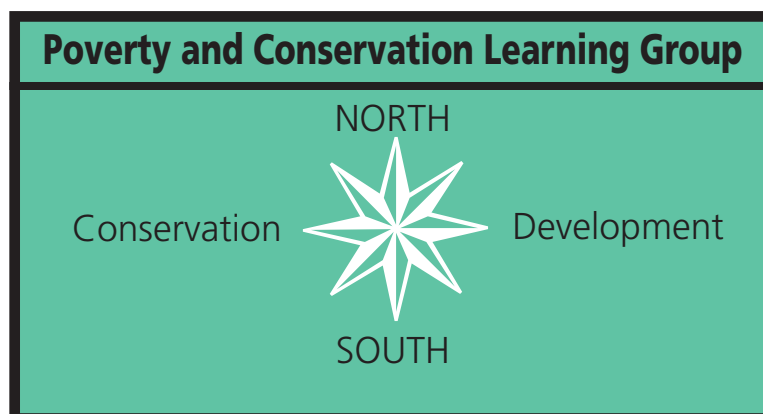


# Poverty-Conservation Linkages: A Survey of Organisations and Initiatives

ALESSANDRA GIULIANI

December 2005



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**ALESSANDRA GIULIANI**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIPP	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact	IWGIA	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
AIWO	African Indigenous Women's Organisation	KAMICYDI	Kalinga Mission for Indigenous Children and Youth Development, Inc.
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation	LWC	Lewa Wildlife Conservancy
BCTF	Bushmeat Crisis Task Force	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
CABS	Centre for Applied Biodiversity Science	NC	Netherlands Committee
CANARI	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute	NCIV	Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples
CAURWA	Communauté des Autochtones Rwandais	NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
CBFP	Congo Basin Forest Partnership	NRM	Natural Resource Management
CBM	Swedish Biodiversity Centre	ODA	Official Development Aid
CEESP	Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy	PACT	Partnership for Action and Commitment Today
CELB	Centre for Environmental Leadership in Business	PCWG	Poverty and Conservation Working Group
CENESTA	Centre for Sustainable Development & Environment	PEI	Poverty Environment Initiative
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	PEN	Poverty Environment Network
CI	Conservation International	PEP	Poverty Environment Partnership
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
CIIR	Catholic Institute for International Relations	RefIL	Resources for Improved Livelihoods
CPALI	Conservation through Poverty Alleviation International	RPE	Rural Poverty and Environment
CS	Cultural Survival	SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
DCI	Development Cooperation Ireland	SFLP	Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)	SGP	Small Grants Programme
DGIS	Directorate of Development Cooperation (The Netherlands)	SIDA	Swedish Agency for International Development Cooperation
EP	Ecoagriculture Partners	TILCEPA	Theme on Indigenous & Local Communities, Equity & Protected Areas
EU	European Union	TNC	The Nature Conservancy
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	TNRF	Tanzania Natural Resources Forum
FCP	Forest Conservation Programme	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
FFI	Fauna & Flora International	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
FOE	Friends of the Earth	UNPFII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
FOEI	Friends of the Earth International	UOBDU	United Organisation for Batwa Development in Uganda
FPP	Forest Peoples Programme	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
GEF	Global Environment Facility	WAMIP	World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous People
IAITPTF	International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests	WB	World Bank
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development	WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry	WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas
IDRC	International Development Research Centre	WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development	WLWG	Wetlands and Livelihoods Working Group
IIFB	International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity	WPRP	Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project
IPBN	Indigenous Peoples Biodiversity Network	WRI	World Resources Institute
IUCN	World Conservation Union	WWF	World Wildlife Fund (for Nature)
IWBN	Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network		

## INTRODUCTION

This report is the result of a survey of organisations working on the linkages between poverty and conservation, and of the main initiatives carried out worldwide, by these and other organisations, with the aim of pursuing both goals of poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation.

This survey was conducted as part of the preparatory phase of the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group. The contents of this survey are also included in two databases – (a) organisations and (b) initiatives – which, together with a database of case studies, and with a database of the literature produced so far on the subject of poverty-conservation, constitute an important part of the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group Website ([www.povertyandconservation.info](http://www.povertyandconservation.info)).

The information included in this report, has been gathered mainly through a review of organisational websites. Where possible we have tried to corroborate the information through direct contact with representatives of the organisations involved (for which we thank all those who quickly responded to our requests to check information). However, this has not always been possible within the timeframe available to compile this report. As a consequence, some of the information presented here may be out of date or inaccurate – for which we apologise. The databases on the Learning Group website will be continually expanded and updated and we hope to prepare a revised version of this report on an annual basis.

Finally, it should be noted that this report is not intended to be a comprehensive directory of all the activities aimed at linking poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation goals, but only a first attempt to describe this relatively recent, but fast growing, field.

The report is divided into two main sections: Section 1 reviews the activities or a range of organisations working on conservation-poverty linkages (focussing mainly on international conservation organisations and development agencies). Section 2 describes some of the global initiatives coordinated by these – and other – organisations. Organisations and initiatives are listed in alphabetical order.

## SECTION ONE: ORGANISATIONS

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### 1. African Indigenous Women's Organisation (AIWO)

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The African Indigenous Women's Organisation (AIWO) was founded in Agadir, Morocco, in April 1998 following the first African Indigenous Women's Conference. AIWO arose from the interaction of indigenous African activists at international forums and was given support by the Nederlands Centrum voor Inheemsevolken (NCIV). The African Indigenous Women's Organization (AIWO) is now a pan-African advocacy organization based in Kenya. Amongst the activities carried out by AIWO is the publication of Nomadic News, an African indigenous news magazine.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

#### **Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network:**

The 'Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network' is a network of indigenous women working on environmental issues. The Network has as its continued goal to promote, and to ensure, the active participation of indigenous women in all of the relevant international environmental fora (for more information on the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network see the initiative section of this report).

*Main projects location(s):* Africa

#### *Contact details:*

Galexon House, Third Floor  
Rm. 303 B, Kenyatta Market  
Nairobi  
Kenya

Phone: 2542-72 39 58

Fax: 72 96 07

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### 2. African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)

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The African Wildlife Foundation works to ensure the wildlife and wild lands of Africa will endure forever. AWF has significantly increased scientific understanding of Africa's extraordinary ecosystems through research, it has pioneered the use of community conservation and conservation enterprise to demonstrate that wildlife can be conserved while people's well being is also improved. AWF has provided crucial assistance to national parks and reserves and promoted international cooperation to protect important sites and populations that stretch across national boundaries.

The essential need to conserve Africa's remaining vital ecosystems inspired AWF to mark a new era in African conservation by establishing the African Heartlands Program. Heartlands are large, cohesive conservation landscapes, which are biologically important and have the scope to maintain healthy populations of wild species and natural processes well into the future. They also form a sizeable economic unit in which tourism or other natural resource-based activities can contribute significantly to the livelihoods of the people living in the area. AWF is providing enterprise services in and around the African Heartlands to assist communities in developing alternative and sustainable enterprises as a source of income, while helping to conserve natural habitats.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**1. Congo Heartland:** AWF is working in Congo to establish ecologically and economically viable protected areas, improve the management of forest concessions and plantations, foster profitable resource-based community enterprises and develop an appropriate monitoring framework to secure the biological integrity of this landscape.

#### **2. Kazungula Heartland:**

a. **Fishing Camps:** AWF in collaboration with USAID and CAMPFIRE has assisted the Chezya Community in Zimbabwe to develop a sport fishing camp at a popular site in their village.

b. **Santawani Lodge:** Financial and technical assistance was provided to the Sankuyo community through their management trust to rebuild the 16 bed Santawani lodge. The conservation imperative of this conservation business venture is to enhance the wildlife integrity of the area and protect wildlife movement corridors.

**3. Kilimanjaro Heartland:** AWF is assisting three group ranches in the Amboseli Heartland to create a community beekeeping enterprise. This important project will provide an important source of income to a community with an exceptionally high rate of unemployment.

**4. Limpopo Heartland:** AWF has acted as an adviser and liaison between Imbali Safari Lodge and the local community to develop ways for the community to support the needs of the lodge. The community now provides a range of business services to the lodge including security, transportation, sales of crafts, laundry services and a supply of fresh produce.

**5. Samburu Heartland:** AWF has provided assistance to the local Namunyak community to become an equity shareholder in a permanent tented camp that had been built on land originally leased from them. At another community nearby, AWF has provided capital for a

group to develop their own 'star beds' luxury camp along the banks of the Ewaso Ngiro. Both of these communities have set aside large areas of their land for conservation and tourism.

**6. Maasai Steppe Heartland** (Tanzania): AWF is working with communities to establish Wildlife Management Areas, particularly around key wildlife corridors and Manyara Ranch.

**7. Virungas Heartland** (Rwanda, Uganda, DRC): AWF is part of the International Gorilla Conservation Project coalition. IGCP is working with forest adjacent communities to increase their stake in and benefits from gorilla tourism.

**8. Zambezi Heartland** (Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique): AWF is working with communities to establish Land Trusts and enable them to benefit from wildlife based tourism. AWF is working in Tete Province of Mozambique to help communities establish their own community conservation area.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa (Congo, Kenya, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Rwanda)

*Contact details:*

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Britak Centre  
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Kenya

Phone: +254 20 2710367

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### 3. Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)

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The Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) was inaugurated in 1992, following the 1992 Bangkok meeting of indigenous peoples of Asia, which resulted in the recognition of the need to promote indigenous peoples rights. The UN proclamation of 1993, as the International Year of the World's Indigenous Peoples, provided additional support for this need. AIPP now has 17 member-organizations and 2 candidate member-organizations from 10 countries (Nepal, India/North-East India, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Japan/Ainu mosir, Taiwan and Bangladesh). AIPP is crucial for indigenous peoples in Asia in

fostering closer cooperation and solidarity among themselves, restoring and revitalizing their indigenous systems including social and cultural institutions, gaining control over their ancestral homeland, and determining their own development and future. AIPP sends representatives to various UN meetings, holds training sessions, exchanges and exposure activities, and annual conferences. Its research work, though not fully developed, has already produced several outputs.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:* N/A

*Main projects location(s):* Asia

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Amphur Muang  
50300 Chiang Mai  
Thailand

Phone: (66-53) 225 262

Fax: (66-53) 408 351

E-mail: [aipp@loxinfo.co.th](mailto:aipp@loxinfo.co.th)

*Staff contact:*

Jannie Lasimbang, Secretary General AIPP

E-mail: [aipp@loxinfo.co.th](mailto:aipp@loxinfo.co.th)

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### 4. BirdLife International

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BirdLife International is a global alliance of conservation organisations working together for the world's birds and people. More than 100 organisations around the world have realised the value of working together as part of the BirdLife Partnership, united by a common desire to conserve the world's birds and their habitats.

The development of the BirdLife International Network relies on the shared values that have brought together independent bird and wildlife conservation organisations under the BirdLife International banner: BirdLife International strives to make the world a better place for birds and in so doing aims to improve the quality of life for people.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**1. African Partnerships for Sustainable Biodiversity**

**Action** is a collaborative effort by African BirdLife Partners to conserve and manage Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in Africa. It works with people to maintain and improve livelihoods.

**2. Serra das Lontras Atlantic Forest Project:** BirdLife

International is looking to establish an integrated system of protection, combined with production of organic, shade cacao under the traditional cabruças system. This seems the most appropriate strategy to maintain the integrity of the forests in this region while improving livelihoods.

**3. Wetland Conservation in Madagascar** seeks to integrate modern, scientifically-based resource management and protection systems into traditionally-based resource use rules.

**4. Migrating Soaring Birds in the Middle East and North Africa** aims to integrate conservation needs with the need for economic and social development at local and national level.

**5. The Palas Conservation and Development Project** aims to safeguard the biodiversity of the Palas valley by enabling local communities to tackle the linked causes of poverty and incipient natural resource degradation.

**6. Conserving Afromontane Forest in the Bamenda Highlands of Cameroon:** BirdLife is working with local communities and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Cameroon to conserve the endangered biodiversity of the Cameroon Mountains by giving local people more control of the forest resources that they have traditionally depended on for their livelihoods.

**7. BirdLife's Response Following the Indian Ocean Tsunami:** BirdLife Indonesia is planning to help people in a way that will contribute to both conservation and the rebuilding of people's lives.

8. BirdLife International involves local communities through the creation of **Site Support Groups at Important Bird Areas:** Site Support Group members monitor their site, engage in advocacy work, carry out conservation activities, and develop ways of generating income with the local community.

**9. Building Capacity for Sustainable Hunting of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean Countries of North Africa and the Middle East:** the overall goal is to strengthen the management of bird hunting in selected North African and Middle Eastern countries of the Mediterranean region to reduce excessive, indiscriminate and illegal hunting of migratory birds, promote more sustainable hunting practices and enhance the compliance of international and regional agreements on the conservation of migratory birds.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Brazil, Madagascar, Middle East, Pakistan, Cameroon

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## 5. CARE International

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CARE is one of the world's largest independent, international relief and development organizations. Non-political and non-sectarian, CARE operates in more than 70 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

CARE International's mission is to serve individuals and families in the poorest communities of the world. To fulfil its mission, CARE International pursues four inter-connected lines of activity:

- Development and rehabilitation programming, that addresses the underlying causes of poverty and social injustice;
- Emergency response programming, that provides rapid and effective support to victims of disasters;
- Influencing policy development and implementation at all levels, to make significant positive changes in the lives of poor people and communities;
- Building diverse constituencies that support CARE International's vision and mission in all countries where it works.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

CARE's projects either respond to immediate humanitarian needs arising from disaster, or focus on more systemic causes of poverty and discrimination that threaten the lives of the poor in the longer term. In all cases, CARE seeks lasting solutions and improvements by working closely with the people they serve, and in partnership with local groups and organizations. Within its Natural Resource Management (NRM) sector CARE has around 30 projects and programmes in 25 different countries which are focused on promoting sustainable NRM and conservation with social justice and equity. As with other programming sectors CARE applies a rights-based approach to which addresses the underlying causes of poverty, environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity through focusing on issues of governance and underlying power relationships.

**CARE & WWF Partnership:** CARE and WWF believe



that social and environmental justice are indispensable requirements to achieving sustainable development, and that civil society has an important role in advocating the rights of all people to a secure livelihood and a safe and healthy environment (for more information about CARE & WWF Partnership see the initiatives section of this report).

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia, Eastern Europe

*Contact details:*

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*Staff contact:*

Phil Franks

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## 6. Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)

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The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) is an independent technical and research organisation, which analyses and promotes the participatory management of natural resources in the islands of the Caribbean. For more than twenty years, the Institute has developed a thorough knowledge of issues related to participatory management. The results of its research and analysis in this field have been disseminated throughout the Caribbean region through publications, technical assistance and training.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

### 1. Institutional Arrangements for Coastal Management in the Caribbean:

This recently-concluded project sought to identify, test and disseminate the strategies and pathways that would best ensure that the lessons, methods and tools gained from earlier and ongoing research projects were communicated effectively, with the overall purpose of influencing policies and practice in order to effectively implement integrated and equitable natural resource management in the coastal zone in the insular Caribbean. The outputs include a communication strategy, toolbox of products and a draft agenda for future research in this field, with a particular emphasis on research on coastal livelihoods.

### 2. Improving Governance through Civil Society Involvement in Natural Resource Management in the

**Caribbean:** The goal of this project is to reinforce civil society contribution to the equitable and sustainable use of natural resources in selected countries of the insular Caribbean with a focus on building the capacity of key civil society organisations that can act as national and regional change agents.

**3. Who Pays for Water?** CANARI is coordinating the Caribbean component of this IIED-led project on markets and incentives for watershed protection and improved livelihoods. This action learning project, which focuses on experiences in Saint Lucia, Jamaica, St Vincent & the Grenadines, Grenada and Trinidad & Tobago, seeks to examine and test the use of markets and incentives to improve the quality and delivery of watershed services, such as water production, soil protection, landslide and flood control, and biodiversity protection, for the purpose of improving local livelihoods, especially for the poor.

### 4. National Forest Programme Facility for the Caribbean:

The goal of this project is to improve the socio-economic and environmental benefits that can be derived from forest management by analysing the actual and potential contribution of forest resources to national and regional poverty alleviation and environmental strategies and promoting and building capacity for participatory planning and management of forest resources at all levels. The project targets seven island states in the Caribbean region (Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago) and will also draw on lessons from Jamaica.

**5. Making Tourism Work for People:** This project consists in a series of policy debates and capacity building interventions in Grenada with a focus on participatory development of tourism policies that integrate tourism into the wider national framework of social, economic and environmental planning and poverty alleviation strategies and which optimise benefits to the people of Grenada, and particularly the rural poor.

*Main projects location(s):* Insular Caribbean

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Web Site: <http://www.canari.org/>

*Staff contact:*

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## 7. Catholic Institute for International Relations (CIIR)

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The Catholic Institute for International Relations (CIIR) is an international development charity working for justice and the eradication of poverty. In some countries CIIR is known as International Cooperation for Development (ICD).

CIIR's core values are:

- to eradicate poverty and exclusion through challenging unjust political, social and economic structures locally and globally;
- the full and active participation of the poorest, most excluded groups in decision-making which works to reduce vulnerabilities stemming from conflict, war and environmental degradation;
- an equitable distribution of resources and power between men and women and between communities and nations;
- basic rights, cultural diversity and multi-cultural understanding.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

CIIR promotes the rational use and management of natural resources for the benefit of future generations. This includes promoting sustainable cultivation practices and resource management techniques, while improving productivity, income and living conditions in small farming communities.

*Main projects location(s):* Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Peru

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## 8. Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

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CIFOR is an international research and global knowledge institution committed to conserving forests and improving the livelihoods of people in the tropics.

CIFOR's three research programmes address the needs of the rural poor as well as environmental concerns:

- Environmental services and sustainable use of forests oversees research on biodiversity, carbon, fires, watershed functions, and the sustainable management and harvesting of forest products;
- Forest governance examines the process of making and implementing decisions about the management of forests by people and organizations beyond the scale of the individual household or small enterprise;
- Forests and livelihoods closely investigates how forest resources and their management, use and trade contribute to the livelihoods of the rural and urban poor.

CIFOR's Forests and Livelihoods Programme is the focal point for its activities linking poverty and conservation. The goal of CIFOR's Forests and Livelihoods Programme is to enhance livelihoods by contributing to improved policies and practices related to the management and use of forests and forested landscapes. The Forests and Livelihoods Programme focuses largely on two themes, 'Improving Human Well-being through Forests' and 'Managing landscape Mosaic for Sustainable Livelihoods' (which includes a sub theme on Conservation and Development).

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

1. **The Poverty and Environment Network (PEN)** is investigating the circumstances and relative contributions of forests and forest products to subsistence livelihoods and the local economies of people dependent on forests, as well as how these functions can be enhanced and protected (for more information on the Poverty Environment Network see the initiatives section of this report).
2. A project on **strengthening the capacity of civil society** to improve poor people's access to forest-based benefits will be implemented in India, China and Nepal.
3. At a number of humid forest locations **the role of logging industries in delivering benefits to local people** is being investigated.
4. Work on **poverty alleviation in the upland communities** of the Mekong Region (Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao PDR) is concentrating on improved industrial and community forestry.
5. Research and monitoring tools are being developed for **understanding the contribution of forest resources to poverty alleviation** in forest fringe areas in India.
6. **A dry forest project** will engage with the NEPAD secretariat in South Africa and with the PRSP process in selected countries in sub-Saharan Africa to identify

pathways to poverty alleviation within the region.

**7. The Forests and Human Health Initiative** is investigating the role of forest ecosystems in human health. This includes exploring the relationships between environmental change, biodiversity degradation and human diseases, as well as working with human communities to improve their health conditions.

**8. The Rainforest Challenge Partnership** was launched in 2003 by IUCN, WWF, CIFOR and ICRAF. This initiative aims to develop a joint programme of work to identify common conservation-development problems across the tropics and facilitate cross-regional lesson learning (for more information about the Rainforest Challenge Partnership see the initiative section of this report).

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Asia, Americas

*Contact details:*

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William Sunderlin, Improving Human Well-being through Forests  
(CIFOR HQ- Indonesia)  
E-mail: [w.sunderlin@cgiar.org](mailto:w.sunderlin@cgiar.org)

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## **9. Centre for Sustainable Development & Environment (CENESTA)**

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The Centre for Sustainable Development & Environment (CENESTA) is a non-governmental, non-profit organisation dedicated to promoting sustainable community- and culture-based development. Its main areas of work are Iran and Southwest Asia. CENESTA works with a variety of partners, from local communities in Iran and other countries to local and national governmental agencies, from universities and research organizations to national and international NGOs. Set up in Tehran originally in 1979 and re-organised after the war in 1991, CENESTA is active in

the following main areas:

- Community health, environmental health and pollution control;
- National and international policies for sustainable development;
- Sustainable agriculture;
- Collaborative management of natural resources;
- Living with the desert;
- Environmental impact assessment studies.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**Facilitating Sustainability of Biodiversity and Livelihoods for Mobile Pastoralist Communities in Iran – a learning by doing project:** The project aims to empower migratory nomadic pastoral communities to identify the most appropriate models for sustaining livelihoods and agro-biodiversity.

*Main projects location(s):* Iran, Southwest Asia

*Contact details:*

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Iran 16139

Phone: ++98 21 22964114/5/6

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## **10. Conservation International (CI)**

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A U.S.-based, international organization, Conservation International (CI) is a non-profit corporation. CI applies innovations in science, economics, policy and community participation to protect the Earth's richest regions of plant and animal diversity in the biodiversity hotspots, high-biodiversity wilderness areas as well as important marine regions around the globe. With headquarters in Washington, D.C., CI works in more than 40 countries on four continents.

Conservation International has two key departments working on poverty-conservation linkages:

- The Centre for Environmental Leadership in Business (CELB) was established by Conservation International and Ford Motor Company to engage the private sector worldwide in creating solutions to critical global

environmental problems in which industry plays a defining role.

- The Centre for Applied Biodiversity Science (CABS) was established to strengthen CI's ability to identify and respond to elements that threaten the earth's biological diversity. CABS brings together leading experts in science and technology to collect and interpret data about biodiversity, develop strategic plans for conservation, and forge partnerships in all sectors that promote conservation goals.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

The Centre for Environmental Leadership in Business (CELB):

1. **Bunge Limited:** In partnership with Bunge Limited, CELB and CI Brazil are undertaking activities that will promote conservation and sustainable agriculture and serve as a model for other companies operating in this biologically important region.
2. **Colombian Coffee Federation:** CI is working with the Colombian Coffee Federation (FNC), one of the world's largest and most influential coffee organizations representing 500,000 Colombian farmers, to conserve the country's biodiversity and ensure livelihoods.
3. **Starbucks Coffee Company:** CI has partnered with Starbucks to encourage coffee cultivation methods that protect biodiversity and improve the livelihoods of coffee farmers around the world.
4. **Verde Ventures** uses debt and equity financing to support conservation-oriented businesses in CI priority areas. Through Verde Ventures, CI recognizes the important role of small businesses in the conservation of biodiversity and employment of local people in jobs that preserve local natural resources for future generations.
5. **Ecotourism:** CI's ecotourism projects help forge links between human welfare and the protection of biodiversity.

The Centre for Applied Biodiversity Science (CABS):

6. **Human Dimensions of Biodiversity:** The Human Dimensions of Biodiversity Program (HDP) explores the complex dynamics of the relationship between people and the conservation of species and their habitats.  
*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia

*Contact details:*

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Washington, DC 20036  
USA

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## 11. Conservation through Poverty Alleviation International (CPALI)

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Conservation through Poverty Alleviation International (CPALI) works to identify, develop and implement new means of income generation for poor farmers living in areas of high biodiversity or conservation value. CPALI's goal is to build broad-based partnerships among conservation and development organizations, businesses, governments and local communities to introduce new ways that rural farmers can profit from sustainable use of natural resources.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

CPALI is currently working in Madagascar and assisting in the revitalization of the wild silk industry. In Madagascar, silk production adds profits to existing farms, involves entire communities, results in multiple, year-round, skilled and unskilled jobs across age groups, can be implemented in many types of forest environments, and its economic success depends on the preservation of the environment. CPALI is committed to this work because they believe long-term conservation will only be achieved if people living in and near endangered sites have a vested interest in protecting them.

*Main projects location(s):* Madagascar

*Contact details:*

CPALI  
221 Lincoln Road  
Lincoln, MA 01773  
USA

*Staff contact:*

Catherine L. Craig, President and founder of CPAL  
International  
E-mail: [ccraig@oeb.harvard.edu](mailto:ccraig@oeb.harvard.edu)

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## 12. Cultural Survival (CS)

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Cultural Survival is the leading U.S.-based international indigenous rights organization. The mission of Cultural

Survival is to promote the rights, voices, and visions of indigenous peoples. Cultural Survival Quarterly, the magazine produced by Cultural Survival, has covered indigenous rights issues for nearly 30 years.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**The Totem Peoples Preservation Project in Mongolia and Siberia:** The Totem Peoples Preservation Project is an international non-profit initiative dedicated to supporting the sustainability of indigenous nomadic cultures, their totem livestock and their ecological habitats in Eastern Siberia and Mongolia.

*Main projects location(s):* Mongolia

*Contact details:*  
Cultural Survival  
215 Prospect Street  
Cambridge, MA, 02139  
USA

Phone: +1 (617) 441-5400  
Fax: +1 (617) 441-5417  
E-mail: [culturalsurvival@cs.org](mailto:culturalsurvival@cs.org)  
Web Site: <http://209.200.101.189/home.cfm>

*Staff contact:*  
Daniel R. Plumley, Director Totem Peoples Preservation Project  
E-mail: [dan@totempeoples.org](mailto:dan@totempeoples.org)

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### 13. Development Cooperation Ireland (DCI)

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Development Cooperation Ireland (DCI) is the Government of Ireland's programme of assistance to developing countries. The DCI programme reflects a longstanding commitment to human rights, international cooperation and the peaceful resolution of conflicts which are fundamental principles of Irish foreign policy. The DCI programme has as its absolute priority the reduction of poverty, inequality and exclusion in developing countries. Since its inception in 1974, the DCI programme has had a strong geographic focus on Sub-Saharan Africa.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

1. DCI has supported UNEP in the protection of coastal and marine environment and in the conservation of biological diversity.
2. DCI has supported IUCN in Tanzania, as part of the Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation Programme, an integrated coastal management programme with a current emphasis on the marine environment.

*Main projects location(s):* Lesotho, Mozambique,

Tanzania, Ethiopia, Zambia, Uganda, Timor-Leste

*Contact details:*  
Development Cooperation Ireland  
Department of Foreign Affairs  
Bishops Square  
Redmond Hill  
Dublin 2  
Ireland

Phone: 353 1 408 2000  
Fax: 353 1 408 2880  
E-mail: [dcid@dfa.ie](mailto:dcid@dfa.ie)  
Web Site: <http://www.dci.gov.ie/>

*Staff contact:*  
Emer O'Brien  
E-mail: [Emer.O'Brien@dfa.ie](mailto:Emer.O'Brien@dfa.ie)

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### 14. Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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Development cooperation is one of the main tasks of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MinBuZa), through the directorate of Development Cooperation (DGIS), has adopted partnerships as an instrument to achieve poverty reduction and sustainable development in its cooperation strategy. DGIS seeks partnerships with the private sector to get additional results and generate additional funds to Official Development Aid (ODA) to pursue the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's).

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

DGIS is funding a number of significant initiatives linking poverty and conservation (see the Wetlands and Poverty Initiative and the Programme on Natural Livelihood Resources and Poverty Alleviation in Section 2 of this report).

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia, Eastern Europe

*Contact details:*  
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The Hague  
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2500 EB The Hague  
The Netherlands

Phone: +31 70 3486486  
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Web Site:  
[http://www.minbuza.nl/default.asp?CMS\\_ITEM=MBZ257572](http://www.minbuza.nl/default.asp?CMS_ITEM=MBZ257572)

*Staff contact:*  
Marie-Christine Lanser

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## 15. Ecoagriculture Partners (EP)

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Ecoagriculture Partners is an international non-profit organization that works with farmers, conservationists, researchers, leaders in rural development, entrepreneurs, policymakers and food industry/international agri-business representatives around the world to sustain, develop and promote ecoagriculture.

The vision of EP is a world where agricultural landscapes serve to enhance rural livelihoods and sustainable production of crops, livestock, fish and forests, while also conserving biodiversity, watersheds and ecosystem services on a globally significant scale. The mission of EP is therefore to mobilize scaling up successful ecoagriculture approaches, by catalysing strategic connections, dialogue and joint action among key actors at local, national and international levels.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**1. Measuring Ecoagriculture Outcomes:** This project seeks to document and evaluate the social, economic and ecological 'case' for ecoagriculture. The project will develop indicators and methods for documenting ecoagriculture at a landscape scale, and test these through in-depth case studies.

**2. Strengthening 'Ecoagriculture' Knowledge Exchange:** EP is initiating work to support cross-sectoral ecoagriculture 'knowledge and action networks' at various scales. Communities involved in eco-agriculture will link with one another and with supporting organizations (NGOs, public agencies, research organizations, community-based organizations, farmers' associations). Networks will share knowledge on ecoagriculture and identify, synthesize and disseminate 'Best Practice' Guidelines. Ecoagriculture innovators will learn directly from one another, through meetings, exchanges, and cross-site visits. In selected pilot landscapes (initially in East Africa and Meso-america), EP will support cross-sectoral collaboration for ecoagriculture landscape planning and action.

**3. Supporting Ecoagriculture Research Initiatives**  
Activities: this project supports partners to plan and implement focused research to understand key agriculture-ecosystem-social system interactions at farm and landscape scales.

**4. Payments for Ecosystem Services in Ecoagriculture Landscapes:** A Learning Network on Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) in Ecoagriculture Landscapes was formed at the Nairobi Ecoagriculture Conference in September 2004.

**5. Integrating Ecoagriculture into Policy**

**Frameworks:** Ecoagriculture Partners will work with an International Ecoagriculture Leadership Group to strengthen support for ecoagriculture approaches within policy frameworks at national and international levels, and promote coordination between agricultural and conservation policies.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia

*Contact details:*

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USA

Phone: +1 (202) 298-3004; (703) 758-2548

Fax: +1 (202) 298-3014

Web Site:

<http://www.ecoagriculturepartners.org/other/home.htm>

*Staff contacts:*

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Claire Rhodes, Programme Associate

E-mail: [crhodes@ecoagriculturepartners.org](mailto:crhodes@ecoagriculturepartners.org)

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## 16. Fauna & Flora International (FFI)

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Fauna & Flora International (FFI) is the world's longest established international conservation body, founded over 100 years ago. Renowned for its science-based approach, FFI has pioneered sustainable conservation work that tackles problems holistically, providing solutions that simultaneously help wildlife, humans and the environment. FFI acts to conserve threatened species and ecosystems worldwide, choosing solutions that are sustainable, based on sound science and that take account of human needs.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**1. Sustainable Livelihoods, Nicaragua:** This project applies an integrated approach to conservation through local development directed at resource management, ecotourism, legislation and community organization.

**2. The Mesoamerican Biological Corridor:** The aim of this project is to create ecological corridors that provide freedom of movement for animals and facilitate genetic exchange of species, which is essential to their survival. The region is home to numerous indigenous and Afro-American communities whose livelihood is inextricably linked with their natural environment. Their participation in the programme is being encouraged to ensure that issues such as sustainable development and rural poverty are fully addressed.

**3. Sera Wildlife Conservancy:** The Sera Wildlife



Conservancy Project is a Kenyan conservation initiative recently established by FFI and a Kenyan non-profit organization, Lewa Wildlife Conservancy (LWC) in conjunction with Samburu, Rendille and Boran communities. The Sera communities, recognizing the real development opportunities presented by wildlife conservation and tourism in their area, approached FFI for assistance in developing their own wildlife management programme.

**4. Golden Stream Corridor Preserve:** In partnership with local NGOs, the private sector and, most importantly, the local communities, FFI has introduced measures to protect the entire watershed and increase local management capacity. Long-term capacity building will enable the land to revert to local ownership once a sustainable future is assured.

**5. Sustainable Use of the Kazakh Bactrian Camel Stock in the Conservation of the Aral Sea Steppes:** This project involves setting up a profitable camel milk production and marketing enterprise. Once established, this venture will provide social and economic benefits to the impoverished local communities whilst providing ecological benefits through the creation of a protected area.

**6. Resources for Improved Livelihoods (RefIL):** The goal of this project is to improve livelihoods linked to biodiversity conservation on four continents.

*Main projects location(s):* Global

*Contact details:*

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*Staff contacts:*

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Ros Aveling, Director of Conservation Programmes  
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The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information. FAO helps developing countries and countries in transition modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices and ensure good nutrition for all. Since its founding in 1945, FAO has focused special attention on developing rural areas, home to 70 percent of the world's poor and hungry people.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

FAO Agriculture:

1. **The Pro-Poor Livestock Initiative** contributes to poverty reduction through the formulation of international and national livestock policies that will ensure equitable, safe and clean livestock farming.

FAO Fisheries:

2. **ALCOM** is a regional community-based aquatic resource management programme. ALCOM's objective is to enhance outputs from smallholder farming systems and economies through improved management of aquatic resources.

3. **SFLP** (Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods) primary objective is to assist fisheries communities to enhance their livelihoods by strengthening their human and social capital through the sustainable utilisation of aquatic resources and the development of an appropriate political and institutional environment, which takes the aspirations of the communities into consideration.

4. **The Fisheries Management Science Programme (FMSP)** is a research initiative funded by DFID aimed at increasing food security and opportunities to generate income for those in developing countries, through more sustainable management of both inland and marine, capture and enhancement fisheries.

FAO Forestry:

5. **Community-based Enterprises for the Conservation of biodiversity at Bwindi Heritage Site (Uganda):** FAO is assisting local communities living around the Bwindi World Heritage site in creating viable community-based enterprises that improve their livelihoods, while providing incentives for the sustainable management of natural resources.

6. **Training in Sustainable Enterprise Development to Commercialise Biodiversity Products (Colombia):** The Alexander von Humboldt Research Institute in Colombia, together with FAO's Forestry Policy and Institutions Service (FONP), are carrying out market

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## 17. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

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analysis for the creation of community-based tree and forest product enterprises.

**7. Support for Community Forestry and Wildlife Management (Mozambique):** This activity is part of the action plan for the implementation of the Reduction of Absolute Poverty project, through the Forests and Wildlife Component of the National Investment Programme of the agricultural sector. It addresses local community participation in the use, conservation and management of natural resources. The contribution of FAO concerns the generation of tangible benefits for local communities through the application of sustainable participatory forest and wildlife management.

**8. Support to Forest Development in Communities (Chile):** This project focuses on the improvement of forestry and agro-forestry based production and the commercialisation of its products, through the implementation of participatory and territorial planning methodologies in selected communities living in forest areas.

**9. Poverty Mapping** is a joint initiative by FAO, UNEP and the CGIAR that have come together to sharpen and enhance the use of state-of-the-art methodologies and tools for mapping poverty, food insecurity, and vulnerability (for more information on Poverty Mapping see the initiative section of this report).

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia

*Contact details:*

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Benoît Horemans, Programme Coordinator SFLP  
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## 18. Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)

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Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) is a non-profit organisation that advocates an alternative vision of how forests should be managed and controlled, based on respect for the rights of the peoples who know them best. FPP works with forest peoples in South America, Central Africa, South and South East Asia, and Central

Siberia to help these communities secure their rights, build up their own organisations and negotiate with governments and companies as to how economic development and conservation is best achieved on their lands. Through advocacy, practical projects and capacity building, FPP helps forest peoples deal with the outside powers that shape their lives and futures. The Forest Peoples Project was set up in 1999 as the charitable arm of the Forest Peoples Programme, to improve social, economic and environmental conditions for indigenous and tribal forest peoples worldwide.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:

**1. '10c' Project:** FPP is into its second year of a five-year project working with indigenous and tribal peoples in six countries (Suriname, Guyana, Cameroon, Venezuela and Thailand) to map their lands and document traditional cultural practices used to manage their lands and resources. Particularly advanced are the projects carried out in Venezuela and Thailand:

(a) **Venezuela:** FPP provided funds and technical support to train indigenous cartographers to produce a map of indigenous land use in the Upper Caura. The map backed up a legal claim for 36,000 sq km in the Upper Caura, including three protected areas, to be held as a collective multi-ethnic land title vested in the Öyaamö, the paramount indigenous institution for the Caura basin.

(b) **Thailand:** FPP provided technical support and funds to map community land use in 10 communities in the Mae Tia and Mae Tae watersheds. The communities are using the maps to present their resource management systems, including sustainable use and conservation practices, to policy makers and the public, to support their campaign for recognition of collective and communal rights and negotiation of land tenure claims with the government.

**2. Batwa peoples in Rwanda:** This five-year programme works with FPP's Batwa partner CAURWA (Communauté des Autochtones Rwandais) to decrease the marginalisation and poverty of the Batwa, the indigenous people of Rwanda.

**3. Supporting Ugandan Batwa and UOBDU:** FPP helped the Ugandan Batwa set up a community-based organisation UOBDU (United Organisation for Batwa Development in Uganda) to represent Batwa interests. Now FPP is helping UOBDU build its capacity, obtain land outside the parks and begin dialogue with conservation agencies about access to park resources.

**4. Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas: From Principles to Practice:** Forest Peoples Project has worked with indigenous communities in Peru, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, Cameroon, Uganda,

Bangladesh, Thailand to analyse the impact of conservation areas on their livelihoods and their rights, and to help them engage in dialogue with conservation agencies.

**5. Community Mapping:** FPP supports indigenous communities to map their traditional lands. The maps can be used to help develop natural resource management plans, resolve land conflicts and inform dialogues and negotiations with government agencies, mining and logging companies, conservation organisations and so on.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia, Russian Federation

*Contact details:*

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GL56 9NQ  
UK

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E-mail: [info@forestpeoples.org](mailto:info@forestpeoples.org)

Web Site: <http://www.forestpeoples.org/>

*Staff contact:*

Marcus Colchester, Director Forest Peoples Programme

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## 19. Forest Trends

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Forest Trends is a non-profit organization that works to:

1. achieve sustainable forest management and conservation by creating and capturing market values for ecosystem services;
2. support innovative projects and companies that are developing these new markets;
3. enhance the livelihoods of local communities living in and around those forests.

Forest Trends analyses strategic market and policy issues, catalyses connections between forward-looking producers, communities and investors, and develops new financial tools to help markets work for conservation and people.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**1. Ecosystem Services: Biodiversity Offset Projects** are the conservation actions intended to compensate for the residual, unavoidable harm to biodiversity caused by development projects, so as to ensure no net loss of biodiversity. Forest Trends is planning a program on biodiversity offsets with 4-6 different pilot projects

around the world.

**2. Communities and Markets Program:** Forest Trends supports communities and small-scale producers directly and through local partners in Mexico, Central America, Brazil, Peru and China and is conducting assessments of community participation in markets in Mexico, Central America, Brazil, China, and India.

**3. The Rights and Resources Initiative** aims to strengthen forest tenure and governance in developing countries. It has been designed by Forest Trends, CIFOR, IUCN, and local partners, with the support of the Ford Foundation, IDRC and DFID. This initiative has identified China and the broader East Asian region as a priority area of focus.

*Main projects location(s):* Central America, Brazil, Peru, China

*Contact details:*

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## 20. Friends of the Earth Netherlands (Milieudefensie)

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Friends of the Earth Netherlands, also known as Milieudefensie, is a national organisation with a hundred local groups. Founded in 1971, it has approximately 70,000 members and contributors. The campaigns of FOE Netherlands concentrate on (but are not restricted to) issues related to the nature of the Netherlands.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

In partnership with WWF Netherlands and NC-IUCN, FOE Netherlands launched in 2003 the **Programme on Natural Livelihood Resources and Poverty Alleviation**. The main goal of this initiative is to reduce rural poverty by improving access to natural livelihood resources and enhancing their management. The Programme seeks to achieve its aims through

international policy dialogue and direct collaborative action with local communities, civil society organisations and the private sector (for more information on the Programme on Natural Livelihood Resources and Poverty Alleviation see the initiatives section of this report).

*Main projects location(s):* The Netherlands

*Contact details:*

FOE Netherlands (Milieudefensie)  
E-mail: [service@milieudefensie.nl](mailto:service@milieudefensie.nl)  
Web Site: <http://www.milieudefensie.nl/foenl/index.htm>

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## 21. Global Environment Facility (GEF)

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GEF is an independent financial organization that provides grants to developing countries for projects that benefit the global environment and promote sustainable livelihoods in local communities. GEF funds a variety of project types, ranging from its Small Grants Programme (SGP), to Enabling Activities, Medium-Sized Projects (MSPs), and Full-Sized Projects (FSPs), including the use of the Project Development Facility (PDF) to prepare them.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**1. Small Grants Programme (SGP):** Launched in 1992, the SGP supports activities of non-governmental and community-based organizations in developing countries towards climate change abatement, conservation of biodiversity, protection of international waters, reduction of the impact of persistent organic pollutants and prevention of land degradation while generating sustainable livelihoods. Funded by the Global Environment Facility as a corporate programme, SGP is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme on behalf of the three GEF implementing agencies, and executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services. More than 5,000 grants have been awarded worldwide to date, with many benefiting multiple communities.

**2. Study on Local Benefits:** This major study took two years to undertake, covering 132 GEF projects, including 18 field case studies. The final report has been presented to the GEF Council for its November 2005 session. Part One of the final report presents main findings and recommendations of the study, as well as a discussion of the scope, methodology, background and the cross-cutting issues. Part Two presents the findings in three focal areas of the GEF: biodiversity, climate change and international waters.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania

*Contact details:*

GEF Secretariat  
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Washington, DC 20433  
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David Michael Todd, Study Team Leader  
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## 22. Indigenous Peoples Biodiversity Network (IPBN)

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The Indigenous Peoples' Biodiversity Network (IPBN) is a coalition of 30 indigenous peoples groups from around the world. An informal network of indigenous scientists, lawyers, community educators, conservation practitioners and activists, the IPBN has facilitated an open-ended and ongoing discussion among indigenous peoples concerning the opportunities within the Convention on Biological Diversity for promoting, preserving and protecting their rights to manage, control and benefit from their own knowledge and resources. The IPBN has also played an important role in educating governments, multilateral agencies, and non-governmental organizations about the links between cultural and biological diversity and the necessity of addressing indigenous peoples' rights if the Convention is to succeed in its goals.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

IPBN is an indigenous network and does not develop or implement projects.

*Main projects location(s):* N/A

*Contact details:*

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Web Site: <http://www.international-alliance.org/>

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### **23. International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (IAITPTF)**

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The International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (IAITPTF) is a worldwide network of organisations representing indigenous and tribal peoples living in tropical forest regions (Africa, the Asia-Pacific and the Americas). The Alliance was founded in 1992 during an indigenous conference in Malaysia, where the Charter of the Alliance was adopted, and has been fighting continuously for the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples ever since.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

The work of the Alliance is divided into regional capacity building and training programs, and the work of monitoring and participating in international policy processes impacting on indigenous and tribal peoples. Processes that are currently being followed in the international arena include, but are not restricted to, the following:

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Article 8(j)
- UN Forum on Forests (UNFF)
- Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPF)
- World Parks Congress
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Regional capacity building programs implemented by the Alliance focus on designing and implementing training programs on issues such as human rights, international law and other issues of importance to indigenous peoples.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia

*Contact details:*

International Technical Secretariat  
6/1 Moo 1, Suthep Road  
Suthep Sub-district  
Muang District  
Chiang Mai 50200  
Thailand

Phone: +66 (0) 53 904037, (0) 1 885 2212

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### **24. International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)**

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ICIMOD is the first and, so far, only international centre devoted to integrated mountain development. According to ICIMOD's statutes, the primary objectives of ICIMOD are to help promote the development of an economically and environmentally sound mountain ecosystem and to improve the living standards of mountain populations, especially in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas (HKH) Region. In pursuing its mandate, ICIMOD works mainly at the interface between research and development and acts as a facilitator for generating new mountain-specific knowledge of relevance to mountain development.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

1. **The Asia-Pacific Mountain Network (APMN)** is an ongoing Swiss-funded project of ICIMOD, whose mission is to generate, aggregate, and disseminate knowledge for sustainable development of upland and mountain areas of Asia/Pacific as well as to facilitate networking amongst the members and subscribers of this knowledge network.

2. **Indigenous Honeybees in the Himalayas: A Community based Approach to Conserving Biodiversity and Increasing Farm Productivity:** The main objective of this project is to promote sustainable management of Apis cerana, and of other indigenous honeybees that can be adopted by the communities in the HKH region, as a contribution towards the conservation of biodiversity, improvement of farm productivity, and increasing farmers' income.

*Main projects location(s):*

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan

*Contact details:*

ICIMOD  
G.P.O. Box 3226  
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Kathmandu  
Nepal

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Fax: (977 1) 5524509, 5536747  
E-mail: [icimod@icimod.org](mailto:icimod@icimod.org)

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*Staff contact:*

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## 25. International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

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The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) is a public corporation created by the Parliament of Canada in 1970 to help developing countries use science and technology to find practical, long-term solutions to the social, economic, and environmental problems they face. Support is directed toward developing an indigenous research capacity to sustain policies and technologies that developing countries need to build healthier, more equitable, and more prosperous societies. In carrying out its mission, IDRC provides funds and expert advice to developing-country researchers working to solve critical development problems.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

### 1. Rural Poverty and Environment Program

**Initiative:** The goal of the RPE programme is to support participatory action-research, policy analysis and institutional innovation and reform and contribute to the development of networks, partnerships and communities of practice, in order to strengthen institutions, policies and practices that enhance the food, water and income security of the rural poor living in fragile or degraded upland and coastal ecosystems.

**2. International Model Forest Network:** The goal of the network is to support, through model forests, the management of the world's forest resources in a sustainable manner, reflecting environmental and socio-economic issues from the perspective of local needs and global concerns.

**3. Biodiversity Projects at IDRC:** IDRC has administered more than 100 projects in the area of biodiversity and its sustainable use in Asia, Africa and Central/South America since 1992. Examples of these projects are:

- Indigenous Management of Eco-Tourism in the Amazon (Venezuela)
- Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (Guelph / Nicaragua)
- Generating Incentives for Sustainable Natural Resource Management (Phase II)
- Sustainability of Green Forest Products (Guatemala) II
- Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development in Xishuangbanna
- Biosphere Reserve

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia

*Contact details:*

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Web Site: [http://web.idrc.ca/en/ev-1-201-1-DO\\_TOPIC.html](http://web.idrc.ca/en/ev-1-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html)

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## 26. International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)

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The International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) was formed during the III Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP III) in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in November 1996. The IIFB is a collection of representatives from indigenous governments, indigenous non-governmental organizations and indigenous scholars and activists that organize around the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other important international environmental meetings to help coordinate indigenous strategies at these meetings, provide advice to the government parties, and influence the interpretations of government obligations to recognize and respect indigenous rights to the knowledge and resources.

IIFB's website is an international node to aid in the coordination of the activities of the IIFB, to promote a wider dissemination of information on indigenous perspectives and rights to their knowledge and resources, and to direct people to other portals and web sites of the members of the IIFB and other organizations working in common cause. Various forums are hosted by the website: IIFB Secretariat; public forums; IIFB working groups.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:* N/A

*Main projects location(s):* N/A

*Contact details:*

Web Site: <http://www.iifb.net/>

*Staff contact:* N/A



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## 27. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

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IIED is an international policy research institute and non governmental body working for more sustainable and equitable global development. Throughout its lifetime IIED has made its mark through innovative policy and practice using participatory methods and multi-stakeholder processes to develop policy that works for local livelihoods. IIED is structured into five broad groups:

- Natural Resources (sustainable agriculture, biodiversity, drylands and forestry)
- Climate Change (mitigation, adaptation and vulnerability)
- Human Settlements (urban poverty, urban environment, rural-urban links)
- Sustainable Markets (environment economics, corporate responsibility, regoverning markets, trade)
- Governance (law, planning, global governance)

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**1. Poverty and Conservation Learning Group:** IIED is coordinating this international forum, which is funded by the Ford Foundation.

**2. Policy That Works for Biodiversity Conservation and Poverty Reduction:** Community-based initiatives for biodiversity and poverty reduction, where biodiversity is sustainably managed by communities for nutrition, health, cultural and other needs, receive little official support and recognition. Their wider adoption is often hampered by unsupportive policy environments. This project aims to understand how ‘external’ policy, institutional and economic instruments and processes (i.e. ‘governance’) affect community-based initiatives, and how to better engage with governance in order to ‘scale-up’ such initiatives. It seeks to create more supportive and inclusive governance systems, across conservation and development sectors.

**3. Sustaining Local Food Systems, Agricultural Biodiversity and Livelihoods:** This research aims to analyse how and under what conditions can decentralised governance, farmer participation and capacity building promote the adaptive management of agricultural biodiversity in the context of local food systems and livelihoods (for more information on Sustaining Local Food Systems, Agricultural Biodiversity and Livelihoods see the initiatives section of this report).

**4. ICMS Ecológico:** The purpose of this project, which runs from 2003–2006, is to monitor the biodiversity and socio-economic impact of the ICMS Ecológico in Brazil. The ICMS Ecológico is a fiscal incentive for biodiversity

conservation whereby municipal governments are compensated for the restrictions on land use from the designation of protected areas.

**5. Market Systems for Pro-Poor Conservation:** This project aims to understand the market structures and systems that favour pro-poor conservation outcomes, and how policy interventions can help achieve pro-poor conservation as a natural economic outcome.

**6. Pro-Poor Tourism:** IIED has worked on ‘pro-poor tourism’ (tourism that generates net benefits for poor people) since 1999. Pro-poor tourism focuses on changing the distribution of benefits to increase the share captured by poor people. All of IIED research on this topic – complete with an extensive library of publications – is available at [www.propoortourism.org.uk](http://www.propoortourism.org.uk).

**7. Forest Governance Learning Group:** The forest governance learning group works in Africa and Asia to exchange learning and develop ideas on forest governance – and helps to make them work for practical, just and sustainable forest use (for more information on the Forest Governance Learning Group see the initiatives section of this report).

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia

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## 28. International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)

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IWGIA is an independent international membership organisation staffed by specialists and advisers on indigenous affairs. IWGIA supports indigenous peoples’ struggle for human rights, self-determination, right to territory, control of land and resources, cultural integrity, and the right to development. IWGIA’s work is primarily funded by the Nordic Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the European Union.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*



IWGIA is engaged in projects with indigenous groups on all continents. IWGIA supports a few large-scale and a number of smaller projects throughout the world. Generally the projects aim at empowering indigenous peoples and to build and develop their own organisations and influence their own future. Capacity building, education and/or legal assistance in asserting human rights, land rights and right to sustainable development are the main components of IWGIA's projects.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania

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## 29. IUCN (The World Conservation Union)

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The World Conservation Union is the world's largest and most important conservation network. The Union brings together 82 States, 111 government agencies, more than 800 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and some 10,000 scientists and experts from 181 countries in a unique worldwide partnership. The Union's mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable. Other than its Headquarters, IUCN has three different types of offices: Regional, Country and Project offices. It also has a series of Commissions which are voluntary networks of individuals, drawn from IUCN member organisations.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

The following projects comprise the main poverty-conservation activities carried out by IUCN HQ together with the Regional, Country and Project Offices. Subsequent entries provide more detail on specific regional offices, programmes and Commissions:

**1. Assessing Damage, Socio-Economic Effects, Mitigation and Recovery of Coral Reef Degradation in the Indian Ocean:** Coral reefs provide a secure livelihood to millions of people, many of them in poor subsistence communities. The project studies long-term biophysical and socio-economic impacts of coral bleaching as well as the possibilities of mitigating or developing alternative livelihood options.

**2. Building Blocks for Sustainability – the Mountain Areas Conservancy Project:** The overarching goal of the project is ecologically sustainable development and conservation, with co-management of natural resources and biodiversity for sustainable livelihoods.

**3. Building Capacity and Strengthening Institutions to Support Ecologically Sustainable and Equitable Use of Non-Timber Forest Products for Biodiversity Conservation and Improved Livelihoods:** The goal of the project is to strengthen the capacity of research and management institutions in Vietnam to support ecologically sustainable and equitable use of NTFPs that contributes to biodiversity conservation, improved livelihoods of poor people resident in and around forest areas, and to local and national socio-economic development.

**4. Conserving Critical Ecosystems of Ilam Siwaliks Together:** The project aims to demonstrate ecosystem-based management approach to restore the critical ecosystems of the Ilam Siwaliks on the principle that a good ecosystem health complies with sound human well-being. The central vision of this undertaking is that the local communities take prime stewardship of local natural resources and manage them on a sustained basis for their improved livelihoods.

**5. Conserving Wetlands in Bangladesh – Community-Based Haor Resource Management:** The objectives of the project are to improve environmental quality of the country coupled with sustainable development, poverty alleviation and capacity building for better environmental management.

**6. Developing by Conserving – Kibale, Semliki and Mt. Elgon Conservation and Development Programme:** The goal of the Programme is the sustainable development of the National Parks and their environs, with focus on conservation action that has clear contributions to local livelihoods.

**7. Empowering Poor Communities – Rufiji Environment Management Project:** The project was designed to improve peoples' valuation of biodiversity and to enhance their livelihoods through environmental management.

**8. Managing the Tambopata-Inambari Basin for the Sustainable Development of the Selva Alta and Tambopata-Candamo Reserve:** The project will promote the sustainable management of natural

resources and seek to improve the livelihoods of local people by developing new alternative economic options.

#### 9. Seeing the Future – Hon Mun Marine Protected Area Pilot Project:

This project has two objectives: to enable local island communities to improve their livelihoods, and in partnership with other stakeholders, to effectively protect and manage marine biodiversity at Hon Mun as a model for collaborative MPA management in Vietnam.

#### 10. Valuing Species for the Sustainable Use of Wild Resources:

The project goal is to sustain and enhance the contribution of wild resources to poverty reduction and sustainable development in Senegal.

#### 11. Conservation for Poverty Reduction Initiative:

The IUCN 'Conservation for Poverty Reduction Initiative' aims to secure and enhance rural livelihoods through the improved management of ecosystems across the developing world (for more information on the Conservation for Poverty Reduction Initiative see the initiative section of this report).

12. **Forest PACT**, Forest Partnership for Action and Commitment Today, is an action-oriented partnership aimed to reward and encourage leadership in forest conservation and improving sustainable livelihoods (for more information on Forest PACT see the initiative section of this report).

13. The **Rainforest Challenge Partnership** was launched in 2003 by IUCN, WWF, CIFOR and ICRAF. This initiative aims to develop a joint programme of work to identify common conservation-development problems across the tropics and facilitate cross-regional lesson learning (for more information about the Rainforest Challenge partnership see the initiative section of this report).

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania

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## 30. IUCN Asia Regional Office

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The World Conservation Union in Asia, was formed in the beginning of 2003 to better reflect, and deliver, an ecosystems and livelihoods approach to nature conservation – one that is based on simultaneously improving both the socio-economic and environmental situation of the region.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

1. **The Ecosystem and Livelihoods Group (ELG) of IUCN:** The essence of the way in which ELG works is to maximize the positive influences of people's livelihoods on ecosystems and of ecosystems on people's livelihoods.

2. **Regional Forest Programme:** The Asia Regional Forest Programme, established in 1997, is one of the oldest regional thematic programmes in Asia. Its goal is, in line with IUCN's global FCP, the maintenance and, where necessary, restoration of forest ecosystems to promote conservation and sustainable management of forests, and equitable distribution of a wide range of forest goods and services.

3. **The Regional Protected Area Programme (RPAP)** was established in 2001. It focuses on the overall goal to ensure that PAs in the region effectively contribute to sustainable development and poverty alleviation, while fulfilling their biodiversity conservation objectives for the benefit of local communities and society as a whole, by enhancing the knowledge, skills, and competence of managers, planners, and decision makers.

4. **The Regional Wetlands and Water Resources Programme (RWWP)** for Asia follows IUCN's global objectives by working through facilitating dialogues, raising awareness and building capacity, and disseminating knowledge and information. Poverty alleviation and promotion of sustainable livelihoods are gradually playing an increasingly important role in RWWP's work.

*Main projects location(s):* Asia

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### **31. IUCN Forest Conservation Programme (FCP)**

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The IUCN Forest Conservation Programme (FCP) is a global thematic programme of the IUCN Secretariat that supports the forest-related activities of the Union, including its Members and Commissions. In line with the global IUCN mission, the mission of the Programme is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve biological diversity in forests and tree-dominated landscapes and ensure that the use of forest resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable. In recent years, the IUCN Forest Conservation Programme has intensified its effort on poverty-environment linkages, and has begun to address questions of poverty and human livelihoods in its work.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:

**1. 3-IC Project: Mainstreaming Poverty Reduction at IUCN:**

The goal of the 3-IC project on poverty and conservation is to identify, promote and mainstream a meaningful role for conservation within international and national development policies, programmes and initiatives. The purpose is to develop a strategy and approach that enables IUCN to demonstrate the link between poverty reduction, sustainable livelihoods and ecosystem management and to build effective partnership with social development organisations.

**2. The Rainforest Challenge Partnership:** The programme's goal is to enhance the productivity, sustainability and diversity of landscapes in the humid tropics in ways that meet the needs of the rural poor while maintaining forest biodiversity and other environmental services. This programme operates through partnerships that bring together local community groups and leading organisations in nature conservation and in agriculture and natural resources research and development (for more information on the Rainforest Challenge Partnership see the initiatives section of this report).

**3. Forest PACT,** Forest Partnership for Action and Commitment Today is an action-oriented partnership aimed to reward and encourage leadership in forest conservation and improving sustainable livelihoods (for more information on Forest PACT see the initiatives section of this report).

**4. The Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)** was created to protect the invaluable forest area of the Congo Basin. CBPF brings together governments, international organizations, non-governmental

environmental organizations, industry, and civil society in a strong international partnership to manage the Congo Basin in a sustainable manner (for more information on CBPF see the initiatives section of this report).

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia

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### **32. IUCN-CEESP (Commission on Environmental, Economic & Social Policy)**

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CEESP, the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy, is an inter-disciplinary network of professionals whose mission is to act as a source of advice on the environmental, economic, social and cultural factors that affect natural resources and biological diversity and to provide guidance and support towards effective policies and practices in environmental conservation and sustainable development.

The mission of CEESP is to contribute to the IUCN mission by providing insights and expertise on ways to harmonize biodiversity conservation with the crucial socio-economic and cultural concerns of human communities, such as livelihoods, poverty eradication, development, equity, human rights, cultural identity, security and the fair and effective governance of natural resources.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**IUCN CEESP/WCPA Theme on Indigenous and Local Communities, Equity, and Protected Areas:** TILCEPA seeks the full and effective recognition of the rights and responsibilities of local communities in the development and implementation of conservation policies and strategies that affect the lands, waters and other natural and cultural resources that they relate to. It advocates, in all countries, the recognition of community conserved and managed areas that are significant from a biodiversity point of view, and the development of management partnerships with the communities resident

in or surrounding official Protected Areas (for more information on TILCEPA see the initiatives section of this report).

*Main projects location(s):* N/A

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### 33. IUCN-WCPA (World Commission on Protected Areas)

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The World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) is the world's leading global network of protected area specialists. WCPA's international mission is to promote the establishment and effective management of a world-wide representative network of terrestrial and marine protected areas, as an integral contribution to the IUCN mission.

The organization has the following main objectives:

- to help governments and others plan protected areas and integrate them into all sectors, through provision of strategic advice to policy makers;
- to strengthen capacity and effectiveness of protected areas managers, through provision of guidance, tools and information and a vehicle for networking;
- to increase investment in protected areas, by persuading public and corporate donors of their value;
- to enhance WCPA's capacity to implement its programme, including through co-operation with IUCN members and partners.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

#### **IUCN CEESP/WCPA Theme on Indigenous and Local Communities, Equity, and Protected Areas:**

TILCEPA seeks the full and effective recognition of the rights and responsibilities of local communities in the development and implementation of conservation policies and strategies that affect the lands, waters and other natural and cultural resources that they relate to. It

advocates, in all countries, the recognition of community conserved and managed areas that are significant from a biodiversity point of view, and the development of management partnerships with the communities resident in or surrounding official Protected Areas (for more information on TILCEPA see the initiatives section of this report).

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### 34. Kalpavriksh

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Kalpavriksh is a non-profit organisation working on environmental and social issues.

Kalpavriksh believes that a country can develop meaningfully only when ecological sustainability and social equity are guaranteed, and a sense of respect for, and oneness with nature, and with fellow humans is achieved. The group began in 1979 with a campaign led by students to save Delhi's Ridge Forest. Kalpavriksh now works on local, national and global levels, and is based in Delhi and Pune.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

Kalpavriksh's focus areas are:

- Environment and development
- Conservation and communities
- Biodiversity issues
- Ecosensitive alternatives

Within these broad areas, Kalpavriksh's activities include:

- Research
- Education
- Networking
- Campaigns
- Policy analysis

*Main projects location(s):* India



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### 35. KfW Development Bank

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KfW Entwicklungsbank (KfW development bank) finances investments and accompanying consulting services in developing countries. KfW carries out its work on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

KfW is committed to the primary goal of German development cooperation, namely to sustainably improve the economic and social conditions of the people in developing countries. Through its Financial Cooperation it contributes to reducing poverty, protecting natural resources and securing peace worldwide.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

- 1. Preservation of Brazil's Rain Forests:** The objective of the programme is to jump-start and to support a sustainable development process in Amazonia and the Atlantic Forest belt. This is to help preserve the rain forests, and thus also to encourage the region's economic development.
- 2. Madagascar Tropical Forests:** KfW Entwicklungsbank is supporting the government of Madagascar with the implementation of its poverty reduction strategy in the form of several projects centering on participatory ecosystems conservation and poverty alleviation.
- 3. Resource Conservation in the State of Maharashtra, India:** Participatory watershed management and erosion control schemes, primarily on Adivasi territories.
- 4. Poverty Reduction & Forestry, China:** KfW has been promoting China's efforts to control soil erosion and desertification for more than ten years now. The aim is to improve the living conditions of poor sections of the population while conserving natural resources,

primarily by virtue of smallholder-based afforestation and forestry management schemes.

**5. Resource Conservation in Vietnam:** Participatory afforestation and forest management schemes on smallholder land. Investments in this area are based on the idea that progress in poverty reduction will not be possible in Vietnam without protecting scarce farmland, forestland and fishery resources and stepping up their sustainable management.

**6. Bwabwata National Park, Namibia:** The overall objective of the project is to ensure ecologically and economically sustainable management of the Bwabwata National Park through conservation measures in protected areas as well as support measures for neighbouring communities (e.g. wildlife-based tourism).

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia

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### 36. Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples (NCIV)

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The Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples (NCIV) is a non-governmental organisation based in Amsterdam which has been supporting the promotion and protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples worldwide since 1969. In a growing international movement, Indigenous Peoples are organising themselves in order to secure the recognition for their rights. As a support group, NCIV works to raise awareness and to assist them in their struggle. NCIV supports the collective and individual human rights of Indigenous Peoples as was determined in the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. Further, NCIV dedicates itself to the awareness raising on Indigenous Peoples' issues in the Dutch society and beyond.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

One of the main activities of NCIV is the administration of the Grants for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (GRIP). With GRIP, NCIV seeks to increase financial support to small-scale initiatives developed by indigenous peoples organisations in order to promote, at the local level, the recognition and implementation of their rights. Some examples of GRIP supported activities:

- Local workshops, training sessions and other educational activities on promoting the recognition and implementation of the rights of indigenous peoples in general or Indigenous women in particular.
- Means to map and demarcate indigenous peoples' territories.
- Means to participate in local, regional and national meetings concerning the rights of indigenous peoples.

**Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network:** The 'Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network' is a network of indigenous women working on environmental issues. The Network has as its continued goal to promote, and to ensure, the active participation of indigenous women in all of the relevant international environmental fora (for more information on the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network see the initiative section of this report).

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia

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*Staff contact:* N/A

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### **37. Netherlands Committee for IUCN (NC-IUCN)**

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The Netherlands Committee for IUCN (NC-IUCN) is a cooperative agreement between the Dutch members of IUCN, and the Dutch members of the six international IUCN commissions. The membership network is the driving force behind the IUCN. Members interact with and support each other in pursuit of IUCN's mission. NC-IUCN aims to promote, in cooperation with the IUCN and its members, the conservation and responsible management of nature and natural resources in the international context.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

In partnership with WWF Netherlands and FOE

Netherlands, NC-IUCN launched in 2003 the **Programme on Natural Livelihood Resources and Poverty Alleviation**. The main goal of this initiative is to reduce rural poverty by improving access to natural livelihood resources and enhancing their management. The Programme seeks to achieve its aims through international policy dialogue and direct collaborative action with local communities, civil society organisations and the private sector (for more information on the Programme on Natural Livelihood Resources and Poverty Alleviation see the initiatives section of this report).

*Main projects location(s):* N/A

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### **38. Oxfam**

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An international development and humanitarian NGO, Oxfam was established during World War II to tackle war-induced famine. Today its overriding mission is to tackle poverty and injustice worldwide. Oxfam adopts a range of approaches including emergency relief, long term development programmes and campaigning. Links to conservation-poverty issues come from its work on livelihoods (particularly links with agro-biodiversity and food security), pastoralists (land tenure and resource management) and human rights.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**1. Making a Living in Rural Angola:** Oxfam supports a network of Angolan organisations campaigning actively on land issues since the end of the war. The network aims to support the rights of poor Angolans and their communities to access productive lands.

**2. The Livelihoods Programme in Cambodia:** The livelihoods of rural poor people in Cambodia depend heavily on having access to, and use of, natural resources, especially land, fisheries, and forests. Oxfam is working to ensure that these livelihood strategies continue to help bring about food- and income-security to those living in poverty.



**3. Sustainable Livelihood in Haiti:** The overall objective of this programme is to improve the livelihoods of small-scale producers through strategies aimed at reinforcing their production capacities and food security.

**4. Sustainable Livelihoods and Risk Prevention in Honduras:** The programme's objective is to reduce rural poverty and achieve a higher income for rural families.

**5. Livelihoods in India:** The majority of poor people have insecure livelihoods. The situation is worse for people who live in disaster-prone areas. Oxfam's work on livelihoods in India focuses on improving economic security of small producers and farmers, especially women, and those prone to natural disasters.

**6. Sustainable Livelihood Programme in Indonesia:** Oxfam works with communities and partners in Indonesia to: strengthen poor fishers' capacity to manage coastal resources in sustainable and environmentally friendly ways by improving local production and access to markets; influence the government to allocate sufficient budgets to ensure sustainable harvesting practices.

**7. Oxfam's Work in Mexico:** Oxfam promotes projects of local organisations whose aim is to increase the income of indigenous communities through a rational use of local natural resources.

**8. Magic Beans!** Oxfam is enabling farmers in Siuna, Nicaragua to adopt an environmentally friendly alternative to the traditional 'slash and burn' method, which has had a devastating effect on the area's rainforest. As well as protecting the environment, the new technique has led to a dramatic increase in yields of maize and other crops.

**9. Ensuring Poor Communities Have Access to and Control of their Assets in the Philippines:** Oxfam has worked in the area of fisheries development since the late 1980s, supporting fishing communities in improving their technology with the aim of securing their rights to a sustainable source of food and income.

**10. Pastoralists in Ngorongoro, Tanzania:** Our work with nomadic herders, or 'pastoralists', aims to overcome discrimination against them in obtaining services and work opportunities.

**11. Land Rights and Wrongs, Tanzania:** The Serengeti plains and Ngorongoro volcanic crater in northern Tanzania are among Africa's top tourist attractions. Oxfam is helping indigenous people living in this area to earn a living from tourism and wildlife conservation.

**12. Rural Livelihoods in Zambia:** Oxfam work at community level involves helping people to diversify the crops they grow and livestock they rear.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania

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## **39. Swedish Agency for International Development Cooperation (SIDA)**

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The Swedish Agency for International Development Cooperation, SIDA, is a government agency under the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The overall goal of Swedish development cooperation is to contribute to making it possible for poor people to improve their living conditions. By reducing injustices and poverty throughout the world, better opportunities are created for development, peace and security for all people and nations. SIDA helps to combat poverty by supporting thousands of different projects, from emergency relief to long-term development programmes.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**SwedBio:** SwedBio is a joint initiative by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Swedish Biodiversity Centre (CBM), focusing on biodiversity and ecosystem services for local livelihoods and poverty alleviation (for more information on SwedBio see the initiatives section of this report).

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia, Eastern Europe

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105 25 Stockholm  
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Phone: + 46 8 698 50 00  
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E-mail: [sida@sida.se](mailto:sida@sida.se)  
Web Site: <http://www.sida.se>

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## 40. Swedish Biodiversity Centre (CBM)

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*Organisation type:* Research Institute

*Organisation remit:* Conservation

*About CBM:*

The Swedish Biodiversity Centre (CBM) is the Swedish national centre for research on biodiversity. Founded by the parliament in 1994, as a result of Sweden ratifying the UN Convention on the Conservation of Biological Diversity, the Centre is a somewhat independent unit administrated by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences and Uppsala University.

The centre's main function is research and research coordination with the purpose to preserve, sustainably use and restore biodiversity in Sweden. Education and information concerning biodiversity are other important issues. The centre also participates in international projects related to biodiversity.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

1. **SwedBio:** SwedBio is a joint initiative by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Swedish Biodiversity Centre (CBM), focusing on biodiversity and ecosystem services for local livelihoods and poverty alleviation (for more information on SwedBio see the initiatives section of this report).

2. **SEEDNet:** In 2004 the SEEDNet (South East European Development Network on Plant Genetic Resources) programme was established. The programme is financially assisted by SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency). The aims of SEEDNet are to contribute to the establishment and strengthening of national programmes on PGR in order to secure the conservation of PGR in the region, and promote a sustainable utilisation of PGR.

*Main projects location(s):* N/A

*Contact details:*

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S-750 07 UPPSALA  
Sweden

Phone: + 46 18 67 27 30

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Web Site: <http://www.cbm.slu.se>

*Staff contact:*

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## 41. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

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The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) is Switzerland's international cooperation agency within the Swiss Foreign Ministry. Together with other federal offices, SDC is responsible for overall coordination of development activities and cooperation with Eastern Europe, as well as humanitarian aid. The primary philosophy of SDC is to fight poverty through participatory programs, creating sustainable improvements in peoples' lives by involving them in the process. Its main intentions are to improve access to education and basic health care, to promote environmental health, to encourage economic and governmental autonomy, and to improve equity in labour.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:

1. **Programa para la Agricultura Sostenible en Laderas de America Central – PASOLAC:** The PASOLAC programme promotes sustainable management of soil and water in order to contribute to the socio-economic development of smallholder farmers in the hillsides of Central America.

2. **Indo Swiss Participative Watershed Development Project Karnataka (ISPWDK):** The overall goal of ISPWDK is to reduce poverty and to enhance the choices and opportunities of the population in the project watershed areas of northern Karnataka through the restoration, improved management and sustainable use of natural resources.

3. **Programma Manejo Integral de Cuencas PROMIC:** PROMIC contributes to the national development of its regions through the sustainable management and the socio-economic valorisation of renewable natural resources.

4. **Protecting the Unique Walnut Forests in Kyrgyzstan:** A rare kind of walnut tree in Kyrgyzstan is making an invaluable contribution to eco-logical balance and food security in the country. Since 1995, the SDC has been working in this Central Asian country for a sustainable forestry policy and the preservation of these forests.

5. **Livelihoods, Empowerment & Agroforestry Project (LEAF):** The purpose of the LEAF project is to contribute to poverty reduction of small and marginal farmers of the north-western part of Bangladesh through the development of human and institutional capacities and a better management of their resources – particularly land – along with an exploration of approaches to address extreme poverty.

**6. The Participatory Forest Management Project, Bhutan:** The goal of the project is to achieve sustainable forest management and improve rural livelihoods in Bhutan by strengthening the capacity of local communities to utilize and conserve forest resources, with an emphasis on poverty alleviation and the equitable distribution of benefits.

**7. Pastureland – Mongolia’s ‘Green Gold’:** The overall goal of the ‘Green Gold’ Pasture Ecosystem Management Programme is to strengthen the self-reliance of poor and vulnerable herders to improve their livelihoods through more productive and sustainable use of pastures in Mongolia.

**8. Innovation for Poverty Reduction in Resource Poor Areas of the North West Frontier Province (IPRP), Pakistan:** Natural Resource Management in Pakistan is guided by the vision of improved livelihoods through increased incomes by strengthening the capacities of natural resource users and mobilising their resource base.

**9. Implementation of Sustainable Forestry for North-West Russia:** The project’s main goals are to make timber industry in North-West Russia more transparent and ecologically sound and to improve legislation for sustainable forestry on the federal level.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia, Eastern Europe

*Contact details:*

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Freiburgstrasse 130  
3003 Berne  
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Phone: ++41 31 322 34 75  
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*Staff contact:*

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## 42. Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF)

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TNRF is a collective civil society-based initiative aimed to improve natural resource management in Tanzania by addressing fundamental issues of natural resource governance. TNRF premises its existence upon the recognition that the nature of governance fundamentally determines how natural resources are managed and how they support the livelihoods of Tanzanians. In this regard, TNRF aims to improve accountability, transparency and local empowerment in natural resource

management by bringing together a diverse range of stakeholders and interests to share information, build collaboration and pool resources towards common aims of better and devolved natural resource governance and management. TNRF is therefore a long term, innovative and adaptive process of advocacy and capacity building, based on collaboration, consensus, and collective interests.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

1. **Forestry Working Group:** Brings together forestry stakeholders to scale up advocacy on issues of sustainable forest management.

2. **Livestock Policy Task Force:** Joint stakeholder group supporting pastoralism as a livelihood strategy in order to enable the better management of communal rangelands.

3. **Training on Poverty-Environment Linkages for the Implementation of the National Strategy for Growth and the Reduction of Poverty:** TNRF is designing and conducting these trainings with WWF Tanzania and a local NGO – Hakikazi Catalyst. Supported by the Vice President’s office, the purpose of these trainings is to raise the awareness and capacity of civil society organizations across the country to actively take part in the implementation of this new strategy.

*Main projects location(s):* Tanzania

*Contact details:*

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P.O. Box 15605  
Arusha  
Tanzania

Phone: +255 745 022267  
E-mail: [admin.tnrf@wcstarusha.org](mailto:admin.tnrf@wcstarusha.org)  
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*Staff contact:*

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## 43. Tearfund

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Relieving suffering and offering hope is at the heart of Tearfund’s vision. Tearfund works through local churches and Christian agencies to open up brighter futures for the world’s poorest communities. How Tearfund works:

- **Community development:** Communities are encouraged to come up with initiatives to shape their own future.
- **Emergencies:** Tearfund is on standby to respond with crucial emergency relief. But Tearfund is

also aiming to prevent disasters before they happen.

- **Campaigns:** Tearfund works to tackle the underlying causes of poverty. To this end, Tearfund campaigns on issues like the right of people to have access to clean water or proper sanitation.
- **Earning a living:** Tearfund helps families find ways to provide for themselves.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

Tearfund's *Whose Earth?* campaign is about life-changing action for people and planet. It:

- looks at the links between poverty and the environment;
- calls for international action to protect the poorest from the impacts of climate change and environmental disasters;
- asks for action to ensure that poor people have sustainable access to natural resources;
- explores how individuals can make a positive difference through simple lifestyle choices.

*Main projects location(s):* N/A

*Contact details:*

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TW11 8QE  
UK

Phone: +44 (0)20 8977 9144

Fax: +44 (0)20 8943 3594

E-mail: [enquiry@tearfund.org](mailto:enquiry@tearfund.org)

Web Site: <http://www.tearfund.org/>

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## 44. Tebtebba Foundation

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Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education) is an indigenous peoples' organization born out of the need for heightened advocacy to have the rights of indigenous peoples recognized, respected and protected worldwide. Established in 1996, Tebtebba seeks to promote a better understanding of the world's indigenous peoples, their worldviews, their issues and concerns. In this effort, it strives to bring indigenous peoples together to take the lead in policy advocacy and campaigns on all issues affecting them.

Tebtebba is an indigenous peoples' organization and a research, education, policy advocacy and resource centre working with indigenous peoples at all levels and arenas.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**1. Networking, Advocacy and Campaigns:** Tebtebba works to engage governments, multilateral bodies and civil society to understand, support and adopt indigenous peoples' positions and perspectives in the areas of sustainable development, indigenous peoples' rights, gender, trade and globalization.

**2. Research, Education and Documentation:** Tebtebba undertakes participatory action researches on indigenous peoples and sustainable development, biological and cultural diversity, and protection of indigenous knowledge.

*Main projects location(s):* N/A

*Contact details:*

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## 45. The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

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The Nature Conservancy's mission is to preserve the plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. The Nature Conservancy has developed a strategic, science-based planning process, which helps to identify the highest-priority places (landscapes and seascapes) that, if conserved, promise to ensure biodiversity over the long term.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**1. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta National Park** reaches out to local and state governments, indigenous tribes, subsistence farmers and businesses to ensure that each group understands its stake in protecting the area. The Conservancy is helping train the tribes on how to acquire the resources needed to conserve their land.

**2. Komodo National Park:** The Nature Conservancy is working with villages in and around the Komodo National Park to transform Asia's live reef fish trade from an environmentally-damaging industry to a sustainable economy that supports healthy seas and

communities.

**3. Bosawas Biosphere Reserve:** The Conservancy is working with the Mayangna and Miskito people in the 1.8-million-acre Bosawas Biosphere Reserve to combat the threats of colonization, damaging agriculture practices, and deforestation.

*Main projects location(s):* Americas, Oceania, China, Indonesia,

*Contact details:*

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4245 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 100  
Arlington, VA 22203-1606  
USA

Phone: +1 (703) 841-5300  
E-mail: [comment@tnc.org](mailto:comment@tnc.org)  
Web Site: <http://nature.org/>

*Staff contact:*

Bill Millan  
E-mail: [bmillan@tnc.org](mailto:bmillan@tnc.org)

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## 46. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

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UNDP is the UN global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. UNDP is on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**1. UNDP/UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI):** Linking Poverty Reduction and Environmental Management to Achieve the MDGs: UNDP and UNEP have recently formed a global partnership and merged their poverty-environment programmes into one integrated programme – the UNDP/UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI). The core focus of PEI is to support country-led efforts to integrate the environmental concerns of poor and vulnerable groups into policy and planning processes for poverty reduction and pro-poor growth (for more information on UNDP/UNEP PEI see the initiatives section of this report).

**2. The Equator Initiative** is a partnership that brings together the United Nations, civil society, business, governments and communities to help build the capacity and raise the profile of grassroots efforts to reduce poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of

biodiversity (for more information on the Equator Initiative see the initiatives section of this report).

**3. The Small Grants Programme** aims to deliver global environmental benefits in the focal areas of biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, protection of international waters, prevention of land degradation (primarily desertification and deforestation), and elimination of persistent organic pollutants through community-based approaches. Funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as a corporate programme, SGP is implemented by UNDP.

**4. The Strategic Initiative for Ocean and Coastal Management (SIOCAM)** is a global initiative which seeks to harness the knowledge and skills of UNDP staff, UN agencies, donors and other external support agents and projects themselves, to enhance the effectiveness of ocean and coastal management projects in promoting sustainable human development, particularly of the poor, in developing countries.

**5. UNDP's Biodiversity Programme:** UNDP's Biodiversity Global Programme assists developing countries and communities to influence national and global policies, benefit from knowledge on biodiversity, and advance their sustainable development and poverty reduction goals.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania

*Contact details:*

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## 47. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

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UNEP, established in 1972, is the voice for the environment within the United Nations system. UNEP acts as a catalyst, advocate, educator and facilitator to promote the wise use and sustainable development of the global environment. To accomplish this, UNEP works with a wide range of partners, including United Nations entities, international organizations, national governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and civil society. UNEP's mission is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

In 2004 the Poverty and Environment Unit was created to address the links between poverty and the environment. The Unit's aim is to promote the goals of environmental sustainability and poverty reduction, thereby contributing to the realisation of the Millennium Development Goals.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**1. UNDP/UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI): Linking Poverty Reduction and Environmental Management to Achieve the MDGs:** UNDP and UNEP have recently formed a global partnership and merged their poverty-environment programmes into one integrated programme – the UNDP/UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI). The core focus of PEI is to support country-led efforts to integrate the environmental concerns of poor and vulnerable groups into policy and planning processes for poverty reduction and pro-poor growth (for more information on UNDP/UNEP PEI see the initiatives section of this report).

**2. UNEP Programme on Success Stories in Land Degradation and Desertification** publicizes projects and community-based initiatives which have successfully addressed the problem of dryland degradation.

**3. Poverty Mapping** is a joint initiative by FAO, UNEP and the CGIAR that have come together to sharpen and enhance the use of state-of-the-art methodologies and tools for mapping poverty, food insecurity, and vulnerability (for more information on Poverty Mapping see the initiative section of this report).

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania

*Contact details:*  
United Nations Environment Programme

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Nairobi  
Kenya

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Web Site: <http://www.unep.org/>

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David Smith, PEI  
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## 48. United Nations Environment Programme – World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)

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UNEP-WCMC was established in 2000 as the world biodiversity information and assessment centre of UNEP. The UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre provides information for policy and action to conserve the living world.

The centre's main activities include:

- Assessment and analysis of global biodiversity to identify trends and emerging threats in support of international cooperation and action;
- Support for policy and agreements at national, regional and international levels to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable management;
- Providing expertise, tools, techniques and information for public awareness, education, capacity-building and cooperation;
- Knowledge management to enable easy access to wide-ranging information and analytical services;
- Establishing networks and collaborations to promote conservation and information exchange.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**1. Commercialisation of Non Timber Forest Products in Mexico and Bolivia:** Factors Influencing Success (CEPFOR): The purpose of this project is to evaluate the contribution that NTFPs make to the livelihoods of forest dependent rural poor in developing countries.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania

*Contact details:*  
UNEP-WCMC  
219 Huntingdon Road  
Cambridge  
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## 49. United Nations Foundation

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The UN Foundation was created in 1998 with entrepreneur and philanthropist Ted Turner's historic \$1 billion gift to support UN causes and activities. The UN Foundation builds and implements public-private partnerships to address the world's most pressing problems, and also works to broaden support for the UN through advocacy and public outreach. The UN Foundation is a public charity.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**1. World Heritage Programme for India:** The UN Foundation is working to protect India's five natural World Heritage Sites, which are home to many unique animals in danger of extinction. The programme aims to conserve the sites by encouraging local residents to reduce the use of limited natural resources, curb the poaching of animals, and manage national parks more efficiently.

**2. Community-Based Commercial Enterprise Development:** The UN Foundation is supporting the development of community-based forest enterprises in Uganda and in China. These are intended to provide the resource-dependent community living near park boundaries with alternative enterprises that harvest non-wood natural resources and promote ecotourism.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, America, Asia, Europe, Oceania

*Contact details:*

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Washington, D.C. 20036  
USA

Phone: +1 202.887.9040  
Fax: +1 202.887.9021  
Web Site:  
<http://www.unfoundation.org/>

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## 50. United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)

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Discussions to establish the UN Permanent Forum of Indigenous Peoples began in the late 1980s, when indigenous peoples started to feel that the structures of the United Nations were not well-suited to consider issues of concern to indigenous peoples comprehensively. In addition, they felt that the participation of indigenous representatives in the United Nations was limited. In April 2000, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution to establish the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues during the International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples.

The Permanent Forum is now an advisory body to the Economic and Social Council with a mandate to discuss indigenous issues related to economic and social development, culture, the environment, education, health and human rights.

According to its mandate, the Permanent Forum will:

- provide expert advice and recommendations on indigenous issues to the Council, as well as to programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations, through the Council;
- raise awareness and promote the integration and coordination of activities related to indigenous issues within the UN system;
- prepare and disseminate information on indigenous issues.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:* N/A

*Main projects location(s):* N/A

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New York, NY 10017  
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Phone: +1 (917) 367 5100  
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<http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfi/index.html>

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## 51. United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

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The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is an independent agency that provides economic, development and humanitarian assistance around the world in support of the foreign policy goals of the United States.

USAID is helping developing countries maintain biologically diverse habitats and environmental services while supporting sustainable development and economic growth. USAID's emphasis in biodiversity conservation is to help countries maintain and manage the variety of species, genetic resources, and ecosystems, where they exist — in natural settings such as forests, grasslands, wetlands, and coastal habitats. USAID's conservation efforts help maintain individual species, and functioning ecosystems and the valuable ecological services they provide.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**1. Sustainable Forest Products Global Alliance (SFPGA):** The Sustainable Forest Products Global Alliance is a public/private partnership that seeks to make markets work for forests and people. Together, the partners in the Global Alliance work to advance a new model for forest conservation and community development in USAID-client countries in which sustainable forest management is rewarded in the global marketplace.

**2. Congo Basin Forest Partnership:** CBPF brings together governments, international organizations, non-governmental environmental organizations, industry, and civil society in a strong international partnership to manage the Congo Basin in a sustainable manner (for more information on CBPF see the initiatives section of this report).

**3. Central African Regional Program for the Environment:** CARPE is a long-term initiative by USAID to address the issues of deforestation and biodiversity loss in the Congo Basin forest zone, while contributing to economic development and the alleviation of poverty throughout Central Africa.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia, Eastern Europe

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## 52. Via Campesina

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Via Campesina is an international movement that coordinates movements and organizations of peasants, small and medium-sized producers, small craft-workers indigenous communities and agricultural workers and defends the basic interests of these sectors. It is an autonomous, pluralist movement, independent of any political, economic, or other type of affiliation. It is composed of national and regional representative organizations, indigenous communities and agricultural workers, whose autonomy will be strictly respected. Via Campesina is organized in seven regions as follows: Europe, Northeast and Southeast Asia, South Asia, North America, the Caribbean, Central America, and South America.

The primary goal of Via Campesina is to develop solidarity and unity within the diversity of rural organizations in order to combat the neoliberal model of industrialised agriculture and struggle against the neoliberal capitalist system and the export-based, business agricultural model and promote economic relationships that are equal and socially just; promote access to and defence of land; promote food sovereignty; protect biodiversity and the environment; promote sustainable and equitable agricultural production based on small and medium-sized producers.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:* N/A

*Main projects location(s):* Americas, Asia, Europe

*Contact details:*

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DKI Jakarta  
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12790

Phone: +62-21-7991890

Fax: +62-21-7993426

E-mail: [viacampesina@viacampesina.org](mailto:viacampesina@viacampesina.org)

Web Site: <http://viacampesina.org/en/index.php>

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## 53. Wetlands International

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Wetlands International works globally, regionally and nationally to achieve the conservation and wise use of wetlands, as a contribution to sustainable development. The mission of Wetlands International is to sustain and

restore wetlands, their resources and biodiversity for future generations.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**1. Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project (WPRP):**

The WPRP endeavours to work with the conservation and environment sectors to integrate socio-economic development and poverty-reduction issues into their planning and actions. The WPRP will achieve this by facilitating dialogue between these sectors, and identifying a common agenda that provides complementary solutions for wetland conservation and poverty reduction (for more information on WPRP see the initiatives section of this report).

**2. Wetlands and Livelihoods Working Group (WLWG):**

Initiated by WI, WLWG is an informal group of individuals and representatives of organisations who wish to ensure that the needs of economically and socially excluded people are fully represented in all aspects of wetland management. Thoughtful wetland management has the potential to play a significant role in eliminating poverty (for more information on WLWG see the initiatives section of this report).

**3. Wise Use of Wetlands Action Programme:** The aim of this programme is to sustain and restore the socio-economic and biodiversity values of wetlands and their potential for poverty reduction by structurally and strategically addressing environment-poverty issues. The reason for this strong socio-economic focus is that Wetlands International recognises the crucial link between sustainable wetland management and poverty reduction, and particularly that local communities in developing countries are part of the solution.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania

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Mike Ounsted, Chair, Wetlands and Livelihoods Working Group  
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## 54. Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

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The Wildlife Conservation Society saves wildlife and wild lands through careful science, international conservation, education, and the management of the world's largest system of urban wildlife parks. These activities change attitudes toward nature and help people imagine wildlife and humans living in sustainable interaction on both a local and a global scale. Today the WCS is at work in 53 nations across Africa, Asia, Latin America and North America, protecting wild landscapes that are home to a vast variety of species, from butterflies to tigers.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**1. Conservation and Community Participation in Banyang-Mbo Forest Reserve, Cameroon.**

**2. Masoala National Park Management and Ecotourism Development, Madagascar.**

**3. The Eastern Steppe Living Landscape:** Sustaining wildlife and traditional livelihoods in the arid grasslands of Mongolia.

**4. Bushmeat Crisis Task Force:** The BCTF is a consortium of conservation organizations and scientists dedicated to the conservation of wildlife populations threatened by commercial hunting of wildlife for sale as meat. BCTF works with a number of partners to gather and share information, educate and train specific groups, inform government and corporate decision-makers about threats and solutions related to bushmeat, and raise awareness among the public about the crisis and individual responsibility (for more information on the BCTF see the initiatives section of this report).

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia

*Contact details:*

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Web Site: <http://www.wcs.org/>

*Staff contact:*

Kent Redford  
E-mail: [kredford@wcs.org](mailto:kredford@wcs.org)

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## 55. World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous People (WAMIP)

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The World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP) is a global alliance of nomadic peoples and communities practicing various forms of mobility as a livelihood strategy, while conserving biological diversity and using natural resources in a sustainable way. WAMIP is affiliated with CEESP and is currently hosted by CENESTA, the Centre for Sustainable Development (Iran).

The strategic approach of WAMIP is to strengthen and empower mobile indigenous peoples throughout the world to organise in solidarity with one another; to protect, promote, and restore their rights; to maintain and strengthen their cultural identity; to have mobility widely recognised as an effective natural resource management strategy; and to influence policy and legal instruments in support of their mobile lifestyle.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:* N/A

*Main projects location(s):* N/A

### *Contact details:*

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## 56. World Bank (WB)

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The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. The World Bank is made up of two unique development institutions owned by 184 member countries – the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). Each institution plays a different but supportive role in the World Bank's mission of global poverty reduction and the improvement of living standards. The IBRD focuses on middle income and creditworthy poor countries, while

IDA focuses on the poorest countries in the world. Together they provide low-interest loans, interest-free credit and grants to developing countries for education, health, infrastructure, communications and many other purposes.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

1. **The Community Agriculture and Watershed Management Project** seeks to build the productive assets of rural communities in selected mountain watersheds, to increase sustainable productivity, and curtail the degradation of fragile lands, and ecosystems, while the global environmental objective will entail protection of significant mountain ecosystems, by mainstreaming sustainable land use, and biodiversity conservation considerations, within agricultural and associated, rural investment decisions (Tajikistan).

2. **ZA-C.A.P.E.: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development Project:** The Project Objective is to support the conservation of the Cape Floristic Region and adjacent marine environment by laying a sound foundation for scaling up and replicating successful project outcomes (South Africa).

3. **The Northwest Mountainous and Forestry Areas Development Project** aims at improving the socio-economic conditions of populations in the five governorates of the project area, while ensuring sustainable management of the natural resources (Tunisia).

4. The objectives of the **Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project** are to: a) maximize the sustainable benefits to riparian communities from using resources within the basin to generate food, employment and income, supply safe water, and sustain a disease-free environment; and b) conserve biodiversity and genetic resources for the benefit of the riparian communities and the global community (Uganda).

5. The main development objectives of the **Regional Integrated Silvopastoral Approaches to Ecosystem Management Project** in Colombia, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua is to demonstrate and measure a) the effects the introduction of payment incentives for environmental services to farmers on their adoption of integrated silvopastoral farming systems in degraded pasture lands; and b) the resulting improvements in ecosystems functioning, global environmental benefits, and local socio-economic gains (Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua).

6. The **Rural Development Support Project** for Madagascar aims to increase incomes and reduce poverty in rural areas, while preserving the natural resource base (Madagascar).

7. The project development objective of the **Gansu and**



**Xinjiang Pastoral Development Project** for China is to promote sustainable natural resource management by establishing improved livestock production and marketing systems that would increase the income of herders and farmers in the project areas (China).

8. The objectives of the **Natural Resources Management and Rural Poverty Alleviation Project** are to improve the management and conservation of Rio Grande do Sul's natural resources by promoting an integrated strategy involving the adoption of sustainable land management and soil and water conservation practices, and improving the income and living conditions of rural poor communities (Brazil).

9. The **Rural Environment Project for Azerbaijan** aims to improve biodiversity conservation and introduce more sustainable natural resource management and economic activities in two mountainous areas of Azerbaijan, to restore the ecological health and productivity of their natural forests and pastures (Azerbaijan).

10. The development objective of the **Ecosystem Restoration of Riparian Forests in Sao Paulo Project** is to support long-term, and large-scale restoration of the riparian forests at Cerrado, and the Atlantic Forest biomes, through the development and harmonization of policy, regulatory, economic, and technological tools and mechanisms, while providing opportunities for improved livelihoods, and economic well-being of rural communities (Brazil).

11. The **Natural Resources Development Project** objective is to establish and maintain sustainable, community-based natural resource management in about 218 communes in upland, and mountainous erosion-prone lands. This will lead to enhanced productivity and incomes, derived from sustainable resource management, reduced soil degradation, improved water management, conservation of biodiversity, and strengthened public sector management of these resources (Albania).

12. The **Honduras Forest and Rural Productivity Project** aims to increase the economic benefits and environmental services derived from forest ecosystems in selected low income municipalities with high agro-forestry potential within the project area (Honduras).

13. The **Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation and Development Project** aims at conserving the global biodiversity of this distinct area, and will contribute to community development through income generation from nature-based tourism (South Africa).

14. The **Indigenous and Community Biodiversity Conservation Project**, will strengthen, and promote initiatives on communally owned lands in areas of high biodiversity, within prioritised ecological zones in the

States of Oaxaca, Michoacan, and Guerrero, building on a previous operation, by initiating a parallel, demand-driven program to finance community biodiversity conservation, and complementary sustainable land use activities (Mexico).

15. The objective of the **Forestry Development in Poor Areas Project** is to develop forest resources in poor areas of central and western China on a sustainable and participatory basis to support poverty reduction, forestry development, and improved environmental management (China).

16. **PROFOR** is a multi-donor partnership formed to pursue a shared goal of enhancing forests' contribution to poverty reduction, sustainable development and protection of environmental services (for more information about PROFOR see the initiatives section of this report).

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania

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## 57. World Resources Institute (WRI)

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The World Resources Institute (WRI) is an environmental think tank that goes beyond research to find practical ways to protect the earth and improve people's lives. The World Resources Institute's mission is to move human society to live in ways that protect Earth's environment and its capacity to provide for the needs and aspirations of current and future generations. WRI provides objective information and practical proposals for policy and institutional change that will foster environmentally sound and socially equitable development.

The Institutions and Governance Programme (IGP) of WRI works with governments, international agencies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to align the rights, responsibilities, costs and benefits of

ecosystem management. IGP focuses on opportunities to promote both social equity and environmental sustainability.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**1. Ecosystems, Protected Areas and People (EPP):** This project draws on a learning network of case histories and guidelines to inform and guide the Biodiversity Convention's global programme of action and investment establishing a secure global system of protected areas to safeguard biodiversity.

**2. Decentralization and Natural Resources: Market Access and Institutional Choice:** Promotes representative local government as a tool to improve environmental justice, reduce poverty, and raise the efficiency and equity of decision-making, and increased rural community and local government access to natural resource commodity chains.

**3. Globalisation, Environment, and Communities:** Amongst the objectives of this project is to increase the capacities of poor communities to take advantage of opportunities that global environment and development processes provide for promoting their interests, including maximizing payments for environmental services as well as obtaining compensation for the local consequences of decisions that are made in these processes.

**4. Poverty and Ecosystem Services in East Africa:** This project is intended to help develop opportunities for poverty reduction through spatial analysis of ecosystem services. Policymakers will be able to see the linkages between poverty and ecosystem services and improve their implementation of national and regional strategies and plans.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas

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## 58. WWF International

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The World Wildlife Fund is the largest privately financed international conservation organization in the world, with national affiliates in more than 30 countries and a global membership of more than five million. WWF's mission is the conservation of nature. Using the

best available scientific knowledge and advancing that knowledge where possible, WWF works to preserve the diversity and abundance of life on Earth and the health of ecological systems. WWF is committed to reversing the degradation of our planet's natural environment and to building a future in which human needs are met in harmony with nature. WWF recognizes the critical relevance of human numbers, poverty, and consumption patterns to meeting these goals.

WWF International is the secretariat for WWF's global organization. Its role is to lead and coordinate the WWF Network of offices around the world, through developing policies and priorities, fostering global partnerships, coordinating international campaigns, and providing supportive measures in order to help make the global operation run as smoothly as it can.

The Macroeconomics Programme Office seeks to promote conservation and sustainable development through a new approach to economic development that integrates environmental sustainability and social equity into the formulation and application of development strategies at national and international levels.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**1. The DGIS-WWF Poverty Reduction through Improved Natural Resource Management** project, whose goal is to significantly contribute to poverty reduction through integrated land, water and forest management in selected river basins and forest ecoregions.

**2. In Central and South America, WWF supports indigenous communities to manage community forest enterprises and link to companies for increased income.** The programme includes work in Nicaragua, Panama, Bolivia, Peru and Brazil.

**3. The WWF-supported LIFE project in Namibia** has helped create 31 community conservancies community-managed areas where people benefit from rights to wildlife.

WWF Macroeconomics Programme:

**4. Economic Change, Poverty and the Environment:** Project staff develop and refine analytical tools that promote understanding of the links between poverty and environmental problems at the micro, meso and macro levels, and then move rapidly to intervene in vulnerable communities. Application in China, Indonesia, South Africa, El Salvador, Zambia.

**5. Promoting the Role of Ecosystem Services in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers:** Project staff are conducting assessments of PRSPs in a number of African countries and will recommend mechanisms by which local WWF offices can make a strong case for the

development value of ecosystem services.

#### **6. Streamlining Poverty-Environment Linkages in the European Community's Development Assistance:**

Project staff conduct detailed analysis of poverty-environment dynamics in Tanzania and Rwanda, evaluate the anticipated impacts of the EC's proposed strategies for these two countries and deliver recommendations to the EC.

#### **7. Scaling Up Payment for Environmental Services (PES):**

The project works on scaling up local PES initiatives so that they are able to deliver substantial conservation benefits and rural poverty alleviation.

**8. Extractive Industries in Vulnerable Places:** The principal objective of this project is to strengthen the WWF Network's capacity to influence extractive industry policies and projects as they threaten vulnerable places and vulnerable peoples

**9. Trade Rural Poverty and the Environment:** The principal objective of this project is to seek to promote a better understanding of the impacts of trade liberalization on critical ecosystems and the rural poor who depend upon them

**10. WWF Poverty Working Group:** The objective of the Poverty Working Group is to increase the capacity, consistency and the effectiveness of the WWF Network in taking up these new challenges (for more information on the WWF Poverty Working Group see the initiatives section of this report).

**11. WWF 3xM Approach to Addressing Poverty Environment Links:** The 3xM initiative is based on the belief that enduring changes in rural livelihoods and resource management will take hold only if supporting policies, institutions and on-the-ground practices are harmonized across micro (local/village), meso (provincial/district) and macro (national/international) levels (for more information on WWF 3xM Approach to Addressing Poverty Environment Links see the initiatives section of this report).

**12. The PEN is the Poverty-Environment Network,** a discussion forum for WWF staff working on poverty-environment policy and community-based conservation. The overall objective of PEN is to enhance communication, coordination and shared learning across WWF on poverty and conservation

**13. CARE & WWF Partnership:** CARE and WWF believe that social and environmental justice are indispensable requirements to achieving sustainable development, and that civil society has an important role in advocating the rights of all people to a secure livelihood and a safe and healthy environment (for more information on CARE & WWF Partnership see the initiatives section of this report).

**14. Forest PACT,** Forest Partnership for Action and Commitment Today, is an action-oriented partnership aimed to reward and encourage leadership in forest conservation and improving sustainable livelihoods (for more information on Forest PACT see the initiative section of this report).

**15. The Rainforest Challenge Partnership** was launched in 2003 by IUCN, WWF, CIFOR and ICRAF. This initiative aims to develop a joint programme of work to identify common conservation-development problems across the tropics and facilitate cross-regional lesson learning (for more information about the Rainforest Challenge Partnership see the initiative section of this report).

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania

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## **59. WWF Netherlands**

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The World Wildlife Fund is the largest privately financed international conservation organization in the world, with national affiliates in more than 30 countries and a global membership of more than five million. WWF's mission is the conservation of nature. Using the best available scientific knowledge and advancing that knowledge where possible, WWF works to preserve the diversity and abundance of life on Earth and the health of ecological systems.

#### *Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

In partnership with NC-IUCN and FOE Netherlands, WWF Netherlands launched in 2003 the **Programme on Natural Livelihood Resources and Poverty Alleviation**. The main goal of this initiative is to reduce rural poverty by improving access to natural livelihood resources and enhancing their management. The

Programme seeks to achieve its aims through international policy dialogue and direct collaborative action with local communities, civil society organisations and the private sector (for more information on the Programme on Natural Livelihood Resources and Poverty Alleviation see the initiatives section of this report).

*Main projects location(s):* The Netherlands

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## 60. WWF UK

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The World Wildlife Fund is the largest privately financed international conservation organization in the world, with national affiliates in more than 30 countries and a global membership of more than five million. WWF's mission is the conservation of nature. Using the best available scientific knowledge and advancing that knowledge where possible, WWF works to preserve the diversity and abundance of life on Earth and the health of ecological systems.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

**1. DFID Partnership:** WWF currently receives £3.56 million per year from the UK Department for International Development (DFID) to tackle poverty and promote sustainable livelihoods through good environmental management.

**2. Cerrado Integrated Conservation and Development Project:** WWF supports a project to create a biosphere reserve in the region while improving the quality of life for local communities.

**3. Lake Bogoria, Kenya:** WWF-UK is assisting local county councils with the production of a long-term management plan that will protect their unique ecosystem while promoting community development.

**4. Sustainable Living Programme, Namibia:** WWF-UK supports a programme that is based around the successful strategy of empowering local communities to manage and sustainably utilise their sparse, yet

biologically important, natural resources, including desert elephants and black rhino.

**5. Gashaka Gumti National Park, Nigeria:** WWF-UK supports a project to improve the livelihoods of the poorest members of Nigerian society while maintaining biodiversity through sustainable management of the natural resources on which they depend.

**6. Sustainable Resource Use in Bar Valley, Pakistan:** WWF-UK set up the Bar Valley programme to protect the resources in this Himalayan area of Pakistan from unsustainable use by local communities. Trophy-hunting has been strictly controlled and the revenue it generates is used to support community initiatives, including a new health centre.

**7. Community Forestry in the Solomon Islands:** WWF-UK supports a project to improve the management and use of natural resources in a sustainable way by community groups in the Solomon Islands.

**8. Udzungwa Mountains National Park, Tanzania:** WWF-UK supports the Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA) in a programme to conserve the forested mountain range while seeking alternative sources of forest products for local people who would otherwise have stripped the forest for timber, fuel wood and construction material.

**9. Conservation of Coastal Forests, Tanzania:** WWF-UK supports this coastal forests project, where poor communities in Tanzania are helped to improve their livelihoods through forest management, the introduction of agro-forestry practises and the protection of water resources.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia, Oceania

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## 61. WWF US

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WWF-US supports a wide range of field programmes implemented through WWF country offices around the world, and implements field programmes in the US. Strategies to improve livelihoods of resource-dependent people are integrated into priority ecoregion programmes supported by WWF-US through the Field Programmes Unit. The WWF-US Livelihoods and Governance Programme is dedicated to advancing the development, learning, and dissemination of innovative and sustainable livelihoods strategies for resource-dependent communities as a critical dimension of large scale conservation.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation goals:*

### **Communities and Large-Scale Conservation Project.**

The objectives of this initiative are to:

- Review current WWF policy and programme experience as it relates to indigenous and local communities, particularly in large-scale programme contexts;
- Identify and recommend WWF policy, implementation and/or monitoring measures to

strengthen partnerships with indigenous peoples and local communities and ensure against negative impacts;

- Develop guidance materials and facilitate shared learning on strategies for strengthening and scaling up community-based approaches in large-scale programs;
- Contribute to broader conservation thinking and practice regarding community-based approaches in the context of large-scale conservation.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Americas, Asia

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## SECTION TWO: GLOBAL INITIATIVES

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### 1. Advancing Conservation in a Social Context

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*Implementing organisation(s):* MacArthur Foundation

*Dates (from – to):* January 2005 – July 2006

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Asia, Americas

*About Advancing Conservation in a Social Context:* ‘Advancing Conservation in a Social Context’ is a research programme, supported by the MacArthur Foundation, the long term goal of which is ‘to help the range of conservation actors reflect on their practice and develop appropriately flexible approaches to conservation in a social context’. The programme is currently in the planning phase. Both the planning process and the research itself are intended to bring together different perspectives from a range of disciplines and from both North and South in order to help develop approaches that can achieve both conservation and development goals. The planning phase of the initiative is due to be completed in January 2006, with the development of a full proposal for the research phase of the initiative. The research phase is then expected to commence later in 2006.

#### *Outputs:*

The goal of the initial planning phase is to define the parameters, participants, and priorities of the research initiative. In particular, the following objectives have been identified:

**1. Identify the key research and synthesis questions that will be the focus of the longer-term research initiative.** Through a series of advisory meetings, three initial hypotheses attempting to better describe the underlying assumptions and strategies about how conservation takes place in a social context have been developed:

- The conservation field has an incomplete theoretical understanding of ecological and social complexities and their interactions, which causes actors addressing conservation and development issues to promote and implement ineffective or inappropriate solutions;
- Internal rules and incentives in implementing agencies lead to insufficient investments of time and personnel leading to inadequate solutions being implemented, a lack of agreed standards, weak institutional learning and limited accountability, and as a result, practice is not improved despite experience;
- External social, political and economic constraints or different priorities override the proposed solutions, and actors in the field have

not developed the tools to anticipate and address these constraints.

2. Collaborate with a range of expertise to help to articulate the structure of this interdisciplinary research initiative;

3. Design a specific framework for the longer-term program of research and describing its implementation.

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### 2. Bushmeat Crisis Task Force (BCTF)

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*Implementing organisation(s):* Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), The American Zoo and Aquarium Association (for more information on WCS see the organisations section of this report)

*Dates (from – to):* 1999 – Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Africa

#### *About the Bushmeat Crisis Task Force:*

The BCTF, founded in 1999, is a consortium of conservation organizations and scientists dedicated to the conservation of wildlife populations threatened by commercial hunting of wildlife for sale as meat. The BCTF was established as a result of many organizations and individuals, dedicated to wildlife conservation, agreeing to pool resources and form a single project that would focus exclusively on the bushmeat crisis. BCTF’s vision is to eliminate the illegal commercial bushmeat trade through the development of a global network that actively supports and informs nations, organizations, scientists and the general public. To achieve this, BCTF’s primary goal is to build a public, professional and government constituency aimed at identifying and supporting solutions that effectively respond to the bushmeat crisis in Africa and around the world.

The BCTF’s primary tasks are to:

- work with the general members of the BCTF to focus attention on the bushmeat crisis in Africa;
- establish an information database and mechanisms for information sharing regarding the bushmeat issue;
- facilitate engagement of African partners and stakeholders in addressing the bushmeat issue;
- promote collaborative decision-making, fund-raising and actions among the members and associates of the BCTF.

#### *Outputs:*

BCTF works with a number of partners to gather and share information, educate and train specific groups, inform government and corporate decision-makers about threats and solutions related to bushmeat, and raise awareness among the public about the crisis and individual responsibility. Some of the ongoing BCTF projects carried out within these four priority areas are:

1. **BCTF Projects Database:** this project is part of an ongoing effort to find solutions to the African bushmeat crisis through developing mechanisms for information sharing on this critically important conservation issue.
2. **Bushmeat Working Group:** this working group was set up to promote awareness and action to achieve better and sustainable management of the bushmeat trade.
3. **The Bushmeat Promise:** This campaign is designed to raise public awareness about the bushmeat crisis and promote direct actions to make a difference.

*Web site:* <http://www.bushmeat.org/>

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### 3. CARE & WWF Partnership

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*Implementing organisation(s):* CARE International, WWF International (for more information see the organisations section of this report)

*Dates (from – to):* N/A

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

#### *About CARE & WWF Partnership:*

WWF and CARE work with millions of people living in poverty. In both organisations there is an increasing awareness of the synergy between poverty reduction and sound environmental management. With this has come growing recognition of the potential of a partnership that links the environment and development agendas. The CARE-WWF partnership is focused on three key themes:

- Poverty and environment at local, national and global levels;
- Rural poverty and conservation of natural resources;
- Water resource management and access.

#### *Outputs:*

1. Linking poverty and environment in national and

global policy: At the 2002 World Summit for Sustainable Development, CARE and WWF issued their 'Call to Action on Social and Environmental Justice'. A commitment to community-based approaches for forest conservation in the final Johannesburg Declaration is one direct result of this initiative.

2) **Empowering the rural poor as partners in conservation:** WWF and CARE are working with Birdlife, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group and Nature Uganda to address poverty and environmental management in two landscapes with exceptionally high biodiversity forest in East Africa. Together they have designed, and are now implementing, the Participatory Environmental Management (PEMA) Programme. PEMA aims to demonstrate the practical application of the principles promoted by CARE and WWF at the World Summit for Sustainable Development.

*Web site:* [www.wwf.org](http://www.wwf.org); [www.care.org](http://www.care.org);

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### 4. Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)

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*Implementing organisation(s):* IUCN and others

*Dates (from – to):* 2002 – Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Congo, Central Africa Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon

#### *About the Congo Basin Forest Partnership:*

The Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP), announced by the United States at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, was created to protect the invaluable forest area of the Congo Basin. The result of five years of hard work and commitment by devoted groups of individuals, governments, organizations, CBFP brings together governments, international organizations, non-governmental environmental organizations, industry, and civil society in a strong international partnership to manage the Congo Basin in a sustainable manner.

The goals of CBFP are to:

- Provide people with sustainable means of livelihood through well-managed forestry concessions, sustainable agriculture, and integrated ecotourism programmes;
- Improve forest and natural resource governance by using community-based management, combating illegal logging, and enforcing anti-

- poaching laws;
- Help the Congo Basin countries develop a network of effectively managed parks, protected areas, and ecological corridors.

*Outputs:*

Among the projects supported by CBFP are the following:

- Training of rangers and game scouts;
- Development of community enterprises linked to landscape conservation;
- Adoption and strengthening of legislation related to natural resource;
- Monitoring of forest access, land use, and deforestation using remote sensing technologies.

*Web site:* <http://www.cbfp.org/>

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## 5. Conservation for Poverty Reduction Initiative

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*Implementing organisation(s):* IUCN

*Dates (from – to):* September 2005 – December 2015

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Asia, Americas

*About the Conservation for Poverty Reduction Initiative:*

The IUCN ‘Conservation for Poverty Reduction Initiative’ aims to secure and enhance rural livelihoods through the improved management of ecosystems across the developing world. A wide range of partners in developing countries is being mobilized to identify and promote positive linkages between conservation and poverty reduction. Beneficiaries will be rural communities in Asia, Latin America, and especially Africa, who will directly benefit from improved management of ecosystems and natural resources, thus becoming less vulnerable to poverty and natural disasters.

The Conservation for Poverty Reduction Initiative concentrates on the following areas:

- Integrating the environment in global, regional and national policy and planning, including Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSPs) and sectoral development strategies;
- Trade, markets, fiscal measures and economic instruments for improved ecosystem management and poverty reduction;
- Biodiversity, water and energy in support of poverty reduction;
- Ecosystem management for improved human health of the poor;

- Reducing risk and vulnerability of the poor to natural disasters and climate change;
- Governance of natural resources, equity and human rights.

*Outputs:*

To date the Initiative includes well over 30 projects and activities with poverty reduction focus, implemented in cooperation with a vast range of members and partners in around thirty countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa.

The results of the Initiative aims to produce include:

- Improved livelihood security and reduced poverty of local communities in project areas in at least thirty countries;
- Practical tools and approaches to build assets for the poor in an environmentally sustainable manner;
- Improved partnerships with organizations working in the health, humanitarian and development fields to more effectively address poverty-conservation linkages;
- Strengthened alliances with indigenous and local community organizations active in poverty-affected areas;
- Environmental concerns better integrated in PRSPs and other national and global level instruments.

*Web site:*

[http://www.iucn.org/themes/spg/portal/about\\_pc/](http://www.iucn.org/themes/spg/portal/about_pc/)

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## 6. Equator Initiative

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*Implementing organisation(s):* UNDP

*Dates (from – to):* January 2002 – Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

*About the Equator Initiative:*

The Equator Initiative is a partnership that brings together the United Nations, civil society, business, governments and communities to help build the capacity and raise the profile of grassroots efforts to reduce poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The Core Partners of UNDP within the Equator Initiatives are: BrasilConnects, the government of Canada, Conservation International, The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), International Development Research Centre (IDRC), IUCN – The World

Conservation Union, The Nature Conservancy, Television Trust for the Environment (TVE), and the United Nations Foundation.

*Outputs:*

The Equator Initiatives work is organized around four themes:

1. **The Equator Prize:** The Equator Prize, launched at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 is a prestigious, bi-annual international award that recognizes outstanding local efforts to reduce poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
2. **Equator Dialogues:** The Equator Initiative leads knowledge management activities at the nexus of biodiversity and poverty issues, ranging from collaborative research with academic partners, broad documentation of lessons learned, collation of best practices in an online database, and global public awareness raising.
3. **Equator Knowledge:** The Equator Initiative creates a platform for local voices that celebrates the success of community action in achieving the MDGs. Through community dialogue spaces and special dialogue events, the Equator Initiative draws critical attention to local development and conservation successes while fostering peer-to-peer exchange and facilitating direct access to decision makers and policy processes.
4. **Equator Ventures:** a unique investment program focused on blended finance and capacity development for biodiversity enterprises in the most biodiversity-rich locations of the world. The Equator Initiative and Conservation International, through Equator Ventures, unleash and foster local conservation enterprises and demonstrate that small and medium sized biodiversity businesses are not only good investments, but are also a driving force for ecologically sound and more equitable development.

*Web site:* [www.EquatorInitiative.org](http://www.EquatorInitiative.org)

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## 7. Forest Governance Learning Group

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*Implementing organisation(s):* IIED

*Dates (from – to):* August 2003 – Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Africa (in particular western Africa and Southern Africa), Asia

*About the Forest Governance Learning Group:*

Forestry can contribute to the eradication of poverty and sustainability, but only with good forest governance – the right leadership, institutions, policy decisions and practical systems. In recent years much progress in forest governance has been made in many countries: national policy has opened up to more stakeholders; rights of forest-dependent people have strengthened; and good forestry has shown potential to trigger wider governance reform. Yet while lists of prescriptions for governance are getting longer by the day, practical approaches and real preparedness to implement them are in short supply – the challenge is not what to do, but how to do it.

The forest governance learning group works in Africa and Asia to exchange learning and develop ideas on forest governance – and helps to make them work for practical, just and sustainable forest use.

*Outputs:*

In rising to its challenge, the forest governance learning group aims for improved governance of forest resources in ten countries in Africa and Asia. Between 2005 and 2009 the learning group is working to deliver four main outputs:

1. Poverty reduction strategies, national forest programmes, decentralisation programmes and related processes that better enable improved forest governance;
2. The reduction of illegal and corrupt forestry that degrades livelihoods through the adoption and spread of practical approaches to improve forest governance;
3. Forestry enterprise initiatives and private sector associations that comply with the law and spread practical approaches to improve forest governance;
4. Ownership, access rights, policy and management frameworks that are improved to support local control and benefit from forestry.

*Web site:*

<http://www.iied.org/NR/forestry/projects/forest.html>

*Staff contact:*

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## 8. Forest Partnership for Action and Commitment Today (PACT)

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*Implementing organisation(s):* IUCN, WWF International

*Dates (from – to):* March 2000 – Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* N/A

*About Forest PACT:*

Forest PACT, Forest Partnership for Action and Commitment Today, is an action-oriented partnership aimed to reward and encourage leadership in forest

conservation and improving sustainable livelihoods. It seeks to mobilise stakeholders who are already making a difference, thereby institutionalising a culture of success. With clear forest conservation and sustainable management objectives, partners jointly contribute to actions that could not have been achieved alone. The secretariat is currently run by IUCN and WWF and the first phase of this initiative is being implemented by the IUCN Asia Regional Office in Thailand.

*Outputs:* N/A

*Web site:* <http://www.forestpact.org/>

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## 9. Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN)

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*Implementing organisation(s):* African Indigenous Women's Organisation (AIWO), Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples (NCIV) (for more information see the organisations section of this report)

*Dates (from – to):* N/A

*Geographic focus:* N/A

*About the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network:* The 'Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network' is a network of indigenous women working on environmental issues which was formally created after three previously held 'Indigenous Women and Biodiversity' workshops. This network is co-organized by the African Indigenous Women's Organisation (AIWO), a pan-African indigenous women's organization whose office is located in Nairobi, Kenya; and the Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples (NCIV).

The 'Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network' has as its continued goal to promote, and to ensure, the active participation of indigenous women in all of the relevant international environmental fora. Specifically, it seeks to promote the vital, important role that indigenous women have to play in the protection of the environment. As indigenous women are the keepers of specific traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, their rights of access to, and control over, their lands and resources are therefore vital to the sustainable use of the environment. Further, as indigenous women have less access to the money economy, but greater responsibilities in child-rearing and community health, indigenous women thus often have a far greater dependence on natural resources and biodiversity.

The 'Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network' is a part of the International Indigenous Biodiversity Forum

(IIFB), that is active at the international level in environmental meetings.

*Outputs:*

The IWBN has so far produced various statements related to biodiversity and conservation issues, like The Manukan Declaration of the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network Manukan, Sabah, Malaysia, 4-5 February, 2004.

*Web site:* <http://www.nciv.net/spaans/iwbn/IWBN.htm>

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## 10. Poverty Environment Network (PEN)

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*Implementing organisation(s):* CIFOR

*Dates (from – to):* September 2004 – 2009

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

*About the Poverty Environment Network:*

PEN is an international research network and coordinated research effort on poverty, environment and forest resources. PEN aims to explore the role that forests play in poverty alleviation through the systematic collection of socio-economic data in a variety of tropical ecosystems. PEN research will serve as the basis for the first global comparative and quantitative analysis of the role of tropical forests in poverty alleviation. The overall research question for PEN is: 'What is the current role of forests in poverty alleviation, and how can that role be enhanced through better policy formulation and implementation?'. This question needs to be made more specific to become researchable. PEN will do this by looking at several dimensions of the forest-poverty link:

- the role in rural livelihoods (regular consumption, insurance, or poverty reduction);
- the role for different groups (degrees of poverty, but also other indicators, e.g. age, household headship, migrants);
- the role in different forest environments (forest abundance, condition, type, management etc.);
- the role in different institutional contexts (e.g., tenure regime and local management);
- the role in different market contexts (market access integration, competitiveness in forest products markets, etc.).

*Outputs:*

**1. Global Data Set:** Twenty to twenty five case studies, each covering an average of 200–300 households. A comprehensive core set of data will be collected at each site using a common format to build up the global data



set. The study sites will, as far as possible, be chosen to get a representative data set that cover different geographical regions, forest types, forest tenure regimes, levels of poverty, infrastructure, and population density.

**2. Global-Comparative Analysis:** Based on the global data set and other forms of the synthesis of the individual studies, the global analysis will explain how forests contribute to subsistence and cash income, asset building, security and welfare, and about the key determinants of this contribution.

**3. Thematic In-Depth Studies:** Each individual study will have its own distinct focus, and will yield critical insights that go well beyond what one can get in the global analysis. One way of synthesizing these findings will be by linking each study to a thematic group.

**4. Policy Analysis:** The individual studies and the global syntheses will be designed to produce concrete recommendations that can be fed into policy processes at national and international levels. The country-level results, including identified options for forest-related pro-poor interventions, will be disseminated.

**5. Improved Methodologies and Capacity Building:** The network seeks to improve the overall quality of policy analysis related to forest-poverty links. A manual with research guidelines and tools will be made to benefit students and researchers working on forest-poverty linkages. Annual workshops will be held both to refine methodologies and to present and synthesize research results.

*Web site:*

[http://www.cifor.cgiar.org/pen/\\_ref/home/index.htm](http://www.cifor.cgiar.org/pen/_ref/home/index.htm)

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## 11. Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP)

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*Implementing organisation(s):* N/A

*Dates (from – to):* September 2001 – Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

*About the Poverty Environment Partnership:*

Established in September 2001, the PEP is an informal network of bilateral aid agencies, development banks, UN agencies and NGOs that aims to address key poverty-environment issues within the framework of international efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, by:

- (1) sharing knowledge and operational experience;
- (2) identifying ways and means to improve coordination and collaboration at country and policy levels; and

- (3) developing and implementing joint activities.

PEP meets regularly (around every 6 months) with a rotating host and meetings often include invited participants from international NGOs or research centres.

*Outputs:*

### **Making the Case for Environment and the MDGs:**

PEP has collated evidence on the economic importance of environment to poverty reduction and pro-poor growth, identifying priority areas for improved investment to achieve MDG7 and contribute to the broader MDG agenda.

To generate better understanding of effective approaches to poverty-environment linkages, PEP is also supporting a range of targeted initiatives. These interventions focus on enhancing the productivity of natural resources to improve livelihoods, expanding access to environmentally sound and locally appropriate technology, abating pollution for better health outcomes, and/or reducing the environmental vulnerability of the poor (for more information about these projects, see

<http://www.adb.org/Projects/PEP/projects.asp>).

*Web site:* <http://www.undp.org/pei/aboutpep.html>

*Staff contact:*

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## 12. Profor

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*Implementing organisation(s):* World Bank and others

*Dates (from – to):* 1997 – Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

*About Profor:*

PROFOR (Program on Forests) is a multi-donor partnership formed to pursue a shared goal of enhancing forests' contribution to poverty reduction, sustainable development and protection of environmental services. Through improved knowledge and approaches for sustainable forest management (SFM), PROFOR seeks to encourage the transition to a more socially and environmentally sustainable forest sector supported by sound policies and institutions that take a holistic approach to forest conservation and management. PROFOR is active at the global, regional and national levels.

Initially established in 1997 at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), PROFOR relocated to the World Bank in 2002. PROFOR is funded by the Department for International Development (DFID) of

the United Kingdom, the Finnish Department for International Development Cooperation, the Japanese International Forestry Cooperation Office, Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC). The German Government is an in-kind contributor.

*Outputs:*

PROFOR fosters its objectives through support to participatory processes, such as national forest programs, and knowledge generation in four key thematic areas:

**1. Forest Governance:** Forest governance encompasses topics relating to how forest resources are managed to the enforcement of forest laws and policy on the ground. PROFOR supports initiatives that aim to align government, private sector, and civil society interests and responsibilities, and promote equitable and efficient forest management practices.

**2. Livelihoods:** A livelihoods approach seeks to identify the main contributions that forests can make to the livelihoods of the rural poor. Through the documentation of practical experiences and development of analytical tools, PROFOR aims to contribute to a better understanding of forests as a source of livelihoods and of the impacts policies or initiatives may have on forest livelihoods.

**3. Cross-sectoral Cooperation:** PROFOR supports analysis of adverse cross-sectoral and macroeconomic impacts on the forest sector, and identifies policies that contradict the goal of sustainable forest practices and are the source of underlying causes of poor forest management. Through support to national forest programs or similar processes rooted in a participatory multi-sectoral approach, PROFOR fosters mechanisms for coordinating policy across sectors and works to identify cross-sectoral policies that support SFM.

**4. Innovative Financing for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM):** Innovative approaches to financing forest management are essential to a sustainable forest sector. Of particular interest to PROFOR is reforming market structures to make sustainable forestry more profitable than unsustainable forest exploitation.

*Web site:* <http://www.profor.info/>

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## 13. Programme on Natural Livelihood Resources and Poverty Alleviation

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*Implementing organisation(s):* FOE Netherlands, Netherlands Committee for IUCN, WWF-Netherlands

*Dates (from – to):* 2003–2006

*Geographic focus:* South Americas, Middle and Western Africa, South-Eastern Asia

*About the Programme on Natural Livelihood Resources and Poverty Alleviation:*

The Programme on Natural Livelihood Resources and Poverty Alleviation is committed to reducing rural poverty by the conservation and sustainable use of nature, securing and improving access to natural livelihood resources and enhancing their management. The Programme seeks to achieve its aims through international policy dialogue and direct collaborative action with local communities, civil society organisations and the private sector.

The Programme combines the networks and resources of Friends of the Earth Netherlands, the Netherlands Committee for IUCN and the World Wildlife Fund for Nature Netherlands, with funding from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

FOE, IUCN and WWF with their networks implement many activities in the area of sustainable use of natural resources and nature conservation. Their combined capacities are expected to provide significant potential for addressing poverty alleviation through an ecosystem approach, where individual strategies, approaches and activities will complement each other whereas combined efforts will sustain ongoing direct poverty reduction efforts by development organisations.

*Outputs:*

The programme is divided into four sub-programmes, each with its own internal collaborative mechanism:

**1. Forests, Plantations and Poverty Alleviation in South East Asia Pacific:** The objective of the Forest South East Asia sub-programme is to protect forests, local communities, plantation workers and smallholders in South East Asia-Pacific from unsustainable and irresponsible development pressures from logging, plantation development and resettlement, and to promote sustainable forest and plantation management. So far the following results have been achieved:

- Selected communities in the SEA region have been targeted in a campaign to make them aware of the value of their resource base, the potential impacts of plantation development and their legal rights.
- Cases of bad plantation development and management practices have been identified and

- where necessary legal action has been taken.
- Organisations have been actively advocating community-based forest management.
- Organisations in both Indonesia and Malaysia have been assisting indigenous people in their struggle for recognition of their native customary land rights.
- Campaign activities have been conducted on specific issues regarding sustainable oil palm plantations.

## 2. Central African Forest and Poverty Alleviation Programme (CAFPAP):

The programme aims to improve the livelihoods of communities depending on forest products and services by safeguarding natural forests and restoring forests functions. Activities are grouped within the following intervention areas:

- Improving local livelihoods in and around a selected number of representative protected areas through the development of innovative pilot projects. These will promote sustainable and community driven-management of tropical rainforests and the wise use of forest products.
- Enhancing the performance of different stakeholders – and collaboration between them – through knowledge management, exchange visits and the development of a clearing house mechanism on lessons learned.
- Halting illegal and unsustainable logging of timber and the use of non-renewable resources through national and international research, lobbying and campaigning.

## 3. Safeguarding Natural Marine Resources for Coastal Communities in West Africa and South East Asia:

This sub-programme is actually composed of two regional components, each having its specific theme and problem context:

- The first component, ‘Safeguarding natural marine resources for coastal communities in South East Asia’, mainly addresses problems related to the sustainable management of shrimp exploitation in South East Asia.
- The second component, ‘Safeguarding natural marine resources for coastal communities in West Africa’, deals with sustainable exploitation and sharing marine fisheries resources among local fishing communities and international fishing fleets off shore in West Africa.

## 4. Conserving the Pantanal (South America):

The Programme on Natural Livelihood Resources and Poverty Alleviation aims to maintain the biological diversity and ecological processes in the Pantanal wetlands ecosystem, while providing and restoring natural livelihood resources for communities in and around the Pantanal. The axes of intervention in the programme are:

- Developing alternative livelihoods and income generating activities for communities that depend on the natural resources of the Pantanal;

- Stimulating an ecoregional, participative, democratic and decentralised approach to the land use planning of the Paraguay-Parana River Basin;
- Mainstreaming ecological criteria into the investment policies of financial institutions and the governments of Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay;
- Environmental education to raise awareness of the fragility of the system and prevent its distortion and degradation.

*Web site:* <http://www.natureandpoverty.org/>

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## 14. Rainforest Challenge Partnership

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*Implementing organisation(s):* IUCN, WWF, CIFOR, International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF)

*Dates (from – to):* 2003–Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Tropics

*About the Rainforest Challenge Partnership:*

The Rainforest Challenge partnership was launched in 2003 by IUCN, WWF, CIFOR and ICRAF. This initiative aims to develop a joint programme of work to identify common conservation-development problems across the tropics and facilitate cross-regional lesson learning. The programme’s goal is to enhance the productivity, sustainability and diversity of landscapes in the humid tropics in ways that meet the needs of the rural poor while maintaining forest biodiversity and other environmental services.

*Outputs:*

This project will develop a network of research and development sites over a range of humid tropical ecosystems, so that lessons from one site can be shared with the others. It will involve a partnership between local research and development agencies, international research institutions and conservation organizations to bring about sustainable benefits for tropical environments and livelihoods.

*Web site:*

[http://www.iucn.org/themes/fcp/experience\\_lessons/poverty\\_rainforest.htm](http://www.iucn.org/themes/fcp/experience_lessons/poverty_rainforest.htm)

*Staff contacts:*  
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Bruce Campbell, CIFOR  
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Thomas Tomich, ICRAF/ASB  
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## 15. Sustaining Local Food Systems, Agricultural Biodiversity and Livelihoods

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*Implementing organisation(s):* IIED

*Dates (from – to):* 2001–Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Asia, Americas

*About Sustaining Local Food Systems, Agricultural Biodiversity and Livelihoods:*

This research aims to analyse how and under what conditions can decentralised governance, farmer participation and capacity building promote the adaptive management of agricultural biodiversity in the context of local food systems and livelihoods. The overall objectives of the action research are to:

1. Identify forms of decentralised governance, co-management agreements, markets and property right institutions that can sustain agricultural biodiversity and livelihoods in the context of localised food systems and rural economies.
2. Identify ways of strengthening the capacities of farmers and other actors, including producer organisations and local fora, for the adaptive management of agricultural biodiversity so as to increase their benefits, and promote awareness and responsible action by producer organisations, agro-enterprises and policy makers.
3. Identify and develop indicators (social, ecological, economic...) to analyse the dynamic links between livelihoods and agricultural biodiversity, with a special emphasis on the indicators used in local adaptive management and local definitions of well being, equity and culture.
4. Develop and apply Participatory Assessment Methodologies for comprehensive valuations of agricultural biodiversity and the various systems (livelihoods, food systems, rural development, etc.) in which local biodiversity is embedded.
5. Identify and recommend effective policies and

processes based on the research findings that may be used to build capacities and institutionalise the adaptive management of agricultural biodiversity in the context of localised food systems and rural economies.

*Outputs:*  
Progress to date:

**1. Participatory dialogues in India, Peru and Indonesia have identified country research priorities:** A code of ethics for collaborative research has been adopted to define the roles, rights and responsibilities of partners and IIED.

**2. A combination of citizen jury and scenario workshop methods were used in Andhra Pradesh (India) to include small farmers and indigenous peoples in participatory assessments of different visions of food, farming and rural development futures:** Prajateerpu was a deliberative and inclusive process in which the poorest of the poor voiced their priorities for policy futures on food systems, livelihoods and environment (including agricultural biodiversity).

**3. A cultural and technical exchange was organised between Indian farmers and indigenous communities in the Andes of Peru:** The farmer to farmer exchange focused on capacity building for the local level management of agricultural biodiversity, the documentation of indigenous knowledge in the form of Community Biodiversity Registers and training in digital video technology.

**4. A one day workshop was organised in the UK** to allow project partners to learn how diverse local food production and consumption can bring benefits across a range of social, economic and environmental concerns; and to demonstrate how a local-food approach can be integrated into national, regional and global food and agricultural policies.

**5. The project contributed to The Growing Diversity Initiative** by providing support and conceptual inputs to an International Workshop in Brasil, in which participants reviewed emerging issues and challenges for the decentralised management of agricultural biodiversity in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

*Web site:*  
[http://www.iied.org/NR/agbioliv/ag\\_liv\\_projects/t5proj01.html](http://www.iied.org/NR/agbioliv/ag_liv_projects/t5proj01.html)

*Staff contact:*  
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## 16. Swedish International Biodiversity Programme (SwedBio)

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*Implementing organisation(s):* Swedish Biodiversity Centre (CBM), Swedish Agency for International Development Cooperation (SIDA)

*Dates (from – to):* 2003 – 2007

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

*About the Swedish International Biodiversity programme:*

The Swedish International Biodiversity programme (SwedBio) was initiated by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Swedish Biodiversity Centre (CBM), to allow a proactive and strategic approach to addressing biodiversity for local livelihoods within Swedish international development cooperation. The overall aim of SwedBio is to contribute to poverty alleviation and improved livelihoods through equitable, sustainable and productive management of biodiversity resources at all levels – genes, species and ecosystems.

*Outputs:*

SwedBio's work is organised into three main components:

**1. Integration of biodiversity aspects in Swedish development cooperation:** Primary focus is on capacity building at SIDA through supporting integration of biodiversity aspects in SIDA's policies, programmes and projects. SwedBio also works with other actors involved in Swedish international development cooperation (e.g. NGOs, consultancy companies, Swedish Government, research institutions, etc).

**2. Collaborative programme:** Direct support to capacity building in the South through collaboration with, and financial support to, smaller strategic initiatives and organisations (primarily NGOs and independent institutions) focusing on different aspects of 'biodiversity for local livelihoods and poverty alleviation'.

**3. International dialogue and policy development:** Direct involvement by SwedBio staff in relevant international policy and methods development processes.

*Web site:* <http://www.swedbio.com/index.htm>

*Staff contact:*

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## 17. Theme on Indigenous & Local Communities, Equity & Protected Areas (TILCEPA)

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*Implementing organisation(s):* IUCN-CEESP, IUCN-WCPA

*Dates (from – to):* 2000 – Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania

*About TILCEPA:*

The IUCN CEESP/WCPA Theme on Indigenous and Local Communities, Equity, and Protected Areas (TILCEPA), was set up in 2000 by the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and the Commission on Environmental, Economic, and Social Policy (CEESP) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN).

The TILCEPA seeks the full and effective recognition of the rights, roles and responsibilities of local, indigenous and nomadic communities in the development and implementation of conservation and natural resource management policies and strategies that affect the lands, waters and other natural and cultural resources that they relate to. It advocates, in all countries:

- (a) the recognition of community conserved and managed areas that are significant from a biodiversity point of view, and the development of management partnerships with the communities resident in or surrounding official PAs;
- (b) the crucial importance of sustainable and socially just natural resource management for poverty reduction and for the livelihood subsistence (interpreted in the broadest sense possible) of local, indigenous and nomadic communities;
- (c) that in a diversity of governance models in natural resource management there is a need to specially look for mechanisms, and undertake whatever action and activity is needed, to make the participation of local, indigenous and nomadic communities effective aiming to guarantee equity in the allocation of benefits and costs and full recognition of rights and traditional knowledge.

*Outputs:*

TILCEPA's work focuses on the following five main issues:

**1. Systems of collaborative management** (also referred to as co-management, or joint, participatory or multi-stakeholder management) need to be promoted in the national policies and strategies for conservation and sustainable use. Partnerships in which all legitimate stakeholders – and the local communities in particular – negotiate and guarantee among themselves a fair share of authority and responsibility are more likely to result in effective management of PAs than situations of single



stakeholder control.

2. **Community based institutions** need to be supported and encouraged to enhance their skills and capabilities wherever necessary.

3. **Building upon local institutions, customary laws and traditional practices** is usually an essential premise for achieving conservation and sustainable use of resources.

4. **Effective community-run conserved areas** (including official PAs) can be encouraged or facilitated with great profit to both conservation and local livelihoods; there is a need to understand and promote such situations either within or outside the current range of IUCN PA categories.

5. **The need to work at the link between conservation practices and efforts to eradicate poverty** and demonstrate the importance of sustainable and socially just natural resource management for livelihood subsistence (interpreted in the broadest sense possible) of local, indigenous and nomadic communities.

Following up on the evaluation and the general meeting to discuss the future of TILCEPA, held at the World Conservation Congress, members are finalising a number of proposals for specific activities. These include the following, most of them being developed in collaboration with other IUCN entities and organisations outside the IUCN family:

1. Guidance to CBD parties to implement the Governance element of the Protected Areas Programme of Work (including a workshop at the June 2005 meeting of the CBD Working Group on PAs, technical advice at national level for governments developing National Plans for PAs and development of a monitoring mechanism to ensure compliance from CBD parties).

2. A global support and networking process for Community Conserved Areas.

3. Best practice guidelines and international networking on Human-Wildlife Conflict issues (including research on project-related changes in community management of wildlife).

4. Dance for the Earth.

5. Community based rehabilitation in tsunami affected areas (as part of IUCN's overall response to the tsunami).

*Web site:* <http://www.tilcepa.org/>

*Staff contacts:*

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## 18. UNDP/UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI)

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*Implementing organisation(s):* UNDP, UNEP

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia (the UNEP component focuses exclusively on Africa)

*About UNDP/UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative:* UNDP and UNEP have both developed poverty-environment programmes. The UNDP Poverty Environment Initiative focuses on integrating poverty and environment policy in have formed a global partnership and merged their poverty-environment programmes into one integrated programme – the UNDP/UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI). The core focus of PEI is to support country-led efforts to integrate the environmental concerns of poor and vulnerable groups into policy and planning processes for poverty reduction and pro-poor growth. This Initiative will also serve as a key platform for broader support to country efforts to achieve the MDGs. UNDP and UNEP are integrating environment and development activities consistent with the way the UN is encouraging developing countries to do so.

*Outputs:*

Support for country-led approaches to mainstreaming environment will focus on four priority and mutually reinforcing areas of activity:

1. Poverty-environment analysis and capacity assessment to improve the knowledge base on poverty-environment linkages and policy lessons from effective community-level interventions, and to assess investment and institutional capacity needs for achieving poverty reduction through pro-poor environmental management.

2. Policy development and implementation to facilitate stakeholder dialogue, coalition-building and capacity development on mainstreaming environment in poverty reduction policy, planning and implementation frameworks at national and local levels.

3. Monitoring and reporting to develop appropriate poverty-environment indicators and capacity for monitoring and assessing poverty-environment outcomes (environmental conditions and how they impact people's livelihoods, health and vulnerability) within the framework of national and local poverty monitoring systems.

4. Aid harmonization and effectiveness to strengthen national capacity to manage programme and partnership-based approaches for mainstreaming

poverty-environment and to improve donor coordination and alignment within the framework of MDG-based national development strategies.

Work in each of these core areas will be carried out through support of: (1) integrated Country Poverty-Environment Programmes; (2) Regional Communities of Practice on poverty-environment mainstreaming; and (3) global-level analysis, advocacy and knowledge networking activities through a jointly-managed Global Learning Network.

*Web site:* <http://www.undp.org/pei/index.html>

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## 19. UNEP Poverty Environment Project

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*Implementing Organisation(s):* UNEP (Joint UNDP-UNEP implementation in Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania)

*Dates (from -to):* July 2004 – December 2007

*Geographic focus:* Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda

*About the Poverty Environment Project*

UNEP's Poverty and Environment Project (full title: Strengthen Environmental Policy and Management Capacity at the National and Local Levels as a Contribution to Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development in Africa) is founded upon the premise that the sustainable use of ecosystems on which people rely will contribute to poverty reduction. This is so because poor people rely disproportionately on ecosystem services for their basic needs, such as food, water, and shelter, because they lack the financial resources to meet these needs through the market. Thus, by finding creative ways of improving access to and management of natural resources, the capacity of poor people to make decisions that will contribute to their well-being will increase. In recognition of this link, UNEP has developed a four-year project that aims to increase developing countries' capacity to mainstream environment into poverty reduction policies and programmes. Such mainstreaming will ensure that efforts to reduce poverty are not undermined by the unsustainable use of resources. The project, currently in its pilot phase, is being implemented in seven African countries: Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. The project is funded by Norway (\$7.0 m) and Belgium (\$1.4 m). The project is operated in conjunction with UNDP – as part of the broader Poverty Environment Initiative – in Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania)

*Outputs:*

The overall objective of the project is to increase developing countries' capacity to mainstream environment into their development strategies. This project proposes to develop guidelines towards this objective by beginning with pilot projects that will provide technical assistance to the seven selected African countries. It aims to do so by undertaking activities at the local, national, regional, and global level, recognizing that these many levels influence the policy making process. The project implementation process is country-driven, with project country Governments identifying activities appropriate to the national context and priorities and developing a work plan for project implementation. UNEP and its international partners provide project countries with technical assistance to undertake the project once the work plan it is finalised.

At the local level, the focus of this project is on building the capacity of local communities to identify their own needs and participate in the decision-making process with regard to the sustainable use of ecosystem resources. At the national level, particular attention is given to the development of policy-making capacity for integrating environment into national planning, including Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). Finally, the project also addresses the need for supportive policy and technical networks at the regional and global levels.

This work is scheduled to take four years and will result in an operational approach to poverty and the environment. The final output will be a poverty-environment strategy designed by each country, integrated with other poverty alleviation measures and that has a good fit with the national and local social, economic, political and ecological conditions.

*Website:*

[http://www.unep.org/dpdl/poverty\\_environment/Projects/index.asp](http://www.unep.org/dpdl/poverty_environment/Projects/index.asp)

*Staff contact:*

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## 20. Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project (WPRP)

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*Implementing organisation(s):* Wetlands International (for more information see the organisations section of this report)

*Dates (from - to):* January 2005 – December 2007

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

*About the Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project:*

The Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project (WPRP)

endeavours to work with the conservation and development sectors to integrate socio-economic development and poverty-reduction issues into their planning and actions. The WPRP aims to achieve this by facilitating dialogue between these sectors, and identifying a common agenda that provides complementary solutions for wetland conservation and poverty reduction. Wetlands International will contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals by catalysing the integration of sustainable wetland management into poverty reduction strategies and sustainable development plans. In addition, Wetlands International aims to influence regional, national and international policies and conservation and development planning processes by enhancing recognition of the dependence of the poor on sustainable wetland resource management.

#### *Outputs:*

The Project's activities will focus on achieving results in four main areas:

1. **International policies, strategies and mechanisms** aimed at structural poverty reduction that recognises the importance of sustainable wetland management.
2. **Initiatives**, delivered through local partnerships in Africa and Asia, which demonstrate poverty reduction through the wise use of wetlands.
3. **Local technical capacity** to reduce poverty in wetland areas through initiatives that integrate wise-use wetland management practices in East and West Africa.
4. **National poverty reduction policies, strategies and planning processes** in Africa, Asia and Latin America that are informed by, and adopt, wise-use wetland management practices.

*Web site:* [www.wetlands.org](http://www.wetlands.org)

#### *Staff contact:*

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## **21. WWF 3xM Approach to Addressing Poverty Environment Links**

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*Implementing organisation(s):* WWF International (for more information see the organisations section of this report)

*Dates (from – to):* 2000 – Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* El Salvador, China, Indonesia, South Africa, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Western Africa

#### *About WWF 3xM Approach to Addressing Poverty Environment Links:*

The 3xM approach is based on the belief that enduring changes in rural livelihoods and resource management will take hold only if supporting policies, institutions and on-the-ground practices are harmonized across micro (local/village), meso (provincial/district) and macro (national/international) levels.

At the heart of this proposition is a basic understanding of how to promote change in rural areas that is grounded in four tenets:

1. Building effective intervention strategies to change poverty-environment dynamics requires carrying out rigorous economic, ecological and institutional analysis that cuts across the micro, meso and macro levels of a given society.
2. Removing obstacles at the local level that prevent the poor from competing economically, improving management of their natural resources and participating in political processes is the start of changing poverty-environment dynamics.
3. Changing policies and institutional arrangements at sub-national (meso) and national (macro) levels is required to establish a coherent policy and institutional context in which local initiatives can thrive.
4. Building alliances between rural communities and a wide range of advocates, experts and supporting institutes in urban areas is needed to effect the policy and institutional changes required across the three levels.

#### *Outputs:*

Application in a number of countries with outcomes ranging from:

- legislation enacted in Zambia to allow community ownership of land to increased incomes for communities in China by 5 and 10 fold;
- an analytical and intervention approach that sets the framework for the 3xM methodology and allows for replicability;
- efforts within Development Aid Agencies to adopt the 3xM approach;
- broadening adoption of the 3xM approach within the WWF Network.

*Web site:* [www.panda.org/mpo](http://www.panda.org/mpo)

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## ORGANISATIONS INDEX

1. African Indigenous Women's Organisation (AIWO)
2. African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)
3. Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)
4. BirdLife International
5. CARE International
6. Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
7. Catholic Institute for International Relations (CIIR)
8. Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
9. Centre for Sustainable Development & Environment (CENESTA)
10. Conservation International (CI)
11. Conservation through Poverty Alleviation International (CPALI)
12. Cultural Survival (CS)
13. Development Cooperation Ireland (DCI)
14. Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
15. Ecoagriculture Partners (EP)
16. Fauna & Flora International (FFI)
17. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
18. Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)
19. Forest Trends
20. Friends of the Earth Netherlands (Milieudefensie)
21. Global Environment Facility (GEF)
22. Indigenous Peoples Biodiversity Network (IPBN)
23. International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (IAITPTF)
24. International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
25. International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
26. International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
27. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
28. International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)
29. IUCN (World Conservation Union)
30. IUCN Asia
31. IUCN Forest Conservation Programme (FCP)
32. IUCN-CEESP (Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy)
33. IUCN-WCPA (World Commission on Protected Areas)
34. Kalpavriksh
35. KfW Development Bank
36. Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples (NCIV)
37. Netherlands Committee for IUCN (NC-IUCN)
38. Oxfam
39. Swedish Agency for International Development Cooperation (SIDA)
40. Swedish Biodiversity Centre (CBM)
41. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
42. Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF)
43. Tearfund
44. Tebtebba Foundation
45. The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
46. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
47. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
48. United Nations Environment Programme – World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)
49. United Nations Foundation
50. United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)
51. United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
52. Via Campesina
53. Wetlands International
54. Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
55. World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous People (WAMIP)
56. World Bank (WB)
57. World Resources Institute (WRI)
58. WWF International
59. WWF Netherlands
60. WWF UK
61. WWF US

## INITIATIVES INDEX

1. Advancing Conservation in a Social Context
2. Bushmeat Crisis Task Force (BCTF)
3. CARE & WWF Partnership
4. Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)
5. Conservation for Poverty Reduction Initiative
6. Equator Initiative
7. Forest Governance Learning Group
8. Forest Partnership for Action and Commitment Today (PACT)
9. Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN)
10. Poverty Environment Network (PEN)
11. Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP)
12. Profor
13. Programme on Natural Livelihood Resources and Poverty Alleviation
14. Rainforest Challenge Partnership
15. Sustaining Local Food Systems, Agricultural Biodiversity and Livelihoods
16. Swedish International Biodiversity Programme (SwedBio)
17. Theme on Indigenous & Local Communities, Equity & Protected Areas (TILCEPA)
18. UNDP/UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI)
19. UNEP Poverty Environment Project
20. Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project (WPRP)
21. WWF 3xM Approach to Addressing Poverty Environment Links



# Poverty and Conservation Learning Group

The Poverty and Conservation Learning Group is an initiative coordinated by IIED and funded by the Ford Foundation. The Learning Group is intended to address a number of problems:

- The apparently growing divide between conservation and development practitioners and policy makers on how – and whether – to link biodiversity conservation with poverty reduction;
- The potential duplication of effort by a number of different organisations that are grappling independently with the problem of linking conservation and poverty reduction;
- The lack of an established forum through which participants from a range of backgrounds can participate on an equal footing to share and analyse emerging experience in conservation-poverty linkages and identify knowledge gaps and research needs.

The goal of the Learning Group is thus to facilitate learning on conservation-poverty linkages between and within different communities of interest.

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# Poverty and Conservation Learning Group