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POWERING GLOBAL
CHANGE THROUGH
PARTNERSHIP



ANNUAL REPORT
2015/16

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POWERING GLOBAL CHANGE THROUGH PARTNERSHIP

Last year's Sustainable Development Goals and Paris Agreement endorsed an agenda for collective global action, bringing together national, institutional, and individual voices to create a unified vision of a future we both want and need. As energies turn to implementation, considering how we work comes to the fore. How can we overcome challenges and make progress toward our collective ambitions?

IIED's answer is: in partnership, working together to support marginalised perspectives and delivering impacts far beyond what we could achieve alone.

Collaboration has been a defining element of our culture and ways of working for over 40 years. Our belief in the power and benefits of authentic partnership remain central to IIED's mission today — and have never been more relevant.

To contribute with vigour and impact to the international community's determination to 'leave no one behind', we must build on our strong relationships with research bodies, international and national agencies, universities, NGOs and particularly with our unique network of partners in the global South. And we must keep doing this better.

Because without the perspectives and knowledge of those already dealing with the realities of climate change, resource scarcity, inequality and poverty, we cannot deliver credible research to influence policy and change lives. In return, we offer our own expertise, experience and voice, helping smaller organisations become respected research institutions in their own right.

Our partnerships — from joining up with grassroots initiatives to working within consortiums of many organisations — shape everything we do. This year, from our successful work with the Least Developed Countries' climate negotiators in Paris to our part in ensuring remote farmers in China learn about resilient crops, IIED has proven the very real dividends of collaboration for our planet and its people.



FROM OUR DIRECTOR

In my first year as director at IIED, I have been really proud of the work we have done in what has been an important year for sustainable development.

2015 saw a fundamental shift in the global development agenda. Development is now recognised as a universal enterprise involving all countries, rich and poor. Sustainability has been placed at the heart of this agenda.

IIED engaged strongly in this shift. Our work sits in an important place, linking global policy with local practice. And to do this well, we work in partnership. This allows us to understand local realities, to build capacities, and to help provide a voice at the global level for those who otherwise would not be heard.

That is why we have worked with the Least Developed Countries Group within the UN climate negotiations, and the Paris Agreement in December 2015 was an outstanding example of what collaboration can achieve.

I have been greatly struck by the way IIED approaches partnership. There is a focus on giving voice, enabling the poorest and building resilience. This approach supports our four goals: increased investment in locally controlled land and natural resource use; cities that work for people and the planet; sustainable markets that work for the many, rather than the few; and fair and equitable solutions to climate change.





FROM OUR CHAIR

2015 was a great year for IIED as we embraced the opportunities of significant change. Our new director, Andrew Norton, took the helm after 12 years of fantastic service from Camilla Toulmin. At the same time, new global agreements on climate and sustainable development established a new development agenda.

The ambitions of the Sustainable Development Goals and Paris Agreement are huge, and rightly so.

The impacts of climate change on society, the natural world and above all the poorest people are ever more visible. And we are seeing growing economic, social and political inequality. Together these threaten social stability in many countries.

IIED will continue to work with our partner networks throughout the world to promote positive change. We want to see the ambitions for social and economic justice embodied in the new global development agenda that is realised.

So I am delighted that the theme of this year's annual report is partnership. IIED was formed to work at the intersection of environment and development and to build bridges between communities.

This report gives striking examples of how, by working in partnership, IIED can support greater social and economic justice, build the resilience of poor countries and poor people, and amplify the voices of the marginalised in national and global debates.

Going forward this work will be needed even more.

Rebeca Grynspar

We are living through challenging times. The space for civil society is shrinking in many of the countries where we work. There has been a rise in populist political movements; in European politics the toxic issue of xenophobia in the face of migration has become dominant. It is clear that our principles — inclusion, diversity and partnership — and the mission we pursue will be more important than ever in the years to come.

Our work in 2016/17 will continue to be guided by these values and by three new strategic priorities: making the Paris Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals work; building resilience and strong local organisations through partnership; and bringing local realities and innovation to national and global policy change.

Working with others is essential to act on these priorities, and ultimately to deliver the change which the world has committed to.

Andrew Norton

THE PATH TO A MORE SUSTAINABLE WORLD IS WALKED TOGETHER



Without our partners and their contribution to everything that we do, we would not be the organisation that we are today.

In the increasingly crowded field of sustainable development, we like to think that IIED stands apart for its grounded approach to learning through practical research in low- and middle-income countries. Our policy advocacy is based on a deep understanding of issues that enables us to feed knowledge of local realities into national and international processes. This gives us our niche and our comparative advantage. And partnerships are essential to achieving that advantage: without them, we would not be able to develop that level of understanding or make the links between local priorities and global challenges.

Partnerships have been a defining feature of IIED's culture, structure and ways of working for more than 40 years. As early as 1976, much of our work — particularly on human settlements — was being done through deep partnerships with institutions in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Today, we have relationships with individuals, communities and organisations in more than 60 countries. Many are longstanding and continue to develop over years or decades, ensuring that we remain true to the issues that really matter, even as they go in and out of fashion.

A portrait of collaboration

A dictionary would have you believe that a partnership is simply 'two or more people working together'. At IIED, we know that a truly effective partnership lies at the end of a dynamic evolution of relationships that begins with making contact and matures into a mutually beneficial connection where we work together, build strategies and, finally, add value for change.

What does that mature connection look like? In 2012, a review of IIED's partnerships asked just that. Through discussion and analysis, the reviewers came up with an answer. An IIED partnership is one in which:

- The work agenda is jointly defined
- All parties contribute to, and derive benefits from, the collaboration
- All parties share learning and knowledge production
- There is a common worldview and like-minded values and beliefs
- Operational strategies and ways of working are compatible across all parties
- There is trust between and among all parties
- This trust extends to providing moral support and active solidarity when needed.

Building relationships that have these characteristics takes time and effort, they cannot be created overnight. Rather, they evolve through a process of testing, communication and mutual discovery.

"Together we can achieve the extraordinary."

Leader of the Ghana National Association of Small-scale Miners, after an IIED-facilitated dialogue event



Inset image: Citizens' jury on the governance of agricultural research in West Africa, Sélingué, Mali
Background image: Church under construction, Kenya

And while all our partnerships have features in common, each one is different. Some are well-established and well-recognised, with long histories of collaboration. For example, we have worked with **Shack/Slum Dwellers International (SDI)** — a network of urban poor federations and NGOs from Africa, Asia and Latin America — for 20 years. Together we aim to ensure that people living in shacks, slums and squatter settlements have the right and capacity to design and manage their own urban development solutions in partnership with local government.

Some IIED partnerships are made with institutions, others are made with individuals. Most are highly collegial, often grounded in strong personal relationships. Our range of partners includes NGOs, academics, governments, media, practitioners, universities, businesses, donors, community groups and international organisations.



A lasting bond

One of our longest-standing associations is with **IIED-América Latina (IAL)** — an independent nonprofit institute based in Argentina. Founded in 1979 by IIED's first Director of Human Settlements, Jorge Hardoy, IAL focuses on urban governance, local development and institutional capacity building. At any given moment, IIED and IAL may be working together on several different projects. But whether within or outside the framework of specific projects and grants, staff from both organisations are in constant communication — developing research ideas together, collaborating in publications and helping to make a link between local action and the global urban agenda.



Partnership power

Partnerships are mutually beneficial. They allow both IIED and others to achieve things we could not achieve alone. By working together, we can:

Extend our reach and influence

Nearly all partners we have surveyed value IIED's access to global policy arenas and its capacity to distil and disseminate messages within them. But while we may have strong ties to global arenas, our partners tend to have better access to local, national and regional arenas. By working together, we can both operate in a wider range of geographic, policy and thematic spaces than either of us could manage on our own.

Enrich our understanding

Working in collaboration widens our pool of experiences, perspectives and knowhow and so deepens our knowledge of development issues and needs.



The grassroots connection

All of IIED's work is aimed in whole or in part at serving the needs of poor and marginalised individuals and groups. Some of our work entails direct relationships with these ultimate beneficiaries of our work and there is no doubt that our staff learn much from these interactions. But IIED is not a grassroots organisation.

Many of our partners, however, are. Some — like the **Resource Advocacy Programme in Kenya** — are small community organisations or groups that work directly with poor farmers or city dwellers, small entrepreneurs or local trade unions and municipalities. Others, including Shack/Slum Dwellers International, are network organisations or local and national federations that represent and serve large groups of poor and marginalised people.

In both cases, these relationships provide a critical link between local communities and our work programme: they help define relevant research agendas; and provide the grounding and access to local stakeholders to search for and test policy responses.

Amplify our voices

Our partners tell us that they greatly value IIED's role as a facilitator, or 'gentle broker', in politically charged contexts, as well as the institute's ability to create a safe and open space for negotiation.

"Collaborative partnerships ... open up new possibilities based on both breadth and depth of experience."

Jo da Silva, director of Arup International Development, on working with IIED's Human Settlements Group

Partners in profile

Our ways of working with others usually fall into one of five categories, described below with just one example of each type.

1. Research and action partnerships

These are based on collaborative research to tackle one or more of our key goals and cover a wide range of individuals and organisations. They are the earliest, and still the most prevalent, type of partnerships.

- **ANDES (the Association for Nature and Sustainable Development)** has been working with IIED for almost two decades. A nonprofit indigenous organisation in Peru, it works with IIED to improve quality of life for Andean indigenous communities through the conservation and sustainable use of their biocultural heritage, and link their voices to policy debates.

2. 'Ideas' partnerships

These focus on analysis and co-production of knowledge, and include our visiting fellows, academics and consultants.

- **The Least Developed Countries Independent Expert Group (LDC-IEG)** is an informal group of experts with a deep commitment to sustainable development and an understanding of the challenges to achieving it in the poorest countries. The IEG provides independent advice and support to encourage LDCs to take a leading role in the negotiations on the international development agenda. IIED helped establish the group in 2013 and provides administrative, logistical and financial support.

3. Sharing and learning partnerships

These often take the form of a closed network or formal group with a shared learning agenda, and sometimes focus on capacity building and advocacy.

- **The Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (PCLG)** is an international network, coordinated by IIED, for promoting dialogue and fostering learning on the links between biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction. Established in 2005, the network includes around 500 individual members and 100 conservation, development and community organisations from across Europe, Africa and Asia. IIED acts as group secretariat organising and facilitating learning events and activities in consultation with members, and moderating discussions and other information exchanges.

4. Influencing partnerships

These aim to sway policy on key sustainable development issues by developing and disseminating advocacy messages. They include our work with think tanks, international agencies and NGOs.

- **The International Network of Mountain Indigenous Peoples (INMIP)**, formed in 2014, brings together indigenous communities from ten countries in Latin America and Asia, to exchange seeds and knowledge to achieve food sovereignty and climate change adaptation in mountain environments, and to advocate for community biocultural heritage rights. ANDES coordinates the network with support from IIED, organising learning exchanges and supporting members to develop their policy advocacy voice on climate change and biocultural heritage.

5. Organisational partnerships

These contribute directly to our strategic planning, programming and outreach and include our international fellows.

- **The Independent Research Forum (IRF)** is an international alliance of sustainable development think tanks that joined forces in 2012 to help shape the 'post-2015' development agenda. One of ten partners, IIED has helped organise a series of informal retreats for senior government negotiators and UN officials to find common ground on complex, potentially divisive issues. We've also supported research and learning in the Caribbean, Chile and southern Africa on how to translate universal goals and targets into concrete progress on the ground.



Collaborating for timely global impact

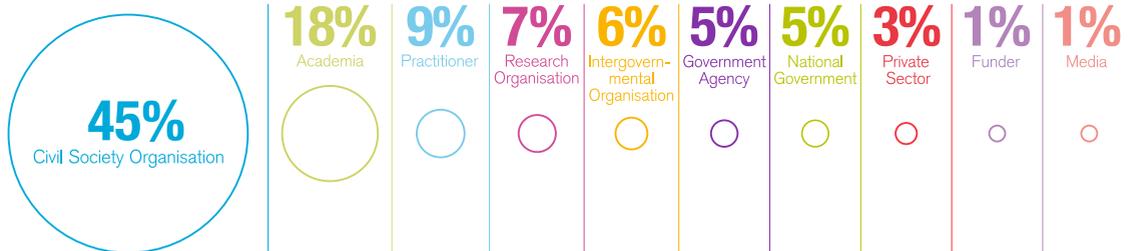
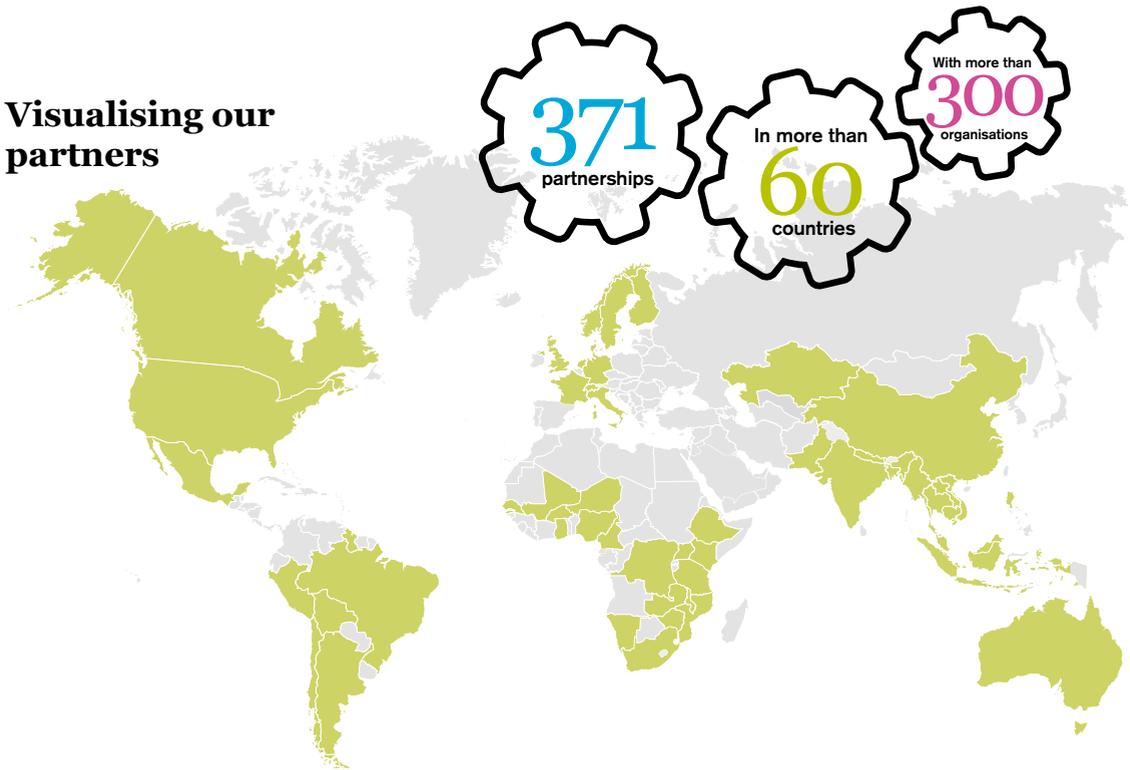
The value of IIED's approach was shown in our work on the new 2030 sustainable development agenda.

As part of **IRF**, we contributed to briefings and informal retreats for UN negotiators developing the Sustainable Development Goals, which emphasised

IRF's broad expertise in policy and practice. We also worked with members of the **LDC-IEG** to support a collective voice for LDCs in the UN process, including through a retreat for LDC negotiators on financing the Sustainable Development Goals.

See www.irforum.org

Visualising our partners



Looking to the future

The world is shrinking: new communication technologies are opening doors to engagement, information and resources for all actors; the form and capacities of research and advocacy organisations are evolving to provide easier and more direct access to global policy processes. While there is a continuing economic convergence between rich and poor countries — leading to a re-balancing of geopolitical influence and power — at the country level inequality is increasing, fuelled by huge growth in the wealth and incomes of the richest.

In this changing context, what continued role is there for a northern-based organisation like IIED in promoting social and environmental justice on a global scale?

1. Learning across geographies and sectors: IIED strives to bring together diverse groups and facilitate learning and exchange — particularly in potentially divisive fields such as forestry and artisanal mining.

2. Provide long-term analysis and learning: we aim to complement the work of more action-oriented Southern alliances such as the Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN).

3. Understand and challenge drivers of change: for those drivers that originate in OECD countries, but which have major impacts in developing countries — including investment treaties or climate change — IIED has a role in sharing intelligence with partners and coordinating direct engagement in Europe and North America, and in global policy contexts.



OUR HABITAT: RESEARCH THAT BRINGS CITIES TO THE FORE

In October 2016, the UN's next global summit, Habitat III, will follow on from its predecessors in 1996 and 1976. It seeks renewed global commitment to sustainable urbanisation and to implementing the 'New Urban Agenda'. Post-Paris and post-Sustainable Development Goals, IIED's Human Settlements Group reflect on why we need Habitat III, and our hopes for the outcomes.

Most international agencies have no urban policy. Many governments do not recognise the huge economic contribution of cities and urban systems; many ignore urban poverty. Some are still discouraging migration from rural areas. But why are cities so overlooked?

40 years ago at Habitat I, when close to three quarters of people in low- and middle-income nations lived in rural areas, the pressing need was supporting agriculture. But it was short-sighted to ignore urban areas — as our Human Settlements Programme, set up in 1977, showed.

Since then, the urban population of low- and middle-income nations has grown nearly fourfold. Our research has focused on the areas that can benefit most from evidence-based change: informal settlements lacking risk-reducing infrastructure. Hundreds of large cities and thousands of smaller urban centres have populations unserved by piped water, sewers, drains, paving, electricity, health care and policing. Most lack solid waste collection and healthy toilets.

Traditional measures of poverty focus on incomes, not needs. But monetary poverty lines often ignore the high cost of necessities other than food in cities.

Set a poverty line low enough and poverty disappears. These issues have been at the core of our urban work for 40 years, driving our passion to work with, learn from and amplify partners in informal settlements.

We continued to publish in-depth research on urban poverty in 2015. An IIED working paper focused on *Urbanisation, Rural-urban Migration and Urban Poverty*, while *Environment & Urbanization* tackled 'How urban poor community leaders define and measure poverty' (Boonyabanacha and Kerr). The latter drew on over 1,000 detailed household surveys from different settlements across cities in Cambodia, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.



Urban areas cover **2 per cent** of the world's land, but account for an estimated **70 per cent** of economic activity, **70 per cent** of global waste, **70 per cent** of carbon emissions and over **60 per cent** of all energy consumption.



Percentage of world population living in urban centres:



Hopes for a New Urban Agenda

Will Habitat III move beyond the 'commitments of good intention' resulting from earlier summits? Or will its 'New Urban Agenda' be another UN-endorsed document that sits on the shelf?

There are three reasons for optimism.

1. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a full list of 'good intentions' endorsed by governments and international agencies. Habitat III must address these for urban areas, and support the local processes needed to implement them — bringing local governments and local civil society to the fore and making them accountable.
2. The Paris Agreement sets the goals and offers parts of the framework to address climate change adaptation and mitigation. It recognises the importance of city governments in implementation, but must ensure governments act on this. Habitat II ignored climate change; Habitat III must remedy this by producing an Agenda that meets the SDGs in ways that build resilience and contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

3. Local innovation shows how this is possible. IIED's journal *Environment & Urbanization* has documented cities where: infrastructure and services have grown with the population; high quality of life and low greenhouse gas emissions co-exist; participatory budgeting gives citizens a say in local public investment; disaster risk reduction is included in land-use management; and local democracies are effective.

There is one final worry. Growing international focus on funding for climate change adaptation and mitigation may divert funds away from supporting 'good urban governance'. But the capacity to adapt and to fold mitigation into urban centres depends on urban governments with technical and financial capacity, infrastructure and services in place, and the support of the local population.

How can climate change adaptation be built in cities without addressing development issues such as lack of investment capacity, slim technical competence and a vast backlog of need in risk-reducing infrastructure? This is explored in our 2016 collection of detailed case studies from around the globe: *Cities on a Finite Planet* (see box, right).

Contact david.dodman@iied.org



Shaping the urban debate in 2015/16

Making an early contribution to Habitat III, the April 2016 issue of *Environment & Urbanization* was themed 'From the MDGs to the SDGs and Habitat III'. Articles can be found at eau.sagepub.com

Published in 2016, *Cities on a Finite Planet: Towards Transformative Adaptation to Climate Change* looks at how cities can include responses to climate change in development planning. This is increasingly vital as climate uncertainty puts vulnerable groups disproportionately at risk. Co-edited by IIED's Sheridan Bartlett and David Satterthwaite, the text was prepared by researchers who were part of the IPCC's Fifth Assessment. Case studies — from Dar es Salaam to Durban — reflect their commitment to deepen our understanding of the interactions between urban areas and climate change.

Together, low- and middle-income nations have an urban population of



3 billion people

SNAPSHOT

Amplifying locally driven urban research

Excellent locally rooted action research must reach the policymakers who can act on it. We have worked within the Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN) to strengthen the vital body of knowledge that informs understanding of climate change vulnerability and resilience in urban centres.

Since 2012, IIED has focused on developing ACCCRN members' ability to present their findings in a way that will influence the global research and practice community. To do this, we engaged with individual programmes of research, provided skill-building workshops and helped researchers ensure links to policy were clear.

In just four years, this work has delivered a credible body of evidence: over 40 working papers and 17 briefing papers, authored with numerous partners. One key paper from 2015/16 highlighted the vulnerability of migrant workers in three Indian cities to climate-change related health problems; another examined climate change vulnerability assessments in Indonesia to recommend more meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Looking to the future, we aim to ensure that local evidence continues to be used effectively, both in the places where it was generated and where it can inform high-level action.

Find out more at accrn.net

Contact diane.archer@iied.org

Leading the debate on better sanitation

By 2015, the final year of the Millennium Development Goal period, it was clear that urban areas had fallen far short of reaching MDG 7 — the sanitation goal. IIED took this chance to prepare two timely special issues of peer-reviewed journal *Environment & Urbanization*, focusing on sanitation and drainage in cities.

With an eye to the future, the featured articles highlighted numerous key aspects of inclusive urban sanitation, from considering gender to different technologies. Both issues also stressed the importance of political, cultural, social and economic contexts, through place-driven examinations of sanitation spanning ten countries. We were pleased to document the vital work of several long-time IIED partners, including **Shack/Slum Dwellers International (SDI)** and the **Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centers (SPARC)** — both have decades of experience in improving urban access to decent sanitation.

The influential special issues had impressive reach, featured in UrbanAfrica.Net, IWA WaterWiki, the Stanford Woods Institute for the Environment blog, the *Cornell Chronicle* and other media.

Find out more at eau.sagepub.com

Contact christine.ro@iied.org

The special issues of *Environment & Urbanization* have been downloaded over

30,000 times

40 working papers
17 briefing papers





Smarter infrastructure: how urban development can benefit the poor

How can infrastructure investment and economic development help to make cities more inclusive and resilient? IIED is working with an alliance of organisations on the Infrastructure and Cities for Economic Development (ICED) programme to help UK Department for International Development (DFID) country offices answer this question.

The programme, due to run for at least three years, aims to build capacity to help DFID offices develop business plans for substantial work in urban settings. The alliance — including **PwC, Arup, Social Development Direct** and **Engineers Against Poverty** — brings together many perspectives. This year, we have been drawing on IIED's strong network of partners in low- and middle-income cities to move towards a more inclusive approach to urban development, one that addresses the self-defined needs of low-income and marginalised groups.

Recently we have: reviewed previous infrastructure investments in African and Asian countries; contributed to ICED's Knowledge and Learning Strategy; and provided input to the programme's approach to climate and environment, and gender and social inclusion.

Contact david.dodman@iied.org

"We are now working with IIED on a number of urban programmes that involve a diversity of partners. Together, we are able to have a richer understanding of the challenges to achieving inclusive economic development and building climate resilience, and find more creative solutions."

Jo da Silva, director, Arup International Development

A problem in common: food insecurity in city and country

How far are urban areas food insecure? And why is it getting worse? Since 2012, we have partnered with organisations in Africa, Asia and Latin America to document the increasing difficulty a whole range of groups have in accessing safe and nutritious food. Looking at income and non-income factors, our research argues that informal food vendors — sometimes the most reliable food source — must be included in urban planning.

This year, we collaborated with a wide array of organisations to bring their perspectives to global forums including the Sustainable Development Goals and Habitat III. Working with the **Center for Development Research and Farming Systems (CASRAD)**, Vietnam, **Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR)**, Senegal, **Muungano Wa Wanavijiji**, Kenya, and others, we produced four working papers and five policy briefings to inform key decision makers.

The research is timely. Climate change disrupts food supply and distribution — in low-income neighbourhoods, hazards like floods can devastate access to affordable food. But this isn't 'an urban issue'; food insecurity is felt by rural residents too. Our work has extended to consider the impact changing rural lifestyles are having on food security across the rural-urban divide.

muunganosupporttrust.wordpress.com

casrad.org.vn

www.ipar.sn

Contact cecilia.tacoli@iied.org





A FRESH APPROACH TO FOOD SYSTEMS: INSIDE THE ‘LAB’

The complex challenges of managing food production and consumption sustainably are at once inherently local and intensely global. In 2014, IIED and Hivos launched a strategic partnership to make that link, and look beyond accepted solutions to tip the food system towards fairness and resilience. We put our heads together to construct ‘Change Labs’.

Change Labs are social innovation spaces. They allow Hivos — an international organisation seeking solutions to persistent global issues — and IIED to fuse our expertise and networks into a joint programme of work with local partners, with IIED leading on evidence generation.

This work is vital because how, where and what people eat is changing, driven by urbanisation and trade. The ‘soft infrastructure’ of the food system — and its importance to those on low incomes in both country and city — is often overlooked by policymakers planning for economic growth and urbanisation. This neglect is exacerbated because much of that system — including growing links between town and country — sits in the informal economy.

Change Labs can allow the voices of those communities to be heard — voices that are rarely given validity in policy. They can focus knowledge and evidence from across the system on designing more sustainable, inclusive and nutritious food systems. And ultimately, the innovations can be

showcased in global forums, from the Sustainable Development Goals to Habitat III.

A year of powerful food for thought

In 2015, we helped establish Food Change Labs in **Fort Portal, Uganda**, and **Bandung, Indonesia**. Their illuminating outcomes are explored opposite. To spread the word, powerful images from both locations were showcased by Hivos during Dutch Design Week, and by IIED at an event on the role of the informal economy in green and inclusive growth, held in London in 2016.

Looking ahead to 2020, IIED and Hivos are partnering again in a ‘Citizen Agency’ consortium that will build on the Change Lab experience, under the banner of ‘Sustainable Diets for All’. Alongside local organisations in Zambia and Bolivia, as well as Uganda and Indonesia, we will bring new knowledge to global audiences.



Under Uganda’s
Vision 2040
the town of Fort Portal will
grow ten-fold



Conservative 2012 estimates
placed more than

20,000

food vendors on the streets
of Bandung municipality

"The Food Lab is a place where we can try to solve these problems together. We hope this can be a template [for] solving urban problems. With this communal action there will be positive changes. You can never do things on your own ... You have to talk to each other. You have to collaborate."

Seterhen 'Saska' Akbar, chief executive of Lab Riset Indie



Unearthing evidence and opportunity: western Uganda

Farmers in the fertile Kabarole District are under pressure to sell produce for cash. The result: local household nutrition, food security and soil quality are all showing signs of stress. When sold, most of the region's crops head to the capital or for export, bypassing the nearby urban centre of Fort Portal, with little value added locally. At the same time, Fort Portal's swift urbanisation has changed local eating habits — as more people sell and buy street food, vendors and local authorities clash on health and hygiene and battle for space.

Longstanding partner the **Kabarole Research and Resource Centre** led the Food Change Lab, building on years of local community work. The evidence gathered on the interplay between agriculture, economic development, growing urbanisation and nutrition is compelling. It tells us that now is the time to refocus policy for inclusive and sustainable growth, and to include the infrastructure of food systems. This food-rich region offers great opportunities for rural and urban development; the right choices today can deliver a 'virtuous circle' of local economic development that works for health, jobs, farmers and land.

The Lab culminated in a 'People's Summit on Food' in April 2016, hosted by Fort Portal municipality, where stakeholders committed to seek new solutions for the food and farming systems of a region poised for growth.



A place in the city: West Java, Indonesia

The rapidly urbanising wider metropolitan area of Bandung is home to more than 7 million people. But economic growth has not cleared away informal street vending, which still employs and feeds many low-income residents. In 2012, the Bandung municipal authorities legislated on public order and cleanliness — relocating and reorganising street vending. But efforts to involve vendors in the plans floundered, and street vending and urban growth struggle to coexist.

The Bandung Food Change Lab set out to support the design of inclusive public policies that protect and improve food systems for the urban poor. Our lead partners — NGO **Laboratorium Riset Indie** and **Padjadjaran University** — focused on the Lab process and evidence generation respectively.

The Lab, which included relevant city policy leaders and police, delivered insights into the vendors' role in the city's food system. It revealed two types of customer: those who eat street food for leisure, and those eat it by necessity. The 'food diaries' of migrant women factory workers showed that street food provided nearly three-quarters of their nutrition, proving street vendors play a vital role in feeding the working poor — with undeniable policy implications.

Find out more at:

www.hivos.org
www.iied.org/change-labs
risetindie-blog.tumblr.com
www.unpad.ac.id

Contact seth.cook@iied.org

SNAPSHOTS



Accounting for the value of natural capital

Nearly half of Guatemala's forest cover has been lost in the last 60 years; as much as 96 per cent of forest use is illegal. We know this through systematic data collection that produces a set of 'forest accounts'. The accounts also reveal that forestry activities contribute 2.5 per cent of GDP — double what was thought.

IIED is working with the **World Bank** to show the relevance of a natural capital accounting (NCA) approach at global and national levels, and the value it adds to sustainable development policymaking. In Guatemala, forest accounts are informing the design of a new national policy for dealing with illegal logging.

This year, as part of the **WAVES** partnership, we worked with country teams in Colombia, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Botswana, Rwanda, the Philippines and Indonesia on strategies to generate demand for NCA data. We supported engagement with government, civil society, research institutes, media and business.

Learning from our activities, the next phase of the programme will strengthen the link between natural capital accounts and policy.

Contact ina.porras@iied.org

"Working with IIED means that you have the support of a wide variety of experts with know-how in economics, communications, social media, and advocacy. Most importantly, you find a partner that respects each other's differences and is willing to learn from you as well."

Adelma Bercian, Communications Consultant for Guatemala and Costa Rica, WAVES



Find out more about WAVES (Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services) at www.wavespartnership.org

A sustainable future for Bangladesh's fisheries, and fishers

The hilsa fish is of dietary, commercial and cultural importance to Bangladesh, but increased demand has put pressure on the species. To combat this, IIED has partnered with the Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) and Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU) to shape two ground-breaking amendments to an existing over-fishing policy.

In 2015/16, funded by the Darwin Initiative, IIED, BACS and BAU produced evidence that was decisive in persuading the government of Bangladesh to amend the Hilsa Fisheries Management Action Plan by banning river fishing for almost the full spawning period — double the initial timeframe. As hilsa are a migratory species, we also pushed for the Action Plan to include a 'no take' season at sea. Through scientific research and extensive discussions, we convinced the government to ban marine fishing for two months per year to allow successful spawning — protecting not just hilsa, but all species of fish.

This rare example demonstrates that a well-designed, incentive-based fisheries management scheme can both help conserve fish and protect the livelihoods of millions of fishers.

Download the project 'knowledge basket' at fishnet.ning.com/updates/hilsa-knowledge-basket

Contact eymohammed@iied.org



In Bangladesh,
3 million people
directly or indirectly depend on the
hilsa fish for their livelihoods



Kickstarting change in Ghana's artisanal and small-scale mining sector

Gold mining has long been crucial to Ghana's economy. But as in many countries, those involved in artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) often have little say in policy. This year, IIED worked with Friends of the Nation (FoN), a Ghanaian NGO, and a research team headed by experts from the University of Surrey, to convene Ghana's first in-country dialogue on ASM.

Held in Tarkwa in January 2016, the dialogue gathered together miners, government officials, large-scale mining companies and civil society to work towards a formalised, rights-based, inclusive and responsible ASM sector. The event included a two-day visit to ASM sites and a two-day national workshop, and produced a 'roadmap' for sectoral reform, including in the areas of investment and licensing. Participants endorsed the creation of a learning and leadership group to drive the process forward.

Our partnership with FoN and the researchers was critical to ensuring that the voices of miners, including women, were heard. IIED will share the findings in international forums to ensure ASM policymaking is informed by local realities.

Contact fitsum.weldegioris@iied.org

"The strength of this initiative lies in the diversity of its leadership group. Together we can build an ASM sector that is streamlined, respected and generates employment and wealth. We are close to a major change in the way we do artisanal and small-scale mining in Ghana."

Toni Aubynn, chief executive officer of the Ghana Minerals Commission, speaking after the dialogue

Green Economy dialogues go global

In 2016 the Green Economy Coalition (GEC) launched a programme of green economy dialogues hosted all around the world. Key partners include the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), Development Alternatives in India, the African Centre for a Green Economy (AFRICEGE) and Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS) in South Africa. More dialogue partners will be joining in coming months, representing Senegal, Uganda, Mongolia and Peru.

Funded through a strategic partnership with the European Commission, the dialogues build support for green economies around the world. Through these exchanges, GEC and our partners are providing inclusive citizen support and discussion around green economy, which strengthens the work of the UN Partnership for Action on Green Economy (UN PAGE) in encouraging governments to deploy green economy policies.

www.greeneconomycoalition.org

Contact

emily.benson@greeneconomycoalition.org

"The Green Economy Coalition is an instrumental vehicle to foster dialogue on the green economy in South Africa. This new programme of global dialogues will directly contribute to ... the understanding of policy development by civil society as well as bringing their voice into national and global debates."

Gaylor Montmasson-Clair, Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies, South Africa

MEASURING PERFORMANCE: THE KEY TO MANAGING CLIMATE RISK IN CAMBODIA

Developing countries face few more critical challenges than responding to the effects of climate change. But governments can only succeed if they know whether their strategies are working. To address this dilemma, IIED has partnered with the Cambodian government to develop an innovative system that measures how well the country is managing climate risks, while meeting its development targets.

Cambodia identified the need for a national monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to measure progress in its *Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014–2023*. Back in 2013, IIED had a solution to hand: our Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) approach, which provides the foundation for a bespoke national M&E system.

This year, the successful partnership continued, as we applied the new national M&E approach with three further government ministries: Public Works and Transport; Health; and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Tailoring a tried-and-tested approach: the story so far

TAMD's twin-track framework — pioneered by IIED and tested in eight developing countries — evaluates how far and how well steps taken by countries or institutions are managing climate risks. Importantly, it also measures how successfully their actions have reduced climate vulnerability and their impact on

development. So with TAMD, it is possible to assess both the extent to which climate change adaptation can spur development and how far development activities can boost communities' capacity to adapt to climate change.

Two years ago, we worked with the Cambodian government to adapt this approach into a country-specific system. The resulting National Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation Framework can assess whether interventions have increased resilience at both national and sector level. We then worked with officials to deliver comprehensive training in its use.

Getting results and applying learning in 2015/16

In 2014 we used scorecards to assess how well the Ministry of Environment's Department of Climate Change was able to manage climate risks, developing a baseline to track performance against five institutional indicators (see box, top right). Reporting the findings in 2015, we found a significant investment had been made in improved coordination, while progress on producing, accessing and using climate-related information lagged behind. This data has been vital for planning and refining next steps.

This year, we repeated the scorecard exercise and framework training sessions to evaluate the climate change activities of three key ministries: Public Works and Transport; Health; and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. With the broader and more consistent

data this delivers, Cambodia is on the path to better response and resilience planning, in these three crucial sectors and nationally.

Measurement that really does matter

Cambodia's National Council for Sustainable Development launched the national framework's findings in April 2016 to high-profile press coverage. The country's efforts to apply M&E to climate adaptation progress and its impacts on development will keep providing the vital data to inform future action and investment in climate change resilience.

Our partnership also offers benefits beyond Cambodia's borders. By offering further evidence for basing a national framework on our TAMD approach, Cambodia becomes an important model for other developing countries as they too seek to evaluate how well they are protecting their people and lands from climate change.

Contact clare.shakya@iied.org



How well is Cambodia managing climate risks?

Using the TAMD approach, we worked with the government to develop indicators for accurate M&E:

- Five institutional readiness indicators, measuring how well national institutions are managing climate risks by examining the status of: 1) climate policy and strategies; 2) climate integration into development planning; 3) coordination; 4) climate information; and 5) climate integration into financing
- Three impact indicators, measuring how successfully climate interventions are reducing vulnerability in the country as a whole: 1) percentage of communes vulnerable to climate change; 2) families affected by floods, storms and droughts; and 3) greenhouse gas emissions.

Credible baselines established for all these indicators in 2014 are now being used to assess progress.



IIED has worked with governments to apply the TAMD approach in **Cambodia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Tanzania and Uganda**



Getting specific on hazards

A valuable additional piece of work — the co-development of a national ‘hazard-specific vulnerability index’ — also bore fruit in 2015. The index enables the government to assess how vulnerable Cambodia’s communes (collections of villages) are to floods, droughts and storms.

This is significant because for every 1,000 families, on average 16 are affected by floods, 36 by storms, and 2.5 by drought, with potentially dire consequences. Now, with a national baseline taken in 2014 and reported in 2015, effective planning for response and resilience against these particular challenges can become a reality.

SNAPSHOTS

The Near East Foundation: working with IIED in their own words

"NEF's strong strategic position in Mali owes much to its partnership with IIED. Over the last two decades this has informed an approach that works effectively with local communities and complements national-level government action."

IIED is unlike most international development agencies — it mainly works through national organisations, rather than intervening directly. It works on the premise that empowering local actors enables development and innovation that draws on local knowledge and expertise, and builds on existing structures and mechanisms.

The process of constant questioning through action-research advocated by IIED is reflected in NEF's long-term view. To encourage social cohesion and respect different users' rights to natural resources, all our activities are set in an inclusive framework that allows local ownership of development actions and outcomes.

IIED's partnership model... has been a key factor in NEF's continued presence in Mali since 1984, informing its experience, creating connections with the international research platforms that feed into its projects, and consolidating its status as a credible NGO."

Yacouba Dème, NEF country director and regional programme coordinator, Mali and Senegal

www.neareast.org/where-we-work/mali

Community-led climate finance: scaling up and out

To make a difference, climate finance must reach communities that need it most and fund solutions that work on the ground. But without transparent and efficient mechanisms to channel money from national to local level, communities at the frontline of climate change are excluded from decisions about how funds are spent.

IIED is a leading partner in Kenya's **Adaptation Consortium (ADA)**, working closely with **Womankind Kenya**. The consortium's approach puts money in the hands of county government, so that local communities decide how funds should be allocated to strengthen their resilience to the shocks and stresses of climate change.

After a successful pilot in Isiolo County, Kenya, the ADA model is being scaled out using the decentralised mechanisms of national and local governments in Tanzania, Mali and Senegal. Working with these governments to roll-out the model is already having real impact on the ground — protecting livestock and securing water supplies. A big win saw Mali's National Agency of Local Government Investments being nominated as an entity able to access the UN's Green Climate Fund for adaptation financing, opening a pathway to far greater future funding.

For more information see

www.adaconsortium.org

Contact ced.hesse@iied.org

"This programme strengthens the capacity of local people to drive their own development. The process brings together partners to enhance dialogue and introduce powerful tools."

Alais Morindat, project coordinator, Tanzania

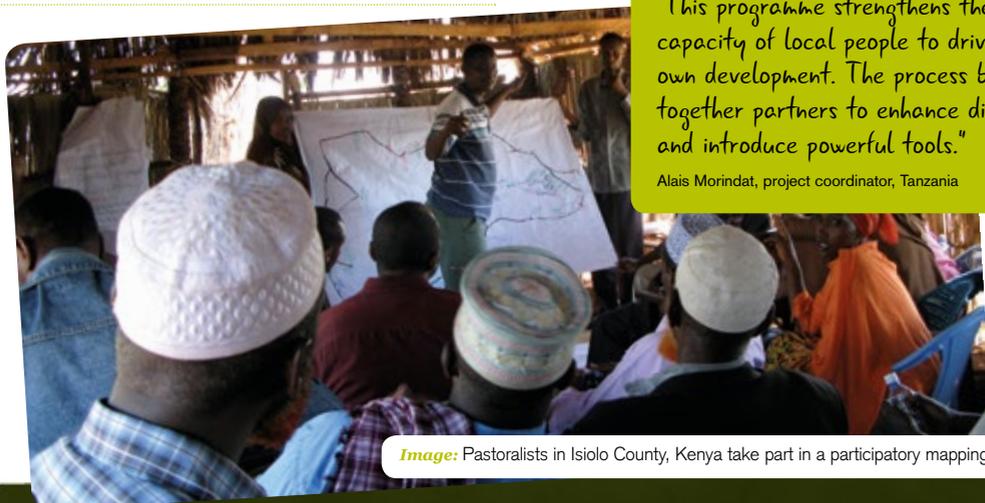


Image: Pastoralists in Isiolo County, Kenya take part in a participatory mapping process

Training to build national readiness for climate finance

Flows of climate finance are growing, but not all governments are equally able to effectively access, manage and distribute the funds. To fill crucial knowledge gaps and promote fairer access, IIED is working with partners to deliver annual training courses in handling climate finance. The courses are aimed at officials in developing countries, notably those in planning and finance ministries, and the National Designated Authorities for the Green Climate Fund.

The first course was held in Bangladesh in February 2016, sponsored by Britain and Sweden. 23 officials from Nepal, Thailand, Cambodia, Afghanistan and Bangladesh attended a five-day programme delivered in partnership by researchers from IIED, the **International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)**, the **United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)** and officials from the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**. Participants undertook three days of professional training, a one-day field visit to a household solar programme implemented by an NGO, and one day of peer-to-peer international learning. The last day included developing practical work plans for officials to implement back home.

Further training, focused on the Green Climate Fund, is planned with a local government ministry in Tanzania in July 2016. Enabling the capacities of a sub-national agency is an exciting next step, as they are rarely included in climate finance discussions.

Contact clare.shakya@iied.org

A space where climate and development meet

In uncertain climatic times, practitioners and policymakers need a space to find and share knowledge on integrating climate change issues into development programming. Irish Aid and IIED are working in partnership with Irish Aid country programmes and partners to deliver a web-based learning platform to support an effective community of practice.

The Irish Aid Climate and Development Learning Platform collates information on integrating climate change into development programming, supports dialogue, and generates evidence through case studies. Now in its second year, the platform has over 400 members.

This year we added case studies from Ethiopia, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia and Mozambique. They cover issues as diverse as the potential for social cash transfers to support the poorest households to access renewable energy, to approaches for linking social protection provision and support to local climate adaptation.

Looking forward, we have plans for case studies from four more countries, and additional guidance notes. Our members will continue to develop and test guidance that helps bring the theory of integration to life.

To register visit
www.climatelearningplatform.org

Contact simon.anderson@iied.org

"Through the climate change and development learning platform we are able to draw on the experience of our partners, who are supporting communities in sub Saharan Africa to adapt to the worst impacts of climate change, to improve our programming and inform international climate processes."

Adrian Fitzgerald, climate change policy lead, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ireland

FOOD SECURITY, CROP DIVERSITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE: SPREADING SUCCESSFUL INNOVATION

As climate-related challenges facing smallholder farmers intensify, resilient and diverse crops are a vital resource. This is especially true for remote communities in China, where, in the past, few farmers adopted new crop varieties as they were not tailored to local conditions. IIED coordinates the Smallholder Innovation for Resilience (SIFOR) project, which works to increase food security for vulnerable people through innovations that build on traditional knowledge.

This year, through SIFOR, we continued our strategic partnership with Dr Yiching Song, an eminent social scientist at the **Centre for Chinese Agricultural Policy (CCAP)** of the Chinese Academy of Science. Dr Song established China's first Participatory Plant Breeding (PPB) programme in 2000; IIED has worked with her since 2005 to support this work in Southwest China.

By supporting partner-led participatory action-research through SIFOR, IIED ensures that it truly responds to the needs of poor and marginalised communities.

Proving crop diversity works

This year IIED and CCAP published a comprehensive baseline study, providing strong evidence of the impacts of the PPB programme in 18 project villages:

- PPB's new maize varieties offer 15–30 per cent higher yields than local varieties, and stronger drought and pest resistance than hybrids
- PPB and related market innovations linking ethnic communities with urban consumers — such as ecological restaurants — have tripled household incomes, reversed the loss of agrobiodiversity, revitalised agroecological practices and spurred new farmers cooperatives.

We worked with CCAP and SIFOR partners to develop a common questionnaire for the study, so that findings on crop diversity, climate change and food security trends can be compared in order to inform international policies. Making best use of resources, CCAP conducted the survey in 344 households, and analysed and compiled the data, while IIED reviewed and edited the drafts to produce a quality report that would ensure these important innovations reached policymakers.

Changing the law to change lives

CCAP has also promoted its successful PPB and market innovations within China, through the **National Farmers' In-Site Breeding and Seed-Sharing Network (FSN)**. Initiated by CCAP, the Liang Shuming Rural Reconstruction Centre and the Third World Network in December 2013, FSN works through multi-stakeholder interaction, collaboration and dialogue among farmers, scientists



"Working closely with IIED in a shared vision has allowed ANDES to attain unique results, which enables us to advance our organisational objectives."

Alejandro Argumedo, program director, ANDES



Enabling South–South learning and innovation

We have facilitated the spread of PPB and other successful innovations that build on biocultural heritage by organising:

- The second meeting of the **International Network of Mountain Indigenous Peoples** in Tajikistan in September 2015, with IIED's long-term partner ANDES, an NGO based in Peru. This 'walking workshop' brought together PPB communities from China and another 19 communities from nine countries to share innovations for climate adaptation
- The third **SIFOR Partners' Workshop and Policy Dialogue** in Kenya in October 2015 — involving research partners from China, Peru, India and Kenya, as well as Kenyan policymakers.

and policymakers. It straddles action and policy levels; its annual meetings bring together farmers, leading crop scientists, development researchers, policymakers, NGOs, and farmers' organisations and local organisations from across provinces.

November 2015 heralded a key success for the network. Its recommendations to support farmer seed systems and traditional knowledge resulted in the re-insertion and retention of an important provision in China's revised seed law: to allow farmers to save, exchange and sell conventional seeds at local level. This was a combined effort — FSN stakeholders were supported by leading scientists like Professor Zhang, a member of the Cabinet, and Professor Xue Dayuan, a policymaker from China's ministry of environment.

This achievement was celebrated by IIED as a longstanding partner in CCAP's PPB programme, where many scientists — including China's leading maize breeder — were able to gain experience of traditional knowledge and of access and benefit sharing, gender and poverty issues, by working directly with farmers.

Read more about SIFOR at www.bioculturalheritage.org

Read the baseline study, *Smallholder farming systems in southwest China*, at pubs.iied.org/14664IIED

Contact krystyna.swiderska@iied.org



What is 'Participatory Plant Breeding'?

CCAP's Participatory Plant Breeding (PPB) programme supports collaboration between agricultural scientists and farmers in remote mountain communities, bringing together these usually separate actors. By addressing the farmers' particular needs, such as drought resistance as well as yield, PPB has greatly increased the adoption of new crop varieties. It has also improved and conserved many existing climate-resilient local crop varieties.

IIED has both funded the programme and conducted policy research to help address issues of access and benefit sharing from the use of traditional knowledge and crop varieties. Since 2012, through SIFOR, we have supported participatory action-research to spread successful PPB and related market innovations, from Guangxi to neighbouring Yunnan province.

FROM GRASSROOTS TO GOVERNMENT: REINFORCING WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS

Access to, use of and control over land is crucial for most rural African communities. As women account for nearly half of the world's farmers, their land rights are key. This is why we are working in partnership with organisations in Senegal, Ghana, Kenya and Tanzania, strengthening women's livelihoods by empowering them to take stewardship of community lands.



Our initiative — 'Gender, land and accountability in the context of agricultural and other natural resource investments' — seeks to boost women's voices in accountability processes around the agricultural investments affecting community lands in East and West Africa.

Local voices, national impact

We have worked with partners to increase knowledge of best practice in gender-sensitive approaches to protecting community lands — engaging civil society, grassroots organisations and governments working on rural land tenure security and 'land grabbing'. Our work has tested how local voices can reach national policymakers, and shared lessons learned from innovative approaches.

In Ghana, our activities have been led by the **Network for Women's Rights in Ghana (NETRIGHT)**, a membership organisation that has identified examples of innovative practices that strengthen women's voices in land governance decision making. In Tanzania, our work is led

by the **Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA)**, which is ensuring gender is a factor in village bylaws. In Kenya, we are supporting the **Kenya Land Alliance (KLA)** in their work with communities in the Tana Delta whose livelihoods have suffered from the arrival of large investment projects. In Senegal, we are working with **Innovations Environnement Développement Afrique (IED Afrique)** on adding a gender lens to accountability processes in the global land rush.

Coming together to challenge barriers

This year, to better understand the situations women face, we have worked with partners to conduct a nationwide assessment of gender-equitable land and investment governance in all four countries, providing insights into relevant policy and practice.

Alongside this, our partners have captured local voices — using innovative techniques including video and radio — and are making them heard in national debates to kickstart dialogue on avenues for

policy reform. In spring 2016, several national-level dialogue events brought together different stakeholders to raise awareness about the barriers to gender-equitable land governance, as well as existing innovative approaches to overcome them.

www.iedafrique.org

www.kenyalandalliance.or.ke

www.netrightghana.org

www.tawla.or.tz

Contact philippine.sutz@ied.org

"Our partnership with IED [on this] project enabled us to take on some new challenges ... IED's technical support ... was extremely useful. We are very happy about this partnership as IED's expertise enabled us to learn from complementary analytical skills and to push forward and diversify our activities."

Mamadou Fall, programme coordinator, IED Afrique

FAIRER FOREST BUSINESS

Almost 1.3 billion people inhabit the world's remaining forests. Their futures will be crucial in determining the fate of our forest landscapes.

Forest businesses feed, fuel and furnish vast rural populations. They also offer incentives for local people to restore and maintain diverse forest landscapes. Anecdotal evidence suggests that, when added together, the local production of goods and services from forests is vast. It is estimated that the aggregate number of individual forest-linked producers, small-scale forest and farm producer organisations, and small enterprises stands at 1 billion. We are leading on new work within the **Forest and Farm Facility (FFF)** to gather evidence to assess the true scale.

But collective business ownership, spread across remote areas, can create risks and difficulties. Access to finance, competition for natural resources, securing fair treatment under law, managing a group business organisation, developing human capacity and building a brand all pose challenges.

IIED continues to play a key role both in the FFF — which provides funding support to strengthen forest and farm producer organisations, and is co-managed with the **UN Food and Agriculture Organisation** and IUCN — and in **Forest Connect**, a knowledge alliance that supports locally controlled forest businesses, co-managed with the **Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC)**, the **Earth Innovation Institute (EII)** and the FFF.

Building capacity through partnership

Last year, at a back-to-back Forest Connect learning exchange and FFF business training event in Vietnam, partners from 20 countries looked at successful forest and farm business models. Together they identified a critical knowledge gap in terms of how those businesses assessed, managed and took risks. Partners'

reflections were used to develop a risk assessment framework, tested through eight business case studies across five countries. This led to a risk management toolkit, developed collaboratively, for use across the FFF and Forest Connect alliances.

This work has helped to strengthen key partnerships within the Forest Connect Alliance, and in 2016 two new regional chapters were created in Latin America and Africa. EII now heads up the Latin America chapter, and the recently created **Africa Forest Enterprises Connect Network (AFECONET)** leads the African chapter together with IIED.

Contact

duncan.macqueen@iied.org

"It is always a pleasure to collaborate with IIED. I really enjoy the applied and practical nature of the work. I always leave IIED events with new perspective on my work and eager to share with my colleagues what I learned from others who work in different regions."

Shoana Humphries of the Earth Innovation Institute, a partner in Forest Connect

SNAPSHOTS

Connecting key players in the China-Africa timber trade

Chinese investments in African forests are growing fast — China already buys more than 75 per cent of the continent's timber exports. Investments in agribusiness, mining and infrastructure in Africa's forest and woodland areas are growing too. Yet those in Africa and China who could best help chart a sustainable course for these investments rarely connect.

IIED is facilitating a new partnership, the **China-Africa Forest Governance Learning Platform**, to engage with Chinese investors and companies to tackle key problems in the illegal timber trade and promote opportunities for more sustainable investment in land-use sectors. Participants are drawn from strategic government agencies, NGOs and companies operating in China and Africa. According to Dr Chen Yong, of China's State Forest Administration, this platform is "now the key forum for China-Africa in the forest sector".



Platform participants have identified courses of mutual action at two international learning events — one held in China and one in Africa. A third is planned in China in October 2016.

Read our policy briefing *The dragon and the giraffe: China in African forests*, published June 2015, at pubs.iied.org/17302IIED

Contact james.mayers@iied.org

"The China-Africa Forest Governance Learning Platform's goal is to strengthen dialogue and achieve good governance. The ability of the organisers to really focus the platform on the key issues shows great promise that the goal may be reached."

Joseph Levodo Tsengue, Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, Government of Cameroon

Grassroots engagement with international investment deals

The huge growth in international investment treaties has major implications for sustainable development. Like the proposed Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), these treaties are complex and their grassroots impact hard to grasp. So this year, IIED generated evidence on how investment treaties affect important issues on the ground, authoring a report focused on land rights and academic articles on the impacts on human rights and the environment.

We also hosted webinars allowing international civil society to share lessons on effective citizen engagement. These gave rise to reports about experiences from Southeast Asia and Central America, written with **Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL)** in the US and El Salvador-based NGO **Foundation for the Study and Application of Law (FESPAD)**. In the UK, a public debate and international workshop, held with **Warwick University's** law school, asked how the public can engage with investment treaties. The debate was attended by local people, including councillors and NHS workers.

We will continue to collaborate with organisations like the **Trade Justice Movement** and **Traidcraft** to uncover how international investment treaties affect ordinary citizens, and to explore how they can have a say.

Read *Land Rights and Investment Treaties: Exploring the Interface* at pubs.iied.org/12578IIED

www.ciel.org

www.fespad.org.sv

www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/law

Contact lorenzo.cotula@iied.org



Over 3,000 international investment treaties have been agreed worldwide

Joining forces to uncover community solutions to wildlife crime

Poaching and wildlife trafficking are growing and ever-more publicised problems, but there remains little focus on community-based efforts to find solutions. We are partnering with TRAFFIC (the wildlife trade monitoring network), IUCN's Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group and others to showcase responses created and tested by local people.

Together, we offer expertise on the wildlife trade, sustainable wildlife use and community-based natural resources management. Last year we held international workshops in South Africa and in Cameroon — working with the Cameroonian **Network for Environment and Sustainable Development** — to hear first-hand experiences of how, with appropriate incentives, local people are motivated to protect wildlife. We published our recommendations in time for World Wildlife Day.

This partnership — supported by GIZ, USAID and the Austrian Ministry of Environment — has helped make community engagement a priority for the international illegal wildlife trade agenda. Next, we will take our message to the CITES Conference of Parties in September 2016, and organise a Southeast Asia-focused workshop for November. The findings will feed into the next intergovernmental conference on illegal wildlife trade.

Read our report *Beyond enforcement* at pubs.iied.org/G03903

Contact dilys.roe@iied.org

"The collaboration between IIED, SULI and TRAFFIC has been excellent, with each of our organisations willing to share their expertise and provide technical resources to reduce the impact of the illegal wildlife trade on biodiversity and the peoples living alongside it."

Roland Melisch, senior programme director for Africa and Europe, TRAFFIC

Brokering better relationships, for better irrigated futures

Relationships have been fraught between farmers, their representatives and the agencies managing three large-scale irrigation schemes in Senegal, Burkina Faso and Mali. Each group has blamed the other for poor agricultural performance and water management, resulting in scant yields and low incomes for farmers. To break this negative cycle, the Global Water Initiative has helped the actors agree a collaborative future.

IIED leads the West Africa element of the **Global Water Initiative (GWI)**, in partnership with **IUCN**. Together, we were able to facilitate a process of reflection and self-evaluation between the conflicting actors, culminating in 2015 in all parties developing joint action plans for each of the three schemes.

These plans are now being realised, through collaboration between farmers, irrigation scheme managers, other agricultural service providers and regulators. The participatory process has changed relationships, with farmers demanding accountability from their leaders and service providers, but also showing willingness to take on responsibilities.

We will now monitor whether these institutional changes lead to concrete changes in services and capacities.

www.gwivestfrica.org

Contact barbara.adolph@iied.org



"The [GWI] process brought about changes... farmers are taking ownership of the action plans, which brought out issues that they previously did not dare to raise. The language has now evolved to one of genuine partnership ... Bagrépôle has learnt to be self-critical and to accept that their agricultural advisory manual needs to be changed and adapted to the needs of farmers."

Victor Sawadogo of Bagrépôle (managing agency of the irrigation system in Bagré, Burkina Faso)

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Report by the trustees on the summarised financial statements

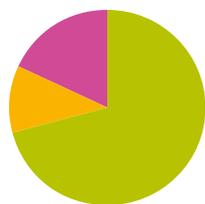
The income and expenditure figures were extracted from the full audited and unqualified accounts for the year ended 31 March 2016.

These were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 27 July 2016. The annual accounts have been submitted to the Charity Commission and Companies House. The auditors, Crowe Clark Whitehill LLP gave an unqualified audit report on 28 July 2016.

They have confirmed to the trustees that, in their opinion, the summarised financial statements are consistent with the full financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

The full statutory trustees' report, financial statements and auditors' report may be obtained by applying to the IIED's office in London.

All amounts relate to continuing operations. There are no recognised gains and losses other than those shown right.



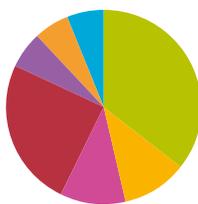
Income by Donor type 2015/16

Total 16,231,892

- Government and government agencies
- International and multilateral agencies
- Foundations and NGOs

Income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2016

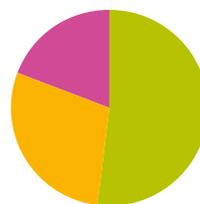
	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2015/16	Total 2014/15
	£	£	£	£
Income and expenditure				
Income from				
Donations and legacies	-	-	-	-
Investments				
Bank interest	5,333	4,786	10,119	11,609
<i>Charitable activities</i>				
Commissioned studies and research income was received in the following areas of activity:				
Natural resources		6,476,379	6,476,379	5,575,302
Sustainable markets		1,982,985	1,982,985	2,061,700
Human settlements		2,115,324	2,115,324	2,698,610
Climate change		4,413,721	4,413,721	5,290,990
Strategy and learning		1,053,724	1,053,724	1,208,619
Communications and publications		1,093,187	1,093,187	957,624
Core development	59,253	665,958	665,958	237,772
Other	5,135	-	5,135	-
Total incoming resources	69,721	17,806,064	17,875,785	18,042,226
Expenditure on				
<i>Charitable activities</i>				
Commissioned studies and research	200,928	17,566,384	17,767,312	18,141,806
Total resources expended	200,928	17,566,384	17,767,312	18,141,806
Net income/(expenditure)	(131,207)	239,680	108,473	(99,580)
Transfers between funds	239,680	(239,680)	-	-
Net movement in funds	108,473	-	108,473	(99,580)
Funds brought forward at 1 April 2015	2,253,471	-	2,253,471	2,353,051
Funds carried forward at 31 March 2016	2,361,944	-	2,361,944	2,253,471



Charitable activities 2015/16

Total 17,767,312

- Natural resources
- Sustainable markets
- Human settlements
- Climate change
- Strategy and learning
- Communications
- Core development



Expenditure by type 2015/16

Total 17,767,312

- Programme costs
- Payments to collaborating entities
- Support costs

RESPONSIBLE OPERATIONS

This year saw a 12 per cent reduction in our organisational carbon footprint, reflecting a significant reduction in our air travel emissions. There were 8 per cent fewer flights than last year and a 15 per cent drop in trip length — this highlights how much the location of our work has a direct effect on our emissions (eg the reduction in travel distances due to the 2015 UNFCCC COP being held in Paris versus the 2014 COP in Lima). The result is that we are still a long way under our 2.5 per cent per year reduction target for annual emissions per FTE (ie 7.7 tCO₂e per FTE being 19 per cent under the target of 9.4 tCO₂e). We continue to maintain an ISO14001-certified environmental management system.

IIED annual carbon footprint (April 2012 to March 2016)

IIED carbon footprint*	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
<i>GHG emission data in tonnes of CO₂e**</i>	<i>(base year)</i>			
Scope 1 (Direct eg on-site gas heating)	47	30	21	39
Scope 2 (Indirect energy eg electricity)	68	85	77	73
Scope 3 (Other indirect eg travel***)	841	739	852	730
Total gross emissions	957	854	951	842
Average full time equivalents (FTE)	94	98	109	110
Per FTE annual emissions	10.2	8.7	8.7	7.7
% annual change	n/a	-15%	0%	-12%
Target (2.5% reduction p.a. on base year)	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.4
% difference from target	n/a	-12%	-10%	-19%

* Based on our sites and the activities of our staff, this measure excludes our suppliers and partners. Our footprint is measured in accordance with Defra's 2016 emissions factors and guidelines, which is consistent with the GHG Protocol.

** Tonnes of CO₂e is a universal unit of measurement used to indicate the global warming potential of a greenhouse gas, expressed in terms of the global warming potential of one unit of carbon dioxide.

*** Air travel emissions take into account the effect of radiative forcing (the effect of water vapour and nitrous oxides in the upper atmosphere) and therefore an uplift factor of 1.89 has been used in accordance with Defra guidelines.



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TRUSTEES

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Filippa Bergin

Re-elected
10 November 2015

Somsook Boonyabancha

Re-elected
10 November 2015

Fatima Denton

Re-elected 21 June 2016

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Appointed
10 November 2015

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Frank Kirwan

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22 June 2016

Angela McNaught

Appointed 10 November
2015, treasurer from
22 June 2016

Michael Odhiambo

Lorenzo Rosenzweig

Re-elected
10 November 2015

Ian Rushby

Vice chair

Francisco Sagasti

Retired
11 November 2015

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Min Tang

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Royal Danish Ministry of
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Department for
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Programme (UNEP)

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(UNECA)

United Nations Environment
Programme (Kenya)

United Nations Food and
Agriculture Organisation
(FAO)

United Nations Population
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World Bank

Foundations and NGOs

3IE International Initiative
for Impact Evaluation

AECOM

Aidenvironment

Andes

Arcus Foundation

Arran Lule Sami Centre

Bernstein Family
Foundation

Binks Trust

British Council

Care International

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Food Security (CCAFS)

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GIZ

Hivos

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Research Institute
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(ICEM)

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Pyoe Pin

Red Cross Red Crescent
Climate Centre

Resource Advocacy
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Rockefeller Foundation

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Tanzania Natural Resource
Forum (TNRFF)

The Christensen Fund

The Tiffany and Co
Foundation

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University College London
(UCL)

University of Copenhagen

University of Edinburgh

University of York

Vanguard Charitable

Wageningen University

Worldaware

World Conservation
Monitoring Centre (WCMC)

World Resources Institute
(WRI)

Worldwide Fund for Nature
(WWF)

Corporate

Landell Mills Ltd



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Andrew Norton
Director, joined 2015

Liz Aspden
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Charlotte Forfieh

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Chief operating officer,
joined 2016

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Left 2015

Senior Fellows

Saleemul Huq

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Joined 2016

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Change, joined 2016

Simon Anderson
Director of Climate
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joined 2015

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Left 2016

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Andrew Scurfield

Left 2016

Systems Integration Programme

Katharine Cardenas

Senior project manager, left 2016

David Lim

Joined 2015

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James McQuilken, **Research Consultant**,

Ghana ASM Dialogue,

j.mcquilken@surrey.ac.uk

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Image: Street activity, Karachi, Pakistan

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Contact us

International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

80-86 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8NH
United Kingdom

T: +44 (0)20 3463 7399



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