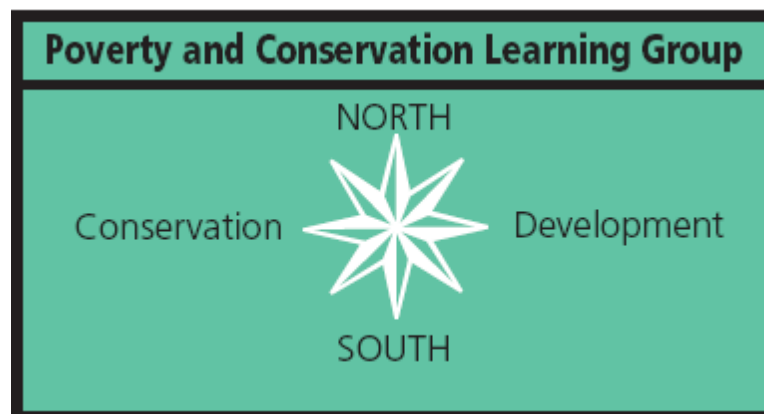


# Linking Biodiversity Conservation and Poverty Reduction:

## Who, What and Where?

**The PCLG Directory  
of Poverty and Conservation  
Organisations and Initiatives  
2008**





# Linking Biodiversity Conservation and Poverty Reduction: Who, What and Where?

The PCLG Directory of Poverty and Conservation Organisations and Initiatives 2008

October 2008

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## Table of Contents

List of Acronyms —	page 4
Introduction —	page 6
Section 1: Directory of Organisations (in alphabetical order) —	page 7
Section 2: Directory of Initiatives (in alphabetical order) —	page 47
Organisations Index —	page 64
Initiatives Index —	page 65
Organisations Index by Type —	page 66
Organisations Index by Focus —	page 68
Organisations Index by Scale —	page 70
Organisations Index by Geographical Focus —	page 72
Initiatives Index by Type —	page 78
Initiatives Index by Geographical Focus —	page 79
New Organisations and Initiatives —	page 82

This Directory was compiled by Alessandra Giuliani based on information submitted to the PCLG Secretariat by PCLG members. Further details of each of these organisations can be found on the PCLG website: [www.povertyandconservation.info](http://www.povertyandconservation.info)

The Poverty and Conservation Learning Group is facilitated by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and is currently supported by the Ford Foundation and Irish Aid. Please contact us for further information about the work of the Group at: [pclg@iied.org](mailto:pclg@iied.org).

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIPP	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
AIWO	African Indigenous Women's Organisation
ANCE	National Consumers and Environmental Alliance/Alliance Nationale des Consommateurs et de l'Environnement
ASCS	Advancing Conservation in a Social Context
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
BCTF	Bushmeat Crisis Task Force
BV	Blue Ventures
CABS	Centre for Applied Biodiversity Science
CAFOD	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development
CANARI	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
CAURWA	Communauté des Autochtones Rwandais
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBFP	Congo Basin Forest Partnership
CBM	Swedish Biodiversity Centre
CDO	Community Development Organization
CEESP	Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy
CELB	Centre for Environmental Leadership in Business
CENESTA	Centre for Sustainable Development & Environment
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CI	Conservation International
CIESIN	Center for International Earth Science Information Network
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research
CIIR	Catholic Institute for International Relations
COMPACT	Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation
CPALI	Conservation through Poverty Alleviation International
CPRI	Conservation for Poverty Reduction Initiative
CREE	Center for Rural Empowerment and the Environment
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DGIS	Directorate of Development Cooperation (The Netherlands)
EC	European Commission
EP	Ecoagriculture Partners
ERuDef	Environment and Rural Development Foundation
ESPA	Ecosystems Services for Poverty Alleviation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFI	Fauna & Flora International
FOE	Friends of the Earth
FPP	Forest Peoples Programme
FSPI	Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GMTCS	Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society
IAITPTF	International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IIFB	International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity
IITC	International Indian Treaty Council
IPADE	Fundación Instituto de Promoción y Apoyo al Desarrollo
IPBN	Indigenous Peoples Biodiversity Network
IPNC	Indigenous Peoples Network for Change
IRM	Innovative Resources Management
IUCN	World Conservation Union
IWBN	Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network
IWGIA	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
KAMICYDI	Kalinga Mission for Indigenous Children and Youth Development, Inc.
LWC	Lewa Wildlife Conservancy
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NC	Netherlands Committee
NCIV	Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation

Norad	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NRM	Natural Resource Management
ODA	Official Development Aid
PACT	Partnership for Action and Commitment Today
PCWG	Poverty and Conservation Working Group
PEI	Poverty Environment Initiative
PEN	Poverty Environment Network
PEP	Poverty Environment Partnership
PROBICOU	Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RECOFTC	Regional Community Forestry Training Centre
RPE	Rural Poverty and Environment
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SCBD	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SIDA	Swedish Agency for International Development Cooperation
SLED	Sustainable Livelihood Enhancement and Diversification
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TERI	The Energy and Resources Institute
TGER	Theme on Governance, Equity, and Rights
TIDE	Toledo Institute for Development and Environment
TILCEPA	Theme on Indigenous & Local Communities, Equity & Protected Areas
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TNRF	Tanzania Natural Resources Forum
TOTEM	The Oikos Trust for Environmental Management
UCL	University College London
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNPFII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UOBDU	United Organisation for Batwa Development in Uganda
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WAMIP	World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous People
WASWC	World Association of Soil and Water Conservation
WB	World Bank
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WISP	World Initiative on Sustainable Pastoralism
WLWG	Wetlands and Livelihoods Working Group
WPRP	Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wildlife Fund (for Nature)
WWT	Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust

## INTRODUCTION

This report is an update of the briefing paper produced by the Secretariat of the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (PCLG) in November 2007, called: 'Linking Biodiversity Conservation and Poverty Reduction: Who, What and Where? The PCLG Directory of Poverty and Conservation Organisations and Initiatives 2007' ([http://www.povertyandconservation.info/docs/20071201-PCLG\\_Directory.pdf](http://www.povertyandconservation.info/docs/20071201-PCLG_Directory.pdf)).

The present report contains information on all the organisations and initiatives that are members of the PCLG. This information has been gathered, and updated overtime, by each organisation itself. For this, we thank everyone who has collaborated with us. However, this has not always been possible. We therefore apologise for any inaccurate or out of date information that may be present in this document.

The information included in this report is also available in two online databases – i) organisations and ii) initiatives – which, together with a database of iii) case studies, and with a database of iv) publications constitute the core of the website of the PCLG ([www.povertyandconservation.info](http://www.povertyandconservation.info)). We strive to continually expand and update the information available on the website and welcome any contributions.

The present report is divided in two main sections: Section One reviews the activities of PCLG member organisations; Section Two describes some of the global initiatives carried out by these organisations, with the aim of pursuing both poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation goals. Within these two sections, organisations and initiatives have been listed in alphabetical order.

In the last part of this document we have attempted to index organisations and initiatives according to their main characteristics (type, focus, scale of operation, geographical focus). We do however recognize that any classification is reductive and that different people often have a different understanding of different categories. We would therefore like to apologise in advance if anyone feels their organisation or initiative has been wrongly categorised, and we encourage any issue to be brought to our attention.

## SECTION ONE: ORGANISATIONS

### 1. A Rocha International

Last updated: November 2007

A Rocha is a Christian conservation organisation implementing community-based projects in Europe, the US and many developing countries. Through its residential field study centres, site-based projects and wider advocacy, A Rocha:

- Carries out ecological surveillance, monitoring and research in areas of high biodiversity and nature value
- Spearheads and promotes practical measures and policies for conserving and restoring habitats and their fauna and flora
- Encourages appreciation of nature and participation in its conservation, through environmental education and community outreach

A Rocha recognises the inextricable links between the impoverishment of the natural world and poverty in human communities. Conversely, long-lasting solutions to the crisis of biodiversity loss across the globe have to involve local populations. A Rocha works with people in situations of extreme poverty to achieve restoration of ecosystems, and bring hope to their communities.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. ASSETS Programme (an eco-bursary scheme initiated by A Rocha Kenya) supports children in communities bordering the Arabuko Sokoke Forest so that they are able to attend secondary school. Through its environmental education programme, A Rocha teaches young people about ways in which they can benefit from the survival of the forest.

2. On the outskirts of the Mole National Park in northern Ghana, A Rocha is using Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) as a tool for harmonising conservation goals, rural poverty reduction and sustainable natural resource management. The result is the incentive to manage the savannah ecosystem of the CREMA for people and wildlife, for the long-term.

*Main projects location(s):* Brazil, Ghana, India, Kenya, Peru

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## 2. African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)

Last updated: September 2008

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

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

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Cross-cutting CBNRM learning project (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania): AWF is working with the Ford Foundation, its grantees and AWF partners in the region to investigate learning from recent CBNRM initiatives in the region. AWF sees the PCLG as a very useful portal for gathering comparative information, reviewing case studies and sharing learning findings from this work.

2. Cross-cutting socio-economic impact measurement initiative (pan-African): AWF is updating the ways in which it measures the socio-economic impacts of its conservation work. AWF has been revising its own methodologies and comparing its methodologies with other conservation and development organisations. AWF is about to use this revision process to begin implementation of a two-year internal project to update socio-economic baselines and impact measurement in its 'priority interventions'.

3. Cross-cutting program on conservation enterprise development (pan-African): One of AWF's four main types of intervention strategy, conservation enterprise development, is specifically targeted at enabling communities to achieve their linked livelihood and sustainable conservation management goals. Currently working on 52 enterprises across the AWF Programme, the enterprise team supports tourism and other initiatives ensuring that communities are equitable partners.

*Site Specific:*

4. Congo (Democratic Republic of Congo): AWF is working to establish ecologically and economically viable protected areas, improve the management of forest

concessions and plantations, foster profitable resource-based community enterprises and develop an appropriate monitoring framework to secure the biological integrity of this landscape.

5. Kazungula (Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe):
- Fishing Camps*: AWF in collaboration with local partners assisted the Chezya Community in Zimbabwe to develop a sport fishing camp at a popular site in their village.
  - Santawani Lodge*: Financial and technical assistance was provided to the Sankuyo community through their management trust to rebuild the 16 bed Santawani lodge.

6. Kilimanjaro (Kenya and Tanzania): AWF is assisting three group ranches in the Kilimanjaro Heartland to create a community beekeeping enterprise. This project will provide an important source of income to a community with an exceptionally high rate of unemployment.

7. Limpopo (Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe): AWF has acted as an adviser and liaison between Imbali Safari Lodge and the local community to develop ways for the community to support the needs of the lodge. The community now provides a range of business services to the lodge.

8. Samburu (Kenya): AWF provided assistance to the local Namunyak community to become an equity shareholder in a permanent tented camp that had been built on land originally leased from them. At another community nearby, AWF has provided capital for a group to develop their own 'star beds' luxury camp along the banks of the Ewaso Ngiro. Both of these communities have set aside large areas of their land for conservation and tourism.

9. Maasai Steppe (Tanzania): AWF is working with communities to establish Wildlife Management Areas, particularly around key wildlife corridors.

10. Virunga (Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Uganda): AWF is part of the International Gorilla Conservation Project coalition. IGCP is working with forest adjacent communities to increase their stake in and benefits from gorilla tourism. Bwindi has been one of the primary study sites for the CARE led assessment of the socio-economic impact of protected areas.

11. Zambezi (Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe): AWF is working with communities to establish Land Trusts and enable them to benefit from wildlife based tourism.

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

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### **3. Anthropology Department at University College London (UCL)**

Last updated: September 2008

UCL Anthropology's Human Ecology Research Group focuses, on the one hand, on the impact of resource policy and management on people's livelihoods, health and welfare, and on the other, on the impacts of changing resource use on environment and biodiversity. The Human Ecology group includes some 25 staff, postdoctoral and postgraduate researchers working on interactions of conservation and development in regions ranging from Amazonia, East and West Africa to Siberia and South East Asia; in ecosystems from tropical rain forest through drylands to coastal and riverine wetlands, and with a research focus ranging from single species interactions with people (e.g. great apes/large carnivores/turtles) through to broader themes (e.g. bushmeat; fire management regimes; fishers and aquatic resources). Research continues to explore the interactions of wildlife conservation and rural livelihoods in less developed countries, and focuses particularly on ecosystem and threatened species ecology, household economy and livelihoods diversification.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Changing Maasai Land Use and Livelihoods (2003-2007): Synthesis of the socioeconomic component of a multi site comparative study of changing land use and the implications for wildlife conservation and development: Kitengela, Amboseli, Mara, Longido, Tarangire, and Laikipia.
2. In-migrants and Exclusion in East African Rangelands (2001-2002): In this DFID-funded collaborative investigation several members of the UCL Human Ecology Group worked together to describe and quantify differences in access to land, economic opportunities and education among different ethnic groups and people with different histories of migration and residence in East African Maasailand.
3. Savanna Land Use Policy Outcomes/Socioeconomic Factors Driving Conversion of Rangeland to Cultivation (1996-2000): These linked DFID and EU-funded research collaborations used the Serengeti National Park/Mara Reserve and surrounding buffer zones as a natural experiment to look at broad outcomes for environment, biodiversity, socioeconomic and demographic indicators, of three decades of different policies.

*Main projects location(s)*: Africa, Colombia, South-Eastern Asia, Russian Federation

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#### **4. Arcus Foundation**

Last updated: March 2008

Established in 2000 in Kalamazoo, Michigan, the Arcus Foundation is a national, private grant making foundation. The mission of the Arcus Foundation is to achieve social justice that is inclusive of sexual orientation, gender identity and race, and to ensure conservation and respect of the great apes. The Arcus Foundation, through its Great Apes Fund, supports organizations seeking to ensure respect and survival of great apes and their natural habitat around the world.

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

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, South-Eastern Asia, United States of America

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#### **5. Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)**

Last updated: December 2005

The Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) was inaugurated following the 1992 Bangkok meeting of indigenous peoples of Asia, which resulted in the recognition of the need to promote indigenous peoples rights. AIPP now has 17 member-organizations and 2 candidate member-organizations from 10 countries (Nepal, India/North-East India, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Japan/Ainu mosir, Taiwan and Bangladesh). AIPP is crucial for indigenous peoples in Asia in fostering closer cooperation and solidarity among themselves, restoring and revitalizing their indigenous systems, including social and cultural institutions, gaining control over their ancestral homeland, and determining their own development and future.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

AIPP sends representatives to various UN meetings, and holds training sessions and annual conferences. Its research work, though not fully developed, has produced several

outputs. The AIPP Secretariat also regularly disseminates information.

*Main projects location(s):* Asia

*Contact details:*

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#### **6. Bees for Development**

Last updated: May 2007

Bees for Development works to alleviate poverty through the promotion of apiculture. The main way in which Bees for Development achieves its aims is by serving a global beekeeping network, compiling and distributing technical information, keeping beekeepers up to date with knowledge of events and training opportunities and putting people in touch with each other to share and learn. Furthermore, Bees for Development undertakes research, leads development projects and advocates for policy change. There is a strong link between beekeeping and natural forest conservation: beekeeping provides an economic incentive for poor rural people to conserve forests while the pollination benefits of bees have huge consequences for the maintenance of biodiversity.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Bees, Biodiversity and Forest Livelihoods in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve: This three year project, which started in June 2006, studies the interdependencies between bees, biodiversity and forest livelihoods. This research, supported by the UK Government-funded Darwin Initiative, takes place in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve of the Western Ghats, India.

*Main projects location(s):* Uganda, India

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#### **7. BirdLife International**

Last updated: September 2008

BirdLife International is a global Partnership of conservation organisations that strives to conserve birds,

their habitats and global biodiversity, working with people towards sustainability in the use of natural resources. Many of the pressures on the environment that threaten birds, their habitats and biodiversity also have adverse effects on local communities. By integrating conservation and development through a process of empowerment of local communities, bottom-up decision-making and support for measures to meet people's needs and improve local livelihoods, BirdLife International helps people to achieve secure, sustainable livelihoods that are positively linked to natural ecosystems.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. African Partnerships for Sustainable Biodiversity Action: A collaborative effort by African BirdLife Partners to conserve and manage Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in Africa. It works with people to maintain and improve livelihoods.
2. Improving Livelihoods Projects (funded by SwedBio and AECID): These projects aim at "improving livelihoods by promoting sustainable use of renewable natural resources through increased participation in biodiversity policy making and implementation". They have been in implementation since 2004.
3. Serra das Lontras Atlantic Forest Project: This project is looking to establish an integrated system of protection, combined with production of organic, shade cacao under the traditional cabrucas system.
4. Wetland Conservation in Madagascar seeks to integrate modern, scientifically-based resource management and protection systems into traditionally-based resource use rules.
5. The Palas Conservation and Development Project: The goal of this project is to safeguard the biodiversity of the Palas valley by enabling local communities to tackle the linked causes of poverty and incipient natural resource degradation.
6. Conserving Afromontane Forest in the Bamenda Highlands of Cameroon: BirdLife is working with local communities and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Cameroon to conserve the endangered biodiversity of the Cameroon Mountains, by giving local people more control of the forest resources that they have traditionally depended on for their livelihoods, as well as more equitable sharing of the benefits from these forests.

7. Community-Based Wetland Management for Sustainable Livelihoods and Biodiversity Conservation in Ethiopia: The goal of this initiative is the management of the Berga Floodplain for conservation of the Endangered White-winged Flufftail *Sarothrura ayresi* while promoting sustainable and wise use of the floodplain by the local communities and other stakeholders. The project is supporting community management of the wetland, dissemination of lessons-learned, and is advocating the sustainable management of wetlands throughout Ethiopia.

8. Local Conservation Group approach: BirdLife International involves local communities through support to

empowerment of and good governance by local institutions called Local Conservation Groups (also known as Site Support Groups or IBA-Caretakers) at Important Bird Areas. Local Conservation Group members monitor their site, engage in advocacy work, carry out conservation activities, and develop ways of generating income with the local community.

9. Promoting biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use in 3 IBAs in the Dry Forest of the Piura Region, Peru. This programme aims to: increase people's capacity to exert their rights through strengthened and legally recognised CBOs; increase incomes through improved agricultural capacity and ecotourism; and strengthen the role of rural communities in natural resources planning in the buffer zones of 3 Important Bird Areas (IBAs).

10. Reviving Hima, an ancient Conservation System for a Modern World: This programme, being led from BirdLife's Middle East Division in Amman (Jordan), aims to combine the traditional community resource management approach of hima with that of Important Bird Areas (IBAs).

*Main projects location(s):* Global

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## **8. Blue Ventures (BV)**

Last updated: September 2008

Blue Ventures is a not-for-profit organisation dedicated to working with local communities to conserve threatened marine habitats and resources for the betterment of people and nature. Funded primarily through ecotourism and carbon offsetting revenues, Blue Ventures brings paying volunteers to project sites and trains them in scientific research, community outreach and on-the-ground conservation.

Blue Ventures has pioneered the first long term coral reef fisheries and socioeconomic monitoring programmes in southern Madagascar, and has developed the Andavadoaka research site as one of the country's leading centres for marine research, conservation and environmental education activities.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Octopus No-Take Zone: In 2003, meetings were held in Andavadoaka and it was agreed to create a no-take zone with the aim of maintaining sustainable yields of octopus. The project has proved so successful the government of Madagascar in 2005 used it as a model to create similar seasonal closures across the country.

2. Velondriake MPA Network: Blue Ventures is now working with 21 villages to develop a vast network of community-run marine and coastal protected areas. Project leaders are working with local communities to develop and launch sustainable livelihoods – including eco-tourism and mariculture businesses – that will provide financial alternatives to overexploitation of natural resources.
3. Mariculture: Blue Ventures has launched a sea cucumber farming project as a way to protect local wild populations of the species from over-exploitation.
4. Eco-tourism: The hotels operating around the Andavadoaka region employ only a few local villagers and give little or no benefit to the surrounding communities. Blue Ventures is working to develop an eco-tourism industry in Andavadoaka that will provide locals with sustainable incomes as well as a financial incentive to keep local habitats beautiful and healthy. Blue Ventures has trained more than a dozen villagers from Andavadoaka as eco-tour guides, teaching them such skills as safety, cultural awareness, local history, climate and regional ecology.
5. Capacity Building: Blue Ventures runs a marine conservation scholarship, thus providing a national centre for field-based training and disseminating learning in coastal management.
6. Blue Ventures Carbon Offset: This new non-profit programme finances carbon offsetting projects in Madagascar that benefit both communities and biodiversity. The current focus of the offsetting programme is the development of a fuel-efficient stove project to help reduce wood and charcoal use in villages throughout the Andavadoaka and Velondriake regions.

*Main projects location(s):* Madagascar

*Contact details:*

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## **9. Bushmeat Crisis Task Force (BCTF)**

Last updated: December 2005

The Bushmeat Crisis Task Force (BCTF), founded in 1999, is a consortium of conservation organizations and scientists dedicated to the conservation of wildlife populations threatened by commercial hunting of wildlife for sale as meat.

BCTF's vision is to eliminate the illegal commercial bushmeat trade through the development of a global network that actively supports and informs nations, organizations, scientists and the general public. To achieve this, BCTF's primary goal is to build a public, professional and government constituency aimed at identifying and supporting solutions that effectively respond to the

bushmeat crisis in Africa and around the world.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

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

*Main projects location(s):* Africa

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## **10. CARE Ethiopia**

Last updated: September 2008

The CARE Ethiopia country office was established in 1984 in response to the country's 1983-84 famine. Although emergency feeding continues to be a focus, CARE now concentrates on rehabilitation and development projects. CARE Ethiopia's involvement in non-emergency programming includes agricultural extension services, income generation and food-for-work, as well as family planning and HIV/AIDS education.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

CARE Ethiopia is currently implementing four livelihoods enhancement projects in the pastoralist areas of Ethiopia:

1. Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative/Enhancing Afar and Borana Livelihoods Initiative (PLI/ENABLE): The goal of this project is to support pastoralists to improve household livelihood security and maintain assets during drought cycles through enhancing their resiliency to predictable emergencies and strengthening local capacity, systems and partnerships among government and local/traditional institutions.
2. Enhanced Livelihoods in Southern Ethiopia: this project is part of the regional Enhanced Livelihoods in the Mendera Triangle program and its goal is to increase the self-reliance and resiliency of the targeted population through improved livelihoods in drought prone pastoral areas of Southern Ethiopia.

3. Borana Pastoralists' Water Resource Management and Learning Initiative Project: This project is part of the Global Water Initiative program, which aims at ensuring that vulnerable populations world-wide have reliable access to clean water in such a way that their dignity, rights, culture and natural environment are not negatively impacted.

4. Regional Resilience Enhancement Against Drought: This project aims to build the capacities of local actors operating in pastoral environment so as to improve their resilience to drought and other crises, including actions linked to compilation of evidence and "lessons learned".

*Main projects location(s):* Ethiopia

*Contact details:*

CARE Ethiopia, PO Box 4710, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Web Site: [www.care.org/careswork/countryprofiles/56.asp](http://www.care.org/careswork/countryprofiles/56.asp)

*Staff contacts:*

Fasil Demeke  
E-mail: [fasild@care.org.et](mailto:fasild@care.org.et)

## **11. CARE International**

Last updated: November 2007

CARE is an international relief and development organization that operates in more than 70 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

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

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

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Within its natural resources management (NRM) sector CARE has around 35 projects and programmes in 25 different countries which are focused on promoting sustainable NRM and conservation with social justice and equity. As with other programming sectors CARE applies a rights-based approach to which addresses the underlying causes of poverty, environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity through focusing on issues of governance and underlying power relationships.

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

*Contact details:*

CARE International Secretariat  
Chemin de Balxert 7-9, CH 1219 Châtelaine Geneva, Switzerland  
Phone: +41 22 795 10 20, Fax: +41 22 795 10 29  
Web Site: [www.care-international.org](http://www.care-international.org)

*Staff contact:*

Phil Franks  
E-mail: [Phil@ci.or.ke](mailto:Phil@ci.or.ke)

## **12. Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)**

Last updated: November 2007

CANARI is a regional non-profit organisation with over 20 years experience of promoting equitable participation and effective collaboration in managing the natural resources critical to development in Caribbean small island states. CANARI seeks to achieve its mission through:

- Applied and action research on, and analysis, monitoring and evaluation of, innovative policies, institutions and approaches to participation and governance
- Sharing and dissemination of lessons learned
- Fostering partnerships, particularly those that build on regional assets and talents and contribute to closer regional cooperation.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Participatory Forest Management: Improving Policy and Institutional Capacity for Development (2006-2008): The goal of this project is to improve the socioeconomic and environmental benefits that can be derived from forest management by analysing the actual and potential contribution of forest resources to national and regional poverty alleviation and environmental strategies and promoting and building capacity for participatory planning and management of forest resources at all levels.

2. Practices and Policies that Improve Forest Management and the Livelihoods of the Rural Poor in the Insular Caribbean (2007-2010): The project aims to identify, promote, and build capacity for institutional arrangements which optimise the socio-economic contribution of forest resources to the rural poor of the insular Caribbean.

3. Climate Change and Biodiversity: This is a 2-year project designed to increase understanding and consensus on what is known and not known about the impacts of climate change on biodiversity in the islands of the Caribbean. The ultimate goal will be to identify how protected area management, biodiversity protection, and conservation policy can best address climate change in the region.

*Main projects location(s):* Caribbean, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago

*Contact details:*

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI),  
Fernandes Industrial Centre, Administration Building,

Eastern Main Road, Laventille, Trinidad and Tobago  
Phone: +868 626 6062, Fax: +868 626 1788  
E-mail: [info@canari.org](mailto:info@canari.org), Web Site: [www.canari.org](http://www.canari.org)

*Staff contact:*

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### **13. Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD)**

Last updated: September 2007

CAFOD is the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development, the official overseas development and relief agency of the Catholic Church in England and Wales. CAFOD has been fighting poverty in developing countries since 1962. CAFOD raises funds so that it can promote long-term development, respond to emergencies, raise public awareness of the causes of poverty, speak out on behalf of poor communities, and promote social justice. Underpinning CAFOD's work is a deeply held set of values that are central to the organisation's ethos and identity.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Long-term Development: improving food availability and farming methods, helping to provide improved shelter, water, health care and education, developing better livelihoods and improving income.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Central America, South America, Asia

*Contact details:*

CAFOD, Romero Close, Stockwell Road, London SW9 9TY, UK

Phone: +44 (0) 20 7095 5226, Fax: +44 (0) 20 7274 9630

Web Site: [www.cafod.org.uk](http://www.cafod.org.uk)

*Staff contacts:*

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Liz Gallagher

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### **14. Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)**

Last updated: September 2008

The Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) is a unit of The Earth Institute at Columbia University. CIESIN works at the intersection of the social, natural, and information sciences, and specializes in on-line data and information management, spatial data integration and training, and interdisciplinary research related to human interactions in the environment.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Poverty Mapping: The Global Poverty Mapping Project seeks to enhance current understanding of the global distribution of poverty and the geographic and biophysical conditions of where the poor live through development and dissemination of high-resolution spatial poverty distribution data sets.

2. Population-Environment Research Network: the Population-Environment Research Network seeks to advance academic research on population and the environment by promoting on-line scientific exchange among researchers from social and natural science disciplines worldwide.

3. Global Road Mapping: Roads and accessibility have consistently been found to be a significant factor in reducing poverty through access to markets and social services. Unfortunately, in many countries, existing roads are poorly mapped. This activity seeks to develop an improved global road map for public distribution.

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

*Contact details:*

Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)

61 Route 9W, PO Box 1000, Palisades, NY 10964, USA

Phone: +1 (845) 365 8988, Fax: +1 (845) 365 8922

Web Site: [www.ciesin.columbia.edu](http://www.ciesin.columbia.edu)

*Staff contact:*

Alex de Sherbinin

E-mail: [adesherbinin@ciesin.columbia.edu](mailto:adesherbinin@ciesin.columbia.edu)

### **15. Center for Rural Empowerment and the Environment (CREE)**

Last updated: August 2008

CREE is a non-governmental organization that seeks practical solutions to bridging the gap between sustainable development and environmental conservation. CREE achieves this through programs that focus solely on poverty alleviation and resolving human-wildlife conflict.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Facilitating alternative protein sources around Mount Cameroon National Park, Cameroon: community snail farming.

2. Sustainable papyrus arts and crafts and eco-cultural tourism in the Yala wetlands, Kenya.

3. Minimizing human-lion conflict around Tarangire National Park through education and innovative lion fencing techniques.

4. Fostering micro-enterprise development in coastal communities through sea turtle arts and crafts: traditional Moruca embroidery, Guyana.

5. Developing small-scale whale watching eco-tourism in the Babuyan Islands, Philippines.

*Main projects location(s):* Kenya, Cameroon, Tanzania, Guyana, Philippines

*Contact details:*

Center for Rural Empowerment and the Environment (CREE)  
2121 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95816, USA  
Web Site: [www.conservationforpeople.org](http://www.conservationforpeople.org)

*Staff contacts:*

Mike Skuja  
E-mail: [Mike.Skuja@conservationforpeople.org](mailto:Mike.Skuja@conservationforpeople.org)

## **16. Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation (CCEC)**

Last updated: September 2008

CCEC is a grassroots NGO based in Khulna, Bangladesh whose work is based on the idea that sustainable environmental management and conservation can only be achieved through local-level participation based on indigenous knowledge. Since 1993 CCEC has been working on biodiversity conservation of Sundarban, protection of the mangroves ecosystems, environmental education, eco-schools, trees plantation, livelihood security of the coastal communities, risk reduction from cyclones, climate change adaptation, research and various programmes on self dependence.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Coastal Ecosystems Protection-Mangrove Protection Society: This project aims to protect the coastal ecosystems of the Sundarban region while providing sustainable income-generation activities for community members. The initiative has taken an innovative approach to co-management that allows for biodiversity regeneration, collaborative learning, and shared responsibility with the Department of Fisheries and the World Food Program (WFP).

2. The organization has developed an Environmental Education package consisting of teachers manuals, students booklets and posters, and trained 800 primary and secondary school teachers of Khulna, Bagerhat and Satkhira coastal districts of Sundarban region.

*Main projects location(s):* Bangladesh

*Contact details:*

Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation (CCEC), C/o TAKDIR MOHAL  
House #93 Road #2, Sonadanga R/A, Khulna-9000, Bangladesh  
Phone: +880 41 810 982

*Staff contact:*

Mowdudur Rahman  
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[mowdud\\_ccec@yahoo.com](mailto:mowdud_ccec@yahoo.com)

## **17. Centre for Environment Education (CEE)**

Last updated: May 2007

The Centre for Environment Education's (CEE) primary objective is to improve public awareness and understanding of the environment with a view to promoting the conservation and sustainable use of nature and natural resources, leading to a better environment and a better quality of life. To this end, CEE develops innovative programmes and educational material, and builds capacity in the field of education for sustainable development. CEE works for a wide range of sectors, target groups and geographical areas.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Endogenous Tourism Project in North East: The goal of this project is to promote local culture and craft based eco-tourism for sustainable livelihoods and integrated rural development.

2. Hinglogadh Ecodevelopment Programme (HEDPro): This programme has been in operation in 17 villages around the Hingolghadh Nature Education Sanctuary, Jasdan Taluka, Rajkot District, Gujarat for the past 17 years. The programme focuses on empowering local communities to upgrade and conserve local natural resources.

3. Himalaya Initiatives: CEE's Himalaya initiatives aim at sustainable development in the Indo-Himalayan Region (IHR) through environmental education and communication interventions. The goal is to enhance the capacity of mountain people for sustainable livelihoods in order to stop ecosystem degradation.

*Main projects location(s):* India, Southern Asia

*Contact details:*

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Thaltej Tekra, Ahmedabad 380 054, India  
Phone: +91 79 2685 8002, Fax: +91 79 2685 8010  
Web Site: [www.cceindia.org](http://www.cceindia.org)

*Staff contact:*

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## **18. Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)**

Last updated: December 2005

CIFOR is an international research and global knowledge institution committed to conserving forests and improving the livelihoods of people in the tropics. CIFOR's three research programmes address the needs of the rural poor as well as environmental concerns. In particular, the goal of CIFOR's Forests and Livelihoods Programme is to enhance

livelihoods by contributing to improved policies and practices related to the management and use of forests and forested landscapes. The Forests and Livelihoods Programme focuses largely on two themes, “Improving Human Well-being through Forests” and “Managing Landscape Mosaic for Sustainable Livelihoods” (which includes a sub theme on Conservation and Development).

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. The Poverty and Environment Network (PEN) is investigating the circumstances and relative contributions of forests and forest products to subsistence livelihoods and the local economies of people dependent on forests, as well as how these functions can be enhanced and protected.

2. Work on poverty alleviation in the upland communities of the Mekong Region (Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao PDR) is concentrating on improved community forestry.

3. Research and monitoring tools are being developed for understanding the contribution of forest resources to poverty alleviation in forest fringe areas in India.

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

*Contact details:*

Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)  
P.O. BOX 6596, JKPWB, Jakarta 10065, Indonesia  
Phone: +62 251 622 622, Fax: +62 251 622 100  
E-mail: cifor@cgiar.org, Web Site: www.cifor.cgiar.org

*Staff contacts:*

Bruce Campbell  
E-mail: b.campbell@cgiar.org

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

Last updated: December 2005

The Centre for Sustainable Development (CENESTA) is a non-governmental, non-profit organisation dedicated to promoting sustainable community- and culture-based development. Its main area of work is Iran and Southwest Asia. CENESTA works with a variety of partners, from local communities in Iran and other countries to local and national governmental agencies, from universities and research organizations to national and international NGOs.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Facilitating Sustainability of Biodiversity and Livelihoods for Mobile Pastoralist Communities in Iran – A Learning by Doing Project: This project aims to empower migratory nomadic pastoral communities to identify the most appropriate models for sustaining livelihoods and agro-biodiversity.

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

*Contact details:*

Centre for Sustainable Development & Environment (CENESTA)  
Suite 24, 5 Lakpour Lane, Langary Street, Nobonyad Square, Tehran, Iran 16139  
Phone: +98 21 22964114/5/6, Local Fax: +98 21 22954217, International Fax: +1 (253) 3228599  
E-mail: cenesta@cenesta.org, Web Site: www.cenesta.org

*Staff contacts:*

Taghi Farvar  
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## **20. Chibememe Earth Healing Association (CHIEHA)**

Last updated: September 2008

Chibememe Earth Healing Association (CHIEHA) is a community based organisation working in Sangwe communal land areas outside Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTFP) in Zimbabwe since 1998. The aim of CHIEHA is to promote cultural and natural heritage in the area by fostering the spirit of communal participation, sharing information among stakeholders and creating awareness about sustainable use of natural resources. CHIEHA was registered as a Conservation and Development Trust in 2005.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

CHIEHA runs five programmes of earth healing and land care, income generation, sustainable agriculture, environmental and cultural awareness, and the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park Conservation Area (GLTFPCA) Rural Communities Network Programme. To date, the association's extensive conservation efforts have contributed to reforestation, watershed protection, and the conservation of traditional crops and seeds. At the same time, incomes have risen through the marketing of sustainable non-timber forest products, such as fruit-juice and honey. The Community based organisation has lobbied policy makers to enact laws that allow communities to benefit from protected areas (e.g. the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park). CHIEHA, which is a 2004 UN Equator Initiative Prize Finalist, participates in various policy development processes at local and global level. The organisation is also constructing an Environment and Technological Centre in the GLTFPCA. The centre will be used as a focal point for communities and organisations in the GLTFPCA wishing to participate in Eco-ethno tourism, capacity building training programmes and community or farmer research.

*Main projects location(s):* Zimbabwe

*Contact details:*

Chibememe Earth Healing Association  
c/o Takunda Sec. School, P Bag 7110, Chiredzi, Province Masvingo, Zimbabwe

*Staff contact:*

Gladman Chibememe  
E-mail: gchibememe@yahoo.co.uk

## **21. Community Development Organization (CDO)**

Last updated: June 2008

Community Development Organization (CDO) is a pioneer rights based civil society organization engaged in issues of social/environmental justice and ecological democracy in relation to protected areas in Nepal. The organization works closely with natural resources dependant indigenous people and poor communities residing in and around the protected areas. Rights to traditional livelihoods, food security, governance of protected areas, and biodiversity conservation are key thematic areas of the organization.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Campaign for right to livelihood in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and Baridya National Park.
2. Campaign for livelihood rights and food security in Chitwan National Park.
3. Dialogues on reform of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act in Nepal: Regional and national policy dialogues and conferences, publications of policy briefs.

*Main projects location(s):* Nepal

*Contact details:*

Community Development Organization (CDO)  
Sahayog Marg, Anamnagar, Kathmandu, Nepal, P.O.Box:  
15142 KPC 1010  
Phone: ++977 1 425 4017, Fax: ++977 1 426 0498  
Web Site: [www.cdo.org.np](http://www.cdo.org.np)

*Staff contacts:*

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

Last updated: November 2007

Conservation International (CI) is a US-based international conservation organisation that applies innovations in science, economics, policy and community participation to protect the Earth's richest regions of plant and animal diversity in the biodiversity hotspots, high-biodiversity wilderness areas as well as important marine regions around the globe. Some of the lead programs with activities underway supporting human welfare and poverty reduction research, implementation, and policy analysis include:

- The Center for Applied Biodiversity Science (CABS): CABS brings together leading experts in science and technology to collect and interpret data about biodiversity, develop strategic plans for conservation, and forge partnerships in all sectors that promote conservation goals. The Human Dimensions of Biodiversity Program in CABS brings development and conservation perspectives together to understand the links between poverty, inequality, and

biodiversity loss, as well as the mechanisms needed to address them (<http://web.conservation.org>).

- Conservation Stewards, Sustainable Landscapes, and Population and Environment programs work with CI's in-country programs at the community level on these issues (<http://web.conservation.org>).
- Indigenous and Traditional Peoples Initiative: CI is establishing alliances with and among indigenous and traditional groups by working with indigenous leaders and organizations to better understand indigenous perspectives on biodiversity conservation and ensure that they continue to manage and benefit from healthy ecosystems in perpetuity.
- The Center for Environmental Leadership in Business (CELBI) engages the private sector worldwide in creating solutions to critical global environmental problems in which industry plays a defining role. Some partnerships, such as with Starbucks, have supported small-scale coffee producers ([www.celbi.org](http://www.celbi.org)).
- Verde Ventures uses debt and equity financing to support conservation-oriented businesses in 12 countries. Within this programme, 14,800 local people are employed in jobs that preserve local natural resources for future generations. The Equator Fund is a new collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) that provides limited grant funding to viable small and medium sized biodiversity businesses that simultaneously contribute to biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction (<http://web.conservation.org/xp/verdeventures>).
- The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) is a global program administered by CI but supported by 6 major partners that provides grants to nongovernmental organizations and other private sector partners to protect critical ecosystems. A recent independent evaluation of CEPF found that a significant number of grants have provided the basis for improving incomes and economic well-being of poor communities ([www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net)).

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

CI carries out projects aimed at linking poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation within each of the above programs. For more information visit CI websites.

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

*Contact details:*

Conservation International, 2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 500,  
Arlington, VA 22202, USA  
Phone: +1 (703) 341 2400, Web Site: [www.conservation.org](http://www.conservation.org)

*Staff contacts:*

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## **23. Conservation through Poverty Alleviation International (CPALI)**

Last updated: December 2005

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

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

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

*Main projects location(s):* Madagascar

*Contact details:*

Conservation through Poverty Alleviation International (CPALI)  
221 Lincoln Road, Lincoln, MA 01773, USA  
Fax: +1 781 998 0458, Web Site: [www.cpal.org](http://www.cpal.org)

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## **24. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), UK**

Last updated: September 2007

The UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is a government agency whose core purpose is to improve the current and future quality of life. Defra pursues its aim by integrating environmental, social and economic objectives, putting sustainable development into practice. A significant part of Defra's work is concerned with preparedness for emergencies and contingencies, which fall within the remit of environment, food and rural affairs.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Darwin Initiative: The Darwin Initiative aims to assist developing countries meet their obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity through funding collaborative projects which draw on UK expertise. Projects have strong elements of research, training, capacity building, and activities which raise awareness of the

importance of biodiversity, and help people secure benefits from its sustainable use.

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

*Contact details:*

Defra, Wildlife and Habitats Division  
Area 5/E8, Ashdown House, 123 Victoria St, London SW1E 6DE, UK  
Web Site: [www.defra.gov.uk](http://www.defra.gov.uk)

*Staff contact:*

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E-mail: [Sarah.nelson@defra.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Sarah.nelson@defra.gsi.gov.uk), Phone: +44 (0)20 7082 8447

## **25. Department for International Development (DFID), UK**

Last updated: September 2008

The Department for International Development (DFID) is the part of the UK Government that manages Britain's aid to poor countries. DFID supports long-term programmes to help tackle the underlying causes of poverty, but also responds to emergencies, both natural and man-made. DFID works in partnership with governments, civil society, the private sector, multilateral institutions, United Nations agencies, and the European Commission. DFID works directly in over 150 countries worldwide.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

DFID does not fund poverty-conservation projects *per se*. Nevertheless in conjunction with the UK's Natural Environment Research Council and Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC), DFID is developing a 5 year, multi-disciplinary research programme that will address major ecosystem services challenges that hamper poverty reduction measures in four regions. Examples of regional challenges include:

- adapting to monsoon variability in South Asia
  - equitable delivery of ecosystems services in China
  - reducing environmental vulnerability in semi-arid areas of Africa
  - securing biological stability in the Amazon and Andes
- DFID also provides support to other organisations working on poverty-conservation linkages (e.g. WWF-UK, IIED) and addresses poverty-conservation indirectly through other initiatives aimed at, for example, reducing emissions from deforestation (e.g. the Congo Basin Forest Fund) or forest governance.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia, Europe

*Contact details:*

DFID, 1 Palace Street, London SW1E 5HE, UK  
Phone: +44 (0) 20 7023 0000, Fax: +44 (0) 20 7023 0019,  
Web Site: [www.dfid.gov.uk](http://www.dfid.gov.uk)

*Staff contact:*

Izabella Koziell

## **26. Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)**

Last updated: December 2005

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

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

DGIS is funding a number of significant initiatives linking poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation.

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

*Contact details:*

Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)  
Bezuidenhoutseweg 67, PO Box 20061, 2500 EB The Hague, The Netherlands  
Phone: +31 70 3486486, Fax: +31 70 3484848  
Web Site: [www.minbuza.nl](http://www.minbuza.nl)

*Staff contact:*

Bea Coolman  
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Hans Wessels

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## **27. Ecoagriculture Partners (EP)**

Last updated: September 2008

Ecoagriculture Partners an international non-profit organization that strives for a world where current agricultural lands are increasingly managed as ecoagriculture landscapes to achieve three complementary goals: to enhance rural livelihoods; conserve biodiversity; and sustainably produce crops, livestock, fish, and forest products. We help to scale up successful ecoagriculture approaches by catalyzing strategic connections, dialogue, and joint action among key actors at local, national, and international levels.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Landscape Measures Initiative: This initiative seeks to help ecoagriculture practitioners measure the social, economic and ecological outcomes of landscape-scale management practices, as well as develop tools for multi-

stakeholder groups to plan landscape activities and set measurable goals and targets. A common framework is being developed to support local stakeholders to work together with public, private and civic institutions to develop locally-appropriate evaluation methods and indicators that jointly assess outcomes on biodiversity conservation, sustainable production and rural livelihoods. [www.landscapemeasures.org](http://www.landscapemeasures.org)

2. Community Knowledge Service: Ecoagriculture Partners is working in partnership with the UNDP Equator Initiative and a number of community-based leaders and partners to design and implement an international 'Community Knowledge Service'. The goal of the Community Knowledge Service is to enable community leaders to strengthen and scale-up their work to enhance livelihoods while sustaining and conserving biodiversity. The CKS focuses on bottom-up processes that facilitate the sharing of knowledge and expertise, and the adaptation and application of new knowledge to strengthen community management practices.

3. Markets for Ecoagriculture: Strengthening market incentives to practice ecoagriculture is also a key challenge. Current market incentives rarely reflect the value rural producers and communities provide as environmental stewards. Ecoagriculture Partners is supporting a number of activities to understand and mobilize innovative product and ecosystem service markets that have the potential to improve the economic viability of ecoagriculture.

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

*Contact details:*

Ecoagriculture Partners, 730 11<sup>th</sup> Street, NW, Suite #301, Washington, DC 20001, USA  
Phone: +1 (202) 393 5315, Fax: +1 (202) 393 2424  
Web Site: [www.ecoagriculture.org](http://www.ecoagriculture.org)

*Staff contact:*

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Sajal Sthapit

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## **28. Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERuDeF)**

Last updated: September 2008

ERuDeF is a Cameroonian non-profit organisation dedicated to wildlife conservation and protection of fragile environments. Founded in 1999, ERuDeF is a membership organisation and it works in partnership with local communities and other relevant stakeholders, including the government and international organisations. ERuDeF's core programmes include: i) biodiversity research and conservation (focal species: gorillas, chimpanzees, other endangered primates, endangered birds and red data plants); ii) forest landscape restoration; iii) social science (micro-finance and enterprise development, socio-economics research, land-use planning, community conservation management modelling); iv) women and gender; v)

education.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Livelihood Support Project for Biodiversity Management in south western Cameroon: The aim of this project is to build the capacity of forest adjacent communities through training, provision of alternative livelihoods and microcredit. Over 3000 local people are now involved in this project. Poacher, trappers, women and youths are the main target groups.

2. Lebialem Highlands Forest Conservation Initiative: This Initiative has produced the following major results: i) launch of the Lebialem Highlands Forest Restoration Programme, ii) proposal for the creation of Lebialem Highlands as an Important Birds Area (IBA), iii) discovery of a new sub-population of gorillas in the Bechati-Fossimondi-Besali forest.

*Main projects location(s):* Cameroon

*Contact details:*

ERuDeF  
PO Box 189 Buea, SW Cameroon  
Phone: +237 33 32 27 47  
Web Site: [www.erudef.org](http://www.erudef.org)

*Staff contacts:*

Louis Nkembi  
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## **29. European Commission (EC)**

Last updated: September 2008

The European Commission (EC) is one of the European institutions participating in the decision-making process of the European Union. The EC has a specific department, called EuropeAid, which is in charge of handling external aid. EuropeAid is responsible for all phases of the project cycle (identification and appraisal of projects and programmes, preparation of financing decisions, implementation and monitoring, evaluation of projects and programmes), which ensures the achievement of the objectives of the programmes established by the Directorates-General for External Relations and Development and approved by the Commission.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

The EC is funding a number of significant initiatives linking poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe, Southern Europe

*Contact details:*

European Commission  
EuropeAid F6 L-41 6/72, Rue de la Loi, 200, B - 1049  
Brussels, Belgium  
Phone: +32 (0) 2 29 91111, Fax: +32 (0) 2 29 96407

E-mail: [europaaid-info@ec.europa.eu](mailto:europaaid-info@ec.europa.eu)  
Web Site: <http://ec.europa.eu/europaaid>

*Staff contact:*

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## **30. Excellent Development Limited**

Last updated: March 2008

Excellent Development is a charity that enables communities in Africa to transform their environment sustainably and improve water supplies, food production, health and incomes. Excellent Development does this by the building of sand dams, the terracing of adjoining land and the planting of indigenous and medicinal trees. Excellent Development is also working to enhance development education in the UK and worldwide through the promotion of sustainable development and the mitigation of climate change.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Excellent Development's projects help alleviate poverty in rural south eastern Kenya by conserving soil and water, thus improving the environment sustainably, and enhancing its capacity to support rural livelihoods. Excellent Development's key strategies are building sand dams, terracing land, planting trees and sustainable agriculture.

*Main projects location(s):* Kenya

*Contact details:*

Excellent Development Limited  
Studio 61, The Market Building, 195 High Street, Brentford  
TW8 8LB, UK

*Staff contacts:*

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## **31. Fauna & Flora International (FFI)**

Last updated: September 2008

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

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Securing tenure and the sustainable use of African blackwood ('mpingo') for villagers in Kilwa District, Tanzania with our partners the Mpingo Conservation Project.

2. Creating a model for community engagement and incentivising natural resource management to prevent unsustainable destruction of a State Park in Mato Grosso state – one of the richest areas of biodiversity in Brazil.
3. Building the capacity of Tibetan Herders to maintain the grasslands on which they are dependent through developing effective resource management plans and securing government support for implementation.
4. Influencing national policy decisions and working with local authorities in post-conflict Liberia to ensure that conservation and community needs are taken into account despite pressure from commercial logging and mining interests.
5. Improving food security and promoting protection of the Critically Endangered Siamese crocodile, and its habitat, among communities in Cambodia's Cardamom Mountains.
6. In the aftermath of Hurricane Iris, helping local organizations and communities in Belize to manage and protect their forests and develop small scale businesses that rely on a healthy ecosystem.
7. Ensuring that the needs of the rural poor are considered in talks about the conservation of and trade in endangered species at the international policy level.
8. FFI also has a Biodiversity and Human Needs Programme, which supports regional programmes to deliver effective livelihood interventions, and enables FFI to share its experiences both internally and with other organisations.

*Main projects location(s):* Global

*Contact details:*

Fauna & Flora International  
4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Jupiter House, Station Road, Cambridge CB1 2JD, UK  
Phone: + 44 (0) 1223 571000, Fax: + 44 (0) 1223 461481  
E-mail: [info@fauna-flora.org](mailto:info@fauna-flora.org)  
Web Site: [www.fauna-flora.org](http://www.fauna-flora.org)

*Staff contacts:*

Catherine Mackenzie  
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## **32. Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)**

Last updated: November 2007

The BfN is the German central scientific authority at federal level for national and international nature conservation and landscape management. The BfN:

- Advises the Federal Government
- Provides support for federal development programmes
- Approves imports and exports of protected animal and plant species
- Conducts its own research and awards research assignments
- Provides information about the results of its work.

The BfN is actively involved in issues related to linking conservation and poverty reduction. Within the framework of the programme 'Conservation as an Instrument in Development Cooperation and Poverty Reduction', several model projects are being supported to test sustainable management approaches for natural resources in Africa.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wild Coffee in Ethiopia: BfN cooperates with the Ethiopian Coffee Forest Forum (ECFF), a recently established NGO, on a project dealing with the conservation and sustainable use of wild coffee in Ethiopia.
2. Kruger to Canyons Biosphere Reserve South Africa: Kruger to Canyons (K2C) Biosphere Reserve was proclaimed by UNESCO MAB- Programme in 2001. Given the complexity of this area, as well as the increased pressure on natural resources, it is believed a new, integrative framework is needed to help ensure the sustainable conservation of the natural resources for all members of the broader community.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa

*Contact details:*

Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)  
International Nature Conservation (II 1.3), Konstantinstr.  
110, 53179 Bonn, Germany  
Web Site: [www.bfn.de](http://www.bfn.de)

*Staff contact:*

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## **33. Ford Foundation**

Last updated: September 2006

Created with gifts and bequests by Henry and Edsel Ford, the Foundation is an independent organization and a resource for innovative people and institutions worldwide. The Ford Foundation works mainly by making grants or loans that build knowledge and strengthen organizations and networks. The Foundation's main goals are to:

- Strengthen democratic values
- Reduce poverty and injustice
- Promote international cooperation and advance human achievement.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

The Ford Foundation has environment and development portfolios in regional offices in the US, Mexico, Brazil, Eastern Africa, Southern Africa, Russian Federation, South Asia, Indonesia, China, Vietnam and some projects in Chile. The Ford Foundation is the major donor of the PCLG.

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

#### *Contact details:*

Ford Foundation (Headquarters), 320 East 43rd Street, New York, NY 10017, USA  
Phone: +1 (212) 573-5000, Fax: +1 (212) 351-3677  
E-mail: office-of-communications@fordfound.org  
Web Site: www.fordfound.org

#### *Staff contacts:*

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### **34. Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)**

Last updated: November 2007

Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) is a non-profit organisation that advocates an alternative vision of how forests should be managed and controlled, based on respect for the rights of the peoples who know them best. FPP works with forest peoples in South America, Central Africa, South and South East Asia, and Central Siberia to help these communities secure their rights, build up their own organisations and negotiate with governments and companies as to how economic development and conservation is best achieved on their lands. The Forest Peoples Project was set up in 1999 as the charitable arm of the Forest Peoples Programme, to improve social, economic and environmental conditions for indigenous and tribal forest peoples worldwide.

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

1. Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas: From Principles to Practice: Forest Peoples Project has worked with indigenous communities to analyse the impact of conservation areas on their livelihoods and their rights, and to help them engage in dialogue with conservation agencies.
2. Community Mapping in Guyana: In 2003 FPP supported the Amerindian of Guyana to compile a map showing the extent of Amerindian land claims, the extent of current titled lands and their overlap with all existing mining and logging concessions and proposed protected areas. The maps are being used to help resolve land conflicts and inform dialogues and negotiations with government agencies, mining and logging companies, and conservation agencies.
3. Community Mapping in Venezuela: FPP is assisting the Piaroa and Hiwi peoples of the middle Orinoco to map their lands and develop natural resource management plans based on their indigenous knowledge.
4. Community Mapping in Siberia: FPP helped the Evenki population carry out territorial mapping. These maps were successfully used in a court case to oblige a petroleum company to reroute a proposed oil pipeline around a trapping area critical to local livelihoods.

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

#### *Contact details:*

Forest Peoples Programme, Forest Peoples Project (Sister Organisation)  
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Phone: +44 (0) 1608 652 893, Fax: +44 (0) 1608 652 878  
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Web Site: www.forestpeoples.org

#### *Staff contact:*

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### **35. Forest Trends**

Last updated: December 2005

Forest Trends is a Washington, DC-based non-profit organization that works to:

- Achieve sustainable forest management and conservation by creating and capturing market values for ecosystem services
- Support innovative projects and companies that are developing these new markets
- Enhance the livelihoods of local communities living in and around those forests.

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

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

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

#### *Contact details:*

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Phone: +1 (202) 298 3000, Fax: +1 (202) 298 3014  
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Web Site: www.forest-trends.org

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### **36. Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI)**

Last updated: September 2006

The Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific

International (FSPI) assists local communities to achieve sustainable livelihoods from the sea. FSPI works through three strategic action areas:

- Capacity building, which is the primary focus, and aims to enable national NGO's and Governments to facilitate and support community based coastal management processes
- Research and development, in terms of key applied research on the technical and socioeconomic aspects of coastal resource use, and management and the development of community appropriate awareness raising materials and other tools
- Policy development and advocacy activities, to support and promote community based approaches and appropriate legal frameworks.

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

*Main projects location(s):* Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia, Caribbean

*Contact details:*

Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International, Communities and Coasts Programme, 27 Gardiner Road, Nasese, GPO Box 18006, Suva, Fiji  
Phone: +679 331 2250, Fax: +679 331 2298  
Web Site: [www.fspi.org.fj](http://www.fspi.org.fj)

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### **37. Fundación Instituto de Promoción y Apoyo al Desarrollo (IPADE)**

Last updated: August 2008

Fundacion IPADE is a development NGO dedicated to international cooperation and education for development. Independent and committed, IPADE has worked since 1987 for the promotion of sustainable human development of vulnerable populations in Latin America, Africa and Asia. IPADE also carries out activities to raise awareness of the Millennium Development Goals and of the links between environment protection and poverty alleviation.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. 800 families have incremented their income by improving their production and commercialisation techniques.
2. The Caraga region (Philippines) has improved its sustainable production techniques.
3. The livelihoods of the coastal population of the Bahia de Hinatuan (Philippines) has improved, thanks to a more sustainable management of the local natural resources.

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

*Contact details:*

Fundación IPADE

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### **38. Global Environment Facility (GEF)**

Last updated: December 2005

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

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

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

*Main projects location(s):* Global

*Contact details:*

Global Environment Facility (GEF) Secretariat  
1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA  
Phone: +1 (202) 473 0508, Fax: +1 (202) 522 3240/3245  
E-mail: [secretariat@TheGEF.org](mailto:secretariat@TheGEF.org)  
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### **39. Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society (GMTCS)**

Last updated: November 2007

The Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society (GMTCS) works to ensure the future existence and population recovery of all the four species of marine turtles known to

nest in Guyana, while at the same time addressing the needs of the user communities.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Monitoring Programme: The essence of this project is the empowerment of the resident Amerindian peoples to be the stewards of the resources upon which they ultimately depend. GMTCS actively employs persons from the Waramuri, Santa Rosa and Almond Beach communities, who would ordinarily have been turtle hunters or consumers, so that they can experience an alternative to killing the animals.

2. Moruca Embroidery: A Women's Group that consists of women from the Santa Rosa and Waramuri who produce pillow cases, bags, hats and tea towels embroidered with local flora and fauna. The women work closely with GMTCS to help ensure sea turtle conservation is achieved by engaging indigenous communities in alternative income projects to sea turtle harvesting.

3. Establishing Shell Beach as a National Protected Area: Shell Beach has been recognised nationally as an area warranting protected area status from the standpoint of its rich ecological and cultural diversity. GMTCS has been identified as the Lead Agency for the management of this area and has outlined a project for Shell Beach.

*Main projects location(s):* Guyana

*Contact details:*

Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society  
Le Meridien Pegasus, Kingston, Georgetown, Guyana  
Phone: +592 2 254 483/4, Web Site: [www.gmtcs.org.gy](http://www.gmtcs.org.gy)

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## **40. IMM Ltd**

Last updated: November 2007

IMM is a consultancy company whose mission is to provide high quality services and support through partnerships with communities, governments and other development organisations to achieve equitable and sustainable development. Through the partnerships that IMM establishes they are able to bring a variety of skills and knowledge areas to the development process. These include:

- Livelihoods approaches for diagnostic uses, community development, and monitoring and review
- Community planning, mobilisation and group formation
- Project planning, management, monitoring and evaluation
- The use of systematic approaches to enhancing and diversifying rural livelihoods
- Knowledge management and dissemination
- Technical guidance in fisheries and aquatic resources, coastal development, common-pool resource use especially by remote/marginalised communities.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

The Corali Project - Livelihood Diversification in South Asia: IMM has entered into an agreement with ICRAN, UNEP, SACEP and UNF to build institutional capacity in aquatic resource management in the South Asia region, and to further the role of livelihood diversification in the process.

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

*Contact details:*

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Web Site: [www.innovation.ex.ac.uk/imm](http://www.innovation.ex.ac.uk/imm)

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## **41. Indigenous Peoples' Biodiversity Network (IPBN)**

Last updated: December 2005

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

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

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

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

*Contact details:*

Indigenous Peoples' Biodiversity Network (IPBN), PO Box 567, Cusco, Peru  
Phone: +51 84 23-2603

*Staff contacts:*

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## **42. Innovative Resources Management (IRM)**

Last updated: May 2007

Innovative Resources Management (IRM) is a non-governmental organization that works with local communities in developing countries to effectively respond to the complex challenges of sustainable development. IRM works to strengthen local institutions that promote sustainable natural resources management and build the technical and institutional capacities of beneficiary populations within developing nations.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. The Congo Livelihood Improvement and Food Security Project (CLIFS): This project focuses on increasing the level and sustainability of agricultural production and freshwater fisheries, and strengthening rural credit and micro-finance activities to support productive investments in agriculture in the provinces of Bandundu and Equateur.
2. Eco-regional Initiatives to Promote Alternatives to Slash & Burn Practices: This project aims to reduce slash and burn agriculture and improve land management practices to conserve critical habitats and biodiversity and improve rural livelihoods in Madagascar.
3. Uganda Productive Resource Investment for Managing the Environment: This project aims to expand sustainable economic opportunities in Uganda while conserving its biodiversity.

*Main projects location(s):* Congo, Uganda, Madagascar, Central Africa

*Contact details:*

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

Last updated: November 2007

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

and participating in international policy processes impacting on indigenous and tribal peoples.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Processes that are currently being followed in the international arena include:

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Article (8(j))
- Follow-up on the Action Plan of the World Summit on Sustainable Development
- (WSSD) and the World Conference Against Racism (WCAR)
- UN Forum on Forests (UNFF)
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (SBSTA, COP)
- Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPF)
- World Bank (and other multilateral organizations) policy on Indigenous Peoples
- World Parks Congress
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- Monitoring the realization of the objectives of the Declaration on the Rights of IPs

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

*Contact details:*

International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (IAITPTF), 6/1 Moo 1, Suthep Road, Suthep Sub-district, Muang District, Chiang Mai 50200, Thailand  
Phone: +66 (0) 53 904 037, (0) 1 885 2212, Fax: +66 (0) 53 277 645  
E-mail: [iait@loxinfo.co.th](mailto:iait@loxinfo.co.th)  
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## **44. International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)**

Last updated: September 2008

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

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. The Asia-Pacific Mountain Network (APMN): is an ongoing Swiss-funded project of ICIMOD, whose mission is



to generate, aggregate, and disseminate knowledge for sustainable development of upland and mountain areas of Asia/Pacific as well as to facilitate networking amongst the members and subscribers of this knowledge network.

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

3. Range Land Program: Conservation and co-management of range lands for improved livelihoods.

4. Biodiversity Conservation and Management: Transboundary cooperation for corridor development and conservation of biodiversity.

*Main projects location(s):* Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan

*Contact details:*

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

G.P.O. Box 3226, Khumaltar, Kathmandu, Nepal  
Phone: +977 1 5525313, Fax: +977 1 5524509, 5536747  
E-mail: [icimod@icimod.org](mailto:icimod@icimod.org), Web Site: [www.icimod.org](http://www.icimod.org)

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#### **45. International Centre for Responsible Tourism - South Africa**

Last updated: July 2008

The mission of the ICRT-SA is to contribute to economic development, social justice and environmental integrity through the development and promotion of Responsible Tourism by:

- influencing public institutions, the tourism industry, donors and tourists to integrate the principles of responsible tourism into their policies, operations and activities
- communicating the principles of responsible tourism by capacity building, education and awareness programmes to the broadest possible constituency
- initiating and undertaking research to develop knowledge to support the implementation of responsible tourism.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

The ICRT-SA is a new organisation, but its directors are heavily involved in conservation and poverty alleviation research and consulting projects in the region. Projects specifically through the ICRT-SA so far have included:

- British High Commission funded training for local tourism officers in W. Cape.

- Research amongst tour operators on responsible tourism practices;
- Series of provincial workshops on Responsible Tourism -Tourism and the market (e.g. in Durban).

*Main projects location(s):* Southern Africa

*Contact details:*

ICRT-SA, c/o Dr Anna Spenceley  
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#### **46. International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)**

Last updated: May 2007

The International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) is an organization of Indigenous Peoples from North, Central, South America and the Pacific working for the Sovereignty and Self-Determination of Indigenous Peoples and the recognition and protection of Indigenous Rights, Traditional Cultures and Sacred Lands.

IITC's program priorities are:

- International Standard setting, in particular: i) implementation of an effective plan of action for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples which began on December 10th, 1994; ii) adoption of the Draft Declaration for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; iii) development of a permanent forum for Indigenous Peoples within the U.N. system.
- Addressing violations of Indigenous Peoples' rights and presenting issues of concern to the international community. Primary focus areas include: i) environment protection and sustainable development; ii) cultural rights, sacred sites and religious freedom; iii) rights and protection of indigenous children.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

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

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

*Contact details:*

International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)  
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Web Site: [www.treatycouncil.org](http://www.treatycouncil.org)

*Staff contacts:*

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

## **47. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)**

Last updated: September 2008

The coordinator of the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group, IIED is an international policy research institute and non governmental body working for more sustainable and equitable global development. IIED has five broad areas of work:

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

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Sustaining Local Food Systems, Agricultural Biodiversity and Livelihoods: This research aims to analyse how and under what conditions can decentralised governance, farmer participation and capacity building promote the adaptive management of agricultural biodiversity in the context of local food systems and livelihoods.

2. Sustainable tourism supporting species conservation in the Srepok Wilderness, Cambodia: The purpose of this project is to secure community access to benefits generated through sustainable wildlife tourism in the Srepok Wilderness Area (SWA) in Cambodia, based on the long-term viability of key species.

3. Forest Governance Learning Group: The forest governance learning group works in Africa and Asia to exchange learning and develop ideas on forest governance - and helps to make them work for practical, just and sustainable forest use.

4. Protecting Traditional Knowledge: Participatory research with indigenous communities in areas of important forest and agro-biodiversity is being used to strengthen resource management and rights locally and to inform the development of appropriate policy to protect traditional knowledge at national and international levels.

5. Conservation and Human Rights: IIED is working with consultant Nick Winer to facilitate discussions between international conservation NGOs on the potential for developing a human rights charter for conservation NGOs.

6. Markets for Environmental Services: This project aims to promote the provision and maintenance of environmental services in ways that reduce poverty and improve livelihoods.

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

*Contact details:*

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## **48. Irish Aid**

Last updated: September 2006

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

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Irish Aid has supported IUCN in Tanzania, as part of the Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation Programme, an integrated coastal management programme with a current emphasis on the marine environment.

2. Irish Aid is one of the supporters of the PCLG.

*Main projects location(s):* Lesotho, Mozambique, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Zambia, Uganda, Timor-Leste

*Contact details:*

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Bishops Square, Redmond Hill, Dublin 2, Ireland  
Phone: +353 1 408 2000, Fax: +353 1 408 2880  
E-mail: [dcf@dfa.ie](mailto:dcf@dfa.ie), Web Site: [www.dcf.gov.ie](http://www.dcf.gov.ie)

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## **49. Itambya Community Based Organization**

Last updated: May 2007

Itambya Community Based Organization is based in Machakos district, eastern Kenya. Itambya's main objectives are to:

- Improve rural economy through the promotion of sustainable enterprises/income generating activities like ecotourism, organic farming, honey production, basketry, manufacture of energy saving cook stoves
- Enhance environmental management and stewardship in the project area
- Increase the knowledge of natural resources conservation among all stakeholders.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Itambya Community Based Organization is especially interested in tree planting and in other biodiversity conservation activities that can be carried out by rural people, especially women and the youth. Itambya works with youth groups training them in conservation oriented income generation activities (IGA's), such as basketry and raising of indigenous fruit trees.

*Main projects location(s):* Kenya

*Contact details:*

Itambya Community Based Organization, P.O BOX 180-00519, Mlolongo, Kenya

*Staff contacts:*

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## **50. IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)**

Last updated: November 2007

The World Conservation Union (IUCN) is the world's largest conservation network. The Union's mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Forest Livelihoods and Landscapes: Livelihoods and Landscapes builds on the Forest Conservation Programme's expertise in examining the rights and access of the rural poor to forests products and markets for those products. It also looks at this in the context of the entire landscape in which people and forests interact, to ensure that the landscapes can support the livelihoods of the rural poor in a way that supports the balance between people and nature ([www.iucn.org/themes/forestissues/lls.htm](http://www.iucn.org/themes/forestissues/lls.htm)).

2. Mangroves for the Future is a multi-agency, multi-country initiative for the long-term conservation and sustainable management of coastal ecosystems such as mangroves, coral reefs, wetlands, forests, lagoons, estuaries, beaches and sandy shores. It covers ten tsunami-affected countries in South and Southeast Asia and the Western Indian Ocean ([www.iucn.org/tsunami/](http://www.iucn.org/tsunami/)).

3. Building blocks for sustainability - the Mountain Areas Conservancy Project: The overarching goal of the project is ecologically sustainable development and conservation, with co-management of natural resources and biodiversity for sustainable livelihoods.

4. Building capacity and strengthening institutions to support ecologically sustainable and equitable use of non-timber forest products for biodiversity conservation and improved livelihoods: The goal of the project is to strengthen the capacity of research and management institutions in Vietnam to support ecologically sustainable

and equitable use NTFPs that contributes to biodiversity conservation, improved livelihoods of poor people resident in and around forest areas, and to local and national socio-economic development.

5. Conserving wetlands in Bangladesh - Community-based Haor Resource

Management: The objectives of the project are to improve environmental quality of the country coupled with sustainable development, poverty alleviation and capacity building for better environmental management.

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

7. Seeing the future - Hon Mun Marine Protected Area Pilot Project: The project has two objectives: to enable local island communities to improve their livelihoods, and, in partnership with other stakeholders, to effectively protect and manage marine biodiversity at Hon Mun as a model for collaborative MPA management in Vietnam.

Other initiatives:

In 2005, IUCN launched a Conservation for Poverty Reduction Initiative (CPRI), to focus its institutional capacity in conservation as a tool for helping to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. The cornerstone of IUCN's CPRI is the promotion of governance arrangements geared to equitable and sustainable management of ecosystems, through empowerment of the poor, support to local institutions, enabling legal and policy frameworks, more democratic and transparent decision-making and greater enforcement and accountability.

*Main projects location(s):* Global

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Web Site: [www.iucn.org](http://www.iucn.org)

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## **51. IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Commission on Environmental Economic and Social Policy (IUCN CEESP)**

Last updated: December 2005

CEESP, the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy, is an inter-disciplinary network of professionals whose mission is to act as a source of advice on the environmental, economic, social and cultural factors that affect natural resources and biological diversity

and to provide guidance and support towards effective policies and practices.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

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

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

*Contact details:*

IUCN-CEESP, C/o CENESTA: Centre for Sustainable Development  
5 Lakpour Lane, Suite 24, IR-16936 Tehran, Iran  
Phone: +98 21 2296 4114/5/6, Fax: +98 21 2295 4217  
Web Site: [www.iucn.org/themes/ceesp](http://www.iucn.org/themes/ceesp)

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## **52. IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Regional Office for Eastern Africa (EARO)**

Last updated: September 2006

IUCN EARO is The World Conservation Union Regional Office for Eastern Africa. At its inception in 1985, the EARO became IUCN's first Regional Office worldwide. IUCN EARO's mandate includes:

- Planning and implementation of the Eastern Africa Regional Programme (EARP)
- Support to the IUCN Members and Commissions
- Representation of the IUCN Union in Eastern Africa.

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

*Main projects location(s):* Eastern Africa

*Contact details:*

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## **53. IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL)**

Last updated: September 2008

The IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL) was first convened in 1978 and is the platform of the Dutch members of IUCN, and the Dutch members of the six international IUCN commissions. IUCN NL aims to promote the conservation and responsible management of ecosystems and natural resources in an international context. To this effect, the strategy- and work plans of IUCN NL are developed in co-operation with the Dutch NGO members and the Dutch Government in alignment with the IUCN Global Program.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

In September 2006, the Directorate-General for International Co-operation (DGIS) of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs approved the funding proposal for the 'Ecosystems and Human Well-being Programme', which had been submitted by the IUCN Netherlands Committee (IUCN NL). A key component of the Programme is the set up and co-ordination of Natureandpoverty.net, a knowledge and learning network on nature and poverty linkages. The Nature & Poverty Knowledge and Learning Network (Natureandpoverty.net) evolved out of the natureandpoverty\* programme, which has been carried out by WWF-NL, IUCN NL and Friends of the Earth Netherlands together with their Southern partners between 2002 and 2006. Natureandpoverty.net has started its first activities in 2007.

*Main projects location(s):* West Africa, Central Africa, Southeast Asia

*Contact details:*

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## **54. Kabang Kalikasan NG Pilipinas**

Last updated: May 2008

KKP (or WWF Philippines) is a not profit NGO. KKP implements field projects all over the Philippines, to conserve biodiversity and mitigate poverty.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Whaleshark and CRM in Donsol, Sorsogon: With assistance from UNDP and the Japanese government, WWF-Philippines and the local government of Donsol launched an ecotourism program in 1999 and provided

training, equipment and standards in whaleshark interaction and tourism. Donsol is now considered as one of the most popular destinations for whaleshark interaction in the world.

2. Tubbataha Reef National Park and Cagayancillo: Tubbataha Reef National Marine Park was the first “no take zone” MPA in the Philippines and is a proof of the benefits of a well managed marine park. A benefit sharing scheme from divers fees was agreed between the park and the neighbour town of Cagayancillo.

3. Payments for Watershed Services, Sibuyan Island: WWF-Philippines has been working in collaboration with the local indigenous peoples groups, the Sibuyan Mangyan-Tagabukid, the LGUs and the DENR for the management of the area since 1998. With funding from the Netherlands government, WWF-Philippines provided livelihood skills training, introduced farm technologies, credit and farm extension.

4. Participatory MPA Establishment with the Molbog Tribe, Balabac, Palawan: The Palawan government and WWF-Philippines assisted the Barangay governments in setting up marine sanctuaries and enforce patrols based on the ancestral domain development plan of the Molbog tribe. With assistance from Tiffany Foundation, WWF-Philippines financed and facilitated participatory coastal resources assessment, local planning and training activities.

*Main projects location(s):* Philippines

*Contact details:*

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4F JBD Plaza, 54 Mindanao Ave, Quezon City, Philippines  
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## **55. Kalinga Mission for Indigenous Children and Youth Development (KAMICYDI)**

Last updated: November 2007

Kalinga Mission for Indigenous Children and Youth Development, Inc. (KAMICYDI) is an indigenous peoples organization (IPO) organized by active students and professionals. Since its start, in 1984, KAMICYDI has contributed to biodiversity conservation and in ensuring a sustainable future for Kalinga Indigenous Peoples.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Sustainable Indigenous Peoples Agricultural Technology (SIPAT): This project is based on an indigenous best practice that integrates forest, watershed, indigenous communal irrigation systems, and rice terraces-fish-vegetable integration.

2. Bio-Intensive Gardening (BIG): This particular project aims to increase vegetables production of farmers and improve their health by not using chemical fertilizers and

pesticides. This also aims to increase soil fertility and stop air pollution caused by chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

3. Kalinga Integrated Sustainable Development Project: This project aims to complement the SIPAT Project but focused on grassland reforestation as source of sustainable wood consumption for the local and indigenous communities.

4. Kalinga Indigenous Children and Youth's Manage Nursery and Agro-forestation Project: This project aims to empower directly indigenous children and youths to establish and manage a nursery and implement agro forestation as their long-term source of income and at the same time contribute to biodiversity conservation.

5. Microfinance Facility for Kalinga Indigenous Women (for Poverty Reduction and Biodiversity Conservation): At present, KAMICYDI is providing microfinance to children and youths, farmers and now women for viable small enterprises that promote biodiversity conservation and at the same time reduce poverty.

*Main projects location(s):* Philippines

*Contact details:*

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## **56. Kalpavriksh**

Last updated: November 2007

Kalpavriksh is a non-profit organisation working on environmental and social issues. The group began in 1979 with a campaign led by students to save Delhi's Ridge Forest. Kalpavriksh works on local, national and global levels, and is based in Delhi and Pune.

Kalpavriksh believes that a country can develop meaningfully only when ecological sustainability and social equity are guaranteed.

Kalpavriksh's focus areas are: environment and development; conservation and communities; biodiversity issues; ecosensitive alternatives. Within these broad areas, Kalpavriksh's activities include: research; education; networking; campaigns; policy analysis.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Forest Fires and the Ban on NTFP Collection in Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Sanctuary, Karnataka: This report is based on an investigation carried out by Kalpavriksh, in May 2007, into the incidents of forest fires inside the Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Sanctuary (BRT WLS) in Karnataka, and their context, in particular the ban on forest produce collection and its impacts.

2. Conservation and People's Livelihood Rights in India: This study is an attempt towards understanding the impact of some of India's conservation policies on the livelihoods of communities living within areas protected for wildlife.

*Main projects location(s):* India

*Contact details:*

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Phone: +91 (020) 2565 4239

Or:

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## **57. KfW Entwicklungsbank (KfW Development Bank)**

Last updated: December 2005

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

KfW Entwicklungsbank is committed to sustainably improve the economic and social conditions of the people in developing countries.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Preservation of Brazil's Rain Forests: The objective of the programme is to jump-start and to support a sustainable development process in Amazonia and the Atlantic Forest belt to help preserve the rain forests, and thus also to encourage the region's economic development.

2. Madagascar Tropical Forests: KfW Entwicklungsbank is supporting the government of Madagascar with the implementation of its poverty reduction strategy in the form of several projects centring on participatory conservation and poverty alleviation.

3. Resource Conservation in the State of Maharashtra, India: This projects consists of participatory watershed management and erosion control schemes, primarily on Adivasi territories.

4. Poverty Reduction & Forestry, China: KfW has been promoting China's efforts to control soil erosion and desertification for more than ten years now. The aim is to improve the living conditions of poor sections of the population while conserving natural resources, primarily by virtue of smallholder-based afforestation and forestry management schemes.

5. Resource conservation in Vietnam: This projects consists of participatory afforestation and forest management schemes on smallholder land.

6. Bwabwata Mudumu Mamili National Parks, Namibia: The overall objective of this project is to ensure ecologically and economically sustainable management of the Bwabwata National Park.

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

*Contact details:*

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Web Site: [www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de](http://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de)

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## **58. Laboratorio de Etnoecología**

Last updated: September 2008

Laboratorio de Etnoecología of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México carries out researches on indigenous peoples and nature to support development processes in the rural environment.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Atlas Etnoecológico de México y Centroamérica: Etnoecología A.C./CIEco-UNAM/Banco Mundial.

2. Derechos Humanos, Naturaleza y Pobreza Indígena - Small Grants Programme 2006, UNESCO.

*Main projects location(s):* Mexico

*Contact details:*

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Web Site: [www.oikos.unam.mx/prueba\\_menus/Toledo](http://www.oikos.unam.mx/prueba_menus/Toledo)

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## **59. Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)**

Last updated: November 2007

The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) is a directorate under the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). Norad's most important task is to contribute in the international cooperation to fight poverty. From February 2004 Norad was reorganized to fulfil a partly new role and new expectations. Norad's main purpose is

today to provide technical advice to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Embassies in partner countries. Norad is to contribute to effective management of development funds. Some grant schemes are still handled by Norad, the most important being the funds for NGOs, for Higher Education and Research and for Commercial Cooperation.

The Norwegian Government has "Environment in Development Cooperation" as one of its main emphasis, and Norad is expected to help implement the new Norwegian Action Plan for Environment in Development Cooperation (launched June 2006). The Action Plan singles out four main thematic areas of priority: (1) Sustainable Management of Biological Diversity and Natural Resources; (2) Water Resource Management, Water and Sanitation; (3) Climate Change and Access to Clean Energy; and (4) Hazardous Substances.

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

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

*Contact details:*

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Ruseløkkveien 26, 0251 Oslo, Norway  
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## **60. Norwegian Ministry of the Environment**

Last updated: September 2007

Among its many activities, the Norwegian Ministry of the environment is concerned with bilateral environmental cooperation.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

In 2006 the Ministry of the Environment convened an international workshop regarding the potential contribution of community conservation to international environment and development cooperation, as a follow-up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. A study on the same subject was commissioned to IIED.

*Main projects location(s):* Europe, China, South Africa, Indonesia

*Contact details:*

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## **61. Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda (PROBICOU)**

Last updated: September 2008

Pro-biodiversity conservationist in Uganda (PROBICOU) was established in 1998 with the primary aim of conserving biodiversity, and incorporating conservation in Uganda's poverty alleviation agenda, as well as promoting local participation in sustainable livelihood activities. PROBICOU's work is grounded in networking and partnerships between institutions that share similar project goals. Equal responsibility between partners, in planning, implementation, monitoring and management are key issues for PROBICOU.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Planting of indigenous trees on both public and private land.
2. Advocating for environmental sustainability in the energy sector of Uganda, with an emphasis on balancing poverty reduction and nature conservation.
3. Promotion of organic farming in poor communities.
4. Promotion of the rights of indigenous societies around protected areas.
5. Research on biodiversity and climate change.

*Main projects location(s):* Uganda

*Contact details:*

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Plot 181 Bombo Road, P.O. BOX 34407, Kampala, Uganda  
Phone: +256 414 532676

*Staff contact:*

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## **62. Progressio**

Last updated: November 2007

Progressio, formerly known as The Catholic Institute for International Relations (CIIR), is an international development charity working for justice and the eradication of poverty. Progressio's core values are:

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

understanding.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Progressio carries out an interesting advocacy work on sustainable environment, which consists in promoting the rational use and management of natural resources for the benefit of future generations. This includes promoting sustainable cultivation practices and resource management techniques, while improving productivity, income and living conditions in small farming communities.

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

*Contact details:*

Progressio, Unit 3 Canonbury Yard, 190a New North Road, London N1 7BJ, UK  
Phone: +44 (0) 20 7354 0883, Fax: +44 (0) 20 7359 0017  
E-mail: [enquiries@progressio.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@progressio.org.uk), Web Site: [www.ciiir.org](http://www.ciiir.org)

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### **63. Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC)**

Last updated: May 2007

RECOFTC is an international not-for-profit organization based in Bangkok, Thailand, that works closely with partners to design and facilitate learning processes and systems to support community forestry and community-based natural resource management. Through strategic partnerships and collaboration with governmental and non-governmental institutions, programs, projects and networks, RECOFTC aims to enhance capacity at all levels and to promote constructive multi-stakeholder dialogues and interactions to ensure equitable and sustainable management of forest and natural resources. RECOFTC's main geographical focus is in the Asia-Pacific region, but it welcomes collaboration with organizations from other regions.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Regional Analysis and Representation (RAR) identifies important themes in community-based forest management, analyzes issues and presents position statements at regional and international fora, and acts as an information hub in the region.
2. The Capacity Building Services (CABS) program's objective is to enhance the formation and implementation of community-based natural resource policies, and to strengthen institutions and processes by developing cost-effective and quality capacity-building products and services for stakeholders at all levels.
3. The Country Program Support (COPS) identifies and

validates best practices and documents lessons learned in community-based forest management systems in a number of countries selected according to clearly identified criteria and indicators.

*Main projects location(s):* South-Eastern Asia

*Contact details:*

Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC)  
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### **64. ResourceAfrica**

Last updated: September 2008

ResourceAfrica is a partnership of two autonomous not-for-profit institutions that share a common purpose, one based in South Africa (RA-SA) and the other in the European Union (RA-UK). The mission of ResourceAfrica is to promote good governance and democratic practice in building community based institutions as essential requirements for sustainable development and effective natural resource based management. Its 2008-12 strategy around partnerships, networks and targeted initiatives is focused on promoting local community resilience and adaptation for change through building on experiences in tenure and local governance gained in southern Africa over the past 15 years.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Empowerment of Emerging Farmers: This initiative works with South African farming communities in Mpumalanga Province to promote development through Fair Trade and support land tenure reform and local natural resource governance. The initiative works on a number of levels, in partnership with government, business, communities and civil society, in order to create multiplier effects.
2. Rainwater Harvesting and Community Climate Change Adaptation: In the Kruger to Canyon Biosphere Reserve (South Africa): Through this project RA is working to ensure improved access to clean reliable water supplies, sanitation and local institutional capacity for water management.
3. Human Elephant conflict mitigation and livelihoods: RA in partnerships with others is currently implementing a programme for Human Elephant conflict mitigation in TFCA areas in southern Africa.

*Main projects location(s):* Southern Africa

*Contact details:*

ResourceAfrica



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## **65. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)**

Last updated: February 2008

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) is Europe's largest wildlife conservation organisation with over a million members, and is the UK partner of BirdLife International. The RSPB owns or manages 170 nature reserves in the UK and helps support BirdLife Partners internationally to conserve and manage Important Bird Areas (IBAs) globally. Through research, advocacy and land management, RSPB strives to link national and international policies for sustainability with local concerns, including poverty eradication, in both the South and the North.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Development and Environment Group (DEG) is a working group of BOND (British Overseas NGOs for Development). DEG actively works for a powerful collective NGO voice, demonstrating critical evidence and workable solutions for poverty eradication, environmental management and sustainable development.
2. REDD: RSPB is actively engaged with current REDD discussions through the UNFCCC and linked to the World Bank's proposed 'Forest carbon partnership Facility'.
3. Enhancing the livelihoods of local communities dependent on Echuya Forest Reserve in South Western Uganda: This project aims to promote the sustainable management of Echuya's forest and bamboo resources through a range of activities, like: i) empowering local communities to derive economic benefits from sustainable exploitation of "parcels" of forest; ii) Agricultural and Income-Generating Activities (IGAs); iii) advocacy at a national and international level; iv) building capacity of local communities and local institutions to implement natural resource management.
4. Forests of Mambilla Plateau and Donga Basin, Taraba State, Nigeria: The Project Goal is that the biologically diverse forests of Taraba State are managed by communities and government in a way that is sustainable and contributes significantly to poverty alleviation.

*Main projects location(s):* Uganda, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, India, Nepal, Indonesia

*Contact details:*

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)  
The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 2DL, UK  
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## **66. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)**

Last updated: September 2008

The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity was established (Article 24) to support the goals of the Convention. Its principal functions are to prepare for, and service, meetings of the Conferences of the Parties (COP) and other subsidiary bodies of the Convention, and to coordinate with other relevant international bodies. SCBD staff is specialized in a variety of fields through the CBD thematic programmes of work and cross-cutting issues, and focuses on different aspects of the clear linkages between biodiversity and human well-being within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals and the 2010 Biodiversity Target.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Due to its expertise and ability to widely disseminate information, the SCBD has recently established, with the support of the French and German governments, an initiative that specifically demonstrates the benefits of biodiversity to development and poverty alleviation. This initiative, conducted by the "Biodiversity for Development Unit", is aimed at the integration of biodiversity into relevant development processes, such as sectoral policies, cross-sectoral strategies and programmes at the global, regional and national levels. Based on material available and supplied by a professional network of development organizations, the SCBD will develop a range of activities such as participation in and organization of events, development of specific training modules, publication of educational material, online distribution of information, etc.

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

*Contact details:*

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## **67. Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Tanzania**

Last updated: September 2008

The Department of Wildlife Management (DWM) is one of six departments within the Faculty of Forestry and Nature Conservation at Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Tanzania. A three-year Bachelor of Science in Wildlife Management degree programme was launched in 1998. In September 2005 the department established an MSc degree programme in Wildlife Management. Currently a task force is developing a curriculum for a second undergraduate degree programme in the Department, namely Bachelor of Tourism and Hospitality Management.

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

1. Advancing Conservation in a Social Context: Working in a World of Trade-offs (ACSC) ([www.tradeoffs.org](http://www.tradeoffs.org)): Advancing Conservation in a Social Context (ACSC) is a research initiative, which started in 2007 with a goal to improve the ability of key actors in conservation to identify, analyze and negotiate future conservation and development trade-offs. In Tanzania, the ACSC research initiative intends to make explicit the political, economic, social and ecological factors that influence or can potentially influence conservation and development trade-offs, and make actors understand when trade-offs are important, calculate trade-offs and negotiate them.

2. Biodiversity of Vertebrates in and Around Saadani National Park and Community-based Wildlife Management: The project is aimed at capacity development at the Department of Wildlife Management, in teaching as well as in research.

3. EKOSIASA: The Political Ecology of Wildlife and Forest Governance in Tanzania: This project started in early 2008 and consists of two main components of research and capacity building, and in both the approach of political ecology plays a central role.

*Main projects location(s):* Tanzania

### *Contact details:*

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## **68. Standing Committee of the Dana Declaration on Mobile peoples and Conservation**

Last updated: November 2007

The Refugee Studies Centre's main concern is that research and advocacy regarding the rights of marginal and displaced peoples (those forced to move or forced to settle) are kept at the fore of international discussions, and that new policies are developed to protect the rights of such peoples to a sustainable livelihood. The Dana Declaration Standing Committee and Working Group is especially concerned that the rights of indigenous peoples, and of mobile peoples in particular, are taken in consideration in relation with access to land and natural resources, to make sure that impoverishment as a result of dispossession and displacement, is halted and, eventually, reversed.

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

### *Contact details:*

Standing Committee of the Dana Declaration on Mobile peoples and Conservation  
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## **69. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)**

Last updated: December 2005

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) is Switzerland's international cooperation agency within the Swiss Foreign Ministry. Together with other federal offices, SDC is responsible for overall coordination of development activities and cooperation with Eastern Europe, as well as humanitarian aid.

The primary philosophy of SDC is to fight poverty through participatory programs, creating sustainable improvements in peoples' lives by involving them in the process. Its main intentions are to improve access to education and basic health care, to promote environmental health, to encourage economic and governmental autonomy, and to improve equity in labour.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

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

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

3. **Programma Manejo Integral de Cuencas (PROMIC):** PROMIC contributes to the national development of its regions through the sustainable management and the socioeconomic valorisations of renewable natural resources.

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

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

*Contact details:*

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## **70. Taka Bonerate National Park**

Last updated: January 2008

Taka Bonerate National Park covers an area of 530.765 hectares in Selayar District, South Sulawesi Province, as a marine nature conservation area ) and as a “Kawasan Khusus” (area with special administrative status).

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

*Main projects location(s):* Indonesia

*Contact details:*

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## **71. Talamanca Initiative**

Last updated: May 2007

A collaborative partnership of three community-focused organizations (ANAI, APPTA, and CBTC), the Talamanca Initiative has worked since 1983 to integrate biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development in the Talamanca region of Costa Rica. Through the Talamanca Initiative's work, communities have been able to engage in sustainable income generating pursuits that also work to

protect their natural environment.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Promotion of sustainable socio-economic development, through crop diversification and organic agriculture.

2. Establishment of a Regional Training Center and of 13 local ecotourism ventures.

*Main projects location(s):* Costa Rica

*Web Site:* [www.anaicr.org](http://www.anaicr.org)

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## **72. Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF)**

Last updated: September 2006

Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF) is a collective civil society-based initiative that aims to improve natural resource management in Tanzania by addressing fundamental issues of natural resource governance. TNRF premises its existence upon the recognition that the nature of governance fundamentally determines how natural resources are managed and how they support the livelihoods of Tanzanians. In this regard, TNRF aims to improve accountability, transparency and local empowerment in natural resource management by bringing together a diverse range of stakeholders and interests to share information, build collaboration and pool resources towards common goals.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

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

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

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

*Main projects location(s):* Tanzania

*Contact details:*

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### **73. Tanzania Specialist Organization on Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (TASONABI)**

Last updated: May 2007

TASONABI is a Tanzania-based NGO specialising in natural resource management and community development, through integrated interdisciplinary analysis and participatory programmes. In collaboration with partners, TASONABI contributes to the Tanzanian government's national development and poverty eradication policies. The main objective of TASONABI is to contribute to improved livelihoods of the local communities surrounding Kazimzumbwi Forest Reserve through improved environmental conservation and increased supply of forest products from village forest reserves and farmland tree growing.

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

*Main projects location(s):* Tanzania

*Contact details:*

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### **74. Tebtebba Foundation**

Last updated: December 2005

Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education) is an indigenous peoples' organization born out of the need for heightened advocacy to have the rights of indigenous peoples recognized, respected and protected worldwide.

Established in 1996, Tebtebba seeks to promote a better understanding of the world's indigenous peoples, their worldviews, their issues and concerns. Tebtebba tries to achieve its objectives by reinforcing the capacities of indigenous peoples for advocacy, campaigns and networking; research, education, training, and institutional development; and by actively articulating and projecting indigenous peoples' views and perspectives.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

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

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

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

*Contact details:*

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### **75. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)**

Last updated: March 2008

TERI is an autonomous, not-for-profit research institute, established in 1974. While in the initial period the focus was mainly on documentation and information dissemination activities, research activities in the fields of energy, environment, and sustainable development were initiated towards the end of 1982. The genesis of these activities lay in TERI's firm belief that sustainable use of natural resources, efficient utilisation of energy, large-scale adoption of renewable energy technologies, and reduction of all forms of waste would move the process of development towards the goal of sustainability. During last 15 years, the Forestry and Biodiversity (F&B) Group of TERI has gained extensive experience on biodiversity conservation related projects.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Adapting Livelihoods and Landscape approach in Shiwalik hill ranges and middle Himalayas of India with a focus on Joint Forest Management Programme: The Livelihoods and Landscape Strategy (LLS) project aims to catalyze the sustainable use and conservation of forest biodiversity and ecosystem services for the benefit of the rural poor.

2. DROP Integrated Watershed Development Project: Development, Rehabilitation and Outreach Project (DROP) is an integrated watershed development project implemented by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) with support from PEPSICO Foundation, USA. The project aims for a holistic development of the watershed area through active

participation of the community.

3. Community-based conservation, quality seedling production and value addition of medicinal plants by establishment of technology transfer demonstration plots: The project aims to set up Technology transfer plots (Herbal Gardens) at Gual Pahari, Haryana and TERI's Research Centre at Supi, Uttarakhand to serve as conservation, education, knowledge management centers and repositories of the region's medicinal plant resources and traditional knowledge.

*Main projects location(s):* India

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## **76. The National Consumers and Environmental Alliance/Alliance Nationale des Consommateurs et de l'Environnement (ANCE)**

Last updated: September 2008

ANCE-Togo is a non-profit and independent network organisation of 26 affiliated member organizations and more than 436 individuals in Togo. ANCE/Togo and its members have been working for sustainable development in Togo since 1999. ANCE/Togo's campaign teams in all areas of Togo are engaged in advocacy, grassroots organizing, research, and education. ANCE/Togo is representing Civil Society Organisations in several public Institutions/Working groups in Togo like the National Commission on Sustainable Development, the National Commission on Wetlands, the Food Security Observatory; ANCE has also the statute of Observer at the national Parliament.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Sustainable agriculture: Organic cotton project and sustainable vegetable growing.
2. Rural development (promotion of hygiene and food safety).
3. Biodiversity (mangrove conservation).
4. Climate change (tree planting, soil conservation, waste management, etc).

*Main projects location(s):* Togo, Benin

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## **77. The Nature Conservancy (TNC)**

Last updated: September 2008

The Nature Conservancy's mission is to preserve the plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. The Nature Conservancy has developed a strategic, science-based planning process, which helps to identify the highest-priority places that, if conserved, promise to ensure biodiversity over the long term. One of TNC's value is "Respect for People, Communities, and Cultures" as TNC recognizes that enduring conservation success depends on the active involvement of people and partners whose lives and livelihoods are linked to the natural systems we seek to conserve. The Nature Conservancy works in more than 30 countries.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Wakatobi National Park (Indonesia): Fishers Community of Tomia Island established a group called Komunto to collaboratively develop the fisher community's resources and sustainably manage marine resources.
2. The Amavon Community Marine Conservation Area (Solomon Islands): The Nature Conservancy supports this Community Marine Conservation Area for the conservation of biological resources and sustainable livelihood approaches for the communities.
3. Native Lands in the Amazon (South America: Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador and Venezuela): TNC and partners in the Native Lands in the Amazon program are working with indigenous organizations, training indigenous groups in satellite mapping and land management. This program is strengthening indigenous technical, financial and administrative capacity to protect huge swaths of land, and supporting their efforts to influence the government laws and programs that can also determine their future.
4. Forest Management Project, Adelberts, Madang Province (Papua New Guinea): The key focus of this Project, implemented by TNC and partners, is to facilitate sustainably best practices of forest management with local resource owners through development of land use plans and management plans.
5. Indigenous Ecotourism Network, promoted by the Amistad Project (Costa Rica): Seventeen community-based groups from the Atlantic sector of the site (Talamanca Bribrí Indigenous territory) have organized themselves through a formal structure – The Indigenous Ecotourism Network. They have developed their own decision-making mechanisms, rules and procedures, and have reached an agreement regarding the type of tourism activities to be promoted in their indigenous territory. TNC supports this

network which consolidated cultural and nature tourism as an alternative income-generating activity for indigenous communities living in the buffer zone area of the park.

6. The Amazon Indigenous Training Center (Brazil): TNC supports an Indigenous Training Center in the Brazilian amazon region equipping the next generation of indigenous leaders with the tools and expertise to lead their communities into a more secure future, making connections with other indigenous organizations across the hemisphere facing the same problems and building regional networks.

7. Grasslands of the Mongolian Steppe and Tibetan Plateau (Mongolia and China): TNC supports a program to protect grasslands and savannah at a scale large enough to sustain the wildlife and the livelihoods of nomadic people who live there. It works with those nomadic people and other stakeholders promoting collaborative conservation planning.

8. Partnerships in Micronesia (Republic of Palau and Federated States of Micronesia): TNC developed a program that builds and strengthens local conservation leadership and promotes local institutional capacity-building so that local leaders and institutions can manage their own resources in culturally appropriate ways.

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

*Contact details:*

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## **78. The Oikos Trust for Environmental Management (TOTEM)**

Last updated: March 2008

The Oikos Trust for Environmental management (TOTEM), a non-profit organization, was first registered in 2005. The trust's primary goal is to strive for the integration of local livelihoods with ecological/environmental conservation, facilitating sustainable livelihoods through energy, environment and development alternatives.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

TOTEM was associated with a Ford Foundation project "Integration of conservation, livelihoods and enterprises in Tamil nadu Coromandel coastal region" (phase I of the project from Dec 2005 to April 2007) and has completed the first phase of the project entitled "restoration and regeneration of coastal sand dunes and wetlands in Nallavadu, Pondicherry (June 2006 to March 2007), funded

by Green coast network (GCN).

*Main projects location(s):* India

*Contact details:*

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## **79. Toledo Institute for Development and Environment (TIDE)**

Last updated: September 2008

The Toledo Institute for Development and Environment is a non-governmental organization that fosters community participation in resource management and sustainable use of ecosystems within the Maya Mountain Marine Corridor of southern Belize for the benefit of present and future generations. TIDE's mission is to research and monitor Toledo's natural resources, to assist in protected areas planning and management and to lead the development of responsible tourism and other environmentally sustainable economic alternatives by providing training and support to local residents.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Co-management of Port Honduras Marine Reserve with Fisheries Department.
2. Co-management of Payne's Creek National Park with Forestry Department.
3. TIDE Tours: promoting local level ecotourism to ensure profits generated are kept within Toledo's communities.

*Main projects location(s):* Belize

*Contact details:*

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P.O. Box 150, 1 Mile San Antonio Road, Punta Gorda Town, Toledo, Belize  
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## **80. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)**

Last updated: May 2007

Established in 1964, UNCTAD promotes the development-friendly integration of developing countries into the world economy.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

BioTrade Initiative: Since its launch in 1996, this initiative has been promoting sustainable biotrade in support of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Its mission is to stimulate trade and investment in biological resources in developing countries to further sustainable development.

*Main projects location(s):* Global

*Contact details:*

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## **81. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

Last updated: December 2005

UNDP is the UN's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. UNDP is on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

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

2. The Equator Initiative is a partnership that brings together the United Nations, civil society, business, governments and communities to help build the capacity and raise the profile of grassroots efforts to reduce poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity ([www.undp.org/equatorinitiative](http://www.undp.org/equatorinitiative)).

3. The Small Grants Programme aims to deliver global environmental benefits in the focal areas of biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, protection of international waters, prevention of land degradation, and elimination of persistent organic pollutants through community-based approaches. Funded by the Global Environment Facility, SGP is implemented by UNDP (<http://sgp.undp.org>).

4. The Strategic Initiative for Ocean and Coastal Management (SIOCAM) is a global initiative that seeks to enhance the effectiveness of ocean and coastal management projects in promoting sustainable human development, particularly in developing countries ([www.sdn.undp.org/siocam](http://www.sdn.undp.org/siocam)).

5. UNDP's Biodiversity Programme: UNDP's Biodiversity Global Programme assists developing countries and communities to influence national and global policies, benefit from knowledge on biodiversity, and advance their sustainable development and poverty reduction goals ([www.undp.org/biodiversity](http://www.undp.org/biodiversity)).

*Main projects location(s):* Global

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## **82. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

Last updated: September 2006

UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, promotes international co-operation among its 192 Member States in the fields of education, science, culture and communication.

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

*Main projects location(s):* Global

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### **83. United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)**

Last updated: September 2008

UNEP-WCMC was established in 2000 as the world biodiversity information and assessment centre of UNEP.

The UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre provides information for policy and action to conserve the living world.

The centre's main activities include:

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

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

11. Ecosystem Assessment Programme (EAP)  
- Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation (ESPA), China: In 2008 UNEP-WCMC produced a report in collaboration with a consortium of Chinese and international partners on research needs for reducing poverty through better ecosystem management in China. This work was commissioned by DFID, NERC and ESRC (UK government), as a contribution to their design of a proposed international research programme on ecosystem services for poverty alleviation.

#### **2. Protected Areas Programme**

- Vision 2020: This project aims to assess and monitor the costs and benefits of protected areas by (1) developing an internationally recognized social indicator, (2) conducting a global review of methodologies and (3) assessing representative field sites.

- Protected Areas (PAs) Management Effectiveness: This project is pulling together information on existing efforts to assess and improve the effectiveness of protected areas management at country, region and global level.

#### **3. Species Programme**

- CITES and Livelihoods: UNEP-WCMC is a participant in the CITES working group on Livelihoods, established by the Standing Committee in July 2008 (StC57).

- Great Apes Survival Project (GRASP): The purpose of this multi-sectoral international initiative involving UNEP-WCMC is to carry out activities and projects to support the survival of great apes in nature and the habitat on which they depend.

#### **4. One Ocean Programme**

Sustainable Livelihoods Enhancement and Diversification (SLED): SLED is a systematic approach to bringing livelihoods and conservation together in marine protected

areas.

*Main projects location(s):* Global

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

Last updated: December 2005

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) has a mandate to discuss indigenous issues related to economic and social development, culture, the environment, education, health and human rights. According to its mandate, the Permanent Forum will:

- Provide expert advice and recommendations on indigenous issues to the Council, as well as to programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations
- Raise awareness and promote the integration and coordination of activities related to indigenous issues within the UN system
- Prepare and disseminate information on indigenous issues

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

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

*Contact details:*

UNPFII, United Nations, 2 UN Plaza, Room DC2-1772, New York, NY 10017, USA

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

Web Site: [www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii)

*Staff contacts:*

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### **85. United States Agency for International Development (USAID)**

Last updated: November 2007

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is the US government agency that provides economic, development and humanitarian assistance around the world in support of the foreign policy goals of the United States. USAID assists developing countries maintain biologically diverse habitats and environmental services while



supporting sustainable development and economic growth.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Sustainable Forest Products Global Alliance (SFPGA): The Sustainable Forest Products Global Alliance is a public/private partnership that seeks to make markets work for forests and people.

2. Central African Regional Program for the Environment: CARPE is a long-term initiative by USAID to address the issues of deforestation and biodiversity loss in the Congo Basin forest zone, while contributing to economic development and the alleviation of poverty throughout Central Africa. CARPE strategically aims to reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national, and regional natural resource management capacity in nine central African countries.

3. The Global Conservation Program (GCP): GCP is a partnership which aims to conserve globally significant areas of biodiversity through both site-based conservation programs and a global learning initiative that seek to contribute to human livelihoods, while addressing the most pressing conservation threats.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, South-Eastern Asia, Europe

*Contact details:*

USAID, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA

Phone: +1 (202) 712 0000, Web Site: [www.usaid.gov](http://www.usaid.gov)

*Staff contacts:*

Hannah Fairbank

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## **86. Via Campesina**

Last updated: December 2005

Via Campesina is an international movement that coordinates peasants organizations, small and medium-sized producers, small craft-workers indigenous communities and agricultural workers and defends the basic interests of these sectors. Via Campesina is composed of national and regional representative organizations, indigenous communities and agricultural workers and is organized in seven regions as follows: Europe, Northeast and Southeast Asia, South Asia, North America, the Caribbean, Central America, and South America.

In order to achieve its objectives, Via Campesina has defined its strategies among which are the following:

- The articulation and strengthening of its member organizations
- Influencing power and decision-making centres within governments and multilateral organizations in order to redirect the economic and agricultural policies that affect small and middle-scale producers
- The strengthening of women's participation in social, economic, political, and cultural matters
- The formulation of proposals in relation to important

issues such as: agrarian reform, food sovereignty, production, trade, research, genetic resources, biodiversity, environment and gender.

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

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

*Contact details:*

Via Campesina

Jl. Mampang Prapatan XIV No. 5, Jakarta Selatan, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia, 12790

Phone: +62 21 7991890, Fax: +62 21 7993426

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

Web Site: <http://viacampesina.org>

*Staff contact:*

Mariam Seseko

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## **87. Wetlands International**

Last updated: September 2008

Wetlands International is an International NGO that works globally, regionally and nationally to achieve the conservation and wise use of wetlands, as a contribution to sustainable development. Wetlands International's mission is to sustain and restore wetlands, their resources and biodiversity for future generations.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Central Kalimantan Peatlands Project: In Central Kalimantan in Indonesia, logging and conversion to agriculture have degraded an enormous area of peat swamp rain forest. This situation has led to very high carbon dioxide emissions and annual long lasting fires, causing smoke and health problems. The project main objective is to maintain and restore the great natural and economic values of Kalimantan's tropical peatlands by restoring key areas, closing drainage canals, replanting forests and supporting the development of sustainable livelihoods.

2. Green Coast Project: The Green Coast project was developed in response to the December 2004 Tsunami that hit the coasts of Asian countries. Together with its partners WWF, IUCN and Both ENDS, Wetlands International developed a program to restore the livelihoods and the damaged coastal ecosystems such as mangroves, beach forest, coral reef and sand dunes in the tsunami hit areas in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Thailand and Malaysia.

3. Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project: The Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project is dedicated to promote the crucial role wetlands can play for poverty reduction. The project has successfully promoted partnership development between environmental and development organisations in order to improve local livelihoods and wetland management through demonstration projects in Zambia-Malawi, Kenya, Mali and Indonesia, but also by supporting civil society organizations, promoting capacity building and outreach

key fora such as the UN Convention on Climate Change. The Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project will be followed-up in 2009-2010 by the Wetlands and Livelihoods Programme, which shall focus even more on mainstreaming sustainable wetland management principles into poverty reduction strategies by showing the links between wetlands and health and including strong private sector involvement.

*Main projects location(s):* Global

*Contact details:*

Wetlands International Headquarters  
PO Box 471, 6700 AL Wageningen, The Netherlands  
Phone: +31 317 478854, Fax: +31 317 478850  
E-mail: [post@wetlands.org](mailto:post@wetlands.org), Web Site: [www.wetlands.org](http://www.wetlands.org)

*Staff contacts:*

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Kemi Seesink  
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## **88. Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust**

Last updated: July 2008

The Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT) is a leading UK conservation organisation saving wetlands for wildlife and people across the world. Founded in 1946 by the naturalist and artist, the late Sir Peter Scott, WWT is committed to the protection of wetlands and all that depend on them for survival. WWT's purpose is to save wetlands and their wildlife and raise awareness of the issues that affect their survival. WWT aims to enhance people's lives through learning about and being close to nature, and inspiring them to help WWT's conservation work worldwide.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Managing Wetlands for Sustainable Livelihoods at Koshi Tappu, Nepal: assisting local communities around Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve in managing wetlands sustainably, obtaining sufficient livelihoods without compromising ecological integrity of the buffer zone and wildlife reserve.

2. Sustainable Management of the Rupununi: Linking People, Wildlife and Environment: building capacity for effective management of the Iwokrama Forest and Rupununi Wetlands and Savannas of Guyana, through training and the development of sustainable ecosystem management plans.

3. WATER (Waste Water Treatment for Effective Restoration of That Luang Marsh): providing guidance on how ecosystem functions of That Luang Marsh, Vientiane City, Lao PDR can be maximised for the benefit of people and wildlife.

*Main projects location(s):* Nepal, Guyana, Laos

*Contact details:*

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust  
Slimbridge, Gloucestershire GL2 7BT, UK

Phone: +44(0)1453 891900, Fax: +44(0)1453 890827  
Web Site: [www.wwt.org.uk](http://www.wwt.org.uk)

*Staff contacts:*

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## **89. Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)**

Last updated: November 2007

The Wildlife Conservation Society saves wildlife and wild lands through careful science, international conservation, education, and the management of the world's largest system of urban wildlife parks. Today WCS is at work in 53 nations across Africa, Asia, Latin America and North America. WCS' conservation efforts extend beyond the boundaries of protected into large relatively intact landscapes and seascapes where some of the world's poorest most marginalized people live. Their dependence on the direct consumption of natural resources often makes local people strong advocates for conservation and important partners for WCS. Helping secure local livelihoods is a powerful means for WCS to maintaining a local constituency for conservation, and to conserve wildlife in wild places.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO), Zambia: WCS works with local families in six districts of the eastern province to increase agricultural income by providing wildlife-friendly producers with access to the "It's Wild" brand that sells at a price premium in urban markets. "It's Wild" producers are required to abandon illegal hunting and adopt improved farming practices.

2. The Albertine Rift Program, Africa: WCS improves conservation in this biologically rich region by helping managers of protected areas enhance their knowledge, skills and capacity for effectively managing these areas. Alongside these efforts, WCS is helping to formalize and secure land tenure for returning refugees in Uganda as an essential step towards ensuring access to a sustainable supply of resources and supporting conservation of the regions spectacular wildlife.

3. Ecotourism in Nyungwe National Park, Rwanda: With a history of supporting Nyungwe National Park, WCS is now helping Rwanda develop eco-tourism focused on the park's huge populations of primates and diversity of birds.

4. Madidi National Park, Bolivia: WCS is working with the indigenous Tacana community to secure traditional land claims and increase household income from sustainable use of non-timber forest products (honey, incense, wildlife).

5. Maya Biosphere Reserve, Peten, Guatemala: WCS works with local communities in forest concessions surrounding national parks to plan sustainable extraction of timber and non-timber forest products (Xate palm, ocellated turkey), and helps local people to protect their lands and resources from illegal encroachment and fires.

6. Cambodia's Northern Plains: WCS is working in cooperation with the government of Cambodia and local communities to promote wildlife conservation through eco-tourism, particularly for bird watching.

7. TransLinks is a new USAID-supported program at WCS in partnership with the Earth Institute at Columbia University, Enterprise Works/VITA, Forest Trends, and the Land Tenure Center at the University of Wisconsin. The program is design to identify and support approaches that better integrate natural resource conservation, poverty reduction, and democratic governance. Core activities include applied research at WCS and partner field sites, developing decision support tools, holding training workshops, and disseminating lessons learned.

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

*Contact details:*

The Wildlife Conservation Society  
2300 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, New York 10460, USA  
Phone: +1 718 220 5100, Web Site: [www.wcs.org](http://www.wcs.org)

*Staff contacts:*

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## **90. World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP)**

Last updated: December 2005

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

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

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

*Contact details:*

The World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP), C/O CENESTA  
5 Lakpour Lane, Suite 24, Langary Street, IR-16936 Tehran, Iran  
Phone: +98 21 2296 4114/15/16, Fax: +98 21 2295 4217  
Web Site: [www.iucn.org/themes/ceesp/WAMIP](http://www.iucn.org/themes/ceesp/WAMIP)

*Staff contacts:*

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Aghaghia Rahimzadeh  
E-mail: [aghaghia@cenesta.org](mailto:aghaghia@cenesta.org)

## **91. World Association of Soil and Water Conservation (WASWC)**

Last updated: September 2006

The mission of the World Association of Soil and Water Conservation (WASWC), a global forum for scientists and conservationists in soil and water, is to promote worldwide the application of wise soil and water management practices that will improve and safeguard the quality of land and water resources so that they continue to meet the needs of agriculture, society and nature.

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

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

Web Site: [www.waswc.org](http://www.waswc.org)

*Staff contact:*

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## **92. World Bank**

Last updated: December 2005

The World Bank is made up of two unique development institutions owned by 184 member countries—the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). Each institution plays a different but supportive role in the World Bank's mission of global poverty reduction and the improvement of living standards. The IBRD focuses on middle income and creditworthy poor countries, while IDA focuses on the poorest countries in the world. Together they provide low-interest loans, interest-free credit and grants to developing countries for education, health, infrastructure, communications and many other purposes.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

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

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

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

4. The Agricultural Development Project: aims to reduce rural poverty by improving and increasing agricultural production through a community-based approach in designing and implementing components which directly impact the lives of the poor in the participating provinces and districts (Lao People's Democratic Republic).

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

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

7. The development objective of the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Sustainable Land Management Project, is to restore the productive capacity of rural areas, through investments in production and sustainable land management, and through capacity building for producer organizations, and local communities (Burundi).

8. The Lao Environment and Social Project (LENS) for Lao PDR aims to strengthen the management of environmental and social issues associated with the sustainable use of natural resources (Lao People's Democratic Republic).

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

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

11. The Sustainable Forestry for Rural Development Project for Laos will assist the Borrower to achieve the sustainable management of production forests to alleviate rural poverty in the Project Provinces by implementing the forest policy reform actions and policies set forth in its Letter of Forest Management Policy (Lao People's Democratic Republic).

12. PROFOR is a multi-donor partnership formed to pursue a shared goal of enhancing forests' contribution to poverty reduction, sustainable development and protection of environmental services ([www.profor.info](http://www.profor.info)).

13. The Poverty-Environment Partnership (PEP) is an informal network of development agencies that aims to address key poverty-environment issues within the framework of international efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

*Main projects location(s):* Global

*Contact details:*

The World Bank, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA

Phone: +1 202 473 1000, Fax: +1 202 477 6391

Web Site: [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

*Staff contacts:*

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Tony Whitten

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### **93. World Resources Institute (WRI)**

Last updated: December 2005

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

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

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

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

3. Globalization, Environment, and Communities: This project aims to ensure that global processes on environment & development serve as a catalyst for meeting the priority needs and interests of communities worldwide by emphasizing global processes effects on communities.

4. Poverty and Ecosystem Services in East Africa: Develop opportunities for poverty reduction through spatial analysis of ecosystem services. Policymakers will be able to see the linkages between poverty and ecosystem services and improve their implementation of national and regional

strategies and plans.

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

*Contact details:*

World Resources Institute (WRI)  
10 G Street, NE Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20002, USA  
Phone: +1 202 729 7600, Fax: +1 202 729 7610  
Web Site: [www.wri.org](http://www.wri.org)

*Staff contacts:*

Karl Morrison  
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## **94. WWF Australia**

Last updated: May 2007

WWF Australia works to conserve Australia's plants and animals, by ending land clearing, addressing climate change, and preserving and protecting fresh water, marine and land environments. WWF Australia achieves this by working on the ground with local communities, and in partnership with government and industry, using the best possible science to advocate change and effective conservation policy.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Integrated Land Management – Northern Australia: Many Indigenous communities in regional and remote areas of Northern Australia exist in conditions more similar to those in developing countries than in southern Australia. This program aims to establish sustainable livelihoods through cultural and natural resource management activities. The project works collaboratively with Indigenous organisations, and sits within a broader Northern Australia program that can benefit from the outcomes of this program in its work with Indigenous communities more broadly.

*Main projects location(s):* Australia

*Contact details:*

WWF Australia, PO Box 528, Sydney NSW 2001, Australia  
Phone: +61 2 9281 5515, Fax: +61 2 9281 1060  
Web Site: [www.wwf.org.au](http://www.wwf.org.au)

*Staff contact:*

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## **95. WWF European Policy Office (EPO)**

Last updated: September 2008

WWF European Policy Office (EPO) works on EU policies and actions. More specifically, WWF EPO looks at EU development, fisheries, climate change, trade, sustainable development commitments and work in multilateral forums, in terms of natural resource management and environmental governance, and the links with poverty eradication and human development in developing countries. The organisation is mainly engaged in ongoing policy work on

EU Sustainable Development Strategies, EU Development Cooperation, EU Africa Strategy, and EU external relations (e.g. EU-China, EU-India).

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

*Main projects location(s):* Global

*Contact details:*

WWF European Policy Office  
Development Policy, 36 avenue de Tervuren, B12, 1040 Brussels, Belgium  
Phone: +32 2 743 8800, Web Site: [http://www.panda.org/about\\_wwf/where\\_we\\_work/europe/what\\_we\\_do/wwf\\_europe\\_environment/initiatives/international\\_development/index.cfm](http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/where_we_work/europe/what_we_do/wwf_europe_environment/initiatives/international_development/index.cfm)

*Staff contact:*

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## **96. WWF Netherlands**

Last updated: December 2005

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

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

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

*Main projects location(s):* Netherlands

*Contact details:*

Wereld Natuur Fonds (WWF Netherlands)  
Boulevard 12, Postbus 7, 3700 AA Zeist, Netherlands  
Web Site: [www.wnfnl](http://www.wnfnl)

*Staff contact:*

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## **97. WWF UK**

Last updated: September 2006

WWF-UK works on both global and local environmental issues. Much of WWF-UK's work is in areas where the most critically endangered wildlife and the least protected

habitats are found. The main priority of WWF UK's International Development and Poverty Programme is the integration of environmental considerations into the agenda of development aid agencies and international institutions.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Contact details:*

WWF-UK, Panda House, Weyside Park, Godalming, Surrey  
GU7 1XR, UK  
Phone: +44 (0)1483 426 444, Fax: +44 (0)1483 426 409  
Web Site: [www.wwf.org.uk](http://www.wwf.org.uk)

*Staff contacts:*

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Mike Morris  
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## SECTION TWO: INITIATIVES

### **1. Advancing Conservation in a Social Context (ACSC)**

Last updated: September 2008

Advancing Conservation in a Social Context (ACSC) is an interdisciplinary research initiative designed to investigate the complex trade-offs that exist between human well-being and biodiversity conservation goals at a variety of spatial and temporal scales, and between conservation and other political, economic, and social agendas nationally and internationally through a programme of formative research to generate knowledge about how trade-offs occur and can be resolved. ACSC is engaging a broad range of institutions, including conservation and development NGOs, community-based organizations, academic institutions, government departments, development agencies, the private sector and foundations and other donors, in order to learn from their experiences – both the positive and negative lessons – and work with them to develop and improve approaches.

#### *Outputs:*

1. A set of guidelines or principles for identifying, analyzing and navigating trade-offs.
2. Tools and approaches for practitioners and policy-makers.
3. New curricula for universities in our three case study countries that could serve to be expanded to other places.
4. A research agenda for further study (ACSC is providing funding for proposal development and submission to other sources).

*Implementing organisation(s):* Arizona State University, USA

*Dates (from – to):* January 2007 – 2010

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Asia, Americas

*Web Site:* [www.tradeoffs.org](http://www.tradeoffs.org)

#### *Staff contact:*

Thomas McShane

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### **2. Biodiversity for Development**

Last updated: September 2008

The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity was established to support the goals of the Convention. Due to its expertise and ability to widely disseminate information, the SCBD has established, with the support of the French and German governments, an initiative that specifically demonstrates the benefits of biodiversity to development and poverty alleviation. This initiative led by the “Biodiversity for Development Unit” is aimed at the integration of biodiversity into relevant development

processes. The three inter-related specific objectives of the initiative are:

- To promote the integration of biodiversity considerations into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies at the regional and national levels, as well as to incorporate the development dimension into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans;
- To facilitate the exchange of experiences and the dissemination of lessons learned and good practices regarding the integration of biodiversity into development sectors and poverty reduction strategies and programmes;
- To establish a network of professionals coming from the main organizations and cooperation agencies in charge of development at the international and regional levels.

#### *Outputs:*

Among the outputs of the initiative so far are:

- the publication of an informational brochure on the importance of biodiversity for poverty alleviation and development;
- the conception of a mobile educational exhibit, designed to provide clear, attractive and easily accessible information regarding the important linkages between biodiversity, poverty alleviation and development.

The expected outputs for the following months are:

- strengthening and expansion of the on-going professional network on Biodiversity for poverty alleviation and development;
- organization of one international workshop entitled “overcome existing perceptions with regard to biodiversity, development and poverty alleviation” gathering bi and multi-lateral development cooperation agencies, development bank and conservation NGO;
- organization of regional workshop on Biodiversity, development and poverty alleviation including relevant components of the capacity building workshops on NBSAPs and mainstreaming;
- establishment of a database of good practices and case-studies from around the world, which will serve as examples of the integration of biodiversity conservation into poverty alleviation and development strategies.

*Implementing organisation(s):* Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) (Conservation organisations (UN))

*Dates (from – to):* 2008 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Global

*Web Site:* [www.cbd.int](http://www.cbd.int)

#### *Staff contact:*

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### **3. CARE & WWF Partnership**

Last updated: December 2006

In recent years WWF and CARE have become increasingly

aware of the synergies between poverty reduction and sound environmental management. With this has come growing recognition of the potential of a partnership that links the environment and development agendas. The CARE-WWF partnership is focused on three key themes:

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

*Outputs:*

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

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

*Implementing organisation(s):* CARE International

*Dates (from – to):* N/A

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

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

*Staff contacts:*

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Sally Nicholson, WWF  
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#### **4. CARE ICD Network**

Last updated: December 2006

CARE's Integrated Conservation and Development (ICD) network is a global initiative involving CARE and its partners in 20 countries which aims to enhance the impact of natural resource management programmes in terms of promoting social justice and equity in the use, sustainable management and conservation of natural resources. This is achieved through 3 complementary strategies: capacity building, development of new regional/global initiatives, and global level advocacy.

CARE's ICD network, which started in May 1999, was initially comprised primarily of classical integrated conservation development projects targeting areas of high biodiversity. More recently the network, renamed the CARE Poverty and Environment Network, has expanded its scope

beyond the traditional domain of ICD (i.e. areas of high biodiversity) to address a broader range of natural resource management and environmental issues, but retaining a focus on social justice and equity.

*Outputs:*

The network links nearly 40 projects in 25 different countries.

*Implementing organisation(s):* CARE International

*Dates (from – to):* May 1999 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* N/A

*Web Site:* N/A

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#### **5. COMPACT (Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation)**

Last updated: December 2006

In 1999, the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme joined efforts with the United Nations Foundation to launch a partnership initiative entitled 'Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation' (COMPACT). The main objective of COMPACT is to demonstrate how community-based initiatives working with local and indigenous groups can significantly increase the effectiveness of biodiversity conservation in globally significant protected areas including natural World Heritage Sites, Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, and globally important marine coral reefs.

The programme began with a pilot initiative carried out between 2000-2004. The goal of this pilot phase was to trial the community-based approach in a range of different ecological, socio-economic and institutional settings. In 2004, the pilot phase of the COMPACT initiative was reviewed and, in recognition of its numerous positive outcomes, phase II of the initiative was launched, to be carried out between 2005 and 2010. This second phase aims to build on the success of the pilot phase and to work more closely with the Secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the 1972 UNESCO Convention concerning the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

*Outputs:*

Between 2000 and 2004 the COMPACT initiative has implemented six different projects at natural World Heritage sites:

1. Fisher-folk monitoring of marine natural resources, Belize Barrier Reef, Belize
2. Community innovations in a landscape context, Sian Ka'an Biosphere Reserve, Mexico



3. Tourism and agriculture in the buffer zone, Morne Trois Pitons, Dominica
4. Leveraging donor attention, Mount Kenya National Park, Kenya
5. Mobilizing government support, Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanzania
6. Political ecologies in action, Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park, Philippines

*Implementing organisation(s):* Global Environment Facility (GEF), United Nations (UN) Foundation

*Dates (from – to):* 1999 - 2010

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia

*Web Site:* [http://sgp.undp.org/index.cfm?module=ActiveWeb&page=WebPage&s=compact\\_1](http://sgp.undp.org/index.cfm?module=ActiveWeb&page=WebPage&s=compact_1)

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## **6. Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)**

Last updated: December 2006

The Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) was created to protect the invaluable forest area of the Congo Basin. CBFP brings together governments, international organizations, non-governmental environmental organizations, industry, and civil society in a strong international partnership to manage the Congo Basin in a sustainable manner. The goals of CBFP are to:

- Provide people with sustainable means of livelihood through well-managed forestry concessions, sustainable agriculture, and integrated ecotourism programs
- Improve forest and natural resource governance by using community-based management, combating illegal logging, and enforcing anti-poaching laws
- Help the Congo Basin countries develop a network of effectively managed parks, protected areas, and ecological corridors.

*Outputs:*

1. Development of community enterprises linked to landscape conservation.
2. Adoption and strengthening of legislation related to natural resource management, including protected areas and forestry.

*Implementing organisation(s):* Government of France

*Dates (from – to):* 2002 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Congo, Central African Republic, DR Congo, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon

*Web Site:* [www.cbfp.org](http://www.cbfp.org)

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## **7. Conservation for Poverty Reduction Initiative (CPRI)**

Last updated: December 2006

IUCN launched the Conservation for Poverty Reduction Initiative (CPRI) as a tool to boost the contributions of conservation to the livelihood security and the empowerment of the rural poor. With this initiative, IUCN attempts to make poverty reduction a central objective of its conservation efforts. More specifically, CPRI is intended to address the following broad outcomes:

1. In relation to knowledge management the CPRI will:
  - Draw on existing knowledge, develop tools and provide technical assistance to resource managers and government officials on how to balance natural resource management with economic development needs.
  - Establish and develop knowledge management systems, including specialist networks and document management capacity, for the express purpose of ensuring that knowledge is freely available on how to enhance the benefits of sound ecosystem management for poverty reduction.
2. In relation to empowerment the CPRI will:
  - Empower indigenous peoples and community organizations to manage renewable natural resources for sustainable use, through rights of access that are based on social and gender equity.
  - Facilitate access to and delivery of complementary skills necessary to achieve sustained poverty reduction.
3. In relation to governance the CPRI will:
  - Work with governments to incorporate environmentally-based approaches into their development policies.
  - Influence bilateral and multilateral donors to incorporate environmental and biodiversity conservation in poverty-reduction funding.

*Outputs:*

As of December 2006, the CPRI is made up of 5 major regional or global sub-initiatives, 30 regional projects in Africa, Asia, Latin America and West Asia, 17 global thematic projects, 4 global cross-cutting areas, and 14 actions delivering enabling tools. In total, around 70 interventions, some of them of considerable magnitude, make this the largest Initiative within the IUCN Programme, with high impact and global outreach.

*Implementing organisation(s):* The World Conservation Union (IUCN)

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

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Asia, Americas

*Web Site:* [www.iucn.org/themes/spg/portal/index.htm](http://www.iucn.org/themes/spg/portal/index.htm)

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## **8. Ecosystems Services for Poverty Alleviation (ESPA)**

Last updated: September 2008

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment showed that the loss of services from ecosystems (for example deforestation, soil degradation, water purification) is a significant barrier to reducing poverty, hunger and disease. Tackling this set of problems requires a combination of environmental science, ecological economics and political economy. Three organisations, NERC, the Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC) and the Department for International Development (DFID) join forces in the Ecosystems Services for Poverty Alleviation (ESPA) initiative to explore the potential for a multi-disciplinary research programme that will address how to achieve sustainably managed ecosystems. This work aims to contribute to reducing poverty and improving well being in developing countries.

*Outputs:*

Four regional and two thematic situation analyses will inform the development of the programme. The analyses will provide evidence identifying key regional ecosystem services challenges and propose ways to best address these challenges through research to alleviate poverty. The analyses will be performed by consortia of researchers from the region, the UK and elsewhere in collaboration with national governments and local partners. The outcomes will inform a research programme to support developing countries to use the benefits of ecosystems for poverty reduction.

*Implementing organisation(s):* Department for International Development (DFID), UK (Development organisation), Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC) (Other (Private/Educational)), NERC (Other (Private/Educational))

*Dates (from – to):* N/A

*Geographic focus:* Global

*Web Site:* <http://www.nerc.ac.uk/research/programmes/espa>

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## **9. Equator Initiative**

Last updated: December 2006

Coordinated by UNDP, the Equator Initiative is a

partnership that brings together the United Nations, civil society, business, governments and communities to help build the capacity and raise the profile of grassroots efforts to reduce poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The Equator Initiative's work is organized around four themes:

- The Equator Prize is a prestigious international award that recognizes outstanding local efforts to reduce poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
- Equator Dialogues is an innovative programme of community and local-global dialogues, learning exchanges and meetings
- Equator Knowledge is a research and learning initiative dedicated to synthesizing lessons from local conservation and poverty reduction practice
- Equator Ventures is an investment programme focused on blended finance and capacity development for biodiversity enterprises in the most biodiversity-rich locations of the world.

*Outputs:*

1. Equator Prize: 2006 marked the third round of the prestigious Equator Prize. This time 309 nominations were received from 70 countries, which are currently being reviewed and scored.

2. Equator Knowledge: Amongst 2006 major efforts is the publication "Community Action to Conserve Biodiversity: Linking Biodiversity Conservation with Poverty Reduction", which highlights lessons from the successes of community-based biodiversity enterprises.

3. Equator Dialogues: The Equator Initiative hosted the Community Tabá in Curitiba, Brazil in 2006 and the Fordham Lecture Series "People and the Environment: The Role of Environment in Poverty Alleviation".

4. Equator Ventures: A review of Equator Ventures projects in 2006 showed that the four projects in Mozambique, Guatemala, Bolivia and Chile are strongly benefiting from the program's grant and loan capital.

*Implementing organisation(s):* United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

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

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

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

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## **10. Equitable Payments for Watershed Services**

Last updated: December 2006

This programme aims to demonstrate and promote approaches to payments for watershed environmental

services (PWS) that are able to deliver on poverty reduction as well as environmental objectives. The programme will be implemented in 2 phases. In phase I, the programme will focus on the 5 core countries (Guatemala, Peru, Philippines, Indonesia and Tanzania) with 2 sites per country. In this first 18 month phase the programme will support the development of business cases and implementation plans for each site. A second 4-year phase will then support implementation at those sites that have demonstrated a business case that is viable from both the buyers' and sellers' (i.e. communities) perspectives. In addition phase II will support the national and regional learning networks.

#### *Outputs:*

The current first phase is essentially a feasibility assessment for each proposed site. At the present time these feasibility assessments are on-going in 11 sites in 6 countries: Philippines, Indonesia, Kenya, Tanzania, Peru and Guatemala. The PES initiatives that can demonstrate a viable case implementation will start in September/October 2007. Some key challenges that have already emerged are: identifying priority areas within the overall catchment (requires sophisticated hydrology and land use modelling), finding buyers that are willing to see this as a business investment rather than corporate social responsibility, and how to ensure benefits reach poorer households, and women within these households, who may not actually own land within the catchment.

*Implementing organisation(s):* CARE International, WWF International, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

*Dates (from – to):* April 2006 - March 2011

*Geographic focus:* Indonesia, Philippines, Tanzania, Guatemala, Peru

*Web Site:* N/A

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## **11. FFI's Biodiversity and Human Needs Programme**

Last updated: September 2008

FFI's Biodiversity and Human Needs programme, established in 2004, aims to support FFI's four regional programmes to deliver effective livelihood-focused conservation interventions. By offering technical and financial support to selected FFI and partner projects, the programme aims to strengthen their capacity to develop lasting solutions which reduce both poverty and threats to biodiversity. The BHN programme also focuses on cross-sectoral approaches in post-conflict and post-disaster situations, learning from and enhancing FFI's partnerships and other organisational relationships with humanitarian and development agencies, government bodies, community groups and the private sector. By improving projects' planning, monitoring and evaluation

of livelihood-focused conservation interventions, FFI aims to improve its learning from successful and unsuccessful experiences. Experiences and lessons can then be shared with colleagues within FFI, and with peers beyond FFI, so helping to increase the effectiveness of interventions around the world.

#### *Outputs:*

FFI has developed a Position Statement on Taking Account of Human Needs in Conservation, which is expected to be formalized and launched in January 2009.

The programme has also produced a number of publications and a collection of Briefing Notes, available through both the FFI and PCLG websites, looking in detail at various aspects of poverty and conservation work:

- The Case for Integrating Conservation and Human Needs (a basic overview of the programme and issues)
- Addressing Human Needs in Conservation (a more in-depth look)
- Livelihoods and Conservation in Post-conflict and Post-disaster Situations: Learning in Partnership
- Addressing Livelihoods Issues in Conservation: How Do We Measure Success?
- The Role of Enterprise Development in Conservation
- In addition, a compendium of case studies and lessons is being produced based on lessons learnt over the first four years of the BHN programme. This will be available from the FFI and PCLG websites.

*Implementing organisation(s):* Fauna & Flora International (FFI)

*Dates (from – to):* January 2004 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

*Web Site:* [www.fauna-flora.org/humanneeds.php](http://www.fauna-flora.org/humanneeds.php)

#### *Staff contacts:*

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## **12. Forest Governance Learning Group**

Last updated: September 2008

The Forest Governance Learning Group (FGLG) is an informal alliance of in-country teams and international partners, currently active in six African and three Asian countries, facilitated by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). FGLG aims to connect those marginalised from forest governance to those controlling it, and to help policy makers make better policies, so that better and rights-holders gain more. Four connected parts to the work in each country:

- Team of 'governance-connected' individuals from a mix of agencies with experience and ideas
- Policy work on forest livelihood problems due to people being excluded from decisions
- Development of practical guidance and tools for making progress
- Creating and taking opportunities to make governance improvements

- Inter-country work is also a priority to achieve creative transfers of insight from one location to another, and to install findings in international policy processes.

#### *Outputs:*

1. 9 in-country teams of forest governance advocates continuing to be active in Ghana, Cameroon, Uganda, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Indonesia, India and Vietnam – and preparations begun for a team in Tanzania.
2. Major learning events in Ghana, South Africa, Uganda and India on social justice in forestry, involving participants from all the country teams and other international players.
3. 66 policy research outputs and tools.
4. High-level action on illegal logging and Chinese investment in Mozambique.
5. Increased understanding of the economic value of charcoal in Malawi, leading to policy reviews and improved forest governance.

*Implementing organisation(s):* International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

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

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Asia

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

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

Last updated: December 2006

ForestPACT, Forest Partnership for Action and Commitment Today, is an action-oriented partnership aimed to reward and encourage leadership in forest conservation and improving sustainable livelihoods. More specifically, the objectives of ForestPACT are to:

- Promote ecologically and socially responsible production, fair trade and sustainable consumption of all forest products
- Secure ecologically sustainable forest-based livelihoods, rights and equity
- Establish and manage socially appropriate and ecologically representative forest protected areas dedicated to the protection of biological diversity, ecological processes and cultural values
- Implement environmentally sound and socially equitable restoration of forests, building in future resilience to climate change and pollution
- Maximize the gains and minimize the losses to forests from activities outside the forest sector, such as resource and infrastructure development, industrial activities, agriculture and economic policies.

The secretariat is currently run by IUCN and WWF and the first pilot phase of this initiative is being implemented by the IUCN Asia Regional Office in Thailand.

#### *Outputs:*

1. ForestPACT initiatives active in Thailand:
  - a. Several local initiatives in Thailand facilitated and recognised
  - b. Leaflet describing the achievements of ForestPACT in Thailand
  - c. A partnership between organisations interested in forest conservation in Thailand
2. Four presentations at the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress

*Implementing organisation(s):* The World Conservation Union (IUCN), WWF International

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

*Geographic focus:* N/A

*Web Site:* [www.forestpact.org](http://www.forestpact.org) or [www.iucn.org/forest](http://www.iucn.org/forest)

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### **14. Improving the Lives of People in Forests**

Last updated: February 2008

The International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO) constituted in 2007 a special Task Force on 'Improving the Lives of People in Forests'. The Task Force is composed of respected researchers and activists addressing issues of human well being in forests, coming from a variety of disciplines, countries, and ethnic backgrounds. This Task Force recognizes that people living in forests often have serious disadvantages – in terms of wealth, power, health, human rights – vis a vis non-forest dwellers. One of the main activities of this Task Force, which will remain in existence until 2010, is to pull together materials that will help others work more effectively with peoples living in and around forests, to contribute to improving this inequitable situation.

#### *Outputs:*

Some of the anticipated outputs of the task force are:

- a series of case studies that document existing experience with adaptive collaborative management in Cameroon, Zimbabwe, Nepal, Philippines, Indonesia, and Bolivia;
- an assessment of the process of “scaling up” from the experience in one research site in Acre, Brazil;
- a compendium on adaptive collaborative management experience with social learning/monitoring approaches;
- a solid book that brings together a wider range of experience;
- manuals, for use by non-scientists;

- involving communities directly in the Task Force's deliberations and development of outputs.

*Implementing organisation(s):* International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO)

*Dates (from – to):* 2007 - 2010

*Geographic focus:* Global

*Web Site:* [http://www.cifor.cgiar.org/livesinforessts/\\_ref/home/index.htm](http://www.cifor.cgiar.org/livesinforessts/_ref/home/index.htm)

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## **15. Indigenous Peoples Network for Change (IPNC)**

Last updated: December 2006

The Indigenous Peoples' Network for Change (IPNC) is an initiative designed to enhance the participation of indigenous peoples in the CBD-related process through, among other activities, information dissemination, capacity building, and preparation of papers for use in the various meetings and other activities. This three-year project brings together ten regions of the globe collectively under the International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (IAITPTF) and the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON).

*Outputs:*

1. Production of simplified CBD materials
2. Training modules
3. Strategy papers

*Implementing organisation(s):* International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (IAITPTF)

*Dates (from – to):* 2006 - 2008

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Central America, South America, South-Eastern Asia

*Web Site:* [www.ipnc-africa.org](http://www.ipnc-africa.org)

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## **16. Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN)**

Last updated: December 2006

The Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN) is

a network of indigenous women working on environmental issues. The Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network has as its continued goal to promote the active participation of indigenous women in all of the relevant international environmental fora. Specifically, it seeks to promote the vital, important role that indigenous women have to play in the protection of the environment.

IWBN is co-organized by the African Indigenous Women's Organisation (AIWO), a pan-African indigenous women's organization whose office is located in Nairobi, Kenya; and the Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples (NCIV).

IWBN is a part of the International Indigenous Biodiversity Forum (IIFB).

*Outputs:*

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

*Implementing organisation(s):* Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples (NCIV)

*Dates (from – to):* N/A

*Geographic focus:* N/A

*Web Site:* [www.nciv.net/spaans/iwbn/IWBN](http://www.nciv.net/spaans/iwbn/IWBN)

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## **17. Natureandpoverty.net: The Nature & Poverty Knowledge and Learning Network**

Last updated: September 2008

Natureandpoverty.net: The Nature & Poverty Knowledge and Learning Network evolved out of the natureandpoverty\* programme, which has been carried out by WWF-NL, IUCN NL and Friends of the Earth Netherlands together with their Southern partners between 2002 and 2006.

Natureandpoverty.net has started its first activities in 2007. Natureandpoverty.net brings together 17 Dutch

conservation, developmental and research organisations and their respective extensive NGO networks in the South. The proposed overall goal of Natureandpoverty.net is to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of interventions, with regard to the linkages between ecosystem management and poverty alleviation. Proposed specific objectives of Natureandpoverty.net are:

- Establish vibrant Natureandpoverty.net communities through productive interactions, trust and a stronger voice in the public debate;
- Improve and facilitate the exchange of field-based, policy-oriented and academic knowledge meant to strengthen interventions combining nature conservation and poverty alleviation objectives (emphasis will be laid on facilitating South-South exchange and serving the learning and strategic needs of civil society organizations).
- Create thematic and strategic learning opportunities and

communities between Southern & Northern Natureandpoverty.net partners, allies and relevant experts.

*Outputs:*

Selected Pilot Themes supported actively by Natureandpoverty.net (2008/2009):

- Biofuels and their livelihood and landscape implications: creating a biofuels info service with as special target audience Southern NGOs in (potential) producer countries;
- Multi-stakeholder Roundtables on commodities, lessons from civil society engagement;
- Local ownership of conservation agenda's;
- Climate change, biodiversity and livelihoods;
- IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL) will function as co-ordinating facility in this network, but seeks to share responsibilities for Natureandpoverty.net activities with its network partners and befriended organisations.

*Implementing organisation(s):* IUCN Netherlands Committee (IUCN NL)

*Dates (from – to):* 2007 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

*Web Site:* N/A

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## **18. Poverty Environment Network (PEN)**

Last updated: December 2006

PEN is an international research network and coordinated research effort on poverty, environment and forest resources. PEN aims to explore the role that forests play in poverty alleviation through the systematic collection of socio-economic data in a variety of tropical ecosystems. PEN will do this by looking at several dimensions of the forest-poverty link: the role in rural livelihoods; the role for different groups; the role in different forest environments; the role in different institutional contexts; the role in different market contexts.

*Outputs:*

1. Global data set: 20-25 case studies, each covering an average of 200-300 households. A comprehensive core set of data will be collected at each site using a common format to build up the global data set.
2. Global-comparative analysis: The global analysis will explain how forests contribute to subsistence and cash income, asset building, security and welfare.
3. Thematic in-depth studies: Each individual study will have its own focus, and will yield critical insights that go well beyond what one can get in the global analysis.

4. Policy analysis: The individual studies and the global syntheses will be designed to produce concrete recommendations that can be fed into policy processes at national and international levels.

5. Improved methodologies and capacity building: A manual with research guidelines and tools will be made to benefit students and researchers working on forest-poverty linkages.

As of December 2006, 24 data collection efforts are ongoing or completed; every day 50-60 households are being interviewed for PEN research. Data collection will be completed by late 2007/early 2008, while the project will conclude in 2010. DFID recently committed £500 000 to the Poverty Environment Network (PEN). The £500 000 from DFID will support PEN's implementation of "Tropical forests in poverty alleviation: from household data to global-comparative analysis".

*Implementing organisation(s):* Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

*Dates (from – to):* September 2004 - 2010

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

*Web Site:* [www.cifor.cgiar.org/pen](http://www.cifor.cgiar.org/pen)

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## **19. Poverty and Environment Program (PEP)**

Last updated: December 2006

The Poverty and Environment Program (PEP) is a regional technical assistance program aimed at accelerating learning about poverty-environment linkages and effective approaches for poverty reduction. PEP is developing a fast-growing knowledge base that draws lessons learned from replicable and self-sustaining interventions that are implemented by ADB and its development partners in the Asia and Pacific region and globally. PEP is cofinanced by the Poverty and Environment Fund, through the contributions of the Governments of Norway and Sweden, and the ADB's technical assistance funding program.

*Outputs:*

PEP is systematically collecting and assessing knowledge on poverty-environment relationships. The primary vehicle of PEP for information dissemination is electronic: through the PEP website in the ADB domain and the separately maintained and global PovertyEnvironment.net ([www.povertyenvironment.net](http://www.povertyenvironment.net)).

PEP's knowledge-capture efforts are focused on ways to enhance productivity from natural resources to improve livelihood, expand access to environmentally sound and locally appropriate technology, and reduce the environmental vulnerability of the poor. The following are examples of PEP's targeted interventions:

- Developing sustainable alternative livelihood and

community participation in managing wetland resources in Sanjiang Plain, People's Republic of China.

- Model water mills for sustainable microenterprise development in India.
- Sustaining livelihood development and natural resource management project in Sri Lanka.

*Implementing organisation(s):* Asian Development Bank (ADB)

*Dates (from – to):* 2004 - 2008

*Geographic focus:* Asia

*Web Site:* [www.adb.org/Projects/PEP](http://www.adb.org/Projects/PEP)

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## **20. Poverty and Reefs Initiative (PRI)**

Last updated: December 2006

The goal of the Poverty and Reefs Initiative (PRI), an initiative started by IMM, is to sustainably reduce the poverty and vulnerability of reef-dependent communities globally, and to ensure that pro-poor policies and plans for the development of reef-dependent communities are adopted. More specifically, the initiative aims to:

- Increase the understanding of the issues facing the poor in reef-dependent communities
- Increase awareness of the relationship between poverty and reefs in rural communities
- Identify and promote tools and strategies for assisting the sustainable development of reef-dependent communities
- Develop and promote pro-poor policy for assisting the sustainable development of reef-dependent communities.

*Outputs:*

1. IMM has implemented the Reef Livelihoods Assessment Project to understand the degree of dependence that the poor have on the reef and benefits that reefs provide for the poor. The results of this study are presented in 'Poverty and Reefs', volume 1 and 2.

2. Through the Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods project IMM has started to develop a systematic approach to livelihood enhancement and diversification.

3. As part of the Reef Livelihoods Assessment Project, IMM has produced a draft policy guidance key sheet on poverty and reefs. This is targeted at national, regional and international agencies concerned with reef issues. The RLA work has also led to the establishment of a set of principles for working with reef-dependent poor people.

*Implementing organisation(s):* IMM

*Dates (from – to):* N/A

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia, Oceania

*Web Site:* [www.innovation.ex.ac.uk/imm/Poverty&Reefs](http://www.innovation.ex.ac.uk/imm/Poverty&Reefs)

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## **21. Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP)**

Last updated: November 2007

The Poverty Environment Partnership is an informal network of development agencies which seeks to improve the coordination of work on poverty reduction and the environment within the framework of internationally agreed principles and processes for sustainable development. The objectives of the partnership are to:

- Build a consensus on the critical links between poverty and the environment, particularly that better environmental management is essential to lasting poverty reduction
- Review the activities of development agencies to build on common themes and address gaps in knowledge.

Membership is open to development agencies and development banks with an interest in the relationship between poverty and the environment. PEP meets regularly (around every 6 months) with a rotating host and meetings often include invited participants from international NGOs or research centres.

*Outputs:*

The Poverty Environment Partnership's 11<sup>th</sup> meeting was held in Copenhagen, Denmark on 18 to 20 June 2007. The overall theme for this meeting was "Environmental Improvements for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Growth: the Challenges of Implementation". The meeting's minutes and presentations are available on the PEP website.

The 10<sup>th</sup> PEP meeting was held in Nairobi (30<sup>th</sup> January to 1<sup>st</sup> February 2007). Full coverage of the meeting can be found on the PEP website. The meeting had two main objectives: to learn from country experiences in mainstreaming environment into national development processes; and to enhance collaboration and coordination of future work in support of country-led environmental mainstreaming.

*Implementing organisation(s):* Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP)

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

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

*Web Site:* [www.povertyenvironment.net/pep](http://www.povertyenvironment.net/pep)

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## **22. Profor**

Last updated: November 2007

The Program on Forests (PROFOR) is a multidonor partnership formed to provide grants to Bank regions and/or NGOs, research organizations, and others to conduct analytical work on PROFOR's four themes:

- Sustainable livelihoods: the institutional, legal, and country/sectoral policy structured needed to build more people centered and poverty focused approaches
- Governance issues: realignment of government, private sector and other civil society roles and responsibilities; creation of incentives to encourage partnerships; and enhancement of accountability by major actors in the sector;
- Enhanced financing options: development of innovative financing strategies and marketing systems to support sustainable forest management, and protection
- Cross-sectoral and macro-economic measures: analyzing the effects on forests of cross-sectoral and economy-wide policy interventions and investments and exploring means of utilizing forests more effectively to achieve large cross-sectoral objectives.

### *Outputs:*

PROFOR activities build experience and generate knowledge in the four thematic areas through a combination of research and analytical work, project support, and knowledge and learning events. The type of product that result from PROFOR activities include toolkits, instruments for analysis, case studies and synthesis reports, policy recommendations and policy briefs. A sample of ongoing PROFOR activities includes work on:

1. Poverty-Forest Linkages Toolkit
2. Certification of Ecosystem Service Markets
3. Government Policies, Natural Resources and the Environment: Analyzing Paths to Sustainability in Indonesia.

*Implementing organisation(s):* World Bank

*Dates (from – to):* 1997 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

*Web Site:* [www.profor.in fo](http://www.profor.in fo)

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## **23. Promoting Biodiversity Conservation with Social Equity**

Last updated: December 2006

This initiative aims to generate a better understanding of the

distribution of social and economic costs and benefits associated with protected areas in the developing world, and develop and demonstrate conservation financing mechanisms that are able to deliver impacts both in terms of biodiversity conservation, and in terms of promoting more equitable sharing of costs and benefits within local communities, and between local, national and global levels. In addition to direct impact generated by conservation financing, the project will have a broader impact in influencing policy development within the four target countries and at global level (i.e. CBD). The project comprises four components: action research, pro-poor conservation financing, advocacy, and learning and dissemination.

### *Outputs:*

1. PA authorities and conservation and development NGOs in four countries have a greater understanding of the principle of “conservation with equity”, and are using tools developed by the project to assess the distribution of costs and benefits of PAs within local communities, and between local, national and global levels.
2. Innovative, pro-poor mechanisms of conservation financing linked to biodiversity values have been established in at least 2 countries and are delivering both conservation impact and significant tangible benefits to protected area-adjacent communities, and in particular to poorer households, women and other marginalised groups within these communities.
3. Global policy - a substantial contribution has been made to CBD programme of work on protected areas, particularly with respect to the following goals/target.
4. Information and experience on assessing and promoting social equity in conservation has been shared between the four target countries and documented for wider dissemination.

*Implementing organisation(s):* CARE International, The World Conservation Union (IUCN), African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Environmental Liaison Centre International

*Dates (from – to):* February 2006 - July 2009

*Geographic focus:* Kenya, Uganda, Philippines, Thailand

*Web Site:* N/A

### *Staff contact:*

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## **24. Rural Poverty and Environment (RPE) Program Initiative**

Last updated: September 2008

The Canadian International Development Research Centre's (IDRC) Rural Poverty and Environment (RPE) program is a global effort that supports research that meets the needs of the rural poor living in fragile or degraded ecosystems in



Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East. Its goal is research to strengthen institutions, policies, and practices that enhance food, water, and income security.

RPE's approach combines science and participatory research to build researchers' capacity and to strengthen the participation of decision-makers in multistakeholder processes (from farmers to researchers to government officials). It also promotes policy engagement to build action- and learning-oriented partnerships. RPE supports innovative action research in four areas:

- Multistakeholder approaches in environmental governance;
- Enhancing access and rights to use of natural resources;
- Strengthening integration with economic and social systems;
- Social learning for adaptation.

#### *Outputs:*

1. Improving Women's Access to Land in Sub-Saharan Africa: In Africa, women are the primary food producers and play a key role in ensuring food security, often in single-parent households. However, unequal access to land, production inputs, information, and training constrains their ability to provide for their families. IDRC is supporting action research to find ways to prevent these local and customary constraints from limiting access to land and natural resources.

2. Cambodia Rural Livelihoods and Natural Resources Research Program: IDRC helped pioneer the Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) approach in Asia to improve the sustainability and productivity of resources such as water, land, and forests with the participation and leadership of local people. This integrated project is identifying ways to improve the livelihoods of poor rural Cambodians.

3. Rural Territorial Dynamics in Latin America: Significant differences in rural development between and within regions underscore social inequity in Latin America. Longtime IDRC partner RIMISP (the Latin American Center for Rural Development), has developed an innovative research program that tackles rural development by integrating disciplines (economics, environmental studies, and social science) and synthesizing the links between development policy and practice at the regional level.

*Implementing organisation(s):* International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

*Dates (from – to):* April 2005 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

*Web Site:* [www.idrc.ca/rpe](http://www.idrc.ca/rpe)

#### *Staff contacts:*

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## **25. Socio-Economic Impacts of Protected Areas**

Last updated: December 2006

Socio-Economic Impacts of Protected Areas is a CARE International initiative that focuses on protected areas (PAs), using the current definition of PAs, which includes community conserved areas (CCAs). The first phase of the programme focuses on assessing the distribution of costs and benefits at local, national and global levels of a range of different types of protected areas. For the local level of the assessment the programme has developed a methodology that combines social impact assessment with economic analysis to ensure that the analysis reflects community perspectives and non financial costs and benefits.

#### *Outputs:*

Studies are underway in four countries (Uganda, Kenya, Philippines and Thailand) involving 12 protected areas – 3 under traditional state management, 5 under collaborative management regimes of different types, and 4 community managed (i.e. CCAs).

*Implementing organisation(s):* CARE International

*Dates (from – to):* N/A

*Geographic focus:* Uganda, Kenya, Philippines, Thailand

*Web Site:* N/A

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## **26. Sustainable Livelihood Enhancement and Diversification (SLED) Initiative**

Last updated: November 2007

The challenge to develop a systematic and comprehensive approach to facilitating livelihood change is the focus of IMM's Sustainable Livelihood Enhancement and Diversification (SLED) Initiative. SLED builds on a series of research projects over recent years that aim to understand the complexity of coastal livelihoods, the dependency of these livelihoods on aquatic resources, the drivers of change that affect these livelihoods and the impacts of change on the poor. From this research a livelihoods-based approach to understanding and responding to change in aquatic resource-dependent communities was developed. This work has been carried out in South Asia and Cambodia.

The recently established Coral Reefs and Livelihoods Initiative (CORALI) is a collaborative action research project between IMM Ltd and IUCN South Asia to field test and further develop SLED for use in marine protected areas where increasing pressure on coral reefs is leading to environmental degradation and a reduction in access to reef-related ecosystem services for the poor. The work includes the field testing of practical approaches to supporting livelihood change in Sri Lanka, India, the Maldives and

Indonesia by local partner organisations. The CORALI work is part of a wider EU-funded project implemented in partnership with ICRAN and UNEP.

*Outputs:*

A systematic approach to sustainable livelihood enhancement and diversification amongst natural resource dependent poor communities.

*Implementing organisation(s):* IMM Ltd

*Dates (from – to):* N/A

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Asia

*Web Site:* [www.innovation.ex.ac.uk/imm/AltLivelihoods.htm](http://www.innovation.ex.ac.uk/imm/AltLivelihoods.htm)

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## **27. Sustaining Local Food Systems, Agricultural Biodiversity and Livelihoods**

Last updated: December 2006

Sustaining Local Food Systems, Agricultural Biodiversity and Livelihoods is a research initiative that aims to analyse how and under what conditions can decentralised governance, farmer participation and capacity building promote the adaptive management of agricultural biodiversity in the context of local food systems and livelihoods.

*Outputs:*

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

1. A combination of citizen jury and scenario workshop methods were used in Andhra Pradesh (India) to include small farmers and indigenous peoples in participatory assessments of different visions of food, farming and rural development futures.
2. A cultural and technical exchange was organised between Indian farmers and indigenous communities in the Andes of Peru. The farmer to farmer exchange focused on capacity building for the local level management of agricultural biodiversity, the documentation of indigenous knowledge in the form of Community Biodiversity Registers and training in digital video technology.
3. A one day workshop was organised in the UK to allow project partners to learn how diverse local food production and consumption can bring benefits across a range of social, economic and environmental concerns, and to demonstrate how a local-food approach can be integrated into national, regional and global food and agricultural policies.

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

*Implementing organisation(s):* International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

*Dates (from – to):* 2001 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* N/A

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

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## **28. Swedish International Biodiversity programme (SwedBio)**

Last updated: September 2008

SwedBio is a joint initiative of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the Swedish Biodiversity Centre (CBM). The overall aim of SwedBio is to contribute to poverty alleviation and improved livelihoods through equitable, sustainable and productive management of biodiversity resources at all levels - genes, species and ecosystems. This is done through addressing three interrelated objectives:

- Maintaining ecosystem services to ensure human well-being and health;
- Ensuring equity and human rights in management and use of ecosystem services;
- Addressing root causes of biodiversity loss.

Issues that are given particular attention in 2008 include: climate change and ecosystem services; health and biodiversity; follow-up of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA); promoting productive biodiversity-based and ecologically sound agriculture; promoting ecologically sound forestry.

*Outputs:*

1. Engaging in international policy development and dialogue: SwedBio is actively involved in process related to MA follow-up and REDD, and has been lead for developing an Advisory Note on Ecosystem Services linked to the OECD-DAC SEA Guidance. SwedBio has also participated in several international meetings and processes representing a “rights and poverty alleviation” angle on biodiversity.
2. Collaborative Programme: Through its Collaborative Programme SwedBio provides support to a limited number of strategic initiatives addressing biodiversity-livelihoods linkages, and presently collaborates with about 25 organisations. Some examples of initiatives supported in 2008 are:
  - A diverse range of support provided to participation of NGOs and indigenous peoples at the COP9 to the CBD in

Bonn.

- The programme on “Forest Peoples, Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods, -Achieving Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use through Forest Peoples’ Rights”, coordinated by Forest Peoples Programme (FPP).
- The programme "Improving the livelihoods of local communities in Africa by promoting sustainable use of renewable natural resources through increased participation in biodiversity policy making and implementation", implemented by Birdlife International.
- The Collaborative Management and Learning Network (CMLN) coordinated by AIPP.
- Catalysing follow-up of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) through collaboration with UNEP and the World Resources Institute (WRI).
- The "Community Biodiversity Development Conservation and Biodiversity Use and Conservation in Asia Programme", coordinated by SEARICE

3. Providing expertise and advise to Sida on biodiversity and ecosystem services: During 2008 SwedBio has e.g. provided in-puts on development of the new Sida strategic framework for poverty analysis, several collaboration strategy documents (e.g. Indonesia and DRC), and a draft Sida position paper on biotechnology. SwedBio also assists Sida in a process of ensuring the climate aspects are adequately addressed within Sida’s rural development portfolio.

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

*Dates (from – to):* 2003 - 2008

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

*Web Site:* [www.swedbio.org](http://www.swedbio.org)

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## **29. The Natural Capital Project**

Last updated: December 2006

The Natural Capital Project is a joint initiative between Stanford University, The Nature Conservancy, and World Wildlife Fund. The development of this project was motivated by the recognition that traditional ways of calculating GDPs consistently omit the trillions of dollars of benefits that nature provides, and on which our lives depend. The Natural Capital Project aspires to provide maps of nature’s services, assess their values in economic and other terms, and incorporates those values into resource decisions. The Project is focusing its initial efforts on three main sites: the Afro-montane region of Africa, the upper Yangtze River Basin in China, and the Sierra Nevada region in California. The sites were chosen for their wealth of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the imminent danger posed by development, and the presence of concerned groups willing to aid conservation efforts.

*Outputs:*

The outputs that the project is expected to deliver in due time are:

1. Development of new tools to incorporate the values of ecosystem services in decision-making. These will include maps of natural capital and innovative approaches, including private markets, to motivate and finance conservation.
2. Launch of an international network of projects that bring to life the promise of this way of reframing our vision of nature, applying understanding of natural assets and ecosystem services as a part of land-use and investment decisions.
3. Increasing the impact of these on-the-ground projects by engaging decision-makers.

*Implementing organisation(s):* Stanford University, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), WWF US

*Dates (from – to):* October 2006

*Geographic focus:* Eastern Africa, United States of America, China

*Web Site:* [www.naturalcapitalproject.org](http://www.naturalcapitalproject.org)

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## **30. Theme on Governance, Equity, and Rights (TGER) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN)**

Last updated: September 2006

TGER is a network of over 450 volunteers whose membership comes from conservation organizations, community and indigenous peoples organizations, NGOs and grassroots organizations, governments, independent researchers and consultants, universities, and others. Each member has a demonstrated commitment to and expertise in governance of natural resources and/or human rights. Together, TGER’s members provide research, information, and action to support and engage IUCN members and partners in developing greater understanding and more effective action with respect to natural resource governance, equity, and human rights.

*Outputs:*

1. Collaborating with IUCN members, partners, and offices to identify needs and ways to improve natural resource governance in field locations in Mongolia, Nepal, Indonesia, Bolivia, Argentina, Ethiopia, Niger, Iran, and Turkey.
2. Supporting “alert initiatives” including:
  - Potential displacement of indigenous peoples from Nech Sar and Omo National Parks (Ethiopia) under a management arrangement between African Parks Foundation (APF) and the Government of Ethiopia.

- Potential loss of access to resources of indigenous populations after declaration of a new protected area in Mount Merapi National Park (Indonesia), supposed to be managed by a governmental agency without the participation of the local residents.

*Implementing organisation(s):* IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (IUCN CEESP)

*Dates (from – to):* N/A

*Geographic focus:* Global

*Web Site:* [www.iucn.org/themes/ceesp/TGER.html](http://www.iucn.org/themes/ceesp/TGER.html)

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### **31. Theme on Indigenous & Local Communities, Equity & Protected Areas (TILCEPA) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN)**

Last updated: December 2006

TILCEPA was set up in 2000 by the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and the Commission on Environmental, Economic, and Social Policy (CEESP) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN). TILCEPA's priorities include the following:

- Promoting good governance of protected areas
- Promoting the full range of governance types for protected areas and in particular collaboratively managed protected areas (CMPAs) and community conserved areas (CCAs)
- Promoting positive links between protected areas, equity, livelihoods, and poverty eradication.

*Outputs:*

1. Technical support to a network of protected areas seeking to establish co-management settings with relevant indigenous communities. The network spans the Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand and is being run in partnership with the Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation, IWGIA and the FPP.

2. Establishment of a Human-Wildlife Conflict Collaboration (HWCC) to prevent and mitigate human-wildlife conflict (HWC) through collaborative learning, innovation, scientific analysis and the development and improvement of best practices and policies.

3. TILCEPA is also actively engaged in current international efforts to promote positive links between protected areas, equity, and poverty eradication. Most recently, members of TILCEPA and other groups have constituted a Task Force on "Protected Areas, Equity and Livelihoods" under the World Commission on Protected Areas.

*Implementing organisation(s):* The World Conservation Union Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social

Policy (IUCN CEESP), The World Conservation Union World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN WCPA)

*Dates (from – to):* 2000 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Global

*Web Site:* [www.tilcepa.org](http://www.tilcepa.org)

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### **32. UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative**

Last updated: December 2006

UNCTAD launched the BioTrade Initiative in 1996 during the third Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The mission of the BioTrade Initiative is to stimulate trade and investment in biological resources to further sustainable development in line with the three objectives of the CBD: 1) the conservation of biological diversity; 2) sustainable use of its components; 3) fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources.

The BioTrade Initiative has established a number of partnerships with national and regional organisations to set up regional and national programmes that enhance the capability of developing countries to produce value-added products and services derived from biodiversity, for both domestic and international markets. In particular, regional programmes complement ongoing efforts of member countries and concentrate on those efforts that are more cost-effective or efficient to be carried out at regional level than at the national level. At the national level, BioTrade programmes promote trade and investment in products and services derived from native or indigenous biodiversity. Since 2003 the BioTrade Initiative has also hosted the BioTrade Facilitation Programme (BTFP) which focuses on enhancing sustainable bio-resources management, product development, value adding processing and marketing.

*Outputs:*

Regional programmes:

1. Amazon BioTrade: This programme intends to foster trade and investment in biodiversity-based products and services in the Amazon through regional activities.

2. Andean BioTrade: This programme has mainly promoted regional coordination meetings with the aim of contributing to the sharing of experiences, knowledge and visions among the Andean countries.

National Programmes:

1. The BioTrade Programme of Bolivia was launched in 2003 with the objective of stimulating the production and trade of biodiversity products and services following

ecological, social and financial sustainability criteria. To date, the PNBS focuses its efforts on natural ingredients and caimans.

2. The BioTrade National Programme in Colombia was launched in 1999. Today this programme, known as Biocomercio Sostenible, carries out a wide range of activities in order to strengthen specific sectors, such as natural ingredients and exotic flowers.

3. In Costa Rica the formulation of a BioTrade National Programme started in April 2005 and it is still under way. To date, butterflies and ecotourism have been envisaged as important biotrade sectors at national level.

4. The BioTrade National Programme in Peru is known as Biocomercio Peru and was launched in 2001. To date Biocomercio Peru focuses its efforts on: natural ingredients, ornamental fish and Paiche (*Arapaima Gigas*).

5. The Uganda Biotrade Programme was launched in 2005. To date the Programme focuses its efforts on: natural ingredients for food, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals, ecotourism and wildlife.

6. In Vietnam, the BTFP has launched activities focusing on the natural ingredients sector.

**BioTrade Facilitation Programme (BTFP):** This programme was launched in 2003. Its objective is to facilitate sustainable trade in biodiversity products and services, through innovative collaborative arrangements that enhance sustainable bio-resources management, product development, value-added processing and marketing. By providing assistance on specific issues related to trade and investment, BTFP complements the work developed by the National and Regional BioTrade Programmes. Currently BTFP supports value chains in the following sectors: natural ingredients, ecotourism, wildlife for pet trade, native cocoa, tropical flowers and foliage, crocodile leather and meat, ornamental and edible fish.

*Implementing organisation(s):* United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

*Dates (from – to):* 1996 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, Uganda, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Guyana

*Web Site:* [www.biotrade.org](http://www.biotrade.org)

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### **33. UNDP/UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative**

Last updated: December 2006

IN 2005 UNDP and UNEP formed a global partnership and merged their poverty-environment programmes into one integrated programme - the UNDP/UNEP Poverty and

Environment Initiative (PEI). The core focus of PEI is to support country-led efforts to integrate the environmental concerns of poor and vulnerable groups into policy and planning processes for poverty reduction and pro-poor growth.

*Outputs:*

PEI will focus on four priority and mutually reinforcing areas of activity:

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

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

3. Monitoring and reporting to develop appropriate poverty-environment indicators and capacity for monitoring and assessing poverty-environment outcomes within the framework of national and local poverty monitoring systems.

4. Aid harmonization and effectiveness to strengthen national capacity to manage programme and partnership-based approaches for mainstreaming poverty-environment and to improve donor coordination and alignment within the framework of MDG-based national development strategies.

*Implementing organisation(s):* United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

*Dates (from – to):* 2005 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

*Web Site:* [www.undp.org/pei](http://www.undp.org/pei)

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## **34. Vision 2020**

Last updated: December 2006

In 2006 UNEP-WCMC (World Conservation Monitoring Centre) developed a project concept, named 'Vision 2020', whose aim is to establish a process for the periodic assessment of the biodiversity value, management effectiveness and human impact of a subset of the World's protected areas, so as to improve our understanding of the role of protected areas in conservation and development

processes and how this is evolving over time. The exact methods for carrying out this project will be developed and tested during the first phase of the project, but it is anticipated that there will be essentially four components:

- Identification of protected areas to be included
- Ecological integrity of the identified protected areas
- Management effectiveness of the identified protected areas
- Human impact of the identified protected areas

This project will be carried out with a range of partner organizations, including IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, IUCN Conservation for Poverty Reduction Initiative and the UNEP, FAO, CGIAR initiative on poverty mapping. More partners will be identified during the initial development phase of the project.

*Outputs:*

1. A baseline research aimed at assessing what methodologies and indicators have been developed so far to assess the human impacts of Protected Areas, and who has been working on this topic.
2. The organisation of a workshop, called 'Vision 2020', to be held in Cambridge (UK) on the 20th and 21st of February 2007, which will focus on methodologies and indicators for the assessment of the socio-economic impacts of PAs in the context of the Vision 2020 project concept. Both these activities have been carried out in partnership with the Secretariat of the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (PCLG).

*Implementing organisation(s):* United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)

*Dates (from – to):* 2006 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Global

*Web Site:* [www.unep-wcmc.org/protectedAreas/dsp/vision2020index.htm](http://www.unep-wcmc.org/protectedAreas/dsp/vision2020index.htm)

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### **35. Wetlands and Livelihoods Working Group**

Last updated: September 2008

The Wetlands and Livelihoods Working Group (WLWG) is an informal group of individuals and representatives of organisations who wish to strengthen the understanding of the dynamic relationships between wetlands and poverty, to develop better communication and partnerships between poverty reduction and environmental organisations and to identify priorities for strategic interventions in regard of poverty-environment issues in wetlands. The WLWG was initiated by Wetlands International (WI) in August 2004, and the group is mandated to provide advice to WI (and indeed to any organisation that requests advice), and

especially to WI's Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project.

*Outputs:*

1. Policy: review the mainstreaming of environment (particularly wetland) issues into development processes and shared experiences on how to improve on this.
2. Capacity Building: support the designing and formulation of the Capacity Building Framework for West and East Africa under the WPRP.

*Implementing organisation(s):* Wetlands International

*Dates (from – to):* August 2004 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Global

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### **36. Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project (WPRP)**

Last updated: December 2006

The Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project (WPRP) endeavours to work with the conservation and development sectors to integrate socio-economic development and poverty-reduction issues into their planning and actions. The WPRP aims to achieve this by facilitating dialogue between these sectors, and identifying a common agenda that provides complementary solutions for wetland conservation and poverty reduction.

*Outputs:*

1. Demonstration Projects: Five demonstration projects were selected and launched, one in Southern Kenya, one in South Africa, one in Zambia / Malawi, one in Mali and one in Indonesia. The demonstration projects are managed by local partners and the lessons learned from these projects will be used to show how sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation can simultaneously be achieved, and how inter-sector partnerships can work.
2. Seed Funding Facility: In 2006 WPRP received 106 applications from Latin America, Africa and Asia and is now selecting 5 grantees. The second call for proposals closes in June 2007.
3. Capacity Building: On the basis of stakeholder consultations training modules for Capacity Building have been developed and the first Training of Trainers has started. The trainings will eventually be given to 120 policy makers and 150 wetland management practitioners, helping them to get poverty reduction issues into wetland policy and management and get wetland issues into poverty reduction policies and projects.

4. Policy: In 2006 WPRP assisted in the development of National Wetland Strategies in four African countries and raised the profile of wetlands in poverty reduction strategy papers in West Africa. WPRP also worked on influencing Water Policies to acknowledge the functions and values of wetlands.

*Implementing organisation(s):* Wetlands International

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

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Asia, Americas

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*Geographic focus:* Global

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### **37. World Initiative on Sustainable Pastoralism (WISP)**

Last updated: September 2008

The World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism (WISP) is a global advocacy and capacity building initiative that promotes sustainable pastoral development for both poverty reduction and environmental management by promoting partnership between pastoralists, governments, Non Governmental organizations, International Organizations and the private sector. With its knowledge management approach and its engagement for advocacy, capacity building and networking, the programme is designed to enable pastoralists to sustainably manage drylands resources and to demonstrate that their land use and production system is an effective way of harnessing the natural resources of the world's drylands.

*Outputs:*

1. Knowledge Management, which implies the assembling, analysing, packaging, distribution and use of knowledge - areas of focus include pastoral economics and marketing, pastoral land rights, pastoral organisation, pastoral policy impacts, good practice in sustainable pastoral development.
2. Enhanced pastoral advocacy, through capacity building to formulate sound policy recommendations and training of pastoral advocates.
3. Networking and communications to facilitate outputs 1 and 2, to use the convening strengths of IUCN and UNDP to engage directly in Global and Regional policy advice and advocacy, and to strengthen global and regional pastoral institutions - this output includes the development of a global database on pastoralism.

*Implementing organisation(s):* The World Conservation Union Regional Office for Eastern Africa (IUCN EARO)

*Dates (from – to):* 2005 - Current funding until 2008 - follow up programme under discussion

## ORGANISATIONS INDEX

1. A Rocha International
2. African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)
3. Anthropology Department at University College London (UCL)
4. Arcus Foundation
5. Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)
6. Bees for Development
7. BirdLife International
8. Blue Ventures
9. Bushmeat Crisis Task Force (BCTF)
10. CARE Ethiopia
11. CARE International
12. Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
13. Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD)
14. Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)
15. Center for Rural Empowerment and the Environment (CREE)
16. Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation (CCEC)
17. Centre for Environment Education (CEE)
18. Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
19. Centre for Sustainable Development & Environment (CENESTA)
20. Chibememe Earth Healing Association (CHIEHA)
21. Community Development Organization (CDO)
22. Conservation International (CI)
23. Conservation through Poverty Alleviation International (CPALI)
24. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), UK
25. Department for International Development (DFID), UK
26. Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)
27. Ecoagriculture Partners (EP)
28. Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERuDeF)
29. European Commission (EC)
30. Excellent Development Limited
31. Fauna & Flora International (FFI)
32. Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)
33. Ford Foundation
34. Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)
35. Forest Trends
36. Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI)
37. Fundación Instituto de Promoción y Apoyo al Desarrollo (IPADE)
38. Global Environment Facility (GEF)
39. Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society (GMTCS)
40. IMM
41. Indigenous Peoples' Biodiversity Network (IPBN)
42. Innovative Resources Management (IRM)
43. International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (IAITPTF)
44. International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
45. International Centre for Responsible Tourism - South Africa
46. International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)
47. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
48. Irish Aid
49. Itambya Community Based Organization
50. IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (IUCN CEESP)
51. IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Regional Office for Eastern Africa (EARO)
52. IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL)
53. Kabang Kalikasan NG Pilipinas
54. Kalinga Mission for Indigenous Children and Youth Development (KAMICYDI)
55. Kalpavriksh
56. KfW Entwicklungsbank (KfW development bank)
57. Laboratorio de Etnoecología
58. Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)
59. Norwegian Ministry of the Environment
60. Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda (PROBICOU)
61. Progressio
62. Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC)
63. ResourceAfrica
64. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
65. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)
66. Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Tanzania
67. Standing Committee of the Dana Declaration on Mobile Peoples and Conservation
68. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
69. Taka Bonerate National Park
70. Talamanca Initiative
71. Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF)
72. Tanzania Specialist Organization on Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (TASONABI)
73. Tebtebba Foundation
74. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)
75. The National Consumers and Environmental Alliance / Alliance Nationale des Consommateurs et de l'Environnement (ANCE)
76. The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
77. The Oikos Trust for Environmental Management (TOTEM)
78. Toledo Institute for Development and Environment (TIDE)
79. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
80. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
81. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
82. United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)
83. United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)
84. United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
85. Via Campesina
86. Wetlands International
87. Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust
88. Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
89. World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP)
90. World Association of Soil and Water Conservation (WASWC)
91. World Bank
92. World Resources Institute (WRI)
93. WWF Australia



- 95. WWF European Policy Office
- 96. WWF Netherlands
- 97. WWF UK

## INITIATIVES INDEX

1. Advancing Conservation in a Social Context
2. Biodiversity for Development
3. CARE & WWF Partnership
4. CARE ICD Network
5. COMPACT (Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation)
6. Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)
7. Conservation for Poverty Reduction Initiative (CPRI)
8. Ecosystems Services for Poverty Alleviation (ESPA)
9. Equator Initiative
10. Equitable Payments for Watershed Services
11. FFI's Biodiversity and Human Needs Programme
12. Forest Governance Learning Group
13. Forest Partnership for Action and Commitment Today (PACT)
14. Improving the Lives of People in Forests
15. Indigenous Peoples Network for Change (IPNC)
16. Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBNI)
17. Natureandpoverty.net: the Nature & Poverty Knowledge Network
18. Poverty Environment Network (PEN)
19. Poverty and Environment Program (PEP)
20. Poverty and Reefs Initiative (PRI)
21. Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP)
22. PROFOR
23. Promoting Biodiversity Conservation with Social Equity
24. Rural Poverty and Environment (RPE) Program Initiative
25. Socio-Economic Impacts of Protected Areas
26. Sustainable Livelihood Enhancement and Diversification (SLED) Initiative
27. Sustaining Local Food Systems, Agricultural Biodiversity and Livelihoods
28. Swedish International Biodiversity programme (SwedBio)
29. The Natural Capital Project
30. Theme on Governance, Equity, and Rights (TGER) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN)
31. Theme on Indigenous & Local Communities, Equity & Protected Areas (TILCEPA) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN)
32. UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative
33. UNDP/UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative
34. Vision 2020
35. Wetlands and Livelihoods Working Group
36. Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project (WPRP)
37. World Initiative on Sustainable Pastoralism (WISP)

## ORGANISATIONS INDEX BY TYPE

### Conservation Organisations

#### *NGOs*

A Rocha International (1)  
African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (2)  
BirdLife International (7)  
Bushmeat Crisis Task Force (BCTF) (9)  
Center for Rural Empowerment and the Environment (CREE) (15)  
Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation (CCEC) (16)  
Conservation International (CI) (22)  
Conservation through Poverty Alleviation International (CPALI) (23)  
Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERuDeF) (28)  
Fauna & Flora International (FFI) (31)  
Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society (GMTCS) (39)  
Innovative Resources Management (IRM) (42)  
IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) (50)  
IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Regional Office for Eastern Africa (EARO) (52)  
IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL) (53)  
Kabang Kalikasan NG Pilipinas (54)  
Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda (PROBICOU) (61)  
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) (65)  
Tanzania Specialist Organization on Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (TASONABI) (73)  
The National Consumers and Environmental Alliance/Alliance Nationale des Consommateurs et de l'Environnement (ANCE) (76)  
The Nature Conservancy (TNC) (77)  
Wetlands International (87)  
Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (88)  
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) (89)  
World Association of Soil and Water Conservation (WASWC) (91)  
WWF Australia (94)  
WWF European Policy Office (95)  
WWF Netherlands (96)  
WWF UK (97)

#### *UN Agencies*

Global Environment Facility (GEF) (38)  
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) (66)  
United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) (83)

#### *Government Agencies*

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), UK (24)  
Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) (32)  
Norwegian Ministry of the Environment (60)  
Taka Bonerate National Park (70)

### Development Agencies

#### *NGOs*

Bees for Development (6)  
CARE Ethiopia (10)  
CARE International (11)  
Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) (13)  
Excellent Development Limited (30)  
Fundación Instituto de Promoción y Apoyo al Desarrollo (IPADE) (37)  
International Centre for Responsible Tourism - South Africa (45)  
Progressio (62)

#### *Development Assistance agencies*

Department for International Development (DFID), UK (25)  
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS) (26)  
European Commission (EC) (29)  
Irish Aid (48)  
KfW Entwicklungsbank (KfW development bank) (57)  
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) (59)

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) (69)  
United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (85)

**UN Agencies**

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (80)  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (81)  
World Bank (92)

**Environment-Development Institutions**

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) (12)  
Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) (18)  
Centre for Sustainable Development & Environment (CENESTA) (19)  
Ecoagriculture Partners (EP) (27)  
Forest Trends (35)  
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) (44)  
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (47)  
IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (IUCN CEESP) (51)  
Kalpavriksh (56)  
Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC) (63)  
ResourceAfrica (64)  
Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF) (72)  
The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (75)  
The Oikos Trust for Environmental Management (TOTEM) (78)  
Toledo Institute for Development and Environment (TIDE) (79)  
Via Campesina (86)  
World Resources Institute (WRI) (93)

**Indigenous Peoples/Local Community Organisations**

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) (5)  
Chibememe Earth Healing Association (CHIEHA) (20)  
Community Development Organization (CDO) (21)  
Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) (34)  
Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI) (36)  
Indigenous Peoples' Biodiversity Network (IPBN) (41)  
International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (IAITPTF) (43)  
International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) (46)  
Itambya Community Based Organization (49)  
Kalinga Mission for Indigenous Children and Youth Development (KAMICYDI) (55)  
Standing Committee of the Dana Declaration on Mobile Peoples and Conservation (68)  
Talamanca Initiative (71)  
Tebtebba Foundation (74)  
United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) (84)  
World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP) (90)

**Other (Private/Educational)**

Anthropology Department at University College London (UCL) (3)  
Arcus Foundation (4)  
Blue Ventures (8)  
Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) (14)  
Centre for Environment Education (CEE) (17)  
Ford Foundation (33)  
IMM (40)  
Laboratorio de Etnoecología (58)  
Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Tanzania (67)  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (82)

## ORGANISATIONS INDEX BY FOCUS

### Field

A Rocha International (1)  
African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (2)  
Bees for Development (6)  
BirdLife International (7)  
Blue Ventures (8)  
CARE Ethiopia (10)  
CARE International (11)  
Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) (12)  
Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) (13)  
Center for Rural Empowerment and the Environment (CREE) (15)  
Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation (CCEC) (16)  
Centre for Environment Education (CEE) (17)  
Chibememe Earth Healing Association (CHIEHA) (20)  
Conservation International (CI) (22)  
Conservation through Poverty Alleviation International (CPALI) (23)  
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), UK (24)  
Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERuDeF) (28)  
Excellent Development Limited (30)  
Fauna & Flora International (FFI) (31)  
Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) (34)  
Fundación Instituto de Promoción y Apoyo al Desarrollo (IPADE) (37)  
Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society (GMTCS) (39)  
Innovative Resources Management (IRM) (42)  
Itambya Community Based Organization (49)  
IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) (50)  
IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Regional Office for Eastern Africa (EARO) (52)  
IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL) (53)  
Kabang Kalikasan NG Pilipinas (54)  
Kalinga Mission for Indigenous Children and Youth Development (KAMICYDI) (55)  
Kalpavriksh (56)  
Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda (PROBICOUG) (61)  
Progressio (62)  
Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC) (63)  
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Taka Bonerate National Park (70)  
Talamanca Initiative (71)  
Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF) (72)  
Tanzania Specialist Organization on Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (TASONABI) (73)  
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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (81)  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (82)  
Wetlands International (87)  
Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (88)  
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) (89)  
WWF Australia (94)  
WWF Netherlands (96)  
WWF UK (97)

### Funding

Arcus Foundation (4)  
Department for International Development (DFID), UK (25)  
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS) (26)  
European Commission (EC) (29)  
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Irish Aid (48)  
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World Bank (92)

### **Policy**

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Bushmeat Crisis Task Force (BCTF) (9)  
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Via Campesina (86)  
World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP) (90)  
World Association of Soil and Water Conservation (WASWC) (91)  
WWF European Policy Office (95)

### **Research**

Anthropology Department at University College London (UCL) (3)  
Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) (14)  
Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) (18)  
Ecoagriculture Partners (EP) (27)  
Forest Trends (35)  
IMM (40)  
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) (44)  
International Centre for Responsible Tourism - South Africa (45)  
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (47)  
Laboratorio de Etnoecología (58)  
Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Tanzania (67)  
The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (75)  
United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) (83)  
World Resources Institute (WRI) (93)

## ORGANISATIONS INDEX BY SCALE

### International

A Rocha International (1)  
Anthropology Department at University College London (UCL) (3)  
Arcus Foundation (4)  
Bees for Development (6)  
BirdLife International (7)  
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IMM (40)  
Indigenous Peoples' Biodiversity Network (IPBN) (41)  
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Norwegian Ministry of the Environment (60)  
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Standing Committee of the Dana Declaration on Mobile Peoples and Conservation (68)  
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) (69)  
Tebtebba Foundation (74)  
The Nature Conservancy (TNC) (77)  
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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (81)  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (82)  
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United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (85)  
Via Campesina (86)  
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World Association of Soil and Water Conservation (WASWC) (91)  
World Bank (92)  
World Resources Institute (WRI) (93)  
WWF European Policy Office (95)  
WWF Netherlands (96)

WWF UK (97)  
Conservation through Poverty Alleviation International (CPALI) (23)

### **Regional**

African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (2)  
Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) (5)  
Bushmeat Crisis Task Force (BCTF) (9)  
CARE Ethiopia (10)  
Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) (12)  
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Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC) (63)  
ResourceAfrica (64)  
The National Consumers and Environmental Alliance/Alliance Nationale des Consommateurs et de l'Environnement (ANCE) (76)

### **National/Local**

Blue Ventures (8)  
Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation (CCEC) (16)  
Centre for Environment Education (CEE) (17)  
Chibememe Earth Healing Association (CHIEHA) (20)  
Community Development Organization (CDO) (21)  
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Kalinga Mission for Indigenous Children and Youth Development (KAMICYDI) (55)  
Kalpavriksh (56)  
Laboratorio de Etnoecología (58)  
Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda (PROBICOU) (61)  
Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Tanzania (67)  
Taka Bonerate National Park (70)  
Talamanca Initiative (71)  
Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF) (72)  
Tanzania Specialist Organization on Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (TASONABI) (73)  
The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (75)  
The Oikos Trust for Environmental Management (TOTEM) (78)  
Toledo Institute for Development and Environment (TIDE) (79)  
WWF Australia (94)

# ORGANISATIONS INDEX BY GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS

## *World*

BirdLife International (7)  
Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) (14)  
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), UK (24)  
Fauna & Flora International (FFI) (31)  
Global Environment Facility (GEF) (38)  
IMM (40)  
Indigenous Peoples' Biodiversity Network (IPBN) (41)  
IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) (50)  
IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (IUCN CEESP) (51)  
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) (66)  
Standing Committee of the Dana Declaration on Mobile Peoples and Conservation (68)  
Tebtebba Foundation (74)  
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (80)  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (81)  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (82)  
United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) (83)  
United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) (84)  
Wetlands International (87)  
World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP) (90)  
World Association of Soil and Water Conservation (WASWC) (91)  
World Bank (92)  
WWF European Policy Office (95)

## *Africa*

Bushmeat Crisis Task Force (BCTF) (9)  
Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) (32)  
World Resources Institute (WRI) (93)  
Conservation International (CI) (22)  
Fundación Instituto de Promoción y Apoyo al Desarrollo (IPADE) (37)  
International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (IAITPTF) (43)  
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (47)  
KfW Entwicklungsbank (KfW development bank) (57)  
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) (59)  
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) (89)  
CARE International (11)  
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS) (26)  
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) (69)  
WWF UK (97)  
Ford Foundation (33)  
Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) (34)  
Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) (18)  
The Nature Conservancy (TNC) (77)  
Anthropology Department at University College London (UCL) (3)  
European Commission (EC) (29)  
Department for International Development (DFID), UK (25)  
Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) (13)  
United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (85)  
Arcus Foundation (4)

## *Eastern Africa*

IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Regional Office for Eastern Africa (EARO) (52)

## *Ethiopia*

CARE Ethiopia (10)  
Irish Aid (48)

## *Kenya*

A Rocha International (1)  
African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (2)  
Excellent Development Limited (30)



Itambya Community Based Organization (49)  
Center for Rural Empowerment and the Environment (CREE) (15)

*Madagascar*  
Innovative Resources Management (IRM) (42)  
Blue Ventures (8)  
Conservation through Poverty Alleviation International (CPALI) (23)

*Mozambique*  
Irish Aid (48)  
African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (2)

*Rwanda*  
African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (2)

*Uganda*  
Irish Aid (48)  
Innovative Resources Management (IRM) (42)  
Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda (PROBICOUG) (61)  
Bees for Development (6)  
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) (65)

*United Republic of Tanzania*  
Center for Rural Empowerment and the Environment (CREE) (15)  
Irish Aid (48)  
African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (2)  
Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Tanzania (67)  
Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF) (72)  
Tanzania Specialist Organization on Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (TASONABI) (73)

*Zambia*  
Irish Aid (48)  
African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (2)

*Zimbabwe*  
African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (2)  
Chibememe Earth Healing Association (CHIEHA) (20)

*Middle Africa*  
Innovative Resources Management (IRM) (42)  
IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL) (53)

*Cameroon*  
Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERuDeF) (28)  
Center for Rural Empowerment and the Environment (CREE) (15)

*Congo*  
African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (2)  
Innovative Resources Management (IRM) (42)

***Southern Africa***  
ResourceAfrica (64)

*Botswana*  
African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (2)

*Lesotho*  
Irish Aid (48)

*Namibia*  
African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (2)

*South Africa*  
African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (2)  
International Centre for Responsible Tourism - South Africa (45)  
Norwegian Ministry of the Environment (60)  
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) (65)

***Western Africa***  
IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL) (53)

*Benin*  
The National Consumers and Environmental Alliance/Alliance Nationale des Consommateurs et de l'Environnement (ANCE) (76)

*Ghana*  
A Rocha International (1)

*Nigeria*  
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) (65)

### *Sierra Leone*

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) (65)

### *Togo*

The National Consumers and Environmental Alliance/Alliance Nationale des Consommateurs et de l'Environnement (ANCE) (76)

### *Americas*

World Resources Institute (WRI) (93)

Conservation International (CI) (22)

Fundación Instituto de Promoción y Apoyo al Desarrollo (IPADE) (37)

International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (IAITPTF) (43)

International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (47)

KfW Entwicklungsbank (KfW development bank) (57)

Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) (59)

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) (89)

CARE International (11)

Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS) (26)

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) (69)

WWF UK (97)

Ford Foundation (33)

Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) (34)

Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) (18)

Via Campesina (86)

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) (77)

International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) (46)

### *Latin America and the Caribbean*

European Commission (EC) (29)

Department for International Development (DFID), UK (25)

Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) (13)

United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (85)

### *Caribbean*

Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI) (36)

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) (12)

### *Dominican Republic*

Progressio (62)

### *Grenada*

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) (12)

### *Jamaica*

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) (12)

### *Saint Lucia*

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) (12)

Trinidad and Tobago

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) (12)

### *Central America*

Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) (13)

Forest Trends (35)

### *Belize*

Toledo Institute for Development and Environment (TIDE) (79)

### *Costa Rica*

Talamanca Initiative (71)

### *El Salvador*

Progressio (62)

### *Mexico*

Laboratorio de Etnoecología (58)

### *South America*

Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) (13)

### *Brazil*

A Rocha International (1)

Forest Trends (35)

## *Colombia*

Anthropology Department at University College London (UCL) (3)

## *Ecuador*

Progressio (62)

## *Guyana*

Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society (GMTCS) (39)

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (88)

Center for Rural Empowerment and the Environment (CREE) (15)

## *Peru*

A Rocha International (1)

Forest Trends (35)

Progressio (62)

## ***Northern America***

### *United States of America*

Arcus Foundation (4)

## ***Asia***

European Commission (EC) (29)

Department for International Development (DFID), UK (25)

Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) (13)

Via Campesina (86)

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) (77)

Conservation International (CI) (22)

Ecoagriculture Partners (EP) (27)

Fundación Instituto de Promoción y Apoyo al Desarrollo (IPADE) (37)

International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (IAITPTF) (43)

International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (47)

KfW Entwicklungsbank (KfW development bank) (57)

Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) (59)

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) (89)

CARE International (11)

Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS) (26)

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) (69)

WWF UK (97)

Ford Foundation (33)

Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) (34)

Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) (18)

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) (5)

## ***Eastern Asia***

### *China*

Forest Trends (35)

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) (44)

Norwegian Ministry of the Environment (60)

## ***Southern Asia***

Centre for Environment Education (CEE) (17)

Centre for Sustainable Development & Environment (CENESTA) (19)

### *Afghanistan*

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) (44)

### *Bangladesh*

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) (44)

Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation (CCEC) (16)

### *Bhutan*

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) (44)

### *India*

A Rocha International (1)

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) (44)

Kalpavriksh (56)

The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (75)

The Oikos Trust for Environmental Management (TOTEM) (78)

Centre for Environment Education (CEE) (17)

Bees for Development (6)

- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) (65)
- Iran, Islamic Republic of*  
Centre for Sustainable Development & Environment (CENESTA) (19)
- Nepal*  
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) (44)  
Community Development Organization (CDO) (21)  
Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (88)  
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) (65)
- Pakistan*  
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) (44)
- South-Eastern Asia***  
Anthropology Department at University College London (UCL) (3)  
United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (85)  
Arcus Foundation (4)  
Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC) (63)  
IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL) (53)
- Indonesia*  
Norwegian Ministry of the Environment (60)  
Taka Bonerate National Park (70)  
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) (65)
- Lao People's Democratic Republic*  
Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (88)
- Myanmar*  
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) (44)
- Philippines*  
Center for Rural Empowerment and the Environment (CREE) (15)  
Kabang Kalikasan NG Pilipinas (54)  
Kalinga Mission for Indigenous Children and Youth Development (KAMICYDI) (55)
- Timor-Leste*  
Irish Aid (48)
- Europe***  
Department for International Development (DFID), UK (25)  
United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (85)  
Via Campesina (86)  
Norwegian Ministry of the Environment (60)
- Eastern Europe***  
European Commission (EC) (29)  
CARE International (11)  
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS) (26)  
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) (69)
- Russian Federation*  
Anthropology Department at University College London (UCL) (3)  
Ford Foundation (33)  
Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) (34)
- Southern Europe***  
European Commission (EC) (29)
- Western Europe***  
*Netherlands*  
WWF Netherlands (96)
- Oceania***  
The Nature Conservancy (TNC) (77)  
International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) (46)  
WWF UK (97)

***Australia and New Zealand***

***Australia***

WWF Australia (94)

***Melanesia***

Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI) (36)

***Micronesia***

Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI) (36)

***Polynesia***

Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI) (36)

## INITIATIVES INDEX BY TYPE

### **Poverty-environment initiatives**

Ecosystems Services for Poverty Alleviation (ESPA) (8)  
Poverty and Environment Program (PEP) (19)  
Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP) (21)  
Rural Poverty and Environment (RPE) Program Initiative (24)  
UNDP/UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (33)

### **Poverty-conservation/biodiversity initiatives**

Advancing Conservation in a Social Context (1)  
Biodiversity for Development (2)  
CARE & WWF Partnership (3)  
CARE ICD Network (4)  
Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) (6)  
Conservation for Poverty Reduction Initiative (CPRI) (7)  
Equator Initiative (9)  
FFI's Biodiversity and Human Needs Programme (11)  
Natureandpoverty.net: the Nature & Poverty Knowledge Network (17)  
Sustaining Local Food Systems, Agricultural Biodiversity and Livelihoods (27)  
Swedish International Biodiversity programme (SwedBio) (28)  
The Natural Capital Project (29)  
UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative (32)

### **Sectoral initiatives**

#### ***Coastal ecosystems***

Poverty and Reefs Initiative (PRI) (20)  
Sustainable Livelihood Enhancement and Diversification (SLED) Initiative (26)

#### ***Forests***

Equitable Payments for Watershed Services (10)  
Forest Governance Learning Group (12)  
Forest Partnership for Action and Commitment Today (PACT) (13)  
Improving the Lives of People in Forests (14)  
Poverty Environment Network (PEN) (18)  
PROFOR (22)

#### ***Indigenous Peoples***

Indigenous Peoples Network for Change (IPNC) (15)  
Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN) (16)  
Theme on Governance, Equity, and Rights (TGER) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) (30)  
World Initiative on Sustainable Pastoralism (WISP) (37)

#### ***Protected Areas***

Promoting Biodiversity Conservation with Social Equity (23)  
Socio-Economic Impacts of Protected Areas (25)  
Theme on Indigenous & Local Communities, Equity & Protected Areas (TILCEPA) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) (31)  
Vision 2020 (34)  
COMPACT (Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation) (5)

#### ***Wetlands***

Wetlands and Livelihoods Working Group (35)  
Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project (WPRP) (36)

## INITIATIVES INDEX BY GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS

### *World*

- Biodiversity for Development (2)
- Theme on Governance, Equity, and Rights (TGER) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) (30)
- Theme on Indigenous & Local Communities, Equity & Protected Areas (TILCEPA) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) (31)
- Vision 2020 (34)
- Wetlands and Livelihoods Working Group (35)
- World Initiative on Sustainable Pastoralism (WISP) (37)

### *Africa*

- CARE & WWF Partnership (3)
- COMPACT (Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation) (5)
- Equator Initiative (9)
- FFI's Biodiversity and Human Needs Programme (11)
- Forest Governance Learning Group (12)
- Indigenous Peoples Network for Change (IPNC) (15)
- Natureandpoverty.net: the Nature & Poverty Knowledge Network (17)
- Poverty Environment Network (PEN) (18)
- Poverty and Reefs Initiative (PRI) (20)
- Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP) (21)
- PROFOR (22)
- Rural Poverty and Environment (RPE) Program Initiative (24)
- Sustainable Livelihood Enhancement and Diversification (SLED) Initiative (26)
- Swedish International Biodiversity programme (SwedBio) (28)
- UNDP/UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (33)
- Advancing Conservation in a Social Context (1)
- Conservation for Poverty Reduction Initiative (CPRI) (7)
- Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project (WPRP) (36)

### *Eastern Africa*

- The Natural Capital Project (29)

#### *Kenya*

- Promoting Biodiversity Conservation with Social Equity (23)
- Socio-Economic Impacts of Protected Areas (25)

#### *Uganda*

- Promoting Biodiversity Conservation with Social Equity (23)
- Socio-Economic Impacts of Protected Areas (25)
- UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative (32)

#### *United Republic of Tanzania*

- Equitable Payments for Watershed Services (10)

### *Middle Africa*

#### *Cameroon*

- Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) (6)

#### *Central African Republic*

- Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) (6)

#### *Congo*

- Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) (6)

#### *Democratic Republic of the Congo*

- Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) (6)

#### *Equatorial Guinea*

- Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) (6)

#### *Gabon*

- Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) (6)

### *Americas*

- CARE & WWF Partnership (3)
- Equator Initiative (9)
- FFI's Biodiversity and Human Needs Programme (11)

Natureandpoverty.net: the Nature & Poverty Knowledge Network (17)  
 Poverty Environment Network (PEN) (18)  
 Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP) (21)  
 PROFOR (22)  
 Rural Poverty and Environment (RPE) Program Initiative (24)  
 Swedish International Biodiversity programme (SwedBio) (28)  
 UNDP/UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (33)  
 Advancing Conservation in a Social Context (1)  
 Conservation for Poverty Reduction Initiative (CPRI) (7)  
 Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project (WPRP) (36)

### ***Latin America and the Caribbean***

COMPACT (Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation) (5)  
 Poverty and Reefs Initiative (PRI) (20)

### ***Central America***

Indigenous Peoples Network for Change (IPNC) (15)

### ***Costa Rica***

UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative (32)

### ***Guatemala***

Equitable Payments for Watershed Services (10)

### ***South America***

Indigenous Peoples Network for Change (IPNC) (15)

### ***Bolivia***

UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative (32)

### ***Brazil***

UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative (32)

### ***Colombia***

UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative (32)

### ***Ecuador***

UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative (32)

### ***Peru***

Equitable Payments for Watershed Services (10)  
 UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative (32)

### ***Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)***

UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative (32)

### ***Northern America***

United States of America  
 The Natural Capital Project (29)

### ***Asia***

CARE & WWF Partnership (3)  
 COMPACT (Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation) (5)  
 Equator Initiative (9)  
 FFI's Biodiversity and Human Needs Programme (11)  
 Forest Governance Learning Group (12)  
 Natureandpoverty.net: the Nature & Poverty Knowledge Network (17)  
 Poverty Environment Network (PEN) (18)  
 Poverty and Environment Program (PEP) (19)  
 Poverty and Reefs Initiative (PRI) (20)  
 Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP) (21)  
 PROFOR (22)  
 Rural Poverty and Environment (RPE) Program Initiative (24)



Sustainable Livelihood Enhancement and Diversification (SLED) Initiative (26)  
Swedish International Biodiversity programme (SwedBio) (28)  
UNDP/UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (33)  
Advancing Conservation in a Social Context (1)  
Conservation for Poverty Reduction Initiative (CPRI) (7)  
Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project (WPRP) (36)

***Eastern Asia***

*China*

The Natural Capital Project (29)

***South-Eastern Asia***

Indigenous Peoples Network for Change (IPNC) (15)

*Indonesia*

Equitable Payments for Watershed Services (10)

*Philippines*

Equitable Payments for Watershed Services (10)  
Promoting Biodiversity Conservation with Social Equity (23)  
Socio-Economic Impacts of Protected Areas (25)

*Thailand*

Promoting Biodiversity Conservation with Social Equity (23)  
Socio-Economic Impacts of Protected Areas (25)

*Viet Nam*

UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative (32)

***Oceania***

Poverty and Reefs Initiative (PRI) (20)

## **Organisations that joined the PCLG since November 2007:**

Arcus Foundation (4)  
Center for Rural Empowerment and the Environment (CREE) (15)  
Community Development Organization (CDO) (21)  
Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERuDeF) (28)  
Excellent Development Limited (30)  
Fundación Instituto de Promoción y Apoyo al Desarrollo (IPADE) (37)  
International Centre for Responsible Tourism - South Africa (45)  
Kabang Kalikasan NG Pilipinas (54)  
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) (65)  
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) (66)  
Taka Bonerate National Park (70)  
The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (75)  
The National Consumers and Environmental Alliance/Alliance Nationale des Consommateurs et de l'Environnement (ANCE) (76)  
The Oikos Trust for Environmental Management (TOTEM) (78)  
Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (88)

## **Initiatives that joined the PCLG since November 2007:**

Biodiversity for Development (2)  
Ecosystems Services for Poverty Alleviation (ESPA) (8)  
Improving the Lives of People in Forests (14)  
Theme on Governance, Equity, and Rights (TGER) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) (30)

The PCLG Secretariat aims to produce a yearly update of the present document. Please, use the blank form below to send us updates on organisations that are already listed in this document, or to send us the profile of a new organisation.

**Organisations' Profile:**

- Name of the organisation
- Name of the organisation's department in charge of poverty-conservation initiatives (where relevant)
- Contact details of the organisation (address, phone, fax, email)
- Website
- Organisation type (choose between: Conservation organisation (NGO), Conservation organisations (UN), Conservation organisations (Government(Domestic)), Development organisation (NGO, Development organisation (Development Assistance Agency), Development organisation (Government (Domestic)), Development organisation (UN), Environment-Development Institution, Indigenous Peoples/Local Community Organisation, Other (Private/Educational))
- Organisation interest (choose between: conservation, development, human rights, other)
- Description (general description of the organisation and of its relevance to the biodiversity conservation-poverty alleviation debate)
- Specific relevant projects aimed at linking poverty and conservation goals (name of the project and brief description)
- Project locations
- Staff contact (name, e-mail address and phone number of the staff member in charge of activities connected with the PCLG)

# Poverty and Conservation Learning Group

The Poverty and Conservation Learning Group is an initiative coordinated by IIED and funded by the Ford Foundation and Irish Aid. The goal of the Learning Group is to promote better understanding of the links between biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction in order to improve policy and practice.

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# Poverty and Conservation Learning Group