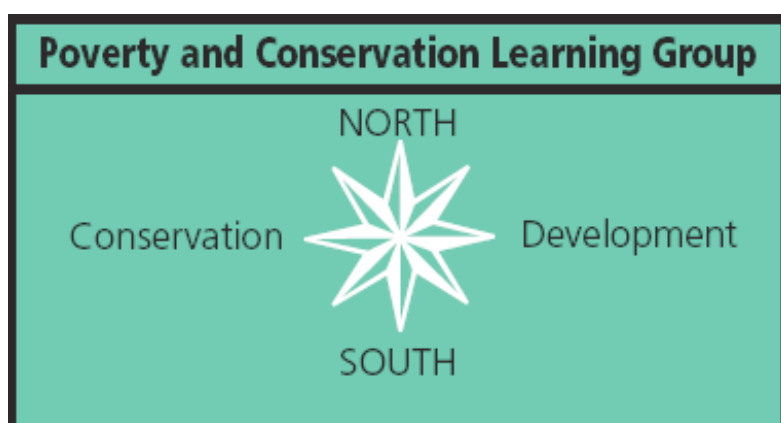


## Linking Biodiversity Conservation and Poverty Reduction:

### Who, What and Where?

**The PCLG Directory  
of Poverty and Conservation  
Organisations and Initiatives  
2010**





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

The PCLG Directory of Poverty and Conservation Organisations and Initiatives 2010

October 2010

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This Directory was compiled by Alessandra Giuliani and Dilys Roe based on information submitted to the PCLG Secretariat by PCLG members, and on additional information available online. However, any mistakes or omissions are solely the responsibility of the authors. 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 Arcus Foundation and IIED Framework donors: Danida (Denmark), Sida (Sweden), DGIS (the Netherlands), Nora (Norway), DFID (UK) and Irish Aid (Ireland). Please contact us for further information about the work of the Group at: [pclg@iied.org](mailto:pclg@iied.org)

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| ACF      | African Conservation Foundation   |
| AIPP     | Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact  |
| ANCE     | Alliance Nationale des Consommateurs et de l'Environnement                      |
| ARA      | African Research Association  |
| ARCOS    | Albertine Rift Conservation Society   |
| ASCS     | Advancing Conservation in a Social Context                                      |
| AWF      | African Wildlife Foundation   |
| BCI      | Bonobo Conservation Initiative  |
| BCSF     | Bristol Conservation and Science Foundation                                     |
| BCTF     | Bushmeat Crisis Task Force  |
| BES      | Beekeeping Extension Society  |
| BFCS     | Budongo Conservation Field Station  |
| BMCT     | Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust  |
| BV       | Blue Ventures   |
| CAFOD    | Catholic Agency for Overseas Development  |
| CANARI   | Caribbean Natural Resources Institute   |
| CARPE    | Central African Regional Program for the Environment                            |
| CBFP     | Congo Basin Forest Partnership  |
| CCEC     | Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation                                   |
| CDO      | Community Development Organization  |
| CED      | Centre for Environment and Development  |
| CEE      | Centre for Environment Education  |
| CEESP    | Commission on Environmental Economic and Social Policy                          |
| CENESTA  | Centre for Sustainable Development & Environment                                |
| CERCOPAN | Centre for Education, Research & Conservation of Primates and Nature            |
| CHIEHA   | Chibememe Earth Healing Association   |
| CI       | Conservation International  |
| CIESIN   | Center for International Earth Science Information Network                      |
| CIFOR    | Center for International Forestry Research                                      |
| CNTR     | Centre for Non-Timber Resources   |
| COMPACT  | Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation                        |
| CPALI    | Conservation through Poverty Alleviation International                          |
| CREE     | Center for Rural Empowerment and the Environment                                |
| CSSL     | Conservation Society of Sierra Leone  |
| CSWCT    | Chimpanzee Sanctuary Wildlife Conservation Trust                                |
| CTPH     | Conservation Through Public Health  |
| Defra    | Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, UK                          |
| DFGFI    | Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International  |
| DFID     | Department for International Development, UK                                    |
| DGIS     | Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs   |
| EC       | European Commission   |
| ECN      | Elephant Conservation Network   |
| EfD      | Environment for Development Initiative  |
| EP       | Ecoagriculture Partners   |
| EPO      | European Policy Office  |
| ERuDeF   | Environment and Rural Development Foundation                                    |
| ESPA     | Ecosystems Services for Poverty Alleviation                                     |
| FFI      | Fauna & Flora International   |
| FGLG     | Forest Governance Learning Group  |
| FPP      | Forest Peoples Programme  |
| FSPI     | Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International                    |
| FZS      | Frankfurt Zoological Society  |
| GACP     | Gishwati Area Conservation Program  |
| GEF      | Global Environment Facility   |
| GMTCS    | Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society                                       |
| GNF      | Global Nature Fund  |
| GO       | Gorilla Organization  |
| IAITPTF  | International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests |
| ICIMOD   | International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development                        |
| ICRT-SA  | International Centre for Responsible Tourism - South Africa                     |

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| IGCP       | International Gorilla Conservation Programme  |
| IIED       | International Institute for Environment and Development                             |
| IITC       | International Indian Treaty Council   |
| INCEF      | International Conservation and Education Fund                                       |
| IPADE      | Fundación Instituto de Promoción y Apoyo al Desarrollo                              |
| IPBES      | Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services    |
| IPBN       | Indigenous Peoples' Biodiversity Network  |
| IRM        | Innovative Resources Management   |
| IUCN       | International Union for Conservation of Nature                                      |
| JGI        | Jane Goodall Institute  |
| KAMICYDI   | Kalinga Mission for Indigenous Children and Youth Development                       |
| MA         | Millennium Ecosystem Assessment   |
| MGVP       | Mountain Gorilla Veterinary Project   |
| NCF        | Nigerian Conservation Foundation  |
| NNF        | New Nature Foundation   |
| Norad      | Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation  |
| PEI        | Poverty Environment Initiative  |
| PEN        | Poverty Environment Network   |
| PEP        | Poverty and Environment Program   |
| PEP        | Poverty Environment Partnership   |
| POPOF      | Pole Pole Foundation  |
| PROBICOU   | Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda   |
| PSG        | Primate Specialist Group  |
| RDB        | Rwanda Development Board  |
| RECOFTC    | Regional Community Forestry Training Centre   |
| REMA       | Rwanda Environment Management Authority   |
| RPE        | Rural Poverty and Environment   |
| RSPB       | Royal Society for the Protection of Birds   |
| SCBD       | Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity                               |
| SCNL       | Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia                                   |
| SDC        | Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation  |
| SLED       | Sustainable Livelihood Enhancement and Diversification                              |
| SUA        | Sokoine University of Agriculture   |
| SwedBio    | Swedish International Biodiversity programme  |
| TASONABI   | Tanzania Specialist Organization on Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation |
| TEEB       | The Economics of Ecosystems & Biodiversity  |
| 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        | Anthropology Department at University College London                                |
| UNCTAD     | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development                                  |
| UNDP       | United Nations Development Programme  |
| UNEP-WCMC) | United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre           |
| UNESCO     | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization                    |
| UNPFII     | United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues                                 |
| USAID      | United States Agency for International Development                                  |
| UWA        | Uganda Wildlife Authority   |
| VEF        | Village Enterprise Fund   |
| WAMIP      | World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples   |
| WASWC      | World Association of Soil and Water Conservation                                    |
| WCF        | Wild Chimpanzee Foundation  |
| WCS        | Wildlife Conservation Society   |
| WISP       | World Initiative on Sustainable Pastoralism   |
| WRI        | World Resources Institute   |
| WWT        | Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust   |
| ZELA       | Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association  |
| ZSL        | Zoological Society of London  |

## INTRODUCTION

This Directory updates the 2008 report: 'Linking Biodiversity Conservation and Poverty Reduction: Who, What and Where? The PCLG Directory of Poverty and Conservation Organisations and Initiatives 2008' ([http://povertyandconservation.info/docs/20081117-PCLG\\_Directory\\_2008\\_17-11-2008.pdf](http://povertyandconservation.info/docs/20081117-PCLG_Directory_2008_17-11-2008.pdf)).

The directory provides details of organisations and initiatives that have been identified through the work of the PCLG as working on poverty-conservation issues. Many of the organisations have provided us with recent updates of their work and other entries have been created based on information available on organisations' websites. We therefore apologise for any inaccurate or out of date information that may be present in this document and we take full responsibility for any mistake or omissions. The Directory is only as useful as the information supplied so please do keep us updated with the work of your organisation to minimise our presentation of out of date or inaccurate material.

The information presented in this report is also available in two databases on the PCLG website - [www.povertyandconservation.info](http://www.povertyandconservation.info) – which, together with a database of publications, constitute the core of the PCLG website. We strive to continually expand and update the information available on the website and welcome any contributions.

### How To Use This Directory

Section One of the Directory presents an alphabetical listing of organisations working on conservation-poverty linkages and provides summaries of key projects and contact details. Section Two summarises major international initiatives on this theme.

The Directory can be searched, using the indexes at the back, by a number of criteria:

- by type of organisation (Conservation Organisations (NGOs, UN Agencies, Government Agencies), Development Agencies (NGOs, Development Assistance agencies, UN Agencies), Environment-Development Institutions, Indigenous Peoples/Local Community Organisations, Other (Private/Educational))
- by type of work of organisation (Practitioner, Funding, Policy, Research)
- by scale of organisation (International, Regional, National/Local)
- by geographical focus of organisation
- by type of initiative (Poverty-environment initiatives, Poverty-conservation/biodiversity initiatives, Sectoral initiatives (Coastal ecosystems, Forests, Indigenous Peoples, Protected Areas, Wetlands))
- by geographical focus of initiative

We do however recognise 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.

We attempt to update this directory on a regular basis, both in hard copy and online. Please use the form at the end of the document to provide us with updated information on your activities or email us at [pclg@iied.org](mailto:pclg@iied.org)

## 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

*Contact details:*

A Rocha, 3 Hooper St, Cambridge, CB1 2NZ, UK  
Phone/Fax: +44 (0) 1387 710 286  
Web Site: <http://en.arocha.org>

*Staff contact:*

Martin Leckson Kaonga  
E-mail: [martin.kaonga@arocha.org](mailto:martin.kaonga@arocha.org)

### 2. African Conservation Foundation (ACF)

Last updated: September 2010

The African Conservation Foundation is working towards the protection and conservation of Africa's endangered wildlife and their habitats. Founded in 1999, ACF fills a unique niche by creating an Africa-wide network for information exchange and capacity building of conservation efforts in the region. ACF's goal is to support and link African conservation initiatives, groups and NGOs, with the aim of strengthening their capacity, building partnerships and promoting effective communication and co-ordination of conservation efforts. ACF's overall mission is to change the approach of the management and utilization of natural resources to one in which the needs of human development in the region are reconciled with biodiversity conservation.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

The African Conservation Foundation (ACF), in collaboration with the Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERuDeF), is working in the Lebiale Highlands and Mone Forest area in Western Cameroon to protect Cross River Gorillas and chimpanzees through research, conservation and development of alternative income generating opportunities. The project fosters community participation in conservation planning and provides immediate action to protect key wildlife areas. Local community members are trained in conservation management, and enterprises such as ecotourism are being developed.

*Main projects location(s):* Eastern Africa, Western Africa

*Contact details:*

African Conservation Foundation, PO BOX 602,  
Chichester, PO19 9FY, UK  
E-mail: [info@africanconservation.org](mailto:info@africanconservation.org), Web Site:  
[www.africanconservation.org](http://www.africanconservation.org)

*Staff contact:*

Arend de Haas  
E-mail: [arend@africanconservation.org](mailto:arend@africanconservation.org)

### 3. African Research Association (ARA)

Last updated: September 2010

The African Research Association (ARA) has been tackling forest degradation and environmental degradation in the tropical forests and savannah grassland areas of Cross River State, Nigeria, since

1996. ARA works through its rural based community action project, Development in Nigeria (DIN). DIN strives to work in partnership with local communities to promote forest conservation and sustainable livelihoods. Working together with community partners, DIN aims to bring a lasting difference through the sustainable management of natural resources and promoting alternative livelihoods through micro-economic development.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Research by DIN in rural communities over the years has repeatedly highlighted a correlation between poverty and forest degradation where rural based households battle poverty through forest-dependent livelihoods.
2. Completed projects include the Cross River Environmental NGO Capacity Development Project, which established several alternative livelihood activities such as bee-keeping and tree nurseries. This was achieved by working with five existing environmental NGOs in Cross River State, including at Cross River National park, home to Cross River gorillas and Nigeria/Cameroon chimpanzees.
3. An ongoing project aims to strengthen community governance for conservation of the Mbe Mountains, a community based protected area that is home to both the aforementioned species. Again, this includes income generating activities as well as building capacity for natural resource management.

*Main projects location(s):* Nigeria

*Contact details:*

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

*Staff contact:* N/A

#### **4. African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)**

Last updated: September 2010

The African Wildlife Foundation is an international conservation organisation that focuses solely on Africa. AWF's programme in Africa is designed around the concept of the 'African Heartlands', large conservation landscapes which are managed and conserved in an integrated fashion to optimize conservation value and human benefit. Founded 50 years ago, AWF now works in nine priority Heartlands across parts of fourteen countries in sub-Saharan Africa, delivering a combination of land management, conservation enterprise, capacity building & training, applied ecology and policy level conservation actions in partnership with national and local government, community and private sector organisations.

Headquartered in Kenya, AWF is highly regarded for its conservation strategy, its African leadership and its practical approach to delivering real impact on the ground. 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 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'.
2. Cross-cutting programme 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:*

3. Congo (Democratic Republic of Congo): AWF is working to establish ecologically and economically viable protected areas, establish REDD pilot projects, improve the management of forest concessions and plantations, strengthen local livelihoods, foster profitable resource-based community enterprises and develop an appropriate monitoring framework to secure the biological integrity of this landscape.

4. Kazungula (Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe):

- a. 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.
- b. Santawani Lodge: Financial and technical assistance was provided to the Sankuyo community through their management trust to rebuild the 16 bed Santawani lodge.

5. Kilimanjaro (Kenya and Tanzania): AWF is working with a group ranch to establish a community carbon project to reward community efforts to protect its woodlands.

6. 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.

7. 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 provided capital for a group to develop their own 'star beds' luxury camp along the banks of the Ewaso Ng'iro. Both of these communities have set aside areas of their land for conservation and tourism.

8. Maasai Steppe (Tanzania): AWF is working with communities in and around the Kolo Hills to implement joint forest management practices and establish a pilot REDD project for national level learning.

9. Virungas (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.

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

11. Regional Parc W (Burkina Faso, Niger, Benin): AWF is at an early stage of working with local partners to establish priorities in this, AWF's newest Heartland.

*Main projects location(s):* Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger, DR Congo, Kenya, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique

*Contact details:*

African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Nairobi  
Headquarters, Britak Centre, Mara Ragati Roads, P.O. Box 48177, 00100, Nairobi, Kenya  
Phone: +254 20 2710367, Fax: +254 20 2710372  
E-mail: [africanwildlife@awfke.org](mailto:africanwildlife@awfke.org), Web Site: [www.awf.org](http://www.awf.org)

*Staff contact:*

Joanna Elliott  
E-mail: [joanna.elliott@ukonline.co.uk](mailto:joanna.elliott@ukonline.co.uk)

## **5. Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS)**

Last updated: September 2010

Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS) is a non-governmental organisation established in 1995 whose mission is to enhance conservation of critical ecosystems and promote sustainable development in the Albertine Rift through collaborative actions between various partners in the region. The objectives of ARCOS as articulated in its constitution are the following:

- to enhance the knowledge of biodiversity and natural resources in the Albertine Rift region;
- to promote awareness raising and conservation action for better sustainable use of fragile natural resources of the Albertine Rift region;
- to enhance the conservation and protection of key biodiversity features of the Albertine Rift region for the regional ecosystem integrity and future generations;
- to promote capacity building, networking, regional collaboration and information exchange for better conservation action in the Albertine Rift region and other mountain ecosystems in Africa.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Poverty, Environment and Ecosystem Services: The Albertine Rift region has limited mechanisms to facilitate effective participation of local community and civil society organisations in natural resource governance and decision-making. As a result, the needs of the poor and their livelihoods are not well integrated in local and national development plans. ARCOS aims to support local community and civil society organisations to participate in district and national planning processes. This will build on a better understanding of poverty-environment linkages, awareness-raising, information and experience exchange, advocating for pro-poor policies to access to natural resource whilst promoting its sustainability and development alternatives for poor communities.

*Main projects location(s):* Uganda, Rwanda, DR Congo, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia

*Contact details:*

Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS), P.O. Box 9146, 1329 Nsambya Road, Kabalagala, Kampala, Uganda  
Phone: +256 41 530700, Fax: +256 41 530700  
E-mail: [arcos-rco@arcosnetwork.org](mailto:arcos-rco@arcosnetwork.org), Web Site: <http://arcosnetwork.org>

*Staff contact:* N/A

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

Last updated: September 2010

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, pastoralists and payments for wildlife conservation). 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: Multi site comparative study and synthesis of the outcomes of changing land use and the implications for wildlife conservation, poverty reduction and economic development: Kenyan, Ethiopian and Tanzanian rangelands. Funded by ESPA (ESRC/NERC/DfID); ASARECA (USAID), EU.
2. Forest people resource use and rights: Studying the impact of global forces on many Pygmy groups across the Congo Basin has led to applied research supporting conservation efforts by forest people and supporting them to better represent themselves to outsiders, particularly use of GPS technology by non literate peoples to define and monitor their resources against logging incursions, and issues of free, prior and informed consent on resource extraction, as well as research into human rights abuses, discrimination, economic and legal marginalisation.
3. Anthropological demography, especially of African nomadic pastoralists: The consequences of conflict and displaced or refugee populations; migration and mobility: Integrating qualitative and quantitative data to improve our understanding of population and environment data and the biases within them.
4. The human ecology of living aquatic resource use (particularly in SE Asia) and the development of integrated approaches to living aquatic resources management and research. Impact of fisheries and agricultural development on living aquatic resources, local livelihoods and human/environment interactions. Institutional approaches to understanding local collective action in natural resources management and development.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, Colombia, South-

Eastern Asia, Russian Federation

*Contact details:*

Anthropology Department at University College London (UCL), Human Ecology Research Group, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, UK  
Phone: +44 (0) 20 7679 8620, Fax: +44 (0) 20 7679 8632  
Web Site: [www.ucl.ac.uk/anthropology/main](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/anthropology/main)

*Staff contact:*

Katherine Homewood  
E-mail: [k.homewood@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:k.homewood@ucl.ac.uk), Phone: +44 (0) 20 7679 8620

## **7. Arcus Foundation**

Last updated: September 2010

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 organisations seeking to ensure respect and survival of great apes and their natural habitat around the world. Since 2009, the Arcus Foundation has been the main donor of the PCLG. With funding from the Arcus foundation, the PCLG has introduced a great ape component to its work - by including ape-specific elements within its core networking and information dissemination activities and by focusing its mainstreaming efforts on conservation policies, programmes and locations that are relevant to great ape conservation.

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

*Main projects location(s):* Africa, South-Eastern Asia, North America

*Contact details:*

Arcus Foundation, Wellington House, East Road, Cambridge CB1 1BH, UK  
Phone: +44 (0) 1223 451 050  
Web Site: [www.arcusfoundation.org](http://www.arcusfoundation.org)

*Staff contact:*

Annette Lanjouw  
E-mail: [annette@arcusfoundation.org](mailto:annette@arcusfoundation.org)

## **8. 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 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:*

No up to date information provided.

*Main projects location(s):* Asia

*Contact details:*

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, 108, Moo 5, Soi 6, Tambone Sanpranate, Amphur Sansai, Chiang Mai - 50210, Thailand

Phone: +66 (0) 53 380 168, Fax: +66 (0) 53 380752

E-mail: aippmail@aippnet.org, Web Site:

www.aippnet.org

*Staff contact:* N/A

## **9. Beekeeping Extension Society (BES)**

Last updated: September 2010

The Beekeeping Extension Society (BES) is a non-governmental organisation based in Zaria, Kaduna State, Nigeria. The primary objective of BES is extending beekeeping technology to local beekeepers in order to stop the destruction of forest trees, killing of bees and other smaller animals as a result of beekeeping. BES also aims to improve the income of the local beekeepers.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

From 2001 to 2010, BES has received over \$130,000 as grants and technical support from ten international organisations. The grants received were used to supply local beekeepers with modern beekeeping equipment and capacity-building programmes were conducted on how to use the equipment and bee management practices. As a result: local beekeepers average honey yields are now between 15-20 liters as against 2-4 liters per farmer per season; about 10,000 local beekeepers are now participating in the programme throughout sixteen states in Nigeria; farmers have formed cooperatives; beeswax, which used to be thrown away, is now used for soap, cream and candle making mostly by women in participating communities.

*Main projects location(s):* Nigeria

*Contact details:*

Beekeeping Extension Society, P.O. box 577, Shika post office, Zaria Kaduna state, Nigeria

*Staff contact:*

Idris Muhammad Barau

E-mail: beekeepers2002@yahoo.com

## **10. 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 project 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

*Contact details:*

Bees for Development, Troy, Monmouth, NP25 4AB, UK

Phone: +44 (0) 16007 13648, Fax: +44 (0) 16007 16167

Web Site: www.beesfordevelopment.org

*Staff contact:*

Janet Lowore or Nicola Bradbear

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## **11. BirdLife International**

Last updated: September 2010

BirdLife International is a global Partnership of over 110 national 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:*

Note: these are initiatives led or coordinated by the BirdLife International Secretariat. The hundreds of projects managed by national BirdLife Partner organisations are not included:

1. Local Conservation Group approach: BirdLife International involves local communities through support to empowerment of, and good governance by, local institutions at priority sites for biodiversity conservation (Important Bird Areas). Local Conservation Group members monitor their site, engage in advocacy work, carry out conservation activities, and develop ways of generating income within the local community.
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 of local communities in biodiversity policy making and implementation. They have been in implementation at a range of sites in countries in Africa since 2004.
3. Promoting biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use in Important Bird Areas 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.
4. 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).
5. Conserving Massif de la Hotte's forests, Haiti (funded by Darwin Initiative, CIDA, MacArthur Foundation): This programme is a collaborative effort coordinated by the BirdLife Caribbean Program but with input from Nature Canada (BirdLife in Canada), Zoological Society of London and Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, and working through Société Audubon Haïti. The aim is to preserve the last remnants of forest in this exceptional area of

biodiversity. This is being done by working to improve the livelihoods of the communities living within and around the massif, with an initial focus on provision of fresh water, schooling facilities, employment through managing tree nurseries and reforestation, and building the capacity of local NGOs.

6. Understanding, assessing and monitoring ecosystem services for better biodiversity conservation (funding from the UK government's Darwin Initiative programme): This three-year project will focus on developing a site-focused, participatory, robust and inexpensive methodology for understanding, assessing and monitoring the ecosystem services provided through the conservation of priority sites for biodiversity. The approach will be tested by Bird Conservation Nepal (BirdLife in Nepal) but its development will be guided by the whole BirdLife Partnership of over 100 national non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

*Main projects location(s):* Global

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

Last updated: September 2010

For the past decade Blue Ventures has pioneered globally acclaimed approaches to community-based marine conservation. All too often, marine conservation efforts fail because of market economics: and the costs of action far outweigh the perceived benefits of inaction. Blue Ventures' conservation strategy is simple. Blue Ventures focuses on innovating scalable economic incentives for marine conservation. Using these market-based tools, Blue Ventures champions a holistic approach to marine conservation, integrating fisheries management, sustainable alternative livelihoods, local capacity building, public health, and social marketing for behaviour change.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Blue Ventures' highly acclaimed conservation programmes focus on empowering some of the world's poorest coastal communities to manage their own resources, developing marine protection and alternative

income generating initiatives designed to sustain local fisheries and safeguard marine biodiversity. These initiatives have guided fisheries policy and legislation, and been replicated by coastal communities, NGOs, and government agencies across hundreds of kilometers of coastline. Recent successes include the creation of Velondriake, the largest community-managed marine reserve in the Indian Ocean. The results of Blue Ventures' work help Blue Ventures to propose new ideas to benefit coastal communities everywhere. Blue Ventures' global network of conservation experts helps its field teams link the results of its research to real world management challenges.

*Main projects location(s):* Madagascar, Belize, Malaysia

*Contact details:*

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Phone: +44 (0) 20 7359 1287, Fax: 0800 066 4032  
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### **13. Bonobo Conservation Initiative (BCI)**

Last updated: September 2010

The mission of the Bonobo Conservation Initiative (BCI) is to promote conservation of the bonobo and its tropical forest habitat in the Congo Basin. Together with Congolese and international partners, local communities and the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo, BCI is implementing innovative solutions to address the complex problem of bonobo conservation. The Initiative is working to conduct bonobo surveys, establish protected areas, build capacity of Congolese partners and indigenous communities, and to increase global awareness about bonobos.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

BCI's approach revolves around reducing the pressure on bonobo habitat through improved agriculture (cassava project), micro-enterprise development and micro credit. BCI is also working to restore infrastructure devastated by conflict. Linked to their agriculture development programme, BCI has rehabilitated a barge - The Ketsey - the main provider of river transport, restoring access to markets for agricultural crops and other goods. BCI has also recently launched a REDD initiative, generating carbon credits from the Sankuru Nature Reserve - the first

protected area to be established in the Bonobo Peace Forest, a planned constellation of community-managed protected areas linked by conservation corridors.

*Main projects location(s):* DR Congo

*Contact details:*

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E-mail: [bci@bonobo.org](mailto:bci@bonobo.org), Web Site: [www.bonobo.org](http://www.bonobo.org)

*Staff contact:* N/A

### **14. Bristol Conservation and Science Foundation (BCSF)**

Last updated: September 2010

The Bristol Conservation and Science Foundation aims to conserve threatened species by supporting sustainable development in pro-poor communities.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Dja Periphery Community Support and Engagement Project (DPCEP): In collaboration with the Living Earth Foundation, Bristol Zoo has been working in Dja Biosphere reserve since 2003 and is focussed on developing sustainable alternatives to the illegal commercial bushmeat trade in apes. Poor people who are involved in hunting are supported in new revenue activities e.g. cane rat farming, bee-keeping.

2. Participatory forest conservation in the Comoros (Engagement communautaire pour le developement durable): Supporting changes in development practices to conserve natural resources, most crucially forest conservation.

3. Sahamalaza National Park protection: Supporting communities living around the national park to take the pressure off the remaining forest.

*Main projects location(s):* Cameroon, Madagascar, Comoros

*Contact details:*

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## **15. Budongo Conservation Field Station (BFCS)**

Last updated: September 2010

Since its inception in 1990, Budongo Conservation Field Station (BFCS) has blended research and conservation to ensure sustainable management and utilisation of the Budongo Forest Reserve as a model for tropical rain forest management. In its new strategic plan BFCS is aiming to continue generating world-class scientific research on primates as well as diversifying its research programme to encompass other biological taxa, and to use this information to support policy development, conservation action and sustainable resource management.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Among the conservation activities currently undertaken are environmental education for adults and school children, farm income generating activities that minimise dependence on forest resources, mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts and bush meat hunting. In addition, BFCS plans to strengthen its community conservation programme by working with forest edge communities on projects aimed at improving their livelihoods while conserving the forest resource base.

*Main projects location(s):* Uganda

*Contact details:*

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*Staff contact:* N/A

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

Last updated: September 2010

The Bushmeat Crisis Task Force (BCTF), founded in 1999, is a consortium of conservation organisations 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, organisations, 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. BCT does education and awareness raising work, and recognises complex links between poverty and bushmeat trade.

*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

*Contact details:*

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## **17. Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust (BMCT)**

Last updated: September 2010

Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust (BMCT) was established in 1994 under the Uganda Trustees Laws. Its mission is to foster conservation of biodiversity of Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (MGNP) and Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (BINP) through investments in community development projects, grants for research and ecological monitoring, funding park management and protection and programmes that create greater conservation awareness.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Batwa Livelihoods Project (BLP): This project, funded by CARE International in Uganda, aims to provide landless and near landless Batwa men and women in southwest Uganda with sustainable livelihoods through diversified economic options and increased access to productive assets.
2. Sustainable Water Management for People and Nature around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Uganda: This four-year project, started in March 2009,

aims to the conservation of BINP watershed through effective community participation in sustainable water use and management.

3. Trans-boundary Conservation Programme Agro-forestry: This project aims to contribute to the conservation of the biodiversity of BINP & MGNP in Uganda and hence the Greater Virunga Landscape by contributing towards increased livelihoods security through promotion of tree planting as an enterprise and provision of alternative sources of energy for communities around Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Area.

*Main projects location(s):* Uganda

*Contact details:*

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E-mail: [bmct@bwinditrust.ug](mailto:bmct@bwinditrust.ug), Web Site: [www.bwinditrust.ug](http://www.bwinditrust.ug)

*Staff contact:* N/A

## **18. CARE International**

Last updated: September 2010

CARE is an international relief and development organisation 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 inter-connected lines of activity:

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

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

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 which addresses the underlying causes of poverty, environmental

degradation and loss of biodiversity through focusing on issues of governance and underlying power relationships.

CARE has had a long running involvement in great ape conservation and poverty reduction projects in Africa. From 1988 to 2002 it ran the Development Through Conservation project, which was an ICDP working in the parishes neighbouring Bwindi Impenetrable NP, home to both mountain gorillas and eastern chimpanzees. Interventions included support for an agricultural programme, the establishment of multiple-use zones within the park, and a resource substitution programme that supported on-farm woodlots to reduce demand for fuelwood and timber from the NP. These interventions had a generally positive impact on relations between local people and the NP, but a relatively limited impact on levels of poverty, mostly due to the scale of poverty in an area that is very densely populated. More recently, CARE has established a project called "Enterprise, Environment and Equity in the Virunga Landscape of the Great Lakes Region (EEEGL)". The project seeks to link the conservation of protected areas with the development of the neighbouring rural region. This link is based on the economic benefits of protected areas (sustainable management of natural resources and tourism). It also seeks to link conservation (within and outside protected areas) to mainstream development processes, such as local and regional level development planning, regional transboundary collaboration, development of agriculture market linkages and the growth of the role of civil society in each country.

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

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Web Site: [www.care-international.org](http://www.care-international.org)

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## **19. 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

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## **20. 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

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

Last updated: September 2010

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):* Global

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## **22. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)**

Last updated: September 2010

CIFOR, the Center for International Forestry Research, is dedicated to advancing human wellbeing, environmental conservation and equity through research that enables more informed and equitable decision-making about the use and management of forests in less-developed countries. CIFOR's research and expert analysis helps policymakers and practitioners shape effective policy, improve the management of tropical forests and address the needs and perspectives of people who depend on forests for their livelihoods. CIFOR's multidisciplinary approach considers the underlying drivers of deforestation and degradation, which often lie outside the forestry sector; these include agriculture, infrastructure development, trade and investment policies and weak law enforcement. Headquartered in Bogor, Indonesia, CIFOR has 180 staff posted at offices in Asia, Africa and South America. CIFOR works in more than 30 countries worldwide and partners with some 175 international, regional, national and local organisations.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Managing the trade-offs between conservation and development at the landscape scale is one of CIFOR's six research "domains", the goal of which is to shift policy and practice toward conservation and development approaches that are more effective,

efficient and equitable in process and outcome. The research is intended to improve the conservation modalities of international conservation organisations and donor agencies, and to help foster land use allocation practices that better incorporate non market values, productive potential and local subsistence uses of forest resources.

[www.cifor.cgiar.org/Research/Themes/Theme4/theme\\_4.htm](http://www.cifor.cgiar.org/Research/Themes/Theme4/theme_4.htm)

2. Improving livelihoods through smallholder and community forestry: Forest-based activities provide 30 million informal jobs in developing countries, as well as 13 to 35 percent of all rural nonfarm employment. Yet many of the 240 million or more people who live in forested areas live in poverty. There is surprisingly little empirical knowledge to answer basic yet highly relevant questions about the forestry-poverty nexus. At least one-quarter of the forested land in developing countries is under some form of community control, and that proportion is likely to increase. Domestic markets for forest products are also expanding, and should create new economic opportunities for low-income households. We need better information about policies and practices that could help smallholder and community forestry enterprises flourish. CIFOR's goal is to improve understanding of the links between forests and human wellbeing. Within five years, CIFOR will have influenced the way smallholder and community forestry concerns are incorporated into poverty alleviation strategies in at least five countries. [www.cifor.cgiar.org/Research/Themes/Theme3/theme\\_3.htm](http://www.cifor.cgiar.org/Research/Themes/Theme3/theme_3.htm)

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

4. Research is being undertaken to understand the obstacles to women's participation in decisions about forest resources, particularly at regional and community scales. Action research will be undertaken in selected communities to try to promote greater gender balance in decisions about and benefits from forests.

5. The Makala Project aims to respond to the increasing domestic energy needs of central Africa and addresses the risks of non sustainable use of forest resources. It will contribute to the development of future policies and an institutional framework to ensure the sustainable use and management of fuel wood from natural and planted forests. It will further contribute to the improvement of transformation technologies relating to the use of wood and charcoal and seeks to involve communities at the local level.

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

*Contact details:*

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

Last updated: September 2010

CREE is a non-governmental organisation that seeks practical solutions to bridging the gap between sustainable development and environmental conservation. CREE achieves this through programmes that focus solely on poverty alleviation and resolving human-wildlife conflict. This means that all of CREE's projects have the goal of making rural peoples' lives better as a result of living near wildlife. CREE is uniquely structured with local leadership on 100% of all its projects. Thus CREE forms a tightly held together nucleus of young and passionate talent from the developing world. CREE empowers local scientists to leverage tangible and relevant impacts for their local communities from wildlife, striking a more sustainable and just balance between man and the environment. Most importantly, CREE enables local communities to accomplish their dreams by giving them the resources they need to implement their 'brainchild' for the benefit of their people.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Facilitating alternative protein sources around Mount Cameroon National Park, Cameroon: community snail farming.
2. Reducing human-hippo conflict through improved agricultural techniques in Dunga 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.
6. Coral Reefs and alternative income generation:

diversifying livelihoods options for climate change resilience through aquaculture, Sri Lanka.

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

*Contact details:*

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

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### **24. 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 organisation 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

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Mowdudur Rahman

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## **25. Centre for Education, Research & Conservation of Primates and Nature (CERCOPAN)**

Last updated: September 2010

Founded in 1995 by Canadian Zena Tooze, CERCOPAN is now one of the leading environmental non-profit, non-government organisations working for conservation in Cross River State, Nigeria, with excellent relationships with government at both state and federal levels, and with a support organisation in the UK. CERCOPAN's primary areas of work are primate rehabilitation, environmental education, community rainforest conservation, and research. CERCOPAN has two sites, its administrative and primate rehabilitation headquarters in Calabar, and its international research and education centre at Rhoko, Iko Esai. Partners include the Cross River State Forestry Commission, the Cross River National Park and the University of Calabar.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

CERCOPAN works with communities on the border of the Oban Division of the Cross River National Park. The focus of their work is on primates, but not specifically on great apes. They promote sustainable resource use – through environmental education programmes and alternative livelihood projects. They also provide employment in conservation activities (patrols, primate care and rehabilitation), and generate tourism royalties for the community.

*Main projects location(s):* Nigeria

*Contact details:*

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*Staff contact:* N/A

## **26. Centre for Environment and Development (CED)**

Last updated: September 2010

The Centre for Environment and Development was created in 1994 in response to the need for grassroots

and independent voices into the policy reforms in the forest and environment sector in Cameroon and the Congo Basin at that time. CED's overall goal articulates around the slogan "making sustainability a reality". CED seeks to link biodiversity conservation, as a whole, to improved livelihoods or poverty reduction, by providing incentives and support to develop community activities that protect and restore forest cover and biodiversity while improving livelihoods. Most of CED's work is based on people-centred conservation.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Community Payments for Ecosystem Services in Congo Basin: This project aims to positively assist communities of the Congo Basin region to protect tropical forest resources by finding ways to integrate payments for ecosystem services (PES) and community forest management, with the rationale that forest communities of the Congo Basin need to be at the forefront of efforts to protect, restore and sustainably manage forests. Livelihood security is inseparable from the need to slow the trend of deforestation and degradation.

The overall objectives of the project are to protect, restore, and sustainably manage forests, while improving livelihoods. Specifically the project seeks to:

- improve and strengthen community forest management by equipping communities with the knowledge and capacity to manage and protect their environmental assets;
- contribute to poverty alleviation, sustainable livelihoods and an ability to cope with institutional, economic and natural resource changes;
- help develop technical capacity at all levels and support the reform or formulation of appropriate national community forestry legislation and institutions across the region;
- derive practical lessons for future community-based REDD initiatives and feed these into relevant regional and international REDD policy processes.

*Main projects location(s):* Cameroon

*Contact details:*

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## **27. 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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Phone: +91 79 2685 8002, Fax: +91 79 2685 8010

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

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## **28. Centre for Non-Timber Resources (CNTR)**

Last updated: September 2009

The Centre for Non-Timber Resources (CNTR) is a research centre dedicated to strategic and applied

research on forest resources and rural economy. The focus to date has been primarily on non-timber resources, a large and relatively under-developed and under-researched area of resource management and economic development that "falls between the cracks" of conventional forestry and agriculture faculties and government departments. Non-timber resources include a wide range of products and services of the forest such as foods, health products, flavours and essences, floral greens, ornamental and craft products as well as tourism services, biodiversity conservation, watershed management, and the increasingly important area of carbon management.

CNTR has been successful in raising the profile of non-timber forest products and other non-timber resources in sustainable forest management and rural development. CNTR works in partnership with a broad network of public, First Nations, private and non-governmental organisations to research, support and facilitate the development of non-timber resources within sustainable forest management systems for the benefit of rural and remote communities. The Centre has played an important role in helping to establish the fledgling "wild products" sector in BC and nationally in Canada, with an annual directory, regular conferences and fairs, and an ongoing effort to establish a national association.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Developing More Effective Methods for Assessing Conservation and Livelihoods Outcomes in Forest Landscapes: Funded by CIDA through the Canada-CGIAR Linkage Fund, this project is being done in collaboration with CIFOR. The project will review approaches used by international conservation and development organisations for assessing conservation and livelihoods outcomes, and develop and test a "participatory modeling" approach to support monitoring and evaluation work in conjunction with conservation and development projects in Lao PDR and Cameroon.
2. Establishing a Collaborative Research Programme to Guide Investment in Non-Timber Resource-Based Development in the Canadian North: This is exploratory research and partnerships development to lay the groundwork for subsequent planned research on the impacts of investments in the NTFP sector in two northern Canadian study locations.

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

*Contact details:*

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Phone: +1 (250) 391-2600

Web Site: <http://cntr.royalroads.ca>

*Staff contact:*

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

Last updated: September 2010

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 experts have also engaged in extensive activities in Africa, Latin America, Asia, and in the international arena in general. CENESTA is a member of IUCN—the World Conservation Union and is affiliated with the University of the North (Iran).

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. 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.

2. Protection of Char Tang-e Kushk-e Zar Wetland towards a Community Conserved Area with the participation of Kuhl Sub-tribe in Eghlid Township, Fars Province (Zagros Region).

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

*Contact details:*

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## **30. 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  
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## **31. Chimpanzee Sanctuary Wildlife Conservation Trust (CSWCT)**

Last updated: September 2010

The Chimpanzee Sanctuary Wildlife Conservation Trust (CSWCT) was established as a globally recognised collaborative conservation effort, geared towards developing and implementing a long-term strategy for conservation of chimpanzees and their habitat.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

CSWCT established Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary in 1998 for the care and welfare of entrusted

animals while conserving as far as possible the ecosystem of the island. CSWCT's activities include welfare of individual captive chimpanzees entrusted to its care, long-term management of a sanctuary for confiscated individuals that cannot be returned to the wild, intervention to assist individuals in the wild when deemed necessary, conservation education of the general Ugandan public with particular emphasis on chimpanzees, ecotourism, community participation, capacity building through training, and building viable national, regional and international partnerships on chimpanzee conservation. CSWCT ensures that all its work has the support and involvement of key stakeholders including local community and, as much as possible, becomes economically self-sustaining.

*Main projects location(s):* Uganda

*Contact details:*

Chimpanzee Sanctuary Wildlife Conservation Trust (CSWCT), 24 Lugard Avenue, Entebbe, Uganda  
Phone: +256 41 4320662, Fax: +256 414 321 737  
E-mail: [info@ngambaisland.org](mailto:info@ngambaisland.org), Web Site: [www.ngambaisland.org](http://www.ngambaisland.org)

*Staff contact:* N/A

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

Last updated: June 2008

Community Development Organization (CDO) is a pioneer rights based civil society organisation engaged in issues of social/environmental justice and ecological democracy in relation to protected areas in Nepal. The organisation 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 organisation.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Campaign for right to livelihood in Koshi Toppu 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:*

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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)

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

Last updated: September 2010

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. CI's vision is that we imagine a healthy prosperous world in which societies are forever committed to caring for and valuing nature for the long-term benefit of people and all life on Earth. Building upon a strong foundation of science, partnership and field demonstration, CI empowers societies to responsibly and sustainably care for nature for the well-being of humanity.

CI is committed to helping societies adopt a more sustainable approach to development – one that considers and values nature at every turn. Some of the lead programmes with activities underway supporting human well-being and poverty reduction research, implementation, and policy analysis include:

- The Science and Knowledge Division (formerly the Center for Applied Biodiversity Science) 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 Center for Conservation and Government (CCG) assists CI's government partners in overcoming challenges in balancing conservation with their respective development goals, economic interests, and political realities, helping leaders understand and act on the important issues facing our planet's ecological health.  
([www.conservation.org/discover/centers\\_programs/policy/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.conservation.org/discover/centers_programs/policy/Pages/default.aspx))
- The Center for Environmental Leadership in Business (CELB) engages the private sector worldwide in creating solutions to critical global environmental problems in which industry plays a defining role ([www.celb.org](http://www.celb.org)).

- The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) is a joint programme of l'Agence Française de

Développement, Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the MacArthur Foundation and the World Bank. The fund is a global leader in enabling civil society to participate in and benefit from conserving some of the world's most critical ecosystems. A significant number of CEPF grants have provided the basis for improving incomes and economic well-being of poor communities ([www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net)).

- The Conservation Stewards Program (CSP) uses Conservation Agreements to achieve poverty reduction and improve human wellbeing while pursuing measurable conservation outcomes. Conservation Agreements are negotiated arrangements with communities in which development support is provided in exchange for contributions to conservation actions, thus reflecting a direct-incentive approach ([www.conservation.org/csp](http://www.conservation.org/csp)).

- The Food Security Initiative is built upon the organisation's extensive experience in promoting sustainable rural livelihoods all over the world and leading cutting edge applied research in the field. CI seeks to understand, demonstrate, enhance and leverage the role of nature in helping ensure that people have access to adequate food for a nutritious diet at all times.

- The Indigenous & Traditional Peoples Program is a key component of CI's new strategy, well-positioned to help achieve CI's vision for a healthy world and societies committed to caring for nature.

- Verde Ventures provides debt and equity financing to businesses that benefit healthy ecosystems and human well-being, such as agroforestry, ecotourism, sustainable harvest of wild products and marine initiatives. ([www.conservation.org/sites/verdeventures/Pages/partnerlanding](http://www.conservation.org/sites/verdeventures/Pages/partnerlanding)).

- The Population, Health and Environment programme seeks to reduce human impact and pressure on the limited natural resources in rural, biologically rich important areas and improve local conservation activities. As part of CI's emerging institutional health security initiative, CI partners with the University of Rhode Island's Coastal Resources Center and PATH Foundation Philippines, Inc. on the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)-supported BALANCED Project (<http://Balanced.crc.uri.edu>). The Project seeks to improve the well-being of people living in critical watershed and coastal areas who depend on the ecosystem for food, income, livelihoods, and other goods and services.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

CI's scientists, field staff and policy experts are: measuring the contribution of healthy ecosystems to

human well-being; assessing the implications of development decisions; putting cutting-edge, rigorously tested information in the hands of decision-makers and the public; and demonstrating through field models how economic opportunity and the stewardship of natural resources can leverage change at an international scale. CI carries out projects aimed at linking poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation in each of the geographic areas listed below ([www.conservation.org/explore/Pages/in\\_the\\_field.aspx](http://www.conservation.org/explore/Pages/in_the_field.aspx)).

CI has had a long running involvement in great ape conservation and poverty reduction projects in Africa:

- in Liberia, a western chimpanzee range state, they run the 'Green Economy' project to promote low-carbon development. This includes a field project at East Nimba Nature Reserve to demonstrate the value of ecosystem services for local people;
- in DRC CI works on training in conservation biology and supporting the Tayna Gorilla Reserve, a community-run conservation area for eastern lowland gorillas that benefits locals through "healthcare, education and economic development programmes." Tayna has been successful, with a radical decline in hunting and mining, and there is now a network of seven new community reserves in the area (UGADEC).

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

*Contact details:*

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

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### **34. Conservation Society of Sierra Leone (CSSL)**

Last updated: September 2010

The Conservation Society of Sierra Leone (CSSL) was founded in September 1986 in response to the need for a local organisation committed to promote conservation and management of environmental issues in Sierra Leone. The main objective of CSSL is to promote the wise use and management of Sierra Leone's Natural Resources through Education, Advocacy, Research and Site Action.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Sea Turtle Conservation Programme: The Sea Turtle Conservation Programme in Sierra Leone is a local initiative managed by CSSL. The aim of the

programme is to provide greater protection through Education and Conservation actions for sea turtle species that browse the sea area of Sierra Leone and nest on beaches along the shores of the country.

2. Gola Forest Programme: The Gola Forest is invaluable to the local people as it provides food, forest products, and supports livelihoods. CSSL, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and the Government of Sierra Leone are closely working together and with surrounding communities to manage the forest for the benefit of local people and wildlife forever.

3. Flyways Conservation Project: The Flyways Conservation Approach is a new concept conceived by BirdLife International. The concept has objectives including saving species, protecting flyways sites, conserving habitats and empowering people. These objectives are achieved through a number of mechanisms including capacity building, advocacy, awareness raising campaigns and development especially through the development and implementation of site action projects.

4. Education and Sensitization Programme: CSSL has embarked on education/sensitisation programme throughout the country. CSSL believes in awareness raising among locals for the conservation of natural resources. Among the many strategies used by CSSL are the establishment of Nature Clubs in schools, celebrating key environmental days/dates including Wildlife Week Celebration, World Wetlands Day, World Migratory Bird's Day, World's Environment Day and World Ocean's Day workshops, community meetings and distribution of printed education materials.

*Main projects location(s):* Sierra Leone

*Contact details:*

Conservation Society of Sierra Leone (CSSL), 2 Pyke Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone  
Phone: 232-76 674 955, Fax: 232-22-224439  
E-mail: cssl\_03@yahoo.com, Web Site: <http://conservationsl.org>

*Staff contact:* N/A

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

Last updated: September 2010

CPALI's is a US based non-governmental organisation with a mission to protect areas of high conservation value by linking the economic livelihoods of poor rural farmers to environmental preservation. CPALI works to build broadly based partnerships with local people, governments and other conservation organisations

working in CPALI target sites. The technology and partnerships that CPALI develops are transferred to local, independent NGOs or businesses that are self-organized, share CPALI objectives, and are capable of sustaining the new programme through the enterprise base CPALI establishes.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Conservation through Poverty Alleviation International developed wild silk production technologies using indigenous silkworms and plants to support farmers who have been economically displaced from the Makira Protected Area. The money that farmers earn after participating in CPALI's training programmes can increase their income by 30%-300% - enough to replace extended use of forest resources. These inputs are sustained by CPALI's innovative products, which can be made locally and sold globally. MSEPALI (Madagascar Association of Silk Workers) is an independent, NGO that has been organized by CPALI's Malagasy team to take project ownership in two years when the programme is sustainable. CPALI will then work to initiate similar programmes in new areas of need.

*Main projects location(s):* Madagascar

*Contact details:*

Conservation through Poverty Alleviation International (CPALI), 221 Lincoln Road, Lincoln, MA 01773, USA  
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### **36. Conservation Through Public Health (CTPH)**

Last updated: September 2010

Conservation Through Public Health (CTPH) has an ongoing commitment to conserve gorillas and their habitats by ensuring that humans and wildlife co-exist through improved primary healthcare in and around protected areas in Africa. CTPH's integrated strategy includes wildlife health and public health monitoring, sustainable household livelihoods and community education, which are enhanced by the CTPH Telecentre.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

CTPH uses three integrated strategies to address these issues: wildlife health monitoring, human public health and information, education, communication and



technology.

Human Public Health: A Population, Health and Environment (PHE) approach is being used to reduce threats to mountain gorillas and other wildlife, by consolidating community based health care to promote family planning, and prevent and control TB, scabies, HIV/AIDS and dysentery, thus building strong links between the community and local health centres.

Community education focuses on the linkages between good health and hygiene habits, gorilla health, ecotourism and sustainable livelihoods, and is achieved through several means including i) theatre with local drama groups, ii) distribution of brochures and newsletters, iii) health message sign posts in key areas, iv) targeted village health talks and home visits by CTPH-facilitated community volunteers.

Information, Education and Communication Technology: Community Telecentres address the problems of poverty, isolation, poor health practices, lack of knowledge on sustainable environments, and limited access to education and job training in and around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. Community members, primarily youth, learn computer skills, as well as accessing mobile phone and Internet technologies and community websites in the local languages.

Scaling Up: A similar model is being replicated to address wildlife and livestock disease issues in a savannah habitat in Queen Elizabeth National Park, a UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve, which are sites that innovate and demonstrate approaches to conservation and sustainable development.

CTPH has also started a similar model across the border in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in the North Virunga National Park through a partnership with Institut Congolais de Conservation de Nature (ICCN) and the Gorilla Organization, an international NGO working in Mount Tshiabirumu, the northernmost range for gorillas in the Virungas.

Currently, CTPH has 112 community conservation health volunteers working in Bwindi Impenetrable and Queen Elizabeth National Parks, and is setting up a similar system in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) where they plan to recruit another 20 community volunteers in the near future.

*Main projects location(s):* Uganda, DR Congo

*Contact details:*

Conservation Through Public Health, Human Public Health and Information, Education, Communication and Technology  
Plot 51 Kanjokya Street, P. O. Box 10950, Kampala, Uganda  
Phone: +256-772-330139/+256-414-531389  
Web Site: [www.ctph.org](http://www.ctph.org)

*Staff contact:*

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## **37. 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):* Global

*Contact details:*

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Web Site: [www.defra.gov.uk](http://www.defra.gov.uk)

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

Last updated: September 2010

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 provides aid to about

90 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, interdisciplinary research programme that aims to generate cutting edge evidence on ecosystem services, their full value, and links to sustainable poverty reduction. Some examples of regional ecosystem 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:*

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Web Site: [www.dfid.gov.uk](http://www.dfid.gov.uk)

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### **39. Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International (DFGFI)**

Last updated: September 2010

Founded by Dian Fossey in 1978, the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International (DFGFI) is dedicated to the conservation and protection of gorillas and their habitats in Africa. DFGFI is committed to promoting continued research on the gorillas and their threatened ecosystems and to providing education about their relevance to the world in which we live. In collaboration with government agencies and other international partners, DFGFI also provides assistance to local communities through education, health, training and development initiatives.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and*

*conservation:*

1. DFGFI has been supporting the Tayna Gorilla Reserve since 2000, with additional support from CI since 2003. The Tayna reserve was initially founded by an ICCN warden on home leave, and Tayna is now a formally recognised Nature Reserve with a core area of 900 km<sup>2</sup>. DFGFI have carried out development projects in the area to create incentives for supporting the conservation area. These include refurbishing 4 primary schools and creating 2 health clinics. There has also been a sensitisation campaign as it was recognised that these development projects were not a quid pro quo compensation for costs of conservation. DFGFI also supports the "Widows for Tayna" association and a large orphanage near Tayna, helping them with school fees, uniforms, nutrition etc.

2. DFGFI works with the Tujijurane programme to provide financial independence to poor widows through enterprise opportunities such as sewing (of school uniforms, lab coats and other products), hair dressing (training women for work in salons), a soap-making business and a nursery school. Their Ecosystem Health programme is intended to create healthy environments for both people and gorillas and includes provision of basic medicines and medical supplies to local hospitals and clinics; working towards clean water access and improved sanitation, and supporting rural health clinics.

*Main projects location(s):* Rwanda, DR Congo

*Contact details:*

The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International, 800 Cherokee Avenue, S.E., Atlanta, GA 30315, USA  
Phone number: +1 (404) 624-5881  
Web Site: <http://gorillafund.org>

*Staff contact:* N/A

### **40. 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.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

No up to date information provided.

*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:* N/A

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

Last updated: September 2008

Ecoagriculture Partners (EP) is an international non-profit organisation 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. EP helps 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.landscapeasures.org](http://www.landscapeasures.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. EP 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:*

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Phone: +1 (202) 393 5315, Fax: +1 (202) 393 2424  
Web Site: [www.ecoagriculture.org](http://www.ecoagriculture.org)

*Staff contacts:*

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## **42. Elephant Conservation Network (ECN)**

Last updated: September 2010

Elephant Conservation Network (ECN) is a small non-government organisation located in Kanchanaburi, Thailand, that works in partnership with local people and other NGOs, as well as local and national government agencies. ECN's ultimate aim is to ensure a future for wild elephants and their ecosystem in Thailand. ECN's immediate aim is to find a sustainable solution to human-elephant conflict through protection and mitigation measures.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

SEECA alternative livelihoods programme: This provides the wherewithal for forest users to develop non-forest dependent livelihoods so that they have income choices, more security and an opportunity to be on the right side of the law.

*Main projects location(s):* Thailand

*Contact details:*

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Phone/fax: +66 (0) 34 624684  
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Belinda Stewart-Cox

### **43. 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 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.
3. The Lebialem Hunters' Beekeeping Initiative (LHBI): This is a locally-led multi-stakeholder partnership based in the Lebialem Highlands of Southwest Province, Cameroon. LHBI's aim is to reduce financial dependence on bushmeat and the volume of species harvested by providing hunters with an alternative income source through beekeeping.

*Main projects location(s):* Cameroon

*Contact details:*

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Phone: +237 33 32 27 47  
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### **44. European Commission (EC)**

Last updated: September 2010

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. For more information go to:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/environment/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/environment/index_en.htm)

*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: [europeaid-info@ec.europa.eu](mailto:europeaid-info@ec.europa.eu), Web Site: <http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid>

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### **45. 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:*

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

Last updated: September 2010

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 endeavours to ensure that its conservation activities do not disadvantage or undermine poor, vulnerable or marginalized people that are dependent upon or live adjacent to natural resources, and wherever possible will seek to conserve biodiversity in ways that enhance local wellbeing and social equity.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

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

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- Improving food security and promoting protection of the Critically Endangered Siamese crocodile, and its habitat, among communities in Cambodia's Cardamom Mountains.

FFI has a Conservation, Livelihoods and Governance team, which supports regional programmes to take a holistic, people-centred approach to biodiversity conservation. The team facilitates the capacity development of FFI staff and partners to better understand and address the needs and rights of local communities in their conservation programmes. This is achieved through providing briefing notes, guidelines, tools, training and mentoring to ensure that these issues are taken into account in the contextual analysis, planning and review of our programmes.

FFI has had a long running involvement in great ape conservation and poverty reduction projects in Africa:

- FFI works in the Dja Biosphere Reserve where they focus on community-led law enforcement, to prevent bushmeat logging and mining. Near the Nigeria border they are setting up a community wildlife sanctuary, the first in Cameroon. They are also setting up a Forest Conservation fund, which will fund local development activities.
- FFI works in Haut Niger NP in central Guinea, on a chimpanzee reintroduction project that includes environmental education for local people, and in the Nimba Biosphere Reserve. At Nimba a partnership has been established with the Centre de Gestion de l'Environnement des Monts Nimba et Simandou with the intentions of reconciling conservation goals, mining interests and the livelihood concerns of local communities. The Nimba bushmeat project engages directly with women's groups to establish a viable system that will allow the trade in wildlife across the region to be monitored and managed.
- FFI ape conservation work in Nigeria is focussed on the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary. Their "Community Management Planning for Sustainable Forest Livelihoods and Biodiversity Conservation Project" includes work with technology firm Helveta Ltd to develop a Global Positioning System (GPS) mapped forest resource inventory. FFI also recently commissioned a study on the feasibility of habituating cross-river gorillas for tourism.

*Main projects location(s):* Global

*Contact details:*

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## **47. Fondation Ensemble**

Last updated: September 2010

Fondation Ensemble is a private foundation - recognised by the state as serving the public interest. Its mission, that is clearly defined in the statute, is: "All actions undertaken take into account environmental factors and integrate environmental protection of all living plant and animal species".

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

In partnership with international, national and local associative structures, and funding agencies, the Foundation supports projects in direct relation to the needs of the populations; projects whose impacts are measurable over time and favour the emergence of local skills; and innovative projects, whenever the context allows. Water and sanitation, sustainable development, animal biodiversity: the Foundation's three areas of activity illustrate the founders' will to fight poverty and, at the same time, contribute durably to the protection of the environment. Climate change, depletion of natural resources, the destruction of ecosystems, deforestation, the breakdown of food supplies, reduction in the amount of agricultural land, etc. The area of activity "sustainable development" is dedicated to financing alternative solutions such as renewable energy, biodiversity conservation, the rational use of natural resources, sustainable agriculture, alternative methods of waste management, etc.

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

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## **48. Ford Foundation**

Last updated: September 2010

Created with gifts and bequests by Henry and Edsel Ford, the Foundation is an independent organisation and a resource for innovative people and institutions

worldwide. The Ford Foundation works mainly by making grants or loans that build knowledge and strengthen organisations 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 two initiatives related to poverty reduction and conservation. The first is called "Expanding Community Rights Over Natural Resources" and is focused on increasing access to and control over forests, grasslands, and other natural resources by marginalized communities and on ensuring that major government funding programmes related to natural resources are adapted to the needs of traditionally marginalized groups within low-income rural communities. The second is called "Responses to Climate Change that Strengthen Rural Communities" and focuses on ensuring that policies and programmes related to Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) and biofuels take into account equity and social justice issues. The Ford Foundation has Program Officers focused on natural resources and sustainable development in its field offices in Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Kenya, and Mexico.

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

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

Last updated: September 2010

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.

5. The Forest People's Programme (FPP) has been exploring indigenous rights in Cameroon (and elsewhere) and the degree to which they are affected by conservation. One project was to work with Baka hunter-gatherer settlements located near the new Boumba Bek NP to map their traditional territories, which overlap areas of high concentrations of western lowland gorillas and chimpanzees, and to help them secure their rights while also protecting the apes. FPP is also working with WWF to address the divide between conservation organisations and authorities and indigenous communities through greater involvement in forest management.

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

*Contact details:*

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Phone: +44 (0) 1608 652 893, Fax: +44 (0) 1608 652

878

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## **50. Forest Trends**

Last updated: September 2010

Forest Trends is an international non-profit organisation that was created in 1999 by leaders from conservation organisations, forest products firms, research groups, multilateral development banks, private investment funds and philanthropic foundations. Forest Trends' mission is four-fold:

- to expand the value of forests to society;
- to promote sustainable forest management and conservation by creating and capturing market values for ecosystem services;
- to support innovative projects and companies that are developing these markets;
- and to enhance the livelihoods of local communities living in and around those forests.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. The Katoomba Group: The Katoomba Group is an international network of individuals working to promote and improve capacity related to markets and payments for ecosystem services (PES).

2. The Communities & Markets program seeks to reduce poverty, improve livelihoods and conserve natural resources by promoting community participation in market-based conservation mechanisms.

3. The Marine Ecosystem Services (MARES) Program aims to protect crucial marine ecosystem services by harnessing markets and private sector investment, in order to complement conventional coastal and marine management and safeguard human well-being.

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

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

Last updated: September 2010

The Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI) is the regional secretariat for a network of 10 independent community-based organisations working in the Pacific to foster self-reliance and sustainable development. FSPI's mission is to work with Pacific communities through people-centred programmes that help foster self-reliance within a changing world. FSPI does this by developing projects based on the needs identified by member organisations and their constituencies to improve quality of life.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. CRISP Marine Protected Areas: This is a Coral Reef Initiative for the Pacific (CRISP) which is a regional initiative to support the establishment and implementation of effective community-based MPAs, and improved watershed management. The project main goal is to empower local communities to effectively protect and manage coastal marine biological diversity and help them achieve sustainable use of marine resources to sustain Pacific coral reefs and associated habitats through the establishment and support of community based coastal management processes in Solomons, Kiribati, Vanuatu and Tuvalu.

2. Improving resilience and adaptive capacity of fisheries-dependent communities in Solomon Islands: This project is to strengthen the livelihood resilience of fishery-dependent communities of Solomon Islands through the development and adoption of participatory adaptive management frameworks. Those frameworks will facilitate the establishment of effective community-based management.

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

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## **52. Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS)**

Last updated: September 2010

The Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) was established in 1858 and is an internationally operating conservation organisation based in Frankfurt/Main. The Society's main focus lies in eastern Africa, although its work has expanded in recent years to include Eastern Europe, South America and Asia. FZS' work is committed to conserving biological diversity.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. The Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) works in Virunga NP, supporting the work of ICCN, the park management authority. This includes support for tourism development and work to gain a better understanding of natural resource use and needs, and costs and benefits to communities from wildlife. This has included the development of a nursery for woodlots and a wall to protect farmers' crops from elephants and buffaloes. Chimpanzees are being re-habituated for a tourism development.

2. The Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) worked in Mahale between 2003 – 2009 in collaboration with Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) to set up legally registered community conservation areas. The project involved the establishment of Community-Conservation Banks, a micro-financing scheme for conservation compatible income generating projects. Furthermore, the project helped nine villages to develop land-use plans and to establish the Kashagulu Village Land Forest Reserve, an area of 38,000 ha of woodland, forest and lake shallows which the villagers of Kashagulu have set aside for conservation and zoned sustainable use only.

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

*Contact details:*

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Phone: +49 (0) 69 94 34 460, Fax: +49 (0) 69 43 93 48  
E-mail: info@zgf.de, Web Site: www.zgf.de

*Staff contact:* N/A

## **53. Fundación Biodiversidad**

Last updated: September 2010

Fundación Biodiversidad (Biodiversity Foundation) is a non-profit foundation established in 1998. It carries



out activities in the field of conservation, study, and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as in international cooperation for development. Through International Cooperation, Fundación Biodiversidad manages to support sustainable development in developing countries, so that environmental conservation becomes a source of wealth for society. The strategies used by Fundación Biodiversidad to achieve its aims are, among others: to promote poverty reduction initiatives, strengthening of institutions and support of experts and technologies, support to indigenous communities, support to ecotourism initiatives and actions in the framework of international agreements. Since 2004 Fundación Biodiversidad has supported more than 50 cooperation projects in African, Latin American and European countries.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Desert farmers (Phase I): The main goal of this project is to consolidate a sustainable farming and forestry development strategy and an agricultural cooperative in the city of Nouadhibou (Mauritania), allowing the creation of jobs and social integration while developing a green belt in the area.
2. Climate change and the fight against poverty, the African experience: The main goal of this project is to contribute to the availability of information to the Spanish and African civil society and make them collaborate with their individual and collective activities in order to mitigate the issues of climate change and eradicate poverty.
3. R+D+I Project of territorial planning for a farming and forestry plantation based on the sustainable development of the Peruvian Amazonia: The main goal of the project is to develop a sustainable physical planning in view of the conservation of biodiversity and the balanced development of local populations.

*Main projects location(s):* Mauritania, Senegal, Peru

*Contact details:*

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## **54. Fundación de Cultura Islamica (Islamic Culture Foundation)**

Last updated: March 2010

The Islamic Culture Foundation (FUNCI ) is a non-profit, non-partisan, strictly independent cultural and scientific Spanish organisation (registered as a private cultural foundation in the Registry of the Protectorate of Cultural Foundations of the Spanish Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport), which concerns itself exclusively with matters related to cultural research, development and cooperation.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Aleppo: The Town Council of Aleppo has assigned a 2,500- metre plot to the Islamic Culture Foundation within the 42-acre Assabil Public Park, which dates from the times of the French Protectorate, to create a garden with landscaping and botany of Andalusi inspiration fitting in harmoniously with its surroundings.
2. Jerusalem Andalusi Botanic Garden: The city of Jerusalem is creating the Jerusalem Andalusi Botanic Garden. This garden will re-create the collections, philosophy, morphology and traditional irrigation systems of traditional Andalusi gardens, focusing on the conservation of Mediterranean, and particularly Palestinian, flora.

*Main projects location(s):* Southern Europe, Western Asia

*Contact details:*

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

Last updated: September 2010

Fundacion IPADE is a development NGO dedicated to international cooperation and development education. Independent and committed, IPADE has worked since 1987 for the promotion of sustainable human development of vulnerable populations in Latin America, Africa and Asia. Up to now, IPADE has worked in 30 countries. IPADE also carries out activities to raise awareness of the Millennium Development Goals and on the links between environment protection and poverty alleviation.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Mejora de las condiciones de vida reduciendo los riesgos ambientales en zonas rurales vulnerables por su dependencia de los recursos naturales en zonas ecológicamente sensibles.

2. Fortalecimiento de los derechos económicos de las mujeres de la asociación Ifergane a través de la transformación de productos agrícolas en la Comuna Rural de Bni Bouzra.

3. Mitigación de la desertificación y adaptación del Cambio Climático en la Reserva Nacional de Salinas y Aguada Blanca y la zona alta de la provincia de Caylloma en la región Arequipa.

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

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## **56. German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)**

Last updated: September 2010

The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation is the central scientific authority of Germany for both national and international nature conservation and advises the German Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety. The agency pursues an integrated approach to nature conservation, which is aimed at achieving a balance between the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of natural resources. The continuous improvement of conservation tools and their dynamic adaptation to social and economic change is inherent to this approach.

The international activities of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation are based on the recognition that nature conservation approaches in developing countries must contribute to poverty reduction and also generate benefits for local people in order to create incentives to manage biological resources in a sustainable manner.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. The montane rainforests of south-western Ethiopia

harbour a high diversity of wild *coffea arabica*, the wild varieties of many commercial coffee breeds. Wild coffee is a source of income for the local population, but the dwindling size of the rainforests together with overutilization threaten the resource base. The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation in cooperation with the Ethiopian Environment and Coffee Forest Forum and other partners support a range of conservation and development activities that aim at protecting wild coffee in its natural habitat and sustaining local livelihoods, and that led to the establishment of the first two Biosphere Reserves in Ethiopia.

2. Devil's claw (*Harpagophytum procumbens*) is a plant native to Southern Africa. Its tuberous roots are used medicinally for the treatment of arteriosclerosis and rheumatism. The increasing demand particularly from the European market has led to the overexploitation of the plant in most of its natural environment. The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation supported an initiative that established annual collection quotas for Devil's Claw and helped train rural communities on sustainable harvesting methods. In addition, marketing strategies are promoted that ensure fair prices to local harvesters.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa

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## **57. Ghana Wildlife Division**

Last updated: September 2010

The Wildlife Division (WD) is one of the three divisions of the reconstituted Ghana Forestry Commission. It is responsible for all wildlife in the country and administers 16 Wildlife-Protected Areas (PAs), 5 coastal Ramsar Sites and the Accra and Kumasi Zoos. It also assists with the running of 2 community owned Wildlife Sanctuaries. The WD's goal is to ensure conservation, sustainable management and development of Ghana's wildlife resources for socio-economic benefit to all segments of society.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Under the Collaborative Community Based Wildlife Management policy of 2000, the WD oversees Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs). These areas are established through agreements

between communities and the WD with the aim to assist communities to manage natural resources in their own forests. Participating communities are given full authority to control access and harvesting of resources within their management area. To date, the project has surveyed and demarcated over 200,000 hectares of traditional community forest, and is currently in the process of obtaining formal transfer of authority for the management of the areas to the local communities.

*Main projects location(s):* Ghana

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*Staff contact:* N/A

## **58. Gishwati Area Conservation Program (GACP)**

Last updated: September 2010

The Gishwati Area Conservation Program (GACP) is sponsored by Great Ape Trust, a US-based NGO. GACP was founded in 2007. In 2010, the Rwandan Ministry of Lands and Environment (MINELA) signed an MoU giving GACP responsibility for managing the protected Gishwati Forest for three years, and endorsing its connection to Nyungwe National Park by a forest corridor. Since 2007, the protected portion of Gishwati increased from 886 hectares to 1,484 hectares, the chimpanzee population has grown from 13 to 16, and people have ceased illegal activities in the core of the forest. Students and working adults in 14 schools and 10 cooperatives as well as officials of the Rutsiro District government are partnering with GACP to help restore Gishwati. Staff training programs, collaborations with cooperatives, and hosting students from Rwanda National University to conduct senior theses have already contributed to local and national capacity building; an emerging collaboration with Drake University on corridor planning will provide new opportunities for academic exchanges for Rwandan students and scientists.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

- GACP provides employment to about 25 Rwandans, of whom about 20 live near Gishwati. Many of these neighbors have never had employment. Their salaries, and revenue generated by maintaining a field station near the forest, are economic engines in an area where nearly all residents engage in subsistence agriculture.
- GACP sponsors 14 school eco-clubs to build support for environmental conservation through education, and works with local cooperatives and citizens groups to

promote understanding of connections between biodiversity, ecosystem services and public health.

- GACP is promoting and funding the cultivation of potatoes and cattle rearing to prevent crop-raiding by apes and monkeys.
- GACP supports a team of six uniformed eco-guards to monitor illegal and unsustainable use of forest resources and provide counseling about sustainable alternatives.
- GACP is developing an ecotourism programme, from which 100% of net profits will be returned to the local community.
- GACP has provided a rain collection system to support hygiene at the Kinihira elementary school, and in 2011, in a collaboration with the Rutsiro District government, will provide a roadside composting toilet (with maintenance service) for passers-by.
- GACP is sponsoring reforestation and afforestation programmes on the grounds of local schools and within the Forest boundaries to provide ecosystem services, e.g. cleaner water, decreased erosion, and access to needed sources of fuelwood and wood for construction. All areas reforested with native trees are surrounded by a buffer/boundary of economically useful trees that can be sustainably harvested by people living near the forest.

*Main projects location(s):* Rwanda

*Contact details:*

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

Last updated: September 2010

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) unites 182 member governments — in partnership with international institutions, nongovernmental organisations, and the private sector — to address global environmental issues. The GEF provides grants to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants. These projects benefit the global environment, linking local, national, and global environmental challenges and promoting sustainable livelihoods. Established in 1991, the GEF is today the largest funder of projects to improve the global environment. The GEF has allocated \$8.8 billion, supplemented by more than \$38.7 billion in cofinancing, for more than 2,400 projects in more than 165 developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Through its Small Grants Programme (SGP) active in 122 countries

worldwide, the GEF has also made more than 13,500 small grants directly to nongovernmental and community organisations.

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

*Main projects location(s):* Global

*Contact details:*

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## **60. Global Nature Fund (GNF)**

Last updated: September 2010

Global Nature Fund (GNF) is a non-profit, private, independent international foundation. GNF was founded in 1998 with the objective of fostering the protection of nature and the environment as well as animals. GNF's work consists mainly of:

- initiating and carrying out of nature/environment protection projects to preserve the animal world, the protection of migrating species, their habitat and their migratory routes;
- publications and organisation of events dealing with the protection of nature and environment;
- promotion of international conventions on species protection.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Mangrove reforestation (India, Sri Lanka): The projects at different sites in India and Sri Lanka aim at restoring unique mangrove forests and use them in a sustainable way. The reforestation will provide new habitats for fish and other species and income opportunities (e.g. agriculture, handicraft, fishery).

2. Sustainable Fishing (Indonesia): Unsustainable fishing methods are threatening the Irrawaddy Dolphin in East Kalimantan, Indonesia. To introduce non-polluting aquaculture, the fishermen are provided with fish crops that will contribute to the regeneration of fish stocks and biodiversity protection.

3. Eco-tourism & seal protection (Russia): The project

aims at protecting the Baikal seal and its habitat through the development of a sustainable tourism concept and the provision of new income opportunities.

4. The European Business and Biodiversity Campaign: The campaign aims to emphasize the high importance of biodiversity and to engage companies in the protection and conservation of nature. It provides attractive options for sustainability officers and decision makers in enterprises to inform themselves on methods and instruments to evaluate the impact of a company's activities on biological diversity.

*Main projects location(s):*

Brazil, India, Indonesia, Israel, Colombia, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Kenya

*Contact details:*

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E-mail: [info@globalnature.org](mailto:info@globalnature.org), Web Site: [www.globalnature.org](http://www.globalnature.org)

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## **61. Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society (GMTCS)**

Last updated: September 2010

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. This is a yearly programme that runs through the sea turtle nesting season from February to July.

2. Community Development, which seeks to identify economic alternatives for user communities as a means of achieving sustainable livelihoods. Recently GMTCS, in collaboration with various communities, has established the Moruca Embroidery and North West Organics brands, two economic alternative

projects aimed at improving the social conditions of local user communities. The Moruca Embroidery Women's Group consists of women from the Santa Rosa and Waramuri who produce pillowcases, 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: Recently, GMTCS has completed the delineation of the Shell Beach involving the 12 stakeholder communities, governmental agencies and NGOs to propose a boundary option to the Government of Guyana for the Shell Beach Protected Area (SBPA). A Community Representative Group (CRG) was also established during the delineation process to take this process forward and represent the communities' interest. The delineation process was completed in 10 months with unanimous agreement on the one option put forward to the government. GMTCS has been identified as the Lead Agency for the management of this area and has outlined a project for Shell Beach.

4. Environmental Education and Awareness: GMTCS works with stakeholders at all levels to promote awareness of the need to protect the marine turtles and natural resource management of the area. GMTCS has trained numerous teachers from neighbouring communities in promoting conservation messages in the classroom through techniques such as schoolyard ecology and have worked with local fishermen to establish fisheries sub-committees. GMTCS runs a yearly environmental camp on Shell Beach where children from various schools are provided with a unique opportunity to explore and enjoy the beauty of the natural resources found at Shell Beach, while at the same time also teaching them the importance of conservation. The target audience of this camp are Primary and Secondary level students and adults from the traditional sea turtle user communities.

5. Research: GMTCS organizes and conducts research that will promote the protection and conservation of cultural, natural and archaeological resources within the Shell Beach area.

*Main projects location(s):* Guyana

*Contact details:*

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## **62. 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):* Global

*Contact details:*

IMM, University of Exeter, Rennes Drive, Exeter EX4 4RN, UK  
Phone: +44 (0) 1392 434143, Fax: +44 (0) 1392 433645  
Web Site: [www.innovation.ex.ac.uk/imm](http://www.innovation.ex.ac.uk/imm)

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## **63. 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 organisations 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):* Global

*Contact details:*

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

*Staff contact:*

Alejandro Argumedo  
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## **64. Innovative Resources Management (IRM)**

Last updated: May 2007

Innovative Resources Management (IRM) is a non-governmental organisation 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:*

Innovative Resources Management, 2421 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, D.C., 20037, USA  
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Web Site: [www.irmgt.com](http://www.irmgt.com)

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## **65. 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 programmes, 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 organisations) policy on Indigenous Peoples
- World Parks Congress
- World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)
- Monitoring the realization of the objectives of the Declaration on the Rights of IPs

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

*Contact details:*

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## **66. 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 this 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 5003222, Fax: +977 1 5003299  
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## **67. International Centre for Responsible Tourism - South Africa (ICRT-SA)**

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 South Africa is currently working on the following projects:

- Responsible Tourism Strategy and Implementation Plan for South African National Parks
- Responsible Tourism Policy and Action Plan for City of Cape Town
- National Responsible Tourism Standards and Accreditation Process for the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism

*Main projects location(s):* Southern Africa

*Contact details:* N/A

*Staff contact:*

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## **68. International Conservation and Education Fund (INCEF)**

Last updated: September 2010

The International Conservation and Education Fund (INCEF) is a nonprofit organisation dedicated to the concept that a commitment to strategic communication is a prerequisite to positive changes in attitudes and behavior regarding the nexus of wildlife conservation, public health and economic development in underdeveloped and/or overly exploited areas of the planet.

INCEF's approach focuses on the use of locally produced and disseminated video as an educational tool to foster improvement of the health and well-being of human and wildlife populations. They do this by:

- building capacity among local media professionals and emerging filmmakers to produce quality digital productions in local languages that are culturally appropriate;
- building capacity of local education teams to disseminate these videos and measure impact;
- analyzing impact measurements of its outreach to understand the efficacy of its efforts and to adapt production and dissemination plans to fit the needs of the communities they serve.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Great Apes Public Awareness Project (GAPAP): The indigenous people of the Congo Basin have been sharing the forest with great apes for thousands of years, yet most know very little about them, nor have they actually seen one. INCEF is working with local media specialists and scientists to produce and disseminate videos that will correct this while raising awareness of the current threats to gorillas and chimpanzees.

*Main projects location(s):* Congo, DR Congo

*Contact details:*

International Conservation and Education Fund (INCEF), BP 1506, Rue de la Musique Tambourine, Quartier Nfoa, Centreville, Brazzaville, Republic of Congo  
Phone: 242 5930529, Web Site: [www.incef.org](http://www.incef.org)

*Staff contact:* N/A

## **69. International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)**

Last updated: September 2010

The International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) is an organisation of Indigenous Peoples from North, Central, and South America, the Caribbean 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 programme priorities are:

Establishment of International Standard, in particular:

- Implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- The adoption of a strong Declaration on the rights of Indigenous Peoples by the Organization of American States.
- Implementation of an effective plan of action for the 2nd International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples (2005-2015);

Responding to threats and violation of Indigenous Peoples' rights, particularly:

1. Sovereignty, Self Determination and Free Prior and Informed Consent'
2. Health & Environmental Impacts of Nuclear and Toxic Contamination, Mining, Drilling, Dams, Deforestation and Climate Change;
3. Food Sovereignty and Subsistence Rights;
4. Racism and Racial Discrimination;
5. Violations of Treaty, Land & Water Rights;
6. Cultural Rights, Sacred Areas, Religious Freedom & Traditional Knowledge;
7. Indigenous Women and Children's Rights
8. Economic Globalization and "free trade";
9. Militarism and State Repression.

*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:*

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

Last updated: September 2010

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 – food and agriculture, biodiversity, land rights, forestry, water, energy;
- Climate Change - drylands, adaptation, negotiations, cities;
- Human Settlements – urban poverty, urban environment, rural-urban links;
- Sustainable Markets – environment economics, business and sustainable development, direct investment, market governance;
- Governance – law, planning and partnerships.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Social Assessment of Protected Areas (SAPA): A number of international NGOs have joined forces to identify and develop methodologies for assessing the social impact of protected areas, with the potential to incorporate these assessments into national and international protected areas policy.

2. Linking Ape Conservation and Livelihoods: With a grant from the Arcus Foundation IIED is working to document experience in linking ape conservation and poverty alleviation/livelihoods security in African ape range states and to facilitate learning between conservation organisations and development agencies and initiatives on how to better integrate conservation and poverty alleviation concerns.

3. Paying local communities for ecosystem services: The Chimpanzee Conservation Corridor Chimpanzees in Uganda are under threat as their habitat is lost to agriculture and human settlements. At the heart of this problem is the attitude of most farmers that chimpanzees and the conservation of forest habitats are a threat to their own livelihoods. IIED aims to demonstrate how an effective, equitable and financially sustainable payment scheme to compensate local landholders for conserving and restoring forest habitats in Hoima District can protect chimpanzee populations and other components of biodiversity.

3. Conservation and Human Rights: IIED has worked with a group of the largest international conservation organisations to develop a set of principles for addressing human rights within a conservation context. These principles are now being further developed and operationalised by the conservation organisations.

4. Environmental Mainstreaming: IIED has been working in close collaboration with the UNEP-UNDP Poverty-Environment Initiative to promote the mainstreaming of environmental issues into development policy and planning. Activities include the development of a "Sourcebook on Environmental Mainstreaming" and facilitating multi-stakeholder 'learning and leadership groups' to encourage greater

recognition of all environmental aspects in national development policy and budgets. This work is being expanded to include a specific focus on biodiversity.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. Traditional Knowledge and Biocultural heritage: This project aims to strengthen biocultural systems in order to enhance food and health security, reduce poverty, conserve biodiversity and enhance resilience and adaptation to climate change. It involves participatory action- research with communities in Peru, Panama, Kenya, India and China in areas of important bio-cultural diversity to develop local tools (bio-cultural protocols, registers, value addition etc), and inform national and international policy on traditional knowledge, genetic resources and farmers' rights.

8. Biodiversity Offsets: Finding new sources of finance for biodiversity conservation and developing strategies that conserve endangered species and habitats while enhancing livelihoods for those people living closest to biodiversity is a major challenge. IIED's Sustainable Markets Group has worked with the Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme (BBOP) to develop guidance for offset designers grappling with the socioeconomic challenges underlying biodiversity offsets.

9. Biodiversity, livelihoods and climate change: Making the links. IIED is among the forefront of organisations emphasising the linkages between climate change and biodiversity conservation, and the impacts of both on the livelihoods of the world's poorest people. Our current focus of attention is on traditional knowledge and on ecosystem based adaptation.

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

*Contact details:*

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## **71. Irish Aid**

Last updated: September 2010

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 supports a partnership between the Ethiopian Government, Farm Africa and SOS Sahel, in the Bale Mountains Eco Region. Support is being provided to communities to turn traditional activities into income generating enterprises (e.g. beekeeping, bamboo furniture manufacturing, mead production, wild coffee harvesting). Plans are at an advanced stage to harness support from carbon markets, rewarding local communities for their success in reversing forest depletion trends.

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

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

### *Contact details:*

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## **72. 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 contact:*

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

Last updated: September 2010

The International Union for Conservation of Nature 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. IUCN works to help communities and governments better manage their ecosystems in an effort to achieve sustainable development and improve human well-being.

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

1. Water and Nature Initiative (WANI): The Water and Nature Initiative is an action programme, which brings together stakeholders to demonstrate the sustainable management of water resources. Through field projects IUCN members and partners test how stakeholder participation, improved water governance and innovative financing can improve livelihoods and maintain healthy ecosystems ([www.waterandnature.org](http://www.waterandnature.org)).

2. Improving Natural Resource Governance for Rural Poverty Reduction: The DFID funded "Improving

Natural Resource Governance for Rural Poverty Reduction" is a portfolio of 10 international projects that aim to foster conditions for better environmental governance including fair and equitable access to natural resources, new benefit-sharing arrangements, and more participative and transparent decision-making processes.  
([www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/social\\_policy/sp\\_themes/sp\\_dfid/](http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/social_policy/sp_themes/sp_dfid/))

3. Livelihoods and Landscapes Strategy (LLS): Livelihoods and landscapes strategies are plans to deliver human and environmental needs in large areas of land. They have a special emphasis on improving livelihoods through the sustainable use of forests. Each strategy is different, but they all combine technical, local and organisational knowledge, and aim to be environmentally friendly, financially sustainable and socially equitable ([www.iucn.org/lls](http://www.iucn.org/lls)).

4. Towards pro-poor REDD: A project working to build synergies between forest governance, equitable benefit sharing and reduced emissions through sustainable forest management in five tropical countries (Guatemala, Indonesia, Ghana, Liberia and Cameroon). It aims to demonstrate a tangible reduction of deforestation, improve forest dependent livelihoods and ultimately provide long-term security of forest based carbon stocks in key forest rich regions. It involves analytical, awareness raising, capacity building and communication activities. In the longer term, it seeks to ensure strong policy-practice.

5. Poverty Reduction and Environmental Management Initiative (PREMI): The SIDA funded PREMI is a regional programme working on the integration of management of natural resources for poverty reduction and climate change adaptation in West Africa. PREMI strengthens capacities of local and regional partners to integrate ecosystem goods and services into regional development plans, poverty reduction and climate change policies and strategies to promote livelihood security and economic growth in West African countries.

6. Climate Change and Development Project (CCDP): CCDP (funded by Formin - Finland) works with local and national stakeholders to develop adaptation measures, which will sustainably safeguard local livelihoods and habitats into the future. CCDP has successfully completed three country pilot studies in Africa that give new insight into how local livelihoods are being affected by climate variability and change and what measures they can take to make those livelihoods less vulnerable and more resilient.

7. Mangroves for the future (MFF): Mangroves for the Future (MFF), is a unique IUCN and UNDP led multi-partner (CARE, FAO, Norway, Sida, UNEP, and Wetlands International with support from Norway and Sida) initiative that works across countries in the Indian and Pacific Oceans to support long term

sustainable coastal development that recognises ecosystems as natural assets and infrastructure. These initiatives are raising awareness of the many benefits of coastal ecosystems and building local capacity to enhance food and livelihood security, disaster preparedness, and climate change adaptation ([www.iucn.org/about/union/secretariat/offices/asia/regional\\_activities/mff/](http://www.iucn.org/about/union/secretariat/offices/asia/regional_activities/mff/)).

8. Energy, Ecosystems and Livelihoods Initiative: The goal of the Energy, Ecosystems and Livelihoods Initiative is to support and accelerate the transition to energy systems that are ecologically sustainable, socially equitable, and economically efficient while making full use of the best available technologies and governance arrangements.  
([www.iucn.org/about/work/initiatives/energy\\_welcome/index.cfm](http://www.iucn.org/about/work/initiatives/energy_welcome/index.cfm))

#### Other Initiatives:

Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (CIHR): CIHR is a consortium of international conservation NGOs (IUCN, WWF, WCS, FFI, TNC, CI, Wetlands International, BirdLife International) that seek to improve the practice of conservation by promoting integration of human rights in conservation policy and practice. CIHR members have come together because of a common interest in promoting positive links between conservation and rights of people to secure their livelihoods, enjoy healthy and productive environments and live with dignity.

*Main projects location(s):* Global

#### *Contact details:*

The World Conservation Union (IUCN), Rue Mauverney 28, Gland, 1196, Switzerland  
Phone: +41 22 999 0000, Fax: +41 22 999 0002  
Web Site: [www.iucn.org](http://www.iucn.org)

#### *Staff contacts:*

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Georgina Peard  
E-mail: [georgina.peard@iucn.org](mailto:georgina.peard@iucn.org), Phone: +41 22 999 0196

### **74. 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 in environmental conservation and sustainable development.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

No up to date information provided.

*Main projects location(s):* Global

*Contact details:*

CEESP, Maori Business, Victoria Management School Faculty of Commerce & Administration Victoria University of Wellington RH1027, Rutherford House, Lambton Quay P.O. Box 600, Wellington, NZ  
Phone: +64-4-463-6911  
Web Site:  
[www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/ceesp](http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/ceesp)

*Staff contact:*

Aroha Te Pareake Mead  
E-mail: [Aroha.Mead@vuw.ac.nz](mailto:Aroha.Mead@vuw.ac.nz)

## **75. IUCN National Committee of The Netherlands (IUCN NL)**

Last updated: September 2010

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, Latin America and the Caribbean

*Contact details:*

IUCN National Committee of The Netherlands (IUCN NL), Plantage Middenlaan 2K, 1018 DD Amsterdam, Netherlands  
Phone: + 31 (0) 20 626 17 32, Fax: + 31 (0) 20 627 93 49  
E-mail: [mail@iucn.nl](mailto:mail@iucn.nl), Web Site: [www.iucn.nl](http://www.iucn.nl)

*Staff contact:*

Peter van Sluijs  
E-mail: [peter.vansluijs@iucn.nl](mailto:peter.vansluijs@iucn.nl)

## **76. IUCN/South American Camelid Specialist Group**

Last updated: August 2010

The IUCN/South American Camelid Specialist Group (GECS) is one of more than 100 volunteer expert groups in the Species Survival Commission (SSC) of IUCN, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. GECS works along with more than 7,000 volunteers of the SSC, all working together towards achieving the vision of "A world that values and conserves present levels of biodiversity." The GECS is comprised of around 25 specialists, actively involved in research, conservation, evaluation and programme implementation relating to the sustainable use of vicunas and guanacos in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Peru. The Specialist Group facilitates the study of vicuñas and guanacos with a focus on population ecology, animal welfare, behavioural ecology, genetics, environmental education and rural livelihoods of local communities.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Research and collaboration at Guanaco use project by a local low-income cooperative in Mendoza, Argentina.
2. MACS (Manejo de Camelidos Sudamericanos, EU INCO Dev project, 2001-2005): Research on socio-economic impact of vicuña use by local communities.
3. Commodity chain analysis on vicuña fibre.
4. Development of a joint fibre commercialization plan for Andean vicuña producers.

*Main projects location(s):*

Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Chile

*Contact details:*

IUCN/South American Camelid Specialist Group (GECS), Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Pensamiento Latinoamericano (INAPL/CONICET), 3 de Febrero 1378, 1426 Buenos Aires, Argentina  
Web Site: [www.camelidosgecs.com.ar](http://www.camelidosgecs.com.ar)

*Staff contact:*

Gabriela Lichtenstein  
E-mail: [lichtenstein.g@gmail.com](mailto:lichtenstein.g@gmail.com), Phone: 5411 4555 7058

## **77. IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group (PSG)**

Last updated: September 2010

The IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group is a network of scientists and conservationists who stand against the tide of extinction which threatens humanity's closest kin. PSG supports field research, conservation measures and education programmes in primate range states, including the African great apes. The most relevant activity of the PSG is the publication of regional action plans for the conservation of great ape subspecies in Africa. These have been published for West African Chimpanzees, for Chimpanzees and Gorillas in West Africa, for the Cross River Gorilla and for the Eastern Chimpanzee. These reports give considerable attention to the needs of local people living with wild apes. For example, the eastern Chimpanzee report identifies the high level of poverty in East Africa as a threat to chimpanzees and calls for public health interventions and the development of "ecotourism projects, ensuring employment and benefit sharing with local communities". Similarly, the action plan for gorillas and chimpanzees in West Africa calls for the establishment of "community-based biodiversity enterprises" at Dja in Cameroon.

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

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

*Contact details:*

IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group, Conservation International, 2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 500, Arlington, Virginia 22202-3787, USA  
Web Site: [www.primatesg.org](http://www.primatesg.org)

*Staff contact:* N/A

## **78. Kabang Kalikasan NG Pilipinas**

Last updated: September 2010

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 Japanese government, WWF-Philippines and the local government of Donsol launched an ecotourism programme 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 neighbor town of Cagayancillo. These benefits are sustained from divers fees, which were introduced and piloted by WWF-Philippines in 2000.

3. Payments for Watershed Services, Sibuyan Island: WWF-Philippines has been working in the area 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.

5. Health and the Environment, in San Vicente, Palawan: This project capacitated the barangay health workers to educate and assist fisherfolk families on the importance of family planning and responsible parenthood. Population management is now recognised as an important strategy in achieving both sustainable fisheries management and poverty alleviation in coastal areas.

*Main projects location(s):* Philippines

*Contact details:*

Kabang Kalikasan NG Pilipinas, 4F JBD Plaza, 54 Mindanao Ave, Quezon City, Philippines  
Web Site: [wwf.org.ph](http://wwf.org.ph)

*Staff contact:*

Joel Palma

E-mail: [jpalma@wwf.org.ph](mailto:jpalma@wwf.org.ph)

## **79. Kageno**

Last updated: September 2010

Kageno is a not-for-profit organisation whose mission is to transform impoverished communities into places of opportunity and hope, through the development of self-sustaining community directed programmes in Education, Health, Ventures (Income Generation), and Environment.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

In Rwanda Kageno works at Banda Village just outside Nyungwe NP where it is developing an ecotourism initiative. This includes development of a tourism lodge and village walk, training in craft production, and agricultural training activities. The philosophy is that providing local people with tourism benefits will reduce threats to the park, as there will be economic alternatives to hunting and encroachment, and because people will see the value of the forest as a tourism asset.

*Main projects location(s):* Kenya, Rwanda

*Contact details:*

Kageno Worldwide, Inc., 261 Broadway #10D, New York, NY 10007, USA

Phone: +1 212 227 0509

E-mail: [frank@kageno.org](mailto:frank@kageno.org), Web Site:

[www.kageno.org](http://www.kageno.org)

*Staff contact:* N/A

## **80. Kalinga Mission for Indigenous Children and Youth Development (KAMICYDI)**

Last updated: September 2010

Kalinga Mission for Indigenous Communities and Youth Development, Inc. (KAMICYDI) is an indigenous peoples organisation (IPO) organized by active students and professionals. Since its start, in 1984, KAMICYDI has contributed to poverty reduction, 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. SIPAT includes policy advocacy, local capacity building, conservation and promotion of productive traditional rice varieties, discovery and promotion of drought resilient rice varieties, sustainable organic vegetables, sustainable agro forestry, indigenous communal irrigation systems and sustainable rice-fish-vegetables farming. This is KAMICYDI's primary initiative for poverty reduction, biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation/adaptation, local capacity building, and achievement of MDGs targets in the local level.

2. Bio-Intensive Gardening (BIG): This particular project aims to increase farmers' vegetables production and improve their health by not using chemical fertilizers and pesticides in their own backyard. This also aims to increase soil fertility and stop air pollution caused by chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

3. Kalinga Integrated Rainforestation: This project aims to restore the rainforest by planting native species and endemic tree species. This also include grassland reforestation, as source of sustainable wood consumption for the local and indigenous communities, and Community-Managed Nursery, Children and Youth's Managed Nursery & tree planting.

4. Community Knowledge Service (CKS): This is a local capacity building strategy that focuses on farmer-to-farmer, peer-to-peer and community-to-community knowledge learning and sharing. This is done both horizontally (within the local level) and vertically (within the national and international level).

5. Microfinance Program for Indigenous Women Entrepreneurs (MPIWE): This programme builds the capacity of enterprising Kalinga indigenous women by providing entrepreneurship and business planning training and provision of start-up capital for their environment friendly micro-enterprise businesses.

6. Young entrepreneurship Skills (YES) Program: This program builds the capacity of enterprising Kalinga indigenous children and youths by providing entrepreneurship and business planning training and provision of start-up capital for their environment friendly micro-enterprise businesses.

7. Sustainable Indigenous Peoples Environment Friendly Enterprise Development (SIPEFED): This programme builds the capacity of both Kalinga indigenous women and men by providing community arts and handicrafts training and provision of start-up capital for their environment friendly community arts and handicrafts micro-enterprise businesses as well as helping them in marketing.

8. Indigenous Community conserved Areas (ICCA): This project includes the promotion of ICCA and policy advocacy for the recognition of these existing protection mechanisms by the government locally, nationally and internationally.

*Main projects location(s):* Philippines

*Contact details:*

Kalinga Mission for Indigenous Children and Youth Development, Payawal Subd., San Lorenzo, Gapan City 3105, Philippines  
Phone: +63 44 486 1053  
E-mail: kmcydkalinga@yahoo.com, Web Site: www.freewebs.com/kalingamission

*Staff contact:*

Donato B. Bumacas  
E-mail: don112768@yahoo.com, Phone: +639069003570

## **81. 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:*

Kalpavriksh, Flat no 5, 2nd Floor, Shri Dutta Krupa, 908, Deccan Gymkhana, Pune 411004, India  
Phone: +91 20 25670979, Fax: +91 20 25654239  
E-mail: kalpavriksh@vsnl.net, Web Site:

www.kalpavriksh.org

*Staff contact:*

Ashish Kothari  
E-mail: ashishkothari@vsnl.com

## **82. 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:*

No up to date information provided.

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

*Contact details:*

KfW Entwicklungsbank, Palmengartenstrasse 5-9, 60325 Frankfurt am Main, Germany  
Phone: +49 69 7431-0, Fax: +49 69 7431 2944/3415  
Web Site: www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de

*Staff contact:* N/A

## **83. 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:*

Laboratorio de Etnoecología, Antigua Carretera a Pátzcuaro No. 8701, Col. Ex-Hacienda de San José de La Huerta, C.P. 58190 Morelia Michoacán, Mexico

Phone: +52 443 3222735, Fax: +52 443 3222719  
Web Site: [www.oikos.unam.mx/prueba\\_menus/Toledo](http://www.oikos.unam.mx/prueba_menus/Toledo)

*Staff contact:*

Pablo Alarcón Cháires

E-mail: [pararcon@oikos.unam.mx](mailto:pararcon@oikos.unam.mx)

## **84. Livelihoods Connect**

Last updated: April 2009

Livelihoods Connect is one in a family of Knowledge Services based at the Institute of Development Studies. Livelihoods Connect has two main strands of work. The first is a website within which they summarise and host documents relating to the livelihoods approaches through a variety of themes, including conservation and biodiversity. The second is the Network, which allows professionals and researchers in the field of livelihoods to communicate with one another. At present there are over 200 members, worldwide, split evenly between the global north and south.

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

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

*Contact details:*

Livelihoods Connect, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton, BN1 9RE, UK  
Web Site: [www.eldis.org/go/livelihoods](http://www.eldis.org/go/livelihoods)

*Staff contact:*

Jagdeep Shokar

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## **85. Mountain Gorilla Veterinary Project (MGVP)**

Last updated: September 2010

The Mountain Gorilla Veterinary Project (MGVP) has a 'one health' philosophy, which sees gorilla health as linked to that of local people. Consequently they provide community health care and health education services as well as direct veterinary services to the wild mountain gorilla populations. The One Health approach is based on the logic that gorillas are vulnerable to many of the same diseases as humans and livestock, and come into regular contact with them through interactions with tourists and when they leave forest areas to forage in farmland. Consequently it makes sense to see the health of gorillas, local people and livestock as connected, and MGVP argues that there should be both a poverty and conservation benefit to supporting healthcare interventions for all three. Toward this end, the MGVP staff not only monitors

and treats gorillas, they conduct relevant health studies of other wildlife and domestic animals, provide employee health programmes for park staff and researchers, and disseminate information about the health of gorillas and other animals, wild and domestic.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

A team of veterinarians works together to track ailing gorillas, and treat them when needed, in their native habitat. Although this species remains endangered, their numbers have grown from 248 to over 360 individuals in the Virunga Massif in Rwanda alone also thanks to the work of MGVP.

*Main projects location(s):* Rwanda, Uganda, DR Congo

*Contact details:*

Mountain Gorilla Veterinary Project, Inc., 1876 Mansion House Drive, Baltimore, MD 21217, USA  
Phone: +1 443-552-3388  
E-mail: [nina.storch@marylandzoo.org](mailto:nina.storch@marylandzoo.org), Web Site: <http://gorilladoctors.org>

*Staff contact:* N/A

## **86. New Nature Foundation (NNF)**

Last updated: September 2010

The New Nature Foundation (NNF) strives to conserve wild animals and wild places through education, empowerment, and an emphasis on creative solutions that promote people living in harmony with nature. Its current work focuses on protecting Kibale National Park in Western Uganda. Kibale is home to the densest primate population in all of Africa. The forest is also classified as an Important Bird Area, with 339 bird species, and hosts 77 species of mammals, 75 species of reptiles and amphibians, and at least 12 fish species.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Since 2006, the Kibale Fuel Wood Project has been working to protect Kibale NP from encroachment and improve park-people relations through providing alternatives to fuelwood collection within the Park – through tree planting and building of fuel-efficient stoves.

*Main projects location(s):* Uganda

*Contact details:*

New Nature Foundation, 7630 Wauchula Rd, Myakka City, FL 34251, Uganda  
E-mail: [info.newnaturefoundation.org](mailto:info.newnaturefoundation.org), Web Site: <http://newnaturefoundation.org>



*Staff contact:* N/A

## **87. Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF)**

Last updated: September 2010

Established in 1980, the Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF) is an NGO dedicated to nature conservation and sustainable development in Nigeria. The foundation has a vision of “a Nigeria where people prosper while living in harmony with nature”. This vision drives its mission to preserve the full range of Nigeria’s biodiversity, which includes species, ecosystems and genetic biodiversity; promote the sustainable use of natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations; and advocate actions that minimise pollution and wasteful utilisation of renewable resources. Through its conservation projects, the foundation has developed unique nature conservation strategies that cater for the needs of people while maintaining ecosystem stability.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Afi Mountain Reserve (home of cross river gorillas) and Gashaka Gumti NP (home of Nigeria and Cameroon chimpanzees): these two projects address ape conservation and poverty reduction issues. In particular, the Afi project included support for FFI’s research into the future feasibility of gorilla habituation for tourism, which could create income-generating opportunities for local people.

*Main projects location(s):* Nigeria

*Contact details:*

Nigerian Conservation Foundation, Km, 19, Lagos-Epe Expressway, Lekki, Lagos, Nigeria, P.O. Box 74638, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria  
Phone: +234 1 2642498, Fax: +234 1 2642497  
E-mail: [info@ncfnigeria.org](mailto:info@ncfnigeria.org), Web Site: [www.ncfnigeria.org](http://www.ncfnigeria.org)

*Staff contact:* N/A

## **88. 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 strategy towards 2010 states that Norad:

- aims to be the centre of expertise for evaluation, quality assurance and dissemination of the results of

Norwegian development cooperation, jointly with partners in Norway, developing countries and the international community;

- will ensure that the goals of Norway’s development policy are achieved by providing advice and support to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Norwegian foreign service missions;

- will administer the agency’s grant schemes so that development assistance provided through Norwegian and international partners contributes effectively to poverty reduction.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Climate change and the environment are the main focus areas of Norwegian development policy. Norway is focusing its cooperation in the area of “Climate Change and the Environment” on:

- sustainable management of biological diversity and natural resources;
- climate change and access to clean energy;
- management of water resources, water and sanitation hazardous substances.

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

*Contact details:*

Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad), Ruseløkkveien 26, 0251 Oslo, Norway  
Phone: +47 22 24 20 30, Fax: +47 22 24 20 31  
E-mail: [postmottak@norad.no](mailto:postmottak@norad.no), Web Site: [www.norad.no](http://www.norad.no)

*Staff contact:* N/A

## **89. 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:*

Norwegian Ministry of the Environment, Department for International Cooperation, Myntgata 2, P.O. Box 8114 Dep., N-0030 Oslo, Norway  
Phone: +47 22 245 981, Fax: +47 22 242 755  
Web Site: <http://odin.dep.no/md>

*Staff contact:*

Berit Mørkved

E-mail: [bm@md.dep.no](mailto:bm@md.dep.no), Phone: +47 22 245 913

## **90. Pole Pole Foundation (POPOF)**

Last updated: September 2010

The Pole Pole Foundation (POPOF) is a Non-Governmental Organization created in 1992 by workers in and around the Kahuzi Biega National Park in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Pole Pole is Swahili, meaning slow and steady. The objective of POPOF is the long-term protection and conservation of the wildlife in Kahuzi Biega National Park, particularly the eastern lowland gorilla, through reduction of human pressure on its natural resources and wildlife by involving and supporting communities in the vicinity of the park. This area of the Congo is the last remaining habitat of the eastern lowland gorilla and other wildlife species.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

Despite years of war in the Great Lakes Region, and in the DRC in particular, POPOF continues to develop initiatives aimed at improving the living conditions of people in the area and enlisting the local population in actively protecting natural resources. Projects include reforestation, environmental education, and most significantly, job-creation to provide income to families that formerly relied on poaching and foraging in the park as a means of survival.

Programme partners include the Canadian Ape Alliance, Rotary Club (Canada), Zerofootprint (Canada), Partners in Conservation (USA) and Gorilla Org (UK). With the help of these international NGO's, POPOF has recently provided a school for children of the park guards, a cassava mill for the guards' families and a poultry farm for guards' widows to provide eggs to the nearby nursery school.

*Main projects location(s):* DR Congo

*Contact details:*

Pole Pole Foundation (PoPoF), John Kahekwa, BP 506, Cyangugu, Rwanda  
Web Site: [www.great-apes.com/popof](http://www.great-apes.com/popof)

*Staff contact:* N/A

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

Last updated: September 2010

Pro-biodiversity conservationists 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 which 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 energy sector of Uganda with emphasis on balancing poverty reduction and nature conservation, on the ongoing oil exploitation project, in western Uganda.
3. Promotion of organic farming in poor communities.
4. Promotion of rights of indigenous societies around protected areas to improve their livelihood.
5. Research on biodiversity, development and climate change.
6. Capacity building in biodiversity conservation.
7. Incentive for conservation and awareness raising on the impact of gorilla conservation for the local communities around Bwindi.

*Main projects location(s):* Uganda

*Contact details:*

Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda, Plot 181 Bombo Road, P.O.BOX 34407, Kampala, Uganda  
Phone: + 256 414 532676

*Staff contact:*

Robert Tumwesigye Baganda

E-mail: [r.tumwesigye@probiodiversity.org](mailto:r.tumwesigye@probiodiversity.org), Phone: +256 782 393 912

## **92. 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.ciir.org](http://www.ciir.org)

*Staff contact:*

Sol Oyuela  
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### **93. Rainforest Foundation**

Last updated: September 2010

The mission of the Rainforest Foundation UK is to support indigenous peoples and traditional populations of the world's rainforest in their efforts to protect their environment and fulfill their rights to land, life and livelihood by assisting them in:

1. Securing and controlling the natural resources necessary for their long term well-being and managing these resources in ways which do not harm their environment, violate their culture or compromise their future.
2. Developing means to protect their individual and collective rights and obtain, shape and control basic services from the state.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

With funding from the Congo Basin Forest Fund, Rainforest Foundation is working with regional NGOs to support the development of legislation, which will ensure improved security of land tenure for forest dependent peoples. This legislation will provide a sound basis for community-based approaches to forest management, small forest enterprise, and mechanisms for Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES).

*Main projects location(s):* Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, DR Congo, Gabon, Peru

*Contact details:*

The Rainforest Foundation UK, 2nd Floor, Imperial Works, Perren Street, London, NW5 3ED, UK  
Phone: +44 (0) 20 7485 0193, Fax: +44 (0) 20 7485 0315  
E-mail: [info@rainforestuk.com](mailto:info@rainforestuk.com), Web Site: [www.rainforestfoundationuk.org](http://www.rainforestfoundationuk.org)

*Staff contact:* N/A

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

Last updated: May 2007

RECOFTC is an international not-for-profit organisation 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, programmes, 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 organisations 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, analyses 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) programme'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), P.O. Box 1111 Kasetsart University, Bangkok 10903, Thailand  
Phone: +66 2 940 5700, Fax: +66 2 561 4880 or 562 0960  
Web Site: [www.recoftc.org](http://www.recoftc.org)

*Staff contact:*

Mike Nurse  
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## **95. 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  
Office 34A Hatfield Corner, 1270 Church Street, Colby, Pretoria, South Africa  
Phone: +27 12 342 9242, Fax: +27 12 342 9303  
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*Staff contacts:*

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Simon Anstey

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## **96. 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:*

Policy and advocacy:

i) 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.

ii) REDD – RSPB is actively engaged with current REDD discussions through the UNFCCC and linked to the World Bank's proposed 'Forest carbon partnership Facility'.

iii) Ecosystem services and valuation – RSPB leads a growing programme work (research and policy advocacy) linked to ecosystem services and valuing nature. In developing countries, this agenda is closely

aligned to addressing poverty, livelihoods and vulnerability, including in the face of climate change.

Practical poverty and conservation related projects:

RSPB is currently supporting BirdLife Partners in three African countries (Uganda, Nigeria and Kenya) to deliver on poverty and conservation related projects funded through the DFID's Civil Society Challenge Fund. Two project examples:

1) 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.

2) 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. This is being achieved through: i) Mechanisms for community involvement in forest management being established in the form of Participatory Forest Management (PFM) programmes around four selected forests; ii) the capacity of forest-edge communities to engage in PFM, and of the state Forestry Department and NCF to support them, being increased; iii) income generation schemes being established; iv) Significant progress being made towards the revision of state laws and policies, where necessary, to take full account of the need for PFM.

*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  
Phone: +44 (0) 1767 680551  
Web Site: [www.rspb.org.uk](http://www.rspb.org.uk)

*Staff contact:*

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## **97. Rubaga Division (Kampala City Council)**

Last updated: March 2010

Rubaga Division is a Local Government which is mandated by the Local Government Act (1997) of

Uganda to provide services to, and to design and implement development plans that aim at improving the living conditions of all persons living within its boundaries. This includes poverty eradication and environmental management. The Local Government Act 1997 decentralised certain environment management functions to districts, municipalities, town councils or divisions.

The decentralized functions that are now the responsibility of the districts, municipalities, town councils or division councils include: environment sanitation, water services, wetlands and forests, preservation of the environment through the protection of forests, wetlands, lakeshores, streams and prevention of environment degradation, camping and grazing sites, sanitary services and regulation of refuse, noise regulation, quarrying, burning rubbish and grasslands, maintenance of public unoccupied land and fire control.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Community Wetland Management Action Planning Project: This project is aimed at directly involving communities in conserving the wetlands on which a very large number of people depend for livelihood and sustenance. It envisages creating awareness among the communities directly using the wetlands for income generation and those living close to the wetlands on wise and sustainable use of wetlands, the wetland law and national policy for the conservation and management of the wetland resources. It also aims at giving those very communities a chance to draw and participate in implementing relevant action plans for conserving the wetlands so as to increase and prolong benefit from the wetlands. The project ultimately aims to create buffer zones between the wetlands and the mainland so as to rid the wetlands of the (generally elite) encroachers who are degrading the wetland systems upon which the poor people depend for survival.

2. Briquette and Peel Bran Making Project: This project involves communities in making briquettes out of waste. Communities are trained to reuse waste which for a long time has usually been disposed of inappropriately. The project aims to reduce the quantity of waste cast into the environment. It aims at involving the communities in reusing waste material, turning it into a source of income. The communities use banana peelings to produce energy briquettes and peel bran, which they sell to get income. The peel bran can also be fed to livestock and poultry, reducing the cost of keeping livestock and poultry as a source of income. The project therefore helps to conserve the environment by reducing waste and eradicating poverty by providing a source of livelihoods.

*Main projects location(s):* Uganda

*Contact details:*

Rubaga Division (Kampala City Council),  
Environment and Natural Resources Section of the  
Public Health Department  
Rubaga Division, P.O. Box 7010, Kampala, Uganda  
Web Site: [www.kcc.go.ug](http://www.kcc.go.ug)

*Staff contact:*  
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## **98. Rwanda Development Board (RDB)**

Last updated: September 2010

The Rwanda development board's (RDB) mission is to improve economic development in Rwanda by enabling private sector growth.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

The Rwanda development board (RDB) is the government agency responsible for managing the Rwandan national parks. 5 % of tourism revenue (park fees) is collected by this unit to be shared with local communities. This includes revenue from gorilla tracking, which is currently \$500 US per permit. 40% of revenue sharing money goes into supporting small enterprises, and 60% into infrastructure. Benefits have included schools, water tanks, income generating activities and new partnerships in conservation and development like the SACOLA lodge (detailed under IGCP above). Although Volcans National Park generates 90% of total tourism revenue sharing funds the money is distributed more evenly across the country's three national parks (30% for Nyungwe and Akagera, 40% for Volcans). At PNVolcans RDB employs many local staff; in the region of 1000 people directly or indirectly at the park and in local conservation projects. Nyungwe NP also has chimpanzees, which can be visited by tourists. However, this activity is far less popular than gorilla tracking at PNVolcans. There are plans to develop tourism to a greater extent at Nyungwe, and a USAID funded project called Destination Nyungwe is developing tourism infrastructure. This project intends to create economic benefits for local people through tourism, thereby creating incentives for conservation.

*Main projects location(s):* Rwanda

*Contact details:*  
Rwanda Development Board (RDB), Gishushu,  
Nyarutarama Road, P.O. Box 6239 Kigali, Rwanda  
E-mail: [info@rdb.rw](mailto:info@rdb.rw), Web Site: [www.rdb.rw](http://www.rdb.rw)

*Staff contact:* N/A

## **99. Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)**

Last updated: September 2010

The Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) is an institution mandated to facilitate coordination and oversight of the implementation of national environmental policy and the subsequent legislation. REMA's mission is to promote and ensure the protection of the environment and sustainable use of natural resources through decentralized structures of governance and seek a national position to emerging global issues with a view to enhancing the wellbeing of the Rwanda people.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

REMA hosts a GEF funded project called Protected Areas for Biodiversity (PAB) that has been active since 2006 and will run for 5 years. This project works towards capacity building, socioeconomic development and biodiversity conservation through partner organisations working at the forest parks.

*Main projects location(s):* Rwanda

*Contact details:*  
Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), Kacyiru District, Kigali City, Rwanda, B.P 7436 Kacyiru  
Phone: +250 252580101, Fax: + 250 252580017  
Web Site: [www.rema.gov.rw](http://www.rema.gov.rw)

*Staff contact:* N/A

## **100. 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 organisations, the SCBD will develop a range of activities such as participation in and organisation 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:*

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD), 413 Saint-Jacques Street, Suite 800, Montréal QC - H2Y 1N9, Canada  
Phone: +1 514 288 2220, Fax: +1 514 288 6588  
Web Site: [www.cbd.int](http://www.cbd.int)

*Staff contact:*

David Cooper  
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### **101. Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia (SCNL)**

Last updated: September 2010

SCNL is a conservation organisation which seeks to educate, encourage and assist civil society understand the need to conserve nature and build consensus on the effective management of biodiversity, to ensure that the use of natural resources is sustainable, and that biodiversity is effectively managed and wisely used.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Across the River Trans-boundary Peace Park for Liberia and Sierra Leone is a joint conservation initiative for Liberia and Sierra Leone in conserving the Gola national Forest. The specific objective is the long-term conservation of forests, their biodiversity and global carbon storage benefits are secured through national and international partnerships for improved forest governance across the Sierra Leone-Liberia border. It consists of the Forestry Development Authority (FDA) of Liberia as government arm and the Society for the Conservation of nature of Liberia (SCNL), representing the civil society organisation in Liberia (CSO). Representing the international partners are Birdlife International and Royal Society for the

protection of Birds (RSPB). Its main donor is the European Union.

2. The NABU Africa Working Group's objective is to support two organisations, SCNL and Society Against Environmental Degradation (SAED), to work with University Students from the University of Liberia to promote nature conservation and environmental protection in Liberia through ornithological studies through field oriented activities within one County (Montserrado) of Liberia.

3. JENSEN is a small grant project geared towards improving Natural Resource use and management by local communities at the Lake Piso Reserve (Cape Mount County). The project seeks to discourage the destruction of nestling and dwelling sites of avifauna and non-avifauna during fuel wood harvesting by local communities by initiating new technology (production of eco-stove fish dryers) that use less wood thereby reducing the pressure on the vegetation.

4. Critical Ecosystem Partnership Funds- sustaining and securing capacity in Biodiversity conservation Action in the Upper Guinea Forest Area with focus on Project Area Managers in the use of the Management Tracking Tools (METT), young graduates and local community groups in and around hotspots. The project has set up the first Protected Area Network of Liberia (East Nimba Nature Reserve, Lake Piso Nature Reserve and Gola Forest).

*Main projects location(s):* Liberia

*Contact details:*

Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia, Budget Bureau Community, Capitol Hill, P.O. Box 2628 1000-10 Monrovia, Liberia  
Phone: +231-657-3612, +231-651-2506  
E-mail: [scnlliberia@yahoo.com](mailto:scnlliberia@yahoo.com), Web Site: [www.scnl.net](http://www.scnl.net)

*Staff contact:*

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### **102. 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)): ACSC is a research initiative that started in 2007 with a goal to improve the ability of key actors in conservation to identify, analyse 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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Phone: +255 23 2601376, Fax: +255 23 2601376  
Web Site: [www.suanet.ac.tz](http://www.suanet.ac.tz)

*Staff contact:*

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Phone: +255 23 2603511– 4 (ext 4232)

### **103. 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 impoverisation as a result of dispossession and displacement, is halted and, eventually, reversed.

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

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

*Contact details:*

Standing Committee of the Dana Declaration on Mobile peoples and Conservation Refugee Studies Centre, Dept of International Development, University of Oxford, 3 Mansfield Road, Oxford OX1 3TB, UK  
Web Site: [www.danadeclaration.org](http://www.danadeclaration.org)

*Staff contact:*

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E-mail: [Dawn.chatty@qeh.ox.ac.uk](mailto:Dawn.chatty@qeh.ox.ac.uk), Phone: +44 (0) 1865 270432

### **104. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)**

Last updated: September 2010

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) is Switzerland's international cooperation agency within the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA). In operating with other federal offices concerned, SDC is responsible for the overall coordination of development activities and cooperation with Eastern Europe, as well as for the humanitarian aid delivered by the Swiss Confederation. The goal of development cooperation is that of reducing poverty. It is meant to foster economic self-reliance and state autonomy, to contribute to the improvement of production conditions, to help in finding solutions to environmental problems, and to provide better access to education and basic healthcare services.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Reintroduction of community forests in Nepal: The Nepal-Swiss forestry project aims to achieve sustainable improvements in the living conditions of forest users and disadvantaged families in four of Nepal's poorest districts. In the past few decades, the NSCFP's contribution to the spectacular recovery of forest resources in community forests has earned international respect, and this programme sets the direction of future efforts to improve carbon storage by forests.

2. Climate change in Peru: maximising resilience to minimise vulnerability: The SDC supports a climate change adaptation programme in the highlands of Peru



with the objective of preserving the livelihood of the poor communities in the regions of Cusco and Apurimac and reducing their vulnerability to climate change.

3. Forestry programme in Kyrgyzstan: Protecting walnut trees generates new income: Depletion of forests by private companies jeopardizes the livelihood of Kyrgyzstan's rural population so, since 1995, Switzerland has been supporting a forestry programme aimed at preserving and extending the remaining tracts of forest. Sustainable forestry management safeguards ecological equilibrium as well as creating new sources of income.

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

*Contact details:*

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Freiburgstrasse 130, 3003 Berne, Switzerland  
Phone: +41 31 322 34 75, Fax: +41 31 324 16 94  
E-mail: [info@deza.admin.ch](mailto:info@deza.admin.ch), Web Site: [www.sdc.admin.ch](http://www.sdc.admin.ch)

*Staff contact:*

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### **105. Taka Bonerate National Park**

Last updated: September 2010

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:*

Balai Taman Nasional Taka Bonerate, Jln. S. Parman 40, Benteng 92812, Selayar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia  
Phone (+62 414) 21565, Fax (+62 414) 21565  
Web Site: [www.takabonerate.go.id](http://www.takabonerate.go.id)

*Staff contact:*

Ir. Helmi  
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### **106. Talamanca Initiative**

Last updated: May 2007

A collaborative partnership of three community-

focused organisations (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)

*Staff contact:*

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### **107. 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:*

No up to date information provided.

*Main projects location(s):* Tanzania

*Contact details:*

Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF), Plot No.10, Corridor, Arusha, Tanzania  
Phone: +255 745022267, Fax: +1 815 550 2312  
E-mail: [admin.tnrf@wcstarusha.org](mailto:admin.tnrf@wcstarusha.org), Web Site: [www.tnrf.org](http://www.tnrf.org)

*Staff contact:* N/A

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

Last updated: September 2010

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:*

For the period 2009 to 2010 TASONABI continued to work on:

- Promoting need for integrated energy planning in Tanzania with emphasis on biomass fuels, which account for 91 percent of the total energy used in Tanzania but with declining supply.
- TASONABI is encouraging efficient use of firewood through improved stoves and improvement of charcoal production.
- TASONABI is also encouraging urban forestry by providing technical assistance on choice of tree species suitable for planting in different urban areas and for income generation.
- TASONABI is contributing to awareness raising to the local communities on climate mitigation and adaptation.

*Main projects location(s):* Tanzania

*Contact details:*

Tanzania Specialist Organization on Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (TASONABI), PO Box 8550, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

*Staff contact:*

Bariki Kaale

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### **109. Tebtebba Foundation**

Last updated: December 2005

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

Established in 1996, Tebtebba seeks to promote a better understanding of the world's indigenous peoples, their worldviews, their issues and concerns. In this effort, it strives to bring indigenous peoples together to take the lead in policy advocacy and campaigns on all issues affecting them.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

No up to date information provided.

*Main projects location(s):* Global

*Contact details:*

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E-mail: [tebtebba@tebtebba.org](mailto:tebtebba@tebtebba.org), Web Site: [www.tebtebba.org](http://www.tebtebba.org)

*Staff contacts:* N/A

### **110. Terra Viva Grants**

Last updated: April 2010

Terra Viva Grants is an information directory of international grant makers for agriculture, energy, environment, and natural resources in the developing world. Terra Viva Grants provides detailed profiles of over 320 grant makers, and is adding to this base each month. Terra Viva Grants offers funding news for grant seekers, including a rolling calendar of application deadlines. Other funding news presents information on new and changed grants programmes. Terra Viva Grants also provides links and resources for grant seekers.

Compared with many other sources of grants information, Terra Viva Grants is integrative and global when considering sectors, regions, and grant purposes. For example, they post conservation funders as well as funders in adjacent and overlapping sectors. Terra Viva Grants is interested in sources of grants for all of the world's developing regions. Finally, Terra Viva Grants includes funding opportunities for development NGOs as well as for research scientists - because they do not think that either side alone is going to be particularly effective without the other.

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

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

*Contact details:*

Terra Viva Grants, 10, avenue des Tilleuls, 1780  
Echebrune, France  
Phone: (335) 46-95-94-76  
E-mail: terravivagrants@gmail.com, Web Site:  
www.terravivagrants.org

*Staff contact:*

Jan Laarman  
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### **111. 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 the 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: The 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

*Contact details:*

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Phone: (+91 11) 2468 2100, Fax: (+91 11) 2468 2144  
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### **112. The Gorilla Organization (GO)**

Last updated: September 2010

The Gorilla Organization works internationally to save the world's last remaining gorillas in the wild, by funding small grass-roots projects, run by local African partners, that tackle the real threats to the gorillas' long term survival. Today, gorillas are threatened, not due to a demand for their meat or their infants, but due to a demand for the lush forest in which they live. For the poverty-stricken communities around the gorilla habitat, it is the gorilla forest that provides them with many of their fundamental human needs. But, sadly, the collection of basic resources such as water and firewood is destroying the gorilla habitat and, in turn, the gorillas.

The Gorilla Organization understands that if gorillas are to have a realistic chance of survival in the context of Africa's significant challenges, conservation and poverty alleviation need to happen side-by-side. And so the Gorilla Organization works with local communities to find alternative resources to those found in the forest, lessening encroachment into the gorilla habitat and lifting local people out of poverty.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

The Gorilla Organization carries out a number of projects focusing on conservation, research, education and development in Rwanda, DR Congo, Gabon, Uganda and Cameroon.

*Main projects location(s):* Cameroon, Gabon, DR Congo, Rwanda, Uganda

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London NW1 8HX, UK  
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E-mail: [info@gorillas.org](mailto:info@gorillas.org), Web Site: [www.gorillas.org](http://www.gorillas.org)

*Staff contact:* N/A

### **113. The Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) UK**

Last updated: September 2010

Founded by renowned primatologist Jane Goodall, the Jane Goodall Institute is a global organisation that empowers people to make a difference for all living things. In the UK Jane Goodall's Roots & Shoots groups work in hundreds of schools inspiring young people to take action for people, animals and the environment. The Jane Goodall Institute also raises awareness of the need for conservation, community development and about chimpanzees in Africa. Its projects in Africa are groundbreaking and globally renowned for effectively helping local people take charge of the conservation and development of their own communities, and also help the chimpanzees who they live alongside. JGI's work focuses on four key issues: protecting forests, creating sustainable livelihoods, creating healthy families, and supporting education. In addition to the traditional interventions of enterprise development and promotion of alternative livelihood strategies, JGI also works on improving local level natural resource governance – including supporting the development of village level natural resource and land use planning committees, and village-managed forest reserves.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. The greater Gombe ecosystem and adjacent Masito Ugalla ecosystem: JGI works with local communities to develop land use plans to preserve the local flora and fauna, especially chimpanzees and to ensure the development of communities in harmony with the environment.

2. Albertine Rift Region, Uganda: JGI's work in Uganda's Rift region focuses on four major forested areas that are home to more than 75% of the country's estimated population of 5000 chimpanzees. Human encroachment, poaching, and a lack of income-generating activities in the local human populations are pressuring the availability of natural resources in and around these reserves. In order to combat these threats, JGI works to increase the capacity of local ecoguards and government employees to manage protected areas, engage local communities in land-use and natural resource-use planning, promote sustainable livelihoods, such as eco tourism, and educate students about wildlife and the importance of healthy ecosystems.

3. My. Otzi Central Forest Reserve, Uganda: To protect vulnerable species such as chimpanzees and elephants that range across the Ugandan-Sudanese border, JGI is working with the Wildlife Conservation Society to establish a mechanism for cooperation between Ugandan and Sudan Protected Area authorities. Particularly, JGI's efforts will focus on the area surrounding the Otzi CFR in Uganda, to sensitize local communities about the importance of sustainable natural resource use and to develop the government's capacity to protect the Reserve.

4. Tchimpounga Natural Reserve, Republic of Congo: Tchimpounga Natural Reserve faces many of the pressures that human populations place on natural resources. To prevent poaching, JGI employs local Eco-guards to protect the reserve, and is performing intensive biological surveys to determine the best sites for possible reintroduction of captive chimpanzees into the wild.

5. Maiko-Tayna-Kahuzi Biega Landscape, Democratic Republic of Congo: JGI works with the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International (DFGFI) and the Union of Associations for Gorilla Conservation and Community Development in Eastern DRC (UGADEC) to provide supplies and build capacity for park guards. In addition, JGI applies the TACARE model to improve health services and support the development of sustainable agricultural practices for local communities near the parks.

*Main projects location(s):* Tanzania, Uganda, DR Congo, Congo, Sierra Leone, Equatorial Guinea

*Contact details:*

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### **114. 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 organisations 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

*Contact details:*

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08 BP.80.925, Lomé, Togo  
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## **115. 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 values is "Respect for People, Communities, and Cultures" as TNC recognises 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 Arnavon 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 programme are working with indigenous organisations, training indigenous groups in satellite mapping and land management. This programme is strengthening indigenous technical, financial and administrative capacity to protect huge swaths of land, and supporting their efforts to influence the government laws and programmes 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 Bribri 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 that 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 organisations 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 programme 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 programme 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.

9. TNC has facilitated a national planning process for the conservation of chimpanzees in Tanzania, on the invitation of The Jane Goodall Institute. A conservation action-planning workshop was held that brought together more than 40 people, representing 25 institutions including government agencies, research institutions and local and international NGOs to develop a national plan that will protect chimpanzees both within the national parks and in the rest of the country. This plan includes integrated land use planning within villages and inclusion of local people in the planning process. TNC is also carrying out reforestation activities in western Tanzania over 20,000 acres of highland forest.

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

*Contact details:*

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

Last updated: March 2008

The Oikos Trust for Environmental management (TOTEM), a non-profit organisation, 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:*

The Oikos Trust for Environmental management,

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

Last updated: September 2008

The Toledo Institute for Development and Environment (TIDE) is a non-governmental organisation 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

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## **118. Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)**

Last updated: September 2010

The Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) was established in August 1996 by the Uganda Wildlife Statute, which merged the Uganda National Parks and the Game Department. UWA is in charge of 10 National Parks, 12 Wildlife Reserves, 14 Wildlife Sanctuaries and provides guidance for 5 Community Wildlife Areas. UWA's mission is to conserve and sustainably manage the wildlife and Protected Areas of Uganda in partnership with neighbouring communities and stakeholders for the benefit of the people of Uganda and the global community.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

UWA includes a community conservation unit, which takes responsibility for revenue sharing, problem animal control, resource access, collaborative management and conservation education. A lot of chimpanzees occur outside protected areas and UWA are exploring mechanisms for incentivising their protection – e.g. through carbon finance. The tourism revenue sharing scheme shares 20% of park entry fees with local communities, intended to contribute to development and reduce conflict with the parks.

*Main projects location(s):* Uganda

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E-mail: [uwa@uwa.or.ug](mailto:uwa@uwa.or.ug), Web Site: [www.uwa.or.ug](http://www.uwa.or.ug)

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## **119. 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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## **120. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

Last updated: September 2010

UNDP is the UN's global development network, an organisation 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 GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), implemented by the United Nations Development Programme on behalf of the GEF partnership of agencies, 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.

4. 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

*Contact details:*

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

*Staff contacts:*

Equator Initiative staff contact: Eileen de Ravin  
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## **121. 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. UNESCO works to create the conditions for dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples, based upon respect for commonly shared values. It is through this dialogue that the world can achieve global visions of sustainable development encompassing observance of human rights, mutual respect and the alleviation of poverty, all of which are at the heart of UNESCO'S mission and activities.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

No up to date information provided.

*Main projects location(s):* Global

*Contact details:*

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

*Staff contact:* N/A

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

Last updated: September 2010

The UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) is a collaboration between the United Nations Environment Programme, the world's foremost intergovernmental environmental organisation, and WCMC 2000, a UK-based charity. UNEP-WCMC's mission is to evaluate and highlight the many values of biodiversity and put authoritative biodiversity knowledge at the centre of decision-making.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Health and well being of communities directly dependant on ecosystem goods and services: This indicator is under development by UNEP-WCMC as part of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP).  
<http://www.twentyten.net/healthofcommunities>

2. Evolution of Protected Area systems with regard to climatic, institutional, social, and economic conditions in the West Africa Region: This project is currently in the preparatory phase. Once approved, the full project is likely to run from mid 2010 until 2015. The estimated budget is USD 14m. The geographic scope of the project covers 5 pilot countries in West Africa: Chad, Gambia, Mali, Sierra Leone, and Togo. An additional 3 countries will participate in preparatory activities relating to transboundary conservation (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana).

3. The Marine Assessment and Decision Support Programme seeks to provide strategic scientific information to guide decisions impacting on the marine and coastal environment. It also works to enable the integration and use of these datasets into relevant environmental and socio-economic assessments and decision support tools for better management of marine and coastal environments.

*Main projects location(s):* Global

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### **123. 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:*

No up to date information provided.

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

*Contact details:*

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

*Staff contact:* N/A

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

Last updated: September 2010

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. The Coral Triangle Initiative: The Coral Triangle of South East Asia is the global epicenter of the earth's marine life abundance and diversity, with resources that help sustain the region's 360 million people, 120 million of whom live in coastal communities that directly depend on marine resources. In 2009, USAID launched the US Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI)

Support programme to provide direct support to six countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, East Timor and The Solomon Islands). CTI supports improved management of biologically and economically important coastal-marine resources and ecosystems for food security, livelihoods, biodiversity conservation, and climate resiliency.

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 Sustainable Conservation Approaches in Priority Ecosystems (SCAPES) programme is a partnership between USAID and four nongovernmental organisations that aims to conserve globally important biodiversity and provide leadership in developing, documenting and sharing state-of-the-art conservation practices. Nine transboundary landscape and policy initiatives implemented by African Wildlife Foundation, Wildlife Conservation Society, World Wildlife Fund and a consortium led by Pact, Inc. including Fauna and Flora International, Birdlife International and ACDI-VOCA, apply innovative and tested methodologies to achieve conservation and development goals.

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

*Contact details:*

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### **125. Via Campesina**

Last updated: December 2005

Via Campesina is an international movement that coordinates peasants organisations, 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 organisations, 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.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

No up to date information provided.

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

*Contact details:*

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## **126. Village Enterprise Fund (VEF)**

Last updated: August 2010

Operating for over 20 years in East Africa, Village Enterprise Fund (VEF)'s mission is to break the cycle of poverty by providing business training, seed capital, and ongoing mentoring to rural entrepreneurs. VEF plays a unique role in the microfinance industry, providing economic opportunities in areas that other organisations are not reaching and giving qualified poor men and women the opportunity to transform a small grant into a business and a better standard of living. Dedicated in-country staff and volunteer mentors work within their country and communities to empower these small business owners. The 3 tools of training, grants, and mentoring are key to VEF's innovative economic development model and provide the platform to expand the programme to include conservation goals and training to address biodiversity/resource issues.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

In the communities surrounding the Budongo Forest Reserve (western Uganda), VEF is operating a combined development/conservation programme in conjunction with the Jane Goodall Institute, Budongo Conservation Field Station, NFA and other conservation organisations. VEF's goal is to lift the poverty levels of the surrounding communities while also promoting conservation efforts and environmental knowledge to ensure forest sustainability. Budongo Forest is an important chimpanzee habitat and potential habitat corridor link.

In late 2007, VEF launched an expanded micro-enterprise development programme in the Budongo area. In just three years, over 500 small businesses have been started and roughly 2500 owners (5 per business) trained in 40 villages. Each business group

receives:

- required initial business training including important conservation concepts and linkages between resources business viability;

- small grants (\$150 per business) for "sustainable" businesses (for example, carpentry businesses have been turned down until sustainable source of wood is confirmed);

- mentoring from conservation-oriented community leaders who live in villages along the edge of the Forest.

Equipping and empowering the enterprising poor who live adjacent to the Forest to understand, plan and operate sustainable businesses - whether agriculture, livestock, or retail - is a key requirement in meeting conservation goals.

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

*Contact details:*

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## **127. Wetlands International**

Last updated: September 2010

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. Wetlands and Livelihoods Project (WLP): Field demonstration projects, which link wetland conservation with livelihood improvement, are joined by policy advocacy and capacity building work in Latin America, Africa, Asia and Oceania in order to include wetlands in national and international climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, improvement of water management policies of river catchments areas and coastal wetland.

2. Green Coast Project: The Green Coast project was developed in response to the December 2004 Tsunami

that hit the coasts of Asian countries. It restored coastal ecosystems and improved people's livelihoods in five countries. Currently, follow up project are taken place in Indonesia and Thailand combining mangrove restoration techniques with improved silvofishery strategies.

3. West African Mangrove Initiative: Mangrove conservation is achieved by reducing pressure from human activities on mangroves and reforestation of degraded areas. Livelihoods are improved through the introduction of sustainable production methods, such as solar salt production and improved fish smoking ovens, which together decrease the need for mangrove trees for fuel wood. On the regional scale, the Mangrove Charter and Action Plan for West Africa have been signed by six governments, committing themselves to mangrove conservation action.

*Main projects location(s):* Global

*Contact details:*

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## **128. Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF)**

Last updated: September 2010

The Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF) is a multi-national foundation created and advised by individuals who join efforts to preserve as many as possible of the remaining wild chimpanzee populations and their natural habitat throughout their range in Africa. The philosophy of the projects is three-fold, based on Education-Conservation-Research, involving the local human populations around the protected key sites, school children from developed and sub-Saharan countries, and scientists. The WCF is working to save between 20,000 and 25,000 of the remaining wild chimpanzees. Current estimates suggest that there may be fewer than 100,000 chimpanzees living in seventeen different countries in Africa.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. A package of awareness activities has been developed to bring knowledge about chimpanzee behavior to regions near forests with chimpanzees to

diminish human – chimpanzee conflicts and the resulting poaching.

2. Bio-monitoring is the tool to answer questions like: Where do the last wild chimpanzee populations live?

3. Schoolchildren in Côte d'Ivoire and Germany started, in 2005, to exchange projects on environmental education and many other topics such as health, poverty, art, culture, economy.

4. Protection of high priority internationally classified forests by bio-monitoring for an updated and detailed survey of the fauna towards establishment of an improved management plan of logging activities to reduce their potentially devastating effects.

5. To diminish poaching, launch a campaign, in cooperation with the local governments, demanding a moratorium on the hunting and use of wild chimpanzees and integrate environmental issues in the development policy of the concerned countries.

*Main projects location(s):* Africa

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E-mail: [wcfwildchimps.org](mailto:wcfwildchimps.org), Web Site:  
[www.wildchimps.org](http://www.wildchimps.org)

*Staff contact:* N/A

## **129. Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT)**

Last updated: September 2010

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. WWT's vision is a worldwide network of healthy, productive wetlands, where a rich variety of wildlife can live and breed safely, and ensure people's lives are enriched by learning about and being close to nature.

*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.

4. Establishing sustainable management at key wetlands for Sarus Crane in the Cambodian Lower Mekong: strengthening conservation management of two key wetlands by building local support and investigating long term financing mechanisms.

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

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

Last updated: September 2010

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, Zambia: WCS works with over 50,000 households in the Luangwa Valley and Kafue regions of Zambia providing them with extension services to promote crop diversification and improved conservation farming methods and linking them to urban markets through the "It's Wild" brand. Since the project began in 2002, incomes of partner households have more than doubled, food security has improved markedly, and wildlife have increased significantly as a result of participating households' commitment to cease illegal hunting.

2. Ituri Landscape, DR Congo: WCS supports agricultural intensification and participative zoning and land-use planning in the Okapi Wildlife Reserve and across Ituri District to promote sustainable development and reduce deforestation as a result of shifting subsistence agriculture.

3. Northern Uganda: WCS supports land-use planning and land-titling for returning internally displaced people (IDPs) following the cessation of hostilities in northern Uganda.

4. Conservation Cotton Initiative, Africa: In collaboration with Edun, WCS supports local farmers in Uganda, Madagascar, and Zambia to shift from standard to organic cotton farming with environmental benefits for globally important wildlife areas. Conservation cotton is marketed by Edun and proceeds returned to farmers to promote sustainable rural development.

5. Ruaha Landscape, Tanzania: WCS is the formal technical advisor to three Wildlife Management Areas, new community managed protected areas, in the Ruaha Landscape, providing support for protected area management, infrastructure development, and ecotourism development. In the seven years since WCS has been assisting the first of the WMAs, MBOMIPA, the community's income from the WMA has increased more than tenfold.

6. Cross River Landscape, Nigeria: WCS is working to provide alternative livelihood opportunities, including bush-mango farming, bee-keeping, and giant African land-snail-farming to households in Cross River State who previously relied on unsustainable bushmeat hunting, including for the critically endangered Cross River gorilla.

7. Lac Tele Community Reserve, Republic of Congo: WCS is working with the 47,000 households of the Lac Tele Community Reserve to document each of their traditional areas for hunting and fishing and to secure rights to these areas and resources through the Reserves management planning mechanisms.

8. Siminjoro Plains, Tanzania: WCS, working with Tanzanian NGO the Community Resources Trust, has helped to facilitate direct payments from tourism operators in and around Tarangire National Park to Massai communities to compensate them for maintaining Siminjoro as the wet season dispersal area for elephants, wildebeest, and other wildlife from Tarangire.

9. Greater Madidi Tambopata Landscape Conservation Program: This programme builds capacity for territorial management at different scales and supports the efforts of Takana, Lecos and T'simane indigenous people to secure traditional land claims and increase household income through sustainable use of forest products (timber, honey, incense, wildlife) and agro forestry.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. Improving Artisanal and Small Scale Fisheries, Global Marine Program: WCS works in targeted seascapes throughout the world's oceans to improved small scale fisheries management for both conservation and improved livelihoods. In 2010, WCS released results from Kenya demonstrating a doubling of fisher profit from a long-term ecosystem approach to fisheries management, including reserves, gear-based management and improved nearshore fisher use rights.

13. TransLinks is a new USAID-supported programme 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 programme 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.

WCS has had a long running involvement in great ape conservation and poverty reduction projects in Africa:

- WCS' work in Cameroon mainly focuses on cross-river gorilla habitat and is primarily concerned with law enforcement (to address the bushmeat trade), protected areas creation and education. WCS sees poverty alleviation as necessary for achieving conservation goals and focus on alternative livelihoods interventions to address this.

- WCS works at all 3 sites in Nigeria where gorillas occur: Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary, Cross River National Park, and in the Mbe Mountains. In these sites WCS is engaged in alternative livelihoods projects as a means to reducing hunting pressure. It also generates employment through its eco guards scheme.

- WCS works with the Ministry of Forestry Economy (MEF) to manage protected areas in Congo. They operate in Nouabale Ndoki NP, Lac Tele Community Reserve (LTCR), and Conkouati-Douli NP. LTCR was established in 2001, and has 16,000 people and 10,000 western lowland gorillas, as well as chimpanzees at a lower density. The goal of the community land-use planning programme implemented in and around LTCR by WCS and MEF is to reinvigorate traditional land use rights and use customary laws, reinforced by modern laws, to provide communities with authority over their land.

- WCS' main activity in Rwanda is working with the RDB in support of the management of Nyungwe NP through their Nyungwe Project. WCS is working with local communities and leaders to find ways of preserving Nyungwe Forest through tourism development, awareness campaigns, capacity building, and policy development.

- WCS's renowned Kibale Forest Project of the 1970s and 1980s pioneered studies of primates and the impact of logging, built the Makerere University Biological Field Station and led to the creation of the park in 1993. Since then, WCS has helped establish and manage the Institute for Tropical Forest Conservation in Bwindi Impenetrable NP and Bwindi Trust; improved park management across Uganda through training and help with management planning; catalyzed cross-border collaboration; and supported numerous Ugandan students.

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

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### **131. 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:*

No up to date information provided.

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

*Contact details:*

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E-mail: [wamip@cenesta.org](mailto:wamip@cenesta.org), Web Site: [www.wamip.org](http://www.wamip.org)

*Staff contacts:* N/A

### **132. 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:*

No up to date information provided.

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

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### **133. World Bank**

Last updated: September 2010

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 objective of the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Management in the Atlantic Forest of Eastern Paraguay Project is to assist the member country's continued efforts to achieve sustainable natural resource-based economic development in the project area.
2. The objective of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Project is to assist Government of India (GoI) in building national capacity for implementation of comprehensive coastal management approach in the country, and piloting the integrated coastal zone management approach in states of Gujarat, Orissa and West Bengal.

*Main projects location(s):* Global

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

Last updated: September 2010

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 organises its work around four key programmatic goals: Climate Protection; Governance; Markets & Enterprise; People & Ecosystems.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Equity, Poverty and the Environment (EPE) works to reduce poverty and promote sound management of environmental resources by ensuring equitable access to ecosystem goods and services, and fair distribution of natural resource benefits.

2. EarthTrends influences policy and research with a comprehensive on-line collection of data and analysis about the environmental, social, and economic trends that shape our world.

3. Poverty and Ecosystem Services in East Africa: Increase effectiveness of poverty reduction efforts through spatial analysis of ecosystem services.

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

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### **135. 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 programme 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 programme that can benefit from the outcomes of this programme in its work with Indigenous communities more broadly.

*Main projects location(s):* Australia

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

Last updated: September 2010

WWF European Policy Office (EPO) works on EU policies and actions. More specifically, WWF EPO looks at EU development, fisheries, climate change, environmental and sustainable development policies and commitments. EPO carries out advocacy work on EU development policy and programming with a focus on civil society participation, 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

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### **137. WWF The Netherlands**

Last updated: September 2010

Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) is the largest privately financed international conservation organisation in the world, with national affiliates in more than 30 countries, offices in over 70 countries and a global membership of more than five million. WWF's mission is the conservation of nature so that people can live in harmony with nature. WWF the Netherlands is the largest conservation organisation in the Netherlands with 925.000 private members. WWF has an extensive collaborative programme with private sector parties and intensive policy dialogue with government and policy makers. The organisation executes over 60 projects in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

WWF Netherlands launched in 2007 the Linking Futures Programme. The main goal of this programme

is to support livelihoods by improving access to natural livelihood resources and enhancing their management. The programme is focused on Cameroon, Kenya and Mozambique and seeks to achieve its aims through international policy dialogue and direct collaborative action with local communities, civil society organisations and the private sector. The experiences of the programme are used to mainstream livelihoods improvement and social development issues in the strategic plan of the organisation. An extensive learning and sharing programme is being developed. Information on all projects financed by WWF can be found on [www.wnf.nl](http://www.wnf.nl)

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

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### **138. WWF US**

Last updated: September 2010

WWF is a conservation organisation working in 100 countries and supported by 1.2 million members in the United States and close to 5 million globally. WWF's unique way of working combines global reach with a foundation in science, involves action at every level from local to global, and ensures the delivery of innovative solutions that meet the needs of both people and nature.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

WWF-US manages a number of programmes that address links between conservation and community well-being, rights, cultures and livelihoods. In addition to cross-cutting work, programmes support a range of field-based projects. The programmes include:

1. Rights and Livelihoods Program: This programme promotes and supports partnerships with indigenous peoples and local communities to conserve and sustainably use their natural resources and to advocate on issues of shared concern. Activities include dialogue and engagement with indigenous and community organisations on international policy issues and programmes, knowledge-building and learning on issues such as land tenure and resource rights, and support to field initiatives on community-based

conservation and natural resource management.

2. Population, Health and Environment Program: This programme supports the integration of health in community conservation projects, for example in Nepal, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo and Kenya. It works with health partners to bring health and voluntary family planning services to local communities, reduce malaria and infectious diseases, and improve water supplies, sanitation and hygiene.

3. Conservation Initiative on Human Rights: WWF-US participates actively in the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights, a consortium of eight international conservation organisations that seek to improve the practice of conservation by promoting integration of human rights in conservation policy and practice. Activities include development of common human rights principles, identification of measures for their implementation and shared learning on conservation and human rights issues.

4. WWF's Girls' Education Program assists in the education of girls through the completion of both primary and secondary school. Connecting to WWF's core mission of saving life on earth, the fund also initiates environmental education in each region, a crucial element for youths growing up in high-biodiversity regions of the world.

*Main projects location(s):* Global

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### **139. WWF-UK**

Last updated: September 2010

WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment, and to build a future in which people live in harmony with nature; and WWF works with government, private sector and civil society to this end. The WWF Network policy on poverty and conservation defines poverty as encompassing not only physiological deprivation (non-fulfillment of basic needs, lack of income, ill-health, etc.), but also social deprivation and vulnerability (lack of access to natural



resources, discrimination, lack of voice and power, gender inequities, etc.). WWF therefore sees its work on poverty as wide-ranging and requiring coordinated action at all levels, from the field to the global policy arena. The policy affirms WWF's commitment to embrace a pro-poor approach to conservation, to strive to find equitable solutions for people and the environment, and to making special efforts to enable local people to play a key part in crafting solutions for sustainable development.

WWF understands that a healthy, functioning environment is fundamental to people's well-being, and much recent work has focused on improving environmental governance to ensure both positive environmental impacts and the well-being of people, especially poor and marginalised groups. The focus on governance has generated a unique insight into the global challenges we face today, including those of poverty, climate change, consumption, trade and economic growth.

In the past three years an average of £4.43 million pa, approximating to 12% of WWF-UK's total income, has been provided by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) specifically to tackle poverty and promote sustainable livelihoods through good environmental management.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

WWF-UK expressly works to strengthen the role of civil society to ensure good governance and management of natural resources at local and national level in several countries. This has included extending support to many more Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in many countries. Benefits to the poor have included securing/formalising of rights over natural resources, and protection of these resources, empowerment (giving voice to the poor and marginalised) and building of social capita, livelihood diversification, the prevention or reduction of the impact of conflict between people and wildlife, access to services and development opportunities. Poor women have greater influence and involvement in decision-making and in economic opportunities. Climate change is occurring at an ever-increasing rate and scale, and there is an urgent need for action to reduce both the extent of climate change and vulnerability to its impacts. WWF-UK is supporting initiatives at multiple levels. At the local level WWF-UK is testing and piloting adaptation strategies. WWF-UK is also working with national governments in Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Philippines, and South Africa to develop and implement low carbon development pathways with a focus on smart energy generation and consumption. In heavily forested countries such as Brazil and PNG WWF-UK is supporting governments to progress potential opportunities from REDD. For many countries WWF-UK is working with (including vulnerable countries such as Nepal, Belize and Honduras) support is provided to develop adaptation responses. In each case

this involves providing technical support, commissioning research, and facilitating dialogues and forums. In some cases work involves strengthening local civil society to participate and respond in national dialogues. At the international level WWF-UK is campaigning to ensure that heads of government and powerful decision-makers commit to climate change agreements that are fair, equitable, binding and based on science. A focus of the work has been on helping both civil society and national governments from vulnerable countries to have a strong voice up to and during UNFCCC negotiations.

WWF-UK is working through partners in the WWF network and beyond to effect sustainable and equitable production, trade and consumption.

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

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## **140. Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA)**

Last updated: April 2009

The Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA) is a public interest environmental law organisation that works to promote environmental justice in Zimbabwe and Southern Africa. Its main objective is to help poor and disadvantaged natural resources dependent communities to participate effectively in environmental governance by defining, asserting and enforcing their environmental rights. It is estimated that about 70% of Zimbabweans live in the rural areas and are dependent on the primary extraction of natural resources for their livelihoods. It therefore follows that natural resources governance is critical to sustainable development, human welfare, good governance and enfranchisement of rural communities. ZELA's work is centred on ensuring that the various environmental laws, policies and the resultant institutional frameworks result in the empowerment of natural resources dependent communities to enable them to participate meaningfully and effectively in

environmental governance. To achieve its objectives, ZELA uses a number of strategies. These include research, advocacy and litigation.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. The specific programme that is aimed at linking poverty and conservation goals is Transboundary Natural Resources Management (TBNRM). Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs), which fall under the TBNRM programme, are viewed as having the potential to make a significant contribution to socio-economic development in southern Africa through the sustainable consumptive use of wild animals and plants. Proponents and advocates of TBNRM processes and TFCAs initiatives in southern Africa have postulated rural communities living adjacent to conservation areas as one of the main determinants of the success of such initiatives and thus they should be potential beneficiaries along with the state and the private sector. This assertion is reflected in the various Memoranda of Understanding (MoU), treaties, policies and agreements establishing transfrontier conservation initiatives in the region.

2. ZELA is currently implementing a project titled "Promoting community engagement in the proposed Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Zambia (ZIMOZA) regional transfrontier conservation area for improved livelihoods". This is a project that is being implemented by ZELA (Zimbabwe) in collaboration with Africa Wildlife Foundation (Zambia) and Centro Terra Viva (Mozambique). The main aim of the project is to empower communities to participate effectively in the ZIMOZA TFCA to promote their focus on poverty reduction based on sustainable use of natural resources. Activities include the development of legal and policy tools for civil society engagement in TFCA design and engagement raise awareness and build community capacity to effectively participate in TFCA design, and in community-public-private partnerships (CPPs) and support development, implementation and marketing of natural resources enterprises in the ZIMOZA TFCA based on CPPs.

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

*Contact details:*

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## **141. Zoological Society of London (ZSL)**

Last updated: September 2010

The Zoological Society of London (ZSL), a charity founded in 1826, is a world-renowned centre of excellence for conservation science and applied conservation, carrying out field conservation and research in over 50 countries across the globe. ZSL's mission is to promote and achieve the worldwide conservation of animals and their habitats. This is realised by:

- conducting world-leading conservation science;
- implementing effective field conservation projects;
- providing decision-makers with the best conservation advice;
- building conservation capacity and inspiring people to connect with the natural world.

ZSL works with governments, civil society and the private sector to conserve species and habitats, encouraging the responsible use of natural resources to underpin sustainable lifestyles and livelihoods. The Society contributes to building conservation capacity and skills in the UK and abroad through educational programmes, workshops, Masters and PhD courses and awards to support young conservationists. ZSL convenes experts to address challenging science, conservation and development issues, including hosting high-profile public meetings, symposia and national and international workshops, and disseminates information through the ZSL website, the media, reports, books and peer-reviewed journals. ZSL aims to inspire people of all ages and sectors of society to value the natural world and engage in conservation.

*Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:*

1. Bushmeat alternatives in Equatorial Guinea. Research conducted by ZSL and partners into the causes and effects of bushmeat hunting and trade in continental Equatorial Guinea since 2002 has found that bushmeat hunting for the commercial trade is becoming increasingly unsustainable, with detrimental effects on both wildlife populations and people's livelihood security. This project builds on this research and is working with government, national and international institutions and local communities to evaluate culturally and economically feasible alternatives to bushmeat, both in terms of a source of food and income, to build local capacity to carry out socio-economic monitoring and then to implement pilot projects to test the most suitable options. [www.zsl.org/equatorialguinea](http://www.zsl.org/equatorialguinea)

2. The Wildlife Wood Project, Cameroon. This project works with the timber industry in Cameroon and is assisting companies to manage their concessions in a 'wildlife-friendly' way whilst ensuring that local livelihoods are maintained. In Cameroon the project is

assisting local communities in setting up community hunting zones in the periphery of and within logging concessions in order to ensure sustainable bushmeat harvest and the preservation of protected species populations in timber production forests.  
[www.zsl.org/wildlifewoodproject](http://www.zsl.org/wildlifewoodproject)

3. Working with communities to reduce deforestation and alleviate poverty in the Virunga-Hoyo region, DRC. The aim of this project is to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in the Virunga-Hoyo region of eastern Democratic Republic of Congo whilst simultaneously alleviating poverty by creating economic incentives for poor local people linked to reduced deforestation (including REDD+, agroforestry, fuel-efficient stoves and tree nurseries) and building capacity of park authorities to conserve forest.  
[www.zsl.org/virunga/](http://www.zsl.org/virunga/)

4. Mikongo Conservation Centre. Gabon. Situated within Lopé National Park, ZSL has carried out different activities at Mikongo, including a pilot eco-tourism project, field surveys, research and community outreach to support wildlife conservation and community development, with a particular focus on monitoring and mitigating the risks of disease transmission between great apes and humans.  
[www.zsl.org/mikongo](http://www.zsl.org/mikongo)

5. Community-Based Mangrove Rehabilitation Project, Philippines. This project is working to support the coastal communities in Panay, Philippines, by reverting abandoned, undeveloped and underutilised fishponds to healthy mangrove forests, in order to provide communities with increased coastal protection, food resources and livelihood income through the sustainable and equitable management of the forest.  
[www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/asia/mangrove-philippines/](http://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/asia/mangrove-philippines/)

6. Project Seahorse is working with poor subsistence fishing communities the Danajon Bank, a rare double barrier coral reef that touches on 17 municipalities in four provinces (Bohol, Cebu, Leyte, Southern Leyte) in central Philippines. Designated as a biodiversity conservation priority area, it experiences some of the highest rates of poverty and overfishing in the country. Local communities are traditionally fishers, dependent on marine resources for their livelihoods and food. Family sizes are large and the population is growing rapidly, with a dearth of employment.

7. Using seahorses as a focus, Project Seahorse has already helped catalyse 33 community-managed no-take marine protected areas (MPAs) in the region. Although the Bank's marine resources have been grossly depleted, new hope is emerging among local people as these MPAs have resulted in a measurable resurgence in marine life.  
[www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/asia/project-seahorse/](http://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/asia/project-seahorse/)

8. Berbak Carbon Value Initiative, Indonesia. The Berbak carbon project is helping forest managers create an economic incentive to conserve the Berbak ecosystem for the benefit of climate, communities and biodiversity and a new model for conservation forest management in Indonesia. Communities have been incorporated into project planning from the start and will directly benefit from the project.  
[www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/asia/indonesia/](http://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/asia/indonesia/)

9. Asian Elephant Conservation Project, Thailand. This project aims for a practical, sustainable solution to human-elephant conflict. The project is carrying out research to better understand the nature and scale of the crop-raiding problem around the forest, testing different crop-protection measures and developing a locally-based and managed ecotourism venture that builds on the project in such a way as to benefit those who bear the cost of living with elephants.  
[www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/asia/asian-elephant-thailand/](http://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/asia/asian-elephant-thailand/)

10. Sundarbans Tiger Project (STP), Bangladesh. The STP works with local communities to help conserve the Sundarbans; the largest mangrove forest in the world, a source of livelihood for millions of villagers, and a natural buffer to devastating cyclones that would otherwise destroy homes and agricultural lands  
[www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/asia/tiger/index,96,ZI.html](http://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/asia/tiger/index,96,ZI.html)

11. Community management of the riverine resources in western lowland Nepal for the benefit of people and wildlife. In Nepal there is no Government policy on wild fisheries for the >1.5 million people who depend on them for income and nutrition. ZSL have developed a project to increase sustainability of the fisheries of the Karnali and Babai river systems in western Nepal through building capacity in marginalised fishing communities and Government. Riverine habitats are being degraded and destroyed and fishing communities that are already poor and marginalised face further threats to their health, food security and income. This prospective project aims to improve access to resources, implement the rights of, and promote social inclusion of marginalised fishing communities. Further, by developing a national policy, government capacity to manage this critical resource will be increased.

12. Bushmeat Research Programme. The Bushmeat Research Programme is involved in research to enhance our understanding of the bushmeat trade in West and Central Africa, to assist both policy makers and project managers to develop effective methods of regulation and management for sustainability. This work is interdisciplinary in its design: it tackles the biological, economic and social aspects of the trade, and has worked in Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Nigeria, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone.  
[www.zsl.org/bushmeatresearchprogramme](http://www.zsl.org/bushmeatresearchprogramme)

ZSL has had a long running involvement in great ape conservation and poverty reduction projects in Africa:

- ZSL works with the timber industry in Cameroon and Ghana and is assisting companies to manage their concessions in a “wildlife friendly” way. From 2010 WWP plans to focus its activities and research work on great apes conservation, working with timber companies to test and apply great ape conservation guidelines in logging concessions and assisting local communities in setting up community hunting zones in the periphery of and within logging concessions in order to ensure sustainable bushmeat harvest and the preservation of protected species populations in timber production forests;

- ZSL supports the work of ICCN in Virunga NP in Eastern DRC, home of mountain gorillas, eastern lowland gorillas and eastern chimpanzees. Since 2004 they have focused on rebuilding the capacity of ICCN and are now working with local people to develop alternative livelihoods (including through REDD) around the north of the park.

- ZSL is working with local communities to evaluate, test and implement potential bushmeat alternatives. The overall goal of this project is to support the government in its attempts to prohibit the illegal hunting, sale and consumption of apes, other primates and other threatened wildlife by working with government, national and international institutions and local communities to develop culturally and economically feasible alternatives to bushmeat, both in terms of a source of food and income, and then to implement pilot projects to test the most suitable options.

- ZSL manages the Mikongo Conservation Centre within Lopé NP. Activities include development of sustainable eco-tourism with a focus on gorilla viewing, field surveys, research and community outreach to support wildlife conservation and community development, with a particular focus on monitoring and mitigating the risks of disease transmission between great apes and humans.

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

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## SECTION TWO: INITIATIVES

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

Last updated: September 2008

The Advancing Conservation in a Social Context (ACSC) research initiative has been created to investigate the complex trade-offs that exist between human well-being and biodiversity conservation goals in specific places, and between conservation and other economic, political, and social agendas at local, national, and international scales. In order to reach its overall goal of “improving the ability of key actors to identify, analyse, and negotiate future conservation and development trade-offs”, the ACSC initiative will take place in two phases:

- During the three-year first phase (the research phase), the ACSC initiative will undertake a programme of research to generate knowledge about how trade-offs occur and can be resolved. To allow depth and rigor of analysis that is not possible at a global scale research will focus on three case study countries – Vietnam, Tanzania, and Peru – and will be coordinated by national institutions in those countries.

- The two-year second phase of the ACSC research initiative (the diffusion phase) seeks to encourage key actors to implement and refine new ways of approaching the balance between the conservation of biological diversity and social objectives. The initiative will engage a range of institutions and organisations, including multi- and bilateral development agencies and banks, government departments, conservation and development NGOs, community-based organisations, the private sector, academic institutions, and foundations and other donors, in order to accelerate the pace at which research findings are adopted, adapted and implemented by policymakers and practitioners. This engagement will emphasize learning from experience – both the positive and negative lessons – and working to enhance collective understanding of and ability to address possible trade-offs between biodiversity conservation and human well-being.

#### *Outputs:*

Among the outputs that the initiative aims to achieve are:

- a set of guidelines or principles for identifying, analyzing and navigating trade-offs;
- tools and approaches for practitioners and policy-makers;
- new curricula for universities in our three case study countries that could serve to be expanded to other places;
- 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)

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

Last updated: September 2008

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 organisations 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 other expected outputs are:

- strengthening and expansion of the on-going

- professional network on Biodiversity for poverty alleviation and development;
- organisation 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;
- organisation 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)

*Dates (from – to):* 2008 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Global

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

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### **3. CARE-WWF Alliance**

Last updated: September 2010

The CARE-WWF partnership, which was established in 2002, has evolved into a more strategic relationship centered around an Alliance of the US-based members of CARE and WWF. This CARE-WWF Alliance targets the rural poor of the Developing World who live in fragile ecosystems. These people constitute a common constituency for CARE and WWF. The Alliance seeks to develop and promote new ways of integrating poverty and environmental agendas that overcome the weaknesses of integrated conservation and development programming, and also address the unprecedented threats from climate change.

*Outputs:* N/A

*Implementing organisation(s):* CARE International, WWF European Policy Office

*Dates (from – to):* 2002 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

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

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### **4. CARE ICD Network**

Last updated: September 2010

The CARE International Poverty, Environmental and Climate Change Network (PECCN) is a programme development, programme quality and advocacy network that is based on horizontal and largely informal relationships across CARE, and between CARE and peer organisations. Originating 10 years ago with a focus on integrated conservation and development programming, PECCN has expanded to embrace climate change which is now its primary focus. PECCN is especially focused on reducing the negative impacts of climate change by transforming policies, institutions and practices that currently obstruct poor people's ability to adapt, and working with rural community members to improve their livelihoods through better management and governance of natural resources.

*Outputs:*

Services provided by the PECCN Secretariat:

1. Learning programmes: PECCN develops regional and global programmes that address the challenges poor people face due to environmental change and inequitable control over natural resources.
2. Guidance and tools: PECCN provides best practice guidelines and develop methodologies and tools to facilitate better project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This includes setting CARE-wide standards for carbon finance projects; promoting community-based adaptation through CARE's Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA) handbook and the Community Risk Screening Tool - Adaptation and Livelihoods (CRiSTAL) tool; and providing resources to help reduce CARE's greenhouse gas emissions.
3. Capacity building: PECCN enhances the understanding and skills-sets of local stakeholders, CARE staff and partner organisations.
4. Technical assistance: PECCN identifies high quality consultants and partners with national and international centres of expertise so that Network members can access state-of-the-art science, tools, publications and other knowledge-building resources.
5. Policy engagement: PECCN implements a global climate change policy engagement campaign which

focuses on equitable mitigation policies and making community-based adaptation and carbon finance work for poor people.

6. Action research: PECCN researches, analyses and communicates the consequences of environmental change and related interventions for the world's most vulnerable people.

*Implementing organisation(s):* CARE International

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

*Geographic focus:* N/A

*Web Site:* N/A

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## **5. Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE)**

Last updated: September 2010

The Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) is a United States Agency for International Development (USAID) initiative aimed at promoting sustainable natural resource management in the Congo Basin. The Congo Basin forest is the second largest contiguous moist tropical forest in the world and plays a key role in securing the livelihoods of Central African citizens. The forest also provides critical habitat for biodiversity conservation and supplies vital regional and worldwide ecological services. In recognition of the important role of the Congo Basin forest and amidst the increasing pressures facing the Congo Basin forest, CARPE works to reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity by supporting increased local, national, and regional natural resource management capacity.

*Outputs:*

In Cameroon support has been given to WWF for their Jengi project, which includes a CBNRM component. CARPE has also worked on the national scale, lobbying for reforms to improve governance for conservation. This has been done through national focal points and a country team that works closely with the relevant ministries. Achievements include support for the process to establish norms for management of Community Hunting Zones, and support for civil society engagement in reforms to community forestry legislation. Such reforms are expected to improve the enabling environment for sustainable resource use and livelihood benefits on the ground. CARPE supports two important transboundary conservation initiatives that involve

Cameroon. These are the Tri National de la Sangha (TNS; between Cameroon, CAR and Congo) and the Dja-Minkebe-Odzala Tri-National (TRIDOM; between Cameroon, Congo and Gabon). Both include livelihood components.

*Implementing organisation(s):* United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

*Dates (from – to):* N/A

*Geographic focus:* Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, DR Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe

*Web Site:* <http://carpe.umd.edu>

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

Last updated: September 2010

The Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation (COMPACT) is a jointly funded project of the United Nations Foundation (UNF) and the UNDP/Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (SGP). The objective of COMPACT has been to demonstrate how community-based initiatives can significantly increase the effectiveness of biodiversity conservation in natural World Heritage Sites (WHS) by adding value to existing projects and programmes. A key challenge when COMPACT began in 2000 was that many natural WH sites remained better known internationally than locally. In Phase I between 2000-2004, COMPACT successfully piloted its approach in six WH sites namely: Belize Barrier Reef WHS, Belize; Mornes Trois Pitons WHS, Dominica; Mount Kenya WHS, Kenya; Sian Ka'an WHS, Mexico; Puerto Princesa Subterranean River WHS, Philippines; and Mount Kilimanjaro WHS, Tanzania.

COMPACT Phase I was originally approved as a four-year demonstration programme from 2000 to 2004. Implementation of Phase II of the programme was initiated in 2005 with the addition of two new WH sites: Djoudj/Djawling transboundary Biosphere Reserve between Senegal and Mauritania; and the 'Fôrets seches' tentative list WH nomination landscape in South-West Madagascar.

Starting in 2009, the World Heritage Local Ecological Entrepreneurship Program (WH-LEEP) has begun to leverage the UN Foundation and SGP's current

COMPACT partnership with Conservation International's expertise in small/medium-sized enterprise development via Verde Ventures. The programme is now complementing COMPACT's support to grantees and partner organisations, as well as SGP and UNDP's approach to local capacity building by providing technical assistance and affordable capital directly to target enterprises.

*Outputs:* N/A

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

*Dates (from – to):* 1999 - Ongoing

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

Last updated: September 2010

The Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) was created to protect the invaluable forest area of the Congo Basin. CBFP brings together governments, international organisations, non-governmental environmental organisations, 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):* Multi-stakeholder partnerships

*Dates (from – to):* 2002 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Congo, Central African Republic, DR Congo, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Burundi, Chad, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Príncipe

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

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

Last updated: September 2010

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) have joined forces in the Ecosystems Services for Poverty Alleviation (ESPA) initiative to deliver high quality and cutting-edge research that will improve our understanding of ecosystems in terms of the services they provide for poverty reduction and inclusive growth processes. The Ecosystems Services for Poverty Alleviation programme aims to:

- create a strong research and evidence base on the interface between ecosystem services, their dynamics and management, human use and pathways to sustainable poverty reduction;
- develop innovative, interdisciplinary research and methodologies, delivering tools and approaches that enable the simulation and prediction of socio-ecological responses to multiple drivers;
- ensure high uptake of research outputs and synthesis by early and on-going engagement and communication with policy makers, practitioners and decision makers;
- enhance capacity of southern researchers to conduct,



lead and use/communicate high quality ESPA-type interdisciplinary research, including through effective north-south and south-south research partnerships.

*Outputs:*

The two-year process to design the programme and strengthen research capacity is completed and full details of the ESPA scope and implementation plan have been ratified by all the partners in the ESPA Programme Memorandum document. ESPA will be delivered through a series of competitive calls for a range of research activities, including research into use and capacity building.

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

*Dates (from – to):* N/A

*Geographic focus:* Global

*Web Site:* [www.nerc.ac.uk/research/programmes/espa](http://www.nerc.ac.uk/research/programmes/espa)

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## **9. Environment for Development Initiative (EfD)**

Last updated: August 2010

The Environment for Development (EfD) initiative is an environmental economics programme focused on international research collaboration, policy advice, and academic training. The overall objective is to support poverty alleviation and sustainable development through the increased use of environmental economics in the policy making process. EfD includes research centers in Central America, China, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa, and Tanzania, in partnership with the Environmental Economics Unit at the University of Gothenburg in Sweden and Resources for the Future in Washington, DC.

EfD is implemented by the following host institutions: CATIE, Peking University, Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI), Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA), University of Cape Town, University of Dar es Salaam, Resources for the Future in Washington DC, and University of Gothenburg. EfD is funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation, Sida.

*Outputs:*

The Environment for Development initiative is already well on its way to create viable research environments with close links both to academic programmes and policy makers at the EfD centers in Central America, China, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa and Tanzania.

Policy relevant research within environment, natural resource management and development is a core element of the EfD. Over the years 2007-2009, 57 research projects with a number of research deliverables (outputs) were approved. EfD research activities is focused on five thematic areas: Agriculture, Forestry and energy, Parks and wildlife, Policy design, and Climate change. About 180 policy relevant research outputs including peer-reviewed articles, book chapters, and discussion papers were produced during 2007-2009. Additionally, centers have also produced quite a number of reports, proceedings, news articles and policy briefs between 2007 and 2009.

The EfD centers were not only producing and publishing research outcomes but they have also brought some policy impacts through their research activities. In a short time, the EfD centers have become key academic sources of policy advice. For instance, the Central American center has worked jointly with local and international organisations to construct a standardized methodology for setting entrance fees to the Costa Rican protected areas. This will enable the government to generate sustainable income to sustainably manage protected areas. The Ethiopia center has, with its sustainable land management (SLM) stakeholder analysis study, affected the allocation of resources for up-scaling and demonstrating SLM benefits from low to high potential areas of the Ethiopian highlands. The social capital and technology adoption study by Kenyan center has helped rural farmers for government to reintroduced extension services which were stopped for long time. This policy outreach is further strengthened by specific dissemination activities.

Academic training is an integral part of the program. By strengthening the quality and the policy relevance of the academic programs, it is expected that the future impact of environmental economics will be greatly enhanced. This link is a prerequisite for all the centers and hundreds of students are being trained every year at undergraduate, MSc and PhD levels. EfD funds are primarily used to make MSc and PhD theses more policy relevant by linking them to the policy concerns of key ministries.

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

*Dates (from – to):* 2007 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania, Central America, China

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

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## **10. Equator Initiative**

Last updated: September 2010

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 three themes:

- The Equator Prize is a prestigious international award that recognises outstanding local efforts to reduce poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The Equator Prize is awarded biennially to twenty-five local and indigenous community initiatives.

- Equator Dialogues is an innovative programme of community meetings - "dialogue spaces" - that bring together local and indigenous community practitioners to exchange best practice peer-to-peer, and to connect with policymakers and other stakeholders to ground national and international policymaking in local realities. The Equator Initiative has to date hosted ten community dialogue spaces in conjunction with a range of international fora.

- Equator Knowledge is a research and learning programme dedicated to synthesizing and documenting lessons from local conservation and poverty reduction practice. The Equator Initiative website features detailed knowledge products and case studies that document the successes, challenges, and impacts of Equator Prize winners. A key component of Equator Knowledge is the Community Knowledge Service (CKS), an international movement of local and indigenous practitioners working in biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction, and adaptation to climate change, connected by face-to-face and virtual knowledge sharing platforms.

*Outputs:*

1. Equator Prize: 2010 marked the fifth round of the Equator Prize. In this fifth cycle, close to 300 nominations were received from 66 countries. There are now 128 Equator Prize winners from all five

cycles. Profiles on winning local and indigenous communities can be viewed through an interactive map on the Equator Initiative website.

2. Equator Knowledge: In 2010, the Equator Initiative has undertaken a project entitled "Biodiversity for Local Livelihoods", where Equator Prize winners from all five award cycles are developing three knowledge products: an in-depth case study, detailing key innovations, biodiversity impacts, socio-economic impacts, replication, partners and more; an MDG Poster, which maps community conservation work to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); and a "photo story", which allows communities to use photos and narration to tell the story of their grassroots project. Planning meetings have been held in each of the three regions of operation to advance the CKS.

3. Equator Dialogues: The Equator Initiative will host the Community Summit in conjunction with UN General Assembly and the Millennium Review (MDG+10) Summit. This dialogue space will serve as a platform for Equator Prize 2010 winners to share good practice, and infuse global discussions on needed steps to achieve the MDGs with local solutions and perspectives.

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

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

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

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

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## **11. Forest Governance Learning Group (FGLG)**

Last updated: September 2010

The Forest Governance Learning Group (FGLG) is an informal alliance of in-country teams and international partners, currently active in seven African and three Asian countries, facilitated by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and in collaboration with RECOFTC. FGLG aims to connect those marginalised from forest governance to those controlling it, and to help policy makers make better policies, doers do 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:*

##### Key outputs to date:

- 10 in-country teams of forest governance advocates continuing to be active in Ghana, Cameroon, Uganda, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Indonesia, India and Vietnam – and preparations begun for a team in Tanzania;
- major learning events in Ghana, South Africa, Uganda, India, Malawi and Indonesia on social justice in forestry, involving participants from all the country teams and other international players;
- 66 policy research outputs and tools;
- 49 press, TV and radio advocacy outputs;
- international collaboration with more than 21 international organisations and participation in more than 20 international forums.

##### Impacts to date include:

- president in Uganda forced to back down from giveaway of forest reserves to agribusiness after severe pressure from ‘peoples power’;
- high-level action on illegal logging and Chinese investment in Mozambique;
- rights and governance reform installed back on the agenda in Ghana by shaping the Voluntary Partnership Agreement on legal timber with the EC;
- increased understanding of the economic value of charcoal in Malawi, leading to policy reviews and improved forest governance;
- governance frameworks more astutely enabling community forestry in Vietnam.

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

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

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Asia

*Web Site:* [www.iied.org/natural-resources/key-issues/forestry/forest-governance-learning-group](http://www.iied.org/natural-resources/key-issues/forestry/forest-governance-learning-group)

#### *Staff contact:*

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

Last updated: September 2010

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 recognises 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 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.

The Task force, Improving the Lives of People in Forests, finished its official IUFRO work at the 2010 IUFRO World Congress. Its work has been taken up by IUFRO’s Division 6.

#### *Outputs:*

The following are some of the outputs of the Task force, Improving the Lives of People in Forest:

- seven books have been published in CIFOR’s ACM Series;
- two policy briefs have been published (one on ACM and Climate Change and one on REDD and Indigenous People);
- the Task force collaborated with two other IUFRO Task Forces to present a panel at the World Forestry Congress in 2009;
- a website has been initiated and maintained with many relevant materials, available both through CIFOR and IUFRO’s main pages

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

*Dates (from – to):* 2007 - 2010

*Geographic focus:* Global

#### *Web Site:*

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

#### *Staff contact:*

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## **13. Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas Registry**

Last updated: September 2010

Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) are a globally significant type of managed area governed by local or indigenous communities for conservation and cultural purposes. Their contributions to biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods, and climate change adaptation are significantly understudied and documented. The purpose of this project is to build a knowledge base about these special areas by documenting their values, enhancing understanding and recognition of their purposes and impacts, and increasing engagement of local and traditional communities in biodiversity conservation and policy. Together, partners are working to ensure that this process is participatory, transparent, and adhering to free, prior informed consent. This project will follow the guidance provided by the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, established in September 2007, to ensure rights are maintained. Extra attention is given to building this process in line with existing local, national and regional processes.

*Outputs:*

The ICCA Registry project aims to build awareness and recognition of ICCAs through the development of a participatory registry and dedicated website. In May 2010, an ICCA Registry Handbook was launched as a guide for those involved with ICCAs who wish to participate in the ICCA Registry project. It also provides a general overview for others to learn about ICCAs. It contains information on the importance of ICCAs, benefits of the ICCA Registry, and detailed steps on contributing to and using the Registry. Case studies for several sites give a sense of the range of different ICCAs and their roles. A website was also created to feature an interactive map and case studies from four countries, Fiji, Mexico, Philippines and Kenya, as well as the mechanism for ICCA communities to register.

*Implementing organisation(s):* United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Global Environment Facility (GEF)

*Dates (from – to):* 2008 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* N/A

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

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#### **14. Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)**

Last updated: September 2010

The Executive Director of UNEP convened the 1st Ad Hoc Intergovernmental and Multi-Stakeholder meeting on an Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in Malaysia, in November 2008. There was a general agreement among participants to the meeting that there is a genuine need to strengthen the science-policy interface. Participants felt that the main areas of potential work for the platform or panel were:

- early warning and horizon scanning;
- multi-scale assessments;
- policy information;
- capacity building.

Since 2008, two further meetings have taken place to discuss the possible governance structure and the role of a potential new mechanism. The third and final intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder meeting on IPBES was held at the Busan Exhibition and Conference Center, Busan, Republic of Korea, from 7-11 June 2010. After five days of negotiations delegates adopted the Busan Outcome document that sets the path for establishing an IPBES.

*Outputs:* N/A

*Implementing organisation(s):* United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

*Dates (from – to):* 2010 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* N/A

*Web Site:* <http://ipbes.net>

*Staff contact:*

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#### **15. International Gorilla Conservation Programme (IGCP)**

Last updated: September 2010

The International Gorilla Conservation Programme (IGCP) is a joint initiative of WWF, Fauna and Flora International (FFI) and the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF). Its aim is to ensure the conservation of mountain gorillas and their regional afro-montane forest habitat in Rwanda, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

IGCP's ultimate aim is to protect the afro-montane forest and the many species it harbours, by ensuring that it is managed sustainably and by tackling the threats to its survival. In order to achieve this goal, it

has set itself twin objectives: to reduce the threats to mountain gorillas and their forest habitat by creating widespread support for conservation among local communities, interest groups and the general public; and to improve the protection of gorillas and their habitat by encouraging the relevant authorities to adopt a consistent, collaborative approach to conservation policy and legislation throughout the region. There is a growing recognition among conservationists that a regional, ecosystem-based approach to management is crucial to effective long-term species and habitat protection, particularly in areas of political instability. One of IGCP's main objectives is to increase collaboration between the protected area authorities and their partners in the region. The programme provides a mechanism for the respective countries to develop a regional approach to the conservation of a shared habitat.

#### *Outputs:*

1. As part of its Improving Livelihoods programme, IGCP has several projects in eastern DRC. The feasibility of developing a community tourism lodge is being explored but depends on improved security in the area. IGCP has worked with the Union des Apiculteurs du Secteur Mikenko et Nyamulagira to develop beekeeping skills and relocate hives outside the Virunga NP. Honey and other bee products are now sold to boost income. IGCP has also helped solicit donations from the World Food Programme to meet basic survival needs in eastern DRC. Help has been given to local people to build a 1 meter high stone wall around PN Virunga to reduce crop raiding and human-wildlife conflict. Meetings have been held to promote community participation in conservation management.

2. IGCP is very active working with communities around PN Volcans in Rwanda, home to mountain gorillas, on alternative livelihoods projects such as beekeeping. One such project is the upmarket tourist development Sabinyo lodge, which is operated by the private sector but owned by SACOLA, a community institution they helped to found. This was funded with money from USAID and the private sector partner. In 2009 the revenue generated was \$300,000, of which \$270,000 went back to the community (albeit shared between 300,000 people). IGCP works with the Forum des Apiculteurs des Volcans to promote apiculture around PNV, and has helped to build a stone wall to reduce crop raiding from buffaloes and other animals.

3. IGCP is very active in Uganda, and has poverty alleviation as a major focus of its work around Bwindi and Mgahinga NPs, based on the rationale that poverty is a major threat to the conservation status of the parks and the mountain gorillas living in them. IGCP has supported various Integrated Conservation and Development interventions in the area, including support for community based tourism enterprises, alternative livelihoods such as beekeeping, and institutional support for the revenue sharing

programme that is designed to ensure local people benefit from park tourism fees. Recently, as in Rwanda, IGCP has been a key partner in the development of a luxury tourism lodge that is a Public-Private Partnership between a local community institution and a private sector operator. This is intended to generate development benefits for local people through the distribution of a bed-night levy. The project has been successful so far in generating revenue, but has been beset by political conflict over the distribution of resources and preferential access to gorilla tracking permits for the lodge.

*Implementing organisation(s):* African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Fauna & Flora International (FFI), WWF US

*Dates (from – to):* 1991 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Rwanda, Uganda, DR Congo

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

*Staff contact:* N/A

## **16. Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) Follow Up**

Last updated: September 2010

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) represented a major international effort to assessing ecosystem changes and the consequences for human well-being, at scales from the global to the local. This initiative was funded by GEF and other donors, and was implemented with a range of partners. The MA was launched in June 2001 and released its findings in 2005. The MA recommended immediate action to halt and reverse the decline in 15 of the 24 ecosystem services it assessed. An independent evaluation undertaken by UNEP recognised the importance of MA findings and recommendations. However, the evaluation highlighted the need to impact on policy formulation and decision-making, especially in developing countries. Funded by the Kingdom of Sweden through the Swedish International Biodiversity Programme (SwedBio) and coordinated by the Ecosystem Services Economics Unit (ESE) in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), it is the aim of this current programme to promote the implementation of the findings and recommendations of the MA.

#### *Outputs:*

This programme covers three main objectives:

1. Building and Maintaining the Knowledge Base: To continue build and improve the knowledge base on the links between biodiversity, ecosystem functioning, ecosystem services and human well-being, and develop

tools for mainstreaming ecosystem services into development and economic decision-making.

2. Policy Implementation: To strengthen country capacities to operationalise methods and tools for integrating the MA approach and its findings and recommendations in national development planning and policy implementation processes, including Millennium Development Goals and poverty reduction strategies at the national level.

3. Outreach: To disseminate the findings of the MA and its conceptual framework, tools and methodologies to relevant stakeholders through the development of media strategies and educational tools.

*Implementing organisation(s):* Swedish International Biodiversity Programme (SwedBio), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

*Dates (from – to):* N/A

*Geographic focus:* N/A

*Web Site:* <http://knowledge4action.org/preview>

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

Last updated: September 2010

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. 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 organisations).

- create thematic and strategic learning opportunities and communities between Southern & Northern Natureandpoverty.net partners, allies and relevant experts. These learning opportunities and communities, focusing on specific priority subjects identified by Natureandpoverty.net members, can have a global or regional character;
- document practice-based and policy-oriented knowledge on the strategic subjects identified and improve access to such documentation for especially Southern NGOs/CSOs and Northern policy advocacy groups, from Natureandpoverty.net and beyond;
- exchange of policy oriented information between Southern and Northern Natureandpoverty.net members involved in policy influencing and advocacy and generate practice-based inputs for policy development and advocacy work.

*Outputs:*

Selected Pilot Themes supported actively by Natureandpoverty.net (2008/2010):

- biofuels and their livelihood and landscape implications: creating a biofuels info service with as special target audience Southern NGOs in (potential) producer countries;
- learning from multi-stakeholder commodity initiatives; lessons from civil society engagement;
- local ownership of conservation agenda's;
- biodiversity and livelihood impact of climate change.

The interactive Natureandpoverty.net website was launched in 2009. Natureandpoverty.net provides a global platform for practitioners working on ecosystem management and poverty alleviation. Practitioners can connect with people and organisations, share experiences and find tools and resources, gain easy and timely access to experts and benefit from field-based knowledge and insights. IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL) functions as co-ordinating facility in this network, but seeks to share responsibilities for Natureandpoverty.net activities with network partners and befriended organisations.

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

*Dates (from – to):* 2007 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Global

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

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

Last updated: September 2010

The Poverty and Environment Program (PEP) is a regional technical assistance project financed by the Poverty and Environment Fund (PEF), a multi-donor trust fund administered by ADB. The programme aims to accelerate learning about poverty-environment linkages and effective approaches for poverty reduction.

### *Outputs:*

PEP is developing a fast-growing knowledge base that draws lessons from replicable and self-sustaining interventions implemented by ADB and its development partners in the Asia and Pacific region and globally. Through PEP, the Poverty Environment Net ([www.povertyenvironment.net](http://www.povertyenvironment.net)) was established as the mechanism for knowledge capture and outreach. The focal areas are:

- protection, conservation, and sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystem services;
- reduction of air and water pollution;
- disaster prevention and reduction of vulnerability to natural hazards.

While capturing knowledge on poverty-environment relationships from experiences of past and ongoing projects of ADB and other development partners, PEP is also acquiring lessons and promoting effective responses toward environmental improvement and poverty reduction through its own small grants programme focusing on the following:

- Pilot interventions - activities that demonstrate innovative institutional arrangements, participatory approaches, technical solutions, or sustainable livelihoods with clear potential for successful replication, mainstreaming, and/or upscaling;
- Targeted analytical studies - focused studies, action research, and targeted activities aimed at removing specific policy, institutional, organisational, technical, and financial barriers to improved environmental management at the local level;
- Information dissemination - activities that focus on the sharing of lessons learned and best practices for addressing the environmental dimensions of poverty.

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

*Dates (from – to):* 2004 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Asia

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

*Staff contact:*

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

Last updated: September 2010

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: 38 case studies in 25 countries, with more than 9000 households included. Detailed quarterly data on forest use and other socioeconomic variables, using a common questionnaire.
2. Global-comparative analysis: The global analysis will explain how forests contribute to subsistence and cash income, asset building, security and welfare, and how different policies, management systems and market conditions affect forest use and livelihoods.
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 tested questionnaires and research guidelines and have been developed, A methods book "Measuring Livelihoods and Environmental Dependence" will be published by Earthscan in early 2011. Most of the PEN partners are PhD students from developing countries. The PEN experience will also feed into the survey work undertaken by FAO and the World Bank.

As of August 2010, data collection is completed, the global data set is under construction, and some preliminary analyses have been undertaken. A major international conference will be held in June 2011 in London. The project will last until 2011/12. The project is funded by ERSC (DFID), Danida, AMA BASIS (USAID), and IFS, in addition to CIFOR and the partners host institutions.

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

Last updated: September 2010

The Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP) was established in 2002 as an informal network of donor agencies, multilaterals and some research-focused international NGOs which is attempting to mainstream environment in development aid, in support of national and sector development planning in developing countries. 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 Fifteenth Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP 15) Meeting was held on 1 to 5 March 2010 in Malawi, and featured the theme "Climate and Environment Mainstreaming and the Green Economy to achieve the Millennium Development Goals."

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

*Dates (from – to):* 2002 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

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

*Staff contact:*

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## **21. Poverty-Forest Linkages Toolkit**

Last updated: June 2010

In May 2004, representatives from CIFOR, IUCN, ODI, PROFOR and Winrock met in Nairobi to form a working group on Poverty-Forest Linkages. This working group found relatively little analysis of the contribution of forests to rural livelihoods, nor of the measures required to capture or expand the potential. Field work began to prepare case studies in eight countries to serve as source material for a toolkit. The main objective of this toolkit is to facilitate appropriate inclusion of poverty-forest linkages into the PRSP and similar planning strategies and programs, such as national forest programs.

The first draft of the Toolkit was completed in April 2007, and was based on piloting and field testing in three different locations in Indonesian Papua (highlands, lowlands and a mangrove area) and in Tanzania. The Poverty-Forest Linkages Toolkit includes:

- a set of rapid appraisal methods to gather information on economic as well as other contributions from forests to households, especially the poor;
- methods for analyzing field data for the potential role of forests in reducing poverty and vulnerability and policy options for improving the contribution of forests to rural livelihoods;
- suggestions for how to frame the results so as to be relevant to the planners, government agencies and other institutions and organisations, at both local and national levels;
- an explanation of the PRSP process and identification of the strategies and skills needed for influencing the PRSP process (including potential entry points for forestry); and
- a field manual to support training and capacity building for local government forest officials, collection of information to understand forest dependence locally and hands-on application of participatory assessment tools.

*Outputs:*

- After piloting was completed in 2008, PROFOR developed a field-compatible version of the toolkit and started providing training in its use. Over 50 World Bank staff and external participants were trained during the World Bank's annual Sustainable Development Network Forum in March 2009. The toolkit was also disseminated at the XIII World Forestry Congress in October 2009. The training of a dozen National Forest Programme Facility coaches at FAO in February 2010 concluded PROFOR's direct engagement with the toolkit and transferred product and skills to the NFP Facility for roll out in their country activities.
- Ongoing PROFOR activities such as the study of desert cloud forests in Yemen and Oman are making



use of the toolkit to collect relevant data and analyse the impact of overexploitation of natural resources and climate change on livelihoods.

*Implementing organisation(s):* PROFOR, Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Pronatura Chiapas

*Dates (from – to):* 2004 - 2010

*Geographic focus:* Tanzania, India, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Laos, Honduras, Mexico

*Web Site:* [www.profor.info/profor/node/3](http://www.profor.info/profor/node/3)

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## **22. PROFOR**

Last updated: September 2010

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. Through improved knowledge and approaches for sustainable forest management (SFM), PROFOR seeks to encourage the transition to a more socially and environmentally sustainable forest sector supported by sound policies and institutions that take a holistic approach to forest conservation and management. PROFOR's four thematic areas are:

- **Livelihoods:** A livelihoods approach seeks to identify the main contributions that forests can make to the livelihoods of the rural poor, including subsistence products from forests that complement household farm products, income from employment in forestry or forest product processing, and household or small-scale activities in the informal sector.
- **Forest Governance:** PROFOR aims to enhance accountability in the forest sector and contribute to a better understanding of forest law enforcement and governance by supporting technical assistance, empirical research and analysis.
- **Cross-Sectoral Cooperation:** PROFOR fosters mechanisms for coordinating policy across sectors by supporting National Forest Programmes or similar multi-sectoral processes. Its analysis highlights trade-offs as well as win-win situations where healthy forests generate local and global goods.
- **Financing Sustainable Forest Management:** PROFOR explores ways in which new financing instruments, such as payments for environmental services for, can help make sustainable forestry more profitable than unsustainable forest exploitation.

*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.

*Implementing organisation(s):* World Bank

*Dates (from – to):* 1997 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

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

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## **23. Rural Poverty and Environment (RPE) Program**

Last updated: September 2010

The Canadian International Development Research Centre's (IDRC) Rural Poverty and Environment (RPE) programme 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.

IDRC's Rural Poverty and Environment Program (RPE) successfully completed its 5-year program, ending March 31, 2010. Over that time the programme funded a wide range of successful projects in issues related to environmental governance, resource access and use rights, integration with economic and social

systems, and social learning and 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. Long-time IDRC partner RIMISP (the Latin American Center for Rural Development), has developed an innovative research programme 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 – March 2010

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

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

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## **24. Sustainable Livelihood Enhancement and Diversification (SLED)**

Last updated: September 2010

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.

*Outputs:*

The Sustainable Livelihood Enhancement and Diversification (SLED) process was designed to help people take advantage of opportunities to change the nature of their dependency on natural resources and support the conservation measures that have been put in place. Ultimately SLED creates the conditions where all people are able to make informed choices about their livelihood options and have access to the support they need in order to realize those choices.

The SLED approach is based on three phases:

1. Understanding the complexity of people livelihoods and their relationship with natural resources, the wider economy and society. Collaborative learning with people about the diversity of resources, skills, capacities and interests that inevitably make up any community and building a consensus for change.

2. Developing visions and plans for equitable and sustainable livelihood change that are rooted in people's strengths, capabilities and reflect market realities.

3. Building people's capabilities and adaptive capacity, together with networks of government, civil society and private sector services to support sustainable and equitable livelihood development.

These phases are underpinned by a series of supporting processes. These processes are designed to address the important associated factors that will build the confidence and capacity of individuals and create the enabling conditions for SLED.

*Implementing organisation(s):* IMM Ltd

*Dates (from – to):* 2006 - 2008

*Geographic focus:* Asia

*Web Site:* <http://tinyurl.com/38fhzqn>

*Staff contact:*

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

Last updated: September 2010

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. This will be achieved by:

- identifying forms of decentralised governance, co-management agreements, and markets and property right institutions that can sustain agricultural biodiversity and livelihoods;
- strengthening the capacity of farmers and other actors, including producer organisations, and in doing so increase their benefits, and promote awareness and responsible action;
- developing indicators to analyse the links between livelihoods and agricultural biodiversity, with a special emphasis on local definitions of well being, equity and culture;
- applying participatory assessment methodology for valuations of agricultural biodiversity and the various systems (e.g. livelihoods, food and rural development) in which local biodiversity is embedded;
- making recommendations on effective policies and processes that will help build capacity and institutionalise the adaptive management of agricultural biodiversity in the context of localised food systems and rural economies.

#### *Outputs:*

Through participatory research and dialogue in India, Iran, Peru and Indonesia a range of impacts have been achieved:

- International Farmers Exchange for Mutual Learning on Privatisation of Knowledge and Seeds;
- a citizens' jury was initiated in Andhra Pradesh (India) to include small farmers and indigenous people in participatory assessments of different visions of food, farming and rural development futures;
- 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;
- support and conceptual inputs were provided to the Growing Diversity Initiative and 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:* <http://tinyurl.com/2vhawtl>

#### *Staff contact:*

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

Last updated: September 2010

The Swedish International Biodiversity Programme (SwedBio) was initiated in 2002 by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and has until 2010 been a programme at Swedish Biodiversity Centre (CBM), but will from 2011 be a programme at Stockholm Resilience Centre (SRC) with a sub-agreement with CBM. Since the start of the programme, the evidence of the crucial role of biodiversity and ecosystem services for the poor and their livelihoods has been even more articulated in the light of climate change, and the options for win-win solutions for adaptation and mitigation to climate change, sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services and strengthening of poor people's livelihood. The links between human rights and the sustainable use of natural resources are a cornerstone in SwedBio's work. For the phase 2011-2013 SwedBio will be an independent think-tank programme in the area of biodiversity, resilience and ecosystem services and international development cooperation, that will increase its emphasis on the knowledge interface role.

SwedBio will have the following objectives for the programme phase 2011-2013:

**Development Objective:** Contribute to poverty alleviation, sustainable livelihoods, equity and human wellbeing through development towards resilient ecosystems and societies, especially taking into account the need for adaptation and mitigation to ecosystems change such as climate change.

**Programme Objective:** Through SwedBio's strategies promote sustainable ecosystem management, in a land-seascape perspective, and development of good governance, to contribute to the development objective.

To reach the objectives SwedBio will work with the following Strategies:

**Strategy 1. International policy and methods development:** SwedBio will contribute to networking; dialogue seminars and round table discussions for different stakeholders such as indigenous and local communities, NGOs, and negotiators for conventions; selected methods manuals, including dissemination plans, in relevant fields; advice to Swedish Government Offices.

**Strategy 2. Collaborative Programme:** SwedBio will

contribute to strategically important initiatives in line with SwedBio's objectives and facilitate access and participation of developing country stakeholders in international policy development concerning SwedBio's objectives.

Strategy 3. Communication and training: SwedBio will disseminate knowledge, from the think-tank function; produce fact sheets and policy briefs and other easy to access information material; provide knowledge to actors in Swedish development cooperation; provide seminars and courses; perform case studies for integration of BRE in development cooperation; continuously develop a webpage for SwedBio with the help of Albaeco and disseminate information in collaboration with the news-blog SDU (Sustainable Development Update).

Potential Strategy 4. Higher education and research: SwedBio already acts as a knowledge interface bridging between knowledge systems, and the "higher education and research programme" would strengthen that even further, and foster a closer link between science and policy.

*Outputs:* N/A

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

*Dates (from – to):* 2002 - 2013

*Geographic focus:* Africa, Americas, Asia

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

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## **27. The Economics of Ecosystems & Biodiversity (TEEB)**

Last updated: September 2010

At the meeting of the environment ministers of the G8 countries and the five major newly industrialising countries that took place in Potsdam in March 2007, the German government proposed a study on 'The economic significance of the global loss of biological diversity'. This proposal was endorsed by G8+5 leaders at the Heiligendamm Summit on 6-8 June 2007. With this in mind, the German Federal Ministry for the Environment and the European Commission, with the support of several other partners, have jointly initiated preparatory work for this global study, which is named 'The Economics of Ecosystems & Biodiversity (TEEB)'. The study will evaluate the costs of the loss of biodiversity and the associated decline in ecosystem

services worldwide, and compare them with the costs of effective conservation and sustainable use. It is intended that it will sharpen awareness of the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and facilitate the development of cost-effective policy responses, notably by preparing a 'valuation toolkit'.

*Outputs:*

TEEB is being conducted in two phases. Preliminary findings from the first phase have been presented by Minister Gabriel, Commissioner Dimas and Mr Pavan Sukhdev at the High-Level Segment of the Ninth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP-9) in Bonn, Germany, in May 2008, in the form of an interim report. The second, more substantial, phase of the study will run into 2009 and 2010. The project is structured around one background report and several reports targeted towards specific groups of potential users of evaluation tools for biodiversity and ecosystem services. These reports will be compiled in a phased approach and published consecutively between autumn 2009 and autumn 2010. The final results will be presented at CBD COP-10 in 2010.

The TEEB has released a number of reports to date:

- The TEEB for Local and Regional Policy Makers (released in September 2010);
- The TEEB for Business Report (released in July 2010);
- The TEEB for Policy Makers Report (released in November 2009);
- The TEEB Climate Issues update (released in September 2009);
- The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity Interim Report (released in May 2008).

*Implementing organisation(s):* European Commission (EC)

*Dates (from – to):* 2007 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Global

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

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## **28. The Natural Capital Project**

Last updated: September 2010

The vision of the Natural Capital Project is a world in which people, governments, and corporations recognise the values of natural capital – embodied in Earth's lands, waters, and biodiversity – in supporting human well-being, and routinely incorporate these

values into decision-making. The Natural Capital Project is a partnership melding the intellectual creativity of leading research institutions with the on-the-ground-experience of conservation organisations and government agencies internationally (the core partners are Stanford University, University of Minnesota, The Nature Conservancy, and World Wildlife Fund).

*Outputs:*

The partnership aims to develop new, integrated approaches to conservation and human development that lead to better outcomes for both, through:

- developing new tools and approaches to value natural capital and incorporate those values into planning and policy;
- demonstrating the power of these tools in major resource decisions, in replicable and scalable models of success worldwide;
- engaging leaders in key places and institutions to magnify the impact of these successes.

The effort to harmonize people and nature is being developed first in Belize, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Tanzania, and the United States, with other demonstrations globally.

*Implementing organisation(s):* Stanford University, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), WWF US

*Dates (from – to):* November 2006 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Eastern Africa, United States of America, China

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

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**29. Theme on Governance, Equity, and Rights (TGER) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN)**

Last updated: September 2010

TGER is a network of over 325 volunteers from over 100 countries whose membership comes from conservation organisations, community and indigenous peoples organisations, NGOs and grassroots organisations, 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 protected areas and the larger landscapes that surround protected areas.
2. Supporting each other and others to address local issues in particular landscapes around the world where issues of human rights, poverty and conservation seek solutions in improved governance.
3. Supporting the use of video and communications strategies to amplify marginalized voices in rural areas to the global and national audiences.
4. Supporting the recognition and management of locally-conserved areas (Indigenous and Community-Conserved Areas) that contribute to livelihoods and conservation.

*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/about/union/commissions/ceesp/wg/tger](http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/ceesp/wg/tger)

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**30. Theme on Indigenous & Local Communities, Equity & Protected Areas (TILCEPA) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN)**

Last updated: September 2010

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 2009-2012 priorities continue to focus on supporting effective participation of indigenous peoples, local communities and other stakeholders in Protected Areas governance, management and the core mission of conserving biodiversity for its inherent value and for future generations. The Strategic Direction works in concert with CEESP and WCPA to bring social science

and community expert perspectives into Protected Areas conceptualising, planning and assessment.

*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)

*Staff contact:*

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### **31. 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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## **32. UNDP/UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI)**

Last updated: September 2010

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. With both financial and technical support, UNDP and UNEP assist government decision-makers and a wide range of other stakeholders to manage the environment in a way that improves livelihoods and leads to sustainable growth. The PEI works with key government partners to raise awareness, influence policymaking and strengthen the mainstreaming of poverty-environment into budget processes, sector programmes and sub-national planning. The overall aim is to bring about lasting institutional change and to catalyse key actors to increase investment in pro-poor environmental and natural resource management.

*Outputs:*

The UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative has jointly supported the implementation of country level mainstreaming programmes in nine countries in Africa and two countries in Asia and the Pacific with the aim of increasing the capacity of governments to mainstream environment into national development processes and their implementation. Although all country programmes are similar in that they all employ the three-phased approach with the aim of developing a sustainable poverty-environment mainstreaming programme, each country programme is tailored to the specific needs and conditions of that country. Therefore the time-frame and the activities carried out under each programme can vary from country to country.

The scale-up of the PEI is focused on building on the strengths of the current country programmes on a regional basis. In Africa, the PEI is aiming to add several more countries to the regional programme in the coming few years. Support to PEI country programmes is provided through the regional structures of UNDP and UNEP.

As of 2010, the PEI is supporting programmes in 22 countries.

PEI has had a long running involvement in great ape conservation and poverty reduction projects in Africa:

- PEI completed its first phase (mainstreaming environment into the PRSP) in Rwanda in 2007. The current focus is on capacity building at all levels of government. PEI in general is not considered to focus much on biodiversity, but in the Rwandan case there is considerable attention to this issue, particularly through mountain gorillas and tourism.
- Following successful integration of environmental issues into the PRSP, the current phase of PEI in Tanzania is focussed on capacity building, improving access to and utilisation of poverty-environment data and financing environmental targets in the Mkukuta PRSP.
- The overall objective of the PEI in Uganda is to integrate environmental concerns into policies, plans, programmes and budgeting processes both at local and national levels. Its specific objectives include raising awareness on the poverty-environmental linkages and bringing the linkages into development policies and poverty reduction strategies.

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

*Dates (from – to):* 2005 - Ongoing

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

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

*Staff contact:*

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### **33. World Initiative on Sustainable Pastoralism (WISP)**

Last updated: September 2010

The World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism (WISP) is a global advocacy and capacity building network that promotes sustainable pastoral development for both poverty reduction and environmental management. WISP is a catalyst for partnership fostering 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 contributes to enabling pastoralists to sustainably manage the rangelands and to demonstrate that their land use and system is an effective way of harnessing natural rangeland resources.

#### *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 - Ongoing

*Geographic focus:* Global

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

#### *Staff contact:*

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## ORGANISATIONS INDEX

1. A Rocha International
2. African Conservation Foundation (ACF)
3. African Research Association (ARA)
4. African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)
5. Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS)
6. Anthropology Department at University College London (UCL)
7. Arcus Foundation
8. Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)
9. Beekeeping Extension Society (BES)
10. Bees for Development
11. BirdLife International
12. Blue Ventures (BV)
13. Bonobo Conservation Initiative (BCI)
14. Bristol Conservation and Science Foundation (BCSF)
15. Budongo Conservation Field Station (BFCS)
16. Bushmeat Crisis Task Force (BCTF)
17. Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust (BMCT)
18. CARE International
19. Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
20. Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD)
21. Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)
22. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
23. Center for Rural Empowerment and the Environment (CREE)
24. Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation (CCEC)
25. Centre for Education, Research & Conservation of Primates and Nature (CERCOPAN)
26. Centre for Environment and Development (CED)
27. Centre for Environment Education (CEE)
28. Centre for Non-Timber Resources (CNTR)
29. Centre for Sustainable Development & Environment (CENESTA)
30. Chibememe Earth Healing Association (CHIEHA)
31. Chimpanzee Sanctuary Wildlife Conservation Trust (CSWCT)
32. Community Development Organization (CDO)
33. Conservation International (CI)
34. Conservation Society of Sierra Leone (CSSL)
35. Conservation through Poverty Alleviation International (CPALI)
36. Conservation Through Public Health (CTPH)
37. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), UK
38. Department for International Development (DFID), UK
39. Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International (DFGFI)
40. Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)
41. Ecoagriculture Partners (EP)
42. Elephant Conservation Network (ECN)
43. Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERuDeF)
44. European Commission (EC)
45. Excellent Development Limited
46. Fauna & Flora International (FFI)
47. Fondation Ensemble
48. Ford Foundation
49. Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)
50. Forest Trends
51. Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI)
52. Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS)
53. Fundación Biodiversidad
54. Fundación de Cultura Islamica (Islamic Culture Foundation)
55. Fundación Instituto de Promoción y Apoyo al Desarrollo (IPADE)
56. German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)
57. Ghana Wildlife Division
58. Gishwati Area Conservation Program (GACP)
59. Global Environment Facility (GEF)
60. Global Nature Fund (GNF)
61. Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society (GMTCS)
62. IMM Ltd
63. Indigenous Peoples' Biodiversity Network (IPBN)
64. Innovative Resources Management (IRM)
65. International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (IAITPTF)
66. International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
67. International Centre for Responsible Tourism - South Africa (ICRT-SA)
68. International Conservation and Education Fund (INCEF)
69. International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)
70. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
71. Irish Aid
72. Itambya Community Based Organization
73. IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)
74. IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Commission on Environmental Economic and Social Policy (IUCN CEESP)
75. IUCN National Committee of The Netherlands (IUCN NL)
76. IUCN/South American Camelid Specialist Group
77. IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group (PSG)
78. Kabang Kalikasan NG Pilipinas
79. Kageno
80. Kalinga Mission for Indigenous Children and Youth Development (KAMICYDI)
81. Kalpavriksh

82. KfW Entwicklungsbank (KfW Development Bank)
83. Laboratorio de Etnoecología
84. Livelihoods Connect
85. Mountain Gorilla Veterinary Project (MGVP)
86. New Nature Foundation (NNF)
87. Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF)
88. Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)
89. Norwegian Ministry of the Environment
90. Pole Pole Foundation (POPOF)
91. Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda (PROBICOU)
92. Progressio
93. Rainforest Foundation
94. Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC)
95. ResourceAfrica
96. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
97. Rubaga Division (Kampala City Council)
98. Rwanda Development Board (RDB)
99. Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)
100. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)
101. Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia (SCNL)
102. Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Tanzania
103. Standing Committee of the Dana Declaration on Mobile peoples and Conservation
104. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
105. Taka Bonerate National Park
106. Talamanca Initiative
107. Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF)
108. Tanzania Specialist Organization on Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (TASONABI)
109. Tebtebba Foundation
110. Terra Viva Grants
111. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)
112. The Gorilla Organization (GO)
113. The Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) UK
114. The National Consumers and Environmental Alliance/Alliance Nationale des Consommateurs et de l'Environnement (ANCE)
115. The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
116. The Oikos Trust for Environmental Management (TOTEM)
117. Toledo Institute for Development and Environment (TIDE)
118. Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)
119. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
120. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
121. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
122. United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)
123. United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)
124. United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
125. Via Campesina
126. Village Enterprise Fund (VEF)
127. Wetlands International
128. Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF)
129. Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT)
130. Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
131. World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP)
132. World Association of Soil and Water Conservation (WASWC)
133. World Bank
134. World Resources Institute (WRI)
135. WWF Australia
136. WWF European Policy Office (EPO)
137. WWF The Netherlands
138. WWF US
139. WWF-UK
140. Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA)
141. Zoological Society of London (ZSL)

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1. Advancing Conservation in a Social Context (ASCS)
2. Biodiversity for Development
3. CARE-WWF Alliance
4. CARE ICD Network
5. Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE)
6. COMPACT (Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation)
7. Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)
8. Ecosystems Services for Poverty Alleviation (ESPA)
9. Environment for Development Initiative (EfD)
10. Equator Initiative
11. Forest Governance Learning Group (FGLG)
12. Improving the Lives of People in Forests
13. Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas Registry
14. Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)
15. International Gorilla Conservation Programme (IGCP)
16. Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) Follow Up
17. Natureandpoverty.net: The Nature & Poverty Knowledge and Learning Network
18. Poverty and Environment Program (PEP)
19. Poverty Environment Network (PEN)
20. Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP)
21. Poverty-Forest Linkages Toolkit
22. PROFOR
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Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust (BMCT) (17)  
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IUCN National Committee of The Netherlands (IUCN NL) (75)  
IUCN/South American Camelid Specialist Group (76)  
IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group (PSG) (77)  
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Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) (130)  
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WWF European Policy Office (EPO) (136)  
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Ghana Wildlife Division (57)  
Norwegian Ministry of the Environment (89)  
Rubaga Division (Kampala City Council) (97)  
Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) (99)  
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#### **Development Agencies**

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Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) (20)  
Excellent Development Limited (45)  
Fundación de Cultura Islamica (Islamic Culture Foundation) (54)  
Fundación Instituto de Promoción y Apoyo al Desarrollo (IPADE) (55)  
International Centre for Responsible Tourism - South Africa (ICRT-SA) (67)  
Kageno (79)  
Progressio (92)  
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Village Enterprise Fund (VEF) (126)  
Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA) (140)

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Chibememe Earth Healing Association (CHIEHA) (30)  
Community Development Organization (CDO) (32)  
Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) (49)  
Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI) (51)  
Indigenous Peoples' Biodiversity Network (IPBN) (63)  
International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (IAITPTF) (65)  
International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) (69)  
Itambya Community Based Organization (72)  
Kalinga Mission for Indigenous Children and Youth Development (KAMICYDI) (80)  
Standing Committee of the Dana Declaration on Mobile peoples and Conservation (103)  
Talamanca Initiative (106)  
Tebtebba Foundation (109)  
United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) (123)  
World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP) (131)

**Other (Private/Educational)**

Anthropology Department at University College London (UCL) (6)  
Arcus Foundation (7)  
Blue Ventures (BV) (12)  
Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) (21)  
Centre for Environment Education (CEE) (27)  
Centre for Non-Timber Resources (CNTR) (28)  
Fondation Ensemble (47)  
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Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS) (5)  
Beekeeping Extension Society (BES) (9)  
Bees for Development (10)  
BirdLife International (11)  
Blue Ventures (BV) (12)  
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Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation (CCEC) (24)  
Centre for Education, Research & Conservation of Primates and Nature (CERCOPAN) (25)  
Centre for Environment Education (CEE) (27)  
Chibememe Earth Healing Association (CHIEHA) (30)  
Chimpanzee Sanctuary Wildlife Conservation Trust (CSWCT) (31)  
Conservation International (CI) (33)  
Conservation Society of Sierra Leone (CSSL) (34)  
Conservation through Poverty Alleviation International (CPALI) (35)  
Conservation Through Public Health (CTPH) (36)  
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), UK (37)  
Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International (DFGFI) (39)  
Elephant Conservation Network (ECN) (42)  
Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERuDeF) (43)  
Excellent Development Limited (45)  
Fauna & Flora International (FFI) (46)  
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Fundación Biodiversidad (53)  
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Fundación Instituto de Promoción y Apoyo al Desarrollo (IPADE) (55)  
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Gishwati Area Conservation Program (GACP) (58)  
Global Nature Fund (GNF) (60)  
Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society (GMTCS) (61)  
Innovative Resources Management (IRM) (64)  
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Arcus Foundation (7)  
 Department for International Development (DFID), UK (38)  
 Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS) (40)  
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The National Consumers and Environmental Alliance/Alliance Nationale des Consommateurs et de l'Environnement (ANCE) (114)  
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## **Research**

Anthropology Department at University College London (UCL) (6)  
 Bristol Conservation and Science Foundation (BCSF) (14)  
 Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) (21)  
 Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) (22)  
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 Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) (52)  
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African Conservation Foundation (ACF) (2)  
 African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (4)  
 Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS) (5)  
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African Research Association (ARA) (3)  
 Beekeeping Extension Society (BES) (9)  
 Blue Ventures (BV) (12)  
 Bonobo Conservation Initiative (BCI) (13)  
 Budongo Conservation Field Station (BFCS) (15)  
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Department for International Development (DFID), UK (38)  
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Global Nature Fund (GNF) (60)

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Kageno (79)

*Madagascar*

Blue Ventures (BV) (12)

Bristol Conservation and Science Foundation (BCSF) (14)

Conservation through Poverty Alleviation International (CPALI) (35)

Innovative Resources Management (IRM) (64)

*Malawi*

Irish Aid (71)

*Mozambique*

African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (4)

Irish Aid (71)

Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA) (140)

*Rwanda*

Gishwati Area Conservation Program (GACP) (58)

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Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International (DFGFI) (39)

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*Uganda*

Bees for Development (10)

Budongo Conservation Field Station (BFCS) (15)

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Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS) (5)  
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#### *Zimbabwe*

African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (4)  
Chibememe Earth Healing Association (CHIEHA) (30)  
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Innovative Resources Management (IRM) (64)  
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Bristol Conservation and Science Foundation (BCSF) (14)  
Center for Rural Empowerment and the Environment (CREE) (23)  
Centre for Environment and Development (CED) (26)  
Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERuDeF) (43)  
Rainforest Foundation (93)  
The Gorilla Organization (GO) (112)

#### *Central African Republic*

Rainforest Foundation (93)

#### *Congo*

Innovative Resources Management (IRM) (64)  
International Conservation and Education Fund (INCEF) (68)  
Rainforest Foundation (93)  
The Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) UK (113)

#### *Democratic Republic of the Congo*

African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (4)  
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*Equatorial Guinea*

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## **Organisations added to the directory since October 2008:**

African Conservation Foundation (ACF)  
African Research Association (ARA)  
Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS)  
Beekeeping Extension Society (BES)  
Bonobo Conservation Initiative (BCI)  
Bristol Conservation and Science Foundation (BCSF)  
Budongo Conservation Field Station (BFCS)  
Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust (BMCT)  
Centre for Education, Research & Conservation of Primates and Nature (CERCOPAN)  
Centre for Environment and Development (CED)  
Centre for Non-Timber Resources (CNTR)  
Chimpanzee Sanctuary Wildlife Conservation Trust (CSWCT)  
Conservation Society of Sierra Leone (CSSL)  
Conservation Through Public Health (CTPH)  
Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International (DFGFI)  
Elephant Conservation Network (ECN)  
Fondation Ensemble  
Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS)  
Fundación Biodiversidad  
Fundación de Cultura Islamica (Islamic Culture Foundation)  
Ghana Wildlife Division  
Gishwati Area Conservation Program (GACP)  
Global Nature Fund (GNF)  
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Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)  
Village Enterprise Fund  
Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF)  
WWF US  
Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA)  
Zoological Society of London (ZSL)

## **Initiatives added to the directory since October 2008:**

CARE-WWF Alliance  
CARE Poverty, Environmental and Climate Change Network  
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The Economics of Ecosystems & Biodiversity (TEEB)



**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, )
- Website
- Organisation type (choose one 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 Arcus Foundation and IIED Framework donors: Danida (Denmark), Sida (Sweden), DGIS (the Netherlands), Norad (Norway), DFID (UK) and Irish Aid (Ireland). 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