

GRANTS, FUNDING AND FELLOWSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

HEAD OF SPECIES PROGRAMME AT WCMC

DEADLINE: 26 SEPTEMBER 2014

This key position, reporting to the Director of Programmes, will oversee the provision of focussed support to Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) and national governments to address overexploitation, particularly by international wildlife trade, of species of international conservation concern whilst recognising the benefits of sustainable production and consumption. The post involves liaising closely with the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and with the CITES Secretariat.

[READ MORE](#)

NEW PUBLICATIONS

FEATURED PUBLICATION

[Transboundary conservation and militarized interstate disputes](#)

Karina Barquet, Päivi Lujala, Jan Ketil Rød

ON CONSERVATION, TRANS-FRONTIER AREAS & POACHING

[The effect of alternative forms of hunting on the social organization of two small populations of lions Panthera leo in southern Africa](#)

A Snyman, CR Jackson & PJ Funston

[The “nine lives” of protected areas. A historical-institutional analysis from the transboundary Mt Elgon, Uganda and Kenya](#)

Jon Geir Petursson & Paul Vedeld

[A framework for inferring predictive distributions of rhino poaching events through causal modelling](#)

Hildegard Koen, JP de Villiers, Gregor Pavlin, Alta de Waal, Patrick de Oude, Franck Mignet

ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT, RURAL & URBAN DIVIDE, & LAND USE

[Living on the Edge](#)

Lotte Hughes

[Sinkholes and Land Use Regulation in South Africa](#)

G. J. Heath & S. Constantinou

ON ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION

[Aggregate Quality Mapping of Sustainable Substitutes for River Sand for Concrete Production in Eastern Botswana](#)

Mattias Göransson, Lena Persson, Vincent Lekula & Onkgopotse Ntibinyane

[Preliminary study on the radiological and physicochemical quality of the Umgeni Water catchments and drinking water sources in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa](#)

T Manickum, W John, S Terry & K Hodgson

[Metal bioaccumulation in the fish of the Olifants River, Limpopo province, South Africa, and the associated human health risk: a case study of rednose labeo rosae from two impoundments](#)

A Jooste, SM Marr, A Addo-Bediako, WJ Luus-Powell

NEW BOOK: COMPETING CLAIMS ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Competing Claims on Natural Resources was an inter-university research programme studying situations of competition over natural resource access and use. The programme focused on transfrontier conservation areas in southern Africa. The project website has been updated to share all of the publications arising from the research programme. Also arising from the project was the book: Andersson, J.A., de Garine-Wichatitsky, M., Cumming, D.H.M., Dzingirai, V., Giller, K.E., 2013. Transfrontier Conservation Areas: People Living on the Edge. Routledge, London – which Marshall Murphree described at the AHEAD conference in Hwange as “the best overview of TFCAs available to date. It should be read by everyone concerned with TFCAs, whether on specific issues or from a global perspective”. [Read more](#)

REMINDER - Portfolio committee on environmental affairs public hearings in Mpumalanga, Kwazulu-Natal and North-West on sustainable development goals, climate change and poaching & killing.

KwaZulu-Natal: Friday, 29 August 2014 in eThekweni Metro / Saturday, 30 August 2014 in Hluhluwe;

Mpumalanga: Friday 5 September 2014, in Witrivier / Saturday, 6 September 2014 in Bushbuckridge

North West: Friday 12 and 13 September 2014

Further queries: Ms T Madubela Committee Secretary, 021 403 3713, 083 304 9586,

tmadubela@parliament.gov.za

COMING SOON: EVENTS

10-12 SEPT '14:

SECOND WORLD RECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

[PRE-REGISTER HERE!!](#)

WASHINGTON, DC, USA

21-23 SEPT '14:

[WORLD YOUTH RHINO SUMMIT](#)

BE A PART OF IT!

KWAZULU NATAL, RSA

21-23 SEPT '14:

[CMS COP 11 REGIONAL](#)

[PREPARATORY AND NEGOTIATION](#)

[WORKSHOP FOR AFRICA](#)

HARARE, ZIMBABWE

IN FOCUS THIS WEEK:

MAPPING TEMPLATE- ECOSYSTEM BASED ADAPTATION FOR FOOD SECURITY

YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS NEEDED!!

UNEP has established a task force to **map on-going initiatives on Ecosystem based Adaptation for Food Security (EbAFoS)**, identify linkages and gaps to support the achievement and suggest how they can be up scaled and out scaled with a view to developing a comprehensive strategy to embed EbAFoS into regional and national food security and climate change frameworks. Ultimately, the aim is to develop a framework for all food security initiatives in the entire continent.

IUCN ESARO has been invited to join this task force, which we have accepted in light of the significance of this issue.

A template has been added to the AHEAD—GLTFCA shared dropbox folder for you to fill and return back to UNEP, as well as annexed to this newsletter. This information and data will help inform the work that will be done in the strategic visionary level.

Please provide as much data as possible as you fill in the template. Once the data is returned, there will be an analysis which will help clearly lay out the kind of enabling policies and legislation that could incentivize countries to invest and lay out the potential for scaling up.

Please kindly return this to by latest **22nd** September 2014 to

Richard.Munang@unep.org so they can be compiled and discussed.



ANNEX: UNEP EbAFoS Mapping project

Mapping Practices with the Goal of Up-scaling Ecosystem-based Approaches that Adapt Food Systems to Climate Change

Part 1 – Project Information

1. Name of the programme/project/approach
2. Location (*Where was the activity implemented?*)
3. Timeframe (*years*)
4. Total Cost
5. Primary Beneficiaries (*Local, Community, District, Municipal, National, Regional, Global, Females, Youth*)
6. Project contact information (*Contact Person and Implementing Organization*)

Part 2 – Project Activities

7. Description of Activity
 - a. Challenge Addressed/Problem corrected
 - b. Activity Summary (*Goal, output, activities*)
8. **Major barriers faced / Major policy barriers to upscaling** (*e.g. not funding, should be like: “on farm trees are not owned by farmers and therefore agroforestry is not incentivized”*) + **Suggested solution** (*e.g. “Work to change legislation to give farmers ownership over trees”*) (*Proposed solutions” will constitute the bulk of the work and brainstorming of the working group, however this does not preclude sourcing the same/input from template responses*)
9. How has the activity reduced risk and disaster resulting from climate change? How has the activity maintained or improved ecosystem services or ecosystem productivity?
 - a. List indicators of how it could maintain or improve ecosystem services
10. What are the emerging opportunities? Or does the activity facilitate green economy initiatives?
 - b. Name:
11. What research constitutes the scientific basis for this project? List: _____
12. Suggestions for further research: _____

Part 3 – Project up-scaling and out-scaling

13. What have been the concrete results to date? How does the activity promote resilience?
 - a. List indicators of how it has promoted resilience
14. What were the major outcomes of the project (*expected and unexpected*)? How did this project address or enhance ecosystem productivity, climate change adaptation and/or food security?
 - a. List indicators of ecosystem productivity used by the activity
15. What are the current limitations of the approach?
16. Lessons Learned: _____
17. What is the replication and up-scaling potential (*include relevant data*)? What should be key considerations in project up-scaling? What is the justification for up-scaling (*include relevant data*)?
18. What are key factors in the project’s sustainability?
19. Were project outputs up-scaled into policies (*local, national, etc*)? If so, how?
20. Which regional bodies could the project approach be up-scaled into (*e.g. CAADP, GrowAfrica, etc*)? Does the project specifically address key indicators from the regional body/initiative (*e.g. List CAADP framework indicators achieved*)?
21. Which institutions need to be brought on-board to take this forward (*e.g. civil society institutions to carry work forward in local context or research institutions to further verify method, etc.*) ?
22. In what way and/or to what extent has it helped to increase food production and productivity of ecosystems in the face of climate change?
23. Does it provide special benefit to female and/or the children in farm households? Does the practice, tool or policy have actual or potential unplanned effects (positive or negative)? If so, describe them and their likely effect on uptake
24. Did the project create employment and what were the social outcomes such as gender/labour/income/migration/health (e.g. dietary outcomes) etc.
25. Provide any data that you have for the project