

A shared vision
Annual Report 2007/8

iiied





The human factor

What's in a name? In the case of the International Institute for Environment and Development, everything. IIED was one of the first organisations to make the link between environment and development – the state of the planet and the state of humanity.

In 1971, the environmental movement was rapidly gathering pace, but years of international development efforts had failed to reduce poverty in any real way. IIED's founder, economist Barbara Ward, was the quiet revolutionary who wove these strands of thought together. By arguing that eco-consciousness and responsibility cannot exist without social and economic empowerment, she forged a new concept and cause: sustainable development.

Putting people at the centre of the environmental agenda came naturally to Ward. Along with her lifelong humanitarianism, she was a gifted networker. And this, in its turn, drove the fledgling IIED.

No matter how huge or renowned, organisations begin as a handful of likeminded individuals. They become catalysed by an idea into a group. New allegiances form. Networks expand. And throughout, it is the dynamism of people working towards a common goal that creates a whole more than the sum of its parts.

IIED continues to create the space for this kind of synergy, through cooperation, collaboration, partnership. The people who staff and partner it range from climate economists to urban activists, academics and environmental lawyers. They hail from, and work in, regions from the South Pacific to the Sahel, Central Asia and the Arctic.

Together they embody IIED's central commitment: ensuring those at the frontlines – people marginalised by poverty, environmental degradation and vulnerability to climate change – are given a voice in the places where that could make a huge difference.

This annual report looks at how people have powered IIED, from its past to the researchers and partners now shaping futures all round the globe. You can see a week in the life of IIED, meet key partners, and follow the stories that reveal how we help in transforming lives and livelihoods – in short, see the human face of sustainable development.

Contents

2 From our director / 3 From our chair /
 4 IIED in brief / 8 Powered by people: an IIED history /
 16 Making the connections / 34 A week in the life /
 36 Partners in profile / 46 IIED in depth / 64 Staff list
 and International Fellows / 66 Trustees and donors /
 68 Financial summary / 70 How to contact us

From our director



Camilla Toulmin

When I was a child, I wanted to be an architect. I loved the idea of creating amazing spaces for people to live and work in. A good building should inspire and serve a practical purpose as well as meeting environmental constraints and social needs. At some point in my teens, I took up economics instead. But I now realise that much of what we do at IIED is building and design.

All our work focuses on constructing a better future for people and planet. That involves tailoring designs to the needs of different communities, and combining an overall vision for the future with attention to practical detail.

Redesigning key parts of the global architecture has dominated 2007/8, especially in the climate change field. But the building blocks of the post-2012 climate agreement are under discussion primarily by the rich world, behind doors largely closed to the poor. There are no guarantees that its design will suit their needs in the face of multiple climate challenges.

We have lobbied to establish adaptation as a top priority by showing policymakers how climate change affects the structure of daily life in poor communities, from water supply and sanitation to building resilient livelihoods.

Architects don't just build from scratch: they also restore. We echo this through work on legal frameworks, helping marginalised people access existing rights provided by law.

Design really matters. Without it, buildings and institutions remain confusing or inaccessible. Yet physical and administrative structures are often drawn up without inputs from those they are meant to serve. We can see a yawning chasm between how things work, and how they ought to. But we recognise that in seeking the perfect solution, we may miss out on significant improvements to ways of doing business. In an imperfect world, we are finding designs that serve human needs and are set to the human scale.

This year we say a fond farewell to Mary Robinson as the outgoing Chair of IIED's Board. We have been enormously privileged to have Mary as our figurehead over the past four years, articulating so powerfully the urgency of addressing climate change to strengthen rather than further impoverish poorer people and nations. And we welcome with great pleasure our new Chair, Maureen O'Neil, former President of Canada's International Development Research Center.

'All our work focuses on constructing a better future for people and planet. That involves tailoring designs to the needs of different communities, and combining an overall vision for the future with attention to practical detail.'

From our chair



Mary Robinson

We often think environmental issues demand a technical fix but, at their heart, there is usually a key moral dilemma. Fundamental principles of rights and justice must always underlie our environmental choices. IIED's founder Barbara Ward made very clear that we risk making our shared planet unfit for human life. She also pointed out that it will be impossible for everyone to live at the consumption levels of the rich world.

We face a critical ethical question: what is to be reduced – the luxuries of the rich or the necessities of the poor?

The challenge of climate change raises multiple moral issues because the impacts on countries and people differ in degree and nature, depending on geography and on social and economic development. Responsibility for generating the problem is highly skewed, with rich nations largely to blame for the growth in atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gas over the last couple of centuries. At the same time, a number of policies now being enacted will carry high risks for the future of many poor people. One proposal is a fund to pay for avoided deforestation in tropical nations.

This could potentially pay for the very valuable services tropical forests provide by helping to regulate the global climate – but will the money actually reach local forest dwellers, or be siphoned off elsewhere?

The planet is globalising in many different, overlapping but patchy ways. Biofuel targets set in richer countries are creating a land grab in poorer ones. Investment pours into energy infrastructure in Sudan, Kazakhstan and Equatorial Guinea, yet it still takes women in parts of Africa two hours to find water. An epidemic of obesity is hitting rich and poor in many high-income countries and becoming a problem in some of the rest, yet rising food prices has left many poor families around the world facing lean and hungry times.

The work carried out by IIED and its partners provides guidance and inspiration for building a future that works for the many, not the few. I look forward to drawing on IIED's insights in the years to come.

'We often think environmental issues demand a technical fix but, at their heart, there is usually a key moral dilemma. Fundamental principles of rights and justice must always underlie our environmental choices.'

Mary Robinson

How to use this book

This section gives you the gist of IIED – our mission, way of working, and the year's highlights. You can learn about IIED's history on page 8. 'Making the connections' on page 16 showcases the stories from 2007/8 that best represent the principles we work by. Finally, you can glimpse a week in the life of IIED on page 34, meet a number of IIED's partners starting on page 36, or look in depth at some of the year's biggest stories on page 46. Starting on page 64 you'll find lists of staff, International Fellows, trustees and donors, and a financial summary for the year.

Why we're here, what we do

The International Institute for Environment and Development is a policy research organisation based in London and working on five continents. Launched in 1971, IIED has played a shaping role in the milestones of sustainable development, from the Stockholm Conference of 1972 and the Brundtland Commission of 1987 to the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, consolidating its reputation as an institute at the cutting edge of environment and development. Through research and action on climate change, governance and law, human settlements, natural resources and sustainable markets, IIED, its legal subsidiary FIELD and its broad-based network of partners are together making a future where people and planet can thrive.

FIELD

Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development

FIELD (Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development) is an independent IIED subsidiary staffed by a group of public international lawyers.

Our mission

To change the world in partnership with others, and make sustainable development a reality, particularly for the world's poor

This is a report you can dip into or read cover to cover. To learn more about the people and projects you'll find here, see www.iied.org/general/about-iied/annual-report/2008 For more on IIED generally, see www.iied.org.

IIED in brief

How we work

Harmony in diversity: the phrase describes not just IIED's own multicultural staff and many partners, but the ways of working it has evolved. IIED publishes in journals and maintains high research standards, like an academic institute; advises government, business and development agencies, like a consultancy; and argues for change in public policy, like an advocacy organisation.

Three core principles guide our work in research, advice and advocacy.

A **focus on local to global** ensures the concerns of the poor are heard by international policymakers, and inform all our work.

An openness to **flexible, adaptable solutions** means we approach challenges using diverse viewpoints and a mix of expertise to tailor projects so they meet real needs.

A tradition of **challenging conventional wisdom** through original thinking has helped to reframe perceptions of issues and prompted healthy debate.

Highlights of 2007/8

Climate Change

Making adaptation planning fully democratic *page 27*

Thanks to an IIED-run climate network, a number of the world's poorest countries have involved all sectors of society in mapping out their national plans for climate adaptation.

Airing ideas for greener aviation *page 31*

Air travel may account for a tiny fraction of emissions, but the figure is predicted to climb. With the UK-based Carbon Consultancy, IIED has worked out easy ways for consumers and airlines to shrink their flight emissions.

Giving climate change a human face *page 50*

IIED – one of the first NGOs to recognise and act on adaptation – has ensured the issue tops the international climate agenda through the post-2012 regime and beyond.

Governance/FIELD

Defending Peru's living legacy *page 21*

The indigenous farmers of Cusco grow 2000 varieties of potato – a key global crop. IIED's legal arm FIELD has backed a local NGO working to safeguard this rich bio-heritage by helping to ban genetically modified crops from the region.

Keeping heads above water *page 23*

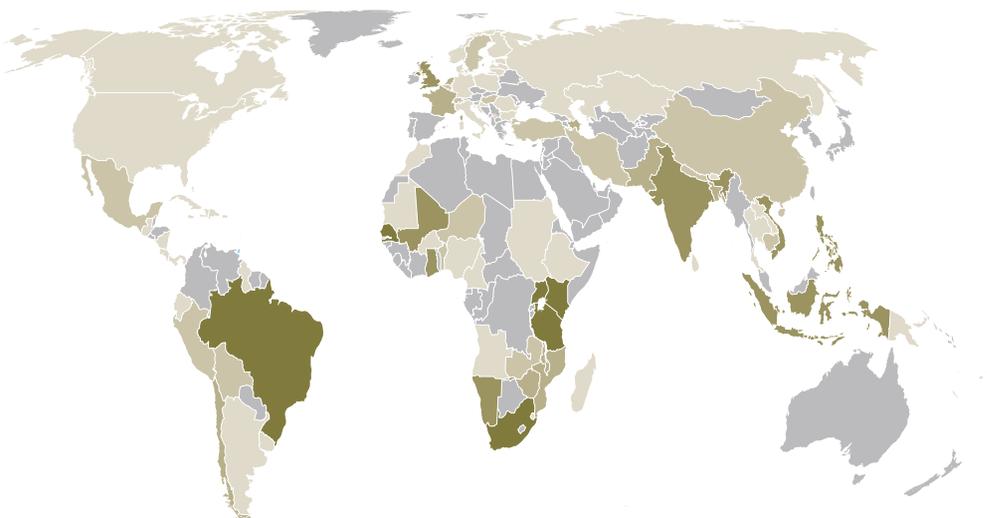
A warming Arctic threatens sea level rise round the globe – and catastrophe for coastal settlements. With support from FIELD, communities in the far North and small island states have banded together to find workable ways of coping.

Navigating challenges on the high seas *page 52*

Most of the world's ocean area is outside national jurisdiction, threatened by human activity and largely unprotected. A potential solution is the 'marine protected area' scheme, explored by FIELD in a widely disseminated guidebook.

Number of IIED research groups active in this country

1 2 3 4 5



Human Settlements

Supporting slumdwellers' savings plans *page 19*

Community savings schemes and initiatives can improve life dramatically for the urban poor. IIED is co-running a fund that has channelled US\$4.8 million to 40 such projects in 17 developing countries.

Revealing the positives in urban growth *page 32*

Is the rise of megacities a myth? IIED is untangling the complex realities of urban growth worldwide and, with the UN Population Fund, putting into action a strategy outlining positive responses to the coming challenges.

Mapping the metamorphosis of cities *page 48*

Self-built water and sanitation projects in slums are transformative, generating both skills and healthier environments. Under an IIED programme, grassroots experts from five developing countries are identifying the best approaches to local investment, with an eye to replicating success round the world.

Natural Resources

Getting to the root of fair forest management *page 22*

Forests are globally important for climate, biodiversity and local economies. When the World Bank called for a global forest partnership, IIED consulted 600 forest experts and reviewed 50 initiatives to prove the need for a bottom-up alliance.

Balancing the biofuels debate *page 28*

Once hailed as an economic boon for poor countries and an ideal green fuel, biofuels are now a bone of contention. IIED's high-profile research on the links between biofuels, climate change and land access is informing and balancing a heated international debate.

Bridging the barriers between global issues *page 30*

IIED's Poverty and Conservation Learning Group has grown to over 100 organisations, ranging from WWF and the World Bank to Bees for Development. Their annual symposium examined the interconnections between biodiversity, poverty and climate change.



Towards sustainable forestry

Recharging reform in Ghana's timber trade *page 33*

Ghana is poised to make a new deal on legal timber imports with the European Union, but its dwindling forests are a growing source of conflict. IIED and partners have diagnosed the policy reforms that will ensure future agreements are democratic and effective.

Supporting India's crop resilience experts *page 54*

Many village women in India's Telangana region are expert in climate-proof farming – and video filming. With IIED and a local NGO, they used both skills to research what makes for successful sustainable food systems.

82 *staff*

102 *publications, briefings and translations published*

144,116 *downloads from our online database*



Finding their voices

Helping West African women be heard *page 56*

IIED's Making Decentralisation Work programme goes from strength to strength, helping West African women emerge from the shadows to participate in local decision-making.

Restoring rights on a fast-changing continent *page 58*

In many parts of Africa, tourism and growing demand for energy and commodities are pushing the poor off their land. With local partners, IIED is offering key training in the legal tools they need to reclaim a measure of control.

Sustainable Markets

Exploring a future for fossil fuels *page 20*

Is sustainable oil a contradiction in terms? IIED is working in the Arctic, Central Asia and Africa to encourage energy industries that work for business and the poor.

Safeguarding nature while fostering livelihoods *page 26*

When farmers are paid to safeguard a watershed or forest, the tradeoff can create livelihoods and protect nature. IIED's 'payment for ecosystem services' programme has inspired policy change in several developing countries.

Cultivating a just global food system *page 60*

Bringing the 1.9 billion rural poor who depend on small-scale agriculture into today's 'plot to plate' system is a tough call. An IIED-led consortium of researchers and development practitioners unearthed hard evidence on what it takes to forge a fairer 'food chain'.

Communications

Weaving new strands into the world wide web *page 21*

For researchers, students and communities in poorer countries, free access to key online material is a great asset. IIED's new website (www.iied.org) offers an ever-expanding downloadable library and opens the way to novel opportunities for teaching, learning, creating and communicating knowledge.

Bringing Southern media to the climate talks *page 62*

Northern journalists hugely outnumber Southern at the yearly international climate conventions. With partners Internews and Panos, IIED helped redress the balance in Bali by inviting and supporting nearly 40 journalists from developing countries.

17000

southern journalists received IIED news releases

22500

visitors to our London office



Powered by people: an IIED history





It has been said that history is really biography — not a faceless progression of events, but billions of lives weaving a vast human tapestry. IIED's history is very much the story of the individuals who have built, maintained and renewed the institute over the last few decades.

At its launch, IIED took up a number of new threads of thought. It was nine years since Rachel Carson had written her seminal exposé of pesticide damage in *Silent Spring*; three since UNESCO convened the groundbreaking Intergovernmental Conference for Rational Use and Conservation of the Biosphere; and one since the First Earth Day, which drew 20 million people out to demonstrate across the United States. It was time for a new pattern in the tapestry: sustainable development.



1970s

1970

First Earth Day brings millions of people in the US out to demonstrate peacefully

1971

Founex Report, prepared by experts meeting in Switzerland, calls for environment and development strategies to be integrated

1972

UN Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm, leading to the establishment of the UN Environment Programme and a number of national environmental agencies

1973

Chipko Movement started in India by village women intent on preventing environmental degradation

1974

Jon Tinker and others set up Earthscan, the world's first independent news and information service dedicated to environment and development issues, at IIED

1975

World Conservation Union's CITES – the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora – enters into force

1976

1977

World Environment Day kickstarts Kenya's Greenbelt Movement encouraging community treeplanting and started by later Nobel Peace Prize winner, Wangari Maathai

1978

1979

Jorge Hardoy launches IIED América-Latina in Buenos Aires *Progress for a Small Planet, Banking on the Biosphere* and *A Low-Energy Strategy for the UK* published

The International Institute for Environmental Affairs – IIED's forerunner – launched in the US by oilman Robert O. Anderson. **David Runnalls** becomes involved

Only One Earth: Care and maintenance of a small planet, by **Barbara Ward** and René Dubos, written for the Stockholm Conference

Ward becomes president of the renamed International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), relocated to London. **Gerry Leach** works on energy; Barbara Mitchell and Richard Sandbrook on the Law of the Sea



1980s

In 1984, BandAid founder **Bob Geldof** sought IIED's advice on aid allocation in Africa

World Conservation Union releases *World Conservation Strategy*, identifying socioeconomic factors as the main drivers of habitat destruction

BandAid formed in response to Ethiopian drought that leaves 1 million dead

Gro Harlem Brundtland chairs World Commission on Environment and Development, leading to the sustainable development manifesto *Our Common Future*



Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) established

1980

1981

1982

1983

1984

1985

1986

1987

1988

1989

IIED advises BandAid on how to allocate funding to African countries

IIED asked to write key sections in the Brundtland Report *Our Common Future*

First *World Resources Report* published by IIED/World Resources Institute

IIED drylands journal *Haramata* launched, with *Gatekeeper* series. IIED publishes first global review of sustainable tropical forest management, *No Timber without Trees*



IIED Human Settlements journal *Environment & Urbanization* launched. *Blueprint for a Green Economy* published. **Richard Sandbrook** becomes director

1990s

The Ring – a coalition of 13 independent and mainly Southern policy research organisations including IIED – formed to prepare for the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. **Ashok Khosla** of Delhi NGO Development Alternatives involved



Unwelcome Harvest – the first comprehensive review of agricultural pollution – published. *Tiempo*, journal presenting the Southern perspective on climate change, launched with the University of East Anglia

IIED plays a major role at the Summit, providing input to agreements. Coauthors *What on Earth Is to Be Done?* and writes *Policies for a Small Planet*

IIED awarded Blue Planet Prize by the Asahi Glass Foundation, Japan

IIED-Sahel office set up in Dakar, Senegal

Participatory Learning and Action: A trainer's guide published

Publishes *Towards a Sustainable* for the World Business Council for Sustainable Development – the first collaboration between scientists and corporations aiming to understand an international industry IIED produces the official Habitat II report, *An Urbanizing World*

Sustainable Forestry Handbook published

1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999

Earth Summit, Rio de Janeiro

IIED played a key role in the 1992 Earth Summit

Habitat II (the second UN Conference on Human Settlements), Istanbul

Kyoto Protocol adopted by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties

2000s

The Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development (MMSD) project set up by IIED jointly with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development
 Making Decentralisation Work set up – a collaborative research programme in West Africa

International conference on Equity for a Small Planet
 International Urban Poor Fund launched to channel funding to slumdweller's self-run initiatives

IIED holds workshops and side events at World Summit on Sustainable Development and launches *Breaking New Ground: Mining, minerals and sustainable development*, final report of its mining project

IIED produces the global review *Water and Sanitation in the World's Cities: Local action for global goals for UN Habitat* for the Third World Water Forum

With the Ring, holds first day devoted to adaptation to climate change at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change 8th Conference of the Parties

Two IIED researchers are among the IPCC scientists co-winning the Nobel Prize for Peace with Al Gore

IIED launches assessment of new World Bank global forest partnership initiative

2000

2001

2002

2003

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008

World leaders meeting at the UN set out the Millennium Development Goals

World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg
 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change 8th Conference of the Parties, Delhi

Third World Water Forum, Kyoto, Osaka, Shiga

Kyoto Protocol enters into force
Millennium Ecosystem Assessment published – with views of 1300 experts from 95 countries outlining how ecosystem change affects human wellbeing



Nobel Peace Prize awarded to **Al Gore** and the IPCC

First steps taken by World Bank to support forest partnerships from the bottom up

Open here for a look at world trends



Over a barrel: energy

Skyrocketing energy costs sent shocks through the global economy. Oil prices topped US\$140 a barrel in 2008, hitting the poorest oil-importing countries hard. With some reserves reportedly just years from drying up, many oil-rich nations are looking towards broader industrial portfolios. Meanwhile, coal-rich countries such as China, India and the United States urgently need carbon capture and storage to control emissions from new power generation. Getting more energy from domestic renewables remains key for many poor countries. With 16 million rural households using biogas digesters alone, there is much untapped potential for small-scale solar, wind and geothermal energy.

The price of hunger: natural resources

Prices hikes for cereals and oilseeds have brought us down to earth with a crash. Over 18 months food prices have more than doubled – a major blow for the poorest people, who spend up to 80 per cent of their household income on food. The crisis is partly down to pressure on natural resources, in itself an issue directly affecting marginalised people. Smallholders are losing more ground in the competition for land, water, biodiversity and forests, worsened by poorly conceived biofuel production and carbon offset projects. The unbridled growth in carbon trading begs critical questions about resource rights, costs and benefits.

Rebalancing the world: geopolitics

With economic growth booming in China and India, the global balance of financial power continues to tip away from Europe and North America. Russia and the Gulf meanwhile are building up political muscle through oil and gas revenues. These big new markets are ever more powerful actors on the global trade scene, sucking in metals, food and energy from Africa. China is now one of the largest sources of aid to the continent.

Timebends: trends 2007/8



Carbon commitments: climate

Earth's climate system is a global public good subject to complex politics. Policies must keep pace with the science, which more clearly than ever underlines the catastrophic consequences of uncontrolled greenhouse gas emissions. China and the United States are both moving towards likely action, but emissions cuts must be matched by support for adaptation, especially in poor countries. The 'road map' drawn up by the 2007 Conference of the Parties to the climate change convention in Bali shows the way towards deciding a future climate regime. Now, forceful political pressure will be needed to set ambitious targets and practical steps towards such commitments.



Of time and the city: urbanisation

As the world's urban population outstripped the rural in 2008, the issue of sustainable cities loomed larger. Africa, Asia and Latin America house most of the urban population and large cities, but these populations have grown far faster than local government capacity. Most of them live in illegal settlements lacking water, sanitation, healthcare and schools. This is an enormous challenge for local development and for managing the local environment, as urban industry, transport, consumption and waste profoundly affect neighbouring rural areas. In the urban North such activities, much intensified, continue to generate emissions and mountains of plastic that find their way across the globe.



Liquid assets: water

Access to water remains wildly uneven. The bottled water industry is now worth US\$60 billion. Meanwhile, every day women in parts of Africa spend hours hauling wellwater, and a billion people get by on 5 litres – far below the UN-set minimum of 50. All this could worsen under climate-driven impacts such as longer droughts or torrential flooding, which can contaminate supplies. Growing pressure on water also highlights perversities in current trade patterns. Sugar, cotton and meat are exported from some of the world's driest countries to water-abundant nations. Focusing on the water it takes to produce a kilo of coffee, butter or tomatoes shows how this unpriced commodity fails to benefit the poor.



Making the connections



We live in linked-up times: the human drive towards connection seems to have gone truly global. Telecommunications cables, flight routes and patterns of supply and demand crisscross the world, as we calculate ‘footprints’ in everything from carbon to water use against global totals.

The growth of the internet and the web seems unstoppable. Millions of people based in scores of countries join online networks. Even a sense of nationality can blur and shift in today's cosmopolitan cities.

Yet our thinking is not always joined up. Waste, damage and conflict are very much with us. Somewhere between thought and act, connections can be lost. We can forget that individual actions may have an impact on the other side of the world – that a trip to a supermarket in the UK, for instance, can affect an African smallholder. On a finite planet, seeing the bigger picture remains essential if our actions are to be fair and effective.

‘Think globally, act locally’ is a phrase coined some 40 years ago by the microbiologist René Dubos. With IIED's founder Barbara Ward, Dubos coauthored *Only One Earth* in the early 1970s – a prescient book presenting a holistic worldview. ‘As we enter the global phase of human evolution,’ they wrote, ‘it becomes obvious that each man has two countries, his own and Planet Earth.’

Making the connections – country to country, region to region, local to global – remains central to the way IIED works. With its far-reaching alliance of partners, IIED ensures that the concerns of people at the grassroots are heard in the corridors

of power. It matches the solution to the challenge, favouring flexibility over theoretical straitjackets.

And it continues to think beyond received opinion, making decisions based on original research, indigenous and local knowledge, and long experience in the field.

The examples that follow show how these ways of working are reconnecting people pushed to the margins of society with the rights and resources they need to become global citizens.



Spanning local to global

Communities may be marginalised by poverty and threatened by rampant development, but they know their own priorities best. Yet these groups, whether pastoralists in Mali or Karachi slum dwellers, are often excluded from decision-making processes that may affect them profoundly. Community concerns are paramount at IIED. The institute ensures they reach the ears of policymakers and are central to any new thinking and experience we bring to communities.

The process is also a global-to-local one. Government ministers, company directors and department heads in international agencies may be cut off from the perspective of the poor but committed to helping them.

We can bridge that gap, putting them in touch with the right local partners.

This kind of positive feedback loop is urgently needed. Marginalised communities suffer the most from global upheavals such as climate change and shifting markets. IIED continues to inspire thinking and practice by listening to local people, disseminating their views, informing them of their rights and helping to bring them into the stream of national, regional and international negotiations.



Fund of knowledge: innovative finance in slums

For more than 900 million poor people living in the urban slums of the developing world, life can be precarious. Forced eviction poses a constant threat; fouled water and open sewers are the daily norm. Improving their lives is one of the Millennium Development Goal commitments. Yet aid agencies and development banks often fail to reach the roots of poverty. Working primarily with national governments, they cannot connect with the local social processes that translate finance into real improvements on the ground.

Since 2001, slum dwellers in 10 developing countries have been helping to create an innovative funding model that directs money where it is most needed. The International Urban Poor Fund has been a joint venture between IIED and Shack/Slum Dwellers International (SDI) – a transnational network of slum dweller and homeless people's federations and supporting NGOs.



Building futures

So far it has channelled some US\$4.8 million in small grants to federation savings groups, funding over 40 initiatives in 17 countries. For instance, it supported savings groups in nine countries, including Cambodia, Nepal and Zimbabwe, in obtaining land for developing more secure shelter.

The Fund is effective for a number of reasons. It builds on a winning formula – the savings groups. It supports improvement from the ground up, by and with local people. And it focuses on basics – secure tenure, housing, sanitation – as these go directly to the heart of local needs.



Sparking transformation

The fact that savings groups design and implement the funded initiatives themselves is vital. Personal investment in building a house or a standpipe means communities are far more inclined to maintain them.

But the Fund is designed to do more: strengthen the ability of the poor to engage with the state and secure more resources that they can control. Along with the process of federation, the Fund has the power to transform savings schemes from community self-help groups constrained by a lack of income into an association able to support a broader vision of social transformation.

Map used by Sri Lankan community, Women's Development Bank Federation and the NGO Janarukula



Fuelling opportunities for sustainable development

From soaring prices to potential blackouts, the energy crisis is here – and it is global. Oil is crucial to lifestyles and food systems round the world, lurking in everything from plastics and fertiliser to tractor fuel. That reliance raises huge environmental and development challenges, yet a responsibly managed oil and gas industry could benefit people and minimise environmental risk.

In the Arctic, Azerbaijan, Ghana, Kazakhstan and Nigeria, IIED is doing key groundwork towards this goal, aiming to change mindsets and empower citizens.

Despite intensified searches for sustainable alternatives, oil exploration and production continue apace in increasingly sensitive environments. Many poorer oil-producing countries suffer from the 'resource curse', where economic growth is actually undermined by abundant resources, for example where revenues are mismanaged. Some countries producing oil and gas for global

markets are among the world's poorest, with populations largely unable to access basic, healthy and affordable energy services.

Nigeria, for instance, has huge oil and gas reserves and abundant renewable energy potential, yet most of its hydrocarbon resources are exported and vast amounts of gas are still flared – burnt off for waste. The main oil-producing area in this West African country, the Niger Delta, is wracked by conflict, while around 70 per cent of Nigerians – 100 million people – have no electricity and use inefficient wood-burning stoves, running the risk of lethal indoor air pollution.

IIED has been looking at ways of bringing oil and gas multinationals together with government, NGOs, donors and Nigerian communities to tackle energy poverty in the country by using gas that would otherwise be flared and by developing renewable energy projects. A new IIED initiative has been set in motion to develop community-based models of decentralised energy service provision.

In 2007, neighbouring Ghana discovered significant offshore oil and gas reserves. The country is keen to avoid the resource curse, and some



An inclusive oil industry

Ghanaians are also concerned about possible conflict, socioeconomic inequality and pollution of fishing grounds. A major challenge is ensuring that any sudden massive revenues are properly invested to maintain a diverse and healthy economy. IIED is building knowledge networks with Ghanaian civil society groups and partners in other countries, and is also running training workshops on legal issues such as citizens' rights.

Strength in diversity: saving Peru's bio-heritage

The windswept uplands round Cusco, Peru, are a treasurehouse of bio-resources: indigenous farmers here have developed more than 2000 varieties of native potato over the millennia. This kind of crop diversity, maintained and improved through local farming systems, is crucial to survival in the hostile Andean environment. The United Nations has recognized the tuber's key role in world food security by declaring 2008 the International Year of the Potato.

In 2007, a trade promotion agreement (TPA) ratified by the US and Peru raised questions about potential impacts on the South American country's indigenous farmers. So FIELD and IIED collaborated with Cusco-based NGO Asociación ANDES on a project keeping local stakeholders informed about the issues.

The intellectual property provisions in the US-Peru TPA facilitate the patenting and privatisation of community bio-resources and knowledge, which could hinder



Living legacy: Cusco potato

communities from using and controlling their own resources. Supported by legal and socio-economic research from FIELD and IIED, ANDES spearheaded a pre-emptive campaign to declare the Cusco region a GM-free zone. In June 2007, the regional government passed a decree prohibiting the movement of genetically modified crops into the region.

'This is a great victory for Cusco,' says ANDES director Alejandro Argumedo. 'The decree will help protect the genetic diversity of thousands of native varieties of potatoes and other native crops.'

Web of influence: building knowledge and communities

The web is now an expansive landscape of technological and social change: fertile ground for IIED's new website (www.iied.org). Designed to ease access to the institute's research and its massive free-access learning resource, the site has an ever-growing downloadable library. It now includes over 3500 PDFs of books, opinion pieces, working papers and background documents; video clips; and interviews and case studies.

Once, websites were about one-to-one communication. Today they are engines for generating communities. As it evolves, the IIED website will offer novel ways to teach, learn, create and communicate knowledge, opening up more spaces for people to interact, collaborate and build with us.

The site has been developed via an 'open-source' (developed transparently and by peer collaboration online) content management system, Drupal, also used by Greenpeace, Oxfam, Amnesty International and many other NGOs and agencies. IIED's web team are now active members of the 'Drupal for NGOs' community.



*We work with local partner
ANDES in Peru*

Forest light: first glimmers of a global partnership

If scarcity dictates value, the world's forests are emerging as one of the planet's crown jewels. Every year, another 12 million hectares of trees disappear, most of it tropical rainforest. These bewilderingly rich ecosystems harbour possibly half of all species, and natural resources from precious woods to medicinal plants. They store massive amounts of carbon. And they support indigenous and other forest-dependent people whose knowledge of what they offer is often unparalleled.

IIED has long seen that coherent and sustainable management of forests is crucial, given their global importance as climate regulators, troves of biodiversity, and hotbeds of formal and informal economic activity. This is even more urgent because for some developing countries, forests represent the bulk of national wealth. They can become a tangle of competing interests as conservationists, forest dwellers, industry and governments vie for the remnants. So when the World Bank called for a new global forest



Ripe for new management

partnership that would fundamentally change the ways forests are managed, it asked IIED to play a shaping role.

The Bank's original concept was of a partnership linking global and local processes and promoting international decision-making that reflects the needs of poor forest dwellers and other stakeholders. IIED tested the idea exhaustively, consulting over 600 forest experts in countries South and North. It also reviewed over 50 existing initiatives to track down potential partners and pinpoint the gaps such an initiative could fill. What the institute found was broad consensus on a number of fronts.

First, to be progressive and effective, it must push for strong partnerships of many sorts and must put the rights, knowledge and needs of poor forest-dependent people at the top. Effective interaction with sectors such as water and agriculture is important because of significant overlap with forestry. And finance that supports local needs as well as carbon storage is vital – a recommendation that dovetails with the significant climate and forest funds that governments in the North are now planning.

As the World Bank acknowledges, IIED's research powerfully shows that a plan this ambitious – seeking a 'triple win' for the poor, biodiversity and the battle with climate change – demands the building of an independent alliance from the bottom up.



Leading edge: coastal communities and climate change

The heat is on in the Arctic: research is showing that the region is warming at almost twice the global average. The predicted rise in sea level will be felt round the world – but for many of the small communities fringing Arctic coastlines, the ‘big melt’ could be a death knell. Thawing permafrost can buckle buildings, roads and railway tracks, for instance, while melting sea ice can force Inuit people into an all-consuming struggle to find new areas for ice fishing and hunting.

The need to help these towns and villages adapt to such monumental cultural and physical change is acute. So when a number of Arctic communities banded together with small island developing states (SIDS) round the world – which are at similar risk from climate-driven shifts – IIED’s legal subsidiary FIELD offered its services. Known as Many Strong Voices, the collaboration promotes wellbeing, security and sustainability in settlements in nearly 20 countries by offering shared experiences and scientific findings on adaptation and mitigation.

FIELD lawyers have played a role in guiding the new alliance as it develops a strategy for influencing the international climate change lawmaking process, such as sponsoring a standing-room-only side event at the 2007 climate conference in Bali, Indonesia. These activities were influential in the formulation of the collaboration’s five-year plan.

The plan recognizes and responds to the urgent need for global action on cutting greenhouse gas emissions and for adaptation to climate change in coastal Arctic and SIDS communities. It also assesses in detail how SIDS can adapt to climate change, learning from Arctic experience. Finally, it outlines ways of raising awareness of climate change risks in the rest of the world.

The UN Environment Programme’s John Crump, coordinator of the project, says: ‘The kinds of changes and choices these vulnerable regions face are harbingers for what is to come for the rest of the planet.’



Driving cultural calamity

“ The kinds of changes and choices these vulnerable regions face are harbingers for what is to come for the rest of the planet.

”





Finding solutions that fit

We are all running to keep up with the furious pace of change in the 21st century. Thinking and acting 'on the hoof' has become a necessary skill. But for solutions to be sustainable, it is diversity of knowledge that's called for, not the quick fix.

The expertise available at IIED ranges from research to advocacy, making us highly adaptable in the ways we help marginalised people meet the challenges they face. And as much of our research cuts across our primary areas of study – analysing the 'joins' between climate change and biodiversity, for instance – we can accurately reflect complex realities on the ground.

Our partners add an extra dimension to the way we work. Scattered across the world, this multiskilled group of dedicated networkers include aid agency staff, academics, smallholders, government advisors and indigenous peoples' organisations. Multiple perspectives help us grasp, and deal with, the interests, conflicts and hurdles inherent in the challenging situations where we work. Our projects with food retailers, for instance, give us key insights into supply and demand chains – and keep business informed of its impact on livelihoods and the environment.



A natural trade-off: payments for ecosystem services

From clean water and carbon sequestration to pollination by birds, bats and insects, the 'services' nature offers to us are precious – but under unprecedented pressure. Some 60 per cent of them have been degraded, according to the 2005 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. And this costly process shows little sign of stopping.

One solution that has evolved over past decades is to offer monetary or other direct incentives to people who effectively oversee ecosystems by managing the land. Known as payment for ecosystem services or PES, this system differs from other schemes that integrate conservation with development because it stipulates forest conservation and improved agricultural practices as part of the 'deal'. IIED has been closely involved in developing PES since 2000 – a process that in 2007/8 delivered concrete policy impacts in several countries.

Since the publication of its groundbreaking report *Silver Bullet or Fools' Gold: A global review of markets for forest environmental services and their impacts on the poor* in 2002, IIED has been designing a pilot for local and national PES schemes, focusing on watersheds. An action-learning project that finished in 2007 examined the viability of PES in Bolivia, the Caribbean, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa. IIED conducted diagnostics and national consultations and helped develop working PES models at 10 sites.

In the last phase of the project, IIED invited partners and policymakers from these countries to learn from good practice in Costa Rica, the global PES pioneer. Under Costa Rica's programme, government and businesses – including a brewery and hydroelectric companies – pay farmers to conserve forests with the aim of securing and enhancing watershed services.

The Costa Rican study tour inspired real national policy change. One attendee's work led the Chinese government to adopt PES principles as part of its latest five-year economic plan. In South Africa, another



River of big returns

participant's water pricing strategy created a trading arena for watershed ecosystem services. And the Bolivian participant, now environment secretary in the Santa Cruz department, has announced a new environmental policy for the department's 32 million hectares, with a strong emphasis on PES.

The Costa Rican experience proved a tipping point. As IIED's work on PES shows, preparing the ground is the key to lasting policy change.

'This trip makes me think that PES could take place for whatever reason if people need it. In Costa Rica the reason is the tree-loving culture. In China, it could be the high political commitment to solve the issue of development imparity.'

Jin Leshan, China, study tour member and professor,
China Agricultural University

Action on adaptation: lessons from Sudan

The UN list of the world's least developed countries or LDCs live on the raw side of climate change. In 2001 the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) formally recognised this vulnerability by recommending that each of the 49 LDCs on its list hammer out a functional 'blueprint' for adaptation.

Called national adaptation programmes of action or NAPAs, these are designed to build on grassroots strategies already in use by rural villagers and other vulnerable communities as they cope with climate shifts. The 'bottom-up' approach is also meant to involve social and civic organisations in assessing vulnerability and pinpointing areas of increased risk. The information gathered ultimately feeds into national adaptation plans.

IIED has played a pivotal role in keeping civil society in LDCs firmly involved in this process through its CLACC network of experts, who focus on climate adaptation in 12 of these countries. CLACC's community outreach has helped to keep



Facing change together

participation in these 12 NAPAs as broad-based as possible, and most have now been finalised.

In Sudan – the largest country in Africa, with a complex mosaic of ecological zones – the NAPA rollout has been remarkably smooth, thanks to CLACC involvement. This is a considerable achievement, given the ongoing conflict in the country.

Hundreds of people participated in the consultation workshops, from pastoralists and NGO representatives to students, sheikhs, government officials and women's groups. This array of viewpoints ensured that the findings were representative.

The clear, carefully analysed process culminated in a number of measures for agricultural adaptation in zones ranging from floodplains to desert. These included using mud bricks instead of wood for building and introducing drought-resistant crop varieties. Ultimately, five top national adaptation tasks were identified.

Ample information and encouragement to voice concerns both played a big part in the success of Sudan's NAPA. The programme is now being integrated into national development activities. More importantly, a diverse group of Sudanese are closely involved in the post-NAPA process – a clear continuation of its inclusive, democratically run rollout.



IIED adaptation experts CLACC are playing a pivotal role in the poorest countries

Powering up: informing the biofuel debate

Not so long ago, biofuels seemed to offer a neat environmental and social fix – an end to the ‘fossil century’ and a boon for developing countries. Now a rapidly changing policy debate has erupted round these oily, starchy, sugary or cellulose-rich fuel crops.

A key issue in this debate is land use. Biofuels were thought to be carbon neutral, but evidence suggests that clearing land to make way for them creates a serious ‘carbon debt’. A biofuels programme can also have grave social consequences if not well planned and integrated with community needs. Plantations can push out food crops, forests can be felled and, critically, the poor can lose access to land.

This last is a relatively neglected area, so in 2007 IIED launched a project exploring the links between biofuels and land access. The work aims to inform and balance the debate to aid governments primed to jump into the biofuels arena, as well as established producers, investors in Europe, and emerging investors in countries including China.

Fuelling Exclusion? The biofuels boom and poor people’s access to land, co-commissioned and co-funded by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, was produced in spring 2008. The report later garnered significant media attention ahead of the Rome High-Level Conference on World Food Security, which examined climate change and bioenergy, and the ECOSOC High-Level Meeting in New York to review progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

IIED created a simple decision tree to help governments eager to set up a biofuels industry negotiate the issues. This was debuted in Malaysia in November 2007 at the key meeting of the Common Fund for Commodities, the UN financial institution that supports commodity-dependent developing countries in diversifying production and trade.

In 2007/8, the institute also contributed research and critique to *Another Inconvenient Truth*, Oxfam’s briefing paper on biofuels, and published four studies on biofuels trade in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Pakistan and South Africa.



Oil palm harvest: drag or boon?

Internationally, there is strong demand for a better understanding of biofuels programmes on the ground. To meet it, IIED is working with partners in Tanzania and Mozambique to explore land access issues, the potential for inclusive business models, and making available the insights and analysis needed to shape better, more realistic choices.



Challenging conventional wisdom

Our reputation for independent thinking means that we don't wait to hear digested viewpoints. By turning arguments on their heads, by looking at different contexts, by questioning ourselves as well as accepted authorities, we find unexpected answers and kickstart needed debates.

IIED's contribution to the 'food miles' debate, for instance, was to show that 'fair miles' – which brought farmers in the South back into the equation – are a balanced, sustainable way forward for supermarkets.

IIED's work in slums is another example, showing that when the urban poor pay for and build their own projects, they manage their own development. It's an approach in sharp contrast to many large-scale, lavishly funded programmes.

IIED's pursuit of what really works includes testing out its concepts and approaches. The process teaches us much – not least, how to maintain trust and accountability with our partners.



Mix it up: poverty, biodiversity, climate

Bridge-building is an IIED tradition, whether that means connecting often disparate organisations or discovering new resonance among fields not obviously linked. Since 2006 the institute has hosted a dynamic, diverse forum that does both.

The Poverty and Conservation Learning Group – now including over 100 organisations – continues to explore the interface between poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation. From Bees for Development and BirdLife International to WWF and the World Bank, PCLG members debate, air ideas and share knowledge on a trilingual website www.povertyandconservation.info and through a yearly symposium.

Over the past year, climate change has emerged as a key feature in the poverty-conservation landscape. The 2007 symposium, held in London, focused on how this overarching challenge connects with the network's dual concerns.

Biodiversity conservation has an effect on climate impacts, and can help the poor adapt to them. An intact mangrove forest, for instance, is a rich ecosystem that stores carbon and is a coastal buffer against the strong waves and winds of extreme weather, protecting poor communities from inland flooding and salination. Biodiversity is also a vital factor in food security for marginalised people. Varied, resilient crops and forage can both resist the pressures of climate change and keep livelihoods going through lean times.

On the other hand, climate change poses a significant threat to biodiversity, and there were calls at the symposium for renewed support for protected areas. Another highlight was discussion around reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation, or REDD, and the role this plays in tackling climate change and conserving biodiversity.

Some 50 attendees – including representatives of donor agencies, conservation organisations, indigenous people's groups and development NGOs from poor and industrialised countries – debated the effects of this mechanism, which aims



Diverse crops, lasting livelihoods

countries that avoid cutting down their forests. REDD has potentially serious implications for impoverished local communities, such as restricting access to the forests they depend on. As the network continues to show, solutions need to work for nature and for people on a highly pressured planet where 2.8 billion still live in poverty.



Flying target: towards informed choice in air travel

Aviation hovers near the top of many climate agendas. The question is how big a part it actually plays in global greenhouse gas emissions. Worldwide, it accounts for just 1.6 per cent of these emissions, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). That figure, however, is likely to climb. The IPCC predicts that world aviation will grow at a rate of 5 per cent per year to 2015. Since 1990, UK emissions of carbon dioxide from aviation have more than doubled, and 2007 saw nearly 30 million flights worldwide – a rise of 4.7 per cent on the year before.

Short of cutting out flying altogether, what are the solutions? IIED worked with the UK-based Carbon Consultancy to explore what could be done to shrink carbon footprints, and who can usefully do it.

In the North, many people opt to offset the impact of their flights by tree planting and other schemes. But some such schemes in developing countries have proved disastrous, overriding local rights to land and resources. The report, presented at the World Travel Market and published by IIED and the International Centre for Responsible Tourism, lists a range of easy, practical techniques for reducing avoidable emissions.

A reliable ecolabelling scheme based on standardised reporting of fuel use by airlines is an essential. Consumers could then make informed choices that could push airlines towards adopting more efficient technology and deployment of their fleets. Opting for direct rather than indirect flights, choosing economy seats over business class, avoiding near-empty flights and simply cutting out 5 kilograms' worth of baggage all result in lower emissions per seat flown.



Travelling light

Boom towns: the upside of urbanisation

Chaotic, creative, vibrant, wasteful: from New York and Mexico City to Tokyo and Mumbai, megacities have become synonymous with urbanisation. But the reality is far more complex.

That the world is fast becoming urbanised is clear. Virtually all population growth is due to happen in urban Asia, Africa and Latin America: by 2030 over 80 per cent of the world's urban population could be clustered here. Smaller centres may predominate, as over half of all urbanites already live in settlements with populations of less than 500,000.

It is true, too, that urban growth throws up economic, social, demographic and environmental challenges that can seem monumental. But as IIED has long argued, urbanisation also offers dynamic opportunities to reduce poverty and encourage sustainability.

IIED's affirmative approach to the issues permeates the UN Population Fund's (UNFPA) 2007 State of the World Population report, *Unleashing the Potential of Urban Growth*.

UNFPA tapped into IIED's influence in international policy debates on urbanisation, using background material from the institute and enlisting IIED researchers as reviewers.

The report has already generated support for a concerted effort to orient future urban growth in a more positive direction. This would help put into action policies addressing rapid urban growth, and ensure urbanisation issues are integral to national and local development strategies. To carry on the momentum, IIED also worked with UNFPA on its four-year strategy to respond to the urban challenge, and is now helping put it into action.

The knotty issue lies in accommodating the 2 billion new urban dwellers who will arrive over the next few decades while still tackling poverty and environmental sustainability – including climate impacts. Here, IIED's work highlighting the knowledge and innovations of urban poor organisations will be key. IIED has also shown that realistic, beneficial urban policy varies from country to country.



City lights

The evidence that cities are not crises in the making is there. They are places of huge potential where – because they are above all human – challenges and solutions jostle on every streetcorner.



War of woods: forest governance reform in Ghana

All is not quiet in Ghana's forests. With so many trees in this tropical West African nation being put to the axe or the chainsaw, what remains is precious – and contested. Conflict has been raging within and between industry, government and indigenous chieftancy groups. Meanwhile, NGOs and communities are intensifying organised public pressure, and media exposure of poor resource use, injustice and corruption in the sector is growing.

But there are encouraging signs. Ghana is the first country to cut a new kind of deal with the European Union. An EU action plan is afoot that aims to import only verified legal timber through Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) with key countries – including Ghana, if it can overcome its current challenges.

In 2007/8 the Ghanaian government wanted to know how a VPA would affect the country if it did push for reform, and asked IIED to steer a detailed assessment. IIED in turn mobilised the Ghana team of the

Forest Governance Learning Group (FGLG), an independent alliance that develops pragmatic tactics for helping people marginalised by poor governance of forests.

With the team, IIED reviewed 95 key recorded information sources, interviewed 110 resource people, modelled industry and resource data and surveyed 164 primary stakeholders.

The team was able to install its conclusions at the centre of the VPA debate. It found that even with an effective legitimate timber regime, forests would be substantially degraded, the industry would make a smaller contribution to the economy, and communities would fail to manage forests. Yet such a regime is a vital stepping stone towards broader forest sector reform in Ghana.

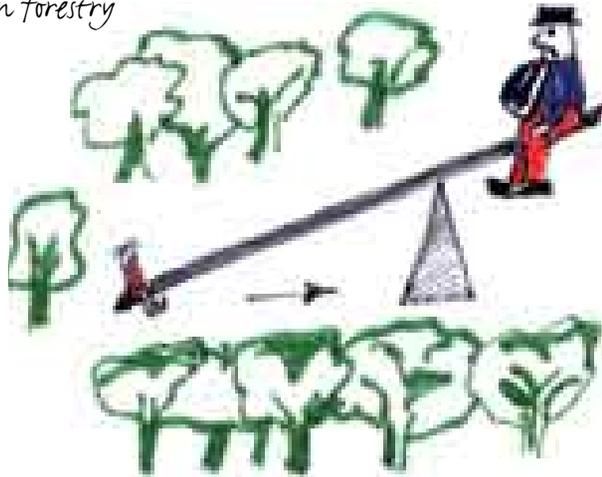
Stakeholders used the team's impact assessment to help define what should actually be in a VPA. Since it highlighted major governance constraints, part of its effect is to reinvigorate macro policy reforms concerning fiscal systems, community rights and democratic policymaking.



Cutting a new deal?

The team went on to recommend specific policy measures that could and should be initiated and phased in within two to four years. With agreement in the bag between Ghana and the European Commission, FGLG Ghana will have a key role to play in ensuring its implementation stays on course.

A workshop participant's vision of social justice in forestry



March/April

All Week – senior researcher in Malawi at European Union-sponsored meeting on payments for ecosystem services

Monday
31

All-day meeting on climate change and security with the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Athens

Finalising paper, New Business Models for Smallholder Inclusion, for Global Agro-Industries Forum run by UN Food and Agriculture Organization and UNIDO

2pm Meeting with member of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Working Group II, on work of CLACC network'

3pm Oxford Policy Institute Forum – presentation by FIELD staff lawyer

Senior Fellow celebrates 20th anniversary of working at IIED

Tuesday
01

start of two-day meeting with IISD² to discuss areas of complementarity and possibilities for working together

1pm All staff meeting to discuss developing new IIED strategy 2009-2014

1.30pm Workshop with new economics foundation on new agendas

Wednesday
02

Meetings with staff from IISD and IIED continue

2pm Meeting with UNEP on sustainable consumption

10am-6pm Interviews for IIED Business and Sustainable Development Programme Director

A week in the life

Here you will find a snapshot of one week's worth of events, encounters and tasks in the flow of knowledge capture and dissemination that is 'IIED'.

2008

Thursday
03*2-4pm Videoconference with four partners in project funded by the Gates Foundation on new business models for sustainable trade**4pm Appointment at 10 Downing Street with UK Prime Minister's Environment Advisor*Friday
04*All day meeting with Civives Alliance in Washington DC to develop joint programme of work**10am Presentation to Food Ethics Council Meeting looking at issue of airfreighted food**8pm Flight to New York to give speech at UN Population Division Governing Council following week***Presentation on prospects for sustainable development at Tjallberg London Conference**Saturday/Sunday
05/06*senior researcher travels to Copenhagen meeting on public procurement of legal and sustainable timber, to speak on social issues**FIELD staff lawyer prepares for trip to Samoa to participate in preliminary Biodiversity Conference of the Parties strategy workshop for Pacific Island nations*

Research is IIED's lifeblood. For its 35-strong research team, a week at London headquarters can include a meeting with UK government ministers and UN agency officials; a video conference with indigenous Peruvian potato farmers, or partners in Bangkok, Delhi and Phnom Penh; a train journey to the Hague or Brussels; or a swift goodbye before a flight to Mali and the start of a new project or the next phase of an ongoing one.

The weekly counterflow could bring up to 50 visitors on average to our Endsleigh Street office, hailing from Azerbaijan, Chile or Zambia. There is almost always a researcher writing or finishing a book, report, opinion piece, briefing or – the beginning of it all – a viability assessment to see whether a project 'has legs'. IIED is an international organisation that lives up to its name: its engagement with the world is a deep one.

The insights and the knowledge it offers are informed by a rare grounding in the countries and cultures that form the focus of its work.

Partners in profile



At IIED, partners are part of our DNA. Each research group works with an array of individuals and organisations whose activities complement IIED's. They include seasoned veterans of the sustainable development scene from the heady 1970s, to a new generation in countries facing devastation from the impacts of climate change. We invite you to meet a handful of partners – from Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Kenya, Mozambique, Pakistan and Samoa – who with rare commitment, expertise and enthusiasm effectively anchor IIED's work wherever it takes us.



Mozaharul Alam

Research Partner – Bangladesh
Centre for Advanced Studies

Linking all levels: bridge to Bangladesh

'It's like opening a window on the new thinking and discussion round climate change.'

For Mozaharul Alam, partnering IIED is a collaboration at the cutting edge. His organisation – the Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies – has worked with IIED for over two decades. So when he joined BCAS in 1992, the window was already unlatched.

Alam is the climate change hub at BCAS. Starting out as a geographer, he realised early on that climate was the overarching global issue. And in Bangladesh, it was affecting daily life even then.

'With the monsoon now there is a lot of water all at once, creating huge flooding or flash floods,' he says. 'We have much less of the kind of evenly distributed rain that is helpful for farmers – and that is a factor in food security.'

Alam set out to discover the most effective ways for vulnerable communities in Bangladesh and other developing countries to deal with climate change. He began to look at adaptation – specifically, the policy aspect of this at national and international levels.

His work now centres on how to connect nationally with international policy – for instance, through collaborating with the Bangladeshi negotiating team at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change talks – and discover what that means for adaptation at community level. National and sectoral policies can be key to the success or failure of local efforts, he has found.

The rich mix of climate change work at IIED – crosscutting projects within the institute, and the networks it is a part of – chime with Alam's own multilayered, outward-looking approach. 'We at BCAS can engage with other networks and other ways of thinking too, through IIED. And there are areas of expertise at IIED that are very important, such as the economics of adaptation.'

“

We have built trust at the personal and institutional level. This is vital for collaborative work and we have it with IIED.

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'Keeping up with the latest understanding of what's happening outside the country, and keeping updated with the latest findings, I can make comparisons with what is happening in Bangladesh,' he says. 'The amount of information coming from IIED is phenomenal – there is a lot of email traffic, and it is all good stuff.'

Says Alam: 'We have built trust at the personal and institutional level. This is vital for collaborative work and we have it with IIED.'

*Mozaharul Alam is a partner of IIED's
Climate Change group.*



'The amount of information coming from IIED is phenomenal – there is a lot of email traffic, and it is all good stuff.'

Alda Salomao

Executive Director – Centro Terra Viva, Mozambique

Dawn of an era: an ecopioneer in Mozambique

Mozambique is a country emerging from its chrysalis. With years of civil war and recent floods and famine now behind it, this southern African nation is suddenly focused on a very different legacy: natural riches. Its endowment of incomparably beautiful coasts and forests are crucial to subsistence and central to national wealth.

For Alda Salomao, executive director of the environmental advocacy NGO Centro Terra Viva (CTV), the challenge of moving on from this turning point is the prime driver of her work and her partnership with IIED.

'With IIED, the skills-sharing opportunities have allowed CTV and other partners to collectively identify challenges in tackling poverty and sustainable development, and discuss the options for overcoming them,' says Salomao.

IIED's Legal Tools Initiative – which informs the poor in developing countries about their rights to natural resources – has enriched CTV's own work providing rural communities with legal assistance to secure land rights.

CTV is also a partner in Forest Connect. This IIED-led alliance across 10 countries links smaller forest enterprises to emerging markets and national forest programmes. CTV is tapping into Forest Connect's business expertise for an ecotourism project in Muhate, a community on Mozambique's stunning southern coast.

That initiative joins a substantial portfolio. In 1995 Salomao became the first environmental lawyer in Mozambique's Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs. Two years later she was part of the team that authored the country's first 'eco' law.

'It was a challenge to enter a field completely new in my country, but I have a strong sense of adventure – and a personal commitment to sustainable development,' says Salomao.

Salomao launched CTV in 2002. The organisation is small but formidably focused on specialisms ranging from environmental law and advocacy to marine biodiversity research and environmental education.

The combination of approaches, says Salomao, sets CTV apart from the handful of other green NGOs in the country. She says its regular public debates on pressing environmental policy issues, including TV and radio programmes, have made a real difference to public awareness.

As CTV has come into its own, Salomao is clear about the value of equitable partnership with IIED. 'What's important for us in our work with IIED is the sense of respect and consideration for our interests. A proposal to develop a joint project did not come to us finalised. We helped shape it together and that worked very, very well!'

Alda Salomao is a partner of IIED's Natural Resources group.

'What's important for us in our work with IIED is the sense of respect and consideration for our interests. A proposal to develop a joint project did not come to us finalised. We helped shape it together and that worked very, very well.'



Kate Brown-Vitolio

Action Strategy Advisor – Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, Samoa

Island life: conservation in the Pacific

Biodiversity is a burning issue for Kate Brown-Vitolio. 'I am someone who has been enlightened about the issues round biodiversity loss and its potential impacts, and I feel I need to enlighten other people.' As Action Strategy Advisor for the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), she is able to reach out to a vast range of them, at community, country and regional levels.

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One of the key things about FIELD is that they are fantastic resource people and good strategists with excellent networks. This has helped us immensely.

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Behind Brown-Vitolio's sense of mission are some stark facts. The Pacific has the world's biggest number of threatened species per capita and the most documented extinctions. The implications are serious in this region of small island and coastal nations, where biodiversity is tightly linked to sustainable development. SPREP was set up in 1982 to conserve the region's natural riches – a complex task given its size, and the number and range of isolated island ecosystems in it.

For Brown-Vitolio, a New Zealander by birth, island-based sustainability is a longheld concern. She now pursues this aim at the international negotiating tables, providing advocacy and support for SPREP's 25 member countries. IIED's legal subsidiary FIELD has proven a key partner in the task.

'FIELD has knowledgeable, experienced and committed staff who complement the team from SPREP and other regional organisations of the Pacific,' she says.

SPREP and FIELD work as a team within the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) process, supporting Pacific island countries in developing better negotiating positions.

For instance, FIELD has prepared country progress reports for the CBD's scientific advisory body. The two organisations also collaborate on issues such as marine genetic resources and benefit sharing.

Brown-Vitolio says that FIELD has built confidence throughout SPREP in dealing with the convention process – with inevitable benefits for the Pacific delegations. 'They have a louder voice in the CBD,' she says.

FIELD and SPREP are now strategising for the 2010 COP in Japan and beyond. 'There has been a lot of shared learning,' says Brown-Vitolio. 'We have learned about marine and coastal biodiversity and other issues in which FIELD has expertise. And FIELD has learned from our Pacific experience.'

'One of the key things about FIELD,' she adds, 'is that they are fantastic resource people and good strategists with excellent networks. This has helped us immensely.'

Kate Brown-Vitolio is a partner of IIED's legal subsidiary FIELD.



'There has been a lot of shared learning. We have learned from FIELD's expertise in issues like marine biodiversity. They have learned from our Pacific experience.'

George C. Varughese

President – Development Alternatives, India

Two roads: the Delhi alternative

'I was a hardcore engineer once – the only thing I did was make money. So I made the money. But,' says George C. Varughese, 'it was corrupt. I couldn't sleep at night!'

Varughese is now president of the Indian NGO Development Alternatives, one of IIED's oldest partners. A leader in sustainable development, DA specialises in creating sustainable livelihoods on a large scale. Its products and services reach 2 million Indian households and range from recycling and rural electrification programmes to tree planting, women's literacy training and practical support for village entrepreneurs.

Varughese has worked at DA for 22 years, joining after a varied career in industry, government and academia led to little but personal frustration. 'I realised these formats did not respond to real needs on the ground,' he says.

“

I was a hardcore engineer once – the only thing I did was make money. So I made the money, but I couldn't sleep at night.

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The moment when it all changed came in 1983, when he met Ashok Khosla. Now a global legend in sustainable development, Khosla had recently launched DA with a group of friends working out of a Delhi garage.

They were hugely optimistic, yet down-to-earth. 'Khosla showed me a different path. He told me I wouldn't make much money, but would get a bit of respect,' says Varughese. There were also ample opportunities to learn from and with other charismatic trailblazers in the field – including IIED staff.

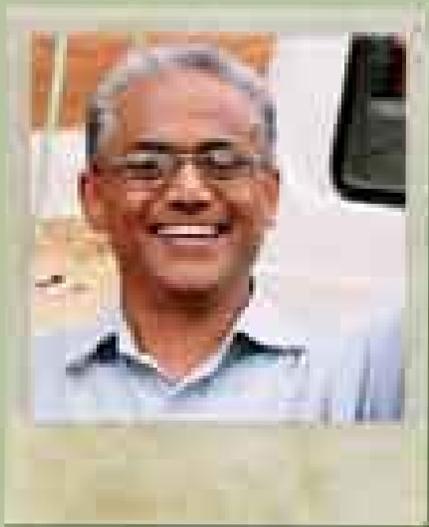
The collaboration grew from such informal yet fruitful encounters. At the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, DA and IIED formalised it by joining forces with 11 other policy research organisations on five continents. The new alliance was called the Ring.

'This was radical,' says Varughese. 'Policy at the time did not encourage the evolution of thinktanks in the South. IIED bridged that divide.'

The Ring found its voice in the international arena, and has since brought Southern perspectives centre stage at events such as the annual Conferences of the Parties to the UN climate change conference, as well as publications and processes such as the UN Environment Programme Global Environment Outlook reports. But it remains firmly grounded.

Says Varughese, 'We have built strong human bonds with IIED – there is real meaning behind the great words we have written together. And,' he adds, 'I get a good night's sleep now.'

George C. Varughese is a member of the Ring alliance.



'We have built strong human bonds with IIED – there is real meaning behind the great words we have written together. And I get a good night's sleep now.'

Cynthia Awuor

Research Fellow – African Centre for Technology Studies, Kenya

Tracing the trajectory: real policy change in Kenya

Cynthia Awuor takes a holistic view of policymaking. A research fellow at Nairobi-based thinktank the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), Awuor is deeply concerned with how policy-oriented research in sustainable development ultimately affects people on the ground in Africa.

‘My work offers the very interesting opportunity of working on research that informs policy, as well as actually seeing the concrete impacts of that on lives and livelihoods.’

Partnering IIED has helped Awuor track grassroots change as well as participate at the other end of the policy spectrum: international negotiations. It was an IIED introduction, for instance, that made possible her good working relationship with Kenya’s national representative to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Awuor’s involvement with IIED began when she joined ACTS two years ago. Her point of entry was the IIED project that builds capacity for adapting to climate change in the poorest countries, CLACC.

Adaptation is an urgent issue for developing countries, and as a CLACC member Awuor has plunged with a will into the world of national and international climate negotiations. CLACC’s work on the ground, such as research on climate impacts in Mombasa, has also been hugely involving.

‘It is great to be part of the process of identifying the city’s key vulnerabilities,’ she says. ‘By talking to everyone from slum dwellers to the municipal council, we understand how each group perceives climate shifts, and how these have affected them.’

Awuor and colleagues will use the findings to help communities adapt, and to map vulnerability hotspots – a vital tool in influencing regional and national policymakers.

There have been personal milestones too. ‘IIED has been instrumental in getting me to progress careerwise,’ she says. She has had her first

“My work offers the very interesting opportunity of working on research that informs policy, as well as actually seeing the concrete impacts of that on lives and livelihoods.”

paper published in an IIED flagship journal, made her first presentation to an international audience at an IIED event at the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties, and is using the momentum to forge new partnerships.

Awuor is now one of the institute’s International Fellows. ‘Working closely with this high-powered research network will broaden my knowledge,’ she says. ‘And it will enrich both ways because I will bring in developing country perspectives and feed those into ongoing work at IIED. It’s a two-way street,’ she says.

Cynthia Awuor is an IIED International Fellow.

‘Working closely with the high-powered International Fellows network broadens my knowledge, and I feed developing-country perspectives into ongoing work at IIED. It’s a two-way street.’



Teak Seng

Director – WWF Cambodia

New shoots: a Cambodian collaboration

'The new shoot must replace the bamboo! This Cambodian proverb is a reflection on the need for youth to escape the shadow of the old. But in today's Cambodia it carries added poignancy. Over the past two decades, a generation of young Cambodians has emerged from the wreckage of the Khmer Rouge era. Among them was 'new shoot' Teak Seng, now WWF Cambodia's country director.

Seng's drive to heal his shattered country led him to pursue an environmental management education abroad. He came home determined to create a permanent national WWF office, and became one of Cambodia's first locally appointed NGO directors.

His work with IIED began in 2005, with an ecotourism project in the north. IIED's technical and practical expertise in tourism and natural resource management proved key to its success.

'It was a fantastic collaboration from the start,' says Seng. 'IIED communicated and integrated all the tools and approaches well!'

The Monduliri Protected Forest – also known as the Srepok Wilderness Area – harbours some of Southeast Asia's last significant populations of iconic species such as tiger. Some 10,000 people live in the surrounding villages. But unsustainable harvesting and habitat loss led WWF Cambodia, with government and local partners, to choose 'high-value, low-impact' tourism to support livelihoods while ensuring the financial sustainability of conserving the wilderness.

For Seng, a highlight was the establishment of a wildlife ecotourism management plan for Monduliri. Community associations were set up to improve natural resource management, enhance local products for better access to markets, and create a mechanism for benefit sharing with local communities. WWF and IIED worked with the provincial government to support land use planning and promote alternative livelihoods such as honey collection.

IIED also introduced 3D relief maps. These became a powerful means for local land-use planners to identify and demarcate areas of forest where activities such as mushroom gathering take place, or that were set aside as sacred.

“ We put our strengths and expertise together and we have achieved a great success. ”

Says Seng: 'IIED's relationship with WWF Cambodia is about mutual respect and trust. We put our strengths and expertise together and we have achieved a great success.'

'I think the lessons learned from our work with IIED should be promoted and replicated. We share a common vision. We would like to continue working with IIED in the future.'

Teak Seng is a partner of IIED's Sustainable Markets group.

'Our ecotourism project has been a fantastic collaboration from the start. IIED has communicated and integrated all the tools and approaches well.'



Arif Hasan

Chairman – Urban Resource Centre, Karachi, Pakistan

Architect of hope: an urban visionary in Pakistan

Arif Hasan lives and breathes cities. An urban planner, architect, researcher and development activist, he has advised Central Asian municipalities in the post-Soviet collapse and worked with some of Asia's poorest and most resilient urban communities.

Consultant to a range of international agencies and NGOs, he also chairs Karachi's Urban Resource Centre and the Orangi Pilot Project Research and Training Institute (OPP-RTI), and works with the Bangkok-based Asian Coalition for Housing Rights.

In the 1980s Hasan became involved with two organisations that were to prove key to his mission of improving life for the urban poor: the OPP and IIED.

The OPP – the Karachi-based social housing and sanitation programme that has transformed informal settlements in Pakistan and beyond – offered the chance to amplify the work Hasan was already doing with the

urban poor. A conventional architect in the late 1960s, Hasan had gradually become aware of mass evictions, big business-oriented redevelopment and other social injustices in his native city, thanks to visits by old friends from his poor childhood neighbourhood.

Orangi took that awareness further. 'I always say I learned two things from Orangi. One is to look at history in ethical terms. Another is understanding the broader development context in Pakistan,' he says.

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I always say I learned two things from Orangi. One is to look at history in ethical terms. Another is understanding the broader development context in Pakistan.

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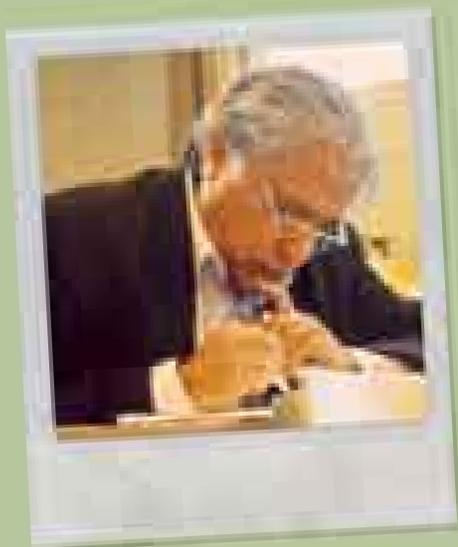
The encounter with IIED at the 1987 UN-HABITAT meeting was to add even more impetus to Hasan's work with OPP. 'The researchers at IIED look at things with a broader vision. It gave me the feeling that what we were doing in Karachi's low-income settlements was right,' he says.

IIED's championing of OPP as a major success story has been very beneficial. Over the decades, says Hasan, the institute's analysis of urban realities and solutions has summed up what is happening all over the world, while the working relationships it fosters has created a family of people who think alike.

'The people I work with at IIED are grounded in reality, not fancy ideas. And they have a very great respect for others – unlike many of the big financial organisations – as well as an understanding of the dynamics of social change,' says Hasan.

'There is no doubt this is a rare association.'

Arif Hasan is a partner of IIED's Human Settlements group.



'The people I work with at IIED are grounded in reality, not fancy ideas. And they have a very great respect for others – unlike many of the big financial organisations – as well as an understanding of the dynamics of social change.'

'The researchers at IIED look at things with a broader vision. It gave me the feeling that what we were doing in Karachi's low-income settlements was right.'



IIED in depth



Social change takes place in *bomas* and boardrooms – at the frontlines of poverty and environmental pressure, and at international negotiations in Beijing, Copenhagen or Nairobi. IIED is at home in places small and large, at local and global levels.

Change happens when urban innovators from Angola or Pakistan rewrite the book on slum improvement; when women farmers in marginalised Indian villages build their own sustainable agriculture systems; when smallholders and supermarkets mesh in a new global ‘food chain’; when journalists from the South can access the dynamic interplay of international policymaking – and bring their own stories home. In the following pages you’ll find these case studies and more that reveal the range and depth of IIED’s work round the world.



Flow chart: how the urban poor put themselves on the map

Group:

Human settlements

Where:

Angola, Argentina,
Ghana, India,
Pakistan

Duration:

2007-2009

Few corners of the developed world remain unmapped. Yet a quarter-turn around the globe lie urban centres where vast tracts are territory unknown to their own city governments – a *terra incognita* on their doorstep. These, the slums and shantytowns of the developing world, are all too often neglected or even bulldozed by municipal authorities.

Now, many of the urban poor are putting themselves on the map through an unexpected channel: water and sanitation initiatives. By mapping their neighbourhoods, they pave the way for piped water, toilets and better lives. In an urbanising world where poverty and unsafe water are too often linked, sharing what works is vital.

IIED is helping to make that happen through a project that pools information from partners in Angola, Argentina, Ghana, India and Pakistan – a collective powerhouse of experience in water and sanitation innovation under tough urban conditions. By discussing insights and methods, they aim to help fulfil the Millennium Development Goals on water, sanitation and urban slums. The group has already made its mark in local information gathering, finance and organisation.

Self-built success stories

Millions in top-down investment have barely made a ripple in water and sanitation provision in slums. It is local action that makes development sustainable, as IIED has long recognised. And as the project is showing, there are clear unifying elements: collaboration, strategic finance, the wise use of local data and criteria, and built-in adaptability for use on a broader scale.

The partners (see Boxes) reveal how community-led initiatives create potent positive feedback loops. Mapmaking and data collection – crucial for siting the systems – are empowering educational processes in themselves. For example, once people track open defecation sites, they may find that their children are playing there. Seeing the overall pattern sparks awareness of the need for behavioural change.

The finished maps are often adopted by city governments. And by planning and constructing the systems, people gain useable skills, from architecture and cartography to engineering.

Streets ahead: Karachi

On the outskirts of Karachi – Pakistan's biggest city – lies the epicentre of a water and sanitation revolution.

Orangi is a dynamo among the informal settlements known as *katchi abadis*. Since 1980, some 100,000 families here have financed and built latrines and sewerage lines in over 7000 once fouled lanes. The difference to health and morale has been astonishing.

The inspiration is the Orangi Pilot Project (OPP), an initiative now encompassing three institutions running five programmes, on housing, health, education, credit for micro-enterprise and low-cost sanitation. Their approach from the start has been to involve communities and encourage partnerships with municipal government.

Ingenious finance is a hallmark.

Local people do the work and contribute to the cost collectively. Cheap steel moulds for latrines and manhole covers are used; sewers are gravity-led. It's an approach that cuts out profiteering, kickbacks, fees for contractors, engineers and supervisors – and unnecessary loans from the Pakistani government.

The Orangi approach can be summed up as: 'You don't need the money. You need better designs.'

By literally going with the flow – harnessing local skills, communal will, even the lay of the land – the OPP has sparked real change in Karachi, 15 other cities, and many towns and villages in Pakistan and beyond.

The global water and sanitation deficit

Fifty thousand people, one standpipe: a grim equation common in many poor urban settlements. Nearly a billion people lack access to clean water; 1.2 billion are forced to practise open defecation.

With infectious diarrhoea alone killing 1.7 million a year, the need for hygienic toilets and safe water is acute.

Source: WHO and Unicef (2004) Meeting the Drinking Water and Sanitation MDG Target (www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/jmp04.pdf).

Seat of the community: Mumbai

Toilets are not always what they seem in Mumbai, India. Thanks to the NGO SPARC, a number of communal blocks have become community centres.

Where the alternative is squatting over an open drain, a clean, well-maintained space is inviting, and lends itself naturally to multifunctional use.

SPARC (the Society for the Promotion of Area Resources Centre) is one of India's largest NGOs focusing on housing and infrastructure for the urban poor, and works in alliance with others in 70 Indian cities and 20 countries.

SPARC encourages people from local communities to design and construct the toilets, thus learning a trade. Some of the most impressive have been built by women. Communities invest in their upkeep by paying a small fee to use them.

Meeting spaces are built above them, and there are showers, housing for a caretaker and special children's and women's sections. So far, communities working with SPARC have built over 600 toilet blocks in India.

Both sides now: putting adaptation on the global agenda

Group:

Climate Change

Scope:

Global

Duration:

2001-present

For millions of the poor round the globe, climate change is life turned upside down. In Bangladesh, for example – a nation dominated by a giant delta and floodplain, battered by storms from the Bay of Bengal – monsoons are ever more torrential. Over the last decade, they have triggered catastrophic flooding three times. Combined with other climate-driven impacts such as sea level rise, this has left many communities struggling to keep their heads above water.

Bangladesh is just one of the world's 100 most vulnerable countries, forced to face up to the worst of climate change, yet least equipped to do it. For the billion marginalised people who live in these nations, adaptation – finding ways of coping with the impacts – is crucial (see Box).

Floating an idea: the *baira* of Bangladesh

Most farming is a running battle with weeds. But in Bangladesh, an invasive waterweed is offering smallholders new grounds for hope. In the southern wetlands, where climate-driven flooding is on the rise, farmers are fashioning floating smallholdings known as *baira* out of water hyacinth.

Bamboo frames are placed over mats of hyacinth, more plants are packed in and the whole is topped with soil, cow dung and old, rotting *baira*. Planted up with cauliflower, tomatoes, okra and turmeric, they provide household food as well as cash. And as the platforms rise and fall with water levels, crops never wash away.

Water hyacinth is found round the world, so this cheap, green and efficient method could be replicated elsewhere. It's just one example of community-based adaptation or CBA – a way for local people in poor countries to harness their ingenuity and traditions in coping with climate change. IIED and its networks of international partners are helping to identify best practice in CBA and share these workable ideas with communities round the world.



Pioneer's progress

IIED was one of the first NGOs to see the link between climate change and development, and has worked to define and refine the connection ever since. Adaptation has now reached the top of the global climate agenda. It shares equal importance with mitigation, the sole focus of the Kyoto Protocol. It is recognised as key to development initiatives, such as enhancing livelihoods and to environmental issues such as ecosystem management.

The World Bank, the UK Department for International Development and other national and international agencies are now putting significant resources into this area. The catalytic role IIED has played in this transformation is widely recognised.

The shift in attitude is easily traceable. Back in 2001, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published its third assessment report, which for the first time named adaptation as a central need, particularly for the poor. The 2001 Marrakech Accords, agreed by parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, then set up relevant funds. Adaptation was soon

seamlessly woven into the nonprofit world's climate debate. In 2003 IIED and the new economic foundation (nef) launched the Working Group on Climate Change and Development, known as the Up in Smoke Coalition. This brings together organisations including Greenpeace, Oxfam and Tearfund, to publicise the message that solving poverty and tackling climate change are intimately linked.

Fast forward to the 2007 COP in Bali, Indonesia; suddenly, adaptation has become the big issue. It is now a firm part of the COP agenda for 2009 in Copenhagen, when the post-Kyoto regime must be hammered out.

Win-win situation: IIED, Al Gore and the Nobel prize

Since 1901, the Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to 20 organisations, including Amnesty International and the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs. In 2007, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) shared the prize with climate campaigner Al Gore. Among the 2000-plus IPCC researchers were two from IIED.

“

I would like to compliment IIED for having worked with perseverance and dedication on subjects involving adaptation to the impacts of climate change. As a result of its outstanding efforts, adaptation issues are now receiving due attention not only in the official negotiations towards a post-2012 agreement but also within national governments and the research community.

R.K. Pachauri, Chairman,
Intergovernmental Panel on
Climate Change

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Sea change: towards a new era of marine protection

Group:

FIELD/Governance

Where:

Global

Duration:

2007-2008

The call of the sea shows no sign of abating. Over half the planet – some 3.2 billion people – live within 200 kilometres of a coast. And no wonder: the oceans offer a cornucopia, an apparently endless source of food, livelihoods and pleasure. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN estimates that over a billion people worldwide depend on fish as their main source of protein.

But as human activity in and around them intensifies, oceans are feeling the pressure (see Box). Those crowded coasts, for instance, present huge challenges. Collectively, the world's expanding coastal cities spew out billions of tonnes of untreated sewage, industrial effluent and other municipal waste every year. It is increasingly urgent that the oceans be protected, both for their intrinsic value and for sustainable use by coastal and island communities.

Marine protected areas or MPAs offer one potential safeguard. Out on the high seas, however – the 64 per cent of the oceans outside national jurisdiction – the legalities surrounding their establishment are far from clearcut. To provide useful signposts in this broad expanse of ocean law,

IIED's legal subsidiary FIELD (the Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development) has created a lucid, peer-reviewed introduction to the issues.

Marine Protected Areas on the High Seas? is making waves. Widely disseminated through media outlets and networks, it has also been in demand among conservation NGOs, government officials, international organisations and legal practitioners. In the runup to negotiations at the 2008 Conference of the Parties to the UN biodiversity convention in Bonn, FIELD distributed the guide to government delegates from Pacific Island nations.

FIELD
Foundation for International
Environmental Law and Development

Deep trouble: oceans in crisis

Oceans cover more than 70 per cent of the planet and contain over 90 per cent of its biomass. Ocean ecosystems support all life, providing oxygen, rain and food, buffering weather, regulating global temperature. The oceans are also one of Earth's last frontiers. With an average depth of 4000 metres, vast reaches remain relatively unexplored despite evidence that deep seabed environments are the world's largest reservoir of biodiversity – with huge potential for health and food security.

They are fast becoming a watery wasteland, however. Contamination is showing up in many species, while fishing nets and floating debris take a heavy toll. Industrialised fishing and seafood harvesting reach into the most remote areas and have left many stocks severely depleted. Shipping, offshore drilling and the acidification of oceans from rising levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere pose a risk to marine life. Many species in our seas may die out before humankind has had a chance to discover them.

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FIELD's guide is a brilliant accompaniment to issue briefings prepared for Pacific Island negotiators attending the UN biodiversity convention Conference of the Parties.

Ana Tiraa, Islands Biodiversity Officer, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

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Charting little-known waters

There is no generally applicable legal framework that defines international responsibilities and mechanisms in the identification, creation and enforcement of MPAs in areas outside national jurisdiction. This means there is considerable leeway in how the rights and obligations of states are interpreted under international law.

Marine Protected Areas on the High Seas? fills a key gap by clarifying the legal context, relevant international processes and possible solutions for establishing MPAs on the high seas.

Until recently, conservation efforts at sea mainly concerned the protection of individual species. FIELD has focused on MPAs because they protect entire ecosystems. As marine species depend on complex relationships with their habitats, MPAs are one of the most viable solutions for successfully managing and conserving the marine environment. This approach is particularly relevant for the high seas and in deep water beyond national jurisdiction, where specific features and functioning of ecosystems remain largely unknown.

Today, only around 1 per cent of the world's oceans are covered by MPAs. More distant offshore areas remain virtually unprotected. In 2002, the World Summit on Sustainable Development underlined the need to maintain the productivity and biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, and called for the creation of a global network of MPAs by 2012. The mandate for action is clear.

Reaping the riches: biodiversity through a farmer's lens

Group:

Natural Resources

Scope:

India

Duration:

2001-2007

The Telangana region in the eastern reaches of India's Deccan plateau sits on ancient rock – some of the oldest, and most stable, in the country. Perhaps it is fitting that the people here keep the old ways, safeguarding stores of diverse seeds gleaned from crop species long gone elsewhere. Yet these villagers are hardly stuck in the past. As an IIED project in the area has graphically shown, the women of Telangana are as deft with a video camera as they are with a hoe.

Most of the women in the area *sanghams* or village associations are *dalits*, at the bottom rung of India's social hierarchy. Most cannot read. Their appreciation for a good story and for visual beauty, however, has made them naturals behind a camera.

Rebuilding sustainable food systems

The women of the *sanghams* are highly motivated to preserve their local crop biodiversity and food systems. Their health and livelihoods depend on a range of traditional varieties such as dew-fed millet and the legume black gram, which tend to be more nutritious and resilient to poor soil fertility and climate-driven conditions such as drought. In a semi-arid region like Telangana, where rainfed agriculture predominates, these characteristics are very important.

So when IIED and the Deccan Development Society, which works with many of the region's *sanghams*, approached a group of them with the idea of studying ways to sustain diverse local food systems, they were keen to document the research and communicate its findings.

The result – a series of 12 films under the title *Affirming Life and Diversity* – was launched at the Conference of Parties to the UN biodiversity convention in 2008.



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I am a seed-keeper. I store a variety of valuable seeds in the baskets in my house and with them my own knowledge of farming, environment and life. Since I learned to use the camera, I am doing the same. I am storing knowledge of my communities with my camera and interpreting them for the outside world which does not know about this.

Humnapur Laxamma,
sangham member, Telangana

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Recording resilience

Weathering the pressures

The pressures on local food culture and traditional farming practice are immense. Supply chain requirements are often inappropriate to community needs, and prices for produce can be unfair. The introduction of genetically engineered crops is another threat. But this project has shown that biodiversity-rich local food systems can be sustained, as long as farmers, indigenous peoples and other locals are central to the process. It also created stable local markets for producers from the region to sell surplus vegetables, grains and beans, and improve local control over the choice of technologies, markets and policies for food and agriculture.



Seed spectrum

The project has succeeded to a significant degree because IIED's emphasis from the start has been on doing research with, for and by the people involved. Too often, research is imposed on rural people without their sanction. So on their own terms and in their own time, they assessed the desirability and relevance of engaging in the collaboration. Ultimately, the women of Telengana felt respected and empowered by this research, as they were equal partners in its design, implementation and communication.



Breaking the silence: West African women and decentralisation

Group:

Natural Resources

Scope:

West Africa

Duration:

Ongoing

More than half of rural West Africans are women. Yet in the region's parliaments, they are thin on the ground: just over 6 per cent of councillors in Mali and 11 per cent in Niger are female. It's an inequity mirrored in the dusty hamlets of this sub-Saharan region, where all village heads are men and female literacy stands at about 10 per cent.

But there is now a slow percolation of change. As decentralisation – the diffusion of decision-making governance to the grassroots – progresses, rural civil society is emerging, along with farmers' organisations such as new trade unions for rice and cotton growers. A legal framework is coming into play that pays closer attention to key regional concerns: equity in land rights and status, family farming versus agribusiness, pastoral interests in maintaining access to grazing lands and water. Vitally, new public arenas are opening for the voiceless. The rural poor, herders, farmers, and especially women, are speaking out with unexpected force in a number of fora.

The IIED programme Making Decentralisation Work is highlighting the importance of women's perspectives. In field projects and

workshops with local partners, they are offering perceptive analyses of change. These are brave words: women often pay a high price simply for being outspoken and straightforward.

No half measures: land access and inequity in Niger

'Look at me. Am I half a person?' Roars of laughter from the women and frenetic denials from the men. Hadja, deputy mayor of her town in Niger, had just put this question to a circle of people at an IIED workshop in Takieta.

Niger's constitution enshrines equality of the sexes. Yet when witnesses to land transactions are needed in the country, sharia or Qur'anic law stipulates either one man – or two women. The workshop aimed to animate debate to ensure more equity in land access under statutory law.

In Niger, differences between customary, religious and statutory systems of law are often deliberately used to the detriment of poor women. What emerged from IIED's workshop is that a law on its own is not enough. The traditionally marginalised may need advice to use the tools at hand and claim their rights – precisely what the programme offers.



Voices from the edge

IIED and its partners have long realised that the essence of making decentralisation work is being attuned to grassroots realities. Here are just two of those voices.



Charlotte in action

'I have always followed men to keep up with them, to learn with them and to think like them. Through the farmers' trade union SEXAGON, I benefited from training in Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal. When farmers were kicked off their plots en masse in the Office du Niger irrigation scheme, I made my name known by participating in the peaceful march to Bamako, the capital city. We were two women out of 127 men. Today, I am the president of women's promotion in SEXAGON. I fight to ensure women have the same rights as men in the

trade union, for example for land or for motorcycles. I do not want women to be tokenised. Women know that I am not looking for profit. They knew my value before the arrival of the trade union. Some men think that I am a shameless woman, or that I want their wives to rebel against them. But they are not all against me. Some respect me. If our women's group succeeds in gaining enough land and credit, we will start a revolution in the Office du Niger.'

Charlotte
SEXAGON member, Mali



Asking tough questions

'We vote to obey the state, that's all. Everybody has voted here; men have voted for the same candidate as the chief, and women the same as their husbands. The politicians come to ask you what your needs are. They promise everything – clothes for the children, a school, food for the pupils – but in the end nothing arrives: it does not go beyond politicians' home towns. Our mayors and councillors act for themselves. They keep everything for themselves. Here at the camp, we know that the poor have rights. Every year, we pay our taxes. But where are our rights?'

Woman herder
Pastoral camp, Menaka,
northern Mali



Land and freedom: regaining rights in rural Africa

Group:

Natural Resources

Scope:

Africa

Duration:

2006 – present

‘We now know that we are also sons of this country, and that we have rights to claim.’

Awareness of legal rights can be a revelation to the poor and marginalised, as this West African farmer’s words testify. Like many others in the savannahs of Mali, he is being denied access to land and natural resources as goldmining companies muscle in. Here, losing a half-acre can mean losing everything: food, livelihood, even identity.

Now, thanks to a travelling ‘legal caravan’, he and his fellow villagers have been trained in their rights and can fight for them. This novel approach to promoting legal awareness (see Box) is only one of IIED’s ‘Legal Tools’, an initiative that through policy guidance, legal literacy training and awareness-raising strengthens African communities’ say in decision-making about natural resources.

Elbowed out: competition for the riches

Africa brims with natural wealth, yet encompasses some of the world’s poorest countries. The mix is dynamic: the changes people face here are rapid, often striking at the heart of

community needs. On the coast of Senegal, for instance, booming tourism and big government projects to support it – such as a new international airport and 150,000-hectare ‘special economic zone’ – are swallowing up land once used by rural communities. For local people, the tradeoff can amount to little more than vague promises for jobs, clinics or schools.

These are not isolated cases. In many parts of Africa, economic liberalisation and growing global demand for energy and commodities are fostering private investment, particularly in natural resource-based projects like mining and, increasingly, biofuels. While these trends can create new livelihood opportunities, they also exacerbate competition for land and natural resources.

Disadvantaged people are losing access to resources – particularly where their land rights are insecure, their capacity to enforce them is limited, their say in decision-making is curtailed, and major power imbalances skew their relations with government and incoming investors.



Law and order: taking back control

Legal tools and the capacity to use them are key counterweights to this pressure. More secure land rights can protect the poor from arbitrary dispossession, and give them an asset in negotiations with investors. Compulsory consultation and benefit-sharing requirements can give them leverage. Legislation on freedom of information may strengthen local voices, while contracts between governments and investors can be structured to maximise contributions to sustainable development.

With partners from Ghana, Mali, Mozambique and Senegal, IIED is tackling the levers that shape investment processes and impacts.

For instance, IIED works with legal service organisations on the ground to strengthen local capacity, and – knowing that peer learning increases effectiveness – promotes exchanges of method between countries. With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN and the University of Ghana law faculty, IIED ran a lesson-sharing workshop in Ghana, creating an international ‘community of practice’ around legal empowerment that stays connected through an email forum.

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The experiences we shared together gave me a new vision of working.

Lilian Barros, public interest lawyer, Republic of Congo

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IIED and its partners also identify, sharpen and promote promising legal models that give people greater control over their natural resources, and mainstream sustainable development issues in contracts between investors and state. For example, IIED has produced briefing notes for training civil society on investment contracts, as they need to apply more pressure to improve social and environmental standards. IIED is also targeting government, business and investment lawyers by disseminating research and analysis via specialist publications and training.

Legal literacy on the move in Mali

As Mali’s ‘legal caravan’ shows, knowledge is a precious cargo. This 10-day legal literacy camp helped villagers who were losing ground to goldmining concerns know their rights and build their negotiating capacity. The brainchild of IIED partner GERSDA, a legal clinic affiliated to the University of Bamako, it’s an innovative, replicable method. Working with local councils, GERSDA lawyers and law students camped in the area, delivered training on issues such as land rights, gender and access to justice, and gave tailored advice. Community paralegals are now being trained as part of this approach.

Market forces: where small-farm dreams meet miles of aisles

Group:

Sustainable Markets

Scope:

Global

Duration:

2003-2008

Behind the avalanche of news on food crises – skyrocketing prices, riots and hunger – is another, rarely told, story. The global food system is riven by a growing divide. Food retailing and processing are modernising rapidly in many regions: China, one of the world's top dragon economies, has leapt from one supermarket in 1990 to 53,000 today. The challenge is that globally, many of the 1.9 billion rural poor who depend on small-scale agriculture are ill-prepared to become part of the supermarket boom. In countries such as India, where 60 per cent of the population depend on agriculture, this could soon become a critical issue.

In 2003, IIED and a number of partners were already wondering whether small farmers could keep up with the pace of change. Realising that new coalitions of business, farming and public policymakers would have to be forged to make that happen, IIED launched the Regoverning Markets programme that year.

Five years on, the Regoverning Markets consortium had generated new models for sustainable market coalitions that bring benefits all the way along the chain from plot to plate.

The programme culminated with an international conference in Beijing that brought together 130 world leaders in farming, policy, agri-food business and research for an unprecedented global attempt to assess the fit between small farmers and a fast-changing global food system.

“

We left Beijing overflowing with ideas generated from the conference on what we need to do at the Malaysian Agrifood Corporation. We are revisiting our business and operational plan to ensure our business model will empower small farmers to come on board with our supply chain management.

Azizi Meor Ngah, CEO, Malaysian Agrifood Corporation

”

Only connect: linking up the global ‘food chain’

A global consortium of researchers and development practitioners, Regoverning Markets brought together 16 organisations – the Latin American Centre for Rural Development or Rimisp, the Centre for Chinese Agricultural Policy and the Netherlands-based Royal Tropical Institute among them – to look at the hard evidence in a rapidly evolving set of global markets.

What began to emerge for the project teams is that small farmers are well placed to begin working with distributors and supermarkets – as long as they have the technology and level of organisation necessary to meet standards on food quality, safety and quantity.

Engaging with farming communities is only part of the story. A receptive business sector and the right public policies are also key to a fairer ‘food chain’.

The team used hardcore economics to discover what it takes – how much equipment a small farm would need, for instance – to make it onto the shelves of a modern grocery shop.

They then looked at 38 case studies where traditional farmers had succeeded in connecting with markets (see Box). Some of these stemmed from supermarkets wanting to be better ‘partners in development’; others were created by smallholders eager to get their crop into a bigger market.

The programme leaves a legacy of new thinking among companies, support agencies and farmer federations. There are numerous spin-offs around the globe, new skills, and new capacities to anticipate change in agrifood markets, rather than running fast to keep pace with it.

Norminveggies: roots of prosperity

The bottle gourds and broccoli grown by Norminveggies are food for thought, not just the market. This 100-strong collective of small growers in northern Mindanao, the Philippines, has shown how high-quality vegetables, reliably produced at competitive prices, are one way into the expanding modern food market.

Their secret is organisation. Norminveggies has adopted a clustering strategy, where five to 10 growers develop a common marketing plan for a particular market. This makes them responsive, innovative and disciplined – able to deliver quality assurance from preparing the soil to transporting the produce. Crucially, it has also boosted their profits by up to 25 per cent.

Southern stars: supporting young climate reporters in Bali

Group:

Communications

Scope:

Global

Duration:

2007

'I want to be a climate change journalist.' Imelda Abañó was taking a brief break from reporting at the December 2007 UN climate negotiations in Bali. As the sole journalist from the Philippines, she was unique among the 10,000-plus delegates thronging the Indonesian island.

The conference was a key milepost on the climate agenda, with government negotiators striving to agree a timetable to hammer out the successor to the Kyoto Protocol. With so much at stake, journalists from the world's wealthiest countries were there in force. But virtually no reporters from the nations most vulnerable to climate change were there to interpret the developments and relay the relevant news back home.

To help plug the gap, IIED teamed up with media NGOs Panos and Internews to form the Climate Change Media Partnership. This brought nearly 40 journalists from developing countries to Bali and provided a 10-day programme of support for them.

Power through partnership

Like the Philippines, many other countries highly vulnerable to climate change – such as Jamaica, Kenya, Laos, Myanmar, Sudan and Uganda – would have had no media presence at the conference were it not for the partnership.

'The Climate Change Media Partnership has been a huge help to us,' said Wambi Michael of Uganda's Voice of Teso radio station. 'Before, I didn't know what the Clean Development Mechanism was or what adaptation was. It's sad that in my country, which just had devastating floods, the biggest newspaper in the country didn't send a journalist here.'

Wambi was soon spreading news not only in his own country but also to neighbouring Rwanda. Radio stations there had learned he was in Bali and as no Rwandan journalist was there, they began calling him for live interviews about the state of the negotiations.

The reporters in Bali received daily briefings on the negotiations and editorial support. They also attended IIED's Development and Climate weekend event and a day-long 'media clinic'. At this, 18 specialists made presentations and took

questions from the journalists on key issues such as biofuels, deforestation, carbon trading and adaptation.

The partnership also provided a service linking reporters to key sources of information relevant to their audiences back home. The journalists met and interviewed negotiators, scientists, government ministers, NGO representatives and indigenous people.

“
For most, if not all of us, it was baptism by fire, covering our first big environmental conference. But it was appropriately challenging and fantastic, giving us the opportunity to attract and build new sources as well as friends.

Petre Williams, Environment Editor,
Jamaican Observer

”

Stacking stories, building on success

‘There is really no question that Bali was a wonderful experience,’ says Petre Williams of the *Jamaican Observer* newspaper. ‘For most, if not all of us, it was baptism by fire, covering our first big environmental conference. But it was appropriately challenging and fantastic, giving us the opportunity to attract and build new sources as well as friends.’

Within months of returning to Jamaica, Petre had been promoted to environment editor of her newspaper.

Unlike many media-support initiatives that involve workshop-based training alone, the journalists in Bali were both learning and doing, actively reporting from the conference on a daily basis. During the meeting, they produced an average of 18 stories each for print, online, radio and TV outlets in their home countries.

Imelda, a reporter for the *Business Mirror* newspaper in Manila and the UK-based SciDev.Net news agency, was working non-stop. More than 65 publications in 11 countries, including global internet-based media outlets, published the stories she wrote in Bali.



Imelda Abaño: inspired

Imelda said that when she returned home, she wanted to organise a seminar to explain to fellow journalists what she had learned about climate change and the UN negotiations. In the event, she went a stage further. Within a few months she had helped to secure thousands of dollars in funding and organised a two-day climate-change workshop open to journalists from eight Asian nations.

Camilla Toulmin, Director

Climate Change

Saleemul Huq, Group Head
Simon Anderson (joined 2007)
Catherine Baker
Pamela J. Harling (joined 2008)
Beth Henriette
Catherine Pettengell (left 2008)
Hannah Reid

Governance

Tom Bigg, Group Head
Barry Dalal-Clayton, Senior Fellow

Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD)

Joy Hyvarinen, Director of FIELD (joined 2007)
Anna Karklina (joined 2008)
MJ Mace (left 2008)
Christoph Schwarte
Karen Sherman
Linda Siegele

Human Settlements

Gordon McGranahan, Group Head
David Satterthwaite, Senior Fellow
Jane Bicknell
David Dodman (joined 2008)
Diana Mitlin
Martin Mulenga
Steph Ray
Cecilia Tacoli

Natural Resources

James Mayers, Group Head
Steve Bass, Senior Fellow
Nicole Armitage
Holly Ashley
Ivan Bond
Lorenzo Cotula
Ced Hesse
Marie Jaecky
James Keeley
Nicole Kenton
Duncan Macqueen
Angela Milligan
Elaine Morrison
Michel Pimbert
Christèle Riou
Dilys Roe

Jamie Skinner (joined 2007)

Krystyna Swiderska
Su Fei Tan
Khanh Tran-Thanh

Sustainable Markets

Bill Vorley, Group Head
Adeline Borot de Battisti (left 2008)
Muyeye Chambwera (joined 2007)
Annie Dufey
Ben Garside
Maryanne Grieg-Gran
Kate Lee (joined 2008)
James MacGregor
Ina Porras
Frances Reynolds
Sonja Vermeulen
Halina Ward (left 2008)
Emma Wilson

Staff list and International Fellows

Communications

Liz Carlile, Director
 Rosheen Kabraji (joined 2008)
 Barbara Kiser
 Vanessa McLeod-Kourie
 David Sankar
 Mike Shanahan
 Nick Turner

Core

Franca Torrano, Finance Director
 Caroline Adebajo
 Brian Barban
 Rae Gardner
 Jorge Rios (joined 2008)
 Debra Spencer (joined 2008)
 Michelle Tsoi
 Nick Greenwood,
 Human Resources Manager
 Donata Gnisci (joined 2008)
 Caroline Johnston
 Vidya Singh (left 2008)
 Andrew Archer, Information
 Technology Manager
 Debola Ogunnowo
 Liz Aspden, Executive Assistant
 Steph Bramwell

Karen Hartley (joined 2008)

Leda Hodgson

GreenHouse Project

Ashley Parasram

Partnerships

Tom Bigg, Head
 Alastair Bradstock (joined 2008)
 Soti Coker (joined 2007)
 Lucie Fry
 Sarah Henson

International Fellows

Mozaharul Alam, Bangladesh
 Florencia Almansi, Argentina
 (joined 2008)
 Kojo Amanor, Ghana
 Cynthia Awuor, Kenya (joined 2008)
 Hernán Blanco, Chile
 Celine D'Cruz, India
 Jiří Dusík, Czech Republic
 Taghi Farvar, Iran
 Marie Monimart, France
 Lwandle Mqadi, South Africa
 Diego Muñoz Elsner, Bolivia
 Isilda Nhantumbo, Mozambique
 Victor Orindi, Kenya
 Coral Pasisi, Fiji
 Jesper Stage, Sweden
 Lyuba Zarsky, US

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IIED is grateful
to the following
organisations for
financial support for
the year 2007/8

Government and government agencies

Department for Environment,
Food and Rural Affairs, UK

Department for International
Development, UK

Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK

The Forestry Commission of Ghana

German Federal Ministry for Economic
Cooperation and Development

Irish Aid, Department of Foreign Affairs

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the
Netherlands

Norwegian Agency for Development
Cooperation

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Cooperation Agency

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Cooperation

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 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
 United Nations Development Programme
 United Nations Environment Programme
 United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
 United Nations Office for Project Services
 World Bank Group

Foundations and NGOs

The Ashden Awards
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 Comic Relief

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 International Union for the Conservation of Nature
 Institute of Development Studies
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 International Food Policy Research Institute
 International Fund for Agricultural Development
 International Institute for Sustainable Development
 International Soil Reference and Information Centre
 Oxfam

Oxford Climate Policy
 RIINVEST
 Sigrid Rausing Trust
 SouthSouthNorth
 Stockholm Environment Institute
 Technical Centre for Rural and Agricultural Cooperation
 Tufts University
 University of Columbia
 University of Copenhagen
 WWF

Corporate

BP Azerbaijan

Auditor's statement

The Statement of Financial Activities is not the full statutory accounts but is a summary of the information which appears in the full accounts. The full accounts have been audited and given an unqualified opinion. The full accounts were approved by the Trustees on 26 September 2008 and a copy has been submitted to the Charity Commission and Registrar of Companies. These summarised accounts may not contain sufficient information to allow for a full understanding of the financial affairs of the Company. For further information the full annual accounts, including the auditor's report, should be consulted. These can be obtained from the Company's offices.

Independent Auditor's statement to the Trustees of IIED

We have examined the summarised financial statements of the International Institute for Environment and Development.

Respective responsibilities of Trustees and Auditors

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the summarised financial statements in accordance with the recommendations of the charities' SORP. Our responsibility is to report to you our opinion on the consistency of the summarised financial statements and Trustees' Report. We also read the other information contained in the Trustees' Report, and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the summarised financial statements.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 1999/6 'The auditors' statement on the summary financial statements' issued by the Auditing Practices Board for use in the United Kingdom.

Opinion

In our opinion the summarised financial statements are consistent with the full financial statements and the Trustees' Annual Report of the International Institute for Environment and Development.

Kingston Smith LLP
Chartered Accountants
and Registered Auditors
Devonshire House
60 Goswell Road
London EC1M 7AD
United Kingdom

Financial summary

Consolidated income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2008

Income and expenditure

Incoming resources

Incoming resources from generated funds

	Unrestricted funds General £	Unrestricted funds Designated £	Restricted funds Main activities £	Restricted funds Grant management £	Group total 2007/8 £	Group total 2006/7 £
Voluntary income	3,336	–	–	–	3,336	3,901
Investment income	139,818	–	–	22,482	162,300	77,520
	143,154	–	–	22,482	165,636	81,421

Incoming resources from charitable activities

Commissioned studies and research	518,812	208,098	8,652,160	1,747,691	11,126,761	8,961,071
Publications	43,588	–	–	–	43,588	81,451
	562,400	208,098	8,652,160	1,747,691	11,170,349	9,042,522
Other incoming resources	1,422	–	–	–	1,422	15,482

Total incoming resources

	706,976	208,098	8,652,160	1,770,173	11,337,407	9,139,425
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Resources expended

Charitable activities

Commissioned studies and research	171,793	242,452	8,028,231	789,800	9,232,276	7,437,551
Publications	–	–	284,741	–	284,741	347,033
Governance costs	–	–	91,497	–	91,497	57,395

Total resources expended

	171,793	242,452	8,404,469	789,800	9,608,514	7,841,979
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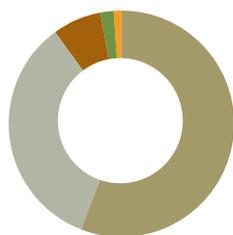
Net income/(expenditure) for the year before transfers

Transfers between funds	535,183 (58,870)	(34,354) 50,000	247,691 8,870	980,373 –	1,728,893 –	1,297,446 –
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Net movement in funds

	476,313	15,646	256,561	980,373	1,728,893	1,297,446
Funds brought forward at 1 April 2007	1,637,976	1,120,217	1,621,514	–	4,379,707	3,082,261
Funds carried forward at 31 March 2008	2,114,289	1,135,863	1,878,075	980,373	6,108,600	4,379,707

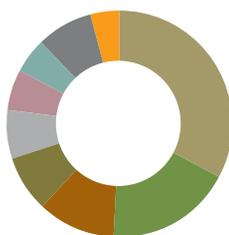
All amounts relate to continuing operations. There are no other recognised gains and losses other than those shown above.



Income by donor type

2007/8
(Total £11.3m)

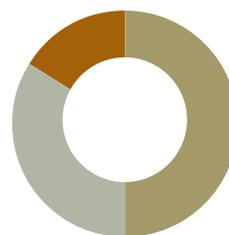
- Government and government agencies **56%**
- Foundations and NGOs **34%**
- International and multilateral agencies **7%**
- Other **2%**
- Corporate **1%**



Expenditure by group

2007/8
(Total £9.6m)

- Natural Resources Group **33%**
- Sustainable Markets Group **18%**
- Human Settlements Group **11%**
- Climate Change Group **8%**
- Partnerships & Development **7%**
- Governance Projects **6%**
- Communications **5%**
- Grant Management **8%**
- Other **4%**



Expenditure by type

2007/8
(Total £9.6m)

- Project costs **50%**
- Payments to partners **34%**
- Support costs **16%**

IIED

www.iied.org
3 Endsleigh Street
London WC1H 0DD
United Kingdom

T: +44 (0)20 7388 2117
F: +44 (0)20 7388 2826
E: info@iied.org

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