

**LOCATING AFRICAN STUDIES IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH: FOSTERING NEW
DIRECTIONS AND GLOBAL SOLIDARITIES
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Food Sovereignty, Conservation, and the Climate Crisis

Convenor: Anne Bartlett

United Arab Emirates University

Rachael Gross, Australian National University

Power to the People: Decolonial and Community Driven Conservation of African Elephants

African savanna elephants have experienced a 98% population decline in the 230 years since the European “Rush for Africa” brought in the colonial New Imperialism era starting in 1880, i.e. since European invasion of Africa. The elephant population decline can be attributed to habitat destruction, poaching and climate change which are all inherently attributable to colonisation. Their decline has broad environmental, economic and cultural impacts. In response to climate change, elephants are changing their movement patterns and their relationship with local communities is shifting. The 'Protected Areas' that most elephants inhabit both inhibit natural elephant movement and perpetuate Fortress Conservation, thus promoting the Yellowstone Model and continuing to oppress the autonomy and voices of local people.

Research shows that elephants are spending, and will continue to spend, more time outside protected areas in response to climate change, especially in agricultural areas. At the same time, local people have had minimal influence over elephant conservation and management since colonisation. Colonisation also fundamentally changed Africans collective relationship with elephants from one of flexibility and mobility to one of largely conflict. Western management strategies evidently are not the most efficient or sustainable, so the future of elephant conservation must be in the hands of those that elephants have and continue to coexist with. Decolonisation and community-based management of African landscapes must be prioritised and be contingent on three components being returned in full to communities: rights, benefit and knowledge.

Ezequiel Alfeu Abrahamo & Inês Raimundo, Eduardo Mondlane University,

Food Access in Districts On the Route of Cyclones and Storms: A Case Study of the KaTembe and KaNyaka Districts of Maputo City

This article presents some reflections on Food Access In Districts On the Route of Cyclones and Storms: A Case Study of the KaTembe and KaNyaka Districts of Maputo City, taking as an example the results of a study on Food Insecurity in the context of climate changes in this city carried out in the Municipal Districts of KaNyaka and KaTembe, that form part of the Municipality of Maputo. We used mixed methods, that is, a combination of the quantitative methodology of data collection based on the quantification and use of statistical techniques and quantitative indicators and the qualitative methods, in this case, the Participant Observation. A random sample with probability proportional to the population size of each district, which corresponds to 289 Households in KaNyaka and 332 in KaTembe, was selected. Of these, 28 households in KaNyaka were taken for observation and 30 in KaTembe.

The result shows that in 2017 Katembe and KaNyaka, 33% of the studied population was Food Insecure Higher, unlike the mainland of Maputo City, which is 22%. The differences in Food Insecurity in the same city reinforce the need and importance of understanding the extent of that difference and its effects on the population's livelihoods. Households in the studied districts have a diversified diet with similarities in the type of food they consume, thus confirming our hypothesis about the existence of similarities in the Dietary Diversity of households in those districts as they consume food from the same groups. The differences in Food security and Food insecurity levels are statistically insignificant. The surveyed Households in both communities have similar predictors of Severe Food Insecurity; that is, the factors that influence Food Insecurity in the two districts are generally the same.

The research also showed that to understand and know the Food *status* of Maputo City, it's necessary to see the whole of their geographical area wich is separated by the Channel of Mozambique and the extent to which climate conditions impact food production in an area situated in the route of the cyclones. The livelihood of these communities is fishing and agriculture. Both activities have been under 'attack' by heavy rain and cyclones. Fish and seafood (mussels, crabs, calamari), and some vegetables are the primary sources of food and income in both places. Both districts have sandy soils unsuitable for agriculture . Therefore, the geographical location of these districts can influence the sources and types of food consumed by households and climate issues. Unfortunately, the communities under study are the most neglected, considering they are on the 'other' side of Maputo City. The data collected and the interviews demonstrate that food insecurity will worsen in the area due to the intensity of cyclones and heavy rain within the Channel Mozambique.

Keywords: Climate Change; Dietary Diversity; Food Insecurity; Food Security; Household; Poverty.

Kipkemboi Kandie and Anne L. Bartlett , United Arab Emirates University

Can cash transfer programming change environmental damage in Kenya's refugee camps?

Since 2015, the UNHCR has been experimenting with cash-transfer programming in refugee camps in Kenya's northwest. Chronically dry and the location of a recent drought, Turkana is suffering from deforestation which has been exacerbated by the influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees. Turkana's population is also home to an indigenous population that struggles to secure a viable livelihood through pastoralism and foraging. Refugees who need firewood often encroach on community land, chopping trees and creating inter-communal conflict. As a result of this, the UNHCR has attempted to mitigate the environmental damage around these camps with a cash-transfer programming initiative. This paper evaluates the program using survey data from wood fuel markets in the camp and interviews with local stakeholders. We find that there is still a long way to go in terms of resolving this issue. We conclude with some suggestions about how the current program might be improved.