

LINK

The African Mangrove Network (AMN)

The African Mangrove Network (AMN) was established in Cameroon in May 2003. Its mission is to foster regional collaboration to save African mangroves from further destruction and to collectively work to bring the mangrove agenda to the fore in national and international arenas. Current membership comprise 22 countries, including; Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome & Principe, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola, Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania.

For details, visit: <http://www.mangrove-africa.net>

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Status and conservation of mangroves in Africa

Ajonina G., Ndiame, D. and Kairo, J. 2008. Current status and conservation of mangroves in Africa: An overview. *World Rainforest Movement Bulletin* 133.

Mangrove information at FAO

Websites: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/mangrove/en/>

Commemorating the International Day for the Mangroves – the history!

In 2000, July 26th was first chosen as a day for the mangroves based on its great significance for the movement in Latin America led by Red Manglar (Mangrove Network). July 26th commemorates that day in 1998 when a Greenpeace activist from Micronesia, Hayhow Daniel Nanoto, died of a heart attack while involved in a massive protest action led by FUNDECOL and Greenpeace International. During this action the local community of Muisne joined the NGOs in dismantling an illegally built shrimp pond in an attempt to restore this damaged zone back to its former state as a mangrove forest. Since Hayhow's death, FUNDECOL and others have commemorated this day as a day to remember and to take renewed action to Save the Mangroves! In 2003, MAP (Mangrove Action Project) and Red Manglar joined forces to encourage fisherfolk from around the world to join them on Mangrove Action Day to form cooperative flotillas to protest the destructive expansion of shrimp farming in their areas. This call to action got positive responses from Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Ecuador, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Honduras, Nigeria, Senegal, Kenya, Europe and the USA. Since then, every July 26th has become an annual global commemorative day for the mangroves.

Article based on information by Alfredo Quarto, Mangrove Action Project (MAP), e-mail: mangroveap@olympus.net, <http://www.earthisland.org/map/map.html>

Source: *WRM's bulletin N° 109, August 2006*

For full article, visit: www.wrm.org.uy/bulletin/109/Mangrove.html

Climate Change Shrinks Some of the World's Largest Rivers

Many of the greatest rivers in some of the world's most populous regions are losing water, according to a new study of stream flow in 925 large rivers. Led by scientists at the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado, USA, the study indicates that the reduced flows are associated with climate change and could threaten future supplies of food and water. Several of the rivers channelling less water serve large populations, such as the Yellow River in northern China, the Ganges in India, the Niger in West Africa, and the Colorado River in the southwestern United States.

For full article, visit: <http://www.ens-newswire.com/ens/apr2009/2009-04-21-01.asp>

Link culled from: *Environment News Service (ENS) 2009*

CITES will meet from March 13-25, 2010, in Doha, the capital city of Qatar

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) governs international wildlife trade. Every two and a half to three years, delegates from more than 170 countries gather together at the Conference of the Parties to CITES to discuss and decide the fate of many of the world's wild species. From March 13-25, 2010, CITES will meet for the fifteenth time, in Doha, the capital city of Qatar.

Link: <http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/CoP.shtml>

Source: <http://www.evana.org/index.php?id=48210&lang=en>

New 2009 REDD Paper on: Critical need for new definitions of "forest" and "forest degradation" in global climate change agreements

If global policies intended to promote forest conservation continue to use the definition of "forest" adopted in 2001 by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (an area of >0.05–1 ha with >10–30% cover of plants >2–5 m tall at maturity), great quantities of carbon and other environmental values will be lost when natural forests are severely degraded or replaced by plantations but technically remain "forests." While a definition of "forest" that is globally acceptable and appropriate for monitoring using standard remote-sensing options will necessarily be based on a small set of easily measured parameters, there are dangers when simple definitions are applied locally. At the very least, we recommend that natural forest be differentiated from plantations and that for defining "forest" the lower height limit defining "trees" be set at >5 m tall with the minimum cover of trees be set at >40%. These changes will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from what is now termed forest "degradation" without increasing monitoring costs. Furthermore, these minor changes in the definition of "forest" will promote the switch from degradation to responsible forest management, which will help mitigate global warming while protecting biodiversity and contributing to sustainable development.

Available at: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/122515795/abstract>

Link culled from: *Nophea Sasaki, Harvard University.* <http://harvardforest.fas.harvard.edu/>

In the Hand's of the Fishers (IHOF) Workshops

In the Hands of the Fishers (IHOF) is *Mangrove Action Project's* (MAP) premier program. It was launched in 1999 through a close collaboration with the Yadfon Association of Thailand and the Small Fishers Federation of Sri Lanka.

IHOF is a series of workshops designed to bring together village leaders, fisherfolk, and grassroots NGOs from developing nations where mangroves are found. It is an innovative format which facilitates experience sharing and networking, enhances problem solving, and disseminates solutions and research findings amongst local stakeholders. In addition to the workshops, follow-up projects are undertaken at the participating villages, which then serve as sites or nodes for modeling sustainable, low-intensity development alternatives. Since 1999, MAP has led 12 regional IHOF workshops, involving 3 or more countries each, in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Read more at: <http://www.mangroveactionproject.org/map-programs/fisher-workshops>.

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Theme and deadline for Next Issue

The theme for the next issue is “*Natural resource tenure systems and their implication for nature conservation in Africa*”. The upcoming edition is set to explore land, tree and water tenurial issues at the community, national and regional levels, focusing on their practical applications and implications for sustainable nature conservation in Africa.

Security of tenure influences the sustainability of nature conservation measures. It is increasingly taking centre stage in the discussions around REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) as well as a fundamental right to livelihood, especially for the poor. The next edition of *Nature & Faune* seeks to contribute to the debate.

Nature & Faune invites you to submit manuscript(s) on any issue related to the theme. In order to facilitate contributions from potential authors, we have created guidelines for the preparation of manuscripts for *Nature & Faune*. Short and succinct papers are preferred. Please visit our website or send us an email to receive a copy of the '*Guidelines for Authors*'. Email: nature-faune@fao.org or Ada.Ndesoatanga@fao.org
Website: <http://www.fao.org/africa/publications/nature-and-faune-magazine/>

Deadline for submission of manuscript(s) and other contributions is 30th December 2009

Guideline for authors, Subscription and Correspondence

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- Submission of articles - Send us your articles, news items, announcements and reports. Please know how important and delightful it is to receive your contributions and thank you for the many ways in which you continue to support *Nature & Faune* magazine as we all work to expand the reach and impact of conservation efforts in Africa.
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