

NEW DEAL FOR NATURE AND PEOPLE COALITION

Best practices booklet

Leading the New Deal for
Nature and People Coalition

About African Network of Young
Leaders for Peace and
Sustainable Development

About the New Deal for
Nature and People
Coalition

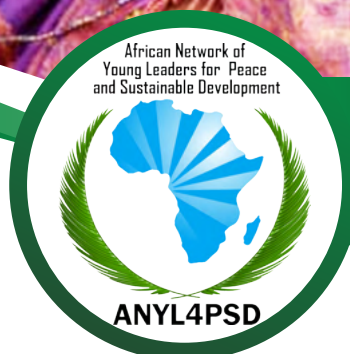
ND4NPC
BEST
PRACTICES

P 5-7; 9-19

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Short organigramme
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N°001 - April 2021

Leading the New Deal for Nature and People Coalition

ANYL4PSD Coordinator's Word

The 2020 Living Planet Index shows that global populations of mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles and fish have suffered an average 68% decline in less than half a century (from 1970 to 2016). The main cause of this dramatic decline is habitat loss and degradation, including deforestation, driven by how we as humanity produce food. Nature powers industry and enterprise but we are using up 'natural capital' and degrading natural systems faster than nature can replenish and restore them, exceeding Earth's overall bio capacity by 58% according to Ecological Foot printing.

Over this decade, we have an incredible opportunity to make an ambitious global commitment to restore nature through the New Deal for Nature and People. We believe that people and nature can thrive together – we all have a part to play. Only a global coalition of the willing can make all this happen.

In order to address those challenges, African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development set in 2020 the New deal for Nature and people Coalition of civil society organizations. Under the leadership of African network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development, African youths and civil society organizations have drafted and started the implementation of two regional position papers on COVID19 and pandemics and towards a strong post 2020 Global Bio-diversity Framework for a green growth resumption in Africa and in the world. The ND4NPC Best practices booklet aims to valorise best practices of civil society organisations in this frame. The ND4NPC booklet will be issued every trimester of the year.

Patrick Maloum

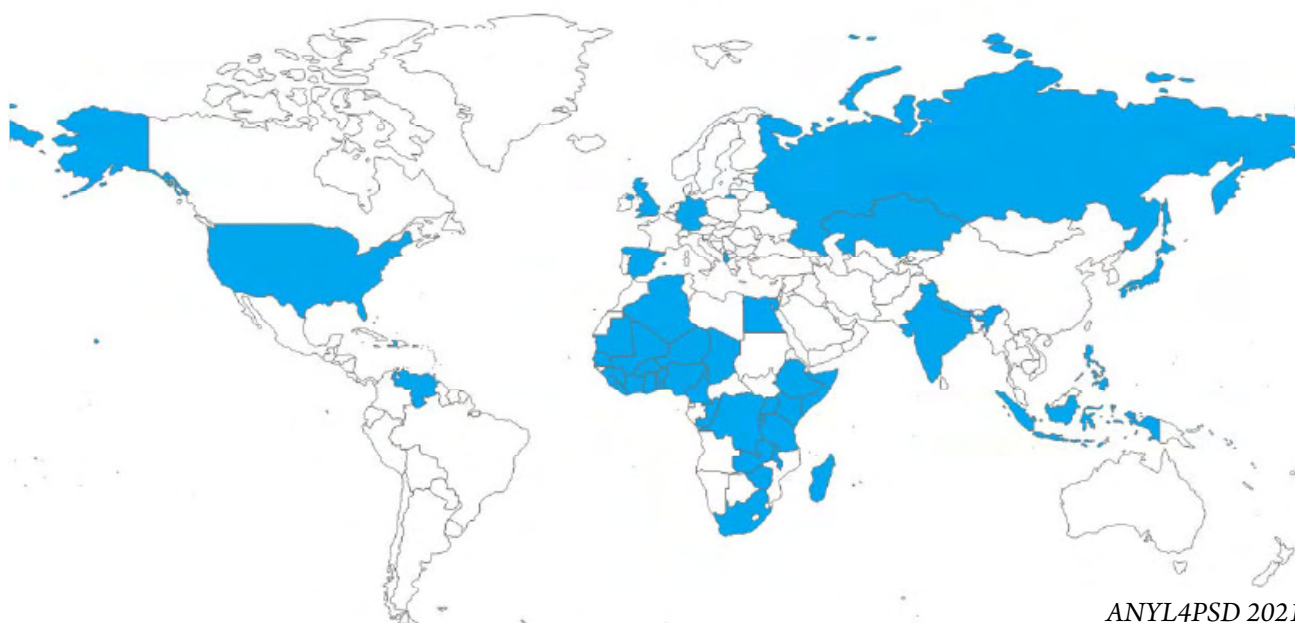
About African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development

The African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development (ANYL4PSD) is a pan-African network accredited by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Convention against Desertification and the Global Compact orderly for Secure and Regular Migrations. Our ambition is to broaden public space for more economic, social, cultural and political expression in order to develop a critical mass of young Africans with major skills in social co-operation and public participation, capable of adopting attitudes and behaviors to construct a regional area where peace and Sustainable Development Goals are perpetuated, conflicts permanently banned, where conditions for sustainable development are firmly established and where respect for the environment, leadership and the fight against corruption enrich African citizenship. We are committed to strengthen the participation of youth, children, women, indigenous peoples and their positive action towards issues related to peacebuilding, ecosystems restoration and conservation. (For more information visit: www.anyl4psd.org)

About the New Deal for Nature and People Coalition

The New Deal for Nature and People Coalition is a coalition of over 500 civil society organizations and networks led by African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development, working together for the Nature Positive, which is to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity and put Nature in the path of recovery for present and futures generations. The coalition is committed to engage governments, business, finance, individuals, civil society organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities towards the delivery mechanisms for the UN Conventions for Climate and biodiversity.

The coalition presently operates in Democratic Republic of Congo, Benin, Rwanda, Kenya, Mauritania, Uganda, Chad, Central Africa Republic, Zambia, Guinea, Madagascar, South Africa, Somalia, Burkina Faso, Congo, Ivory Coast, Egypt, Liberia, Gambia, Ghana, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Zimbabwe and Tanzania. The Coalition has also several interactions in Asia, America and Europe.



ANYL4PSD 2021

Short organigramme of ANYL4PSD and ND4NPC

Nature is our life-support system. From the fresh air we breathe to the clean water we drink; nature provides the essentials we all rely on for our survival and well-being. We know that we are losing nature faster than it can restore itself. And without urgent action, significant harm to people and planet is inevitable. African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development and New Deal for Nature and People Coalition staffs at regional and national levels are engaged toward People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and partnerships by mobilizing young people and civil society to engage stakeholders for the set-up of a Win-Win system for People and Nature.



Patrick TOCKO MALOUM,
Coordinator

Ismail Joel EBOA EYOUM,
Secretary General



Paul Lodry DONGMO,
Officer in charge of the
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ENANG EDIDIONG,
Representative of Focal points



New Deal for Nature and People Coalition Best practices

COVID-19 Expert Database: The Need for Health Literacy and Localization



Dr. Jessica Huang is a Pandemic Response and Recovery Fellow with the Bloomberg City Leadership Initiative at Harvard University, and a Health Literacy Researcher with Mee-dan's Digital Health Lab. Co-Founder and Social Entrepreneur, Zimba Water

The proliferation of misinformation and disinformation online throughout the COVID-19 pandemic has quickly yielded a corresponding 'infodemic.' Information around the novel coronavirus is shifting daily and narratives vary based on the contexts in which we live, work and socialize. This creates a near-perfect recipe for a confusing, substandard information ecosystem and intentionally false information. Mis- and disinformation related to the pandemic is not just harmful for individuals, but, because of the nature of the virus, low-quality information also adversely impacts the collective and directly contributes to greater numbers of cases and deaths. Misinformation is highly challenging to regulate, often because it spreads informally across a range of social media platforms. Evidence shows that traditional public health interventions on social media, which present text-heavy facts on platforms, are inadequate for obtaining wide-reach. This becomes particularly clear when those interventions are compared to the reach of mis- and disinformation. Exacerbating this challenge is the fact that news sources are often not staffed

with in-house public health experts, and given that, there are significant bottlenecks within academia that preclude a free-flowing stream of the most up-to-date health information for journalists.

The COVID-19Expert Database is an initiative of a global team of public health experts offering relevant COVID-19 insights for journalists, fact-checkers, and community information leaders with the goal to support efforts to inform all communities. This initiative comes to address a convergence of challenges encompassing exacerbated and interconnected health issues (pandemics COVID19, ebola, Gender-based violence; reproductive & maternal health; child development & education; Mental health; (post) traumatic stress; accessibility to people with disabilities; Inadequate water, sanitation, and hygiene; exposure to contaminants; etc.), environmental stress and ongoing conflicts. At the intersection, digital divide, barriers to information access, inequitable distribution of funding and resources; People left out of decisions.

COVID-19, Ebola,
Transmission risks in
dense areas, limited
resources for prevention
and healthcare, work
disruptions, etc.

Environmental Stress
Natural disasters, locust
swarms, water supply,
exposure to pollutants, etc.

Ongoing Conflict
War, violence, militarized
oppression, human rights
violations, etc.

The project goal is to connecting Health Experts among them and with community leaders and local media and to provide relevant information. It is backed by a key idea: Integration and inclusion to address inequities by providing relevant information, networks for resource sharing, collaborative problem-solving and increase stakeholder engagement for policy recommen-

dations. This initiative which embeds principles for Inclusive Innovation is community-driven, imbeds two ways interactions. It is articulated in capacity-building, resource sharing, supportive collaboration. It relied on dialogue, exchange of information and assets. Humility, continuous feedback and learning, iterative improvements constitute its characteristics.

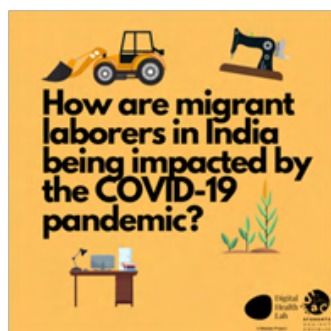
Process and Partners



Source: Meedan Digital Health Lab's COVID-19 Expert Database, available at www.learnaboutcovid19.org

The initiative is committed to making important and topical COVID-19 information accessible and deadline-friendly to newsrooms, freelance journalists, fact-checking organizations, and communicators around the world in the languages important for you and your audiences. It provides context, summaries, and responses to key COVID-19 topics and questions quickly, and is happy to follow-

up with more information as-needed, especially when new research might shift the latest scientific understanding of an issue. The content comes directly from partnerships with journalists, fact-checking organizations and other non-profit organizations to make sure research and summaries cover the topics that matter the most.



Source: Meedan Digital Health Lab, Students Against Pandemics, Suno India, Clinica Amistad

Impact achieved so far by the project is estimated to 700,000+ people reached through partnership network within 6 months. Next Steps will consist to bridging the digital divide with last-mile connectivity by providing information Kiosks in Off-Grid Communities and Refugee Camps. Solar energy and mobile data will help bridge infrastructure limitations in off-grid communities. Communal computers will help increase access where people may only have smartphones (or simple phones), or even no devices or only one

device shared by many at home. To augment this, SMS capabilities, low-fi/offline versions of the database, printed visuals, animations in optimized GIF formats, chatbots on WhatsApp and Facebook (leveraging zero-rated mobile data when possible), community radio/newsrooms, will be explored. Initial pilot planned at 5 sites in Uganda.

Advocacy for strengthened regulatory framework against pandemics in DRC

According to the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) report on post-conflict environmental assessment in the Democratic Republic of Congo (August 2011), it appears that “assessments and projections suggest that between 1.1 and 1.7 million tons of bush meat or animal meat are consumed each year in DRC, which represents a total value of one million US dollars per year. This proves that the sale of bushmeat is a lucrative business in the country. This situation is also applying in several communities as that residing in the territory of Walikale, situated in eastern DRC.

The territory of Walikale is located in the Province of North Kivu in the east of the DRC. It is adjacent to three protected areas namely the National Park of Kahuzi Biega, the National Park of Virunga and the National Park of Maiko also contain community forests and important mineral reserves.



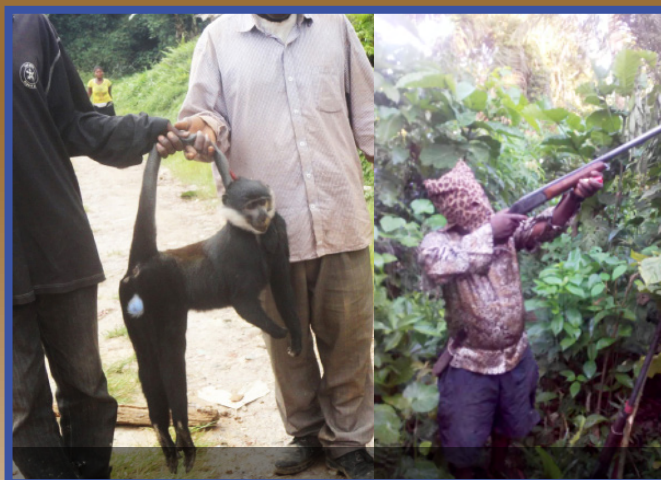
Faustin NYEBONE, Appui aux Initiatives Communautaires de Conservation de l'Environnement et de Développement Durable (AICED)



In this territory, because of war, there was the looting of cattle and communities bordering community forests and protected areas have increased the hunting of primates. A study carried out in 2019 revealed that an average of 30 cercopithecines, 20 chimpanzees and one gorilla are slaughtered per day. The community of this territory and the protected areas have become the place of refuge for the rebels (nationals and foreigners) and these rebels slaughter the primates to supply themselves with military equipment. In the Mubi market, a primate is sold at \$ 10, which is a significant source of funding for the rebels.

On the other hand, FARD's soldiers are involved in the hunting of primates by protecting the hunters, and in return, the hunters give them bushmeat and baby primates. This is the reason why some of the FARD's soldiers keep baby primates in their homes, which are not easily accessible.

This situation is happening partially because the decree N ° 014 / CAB / MINE / ENV / 2004 of April 29, 2004 relating to the measures of execution of the law N ° 82-002 of May 28, 1982 on the regulation of hunting does not contain provisions on sanitary quality control of smoked meat by the veterinary service and there are no mechanisms to identify whether the species of smoked meat is a fully, partially and unprotected species.



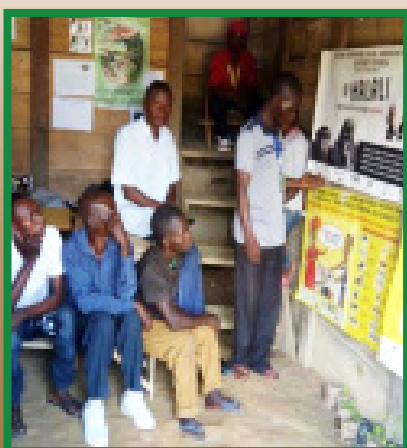
Source AICED: A hunter of primates

It should also be pointed out that hunters do not respect the hunting season not only out of ignorance, but also for lack of substitute proteins. The fact that the community of this territory consumes bush meat which is sometimes still bleeding in the absence of any verification by veterinarians and this predisposes it to the risk of COVID-19 and Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) because there are relationships between the consumption of meat bush and the emergence of zoonoses.

To address this, several initiatives have been implemented by several organizations led by

AICED as part of the New Deal for Nature and People Coalition with the objective to contribute to the process of restoring peace by cutting the supply chain to armed groups, contribute to the application of hunting regulations; help to remedy the weaknesses of the law on hunting; and reduce the community's dependence on bushmeat. Some specific actions carried out in this frame include:

- Sensitization of hunters on barrier gestures between man and wildlife to fight COVID-19 and respect for the law on hunting



- Breeding as sources of substitute proteins.

The assumption behind this initiative was as follows: if the community in general and the hunters in particular were to practice breeding, the demand for animal protein would decrease, the hunters would respect the hunting season because they would have an alternative source of protein. The chain of collaboration between the community and armed groups will be cut.

In order to have community engagement and cohesion, community-based rotary farming collaboration has been initiated. AICED has built a community hutch in Mubi in Walikale Territory. As the rabbit reproduces quickly this may have a positive repercussion on the financial plan for the families. This breeding is rotary. The beneficiary reimburses a progenitor in the community hutch at the end of the 1st gestation, to serve the new and others beneficiaries to whom he also agrees to make a donation of the animal to a close neighbor, and so on. So far, 10 families of hunters have already received animal of substitution. This approach is weakening the collaboration between hunters and armed groups.



*Pictures 25:
Community hutch and Distribution of rabbit brood
stock to hunters (Source AICED)*

MISS New Deal For Nature and People Coalition (ND4NPC)



«Together let's heal our nature for a healthy planet because our survival depends on the health of our planet »

Hailing from an indigenous community in Congo Basin, Ms. Nanga Jeanne Sandrine Patricia is a green activist and climate ambassador, holder of a master degree in development, with several years of experience in environmental issues, including forest and wildlife management, conservation and sustainable use. She was shocked to see how the environment of her people has been degraded over years by several mineral companies for their own profit at the detriment of her community. She therefore decided to engage for environmental rights. She is working with several communities at grass root level, strengthening their resilience capacities towards climate change.

Jeanne-Sandrine believes that our consumption system is the single biggest threat to nature today. She thinks that decades-long failure to provide quality and meaningful climate and environmental education and civic skills to citizens has prevented and undermined efforts and capacity to face and solve the climate crises and other critical environmental issues. The most vulnerable victims of the catastrophic loss of species and the dangerous levels of climate change are the poor people. It is the reason why during her two years mandate(2021-2022) as, Miss New Deal for Nature, Jeanne-Sandrine intends to intensify actions for quality and meaningful climate and environmental education and civic skills to primary and secondary students and champion the rights of indigenous communities to fully participate in decision-making process regarding climate and biodiversity.

- Advocacy for the application of the hunting law period and Hunting Period

Advocacy actions have been carried out, notably, the application of the hunting law period and the strengthening of the provision on the control of the veterinary service on the sanitary quality and type of bush meat species. AICED has also made another advocacy entitled: «Already the barrier gestures between humans to fight against COVID-19, but when will the barrier gestures between human and wildlife to cut the chain of transmission of this pandemic? A show has been produced on UN Radio Okapi in DR Congo.

- Advocacy for the strengthening of the hunting law

An advocacy has been made toward the President of the Provincial Assembly of North Kivu with object: «Insufficient provisions for the control of the species of smoked meat and sanitary quality: threat of a latent biological catastrophe; the pressure on protected species requires your involvement. Case of community forests of the Territory of Walikale, (DR Congo)»

Following all the advocacies and activities carried out, the Administrator of the Territory of Walikale signed a circular note N ° 50.72 / 036 / TW / K.45 / 2020 of 19/08/2020 which banned hunting in community forests from 20/08 to 20/10/2020, the withdrawals of hunting equipment (twelve gauges, hunting nets) in the forest and the ban on the sale of these equipment in shops during this period throughout the Walikale Territory

The Honorable President of the Assembly has just answered through his letter N ° 59 / CAB-PRES / DC / ASS.PRO.NK / 2020 of 01 September 2020 in which, not only he encouraged the advocacy call, but also asked the civil society team to discuss with its technical services on the proposals for an edict on the protection of protected species.

The main challenges encountered all through this process and mitigation approaches used may be formulated as follows: It was not easy to making communities understand that the unregulated consumption of bush meat and without support from the veterinary service can lead to the disappearance of species and the spread of zoonoses.

To overcome this the team worked with the elderly who shared their story and helped explaining that there is indeed pressure on the primates. «Before we found primates at small distances, but for the moments we have to go very far in the forest, but, for lack of cattle, we are obliged to hunt everyday» said several old people. To make understand the dangers in eating the bush meat, the awareness raising teams took the case of the Province of North Kivu, in which, for the first time, Ebola Virus Disease EVD appeared recently, (from August 2018 to June 2020) and killed 2,280 people.

Civil Society organizations have a big role to play in the community, they are the community scouts. This initiative helped to learn that, in the field of advocacy, additionally to scientific data that may be used to push the decision-makers to take good decision for their community and for environment, it is necessary to touch the feelings of the authorities with real images which speak. In order to capitalize and perpetuate the achievements of the actions so far carried out, following recommendations have been formulated:

- In addition to rabbit breeding, it is necessary to diversify the sources of replacement proteins by raising goats, pigs, poultry and fish farming.
- Regarding the current hunting period, propose to local authority to constitute a multidisciplinary team/ commission made up of civil society organizations, territorial authority, the environment service and the police in order to assess progress and obstacles towards the implementation of the law;
- Advocate for the capacity building of environmental officers on the identification of protected species from its smoked meat;
- Conceive proposals for an edict to be proposed to the Honorable President of the North Kivu Assembly on the protection of protected species in community forests;
- Make a plan on the alternative profession to be offered to women involved in the bushmeat trade and the trafficking of primates.
- Propose to international organizations working in the protection of biodiversity to support local initiatives on breeding in the riparian areas of community forests.
- Build local a civil society coalition to strengthen advocacies for the improvement and enforcement of laws against the hunting and trade of primate and bush meat.

Mobilizing women and girls for peacebuilding and fight against pandemic in security crisis context in Mali.

Mali is being experiencing one of the most serious combined political, security and health crises in its history which has caused the resignation of the President of the Republic and his government and the dissolution of the National Assembly is now persistent in the north and has been. Added to this is the inter-community violence has become a worrying phenomenon of displaced, among which, women and children have fled to seek refuge in other localities.

As part of the fight against the Covid-19 pandemic, the Musonet Network (Development and Communication Network of Malian Women) carried out health assistance and emergency aid to the displaced persons and refugees from the Niamana and Sékou sites in order to contribute to their protection against this pandemic. The organization has distributed sanitary kits such as hand washing fountains, buckets, cups, soaps, boxes of hydro-alcoholic gels, muffers (made from washable cotton), soap gels, children's shoes, as well as sachets of water.



Assistan SIDIBE,
MUSONET- Development
and Communication
Network of Malian Women



Source, MUSONET Network: Material and Kits distribution in the Sites of Internally Displaced Persons at SENOU

During the pandemic, a ceremony has been organized with the displaced people made up of Fulluani, Peuls, Dogons and Bozos from the SénouDiatoula (843 families) and Niamana (79 families).

The Musonet Network strengthened the capacity of women's organizations and media on the appropriation of Resolution 1325 and following

of the United Nations Security Council, on the agreement for peace and national reconciliation resulting from the Algiers process, the law 2015-052. The workshops brought together more than twenty participants from several associations and bodies of the District of Bamako and official guests.



Source, MUSONET Network: Capacity building workshop with women and girls in peacebuilding and UNSCR 1325

The workshops aimed to contribute to strengthening the capacity of women of Mali in the area of R1325 and other legal instruments, to facilitate their ownership of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation resulting from the Algiers process, Law 052 on the quota, mechanism and strategies on Gender Justice and to set up a pool of women trainers on R1325 and other instruments. During the workouts, women expressed their concerns about the persistence of insecurity due to attacks by terrorist groups and drug traffickers. They discussed the issue of the exclusivity of the various armed groups in the process of implementing the Agreement as well as insufficient resources mobilized for the implementation of the Agreement and the problems of coordination of interventions of various actors involved in the implementation and monitoring of the Agreement, hence the necessary adjustments at the level of the institutional mechanism.

In the same line, a video conference between the women of Mali and those of ECOWAS was organized in order to find recommendations in relation to the Malian socio-political crisis. Women have been involved in a session for the preparation of the National consultation on the Transition. The objective of the meeting was to stimulate reflection and lead discussions on the main axes of the transition in order to collect the contribution and recommendations of

the women of Mali for a successful and inclusive transition.

In terms of outlook regarding the situation Mali undergoes, women discussed the establishment of Interim Authorities / Transitional Colleges at the level of the Circles and certain communes/districts in the northern regions of Mali; the organization of regional and municipal partial elections; gradual deployment of the units of the Operational Coordination Mechanism in Kidal and Timbuktu and the strengthening of the Operational Coordination Mechanism battalion in Gao. They have proposed the creation of the development zone for the regions of northern Mali; the forthcoming start of the activities of the International Commission of Inquiry and (possible) application of the regime of targeted sanctions against those who hamper the implementation of the Agreement.

Women made the following additional recommendations:

- The return of the results of the workshop to the different entities of the organizations that took part in the workshop;
- The organization of broad awareness sessions with citizens and communities
- The need to increase the positioning of women in decision-making bodies
- The Set up an advocacy focus group at the local level and in the District of Bamako

- The dissemination of Mali's National Gender Policy, R1325 and the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation resulting from the Alger process;
- The organization of future campaigns to popularize these aforementioned instruments.
- Dissemination of the Mali's National Gender

Policy, R1325 and the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation resulting from the Algiers process;

- The consistent implementation of the R1325 communication plan.

Community campaign against COVID19, Youth for Sustainable Development-Kenya

Regarding the steady increase of COVID19 infected persons across the country Youth for Sustainable Development (YSD – Nairobi) launched a community campaign over COVID19 in order to address some of the emerging challenges affecting young people including the rise of gender-based violence; to increase involvement of youth in disaster preparedness and recovery by strengthening their skills and knowledge on disaster risk preparedness; to create awareness on covid-19 at community and national level and to practice social inclusion to the most vulnerable groups in the informal settlements and understand the context in which we shall operate post COVID-19. To this end, YSD – Nairobi collaborated with other local organizations as The Kenya Red Cross, VSO-Kenya in responding to the pandemic. Members and other community volunteers engaged in social media campaigns, creating awareness in COVID-19 using the #VolunteersAgainstCOVID19 hashtag reaching 8 333,000 people on social media globally between 20-31 March 2020 according to the analysis carried out.



Christine Ogola - Social Entrepreneur

The activities targeted the most vulnerable groups in Nairobi County being those living in the slums of Mathare, Mukurukwa Njenga and Kibera (The informal settlements). The sites have been selected due to the high population of young people as well as the high-risk factors propelled by the challenges of social distancing due to the congestion as well as overreliance on Boda Boda as the main means of transport. Reach was through social media outreaches, the roadshows targeting the slums and through the community radio spot adverts. Activities organized include:

5 local webinars and online trainings were conducted within the one-month grant period to create awareness and empower the youth, enabling them to cope with the emerging issues during and after the COVID-19 period. 328 participants were directly empowered through these sessions; skills of about 25 YSD members were nurtured in planning, organizing, reporting and moderating trainings/ webinars as they actively participated in preparing and coordinating webi-

nars in a smaller team. Weekly and Bi-weekly online sensitization on COVID-19 awareness/ response reaching over 500,000 people globally. Pre-evaluation survey was conducted before each webinar to understand the needs and interests of target youth groups mainly in Nairobi and Kilifi, mainly focusing on their availability and topics of interest. Posters and registration links were used to reach to more people through social media.

In all the webinars and training for inclusivity and ensuring that no one is left behind, volunteers were mobilized to build community resilience during the COVID-19 era on Sexual reproductive Health Rights, Self-Care and linkages to psychosocial support, Gender-Based Violence, social accountability and Social Inclusion. The youth volunteers raised awareness on COVID 19 among the public motorcycle riders. 500 reflector jackets, 550 face masks were distributed. The riders were also educated on how to properly wear and remove face masks.

Reflector jacket distribution reached 500 riders directly as they were handed the reflector jackets directly while being sensitized on COVID 19. 2500 riders were reached indirectly.

In the same vein, a social media engagement activity has been implemented using the hashtag and was able to reach around 6000 people

on Facebook and 24204 on twitter. The Deputy County Commissioner, area Chiefs showed tremendous support for our initiatives and talked to the riders on their crucial role in fighting the COVID-19 pandemic. They also welcomed further efforts that will transform the lives of people within their jurisdictions.



Radio Activation/advert messages and awareness raising during the COVID19 and - Nairobi Kenya (Source –YSD)

During the campaign radio spot adverts and presenter mentions were used to send key messages targeting youth and other vulnerable groups. Through local radio stations such as the Mtaani FM radio station. The messages covered the adverse impact of COVID 19 and government restrictions, coping in the era of COVID 19, and giving hope to the people. Focus was also given to issues of Gender Based Violence and mental health because of the high rise of cases since the start of the pandemic. These messages were tailored to the language of the targeted listeners. These adverts and radio mentions were aired over a period of one month and were able to reach an estimate of 500,000 listeners in Nairobi informal and middle-class residents. Some of the feedback from the listeners include: “Youth are

worried about joblessness”; “Youth are concerned about their mental health following loss of jobs and government restrictions”; “Youth are worried about domestic disputes and Gender Based Violence”; “Youth expressed joy over the reopening of the economy by the President of Kenya”.

Reach of the campaign was measured by the number of listeners reached, and the social media engagements for each show. The report was generated by the radio station. Total listeners: 300,000 Male: 180,000 Female: 120,000 They have age clusters as well which was captured. 18-44-year-olds were more than the rest of the groups.



Reflector Jackets Distribution in Kibra Area and Awareness Campaigns/ Road Shows against COVID19– Nairobi Kenya (Source –YSD)

In the same vein, COVID-19 Road Shows were initiated and implemented in the most vulnerable communities such as; Mathare Sub-County, being an informal settlement that has seen a rise in the new COVID-19 infections. The roadshows sensitized to the most vulnerable people with COVID-19 information who possibly miss out on the information conveyed through social media and mainstream media. Roadshow awareness campaigns took place for one day and reached an estimate 10,000 people in both Kilifi and Nairobi. These activities have successfully contributed to bring partners on board to join in the activity.

Concerning the Challenges; the government restrictions on movement and gatherings larger than 15 people made it hard to engage more

youth volunteers in the activity despite their willingness to take part. We addressed this by having different people take part in the activities in rotation so that more people are involved in the end. High demand for face masks, hand sanitizers, reflector jackets in the community: This was addressed by distributing the reflector jackets and face masks to the behavior change ambassadors among the bodaboda (motorcycle) riders. The riders pledged to be COVID 19 behavior change ambassadors in their communities to help in raising awareness on the disease and help flatten the curve. The larger population was informed that more activities are in the line-up for the future as well educated on proper hand-washing and usage of reusable masks.



*Pictures 30: The reflector jackets inscribed with key messages on COVID 19 in local languages to ensure local community members understand
(Source –YSD)*

the localities will be incorporated in our future plans.

The reflector jackets exercise enabled us to identify and create ambassadors amongst the bodaboda riders. Clearly mapped out the gatekeepers and sacco heads, leaders of various bodaboda stages in these regions came out of the intervention, in future these groups will be engaged and supported to register; capacity build them on entrepreneurship as well as link them to various financial institutions for financial support. These activities have increased the chapters' visibility in the region. More organizations are now more aware of this youth platform. Latest communication indicates plans for the platform to still be engaged in similar activities with partner organizations.

The platform intends to deploy the community

Regarding the lessons learned and next steps, the local webinars created a platform to gather feedback on the empowerment needs of the youth. The feedback will be incorporated in future interventions. The awareness roadshows and reflector jackets distributions led to the understanding of the critical needs of the community. For example, many people expressed concern on the impact of COVID 19 on their lives and need more support to restore or create a sustainable source of livelihoods. Working with the local administration to reach the most marginalized in our awareness creation activities, in partnership with identified partners in

radio barazas so as to reach a wider coverage in most part of the interior places. The weekly radio talk shows are a sure way of creating awareness to enhance social accountability in the community as they have been complaining and redundancy from policymakers in fulfilling their duties in the county. With a layover and ease with the government restriction and curfews in the county the YSD member can take sensitization and awareness creation on COVID 19 to the grass roots and seek for more partners to come on board. Social accountability training to identify and map champions to drive the agenda in holding accountable the county government and policy makers in the county in term of budgetary allocation for key priority areas for people in the community.

Restoration of the aquatic ecosystem through the sustainable management of invasive plants: the case of water hyacinth and the promotion of green employment, Benin



Henri TOTIN—Coordonnateur ONG JEVEV
Jeunesse et Emplois Verts pour
une Economie Verte
(Youth and Green Jobs for Green Economy)



Source – JEVEV:
Spillover of Water Hyacinth on the surface of rivers and lakes

In West Africa, climate change has caused an annual decrease of nearly 40% to 60% in the flow of large rivers; this caused the spread of water hyacinth. Water Hyacinth is one of the most widespread invasive saprophytes in the world, especially in tropical countries. It could have an adverse influence on plant health, human health and water quality. The hyacinth pumps excess nitrates from the water and, on the other hand, opposes its natural disinfection in a situation already severely impacted by the waste generated by the community.

In Benin, in the valley of the Ouémé, the second richest after that of the Nile, but unfortunately not valued to date, the presence of hyacinth on the surface of rivers and lakes causes very strong seasonal eutrophication of the river and a fatal anoxia to the fishery resources on which more than a hundred species and a large part of the region's economy depend.

While the hyacinth absorbs excess nitrates from the water, it opposes the natural disinfection of

the water in several lakes already heavily impacted by waste. In 8 months, ten (10) water hyacinth plants can generate 655,330 new plants.

The problem of the proliferation of the water hyacinth constitutes a global environmental issue which requires sustainable solutions. Although dangerous, Water Hyacinth if well exploited can constitute a means of ecosystem restoration and to fight against poverty.

In Benin, NGO Jeunesse et Emplois Verts pour une Economie Verte (Youth and Green Jobs for Green Economy) has developed an alternative to pesticides and chemical fertilizers that destroys the land in silence by setting up an economic sector for the sustainable development of hyacinths, thus transforming the problem into an opportunity. This initiative of restoration of the aquatic ecosystem through the sustainable management of invasive plants is called "magic compost" made from water hyacinth.



Pictures 32: Collection and transformation of Water Hyacinth (Source – JEVEV)

Its objective was to restore the aquatic ecosystem and to find alternative solutions through green innovations. The activity of collecting and enhancing the value of water hyacinth is an innovation with three aims: the regeneration of the land through the component of transformation into organic manure (compost); the promotion of renewable energy through its transformation component into charcoal briquette and finally the safeguard of the aquatic ecosystem and the quality of the water.

The innovation is inspired by ancestral agricultural techniques, which were neglected in favor of the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The proposed compost is a clever mix of green waste, wild plants considered to be harmful and natural insecticides, so it is pluri-active. Targets included market gardeners - agricultural entrepreneurs - tourists – curious.

The technical feasibility of the composting activity is mainly based on two criteria. The first is the concrete manufacture of the compost, i.e., the possibility of having the necessary material as well as the technical knowledge to be able to carry out the protocol and to organize the activity in accordance with local constraints. And the second criterion is the very inclusion of this activity within the annual work calendar of producers who practice other activities. The approach used is based on the principles of Results Based

Management and getting things done (technology transfer). The involvement of beneficiaries is at the heart of all phases of project development namely the formulation of objectives and determination of a strategy; the definition of indicators, results, the strategy and the monitoring and evaluation tool to follow.

The factors of underdevelopment also participated in the success of the initiative. Wetlands, living areas of the species being landlocked areas, very vulnerable, this initiative is actually the hope of an entire community, especially young people and women.

The experience employed several unemployed young people and women who are continuously integrated into a part of the water hyacinth value chain. The activity was carried out by young experts, agronomists; geographers and environmentalists.

The experience contributed to effectively manage the proliferation of water hyacinth in all seasons and considerably reduce the misuse of agricultural chemical inputs. It permitted to improve the living conditions of lake communities, in particular fishermen, fishmongers and boatmen. The water hyacinth is an aquatic plant that constantly invades the rivers and bodies of water in Benin.

innovative ideas and sharing experiences with the support of a few strategic partners.

3,550 farmers in the villages of the lower valley of Bonou, Dangbo, Adjohoun and surrounding communities (including 2,050 market gardeners) have been trained on the use of this compost instead of chemical inputs. 1,450 young green entrepreneurs trained; 240 Young and women producers (cooperative, group), from the commune of Dangbo and So-Ava, make compost based on water hyacinth.

The experience contributed to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions due to the use of ecological fertilizer Magical Compost and the reconstitution of plant cover and aquatic fauna. The experience has contributed to improving the living conditions of lake communities, in particular fishermen, fishmongers and boatmen. It can be easy to replicate anywhere using or not using a technical sheet.

As lessons learned which can be shared are as followed. Composting didn't require advanced skills.

To succeed in the project the team followed a

few simple rules bearing in mind the basic rules of composting. It conducted its own experiment adapting itself to habits, resources and institutional, economic, social and environmental context. At the technical level, the team put in place a distribution and marketing system and a contingency plan to ensure the sale of the product. The compost obtained from water hyacinth is one of the best ecological fertilizer alternatives that can be used in humid tropics to deal with the problems of food insecurity, poor productions, intoxication of humans and restoration of aquatic ecosystems. The hope for a better tomorrow for young people, especially African youth, is great and in green agricultural entrepreneurship (entrepreneurship that respects environmental principles ...).

The difficulties encountered by the populations in the exercise of their activities (fishing, river transport, etc.) are long gone. The team has set up an incubation center for young innovators called Africa green economy promotion center for training, experimenting with

Strengthening peacebuilding and community resilience towards the effects of climate change in Democratic Republic of Congo.

For more than two decades, the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo has been marked by violence with the consequences of significant loss of human life, massive displacement of the population, destruction of the economy, and basic infrastructure. The territory of Masisi in the Province of North Kivu was greatly affected by acts of violence of all kinds characterized by kidnappings, killings, ethnic conflicts and settling of scores, violence against women, illegal detention and uncontrolled movement. small arms. The increase in the number of street children, the continued recruitment of children into armed groups and the hegemonic spirit of different ethnic groups.

From this contextual situation, a large number of conflicts arise, among others: Conflicts linked to the stigmatization and mutual mistrust between different ethnic communities (inflammatory and offensive speeches towards different ethnic groups); and conflicts caused by injustice and tribalism in recruiting employment in all areas of life as well as division. The conflicts between the population and MONUSCO.

To remedy the following, certain initiatives have been undertaken to end hostilities, promote reconciliation and stabilize the situation, among others:



BAHATI Denis – Association de Développement pour la Paix et la Reconstruction en République Démocratique du Congo, ADPR-RDC asbl

The National Conference on Peace, Stabilization and Development and certain decisions have been taken there among which the customary chiefs should be closely involved in the community sensitization process. The peace agreement with certain armed groups with the objective of putting an end to hostilities in the region and to outline the main lines intended to lead to reconciliation, the return of internally displaced persons and the repatriation of Congolese refugees.

STAREC (Program for the stabilization and reconstruction of areas emerging from armed conflicts) officially launched in eastern DR Congo, which is supported by the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy (ISSSS), provide the operational framework for all the interventions aimed at community reintegration planned in the areas of return for the different groups of beneficiaries: the returned displaced persons, the returnees and the populations who remained in the areas affected by the armed conflict.

The Government of the Province of North Kivu established in November 2009, by Provincial Decrees no. 02 / STAREC / EPG / NK / 2009 and 03 / STAREC / EPG / NK / 2009, a Technical Pacification and Reconciliation Commission (CTPR) responsible for mobilizing communities for urgent stabilization tasks.

In the same line, several strategies to strengthen

peaceful cohabitation of populations have been set up by the Association for Development, Peace and Reconstruction in the Democratic Republic of Congo, ADPR-RDC asbl in collaboration with grassroots organizations (OB), local development initiatives (LDI), and development committees, churches, schools, health zones, peace committees. These strategies include but are not limited to preventing, managing and peacefully resolving conflicts between individuals, ethnic and social groups.

With these endeavors, peace has returned in the territory. However, years of conflicts have yielded destruction of ecosystem.

With the gradual return of the displaced, and given persisting floods, declining agricultural yields, drought, disruption of growing seasons, loss of biodiversity, the association ADPR-RDC started the process of raising awareness on the reconstruction of villages that had been abandoned.

Young people have been involved to strengthen community resilience through the reforestation of villages that have been affected by war and armed conflicts. This initiative that started in 2020 focused on sensitizing community on measures to combat climate change, education and environmental protection, support youth in agro-pastoral activities and the protection of natural ecosystems and the construction of seedling production hotbeds in villages.



Transformation and management of biodegradable solid waste into alternative energy in the city of Kiwanja in the territory of Rutshuru



Jeanne KAMETIANGWE
Femme Africaine pour la Paix et le
Développement (FAPD)

non. Given this situation caused mainly by the use of firewood and embers for household activities, the use of various biodegradable solid waste, the non-existence of public bins, non-existence of hygiene and sanitation regulatory measures, FAPD asbl, undertook an initiative of reduction and management of waste. The objective of the project was to maintain the hygienic conditions of the population and protect the environment. The target group of that initiative is mainly the local population. This population consists mainly of women, young students. Several activities have been organized namely surveys to make the state of devastation of this UNESCO world heritage and to have populations view regarding this issue. The population admitted the need to put in place the activities accompanying the hygiene and sanitation regulatory measures in the area by transforming this biodegradable solid waste into embers commonly called «MAKALA».

Consecutively to the administration of the survey, a capacity building of 150 youths and women trainers of trainers has been. They have in their turn led com-

and has resulted in a decrease in the prevalence of water-borne diseases (diarrhea, dysentery and cholera) reducing the infant mortality rate by 30%; and a hygienically sanitized environment through awareness and information. The project helped to maintain the management and transformation of waste by preserving the ecosystems of Virunga National Park. It has helped to strengthen local experience and mastery of the transformation of biodegradable solid waste into alternative energy. The main innovative aspect concerns the decision-making of the population in matters of waste management by transformation into alternative energy and the protection of the environment. Another innovative aspect, the effect of which remains to be demonstrated by the project, concerns the establishment of hygiene and sanitation on the shore of City of Kiwanja.

The next step is to expand activities in other villages and densely populated areas surrounding Virunga National Park, and to set up a channel for the sale and marketing of products. We therefore recommend that our partners and members be empowered in entrepreneurship and in the cooperative.

In the territory of Rutshuru in the Province of North Kivu in the East of the Democratic Republic of Congo, deforestation and biodegradation of the environmental ecosystem of the Virunga National Park is a rampant phenome-

community trainings designed to 25 awareness teams which have played a key role in the installation of public and domestic bins; transformation of waste for alternative energy and monitoring and disposal of public bins. Local civil society organizations have been mobilized in advocacy actions towards civil, military and political authorities as well as the managers of the Virunga National Park.

This initiative has contributed to consolidate local mechanisms for the participatory management of various waste between the local population and environmental protection organizations. It has also contributed to strengthen the technical and operational capacities of communities in the transformation of waste for alternative energy and disposal of public and domestic garbage). It has been noticed a gradual reduction of waste in the City of KIWANJA. It contributed to the establishment of waste management systems in health centers, schools and awareness of best practices in hygiene and environmental sanitation, has reduced the rate of disease. The mobility of the public bins in the city of KIWANJA has been monitored and documented.

The most important challenges encountered are linked to the monitoring and evaluation of project activities which has not been carried out on schedule because of Covid 19 and insecurity in this part of the province. The monitoring and documenting of the mobility of public and domestic garbage cans in the City of Kiwanja required great dedication and took time due to the high population concentration. Consolidating local mechanisms for participatory waste management by transforming them into alternative energy for the protection of the environment seems was not also an easy challenge given the security situation which remains very unstable in the area. However, the project has covered 70% of the population



Quiz

OUR ACCREDITATIONS



The four winners of this quiz will be showcased in the next edition of the ND4NPC Best practices booklet.

- What is the aim of the New Deal for Nature and People Coalition?
- What is the name of the platform that leads the New Deal for Nature and People Coalition?
- What is the aim of the platform that leads the New Deal for Nature and People Coalition?
- What is the aim of the COVID-19 Expert Database?
- From which subregion hails the Miss New Deal for Nature and People?
- Can you mention 4 recommendations formulated by the civil society organisation members of the coalition as part of the advocacy for strengthened regulatory framework against pandemics in Democratic Republic of Congo?
- What are the issues women and girls led organizations, members of the New Deal for Nature and People Coalition addressed in Mali?
- What are the results of the COVID 19 community campaign centered gender-based violence implemented in Kenya?
- What is the innovative green entrepreneurship initiative implemented in Benin to restore the aquatic ecosystem?
- What are the results yielded by the transformation and management of biodegradable solid waste into alternative energy in Democratic Republic of Congo?

Kindly send your answers to info@anyl4psd.org



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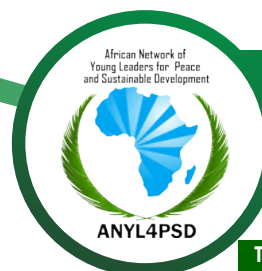
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