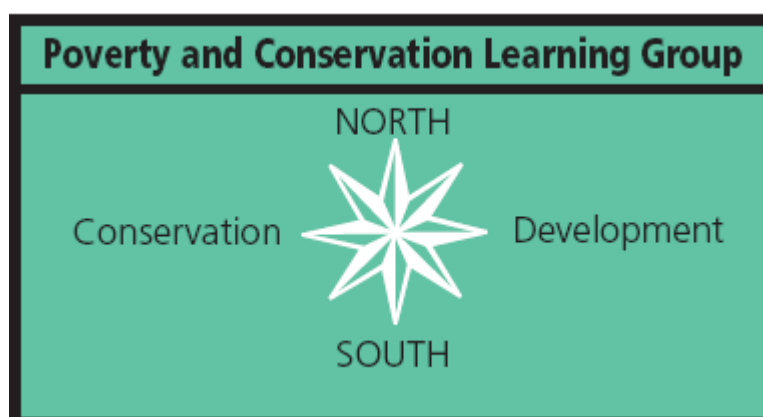


Linking Biodiversity Conservation and Poverty Reduction:

Who, What and Where?

The PCLG Directory
of Poverty and Conservation
Organisations and Initiatives
2007



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

The PCLG Directory of Poverty and Conservation Organisations and Initiatives 2007

November 2007

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

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

LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

| | |
|----------|---|
| PEP | Poverty Environment Partnership |
| PROBICOU | Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda |
| PRSP | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| RECOFTC | Regional Community Forestry Training Centre |
| RPE | Rural Poverty and Environment |
| SDC | Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation |
| SGP | Small Grants Programme |
| SIDA | Swedish Agency for International Development Cooperation |
| SLED | Sustainable Livelihood Enhancement and Diversification |
| SUA | Sokoine University of Agriculture |
| 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 |
| UCL | University College London |
| UNCTAD | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNPFII | United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues |
| UOBDU | United Organisation for Batwa Development in Uganda |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| WAMIP | World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous People |
| WASWC | World Association of Soil and Water Conservation |
| WB | World Bank |
| WCMC | World Conservation Monitoring Centre |
| WCPA | World Commission on Protected Areas |
| WCS | Wildlife Conservation Society |
| WISP | World Initiative on Sustainable Pastoralism |
| WLWG | Wetlands and Livelihoods Working Group |
| WPRP | Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project |
| WRI | World Resources Institute |
| WWF | World Wildlife Fund (for Nature) |

INTRODUCTION

This report is an update of a briefing paper produced by the Secretariat of the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (PCLG) in December 2005, called: 'Poverty-Conservation Linkages: A Survey of Organisations and Initiatives'.

It should however be noted that, while the 2005 report was the result of a broad survey of organisations working on the linkages between poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation, and of the main initiatives carried out by them on these issues, the present report focuses on the organisations and initiatives that are members of the PCLG. Another difference between these two papers is that, while the information included in the 2005 report had been gathered mainly through a review of organisation websites, the information included in the present document has been gathered by each organisation itself, and therefore is more reliable and significant. For this, we thank everyone who has collaborated with us. However, we recognise this has not always been possible within the timeframe available to compile this report. We therefore apologise for any inaccurate or out of date information that may be present in this document.

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

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

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

SECTION ONE: ORGANISATIONS

1. A Rocha International

Last updated: November 2007

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

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

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

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

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2. African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)

Last updated: November 2007

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

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

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

Site Specific:

4. Congo (Democratic Republic of Congo): AWF is working to establish ecologically and economically

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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
Web Site: www.awf.org

Staff contact:

Joanna Elliott

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3. Anthropology Department at University College London (UCL)

Last updated: November 2007

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).

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

1. Changing Maasai Land Use and Livelihoods (2003-2007): Synthesis of the socioeconomic component of a multi site comparative study of changing land use and the implications for wildlife conservation and development: Kitengela, Amboseli, Mara, Longido, Tarangire, and Laikipia.

2. In-migrants and Exclusion in East African Rangelands (2001-2002): In this DFID-funded collaborative investigation several members of the UCL Human Ecology Group worked together to describe and quantify differences in access to land, economic opportunities and education among different ethnic groups and people with different histories of migration and residence in East African Maasailand.

3. Savanna Land Use Policy Outcomes/Socioeconomic Factors Driving Conversion of Rangeland to Cultivation (1996-2000): These linked DFID and EU-funded research collaborations used the Serengeti National Park/Mara Reserve and surrounding buffer zones as a natural experiment to look at broad outcomes for environment, biodiversity, socioeconomic and demographic indicators, of three decades of different policies.

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

Contact details:

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4. Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)

Last updated: December 2005

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

AIPP sends representatives to various UN meetings, and holds training sessions and annual conferences. Its research work, though not fully developed, has produced several outputs. The AIPP Secretariat also regularly disseminates information.

Main projects location(s): Asia

Contact details:

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), 6 Soi 14, Sookasem Road, Tambon Patan, Amphur Muang, 50300 Chiang Mai, Thailand
Phone: +66 53 225 262, Fax: +66 53 408 351
E-mail: aipp@loxinfo.co.th

Staff contact:

Jannie Lasimbang, Secretary General AIPP
E-mail: aipp@aippfoundation.org

5. Bees for Development

Last updated: May 2007

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

Main projects location(s): Uganda, India

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:

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6. BirdLife International

Last updated: November 2007

BirdLife International is a global alliance of over 100 conservation organizations working together for the world's birds and people. BirdLife International strives to make the world a better place for birds and in so doing aims to improve the quality of life for people. The needs of birds and people are basically the same: a healthy environment in which any use of natural resources is sustainable.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

1. African Partnerships for Sustainable Biodiversity Action is a collaborative effort by African BirdLife Partners to conserve and manage Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in Africa. It works with people to maintain and improve livelihoods.
2. Serra das Lontras Atlantic Forest Project: BirdLife International is looking to establish an integrated system of protection, combined with production of organic, shade cacao under the traditional cabucas system.
3. Wetland Conservation in Madagascar seeks to integrate modern, scientifically-based resource management and protection systems into traditionally-based resource use rules.
4. The Palas Conservation and Development Project: The goal of this project is to safeguard the biodiversity of the Palas valley by enabling local communities to tackle the linked causes of poverty and incipient natural resource degradation.
5. Conserving Afromontane Forest in the Bamenda Highlands of Cameroon: BirdLife is working with local communities and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Cameroon to conserve the endangered biodiversity of the

Cameroon Mountains, by giving local people more control of the forest resources that they have traditionally depended on for their livelihoods.

6. BirdLife's response following the Indian Ocean Tsunami: BirdLife Indonesia is planning to help people in a way that will contribute to both conservation and the rebuilding of people's lives.

7. BirdLife International involves local communities through the creation of Local Conservation Groups (also known as Site Support Groups or IBA-Caretakers) at Important Bird Areas. Local Conservation Group members monitor their site, engage in advocacy work, carry out conservation activities, and develop ways of generating income with the local community.

8. Decentralised Decision-making, People's Rights and Sustainable Forest Management in the Tumbesian Region (Ecuador and Peru): This project aims to strengthen food security through improved productivity, reduce vulnerability to environmental threats, support people in exercising their rights, and strengthen the role of the rural communities in natural resources planning in the forested border areas of the Tumbesian region of Ecuador and Peru.

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

Main projects location(s): Global

Contact details:

BirdLife International, Wellbrook Court, Girton Road, Cambridge CB3 0NA, UK
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Staff contacts:

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7. Blue Ventures (BV)

Last updated: May 2007

Blue Ventures is a not-for-profit organisation dedicated to working with local communities to conserve threatened marine habitats and resources for the betterment of people and nature. Funded almost entirely through ecotourism revenues, Blue Ventures brings paying volunteers to project sites and trains them in scientific research, community outreach and on-the-ground conservation. Blue Ventures has pioneered the first long term coral reef, fisheries and socioeconomic monitoring programmes in southern Madagascar, and has developed the Andavadoaka research site as one of the country's leading centres for marine research, conservation and environmental education activities.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

2. Velondriake MPA Network: Blue Ventures is now working with 21 villages to develop a vast network of community-run marine and coastal protected areas. Project leaders are working with local communities to develop and launch sustainable livelihoods – including eco-tourism and mariculture businesses – that will provide financial alternatives to overexploitation of natural resources.

3. Capacity Building: Blue Ventures runs a marine conservation scholarship, thus providing a national centre for field-based training and disseminating learning in coastal management.

4. Blue Ventures Carbon Offset: This new non-profit programme finances carbon offsetting projects in Madagascar that benefit both communities and biodiversity. The current focus of the offsetting programme is the development of a fuel-efficient stove project to help reduce wood and charcoal use in villages throughout the Andavadoaka and Velondriake regions.

Main projects location(s): Madagascar

Contact details:

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E-mail: enquiries@blueventures.org
Web Site: www.blueventures.org

Staff contact:

Alasdair Harris, Research Coordinator
E-mail: al@blueventures.org

8. Bushmeat Crisis Task Force (BCTF)

Last updated: December 2005

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

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

1. BCTF Projects Database: this project is part of an ongoing effort to find solutions to the African bushmeat

crisis through developing mechanisms for information sharing on this critically important conservation issue.

2. Bushmeat Working Group: this working group was set up to promote awareness and action to achieve better and sustainable management of the bushmeat trade.

3. The Bushmeat Promise: This campaign is designed to raise public awareness about the bushmeat crisis and promote direct actions to make a difference.

Main projects location(s): Africa

Contact details:

Bushmeat Crisis Task Force (BCTF), C/o The Wildlife Conservation Society
2300 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, New York 10460, USA
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Staff contacts:

Heather Eves, BCTF Director
E-mail: heves@bushmeat.org, Phone: +1 (301) 706 6028

9. CARE Ethiopia

Last updated: May 2007

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

1. Awash Conservation and Development Project: The aim of this project is to improve the capacity of the local communities to manage their natural resources sustainably.

2. Borana Range Land Project: CARE works with project participants to develop sustainable methods of raising livestock, constructing water tanks and water holes, as well as purchasing and storing food. The project also helps women develop income-generating activities such as handicraft production and monetization of food grains.

Main projects location(s): Ethiopia

Contact details:

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

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10. CARE International

Last updated: November 2007

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

CARE International's mission is to serve individuals and families in the poorest communities in the world. To fulfil this mission, CARE International pursues four 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 to which addresses the underlying causes of poverty, environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity through focusing on issues of governance and underlying power relationships.

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

Contact details:

CARE International Secretariat
Chemin de Balexert 7-9, CH 1219 Chatelaine Geneva, Switzerland
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Web Site: www.care-international.org

Staff contact:

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11. Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)

Last updated: November 2007

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

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

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

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

Contact details:

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Phone: +868 626 6062, Fax: +868 626 1788
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Staff contact:

Sarah McIntosh, Executive Director
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12. Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD)

Last updated: September 2007

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

CAFOD's work is a deeply held set of values that are central to the organisation's ethos and identity.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

Contact details:

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

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

Web Site: www.cafod.org.uk

Staff contacts:

Mike Edwards, Climate Change Programme Development Officer

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Liz Gallagher, Policy Researcher and Administrator

E-mail: lgallagher@cafod.org.uk

13. Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)

Last updated: November 2007

The Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) was established in 1989 as an independent non-governmental organization to provide information that would help scientists, decision-makers, and the public better understand the changing relationship between human beings and the environment. In 1998, CIESIN became a center within Columbia University's Earth Institute. CIESIN focuses on applying state-of-the-art information technology to pressing interdisciplinary data, information, and research problems 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.

Main projects location(s): N/A

Contact details:

Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)
61 Route 9W, PO Box 1000, Palisades, NY 10964, USA
Phone: +1 (845) 365 8988, Fax: +1 (845) 365 8922
Web Site: www.ciesin.columbia.edu

Staff contact:

Alex de Sherbinin
E-mail: adesherbini@ciesin.columbia.edu

14. Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation (CCEC)

Last updated: May 2007

CCEC is a grassroots NGO based in Khulna, Bangladesh whose work is based on the idea that strategies for sustainable environmental management and conservation can only be achieved through local-level participation based on indigenous knowledge.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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).

Main projects location(s): Bangladesh

Contact details:

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

Staff contact:

Mowdudur Rahman, Director
E-mail: ccec_bd@khulna.bangla.net or mowdud_ccec@yahoo.com

15. 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 Hinglogadh 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:

Centre for Environment Education, Nehru Foundation for Development
Thalje Tekra, Ahmedabad 380 054, India
Phone: +91 79 2685 8002, Fax: +91 79 2685 8010
Web Site: www.cceindia.org

Staff contact:

Sanskriti Menon
E-mail: sanskriti.menon@ceeindia.org

16. Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

Last updated: December 2005

CIFOR is an international research and global knowledge institution committed to conserving forests and improving the livelihoods of people in the tropics. CIFOR's three research programmes address the needs of the rural poor as well as environmental concerns. In particular, the goal of CIFOR's Forests and Livelihoods Programme is to enhance livelihoods by contributing to improved policies and practices related to the management and use of forests and forested landscapes. The Forests and Livelihoods Programme focuses largely on two themes, "Improving Human Well-being through Forests" and "Managing Landscape Mosaic for Sustainable Livelihoods" (which includes a sub theme on Conservation and Development).

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

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

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

Contact details:

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

Staff contacts:

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

17. Centre for Sustainable Development & Environment (CENESTA)

Last updated: December 2005

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

Main projects location(s): Iran, Southern Asia

Contact details:

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

Staff contacts:

Taghi Farvar, Director
E-mail: taghi@cenesta.org

18. Chibememe Earth Healing Association (CHIEHA)

Last updated: May 2007

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 through fostering the spirit of communal participation, sharing information among stakeholders and creating awareness about sustainable use of natural resources.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

CHIEHA runs three programmes of earth healing and land care, income generation, and environmental awareness. 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.

Main projects location(s): Zimbabwe

Contact details:

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

Staff contact:

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

19. Conservation International (CI)

Last updated: November 2007

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

- The Center for Applied Biodiversity Science (CABS): CABS brings together leading experts in science and technology to collect and interpret data about biodiversity, develop strategic plans for conservation, and forge partnerships in all sectors that promote conservation goals. The Human Dimensions of Biodiversity Program in CABS brings development and conservation perspectives together to understand the links between poverty, inequality, and biodiversity loss, as well as the mechanisms needed to address them (<http://web.conservation.org>).
- Conservation Stewards, Sustainable Landscapes, and Population and Environment programs work with CI's in-

country programs at the community level on these issues (<http://web.conservation.org>).

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

Contact details:

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

Staff contacts:

Katrina Brandon
E-mail: k.brandon@conservation.org

20. Conservation through Poverty Alleviation International (CPALI)

Last updated: December 2005

Conservation through Poverty Alleviation International (CPALI) works to identify, develop and implement new means of income generation for poor farmers living in areas

of high biodiversity or conservation value. CPALI's goal is to build broad-based partnerships among conservation and development organizations, businesses, governments and local communities to introduce new ways that rural farmers can profit from sustainable use of natural resources.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

Main projects location(s): Madagascar

Contact details:

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

Staff contact:

Catherine Craig, President and founder
E-mail: ccraig@cpali.org, Phone: +1 781 259 9184

21. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), UK

Last updated: September 2007

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

Main projects location(s): N/A

Contact details:

Defra, Wildlife and Habitats Division
Area 5/E8, Ashdown House, 123 Victoria St, London SW1E

6DE, UK
Web Site: www.defra.gov.uk

Staff contact:

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

22. Department for International Development (DFID), UK

Last updated: September 2007

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

1. Restoring Livelihoods in Nigeria's Wetlands: Farmers in northern Nigeria are growing crops once again thanks to a DFID-funded project that improved water management in the Hadejia-Nguru Wetlands region.
2. Working Towards a Sustainable Future for Bangladesh's Prawn Industry: This fisheries project has helped smallholders to introduce and develop sustainable and socially equitable prawn farming.
3. Weeds - Income for the Poor: The Government of India is promoting programmes to eradicate *Prosopis juliflora*, an aggressive weed invading irrigation channels and arable land. However, for many poor families the weed provides their only source of income when sold for fuel or dry season fodder. Research is showing that *P. juliflora* can in fact be managed and used to be productive, profitable and sustainable. The Henry Doubleday Research Association is providing assistance with policy recommendations, briefing papers for different target audiences, and a technical manual (in Hindi) for a series of training courses.

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

Contact details:

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

Staff contact:

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23. Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)

Last updated: December 2005

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

Contact details:

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

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24. Ecoagriculture Partners (EP)

Last updated: December 2005

Ecoagriculture Partners is an international non-profit organization that works with farmers, conservationists, researchers, leaders in rural development, entrepreneurs, policymakers and food industry/international agri-business representatives around the world to sustain, develop and promote ecoagriculture. The vision of EP is a world where agricultural landscapes serve to enhance rural livelihoods and sustainable production of crops, livestock, fish and forests, while also conserving biodiversity, watersheds and ecosystem services on a globally significant scale.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

Ecoagriculture Partners is initiating work to support cross-sectoral ecoagriculture “knowledge and action networks” at various scales. Communities involved in ecoagriculture will link with one another and with supporting organizations. Networks will share knowledge on ecoagriculture and identify, synthesize and disseminate ‘Best Practice’ Guidelines.

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

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

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

Contact details:

Ecoagriculture Partners (EP), 1050 Potomac St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007, USA
Phone: +1 (202) 298 3004; (703) 758 2548, Fax: +1 (202) 298 3014
Web Site: www.ecoagriculturepartners.org

Staff contacts:

Sara Scherr, President
E-mail: sscherr@ecoagriculturepartners.org

Claire Rhodes, Program Associate
E-mail: crhodes@ecoagriculturepartners.org

25. European Commission (EC)

Last updated: May 2006

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

Contact details:

European Commission
EuropeAid F6 L-41 6/72, Rue de la Loi, 200, B - 1049

Brussels, Belgium
Phone: +32 (0) 2 29 91111, Fax: +32 (0) 2 29 96407
E-mail: europaaid-info@cec.eu.int
Web Site: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/europaaid>

Staff contact:

Simon Le Grand
E-mail: simon.le-grand@ec.europa.eu

26. Fauna & Flora International (FFI)

Last updated: November 2007

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

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

4. Golden Stream Corridor Preserve: In partnership with local NGOs, the private sector and, most importantly, the communities, FFI has introduced measures to protect the entire watershed and increase local management capacity.

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

6. FFI's Biodiversity and Human Needs Programme: In 2004, DGIS awarded Fauna and Flora International (FFI) a grant for a period of four years to undertake a project entitled 'FFI's Biodiversity and Human Needs Programme'. The goal of this project is to improve livelihoods linked to biodiversity conservation on four continents. The Biodiversity and Human Needs team at FFI has recently produced a series of leaflets: 'The case for integrating conservation and human needs'; 'Addressing human needs in conservation'; 'Livelihoods and conservation in post-conflict and post-disaster situations: learning in partnership'.

Main projects location(s): Global

Contact details:

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

Staff contacts:

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E-mail: matt.walpole@fauna-flora.org

27. Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)

Last updated: November 2007

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

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

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

1. Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wild Coffee in Ethiopia: BfN cooperates with the Ethiopian Coffee Forest Forum (ECFF), a recently established NGO, on a project dealing with the conservation and sustainable use of wild coffee in Ethiopia.

2. Kruger to Canyons Biosphere Reserve South Africa: Kruger to Canyons (K2C) Biosphere Reserve was proclaimed by UNESCO MAB- Programme in 2001. Given the complexity of this area, as well as the increased pressure on natural resources, it is believed a new, integrative

framework is needed to help ensure the sustainable conservation of the natural resources for all members of the broader community.

Main projects location(s): Africa

Contact details:

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

Staff contact:

Bettina Hedden-Dunkhorst
E-mail: HeddenB@bfn.de, Phone: +49 228 8491 1760

28. Ford Foundation

Last updated: September 2006

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

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

Contact details:

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

Staff contacts:

Jeff Campbell
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David Hulse
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29. Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)

Last updated: November 2007

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

1. Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas: From Principles to Practice: Forest Peoples Project has worked with indigenous communities to analyse the impact of conservation areas on their livelihoods and their rights, and to help them engage in dialogue with conservation agencies.

2. Community Mapping in Guyana: In 2003 FPP supported the Amerindian of Guyana to compile a map showing the extent of Amerindian land claims, the extent of current titled lands and their overlap with all existing mining and logging concessions and proposed protected areas. The maps are being used to help resolve land conflicts and inform dialogues and negotiations with government agencies, mining and logging companies, and conservation agencies.

3. Community Mapping in Venezuela: FPP is assisting the Piaroa and Hiwi peoples of the middle Orinoco to map their lands and develop natural resource management plans based on their indigenous knowledge.

4. Community Mapping in Siberia: FPP helped the Evenki population carry out territorial mapping. These maps were successfully used in a court case to oblige a petroleum company to reroute a proposed oil pipeline around a trapping area critical to local livelihoods.

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

Contact details:

Forest Peoples Programme, Forest Peoples Project (Sister Organisation)
1c Fosseyway Business Centre, Stratford Road, Moreton-in-Marsh, GL56 9NQ, UK
Phone: +44 (0) 1608 652 893, Fax: +44 (0) 1608 652 878
E-mail: info@forestpeoples.org
Web Site: www.forestpeoples.org

Staff contact:

Marcus Colchester, Director Forest Peoples Programme
E-mail: marcus@forestpeoples.org, Phone: + 44 (0)1608 652 893

30. Forest Trends

Last updated: December 2005

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

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

Contact details:

Forest Trends, 1050 Potomac Street NW, Washington DC 20007, USA

Phone: +1 (202) 298 3000, Fax: +1 (202) 298 3014

E-mail: info@forest-trends.org

Web Site: www.forest-trends.org

Staff contacts:

Mira Inbar, Ecosystem Services program

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Arvind Khare

E-mail: akhare@forest-trends.org, Phone: +1 (202) 298 3010

31. Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI)

Last updated: September 2006

The Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI) assists local communities to achieve sustainable livelihoods from the sea. FSPI works through three strategic action areas:

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

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

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

Contact details:

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

Staff contact:

Hugh Govan, Manager Communities and Coasts Programme
E-mail: hugh.govan@fspi.org.fj, Phone: +679 331 2250

32. Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Last updated: December 2005

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

Main projects location(s): Global

Contact details:

Global Environment Facility (GEF) Secretariat
1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA
Phone: +1 (202) 473 0508, Fax: +1 (202) 522 3240/3245
E-mail: secretariat@TheGEF.org
Web Site: www.gefweb.org

Staff contacts:

Terence Hay-Edie, Small Grants Programme
E-mail: terence.hay-edie@undp.org

David Todd, Local Benefits, Study Team Leader
E-mail: dtodd@thegef.org, Phone: +1 202 4736028

33. Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society (GMTCS)

Last updated: November 2007

The Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society (GMTCS) works to ensure the future existence and population recovery of all the four species of marine turtles known to nest in Guyana, while at the same time addressing the needs of the user communities.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

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

Main projects location(s): Guyana

Contact details:

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

Staff contact:

Michelle Kalamandeen, Project Coordinator
E-mail: gmtcs@bbgy.com, Phone: +592 2 224 921

34. IMM Ltd

Last updated: November 2007

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

- Livelihoods approaches for diagnostic uses, community development, and monitoring and review
- Community planning, mobilisation and group formation
- Project planning, management, monitoring and

evaluation

- The use of systematic approaches to enhancing and diversifying rural livelihoods
- Knowledge management and dissemination
- Technical guidance in fisheries and aquatic resources, coastal development, common-pool resource use especially by remote/marginalised communities.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

Main projects location(s): N/A

Contact details:

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

Staff contact:

Emma Whittingham
E-mail: E.Whittingham-IMM@exeter.ac.uk

Jock Campbell

E-mail: J.Campbell-IMM@ex.ac.uk

35. Indigenous Peoples' Biodiversity Network (IPBN)

Last updated: December 2005

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

Main projects location(s): N/A

Contact details:

Indigenous Peoples' Biodiversity Network (IPBN), PO Box

567, Cusco, Peru

Phone: +51 84 23-2603

Staff contacts:

Alejandro Argumedo

E-mail: ipbn@web.net

36. Innovative Resources Management (IRM)

Last updated: May 2007

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

1. The Congo Livelihood Improvement and Food Security Project (CLIFS): This project focuses on increasing the level and sustainability of agricultural production and freshwater fisheries, and strengthening rural credit and micro-finance activities to support productive investments in agriculture in the provinces of Bandundu and Equateur.

2. Eco-regional Initiatives to Promote Alternatives to Slash & Burn Practices: This project aims to reduce slash and burn agriculture and improve land management practices to conserve critical habitats and biodiversity and improve rural livelihoods in Madagascar.

3. Uganda Productive Resource Investment for Managing the Environment: This project aims to expand sustainable economic opportunities in Uganda while conserving its biodiversity.

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

Contact details:

Innovative Resources Management
2421 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, D.C., 20037, USA
Phone: +1 (202) 293 8384, Fax: +1 (202) 293 8386
Web Site: www.irmgt.com

Staff contact:

Rachna Sundararajan

E-mail: rachna@irmgt.com

37. International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (IAITPTF)

Last updated: November 2007

The International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

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

Contact details:

International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (IAITPTF), 6/1 Moo 1, Suthep Road, Suthep Sub-district, Muang District, Chiang Mai 50200, Thailand
Phone: +66 (0) 53 904 037, (0) 1 885 2212, Fax: +66 (0) 53 277 645
E-mail: iait@loxinfo.co.th
Web Site: www.international-alliance.org

Staff Contacts:

Minnie Degawan
E-mail: minnie@iait-foundation.org

Kittisak Rattanakrajangsri, Executive-Secretary
E-mail: kittisak@iait-foundation.org

38. International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

Last updated: December 2005

ICIMOD is the first and, so far, only international centre devoted to integrated mountain development. The primary objectives of ICIMOD are to help promote the development of an economically and environmentally sound mountain ecosystem and to improve the living standards of mountain populations, especially in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas

(HKH) Region. In pursuing its mandate, ICIMOD works mainly at the interface between research and development and acts as a facilitator for generating new mountain-specific knowledge of relevance to mountain development.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

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

Contact details:

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
G.P.O. Box 3226, Khumaltar, Kathmandu, Nepal
Phone: +977 1 5525313, Fax: +977 1 5524509, 5536747
E-mail: icimod@icimod.org, Web Site: www.icimod.org

Staff contact:

Farooq Ahmad, Coordinator Beekeeping Group
fahmad@icimod.org.np

39. International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)

Last updated: May 2007

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

IITC's program priorities are:

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and

conservation:

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

Main projects location(s): Americas, Oceania

Contact details:

International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)
2390 Mission St., Suite 301, San Francisco, CA 94110,
USA
Phone: +1 (415) 641 4482, Fax: +1 (415) 641 1298
Web Site: www.treatycouncil.org

Staff contacts:

Alberto Saldamando
E-mail: alberto@treatycouncil.org

40. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

Last updated: November 2007

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

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

2. Pro-Poor Tourism: IIED has worked on pro-poor tourism since 1999. Pro-poor tourism focuses on changing the distribution of benefits to increase the share captured by poor people (www.propoortourism.org.uk).

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

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

knowledge at national and international levels.

Traditional Knowledge and Trade Promotion in Peru : The key objective of this project is to take the first step toward a longer-term goal of providing information to relevant stakeholders on the impacts that the US-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement will have on the livelihoods of poor farmers and indigenous people in Peru, and facilitating a public policy debate on these potential impacts.

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

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

Contact details:

International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
3 Endsleigh Street, London, England, WC1H 0DD, UK
Phone: +44 (0) 20 7388 2117, Fax: +44 (0) 20 7388 2826
E-mail: info@iied.org, Web Site: www.iied.org

Staff contact:

Dilys Roe, Senior Research Associate, Agriculture and Biodiversity
E-mail: dilys.roe@iied.org

41. Irish Aid

Last updated: September 2006

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

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

Contact details:

Irish Aid Department of Foreign Affairs
Bishops Square, Redmond Hill, Dublin 2, Ireland
Phone: +353 1 408 2000, Fax: +353 1 408 2880
E-mail: dcf@dfa.ie, Web Site: www.dcf.gov.ie

Staff contact:

42. Itambya Community Based Organization

Last updated: May 2007

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

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

Main projects location(s): Kenya

Contact details:

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

Staff contacts:

Njoroge Ikonye

E-mail: ikonye2000@yahoo.com, Phone: +254 721 517 674

43. Kalinga Mission for Indigenous Children and Youth Development (KAMICYDI)

Last updated: November 2007

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

aims to increase vegetables production of farmers and improve their health by not using chemical fertilizers and pesticides. This also aims to increase soil fertility and stop air pollution caused by chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

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

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

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

Main projects location(s): Philippines

Contact details:

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 Bayubay Bumacas, Chief Executive Officer

E-mail: don112768@yahoo.com

44. 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, Apt 5, Shree Dutta Krupa, 908 Deccan Gymkhana, Pune 411006, India
Phone: +91 (020) 2565 4239

Or:

Kalpavriksh, 134 Tower 10, Supreme Enclave, Mayur Vihar Phase 1, Delhi 110091

Phone: +91 (011) 2275 3714

Web Site: www.kalpavriksh.org

Staff contact:

Ashish Kothari

E-mail: ashishkothari@vsnl.com

45. KfW Entwicklungsbank (KfW Development Bank)

Last updated: December 2005

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

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

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

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

management schemes.

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

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

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

Contact details:

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 contacts:

Matthias Bechtolsheim

E-mail: Matthias.Bechtolsheim@kfw.de

46. Laboratorio de Etnoecología

Last updated: May 2007

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:

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

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

Staff contact:

Pablo Alarcón Cháires

E-mail: palarcon@oikos.unam.mx

47. MacArthur Foundation

Last updated: May 2007

The MacArthur Foundation is a private, independent grantmaking institution dedicated to helping groups and individuals foster lasting improvement in the human condition. The Foundation believes its grantmaking is most effective when focused on relatively few areas of work, combined with sufficient resources over a long enough

period of time to make a measurable difference. The Foundation makes grants and loans through four programs:

- The Program on Global Security and Sustainability focuses on international issues, including human rights and international justice, peace and security, conservation and sustainable development, higher education, migration, and population and reproductive health
- The Program on Human and Community Development addresses issues in the United States that include community and economic development; housing; juvenile justice reform; and education
- The General Program supports public interest media, including public radio, television, and the production of independent documentary film
- The MacArthur Fellows Program awards five-year, unrestricted fellowships to individuals across all ages and fields who show exceptional merit and promise of continued creative work.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

Main projects location(s): Global

Contact details:

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
140 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, IL 60603-5285, USA
Phone: +1 (312) 726 8000, Fax: +1 (312) 920 6258
Web Site: www.macfound.org

48. Netherlands Committee for IUCN (NC-IUCN)

Last updated: November 2007

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 NP.net: a knowledge and learning network on nature and poverty linkages. The Nature & Poverty Knowledge and Learning Network (NP.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. NP.net has started its first activities in 2007.

Main projects location(s): N/A

Contact details:

Netherlands Committee for IUCN (NC-IUCN)
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, Web Site: www.nciucn.nl

Staff contact:

Peter van Sluijs, IUCN Netherlands Committee
Email: peter.vansluijs@iucn.nl

49. Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)

Last updated: November 2007

The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) is a directorate under the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). Norad's most important task is to contribute in the international cooperation to fight poverty. From February 2004 Norad was reorganized to fulfil a partly new role and new expectations. Norad's main purpose is today to provide technical advice to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Embassies in partner countries. Norad is to contribute to effective management of development funds. Some grant schemes are still handled by Norad, the most important being the funds for NGOs, for Higher Education and Research and for Commercial Cooperation.

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

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

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

Contact details:

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, Web Site: www.norad.no

Staff contact:

Helle Biseth
E-mail: Helle.Biseth@norad.no

50. 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 contacts:

Berit Mørkved
Email: bm@md.dep.no, Phone: +47 22 245 913

51. Poverty and Conservation Working Group (PCWG)

Last updated: November 2007

The Poverty and Conservation Working Group (PCWG) is concerned with the linkages between biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction. It provides a forum in the UK for discussion, information exchange and the promotion of integrated strategies for tackling conservation and poverty reduction. All participants recognise the importance of the interface between poverty reduction and conservation and are committed to developing a better understanding of the issue.

The secretariat of the PCWG has been housed at Fauna & Flora International since 2005. The group has been meeting 2-3 times a year for discussion of key topics and the exchange of information about current research and new initiatives. The group is undergoing a review of its activities and talks are underway to re-launch it under the umbrella of the PCLG.

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

Contact details:

The secretariat for the group has been housed at Fauna & Flora International since 2005
Fauna & Flora International
4th Floor, Jupiter House, Station Road, Cambridge CB1 2JD, UK
Web Site: www.povertyandconservation.net

Staff contact:

Barney Dickson
E-mail: barney.dickson@fauna-flora.org

52. Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda (PROBICOU)

Last updated: November 2007

Pro-biodiversity conservationist in Uganda (PROBICOU) was established in 1998 with the primary aim of conserving biodiversity, and incorporating conservation in Uganda's poverty alleviation agenda, as well as promoting local participation in sustainable livelihood activities. PROBICOU's work is grounded in networking and partnerships between institutions 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. Tree planting on both public and private land
2. Lobbying and advocacy about the cost of environmental services
3. Promotion of organic farming in poor communities

Main projects location(s): Uganda

Contact details:

Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda
Plot 1319, Kamwokya, P.O.BOX 21294, Kampala, Uganda
Phone: +256 78 2 393912

Staff contact:

Robert Tumwesigye Baganda, Projects coordinator
E-mail: tumwesigyeus@yahoo.com

53. 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, Web Site: www.ciir.org

Staff contact:

Sol Oyuela
E-mail: sol@progressio.org.uk

54. Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC)

Last updated: May 2007

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

1. Regional Analysis and Representation (RAR) identifies important themes in community-based forest management, analyzes issues and presents position statements at regional and international fora, and acts as an information hub in the region.

2. The Capacity Building Services (CABS) program's objective is to enhance the formation and implementation of community-based natural resource policies, and to strengthen institutions and processes by developing cost-effective and quality capacity-building products and services for stakeholders at all levels.

3. The Country Program Support (COPS) identifies and validates best practices and documents lessons learned in

community-based forest management systems in a number of countries selected according to clearly identified criteria and indicators.

Main projects location(s): South-Eastern Asia

Contact details:

Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC)
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

Staff contact:

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55. ResourceAfrica

Last updated: May 2007

ResourceAfrica is a no profit organization that works with a range of global and African partners to encourage and deliver new models of natural resource management, based on community participation, in which the values of transparency, equity and respect for local people, their needs and customs, are uppermost. The mission of ResourceAfrica is to champion collaborative approaches to the sustainable use of natural resources that will deliver tangible community benefits and effective conservation.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

Niassa Reserve Natural Resource Management: FFI, SRN and Resource Africa are collaborating to support the Niassa (Mozambique) Provincial government processes to develop community-focused natural resource management systems within the forest resources, fisheries and wildlife sectors.

Main projects location(s): Mozambique

Contact details:

ResourceAfrica
1067 Arcadia Street, 3 rd Floor, Hatfield Forum West, Hatfield, Pretoria, South Africa
Phone: +27 12 342 9242 /52, Fax: +27 12 342 9303
E-mail: info@resourceafrica.org
Web Site: www.resourceafrica.org

Staff contact:

Kule Chitepo, Executive Director
E-mail: kule@resourceafrica.org

56. Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Tanzania

Last updated: November 2007

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. Country Coordinator for the Initiative 'Advancing Conservation in a Social Context (ACSC)'.
2. Country Coordinator for the Project 'Protected Areas and Poverty in Africa (PAPIA)': The main research aim of the PAPIA project, which will start in late 2007, is to generate research knowledge on why protected areas lead to poverty or poverty alleviation.

Main projects location(s): Tanzania

Contact details:

Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Department of Wildlife Management
PO Box 3073, Chuo Kikuu, Morogoro, Tanzania
Phone: +255 23 2601376, Fax: +255 23 2601376
Web Site: www.suanet.ac.tz

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57. Standing Committee of the Dana Declaration on Mobile peoples and Conservation

Last updated: November 2007

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

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

Contact details:

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

Staff contact:

Dawn Chatty, Chair of the Standing Committee of the Dana Declaration
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58. Swedish Biodiversity Centre (CBM)

Last updated: November 2007

The Swedish Biodiversity Centre (CBM) is the national centre for co-ordinating and initiating research on biodiversity. The centre, which is jointly operated by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences and Uppsala University, coordinates a network of organisations, authorities and departments all over the country. The centre's main function is to conduct research on the preservation, sustainable use and restoration of biodiversity in Sweden. Education and information programmes on biodiversity are other important activities run by the Centre, as well as participation in international projects concerning global biodiversity and support of many organisations in developing countries working with biodiversity issues.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

1. SwedBio: SwedBio was initiated in late 2002 by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and is based at the Swedish Biodiversity Centre (CBM). The overall aim of SwedBio is to contribute to poverty alleviation and improved livelihoods through equitable, sustainable and productive management of biodiversity resources at all levels (www.swedbio.org).

2. SEEDNet: SEEDNet (the South East European Development Network on Plant Genetic Resources) was established in 2004 in order to contribute to the establishment and strengthening of national programmes on plant genetic resources in the region, and promote a sustainable utilisation of PGR (<http://seednet.geminova.net>).

Main projects location(s): Global

Contact details:

CBM, Bäcklösavägen 10, Box 7007, S-750 07 UPPSALA, Sweden
Phone: + 46 18 67 27 30, Fax: + 46 18 67 35 37
Web Site: www.cbm.slu.se

Staff contact:

Maria Berlekom
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59. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

Last updated: December 2005

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) is Switzerland's international cooperation agency within the

Swiss Foreign Ministry. Together with other federal offices, SDC is responsible for overall coordination of development activities and cooperation with Eastern Europe, as well as humanitarian aid.

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

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

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

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

Contact details:

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Freiburgstrasse 130, 3003 Berne, Switzerland
Phone: +41 31 322 34 75, Fax: +41 31 324 13 48
E-mail: info@deza.admin.ch, Web Site: www.sdc.admin.ch

Staff contact:

Francois Droz
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60. Talamanca Initiative

Last updated: May 2007

A collaborative partnership of three community-focused organizations (ANAI, APPTA, and CBTC), the Talamanca Initiative has worked since 1983 to integrate biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development in the Talamanca region of Costa Rica. Through the Talamanca

Initiative's work, communities have been able to engage in sustainable income generating pursuits that also work to protect their natural environment.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

1. Promotion of sustainable socio-economic development, through crop diversification and organic agriculture.
2. Establishment of a Regional Training Center and of 13 local ecotourism ventures.

Main projects location(s): Costa Rica

Web Site: www.anaicr.org

Staff contact:

Benson Varquez
E-mail: bensoncr@racsa.co.cr

61. Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF)

Last updated: September 2006

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

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

Main projects location(s): Tanzania

Contact details:

Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF), P.O. Box 15605, Arusha, Tanzania
Phone: +255 745022267, E-mail: admin.tnrf@wcstarusha.org, Web Site: www.tnrf.org

Staff contact:
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62. Tanzania Specialist Organization on Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (TASONABI)

Last updated: May 2007

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

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

Main projects location(s): Tanzania

Contact details:
Tanzania Specialist Organization on Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (TASONABI), PO Box 8550, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Web Site: www.tasonabi.or.tz

Staff contact:
Bariki Kaale
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63. Tebtebba Foundation

Last updated: December 2005

Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education) is an indigenous peoples' organization born out of the need for heightened advocacy to have the rights of indigenous peoples recognized, respected and protected worldwide. Established in 1996, Tebtebba seeks to promote a better understanding of the world's indigenous peoples, their worldviews, their issues and concerns. Tebtebba tries to achieve its objectives by reinforcing the capacities of indigenous peoples for advocacy, campaigns and networking; research, education, training, and institutional development; and by actively articulating and projecting indigenous peoples' views and perspectives.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and

conservation:

1. Networking, Advocacy and Campaigns: Engage governments, multilateral bodies and civil society to understand, support and adopt indigenous peoples' positions and perspectives in the areas of sustainable development, indigenous peoples' rights, gender, trade and globalization.
2. Research, Education and Documentation: Tebtebba undertakes participatory action researches on indigenous peoples and sustainable development; biological and cultural diversity and protection of indigenous knowledge.

Main projects location(s): N/A

Contact details:
Tebtebba Foundation, No. 1 Roman Ayson Rd, 2600 Baguio City, Philippines
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E-mail: tebtebba@tebtebba.org
Web Site: www.tebtebba.org

Staff contacts:
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64. The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

Last updated: December 2005

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.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

1. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta National Park reaches out to local and state governments, indigenous tribes, subsistence farmers and businesses to ensure that each group understands its stake in protecting the area.
2. Komodo National Park: The Nature Conservancy is working with villages in and around the Komodo National Park to transform Asia's live reef fish trade from an environmentally-damaging industry to a sustainable economy that supports healthy seas and communities.
3. Bosawas Biosphere Reserve: The Conservancy is working with the Mayangna and Miskito people in the Bosawas Biosphere Reserve to combat the threats of colonization, damaging agriculture practices, and deforestation.

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

Contact details:

The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
4245 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 100, Arlington, VA 22203-1606, USA
Phone: +1 703 841 5300, E-mail: comment@tnc.org, Web Site: <http://nature.org>

Staff contacts:

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65. The World Conservation Union (IUCN)

Last updated: November 2007

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

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

4. Building capacity and strengthening institutions to support ecologically sustainable and equitable use of non-timber forest products for biodiversity conservation and improved livelihoods: The goal of the project is to strengthen the capacity of research and management institutions in Vietnam to support ecologically sustainable and equitable use NTFPs that contributes to biodiversity conservation, improved livelihoods of poor people resident in and around forest areas, and to local and national socio-economic development.

5. Conserving wetlands in Bangladesh - Community-based Haor Resource Management: The objectives of the project are to improve

environmental quality of the country coupled with sustainable development, poverty alleviation and capacity building for better environmental management.

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

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

Other initiatives:

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

Main projects location(s): Global

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

Staff contacts:

Bill Jackson
E-mail: bill.jackson@iucn.org

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66. The World Conservation Union Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (IUCN CEESP)

Last updated: December 2005

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

IUCN CEESP/WCPA Theme on Indigenous and Local Communities, Equity, and Protected Areas: TILCEPA seeks

the full and effective recognition of the rights and responsibilities of local communities in the development and implementation of conservation policies and strategies that affect the lands, waters and other natural and cultural resources that they relate to. TILCEPA advocates, in all countries, the recognition of community conserved and managed areas that are significant from a biodiversity point of view, and the development of management partnerships with the communities resident in or surrounding official protected areas (www.tilcepa.org).

Main projects location(s): N/A

Contact details:

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

Staff contacts:

Taghi Farvar, Chair
E-mail: taghi@cenesta.org, Phone: +98 21 66 972 973

67. The World Conservation Union Regional Office for Eastern Africa (IUCN EARO)

Last updated: September 2006

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

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

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

Main projects location(s): Eastern Africa

Contact details:

IUCN EARO, P.O. Box 68200, 00200 Nairobi, Kenya
Phone: +254 020 890605/12, Fax: +254 020 890615
Web Site: www.iucn.org/places/earo

Staff contacts:

Ed Barrow
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68. Theme on Governance, Equity, and Rights (TGER) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) Commission on Environmental, Economic, and Social Policy (CEESP)

Last updated: September 2006

TGER is a network of over 450 volunteers whose membership comes from conservation organizations, community and indigenous peoples organizations, NGOs

and grassroots organizations, governments, independent researchers and consultants, universities, and others. Each member has a demonstrated commitment to and expertise in governance of natural resources and/or human rights. Together, TGER's members provide research, information, and action to support and engage IUCN members and partners in developing greater understanding and more effective action with respect to natural resource governance, equity, and human rights.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

1. Collaborating with IUCN members, partners, and offices to identify needs and ways to improve natural resource governance in field locations in Mongolia, Nepal, Indonesia, Bolivia, Argentina, Ethiopia, Niger, Iran, and Turkey.
2. Supporting "alert initiatives" including:
 - Potential displacement of indigenous peoples from Nech Sar and Omo National Parks (Ethiopia) under a management arrangement between African Parks Foundation (APF) and the Government of Ethiopia.
 - Potential loss of access to resources of indigenous populations after declaration of a new protected area in Mount Merapi National Park (Indonesia), supposed to be managed by a governmental agency without the participation of the local residents.

Main projects location(s): Global

Contact details:

Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend, Ancienne Ecole, Bugnau, CH 1180 Switzerland
Phone/Fax: +41 21 826 0024
Web Site: www.iucn.org/themes/ceesp/TGER.html

Staff contacts:

Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend
E-mail: gbf@cenesta.org

Jessica Campese

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69. Toledo Institute for Development and Environment (TIDE)

Last updated: May 2007

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

Main projects location(s): Belize

Contact details:

Toledo Institute for Development and Environment
P.O. Box 150, 1 Mile San Antonio Road, Punta Gorda
Town, Toledo, Belize
Phone: (501) 722-2274/2431, Web Site: www.tidebelize.org

Staff contact:

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E-mail: development@tidebelize.org

70. 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:

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Palais des Nations, 8-14, Av. de la Paix, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 5809, Fax: +41 22 917 0051
E-mail: info@unctad.org, Web Site: www.unctad.org

Staff contact:

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71. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Last updated: December 2005

UNDP is the UN's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting

countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. UNDP is on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

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

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

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

Main projects location(s): Global

Contact details:

UNDP, One United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA
Fax: +1 212 906 5364, Web Site: www.undp.org

Staff contacts:

Peter Hazlewood, PEI
E-mail: peter.hazlewood@undp.org

72. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Last updated: September 2006

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

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

Main projects location(s): Global

Contact details:

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
7, place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France
Phone: +33 (0)1 45 68 10 00, Fax: +33 (0)1 45 67 16 90
Web Site: www.unesco.org

Staff contact:

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73. UNEP

Last updated: November 2007

UNEP is the voice for the environment within the United Nations system. UNEP acts as a catalyst, advocate, educator and facilitator to promote the wise use and sustainable development of the global environment. UNEP's mission is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

The Poverty and Environment Unit was created in 2004 to address the links between poverty and the environment. The Unit's aim is to promote the goals of environmental sustainability and poverty reduction.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

UNDP/UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI): Linking Poverty Reduction And Environmental Management to Achieve the MDGs: The UNDP-UNEP Poverty -Environment Initiative (PEI) is a joint programme to provide financial and technical support to countries for mainstreaming poverty-environment linkages into national development planning processes. Based upon experience over the past few years in assisting nine countries in Africa and Asia to launch sustainable programmes to mainstream poverty-environment into national development plans, budget processes and sector implementation programmes, UNDP and UNEP have launched an effort to scale-up the PEI significantly and to work closely with key donors and other partners to expand the effort to other countries and regions. An increased number of country programmes will be supported by joint UNDP-UNEP regional teams and by the headquarters of the two organizations.

Main projects location(s): Global

Contact details:

UNEP, United Nations Avenue, Gigiri, PO Box 30552, 00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Phone: +254 20 621 234, Fax: +254 20 624 489/90
Web Site: www.unep.org

Staff contacts:

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74. United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)

Last updated: December 2005

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

The Centre's main activities include:

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

1. Commercialisation of Non Timber Forest Products in Mexico and Bolivia: Factors Influencing Success (CEPFOR): The purpose of this project is to evaluate the contribution that NTFPs make to the livelihoods of forest dependent rural poor in developing countries (<http://quin.unep-wcmc.org/forest/NTFP>).
2. UNEP Coral Reef Unit: The UNEP Coral Reef Unit, one of the biodiversity-related programmes hosted by UNEP WCMC, was established in 2000 as the focal point within UNEP and the UN system to promote policies and actions to protect coral reefs.
3. ICRAN: The International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) is a collaborative effort designed to reverse the decline of the world's coral reefs. Supported by the United Nations Foundation (UNF), ICRAN consists of a set of inter-linked, complementary activities that will facilitate the proliferation of good practices for coral reef management and conservation (www.icran.org).

Main projects location(s): Global

Contact details:

UNEP-WCMC, 219 Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, CB3

ODL, UK
Phone: +44 (0)1223 277 314, Fax: +44 (0)1223 277 136
E-mail: info@unep-wcmc.org
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Staff contacts:

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Charles Besançon
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75. United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)

Last updated: December 2005

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

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

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

Main projects location(s): N/A

Contact details:

UNPFII, United Nations, 2 UN Plaza, Room DC2-1772, New York, NY 10017, USA
E-mail: IndigenousPermanentForum@un.org
Web Site: www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii

Staff contacts:

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76. United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Last updated: November 2007

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

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

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

Contact details:

USAID, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA
Phone: + 1 (202) 712 0000, Web Site: www.usaid.gov

Staff contacts:

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77. Via Campesina

Last updated: December 2005

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

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

- The articulation and strengthening of its member organizations
- Influencing power and decision-making centres within governments and multilateral organizations in order to redirect the economic and agricultural policies that affect small and middle-scale producers
- The strengthening of women's participation in social, economic, political, and cultural matters
- The formulation of proposals in relation to important issues such as: agrarian reform, food sovereignty, production, trade, research, genetic resources, biodiversity, environment and gender.

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

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

Contact details:

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Jakarta, Indonesia, 12790
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E-mail: viacampesina@viacampesina.org
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78. Wetlands International

Last updated: December 2005

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

1. Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project: WPRP endeavours to work with the conservation and environment sectors to integrate socio-economic development and poverty-reduction issues into their planning and actions.
2. The Wetlands and Livelihoods Working Group (WLWG), initiated by WI, is an informal group of individuals and representatives of organisations who wish to ensure that the needs of economically and socially excluded people are fully represented in all aspects of wetland management (www.wetlands.org/WLWG).
3. Wise Use of Wetlands Action Programme: the aim of this programme is to sustain and restore the socio-economic and biodiversity values of wetlands and their potential for poverty reduction by structurally and strategically addressing environment-poverty issues. Examples of projects are:
 - Community-based Ecotourism for the Local Indigenous Semelai Community in Tasek Bera, Pahang: The Semelai community benefits directly from the establishment and implementation of sustainable livelihood eco-tourism enterprises in and around their home, which improve their socio-economic status, while reducing their impacts on the biodiversity, natural resources and ecosystems of Tasek Bera.
 - Semelai Association for Boating & Tourism (SABOT): SABOT's mission is to look after the interests of Semelai community of Tasek Bera in regards to local community based eco-tourism enterprises.

Main projects location(s): Global

Contact details:

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

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79. Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

Last updated: November 2007

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

1. Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO), Zambia: WCS works with local families in six districts of the eastern province to increase agricultural income by providing wildlife-friendly producers with access to the "It's Wild" brand that sells at a price premium in urban markets. "It's Wild" producers are required to abandon illegal hunting and adopt improved farming practices.
2. The Albertine Rift Program, Africa: WCS improves conservation in this biologically rich region by helping managers of protected areas enhance their knowledge, skills and capacity for effectively managing these areas. Alongside these efforts, WCS is helping to formalize and secure land tenure for returning refugees in Uganda as an essential step towards ensuring access to a sustainable supply of resources and supporting conservation of the regions spectacular wildlife.
3. Ecotourism in Nyungwe National Park, Rwanda: With a history of supporting Nyungwe National Park, WCS is now helping Rwanda develop eco-tourism focused on the park's huge populations of primates and diversity of birds.
4. Madidi National Park, Bolivia: WCS is working with the indigenous Tacana community to secure traditional land claims and increase household income from sustainable use of non-timber forest products (honey, incense, wildlife).
5. Maya Biosphere Reserve, Peten, Guatemala: WCS works with local communities in forest concessions surrounding national parks to plan sustainable extraction of timber and

non-timber forest products (Xate palm, ocellated turkey), and helps local people to protect their lands and resources from illegal encroachment and fires.

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

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

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

Contact details:

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

Staff contacts:

Kent Redford, Director, WCS Institute
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80. World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP)

Last updated: December 2005

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

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

Main projects location(s): N/A

Contact details:

The World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP), C/O CENESTA
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Phone: +98 21 2296 4114/15/16, Fax: +98 21 2295 4217
Web Site: www.iucn.org/themes/ceesp/WAMIP

Staff contacts:

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81. World Association of Soil and Water Conservation (WASWC)

Last updated: September 2006

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

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

Main projects location(s): N/A

Web Site: www.waswc.org

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82. World Bank

Last updated: December 2005

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Main projects location(s): Global

Contact details:

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

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

Web Site: www.worldbank.org

Staff contacts:

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83. World Resources Institute (WRI)

Last updated: December 2005

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

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

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

strategies and plans.

Main projects location(s): Africa, Americas

Contact details:

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84. WWF Australia

Last updated: May 2007

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

Main projects location(s): Australia

Contact details:

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

Staff contact:

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85. WWF European Policy Office (EPO)

Last updated: November 2007

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

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

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

Main projects location(s): Global

Contact details:

WWF European Policy Office
Development Policy, 36 avenue de Tervuren, B12, 1040 Brussels, Belgium
Phone: +32 2 743 8800, Web Site: www.panda.org/eu

Staff contact:

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86. WWF Netherlands

Last updated: December 2005

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

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

Main projects location(s): Netherlands

Contact details:

Wereld Natuur Fonds (WWF Netherlands)
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Web Site: www.wnf.nl

Staff contact:

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87. WWF UK

Last updated: September 2006

WWF-UK works on both global and local environmental issues. Much of WWF-UK's work is in areas where the most critically endangered wildlife and the least protected habitats are found. The main priority of WWF UK's International Development and Poverty Programme is the integration of environmental considerations into the agenda

of development aid agencies and international institutions.

Sample of projects linking poverty reduction and conservation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Phone: +44 (0)1483 426 444, Fax: +44 (0)1483 426 409

Web Site: www.wwf.org.uk

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SECTION TWO: INITIATIVES

1. Advancing Conservation in a Social Context (ACSC)

Last updated: December 2006

Advancing Conservation in a Social Context (ACSC) is an interdisciplinary research initiative supported by the MacArthur Foundation. The aim of ACSC is to explore and develop a deeper understanding of the factors that have contributed to the very mixed record of success for conservation and development efforts over the past several decades by re-examining complex ecological and social relationships and drawing on the extensive body of academic and practical experience in order to review past history, question fundamental strategies, and reconsider the underlying assumptions about how the conservation field attempts to reach its goals. The strategy for this five-year process of inquiry is to engage a broad range of institutions, including conservation and development NGOs, community-based organizations, academic institutions, government departments, development agencies, and foundations and other donors, in order to learn from their experiences – both the positive and negative lessons – and work with them to develop and improve approaches.

Outputs:

1. During the first three-year phase research will focus on three case study countries (Peru, Tanzania, and Vietnam) and will be coordinated by national institutions in those countries. A “Blue Ribbon Panel” will report on the findings of this research phase and increase recognition of the importance of trade-offs in global policy discussions.

2. The two-year second phase will seek to encourage key actors to implement new ways of approaching the balance between the conservation of biological diversity and social objectives.

Implementing organisation(s): Arizona State University, USA

Dates (from – to): January 2007 – 2010

Geographic focus: Africa, Asia, Americas

Web Site: www.tradeoffs.org

Staff contact:

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2. CARE & WWF Partnership

Last updated: December 2006

In recent years WWF and CARE have become increasingly aware of the synergies between poverty reduction and sound environmental management. With this has come growing recognition of the potential of a partnership that links the

environment and development agendas. The CARE-WWF partnership is focused on three key themes:

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

Outputs:

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

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

Implementing organisation(s): CARE International

Dates (from – to): N/A

Geographic focus: Africa, Americas, Asia

Web Site: www.wwf.org; www.care.org

Staff contacts:

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Sally Nicholson, WWF

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3. CARE ICD Network

Last updated: December 2006

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

CARE's ICD network, which started in May 1999, was initially comprised primarily of classical integrated conservation development projects targeting areas of high biodiversity. More recently the network, renamed the CARE Poverty and Environment Network, has expanded its scope beyond the traditional domain of ICD (i.e. areas of high biodiversity) to address a broader range of natural resource management and environmental issues, but retaining a focus

on social justice and equity.

Outputs:

The network links nearly 40 projects in 25 different countries.

Implementing organisation(s): CARE International

Dates (from – to): May 1999 - Ongoing

Geographic focus: N/A

Web Site: N/A

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4. COMPACT (Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation)

Last updated: December 2006

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

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

Outputs:

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

1. Fisher-folk monitoring of marine natural resources, Belize Barrier Reef, Belize
2. Community innovations in a landscape context, Sian Ka'an Biosphere Reserve, Mexico
3. Tourism and agriculture in the buffer zone, Morne Trois Pitons, Dominica

4. Leveraging donor attention, Mount Kenya National Park, Kenya

5. Mobilizing government support, Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanzania

6. Political ecologies in action, Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park, Philippines

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

Dates (from – to): 1999 - 2010

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

Web Site: http://sgp.undp.org/index.cfm?module=ActiveWeb&page=WebPage&s=compact_1

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5. Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)

Last updated: December 2006

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

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

Outputs:

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

Implementing organisation(s): Government of France

Dates (from – to): 2002 - Ongoing

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

Web Site: www.cbfp.org

Staff Contact:

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6. Conservation for Poverty Reduction Initiative (CPRI)

Last updated: December 2006

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

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

Outputs:

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

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

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

Geographic focus: Africa, Asia, Americas

Web Site: www.iucn.org/themes/spg/portal/index.htm

7. Equator Initiative

Last updated: December 2006

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

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

Outputs:

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

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

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

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

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

Dates (from – to): January 2002 - Ongoing

Geographic focus: Africa, Americas, Asia

Web Site: www.EquatorInitiative.org

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8. Equitable Payments for Watershed Services

Last updated: December 2006

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

Outputs:

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

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

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

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

Web Site: N/A

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9. FFI's Biodiversity and Human Needs Programme

Last updated: December 2006

In 2004, DGIS awarded Fauna and Flora International (FFI) a grant for a period of four years to undertake a project entitled 'FFI's Biodiversity and Human Needs Programme'.

The goal of this project is to improve livelihoods linked to biodiversity conservation on four continents. The support of DGIS to FFI's Biodiversity and Human Needs Programme is designed to move forward two fundamental objectives of FFI:

- To strengthen the capacity of FFI and its partner agencies to deliver effective livelihood interventions which reduce both poverty and threats to biodiversity across its project portfolio
- To enable FFI to share successful experiences both internally and with other organisations, and therefore to contribute more effectively to influencing international policy and practice.

Outputs:

1. One of the things FFI has focused on over the past 18 months is considering its organizational position on these issues. The two major issues that FFI is currently focusing on are:
 - How to best work in partnership with the humanitarian & development sectors to achieve gains for both conservation and human wellbeing
 - How best to monitor and evaluate the social/livelihoods impacts of FFI's work (in partnership with others including Birdlife and AWF).
2. The programme has produced two publications:
 - a. 'Livelihoods and Conservation in Partnership: The Case for Integrating Conservation and Human Need'. This publication highlights the current FFI position on poverty-conservation linkages and characterises the way FFI works.
 - b. 'Guest Editorial: Partnerships for Conservation and Poverty Reduction', (Oryx 40 (3) 245-246) which explores the difficulties of, but necessity for, conservationists to address poverty issues
3. The Biodiversity and Human Needs team at FFI has recently produced a series of leaflets: 'The case for integrating conservation and human needs'; 'Addressing human needs in conservation'; 'Livelihoods and conservation in post-conflict and post-disaster situations: learning in partnership'.

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

Dates (from – to): January 2004 - December 2007

Geographic focus: Africa, Americas, Asia

Web Site: www.fauna-flora.org

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10. Forest Governance Learning Group

Last updated: December 2006

The Forest Governance Learning Group, coordinated by IIED, 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. More specifically, between 2005 and 2009 the learning group is working to deliver four main outputs:

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

Outputs:

1. Diagnostic exercises, carried out in all ten project countries, aimed at exploring key forest governance problems.
2. Establishment of eight country-based sub-groups, each steered by a convenor, and each with a detailed work plan, in Niger, Ghana, Uganda, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Indonesia and India.
3. Outreach – with findings delivered to 10 international forums

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

Dates (from – to): August 2003 - Ongoing

Geographic focus: Africa

Web Site: www.iied.org/NR/forestry/projects/forest.html

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11. Forest Partnership for Action and Commitment Today (PACT)

Last updated: December 2006

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

- Promote ecologically and socially responsible production, fair trade and sustainable consumption of all forest products
- Secure ecologically sustainable forest-based livelihoods, rights and equity
- Establish and manage socially appropriate and ecologically representative forest protected areas dedicated to the protection of biological diversity, ecological processes and cultural values
- Implement environmentally sound and socially

equitable restoration of forests, building in future resilience to climate change and pollution

- Maximize the gains and minimize the losses to forests from activities outside the forest sector, such as resource and infrastructure development, industrial activities, agriculture and economic policies.

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

Outputs:

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

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

Dates (from – to): March 2000 - Ongoing

Geographic focus: N/A

Web Site: www.forestpact.org or www.iucn.org/forest

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12. Indigenous Peoples Network for Change (IPNC)

Last updated: December 2006

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

Outputs:

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

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

Dates (from – to): 2006 - 2008

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

Web Site: www.ipnc-africa.org

Staff contact:

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13. Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN)

Last updated: December 2006

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

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

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

Outputs:

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

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

Dates (from – to): N/A

Geographic focus: N/A

Web Site: www.nciv.net/spaans/iwbn/IWBN

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14. NP.net: The Nature & Poverty Knowledge and Learning Network

Last updated: November 2007

The Nature & Poverty Knowledge and Learning Network (NP.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. NP.net has started its first activities in 2007.

NP.net brings together 17 Dutch conservation, developmental and research organisations and their

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

- To improve the exchange of field-based knowledge and lessons, especially between Southern organisations
- To create thematic and strategic partnerships based on knowledge sharing and collaborative learning
- To enhance the documentation of informal and formal knowledge and the access to relevant knowledge sources
- To generate practice-based inputs for policy development and advocacy work
- To establish a vibrant NP.net community through productive interactions, trust, and a stronger voice in the public debate.

IUCN Netherlands Committee (IUCN NL) will function as co-ordinating facility in this network, but seeks to share responsibilities for NP.net activities with its network partners and befriended organisations.

Outputs: N/A

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

Dates (from – to): 2007 - Ongoing

Geographic focus: Africa, Americas, Asia

Web Site: N/A

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15. Poverty Environment Network (PEN)

Last updated: December 2006

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

Outputs:

1. Global data set: 20-25 case studies, each covering an average of 200-300 households. A comprehensive core set of data will be collected at each site using a common format to build up the global data set.
2. Global-comparative analysis: The global analysis will explain how forests contribute to subsistence and cash income, asset building, security and welfare.

3. Thematic in-depth studies: Each individual study will have its own focus, and will yield critical insights that go well beyond what one can get in the global analysis.

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

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

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

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

Dates (from – to): September 2004 - 2010

Geographic focus: Africa, Americas, Asia

Web Site: www.cifor.cgiar.org/pen

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16. Poverty and Environment Program (PEP)

Last updated: December 2006

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

Outputs:

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

PEP's knowledge-capture efforts are focused on ways to enhance productivity from natural resources to improve livelihood, expand access to environmentally sound and

locally appropriate technology, and reduce the environmental vulnerability of the poor. The following are examples of PEP's targeted interventions:

- Developing sustainable alternative livelihood and community participation in managing wetland resources in Sanjiang Plain, People's Republic of China.
- Model water mills for sustainable microenterprise development in India.
- Sustaining livelihood development and natural resource management project in Sri Lanka.

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

Dates (from – to): 2004 - 2008

Geographic focus: Asia

Web Site: www.adb.org/Projects/PEP

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17. Poverty and Reefs Initiative (PRI)

Last updated: December 2006

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

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

Outputs:

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

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

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

Implementing organisation(s): IMM

Dates (from – to): N/A

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

Web Site: www.innovation.ex.ac.uk/imm/Poverty&Reefs

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18. Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP)

Last updated: November 2007

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

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

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

Outputs:

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

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

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

Dates (from – to): September 2001 - Ongoing

Geographic focus: Africa, Americas, Asia

Web Site: www.povertyenvironment.net/pep

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19. Profor

Last updated: November 2007

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

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

Outputs:

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

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

Implementing organisation(s): World Bank

Dates (from – to): 1997 - Ongoing

Geographic focus: Africa, Americas, Asia

Web Site: www.profor.info

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20. Promoting Biodiversity Conservation with Social Equity

Last updated: December 2006

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

Outputs:

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

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

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

Geographic focus: Kenya, Uganda, Philippines, Thailand

Web Site: N/A

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21. Rural Poverty and Environment (RPE) Program Initiative

Last updated: December 2006

On April 1st, 2005 the Canadian International Development Research Centre IDRC launched the Rural Poverty and Environment (RPE) program initiative. RPE supports research focusing on the needs of the rural poor who live in fragile or degraded ecosystems. The program will focus its programming around four Outcome Areas:

- Building effective environmental governance: This Outcome area will enable marginalized resource users to participate in decision-making and planning, and to influence policy making in order to improve their livelihoods and the quality of the resources on which they depend.
- Enhancing equitable access and use rights: This Outcome Area will aim to strengthen the participation of the rural poor, particularly women, indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities in the definition and revision of access, use and property rights to key resources
- Strengthening communities’ capacity to respond to and benefit from integration with wider social and economic systems: This exploratory Outcome Area will support research to better understand the potential positive and negative impacts of urbanizing, regionalizing and globalizing forces, and in particular how various actors within rural communities are or could be using these changes to their benefit.
- Adaptive learning: This Outcome Area will support partners’ efforts in adaptive learning to design, guide the implementation of, and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of ENRM policies, institutions and practices.

Outputs:

1. Multi-stakeholder approaches in environmental governance where all stakeholders participate in environment and natural resource management decision-making and policies are informed by field research and stakeholder needs (e.g. Community Forestry, Nepal).
2. Enhancing Equitable Access and Use Rights to natural resources by strengthening the negotiating capacity of the rural poor to defend or expand their rights to natural resources (e.g. Protection of Indigenous Knowledge of Biodiversity, India).

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

Dates (from – to): April 2005 - Ongoing

Geographic focus: Africa, Americas, Asia

Web Site: web.idrc.ca/en/ev-58566-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html

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22. Socio-Economic Impacts of Protected Areas

Last updated: December 2006

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

Outputs:

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

Implementing organisation(s): CARE International

Dates (from – to): N/A

Geographic focus: Uganda, Kenya, Philippines, Thailand

Web Site: N/A

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23. Sustainable Livelihood Enhancement and Diversification (SLED) Initiative

Last updated: November 2007

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

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

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

Outputs:

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

Implementing organisation(s): IMM Ltd

Dates (from – to): N/A

Geographic focus: Africa, Asia

Web Site: www.innovation.ex.ac.uk/imm/AltLivelihoods.htm

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24. Sustaining Local Food Systems, Agricultural Biodiversity and Livelihoods

Last updated: December 2006

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

Outputs:

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

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

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

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

Dates (from – to): 2001 - Ongoing

Geographic focus: N/A

Web Site: www.iied.org/NR/agbioliv/ag_liv_projects/t5proj01.html

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25. Swedish International Biodiversity programme (SwedBio)

Last updated: November 2007

SwedBio is a joint initiative of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Swedish Biodiversity Centre (CBM). The overall aim of SwedBio is to contribute to poverty alleviation and improved livelihoods through equitable, sustainable and productive management of biodiversity resources at all levels - genes, species and ecosystems. This is done through addressing three interrelated objectives:

- Maintaining ecosystem services to ensure human well-being and health
- Ensuring equity and human rights in management and use of ecosystem services
- Addressing root causes of biodiversity loss.

Outputs:

1. Engaging in international policy development and dialogue: Participating in the Swedish delegation to COP8 of the CBD in Curitiba, representing a “rights and poverty alleviation” angle on biodiversity. Engaging in the planning process for the IUCN Conference on Biodiversity in Development Cooperation (e.g. advocating a stronger focus on good governance, local communities and promoting local rights).

2. Collaborative Programme: Through its Collaborative Programme SwedBio provides support to a limited number of strategic initiatives addressing biodiversity-livelihoods linkages, and presently collaborates with about 20 organisations. Some examples of initiatives supported in 2006 are:

- A diverse range of support to participation of NGOs and indigenous peoples at the COP8 to the CBD in Curitiba
- The so-called “10c-programme” coordinated by Forest Peoples Programme.
- The Collaborative Management and Learning Network coordinated by AIPP.

Issues that are given particular attention in 2008 include: climate change and ecosystem services; health and biodiversity; follow-up of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA); promoting productive biodiversity-based and ecologically sound agriculture; promoting ecologically sound forestry.

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

Dates (from – to): 2003 - 2007

Geographic focus: Africa, Americas, Asia

Web Site: <http://www.swedbio.com>

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26. The Natural Capital Project

Last updated: December 2006

The Natural Capital Project is a joint initiative between Stanford University, The Nature Conservancy, and World Wildlife Fund. The development of this project was motivated by the recognition that traditional ways of calculating GDPs consistently omit the trillions of dollars of benefits that nature provides, and on which our lives depend. The Natural Capital Project aspires to provide maps of nature’s services, assess their values in economic and other terms, and incorporates those values into resource decisions. The Project is focusing its initial efforts on three main sites: the Afro-montane region of Africa, the upper Yangtze River Basin in China, and the Sierra Nevada region in California. The sites were chosen for their wealth of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the imminent danger posed by development, and the presence of concerned groups willing to aid conservation efforts.

Outputs:

The outputs that the project is expected to deliver in due time are:

1. Development of new tools to incorporate the values of ecosystem services in decision-making. These will include maps of natural capital and innovative approaches, including private markets, to motivate and finance conservation.
2. Launch of an international network of projects that bring to life the promise of this way of reframing our vision of nature, applying understanding of natural assets and ecosystem services as a part of land-use and investment decisions.
3. Increasing the impact of these on-the-ground projects by engaging decision-makers.

Implementing organisation(s): Stanford University, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), WWF US

Dates (from – to): October 2006

Geographic focus: Eastern Africa, United States of America, China

Web Site: www.naturalcapitalproject.org

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

Last updated: December 2006

TILCEPA was set up in 2000 by the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and the Commission on Environmental, Economic, and Social Policy (CEESP) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN). TILCEPA's priorities include the following:

- Promoting good governance of protected areas
- Promoting the full range of governance types for protected areas and in particular collaboratively managed protected areas (CMPAs) and community conserved areas (CCAs)
- Promoting positive links between protected areas, equity, livelihoods, and poverty eradication.

Outputs:

1. Technical support to a network of protected areas seeking to establish co-management settings with relevant indigenous communities. The network spans the Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand and is being run in partnership with the Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation, IWGIA and the FPP.

2. Establishment of a Human-Wildlife Conflict Collaboration (HWCC) to prevent and mitigate human-wildlife conflict (HWC) through collaborative learning, innovation, scientific analysis and the development and improvement of best practices and policies.

3. TILCEPA is also actively engaged in current international efforts to promote positive links between protected areas, equity, and poverty eradication. Most recently, members of TILCEPA and other groups have constituted a Task Force on "Protected Areas, Equity and Livelihoods" under the World Commission on Protected Areas.

Implementing organisation(s): The World Conservation Union Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (IUCN CEESP), The World Conservation Union World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN WCPA)

Dates (from – to): 2000 - Ongoing

Geographic focus: Global

Web Site: www.tilcepa.org

Staff contacts:

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28. 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

Staff contact:

Lucas Assunção, Chief UNCTAD Biodiversity and Climate Change Section

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29. UNDP/UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative

Last updated: December 2006

In 2005 UNDP and UNEP formed a global partnership and merged their poverty-environment programmes into one integrated programme - the UNDP/UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI). The core focus of PEI is to support country-led efforts to integrate the environmental concerns of poor and vulnerable groups into policy and planning processes for poverty reduction and pro-poor growth.

Outputs:

PEI will focus on four priority and mutually reinforcing areas of activity:

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

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

3. Monitoring and reporting to develop appropriate poverty-environment indicators and capacity for monitoring and assessing poverty-environment outcomes within the framework of national and local poverty monitoring systems.

4. Aid harmonization and effectiveness to strengthen national capacity to manage programme and partnership-based approaches for mainstreaming poverty-environment and to improve donor coordination and alignment within the framework of MDG-based national development strategies.

Implementing organisation(s): United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Dates (from – to): 2005 - Ongoing

Geographic focus: Africa, Americas, Asia

Web Site: www.undp.org/pei

Staff contacts:

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30. Vision 2020

Last updated: December 2006

In 2006 UNEP-WCMC (World Conservation Monitoring Centre) developed a project concept, named 'Vision 2020', whose aim is to establish a process for the periodic assessment of the biodiversity value, management effectiveness and human impact of a subset of the World's protected areas, so as to improve our understanding of the role of protected areas in conservation and development processes and how this is evolving over time. The exact methods for carrying out this project will be developed and tested during the first phase of the project, but it is anticipated that there will be essentially four components:

- Identification of protected areas to be included
- Ecological integrity of the identified protected areas
- Management effectiveness of the identified protected

areas

- Human impact of the identified protected areas

This project will be carried out with a range of partner organizations, including IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, IUCN Conservation for Poverty Reduction Initiative and the UNEP, FAO, CGIAR initiative on poverty mapping. More partners will be identified during the initial development phase of the project.

Outputs:

1. A baseline research aimed at assessing what methodologies and indicators have been developed so far to assess the human impacts of Protected Areas, and who has been working on this topic.
2. The organisation of a workshop, called 'Vision 2020', to be held in Cambridge (UK) on the 20th and 21st of February 2007, which will focus on methodologies and indicators for the assessment of the socio-economic impacts of PAs in the context of the Vision 2020 project concept. Both these activities have been carried out in partnership with the Secretariat of the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (PCLG).

Implementing organisation(s): United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)

Dates (from – to): 2006 - Ongoing

Geographic focus: Global

Web Site: www.unep-wcmc.org/protectedAreas/dsp/vision2020index.htm

Staff contact:

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E-mail: Charles.Besancon@unep-wcmc.org, Phone: +44 (0) 1223 277 314

31. Wetlands and Livelihoods Working Group

Last updated: December 2006

The Wetlands and Livelihoods Working Group (WLWG) is an informal group of individuals and representatives of organisations who wish to ensure that the needs of economically and socially excluded people are fully represented in all aspects of wetland management. The WLWG was initiated by Wetlands International (WI) in August 2004, and the group is mandated to provide advice to WI (and indeed to any organisation that requests advice), and especially to WI's Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project.

Outputs:

1. Policy: reviewed the mainstreaming of environment (particularly wetland) issues into development processes and shared experiences on how to improve on this.
2. Capacity Building: supported the designing and

formulation of the Capacity Building Framework for West and East Africa under the WPRP.

Implementing organisation(s): Wetlands International

Dates (from – to): August 2004 - Ongoing

Geographic focus: Global

Web Site: www.wetlands.org/WLWG

Staff contacts:

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E-mail: Kemi.Awoyinka@wetlands.org

Mike Ounsted, Chair Wetlands and Livelihoods Working Group

E-mail: Mike@ounsted.fsnet.co.uk

32. Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project (WPRP)

Last updated: December 2006

The Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project (WPRP) endeavours to work with the conservation and development sectors to integrate socio-economic development and poverty-reduction issues into their planning and actions. The WPRP aims to achieve this by facilitating dialogue between these sectors, and identifying a common agenda that provides complementary solutions for wetland conservation and poverty reduction.

Outputs:

1. Demonstration Projects: Five demonstration projects were selected and launched, one in Southern Kenya, one in South Africa, one in Zambia / Malawi, one in Mali and one in Indonesia. The demonstration projects are managed by local partners and the lessons learned from these projects will be used to show how sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation can simultaneously be achieved, and how inter-sector partnerships can work.

2. Seed Funding Facility: In 2006 WPRP received 106 applications from Latin America, Africa and Asia and is now selecting 5 grantees. The second call for proposals closes in June 2007.

3. Capacity Building: On the basis of stakeholder consultations training modules for Capacity Building have been developed and the first Training of Trainers has started. The trainings will eventually be given to 120 policy makers and 150 wetland management practitioners, helping them to get poverty reduction issues into wetland policy and management and get wetland issues into poverty reduction policies and projects.

4. Policy: In 2006 WPRP assisted in the development of National Wetland Strategies in four African countries and raised the profile of wetlands in poverty reduction strategy papers in West Africa. WPRP also worked on influencing Water Policies to acknowledge the functions and values of wetlands.

Implementing organisation(s): Wetlands International

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

Geographic focus: Africa, Asia, Americas

Web Site: www.wetlands.org

Staff contact:

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33. World Initiative on Sustainable Pastoralism (WISP)

Last updated: November 2007

WISP is a GEF-funded project, implemented by UNDP and executed by IUCN. It is a global knowledge and advocacy network that promotes sustainable pastoral development for both poverty reduction and environmental management. WISP is also a catalytic partnership to develop global, regional and national policies, legal mechanisms and support systems that enhance pastoralism. The programme is designed to enable pastoralists to sustainably manage drylands resources and to demonstrate that their land use and production system is an effective way of harnessing the natural resources of the world's drylands.

Outputs:

1. Knowledge Management, which implies the assembling, analysing, packaging, distribution and use of knowledge - areas of focus include pastoral economics and marketing, pastoral land rights, pastoral organisation, pastoral policy impacts, good practice in sustainable pastoral development.
2. Enhanced pastoral advocacy, through capacity building to formulate sound policy recommendations and training of pastoral advocates.
3. Networking and communications to facilitate outputs 1 and 2, to use the convening strengths of IUCN and UNDP to engage directly in Global and Regional policy advice and advocacy, and to strengthen global and regional pastoral institutions - this output includes the development of a global database on pastoralism.

Implementing organisation(s): The World Conservation Union Regional Office for Eastern Africa (IUCN EARO)

Dates (from – to): 2005 - Current funding until 2008 - follow up programme under discussion

Geographic focus: Global

Web Site: www.iucn.org/wisp

Staff contact:

Jonathan Davies, WISP Global Coordinator

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1. A Rocha International
2. African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)
3. Anthropology Department at University College London (UCL)
4. Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)
5. Bees for Development
6. BirdLife International
7. Blue Ventures
8. Bushmeat Crisis Task Force (BCTF)
9. CARE Ethiopia
10. CARE International
11. Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
12. Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD)
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17. Centre for Sustainable Development & Environment (CENESTA)
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19. Conservation International (CI)
20. Conservation through Poverty Alleviation International (CPALI)
21. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), UK
22. Department for International Development (DFID), UK
23. Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)
24. Ecoagriculture Partners (EP)
25. European Commission (EC)
26. Fauna & Flora International (FFI)
27. Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)
28. Ford Foundation
29. Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)
30. Forest Trends
31. Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI)
32. Global Environment Facility (GEF)
33. Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society (GMTCS)
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36. Innovative Resources Management (IRM)
37. International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (IAITPTF)
38. International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
39. International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)
40. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
41. Irish Aid
42. Itambya Community Based Organization
43. Kalinga Mission for Indigenous Children and Youth Development (KAMICYDI)
44. Kalpavriksh
45. KfW Entwicklungsbank (KfW development bank)
46. Laboratorio de Etnoecología
47. MacArthur Foundation
48. Netherlands Committee for IUCN (NC-IUCN)
49. Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)
50. Norwegian Ministry of the Environment
51. Poverty and Conservation Working Group (PCWG)
52. Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda (PROBICOU)
53. Progressio
54. Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC)
55. ResourceAfrica
56. Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Tanzania
57. Standing Committee of the Dana Declaration on Mobile peoples and Conservation
58. Swedish Biodiversity Centre (CBM)
59. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
60. Talamanca Initiative
61. Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF)
62. Tanzania Specialist Organization on Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (TASONABI)
63. Tebtebba Foundation
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65. The World Conservation Union (IUCN)
66. The World Conservation Union Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (IUCN CEESP)
67. The World Conservation Union Regional Office for Eastern Africa (IUCN EARO)
68. Theme on Governance, Equity, and Rights (TGER) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) Commission on Environmental, Economic, and Social Policy (CEESP)
69. Toledo Institute for Development and Environment (TIDE)
70. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
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75. United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)
76. United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
77. Via Campesina
78. Wetlands International
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80. World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP)
81. World Association of Soil and Water Conservation (WASWC)
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84. WWF Australia
85. WWF European Policy Office
86. WWF Netherlands
87. WWF UK

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2. CARE & WWF Partnership
3. CARE ICD Network
4. COMPACT (Community Management of Protected Areas for Conservation)
5. Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)
6. Conservation for Poverty Reduction Initiative (CPRI)
7. Equator Initiative
8. Equitable Payments for Watershed Services
9. FFI's Biodiversity and Human Needs Programme
10. Forest Governance Learning Group
11. Forest Partnership for Action and Commitment Today (PACT)
12. Indigenous Peoples Network for Change (IPNC)
13. Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN)
14. NP.net: the Nature & Poverty Knowledge Network
15. Poverty Environment Network (PEN)
16. Poverty and Environment Program (PEP)
17. Poverty and Reefs Initiative (PRI)
18. Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP)
19. PROFOR
20. Promoting Biodiversity Conservation with Social Equity
21. Rural Poverty and Environment (RPE) Program Initiative
22. Socio-Economic Impacts of Protected Areas
23. Sustainable Livelihood Enhancement and Diversification (SLED) Initiative
24. Sustaining Local Food Systems, Agricultural Biodiversity and Livelihoods
25. Swedish International Biodiversity programme (SwedBio)
26. The Natural Capital Project
27. Theme on Indigenous & Local Communities, Equity & Protected Areas (TILCEPA)
28. UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative
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Other (Private/Educational)

Anthropology Department at University College London (UCL) (3)
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The PCLG Secretariat aims to produce an update of the present document in 2008. Please, use the blank form below to send us updates on organisations that are already listed in this document, or to send us the profile of a new organisation.

Organisations' Profile:

- Name of the organisation
- Name of the organisation's department in charge of poverty-conservation initiatives (where relevant)
- Contact details of the organisation (address, phone, fax, email)
- Website
- Organisation type (choose between: academic, donor agency, government (including inter-governments organisations), grassroots, conservation, development, indigenous people, private sector, environment-development institution, other)
- Organisation interest (choose between: conservation, development, human rights, other)
- Description (general description of the organisation and of its relevance to the biodiversity conservation-poverty alleviation debate)
- Specific relevant projects aimed at linking poverty and conservation goals (name of the project and brief description)
- Project locations
- Staff contact (name, e-mail address and phone number of the staff member in charge of activities connected with the PCLG)

Poverty and Conservation Learning Group

The Poverty and Conservation Learning Group is an initiative coordinated by IIED and funded by the Ford Foundation and Irish Aid. The goal of the Learning Group is to promote better understanding of the links between biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction in order to improve policy and practice.

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Poverty and Conservation Learning Group