions that integrate poverty/livelihood issues in the biodiversity programmes and integrating climate change in biodiversity programmes.

▼ *Figure 4.6: Alignment of planned programmes and projects with top ten SDGs*



5 VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS FOR POST-2020 GBF IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 BASIS AND CRITERIA FOR ACBA MEMBERS VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS

41. According to CBD Secretariat, individual voluntary commitments or coalitions of action may be developed and announced by actors such as subnational and local governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, women, academia, the private and financial sectors, civil society organizations and all relevant organizations and stakeholders. Such voluntary commitments are complementary to and supportive of national commitments⁴. It is on this basis that ACBA members were encouraged to participate in communicating their commitments.
42. Further, the following criteria by CBD Secretariat have been followed in listing members' VCs⁵:
01. They are voluntary
 02. They can be on any scale
 03. They need to be biodiversity relevant
 04. They should contribute to at least one of the three objectives of CBD
 05. They can contain targeted measures addressing direct and indirect causes of biodiversity loss, or the achievement of measurable conservation and sustainable use objectives
 06. They should build upon existing initiatives
 07. They should contribute to long-term sustainable development
 08. They should contribute to transformational changes
 09. They indicate how the results will be reported

5.2 SCOPE OF ACBA MEMBERS VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS

43. The VCs of ACBA members are given in Table 5.1. They cover the period up to 2030 and the four goals of the post-2020 GBF, and these are:

Goal a: The area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems increased by at least [X%] supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species while reducing the number of species that are threatened by [X%] and maintaining genetic diversity

Goal b: Nature's contributions to people have been valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use, supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all people

Goal c: The benefits, from utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably

Goal d: Means of implementation is available to achieve all goals and targets the Framework

⁴ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2019/nlf-2019-049-post2020-en.pdf>

⁵ <https://www.cbd.int/action-agenda/criteria.shtml>

5.2 SCOPE OF ACBA MEMBERS VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

▼ Table 5.1: Voluntary Commitments by ACBA members for post-2020 GBF implementation

Name of ACBA member	Voluntary Commitment
1. A Rocha Ghana	Targeted research in 4 taxonomic groups- birds, mammals, insects and amphibians
	Use Nature based solution to improve livelihoods
2. African Conservation Centre	Promoting CBC and harmonization of policies
3. African Wildlife Foundation	Facilitate sustainable financing for protected and conserved areas in Africa
4. AJVC - REJEFAC	Build capacities of youth for climate and biodiversity negotiation
	Raise financial resources from private company for biodiversity conservation
5. Alliance Nationale d’Appui et de Promotion des Aires du Patrimoine et Autochtone en République démocratique du Congo ANAPAC - RDC	identifier, valoriser et sécuriser les APAC
6. Centre for Science and Technology Innovations (CSTI)	Reducing aflatoxin contamination
7. Conservation Alliance International	Fostering cooperation and partnerships to tackle biodiversity loss and climate change within Africa and particularly among CSOs
	Promotion of the adoption of biodiversity offset by developers to account for the residual impacts of their activities on biodiversity.
8. Conservation Through Public Health	Expanding a One Health model to achieve wildlife conservation and sustainable development
9. CORDIO East Africa	To provide “high quality knowledge from research and community-based natural resource management experience that can be integrated into planning and implementation
	By 2022, the effective management of coastal, island and marine biodiversity and ecosystem services in Mozambique, Seychelles, Kenya and Tanzania is improved through adoption

Objective of Voluntary Commitment	Indicator for Voluntary Commitment
Contribute to better protection of the identified taxonomic groups	Research in 4 taxonomic groups
Improvement in sustainability of coastal communities livelihoods through NBS	No .of communities with livelihoods improved from nature based solutions
	Number of communities in CBC
At least 25% of the 8,552 Protected and Conserved Area in Africa will access sustainable financing for basic operations	25% of the 8,552 Protected and Conserved Area in Africa will have access to sustainable financing for basic operations
Train the young leaders on climate and biodiversity international negotiations, understand the language	
	Amount in US\$ pledged by the Company
Promouvoir la gestion communautaire et traditionnelle de la biodiversité , pour le bien être social,economique et culturel et contribuer à al conservation durable de la biodiveristé	
Improved food security	
Harnessing African resources including human capital to address biodiversity related challenges	
	No. of hectares managed and conserved under biodiversity offset
Ecosystem and species conservation through a One Health approach	No. of hectares conserved under One Health Approach
To sustain the health of coral reefs	No. of hectares of coral reef protected
Coral reefs are in a productive and healthy state sustainably providing benefits to local communities	No. of communities accessing benefits from coral reefs

5.2 SCOPE OF ACBA MEMBERS VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

▼ Table 5.1: Voluntary Commitments by ACBA members for post-2020 GBF implementation

Name of ACBA member	Voluntary Commitment
10. Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda	Mobilizing USD20million as FDI in Smallholder - led forestry investments, Bringing 15,000ha under improved management
	Establishment of at least 5 private reserves
	Local communities involved in the effective management of at least 10 Protected Areas
11. Environmental Foundation for Africa	1200 hectares of protected tropical rainforest ecosystem and associated ecosystem services to local population, in addition to social, educational and financial benefits from ecotourism & research
12. JAMII ASILIA CENTRE	Biodiversity conservation in the diverse ecosystems in which Kenya Indigenous Youth Network draws her membership.
	Biodiversity conservation on ecosystems management by Indigenous Peoples in Kenya
13. Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisations (NACSO)	Increase Black Rhino population by 5% in the next 10 years
	Increase awareness and build the capacities of communities and CBOs
14. Nature Conservation Egypt	Through citizen science concept, the NCE is planning to encourage Egyptians, from different age groups, to register and submit observations on IKB incidents in Egypt.
	The whole project is voluntary based
15. Ogiek Peoples Development Program(OPDP)	Sustained life and Nature
16. Resource Africa South Africa	Human Rights: Include integrating the sustainable use of natural resource legal approach and strategy in all of RA's pillars.
	CBNRM data is lacking in the African region, yet it is critical for both local level decision making, local and international lobbying.

Objective of Voluntary Commitment	Indicator for Voluntary Commitment
Resource mobilization for other area-based Conservation Measures	US\$ 20 million mobilized as FDI
	15000 ha of forestry under improved management
Establishing/strengthening connectivity between and buffers around protected areas	5 private forest reserves established
Local communities involved in the effective management of at least 10 Protected Areas	10 Protected Areas managed by adjacent communities
Ensure sustainable management of the sanctuary for future generations and its continued presence as a national asset for nature conservation in Sierra Leone & the Guinean Forest biodiversity hotspot.	12000 ha of protected tropical rainforest
Increase forest cover in ecosystems managed by indigenous peoples in Kenya.	Forest cover by indigenous people increase by%
Size of land in hectares	No. of hectares of biodiversity ecosystem managed by indigenous people
Biodiversity conservation and protection of habitats	Black Rhino population increase by 5%
Have strengthened CBOs who participate at regional and international fora	No. of communities empowered in CBNRM
	No. of CBOs participating in regional and international fora
Through the citizen science database, authorities will be supported to take necessary conservation and law enforcement actions	Number of observations of IKB incidents
Numbers of involved volunteers.	
Life and Nature	
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1uKXCNaKtUkZLWYFLF6gaKrWUeN3ePIBVTdZFaYWk9iE/edit?usp=sharing	Human rights mainstreamed in sustainable use of natural resources
A robust regional monitoring and information system developed, managed and implemented by trained and capacitated national CBNRM implementing institutions who in turn facilitate and support CSOs	Robust regional monitoring and information system established for CBNRM

5.2 SCOPE OF ACBA MEMBERS VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

Table 5.1: Voluntary Commitments by ACBA members for post-2020 GBF implementation

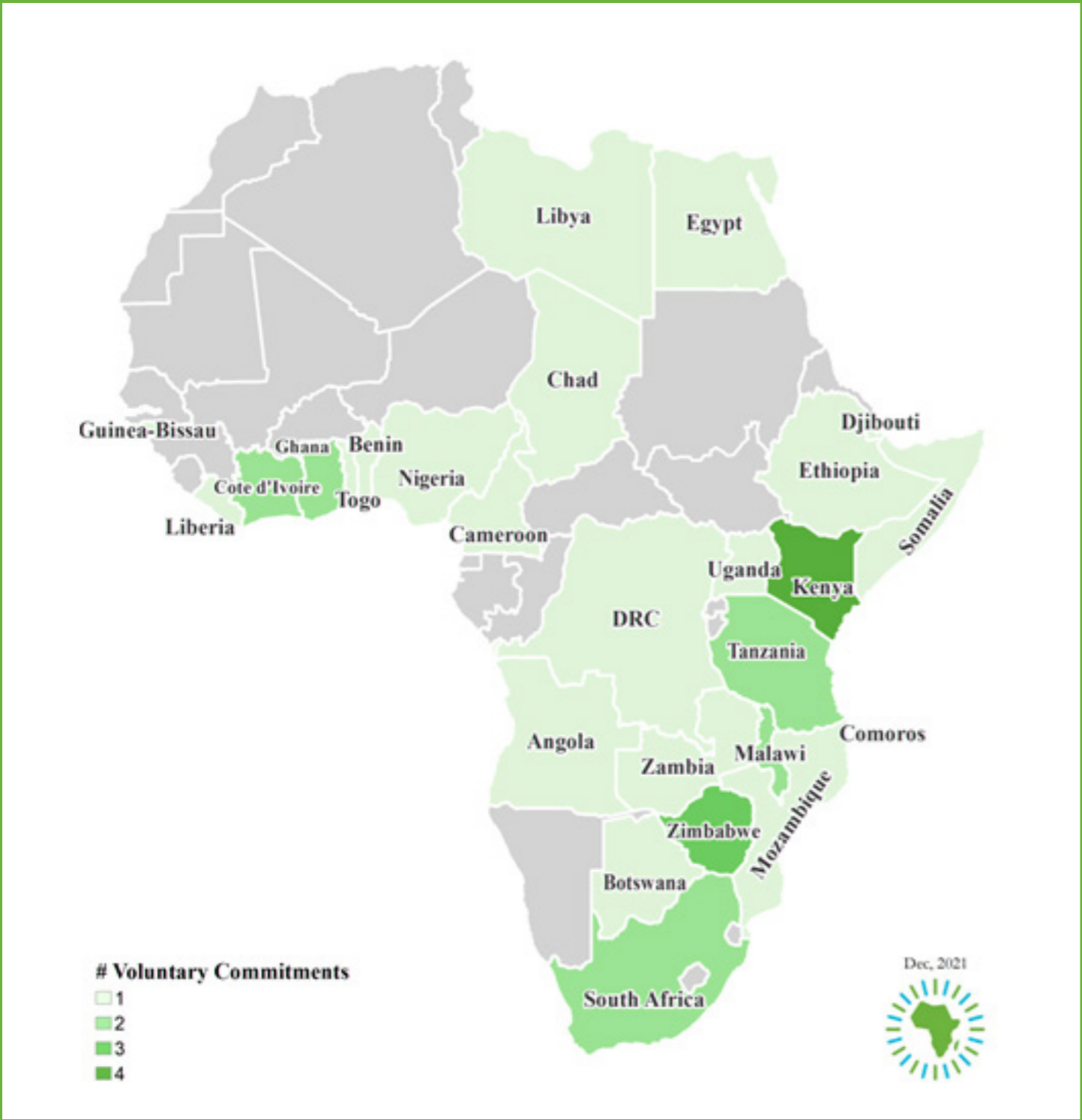
Name of ACBA member	Voluntary Commitment
17. Somali Greenpeace Association	Continue empowering the community to adapt climate change, prevent deforestation and promote better marine resource management
	Community Empowerment for Climate Action and Biodiversity Protection
18. Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment (SWAGEN)	
19. Vhembe Biosphere Reserve	The projects aims to work with communities around the Kruger national park so that they benefit from the Kryger park and to improve their livelihoods
20. Wildlife Conservation Action	To reduce human-wildlife conflict and promote co-existence which would result in ecosystem and species conservation
	To improve community livelihoods through the sustainable use of natural resources
21. World Initiative for the Nature	Contributing to the restoration of animal and plant species, resilience to climate change and to the mobilization of the resources necessary for the implementation of these activities until 2030.
	Contributing to the restoration of animal and plant species, to resilience to climate change and the mobilization of the resources necessary for the implementation of these activities until 2030.

Objective of Voluntary Commitment	Indicator for Voluntary Commitment
Promote locally led marine resource management and mangrove conservation	No. of hectares of marine and mangrove conserved
5 voluntary commitments would be achieved by 2030	No. of communities empowered for biodiversity protection and climate action
We aim to reduce the human elephant conflict along the Kruger national Park fence	Number of communities benefiting from Kruger National Park
	Human-wildlife conflict reduced by%
Contribute to the increase in wildlife populations in the project area and the protect the habitat	Human-wildlife conflict reduced by....%
Wildlife population in the area would grow by 10% by year 2030. And the households in the area gaining income from sustainable use of natural resources will increase to 80% by year 2030	Increase in wildlife population by 10%
	Income from use of natural resources increase by 80%
contribuer à la conservation de la biodiversité	Total amount of US\$ mobilized for conservation
Number of hectares of planted trees, number of animal species repatriated by the end of 2030	No. of hectares planted with forest
	Number of animal species repatriated

5.3 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS

44. As mentioned in section 1.2 of this report one of the objectives for VCs was to produce a map of ACBA members’ VCs. Figure 5.1 shows the location of members that have made Voluntary Commitments. It will continually be updated as more ACBA members indicate their VCs. The list of member organizations and the contacts of their leaders has already been provided in Annex 2 for partners who may wish to collaborate with individual members for the implementation of their VCs.

▼ Figure 5.1: Distribution of ACBA members’ Voluntary Contributions



5.4 ENABLING CONDITIONS AND ACTIVITIES FOR THE REALIZATION OF THE VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS

45. As ACBA members look forward to implementing their VCs, they identified VCs in support of their respective national government efforts. For this to happen will require that the conditions shown in Figure 5.2 are met. These include adequate funding; community involvement; effective and meaningful participation by all stakeholders; strengthened institutions for biodiversity conservation and improved biodiversity governance. Other conditions are political support; private sector support and buy-ins; stakeholder cooperation and access to skilled human resource.

46. The lack of sustainable financing has been recurrent in this report. ACBA members will have to lobby and engage funding partners as equals and think of innovative funding mechanisms in order to overcome the funding challenges. According to the ‘Third Report of the Panel of Experts on Resource Mobilization’⁶, all societal actors have a role to play in resource mobilization for post-2020 GBF implementation, with important roles for the public sector at all levels, as well as the private sector, including business, civil society, academia, non-governmental organizations, charities and foundations, individuals and communities.

▼ Figure 5.2: Required enabling conditions for realization of the voluntary commitments



47. In addition, ACBA members listed a number of activities that they must implement to realize their VCs. They include forestry conservation, reforestation and afforestation; wildlife conservation; capacity building and training and monitoring. Others are involving the youth; seeking support for implementing the VCs and advocating for conducive legal environment.

⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/5c03/865b/7332bd747198f8256e9e555b/sbi-03-05-add3-en.pdf>

5.5 OPPORTUNITIES TO TAP FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS

48. Despite the challenges the ACBA members are likely to encounter to achieving their VCs, they nonetheless are determined to take advantage of emerging opportunities. These include the growing interest in and awareness of biodiversity conservation from many stakeholders; the growing interest of the private sector in biodiversity conservation; the interest of the youth in biodiversity and climate actions; the strengthening of local and regional governments; the financing mechanisms for climate change and the growth of the technological innovations. But all this needs to be underpinned by good governance, the right incentives and the willingness to change and disrupt the business as usual practices, among others.

5.6 EMERGING LESSONS

49. The following key lessons emerge from this report:
- a) ACBA members constitute a critical mass through which learning, experimentation, and innovation for biodiversity actions can take place. This is despite their diversity in human and financial capacity and programme focus
 - b) Realization of their Voluntary Commitments requires overcoming barriers to sustainable finance and exploring innovative sustainable financing mechanisms
 - c) Biodiversity conservation cannot be achieved separately from climate change. It will be strategic for ACBA members to optimize synergies and complementarity between biodiversity and climate actions at the landscape level
 - d) ACBA members should integrate sustainable use approaches into their biodiversity programmes because conservation should deliver on social aspirations such as livelihoods, well-being and economic development



6 MONITORING AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK OF VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS

50. As highlighted in section 1.2, one of the objectives of the VCs was to communicate how ACBA commitments can contribute to the post-2020 GBF targets. This has been reflected under Table 6.1 below for each of the members while Table 6.2 gives a summary for all members. The post-2020 GBF targets included in both tables are as per latest Draft monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework⁷, and specifically Table 2 in that draft that covers the period up to 2030. This is the reason why ACBA members have also set indicators under their VCs up to 2030.

Table 6.1: Alignment of VC indicators with post-2020 GBF Targets for each ACBA member

Name of ACBA member	Indicator for Voluntary Commitment	Alignment with post-2020 GBF targets
1. A Rocha Ghana	Research in 4 taxonomic groups	T2.2. Areas of particular importance for biodiversity are protected and conserved as priority
	No. of communities with livelihoods improved from nature based solutions	T11.2. Contributions of biodiversity to human health and well-being
2. African Conservation Centre	Number of communities in CBC	T19.2. Promotion of awareness of values of biodiversity
3. African Wildlife Foundation	25% of the 8,552 Protected and Conserved Area in Africa will have access to sustainable financing for basic operations	T18.2. Increase in financial resources from international sources T18.3. Increase in financial resources from domestic sources
4. AJVC - REJEFAC	Amount of US\$ pledged by the Company	T18.3. Increase in financial resources from domestic sources
5. Alliance Nationale d'Appui et de Promotion des Aires du Patrimoine et Autochtone en République démocratique du Congo ANAPAC -RDC		
6. Centre for Science and Technology Innovations (CSTI)		
7. Conservation Alliance International	No. of hectares managed and conserved under biodiversity offset	T2.4. Effective management and equitable governance of the system of protected areas and other effective area based conservation measures

7 <https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post2020-monitoring-en.pdf>

Name of ACBA member	Indicator for Voluntary Commitment	Alignment with post-2020 GBF targets
8. Conservation Through Public Health	No. of hectares conserved under One Health Approach	T11.2. Contributions of biodiversity to human health and well-being
9. CORDIO East Africa	No. of hectares of coral reef protected	T2.1. Area of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystem under protection and conservation
	No. of communities accessing benefits from coral reefs	T12.2. Benefit shared from the use of genetic resources
10. Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda	US\$ 20 million mobilised as FDI	T18.2. Increase in financial resources from international sources
	15000 ha of forestry under improved management	T1.4. Restoration of degraded ecosystems
	5 private forest reserves established	T2.5. Connectivity within the system of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures
	10 Protected Areas managed by adjacent communities	T2.2. Areas of particular importance for biodiversity are protected and conserved as priority
11. Environmental Foundation for Arrica	12000 ha of protected tropical rainforest	T2.2. Areas of particular importance for biodiversity are protected and conserved as priority
	17000 ha of forest in National Park protected	T2.2. Areas of particular importance for biodiversity are protected and conserved as priority

Name of ACBA member	Indicator for Voluntary Commitment	Alignment with post-2020 GBF targets
12. JAMII ASILIA CENTRE	Percentage increase of forest cover by indigenous people	T9.3. Sustainable management of all types of forests
	No. of hectares of biodiversity ecosystem managed by indigenous people	T2.2. Areas of particular importance for biodiversity are protected and conserved as priority
13. Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisations (NACSO)	Black Rhino population increase by 5%	T19.1. Availability of reliable and up-to-date biodiversity related information
	No. of communities empowered in CBNRM	T19.2. Promotion of awareness of values of biodiversity
	No. of CBOs participating in regional and international fora	T19.2. Promotion of awareness of values of biodiversity
14. Nature Conservation Egypt	Number of observations of IKB incidents	T19.1. Availability of reliable and up-to-date biodiversity related information
15. Ogiek Peoples Development Program(OPDP)		
16. Resource Africa South Africa	Human rights mainstreamed in sustainable use of natural resources	
	Robust regional monitoring and information system established for CBNRM	T19.1. Availability of reliable and up-to-date biodiversity related information
17. Somali Greenpeace Association	No. of hectares of marine and mangrove conserved	T1.2. Prevention of reduction and fragmentation of natural habitats due to land/sea use change

Name of ACBA member	Indicator for Voluntary Commitment	Alignment with post-2020 GBF targets
	No. of communities empowered for biodiversity protection and climate action	T19.2. Promotion of awareness of values of biodiversity
18. Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment (SWAGEN)		
19. Vhembe Biosphere Reserve	Number of communities benefiting from Kruger National Park	T12.2. Benefit shared from the use of genetic resources
	Percentage reduction in human-wildlife conflict	T3.2. Reduced human wildlife conflicts
20. Wildlife Conservation Action	Percentage reduction in human-wildlife conflict	T3.2. Reduced human wildlife conflicts
	Increase in wildlife population by 10%	T3.1. Active recovery and conservation management actions
	Income from use of natural resources increase by 80%	T11.2. Contributions of biodiversity to human health and well-being
21. World Initiative for the Nature	Amount of US\$ mobilised for conservation	T18.2. Increase in financial resources from international sources
	No. of hectares planted with forest	T9.3. Sustainable management of all types of forests
	Number of animal species repatriated	T3.1. Active recovery and conservation management actions

51. The post-2020 GBF draft monitoring framework has 21 action-oriented targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030, categorized under three type of actions, namely:

- Reducing threats to biodiversity
- Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing
- Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

52. Accordingly, Table 6.2 is providing a summary on how the ACBA members' VCs are distributed among the post-2020 GBF targets and types of action. A monitoring and reporting framework for members' voluntary commitments is given in Annex 4. It directly builds on the VCs members have stated and their respective indicators (see Table 5.1). Annex 4 has four reporting years, namely 2022, 2025, 2028 and 2030. The members will use 2022 to state their indicators in a smart manner.

6 MONITORING AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK OF VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

Table 6.2: Summary of distribution of ACBA members' VCs among post-2020 GBF targets

Components of the 2030 GBF targets	Number of members contributing to the target	Type of action to be addressed by members
T1.2Prevention of reduction and fragmentation of natural habitats due to land/sea use change	1	Reducing threats to biodiversity
T1.4 Restoration of degraded ecosystems	1	
T2.1 Area of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystem under protection and conservation	1	
T2.2. Areas of particular importance for biodiversity are protected and conserved as priority	5	
T2.4 Effective management and equitable governance of the system of protected areas and other effective area based conservation measures	2	
T2.5 Connectivity within the system of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures	1	
T3.1 Active recovery and conservation management actions	2	
T3.2 Reduced human wildlife conflicts	1	

Components of the 2030 GBF targets	Number of members contributing to the target	Type of action to be addressed by members
T9.3 Sustainable management of all types of forests	2	Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing
T11.2 Contributions of biodiversity to human health and well-being	3	
T12.2 Benefit shared from the use of genetic resources	2	
T18.2 Increase in financial resources from international sources	3	Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming
T18.3 Increase in financial resources from domestic sources	2	
T19.1 Availability of reliable and up-to-date biodiversity related information	3	
T19.2 Promotion of awareness of values of biodiversity	4	

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01. CBD Secretariat (2021) Draft monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework for review

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03. IPBES (2018): Summary for policymakers of the regional assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services for Africa of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

04. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2020) Global Biodiversity Outlook 5. Montreal

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06. Widerberg, O., M. Kok, K. Negacz, M. Petersson, P. Pattberg (2021), Accountability of commitments by non-state actors in the CBD post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, The Hague: PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency and the Institute for Environmental Studies (IVM), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

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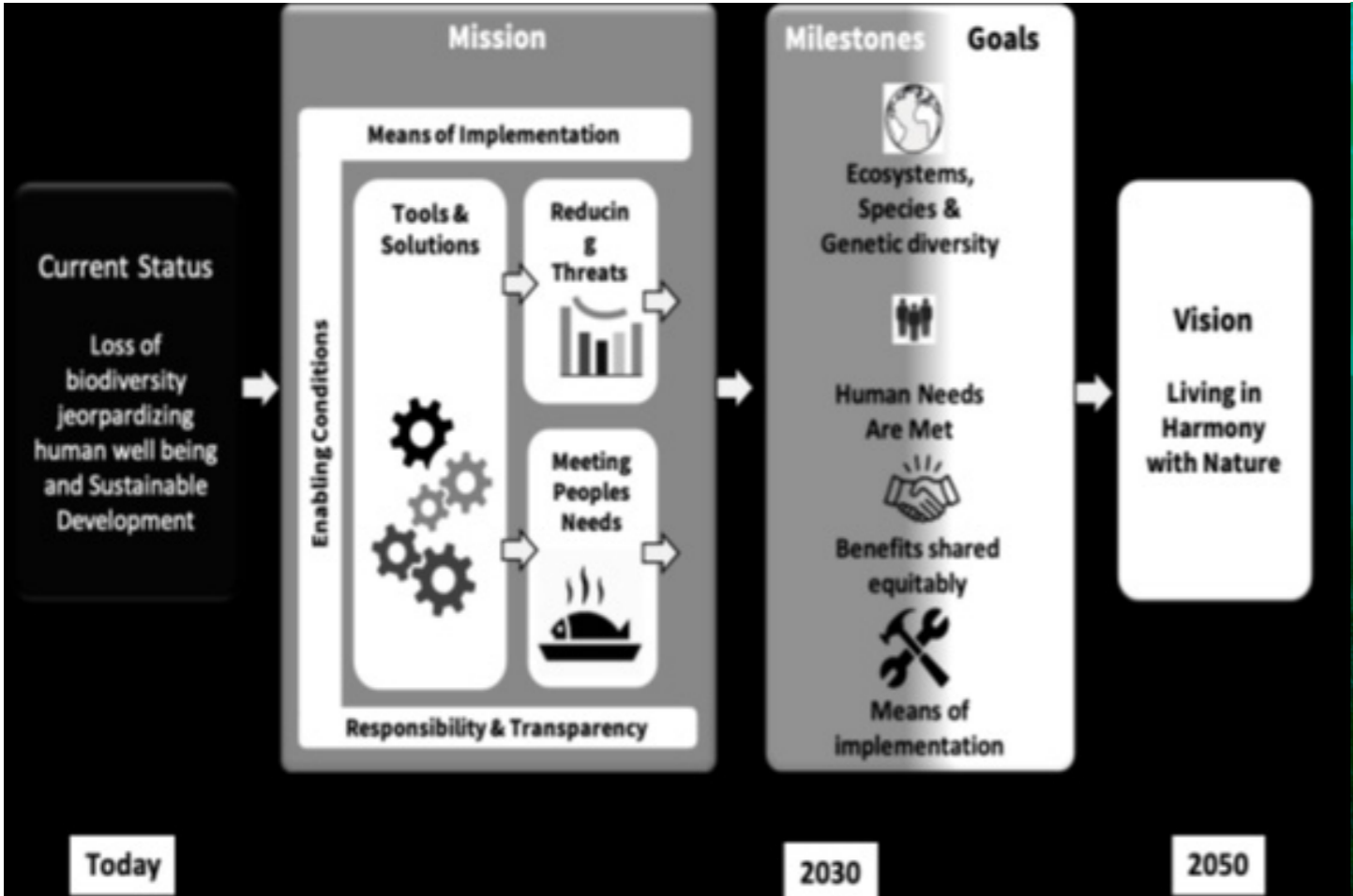


CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

The post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally and nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the Convention’s vision of “living in harmony with nature by 2050”. It also assumes that a whole-of-government and society approach is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision.

The framework’s theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to meet people’s needs and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology. The framework is complementary to and supportive of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

▼ Figure 1: Theory of change of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework



ANNEX 2:

ACBA MEMBERS IN THE SURVEY FOR POST-2020 CBD VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS

CSO	Country	Physical Address	Official contact	Official email
1. A Rocha Ghana	Ghana	Auntie Bamba Link, North Legon, Agbogba	Seth Appiah-Kubi	seth.appiah-kubi@arocha.org
2. African Conservation Centre	Kenya	PO Box 15289-00509, 55 Hekima road, off Fair Acres road. Karen	Lucy Waruingi	lucy.waruingi@acc.or.ke
3. African Wildlife Foundation	Kenya	Ngong Road, Karen, P.O. Box 310 00502, Nairobi, Kenya	Frederick Kwame Kumah	fkumah@awf.org
4. AJVC - REJEFAC	Cameroon	17683	marie tamoifo nkom	tamoifo@gmail.com
5. Alliance Nationale d'Appui et de Promotion des Aires du Patrimoine et Autochtone en République démocratique du Congo ANAPAC -RDC	DR Congo	50 B LIMAYA KINSHASA RD CONGO	JOSEPH ITONGWA MUKUMO	jitongwa74@gmail.com
6. Centre for Science and Technology Innovations (CSTI)	Kenya	c/o University of Nairobi Institute for Climate Change and Adaptation, Earth Sciences Campus, Nairobi, Kenya. Mailing PO Box 42792, Nairobi, Kenya, 00100	Cecilia Wandiga	cecilia.wandiga@csti.or.ke
7. Conservation Alliance International	Ghana	21 Afari Djan Ave. ECOMOG Road, Haasto -Accra, Ghana	Yaw Osei-Owus	yosei-owusu@conservealliance.org
8. Conservation Through Public Health	Uganda	Kampala Uganda	Gladys Kalema Zikusoka	gladys@ctph.org
9. CORDIO East Africa	Kenya	#9 Kibaki Flats, Kenyatta Beach, Bamburi Beach, P.O.BOX 10135 Mombasa 80101, Kenya	David Obura	dobura@cordioea.net
10. Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda	Uganda	Plot 1034, Palm Avenue, Lubowa Housing Estate, P.O.Box 8986 Kampala Uganda	Pauline Kalunda	pnantongo@ecotrust.or.ug

CSO	Country	Physical Address	Official contact	Official email
11. Environmental Foundation for Africa	Sierra Leone	16 Peninsula Road, Banga Farm, Western Area Rural District, , Sierra Leone	Stephen Garnett	tommy.garnett@gmail.com
12. JAMII ASILIA CENTRE	KENYA	Kenyatta Lane. Gatehouse 609. Nakuru.	KENYA INDIGENOUS YOUTH NETWORK (KIYN)	kiyn@jamiiasilia.org
13. Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisations (NACSO)	Namibia	19 Lossen Street, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek, Namibia	Maxi Louis	maxi@nacso.org.na
14. Nature Conservation Egypt	Egypt	65A, Elmahrousa Street, Agouza, Cairo, Egypt	Khaled Noby MOHAMED	khaled.elnoby@natureegypt.org
15. Ogiek Peoples Development Program(OPDP)	Kenya	P.O BOX 424-20115 EGERTON, Nyamakoroto House, Nakuru	Daniel Kobei	dkobei@ogiekpeoples.org
16. Resource Africa South Africa	South Africa	45 Kyalami Blvd, Kyalami Park, Midrand, 1680, South Africa	Lesle Jansen	lesle.jansen@resourceafrica.net
17. Somali Greenpeace Association	Somalia	Muqdisho, Somalia	Hassan Mowlid Yasin	Hassanmowlid@sogpa.org ayanmhk@gmail.com
18. Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment (SWAGEN)	Uganda	Mulimira Zone, Bukoto 2 Parish, Nakawa Division, Kampala District	Gertrude Kenyangi	ruralwomenug@gmail.com
19. Vhembe Biosphere Reserve	South Africa	Office 8A Section A, Malamulele, South Africa	Tonderai Makoni	makoni@vhembebiosphere.org
20. Wildlife Conservation Action	Zimbabwe	Office 105, Nicoz Diamond Insurance Center, 30 Samora Machel Avenue, Harare	Moreangels Mbizah	moreangelsm@gmail.com
21. World Initiative for the Nature	Burundi	Bujumbura Mairie , Commune Mukaza, Quartier Kabondo, Avenue du 13 Octobre, No 18	NGENDAKURIYO Marius	mariusngendakuriyo@gmail.com

CURRENT FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS AND THEIR INDICATORS

Name of CSO	Name of the flagship programme/project
1. A Rocha Ghana	Protecting Atewa Range Forest Critical Ecosystem through Biodiversity Assessment and Participatory Monitoring
2. African Conservation Centre	DCP
3. African Wildlife Foundation	N/A
4. AJVC - REJEFAC	Cop chez nous
5. Alliance Nationale d’Appui et de Promotion des Aires du Patrimoine et Autochtone en République démocratique du Congo ANAPAC -RDC	Projet d’identification , de valorisation et sécurisation juridique des Aires et territoires conservés par les Peuples autochtones et communautés locales APAC promotion et
6. Centre for Science and Technology Innovations (CSTI)	Climate Change Adaptation
7. Conservation Alliance International	Biodiversity offset and sustainable use of natural resources
8. Conservation Through Public Health	Surveillance, Control and Prevention of Neglected Zoonotic Diseases in Uganda: A case study of Rift Valley Fever (RVF), Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) and Brucellosis at the Human-Animal-Wildlife Interface in Diverse Agricultural systems
9. CORDIO East Africa	Innovating and sharing knowledge for coastal resilience in Eastern Africa
	Enhancing coastal and marine socio-ecological resilience and biodiversity conservation in the Western Indian Ocean
10. Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda	Trees for Global Benefit
	Private Reserves in Fragile Wildlife corridors
11. Environmental Foundation for Africa	Conservation of Tiwai Island Wildlife Sanctuary
	Manage biodiversity centre and Tree Planting

Main achievement or indicator of performance of the programme
Various field surveys for trigger species have been conducted
more than 200 young leaders trained on international negotiations and a position paper produced
Au moins plus de 100 APAC identifiées et sécurisées d’ici 2030
Increased farmer resilience to drought and climate variability (adjusting seasonal plantings to weather forecasts)
Enhanced fringe community’s commitment to biodiversity conservation resulting in reduction in biodiversity loss
Improving data and information to support management and policy - by communities, local government, national governments
Establishment of Locally Managed Marine Areas
Mobilizing USD11million as FDI in Smallholder - led forestry investments, Bringing 7644.06ha under improved management by 8996 smallholder farmers reducing pressure from nine (9) Protected Areas
At least 10,000ha under protection
Forest ecosystem intact and Wildlife Sanctuary fully protected and managed
Biodiversity Learning centre established

CURRENT FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS AND THEIR INDICATORS (CONTINUED)

Name of CSO	Name of the flagship programme/project
12. JAMII ASILIA CENTRE	
13. Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisations (NACSO)	Saving the Black Rhino's on communal lands
14. Nature Conservation Egypt	Eradication of illegal killing of birds (IKB) in Egypt
15. Ogiek Peoples Development Program(OPDP)	
16. Resource Africa South Africa	Ecosystem and species conservation: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Fu25R9ho-JaqF0k4grMX1Bzy1lRyWuoRN/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=116119453122122375547&rtpof=true&sd=true
17. Somali Greenpeace Association	Climate justice
18. Vhembe Biosphere Reserve	Smart Agriculture for Human Elephant Conflict Prevention around the Greater Kruger area
19. Wildlife Conservation Action	Ecosystems and Species Conservation
20. World Initiative for the Nature	Ecosystem and species conservation

Main achievement or indicator of performance of the programme
Increased black Rhino populations in communal areas (being looked after by the communities)
Annual monitoring program is taking place in two IKB sites in Egypt.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1inm7giG_Sn3k_Z6MesEeg-4gr1WZF1MYKGjhEgS9cDE/edit?usp=sharing
of efforts to strengthen the capacity of partner organizations to act, operate and connect # of events organized to make people aware of climate justice issues # of trainings and events held to engage and strengthen capacities of communities
Created the Vhembe Biosphere Reserve Youth Network
Reduced incidences of human-wildlife conflict
Number of tree seedlings distributed and planted,

ANNEX 4:

MONITORING AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK FOR THE VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS

Name of ACBA member	Indicator for Voluntary Commitment
1. A Rocha Ghana	Research in 4 taxonomic groups
	No. of communities with livelihoods improved from nature based solutions
2. African Conservation Centre	Number of communities in CBC
3. African Wildlife Foundation	25% of the 8,552 Protected and Conserved Area in Africa will have access to sustainable financing for basic operations
4. AJVC - REJEFAC	
	Amount of US\$ pledged by the Company
5. Alliance Nationale d'Appui et de Promotion des Aires du Patrimoine et Autochtone en République démocratique du Congo ANAPAC -RDC	
6. Centre for Science and Technology Innovations (CSTI)	
7. Conservation Alliance International	No. of hectares managed and conserved under biodiversity offset
8. Conservation Through Public Health	No. of hectares conserved under One Health Approach
9. CORDIO East Africa	No. of hectares of coral reef protected
	No. of communities accessing benefits from coral reefs
10. Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda	US\$ 20 million mobilised as FDI
	15000 ha of forestry under improved management
	5 private forest reserves established
	10 Protected Areas managed by adjacent communities
11. Environmental Foundation for Arrica	12000ha of protected tropical rainforest
12. AMII ASILIA CENTRE	Forest cover by indigeneous people increase by%
	No. of hectares of biodiversity ecosystem managed by indigenous people

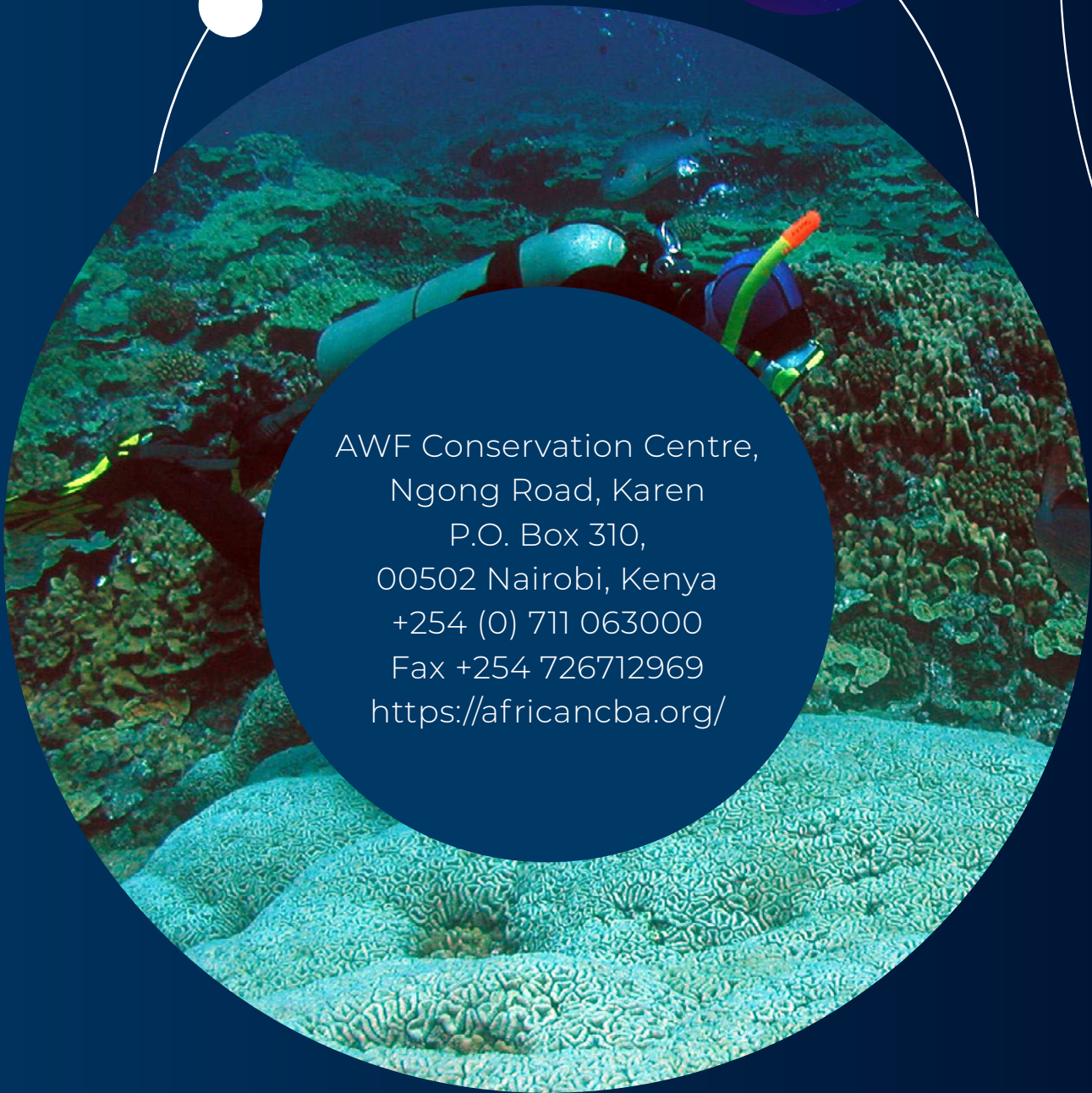
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ANNEX 4:

MONITORING AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK FOR THE VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

Name of ACBA member	Indicator for Voluntary Commitment
13. Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisations (NACSO)	Black Rhino population increase by 5%
	No. of communities empowered in CBNRM
	No. of CBOs participating in regional and international fora
14. Nature Conservation Egypt	Number of observations of IKB incidents
15. Ogiek Peoples Development Program(OPDP)	
16. Resource Africa South Africa	Human rights mainstreamed in sustainable use of natural resources
	Robust regional monitoring and information system established for CBNRM
17. Somali Greenpeace Association	No. of hectares of marine and mangrove conserved
	No. of communities empowered for biodiversity protection and climate action
18. Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment (SWAGEN)	
19. Vhembe Biosphere Reserve	Number of communities benefiting from Kruger National Park
	Percentage reduction in human-wildlife conflict
20. Wildlife Conservation Action	Percentage reduction in human-wildlife conflict
	Increase in wildlife population by 10%
	Income from use of natural resources increase by 80%
21. World Initiative for the Nature	Amount of US\$ mobilised for conservation
	No. of hectares planted with forest
	Number of animal species repatriated

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AWF Conservation Centre,
Ngong Road, Karen
P.O. Box 310,
00502 Nairobi, Kenya
+254 (0) 711 063000
Fax +254 726712969
<https://africancba.org/>

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