

The MDG Poster Book

Contributions by local communities to attaining the UN Millennium Development Goals

A new tool for analysing and showcasing development projects



commissioned by

Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



MDG spotlights in Africa

The HIV/AIDS rate in Cameroon is at approx. 12%, while the estimated number of unreported cases is several times higher. Young women in particular are hardly aware of how to protect themselves against this infectious disease.

Securing water supply is one of Algeria's most pressing problems. So sustainable management of this scarce resource at local level is imperative.



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The Millennium Development Goals – unattainable or realistic?

Preface

The MDG Poster Book – Grassroots contribution to the Millennium Development Goals

Since September 2000, the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are presenting a global framework for action and recognised principles of international development cooperation. They are the first instance in which the United Nations – and therefore also Germany – has committed to a comprehensive, time-bound and collective set of targets for the global eradication of poverty, promotion of development and protection of the environment. To achieve these ambitious goals, new and impactful approaches that encompass all sectors of policy must be found. Aware of this, the German Federal Government adopted its inter-ministerial “Programme of Action 2015”. The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is coordinating the programme since 2001. On behalf of the Ministry, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH (German Technical Cooperation) is contributing actively to this shared international

mission through three programmes: “People and Biodiversity – Implementing the Biodiversity Convention”, “Environmental Policy and Promotion of Strategies for Sustainable Development” and “Poverty Reduction Mainstreaming Project”.

These development programmes stress the importance of involving local communities as actors in the development process and giving them a political voice. In many cases, local communities directly depend upon natural resources as the base of their food supply and source of their income. Environmental degradation presents communities with major challenges, which they must meet through creative approaches and locally appropriate solutions. By realising measures that combine the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources – such as the projects presented in this publication – communities contribute far beyond their boundaries to attaining all of the MDGs.

Unfortunately, there is still inadequate appreciation among politicians and the public of the linkages between environment and poverty. All too often, environmental protection is considered a luxury, with the result that decision-makers give priority to eradicating the worst poverty as an initial, isolated step.

The 60th United Nations General Assembly – the New York Millennium Review Summit in September 2005 – presented a welcome opportunity to underscore that the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources make a key contribution to combating poverty, especially in rural areas. This opportunity was seized by convening several side events in collaboration with the Equator Initiative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP) donor initiative – BMZ is an active member of both. The events enabled representatives of indigenous and local communities involved in GTZ-supported projects in Algeria, Benin, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, the Philippines and South Africa to contribute their

experiences. They used these forums to explain the results of their projects in terms of the MDGs, both among themselves at the community level and vis-à-vis the numerous global leaders attending the Summit.

To showcase the contributions made to attaining the MDGs by grassroots projects, GTZ supported by the Equator Initiative has designed a novel poster format together with communities. This was presented for the first time at the New York events, where the response was very positive: other development cooperation organisations have now taken up this format to showcase and analyse their activities.

This publication presents posters from community projects supported by German development cooperation institutions and the Equator Initiative. We invite you to explore them –, and the recently developed electronic toolkit to create your own MDG poster!

Marita Steinke
Head of Division Environment and
Sustainable Use of Natural Resources (BMZ)

Introduction: Giving the grassroots a voice

New York, June 2006: Esther Mwaura-Muiru from Kenya presents the concept for the MDG posters at the Community Commons of the Equator Initiative.

Young people from all over the world gathering at the World Youth Day 2005. As a contribution made by German Development Cooperation, the MDG posters on Bonn's Münsterplatz are also part of it.

How can grassroots development projects showcase their activities and successes in a way that is readily understandable and can be taken in at a glance? How can indigenous and local communities compile and present their contributions to attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)? Is there too little awareness and appreciation of their role compared to the macro level – with its global structural policy, intergovernmental dialogue and national-level policy guidance – although there is no doubt that the Millennium Goals can in large part only be realised at the "grassroots" level – with individuals, within families, and communities?

Communities develop creative and effective ways in which to preserve biodiversity and reduce poverty. They may be the villagers around the Pendjari National Park in the north of Benin who participate in managing the protected area, or people in villages located in the Nepalese Churia forests who manage these endangered forest areas sustainably. How can the importance of such resource conservation projects for poverty reduction be made visible? How can these communities be given a voice in the international development debate? How can their practical experience feed into policy dialogue? Which approaches succeed, and which do not? How can the successful ones be disseminated and presented to the public?



Analysis, presentation and exchange of experience

As a response to all these questions, GTZ supported by the Equator Initiative has elaborated this special poster concept together with various communities, by which project results can be surveyed and presented. It has already been used with much success at the following events:

- Representatives of indigenous and local communities used it to present their projects at the Community Commons – a forum for local communities, representatives of international development policy organisations and decision-makers – which took place in New York in June 2005.
- At the UN Millennium Review Summit held in September 2005, again in New York, these communities used the format to present "their" development projects.
- At the Bonn United Nations Day, the posters were exhibited in the Art and Exhibition Hall of the Federal Republic of Germany and presented to a broad public at the 2005 World Youth Day.



The Millennium Development Goals in a role play. What can contribute to attaining the MDGs?

- At the 8th Conference of the Parties (COP8) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Curitiba, Brazil, the posters were exhibited again. For the first time, the electronic toolkit (see also p. 10) to create posters was presented to community representatives.

These posters not only allow to present project results in an accessible way, but also provide a basis for an exchange of experience and networking among various communities.

To produce a poster, the project must be analysed in detail against a set of specific questions: What are

the project's core elements? What are its results – including those extending beyond the direct project objectives? What has been achieved, and what has not? How do these results relate to the individual Millennium Development Goals? How do they tie in with other development-related themes?

The effects of a development project are rarely linear, but generally stem from complex webs of inputs and results. By clarifying the above questions, the process of putting together a MDG poster is a simple way of engaging in joint analysis. It builds a foundation for monitoring results, and offers a method by which to survey key project outcomes at the same time.

The Equator Initiative

The Equator Initiative is a partnership, hosted at the United Nations Development Programme, that brings together the United Nations, governments, civil society, environmental (protection) organisations, business, media, academia and foundations. Their goal is to support local communities in the tropics and raise the profile of their efforts and contribution to reduce poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) joined the Equator Initiative in 2003 and is represented by GTZ's programme "People and Biodiversity – Implementing the Biodiversity Convention".

www.undp.org/equatorinitiative/

Starting point:

The Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals, with poverty reduction as their overarching focus, provide worldwide guidance for international development policy.

By adopting the Millennium Declaration in September 2000, the United Nations' members committed to combating poverty worldwide, fostering development and protecting the environment. The Declaration was complemented by eight goals underpinned with specific targets. These Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and their indicators, set out in abridged form below, are to be attained by the year 2015:

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day.
- Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

- Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

- Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

- Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

- Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources.
- Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

- Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory.
- Address the least developed countries' special needs. This includes tariff- and quota-free access for their exports; enhanced debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries; cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction.

Whether it be in Central Algeria or in South Africa among the Makuleke, the participation of communities in planning and implementing projects is a key factor for the success of development cooperation.



The German government has formulated its strategy for attaining the MDGs in its "Programme of Action 2015". GTZ aligns all its activities with the Millennium Declaration.

Good Governance is key

The MDGs are intended to be understandable, targeted and verifiable. However, they only address parts of the Millennium Declaration, specifically the themes of development, poverty reduction and environmental protection. The MDGs do not explicitly take up other aspects of the Millennium

Declaration such as good governance, peacebuilding and human rights. But without good governance, for example, it will not be possible to comprehensively tackle the root causes of poverty, nor to achieve sustained development success.

From the vantage point of local communities, in particular, good governance is an essential precondition to development and thus also to environmental or resource conservation projects. Only where political transparency prevails and participation is possible, where people can voice their interests, and land rights and uses can be negotiated, for example, will communities be in a position

Good Governance

"Good Governance" is about how decisions are taken and implemented in a state. Originally, the connotations of this notion included an efficient public sector, accountability and controls, but also decentralisation and transparency. Today, good governance means more: It is not just confined to government action alone but also encompasses the interaction between government and civil society – thus encompassing the totality of rules and enforcement mechanisms that coordinate people's behaviour.



to assume active responsibility for the resources surrounding them. Community-based environmental projects can strengthen negotiating capacities and safeguard legal positions, thus fostering good governance and mainstreaming it in society.

Protect the environment or reduce poverty?

There has been disagreement in the past on how environmental protection stands in relation to poverty reduction. Environment is covered as an issue in MDG 7, but beyond this it is scarcely integrated in a strategic manner. This reflects the state of public debate, in which the close links between environment and poverty continue to be inadequately appreciated. Even in expert circles, intact environment is still frequently viewed as a "luxury" – something to be tackled once the worst poverty has been eradicated. The result is that environmental protection is frequently viewed as a competitor for scarce (financial) resources.

But without protecting the environment and making sustainable use of natural resources, it will be impossible to realise the Millennium Development Goals in any sustained, long-term manner.

A comparison is revealing. By using improved stoves, the Mirt Stoves, thousands of households in Ethiopia now require only a fraction of the fuel-wood needed for conventional stoves. This saves money and is environmentally friendly.

The mangrove forests of Palawan (The Philippines) form an ecosystem with a high level of biodiversity. As a fish-breeding area, they secure the population's food. In addition, the forests offer protection from tidal waves.

Environmental protection makes key contributions to poverty reduction and meeting many of the MDGs. To name just a few examples: If air and water pollution are reduced, respiratory and intestinal diseases, and thus child mortality, also decline (MDG 4). Combating soil erosion, notably in the Sahel region, preserves productive agricultural land, which is essential to reduce poverty and hunger (MDG 1). Finally, intact ecosystems are the most important producers of clean water, fertile soil and vital oxygen and are thus the very basis of human survival.

Starting at the grassroots

People living in indigenous and local communities have played a minor role so far in the debate on how to realise the Millennium Goals. There is much talk about these communities – but very little with the people themselves. And yet it is these communities and their development efforts that are at the centre of the development process. These people are the benchmark for the success or failure of all efforts. They are achieving the Millennium Goals on the ground, and are thus the counterpart to MDG implementation at macro level.

Sustainability – GTZ's guiding vision

Sustainability means, quite simply, meeting the needs of the present in a way that does not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainability should be the basis of all political decisions on the management of natural, societal and technological resources. Sustainable development has become accepted as a principle guiding the global community since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The Agenda 21 document adopted in Rio provides a programme for its implementation. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH (German Technical Cooperation) aligns all its activities with this guiding principle.

www.gtz.de

The very existence of many indigenous and local communities depends directly upon biological resources. A broad diversity of species and cultivated varieties not only secures food supply. It also represents, with its gene pool, the basis for the productivity of crop varieties and their adaptability, e.g. to climatic changes or pest infestation. In many parts of the world the diversity of wild animal and plant species also contributes to food security, as most indigenous communities supplement their diet with plants that they have gathered and animals that they have hunted, particularly in times of poor harvests. Furthermore, their natural environment provides fuel, building materials and medicinal plants. The latter are often the sole basis of healthcare and preventive medicine in poor countries.

If biological diversity is lost, people's living conditions deteriorate. In many places poverty forces people to abandon their sustainable ways of life and overexploit natural resources. This heightens the loss of biodiversity and further deepens poverty – a vicious circle.

On the other hand, many indigenous and local communities are developing creative and effective strategies for the sustainable management of their natural resources. They deploy them not only to conserve biodiversity, but also to use it as a supplementary source of income, thus reducing poverty. This shows how important sustainability is for development although it is not explicitly mentioned in the Millennium Goals.

Conserving and utilising biological and agricultural diversity

GTZ takes an integrated approach towards biodiversity conservation. This goes far beyond "classic" nature conservation and thus contributes to implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). GTZ's programme "People and Biodiversity – Implementing the Biodiversity Convention", for instance, has promoted and continues to support almost 30 projects in developing countries that mostly concentrate on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, traditional knowledge and implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Further GTZ activity areas that contribute directly to reducing the poverty of local populations, include development-oriented nature conservation and agrobiodiversity conservation.

GTZ mainstreams the CBD in other fields of development cooperation, and also strives to further develop the Convention itself and its instruments. Acting on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), GTZ contributes to structural policy debate at international workshops and the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD.

www.gtz.de/biodiv



"Whale-watching" has become an important source of income in KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa). As a member of the Wildlands Conservation Trust, the local population benefits from this form of ecotourism – through admission charges and jobs.



Representatives of local and indigenous communities discussing the significance of the MDGs at local level during the Community Commons.

New York's Fordham University, which is also a member of the Equator Initiative, has provided its campus in the Bronx to the more than 150 participants for a week.

Towards the Millennium Review Summit: How the posters came about

How can the profile of community projects be raised? How can their complex interrelationships with the project setting and their linkages with the Millennium Goals be illustrated clearly? Who should present these project approaches in order to enhance external credibility and generate a sense of pride in what has been achieved? These are some of the questions posed by the Equator Initiative when, in the run-up to the 2005 United Nations Millennium Review Summit, it started looking for ways to mainstream environment in all MDGs as a precondition to poverty reduction and to underscore, at the same time, the role of the local level in line with the motto "MDGs happen at the grassroots".

The first showing: Community Commons

In preparation for the 2005 UN Millennium Review Summit, the Equator Initiative convened a forum for communities, international development organisations and decision-makers in New York in June 2005 – the Community Commons. It was here that GTZ presented the MDG poster concept for the first time to the event's more than 150 participants. GTZ did so together with representatives of the relevant local communities, drawing on a diverse array of case studies. A key aspect was that community representatives presented the MDG posters themselves. This underscored that the presentations were not about theoretical notions, but about people and their practical activities and successes.

The purpose of the posters is to compile, process and present in a clear fashion the relevant

- data,
- information,
- results and effects

of the development project in question, and their relations to the MDGs.

Grassroots information ...

The key benefit of this approach is that it involves local actors in the analysis and presentation of their development projects. With limited support, communities themselves compile the project information and analyse results. They ask themselves: What are our tangible results? What effects do these generate? What do they contribute to the MDGs and good governance? The process of producing such a poster therefore also has an important participatory effect, as – in contrast to conventional appraisals and progress reports, or video films about projects – the people on the ground are actively involved.

Moreover, this approach makes it easier for communities to analyse their projects according to clear, understandable criteria – and to do so in such a way that the results of different projects can be compared. The process of preparing a project poster is therefore an analytical tool, and the finished poster is a medium for the exchange of experience. At the Community Commons event alone, representatives of projects in more than 40 countries were able to share experience and engage in joint learning.

Giving grassroots people a voice.
The Local-Global Leaders' Dialogue
of the Community Commons.

Opening the Heads of State Dinner on the 14.09.2005. In a relaxed atmosphere, the hosts, Kemal Derwiş (UNDP Administrator), left, and Klaus Töpfer (Former UNEP Executive Director), right, welcome the evening's honorary guest, former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan.



... for international debate

The clear presentation of project results and their links to poverty reduction and Millennium Goals made the posters a useful tool at the Community Commons for dialogue among the communities, on the one hand, and among global leaders and decision-makers, on the other. The analysis of project results provided by a poster also benefits donor organisations, as it shows clearly how close a project has come to achieving the set goals from the local perspective.

The posters thus serve

- as a horizontal exchange of best practice among projects,
- as a dialogue with global leaders and political decision-makers,
- as a communication with donors and partners to enhance their understanding of the results of their support,
- and – thanks to their clear structure – as broad public awareness-raising.

These posters, therefore, allow a unique transfer of know-how in line with the “escalator principle” across all levels and in both directions. In this way, not only are the interests and successes of the communities communicated to political decision-makers in developing and donor countries, but – not least through the MDG posters – a dialogue is initiated in which the partners have equal standing.

At the Community Commons, the poster design was complemented by guidance so that others can prepare their own project posters. This MDG Poster Toolkit was made available to local and indigenous communities, enabling them to present their project activities to the Millennium Review Summit in September 2005.

For further information on the Community Commons: www.gtz.de/community-commons

The second showing: Millennium Review Summit in New York

“Environment for the MDGs”– this was the title of a dialogue event with global leaders convened on 14 September 2005 by the international Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP) during the Millen-

nium Review Summit. The primary objective was to raise the profile of the environmental theme (as enshrined in MDG 7) in the discussions held at the UN Summit, and to highlight the key contribution made by sustainable environmental management to the attainment of all the Millennium Goals. A further aim was to use the Summit to present the work of communities to a broad (not only an expert) public.

The Environment for the MDGs event debated the economic linkages between environmental issues and poverty reduction and considered which of the two areas should be the primary target of investment. The panel comprised more than 20 prominent politicians, industrialists and scientists, as well as two representatives of local communities – a success achieved not least by their good lobbying and the presentations made at the Community Commons.

The Summit culminated in the Heads of State Dinner – an evening gala bringing together illustrious guests representing the realms of development cooperation, politics and culture. Exemplary environmental initiatives from around the world that contribute to MDG attainment and combine environmental protection with poverty reduction were



The discussion panels of the Environment for the MDGs event boasted high-ranking members. Here is Forum 2, with, from left to right, Jane Weru (Slum and Shack Dwellers, Kenya), Connie Hedegaard (Minister of Environment and Nordic Cooperation, Denmark), Jeffrey Sachs (Director, Earth Institute), Mary Robinson (Former President of Ireland), Ian Johnson (Vice-President for Sustainable Development, World Bank) and Achim Steiner (UNEP Executive Director, former Director-General, IUCN).

presented to this international audience. A celebrity jury awarded prizes to ten of these projects. One of the award-winning projects is the GTZ supported Makuleke Project, which presented itself to the jury with its project poster. The South African Project won the award for its approach of generating income from the sustainable use of protected areas in the Kruger National Park and for the announcement that it will cease, on a voluntary basis, the lucrative trophy hunting in favour of biodiversity conservation in the future. Makuleke was the only small-scale project among the ten – standing beside major projects such as the announcement of the EU that it will pledge an

additional 20 billion Euros for development assistance each year, or the commitment made by the Swedish government to raise Official Development Assistance (ODA) to one percent of gross national income as early as 2006.

Moving on

In the meantime, further MDG project posters have been produced in English. There are German versions of many of them, as well as translations into the official languages – Spanish or French.

GTZ supported by the Equator Initiative developed the poster design together with representatives of community projects, but makes no copyright claim.

Most of the projects presented in the posters work together in the framework of cooperative programmes with several German implementing organisations such as KfW Entwicklungsbank (KfW development bank), InWEnt (Capacity Building International) and DED (German Development Service) in addition to the partner institutions. Several more are communities that have been recognised by the Equator Initiative. Excitingly, the use of this concept has already been taken up by other relevant organisations, such as the World Conservation Union (IUCN), The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) as an idea for analysis and external presentation. Further on, the poster concept has been already used to analyse and present processes on national and international level (see examples on p. 32/34)

The posters are thus well on the way towards becoming an established tool of both German and international development cooperation.

For further information on already existing MDG posters: www.geo-media.de/mdg-poster

Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP)

The Poverty Environment Partnership is an informal network comprising more than 30 international environment and development organisations. It aims to improve the coordination of poverty reduction and environmental protection. GTZ's Pilotproject Rioplus represents German development cooperation within PEP.

www.undp.org/pei

Benson Venegas, Costa Rica, presenting the poster concept during the "Environment for the MDGs" event – as an innovative instrument to analyse and present community projects.

Junior meeting senior and local meeting global at the MDG Evening Gala: David Camejo, Youth Group Representative in the GTZ AIDS Combating Project (Dominican Republic), Al Gore (Former US Vice-President) and Dr. Gro Harlem Brundland (Director-General, World Health Organisation WHO).



An electronic tool

GTZ supported by the Equator Initiative has developed an innovative software to generate MDG posters enabling local communities to independently create their own posters.

Aiming to reach as many communities as possible, GTZ and the Equator Initiative have provided an **online** and an **offline** version making local communities able to use this tool anywhere that they want to create their poster without external support – at home, in an Internet-Café or at school – with or without Internet access.

With minor technical requirements, every community member now has the opportunity to develop a MDG poster in only few steps. An accompanying text guides users through the tool until a poster is created as a printable PDF file.

GTZ, the Equator Initiative and local communities that have already created a poster, will provide technical and concept support to new communities interested in creating their own posters. For examples of already online-generated posters, please see pages 46 – 51.



Moving forward, GTZ and the Equator Initiative will automatically save all online-generated posters in one central online location. There is also the possibility to upload offline generated posters in this data bank to facilitate a knowledge-exchange between communities and with development organisations. This poster pool will be hosted in the knowledge zone of the Equator Initiative (www.undp.org/equatorinitiative/).



Livingstone Maluleke presents the award-winning project of the Makuleke community during the afternoon discussion panel in the Forum, and with a short film at the Heads of State Dinner.

Electronic toolkit

offers:

- Online and offline poster generation
- Different languages: Available in English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese
- Creation of MDG Posters without any layout or graphic programme
- Printable PDF documents in different formats: DIN A0 (84,1 x 118,9 cm), DIN A1 (59,4 x 84,1 cm), DIN A2 (42 x 59,4 cm) DIN A3 (29,7 x 42 cm) or DIN A4 (21 x 29,7 cm)

needs:

- Technical requirements for both versions – offline and online:
 - Minimum screen of 1024 x 768 pixels
 - Flash Player 7.0 (or higher version) – software download is available for free
 - Adobe Acrobat Reader 6.0 (or higher version)
 - MDG poster toolkit CD-ROM (necessary only for offline version)

Online:

To create your own poster: <http://mdg.onlinegeneration.com/>

Offline:

Free CD-ROM attached to this publication!

MDG Posters

Guide

Each poster has the following seven elements:

- a) A brief description of the project.
- b) Key project results/impacts (presented in separate text boxes).
- c) A listing of the eight Millennium Goals, to which in turn the flags are linked, thus showing at a glance, which goals are fostered by the project.
- d) Good Governance as an additional criteria to the list of MDGs.
- e) A brief statement of the (initial) situation from the perspective of the local population.
- f) Photos and if possible maps and graphs.
- g) Logos of participating organisations.

The eight Millennium Goals are supplemented by "Good Governance" as a key development policy objective – one that is also enshrined in the Millennium Declaration. Hence without the political will of all stakeholders in policy and civil society, it will be impossible to achieve sustained improvement of the lives of the poor.

All together now

All organisations involved in the project, from which further information can be requested, are listed in the bottom right-hand corner of the poster. The posters thus foster coherence in

In the communities bordering on protected areas in Bolivia as well as at the United Nations in New York, actors at each level have to make "their" contribution to attaining the MDGs – whether it be by changing the political framework conditions or with concrete measures at local level.

development cooperation. For all actors participating in the project are also involved in the production of the posters – non-governmental organisations (NGOs), governmental organisations, UN Development Programme etc. In this way, a MDG project poster is always the outcome of a joint process of project analysis – down-to-earth harmonisation of development cooperation.

One poster instead of many reports

The graphic design and clear-cut presentation let the viewer see at a glance

- what results the project has achieved,
- what effects it has generated in the wider project setting, and
- which contributions it is making to the Millennium Goals.

The fundamental idea of the MDG posters is to reduce to the greatest extent possible the complexity of project issues and results for presentation. This renders the posters comprehensible to



everyone, although they continue to capture complex interrelationships such as the linkages between project results and Millennium Goals.

Moreover, the information contained in a poster can be assimilated rapidly. This can substitute a whole set of studies and reports in public awareness-raising work. A poster can be produced simply and at low cost and is visually attractive.

MDG posters thus allow project participants to present themselves with relatively little effort in an attractive fashion – to other communities, development experts, their donors, decision-makers, journalists and, not least, the wider public.

- a) A brief description of the project
- b) Key project results/impacts (presented in separate text boxes)
- c) A listing of the eight Millennium Goals, to which in turn the flags are linked, thus showing at a glance which goals are fostered by the project

NAMARES, Ecuador: How sustainable management methods can reduce poverty

In terms of its total surface area of around 272,000 square kilometres, Ecuador has the greatest biodiversity in the world. The tropical rainforest zone in the east, the parallel chains of the Andes, which divide the land in two, the Pacific coastal region in the west, and the ecologically unique Galapagos Islands are the main geographic features of this Latin American state.

The fantastic biodiversity offers a development potential, which however, has not yet been sufficiently mobilised. The beginning of the colonial era marked the start of an economic system based on exploiting the natural wealth of the country, a system which has remained unabated until today. And the destruction of the natural resources goes hand in hand with the impoverishment of the people. Only one-quarter of the people of working age have access to the formal labour market. Every third Ecuadorian of the total of about 12.5 million lives in rural areas, where 85 % of the population are deemed poor. Seventeen percent of the gross domestic production generated in Ecuador is accounted for by agricultural activities, in particular the export of bananas, cacao and coffee.

The aim of the GTZ programme NAMARES in Ecuador is to reduce poverty through the sustainable management of natural resources. The underlying principle is that sustainable agricultural production will allow small farmers to produce high quality products and organic produce, and that improved marketing and access to international niche markets will allow them and their families to enjoy a higher income. Partners on niche markets of this sort include, for instance, marketing and processing companies which supply high-quality branded products to industrialised countries, and fairtrade and organic products organisations. They lay down criteria for fair trade such as guaranteed minimum prices, and standards for organic food. They monitor compliance with these and certify producers and their products. With their PR work in importing countries, they also raise consumer awareness of quality products of small farmers. Many of these products can be recognised because of their fair-trade or organic labels. When consumers decide to buy one of these products they do much to help ensure the success of a programme like NAMARES.





To ensure long-term success, certain steps must be taken in Ecuador. These include the ongoing improvement of product quality, the establishment of stable and lasting business relations between producer organisations and trading or processing companies, and last but not least increasing the quantities produced. With high quality products in the fields of coffee, cacao and Amazon fruits, the NAMARES programme has already achieved impressive results:

What did we achieve?

- Between 2003 and 2004, the total certified organic cropland rose by 47 % to 35,250 hectares. 1 7 8
- Between 2002 and 2004 the number of farms awarded the fairtrade certificate rose from 420 to 1,678. Of these, 1,000 farms were awarded the fairtrade certificate for coffee (as compared to 100 in 2002). 1 3 7 8
- Within the framework of public private partnerships (PPP), ten measures are currently being implemented to improve product quality, boost productivity, ensure sustainable production and enhance market access. 1 7 8
- Between 2003 and 2004 the volume of high quality coffee marketed by small farmers increased by 54 %. Over the same period, the volume of high quality and organic cacao rose by 37 %. 1 6
- The number of farms producing certified organic coffee increased from 200 in 2002 to 800 in 2004. 1 3 7 8
- Two PPP measures address improvements in product quality and introduction onto the market. 1 7 8
- In 2004, a total of 558 small farmers were certified as organic producers, an increase of 22 %. 1 7
- The income of the families of coffee producers in southern Ecuador rose by USD 725 per annum. The family income of producers of high-quality and organic cacao rose by USD 400 per annum. 1 8
- Four agreements were concluded pertaining to the direct marketing of Amazon fruits in the local trade. 1
- NAMARES supports the development of appropriate framework conditions for the export of organic and fair trade products to the EU. G
- All in all, the NAMARES programme managed to achieve direct increases in the income of 20,000 families of small and medium-sized producers. 1 7

"Before the (organic) certification I did not receive an income from cultivating bananas, because I could not sell the fruit. Shortly after the certification I produced 14 boxes (12 kg per box) per month, today I get 18 boxes on the same area of cultivable land. That conforms to an income of about 95 USD every month."

Victor Chacón, Cacao and banana grower from Ecuador

Photos: PAC - GTZ

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Graphic design: Peter Pfrich

Editor: Division 44, Environment and Infrastructure, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (gtz) GmbH


Contact: Dr. Rolf Mack, rolf.mack@gtz.de

www.gtz.de/biodiv


The Millennium Development Goals

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Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development



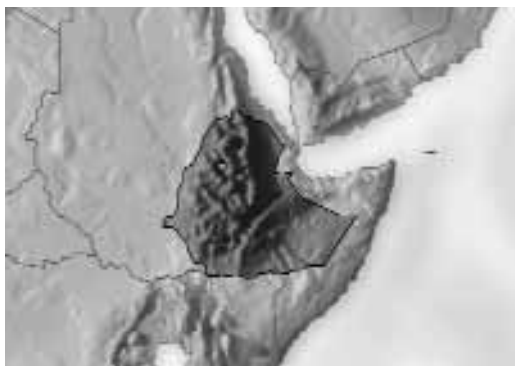
- e) A brief statement of the (initial) situation from the perspective of the local population
- f) Photos and if possible maps and graphs
- g) Logos of participating organisations
- d) Good Governance as an additional criteria to the list of MDGs

“Communities must have a role in creating and influencing the policies that affect them. They must be given a voice in decision-making on issues of sustainable development at all levels.”

Olav Kjørven
Director, Energy and Environment Group, UNDP

Ethiopia

“Household Energy / Protection of Natural Resources Project (HEPNER)”





Ethiopia: Improving environmental protection, health and family budget through energy efficient stoves

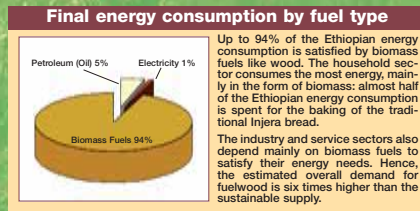
Ethiopia, one of the world's least developed countries, loses 2 billions m³ of fertile soil by erosion and 200,000 ha of forest every year. These ecological problems are caused mainly by high population growth as more and more people need more and more land to settle and grow crops on. The fact that wood is the primary energy source of Ethiopia also contributes to this ecologically problematic situation.

Dwindling firewood resources affect especially women and children because it increases both the time spent on collecting wood as well as the prices for fuelwood. As a consequence, the baking of the traditional Injera bread, which is the main aliment in Ethiopia, requires greater efforts as well as higher costs. In addition, women and children suffer from the traditional open fire whose high toxic emissions cause serious health problems.

Since 1998 GTZ cooperates with the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in the sector of household energy. The current project GTZ-Sun: Energy (Sustainable Utilization of Natural Resources for Improved Food Security Programme) is implemented in four regions of Ethiopia to improve energy efficiency and to minimize indoor air pollution. In this context the improved Mirt stove – which was developed especially for baking the traditional Injera bread – is promoted by the project. The improved stove saves fuel wood, facilitates Injera baking and reduces toxic smoke emissions. As the fire is protected the risk of burns is reduced. Producers of stoves and stakeholders are also trained to assist the commercial launch of the Mirt stove. The production and sale of improved stoves can thus help to develop new income possibilities in the project areas.

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Ato Gemechu, Producer
 "Since I started this business (three years ago) I have been able to collect my children who were scattered with my relatives, I have bought a piece of land and I am constructing a house and, of course, my house is full of food!"

Wro Rachel Hailu, User
 „This stove reduces my fuel consumption for Injera baking by half; it protects me from smoke and heat. It is nice!“

What did we achieve?

Establishment of 187 private stove producers in more than hundred cities in the four major regions. Their established enterprises became very successful and created a multitude of employment opportunities. **1 3**

The Mirt stove saves about 50% of fuelwood compared to the traditional open fire. Since more than 60,000 households are currently using the Mirt, saving expenditures amount to a total of 1,2 mio. Euro annually. **1 7**

Time and money normally spent by women and children to collect or buy wood can now be devoted to other productive activities. Time saved on collecting fuelwood can range from six hours up to half a week. Thus, especially girls have twice as much time for studying than before. Women use this time for example for field work and crop production. **1 2 3**

The annual fuelwood savings of 34,200 tons due to the dissemination of Mirt stoves is equivalent to 4560 ha of Eucalyptus forest. **7**

About half of the involved producers are women. The commercial stove production, gained know-how and skills have contributed greatly to their empowerment and financial self-sustainability. **1 3**

Women and children benefit from noticeable smoke reduction. This has significant impacts on their eyes and respiratory health. **4 5 6**

The Mirt stove shields the fire and retains the emanating heat. This seriously improved the working condition of users as the risk of burns is reduced and the whole body, especially the legs, are not exposed to the heat of the open fire any more. **4 5 6**

On average, producers of Mirt stoves make a monthly profit of 50 Euro by selling 20 stoves at a price of five Euro. **1 3**

Thanks to high acceptance of the Mirt stove, 2,7 mio. Euro of re-afforestation costs are avoided annually and can be invested in other activities. **1 7**

The Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Regional bureaux of agriculture and energy as well as other development agencies have incorporated the promotion of the Mirt stove into their budget and plans of operation. **8 G**



Photos: GTZ

© GeoMedia/MapaCompu/Bele/gtz Graphic design: Prof. Franz

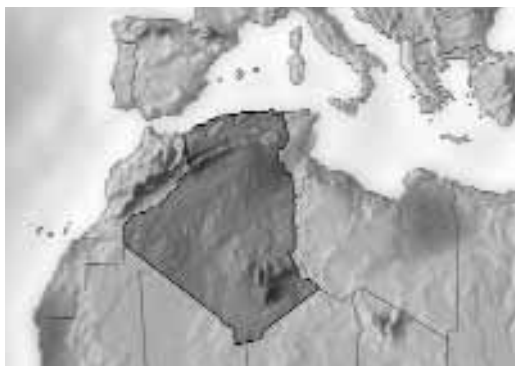


**“It is the bottle-neck for further development
if you cannot invest in environment services.”**

Klaus Töpfer
Former UNEP Executive Director

Algeria

“Integrated Water Management Programme”





Béni Abbès, Algeria: An oasis as a pilot scheme for sustainable water use

The Béni Abbès oasis in the Algerian part of West Sahara is a traditional village (ksar) surrounded by palm gardens. Since time immemorial, the Sidi Othmane source has supplied the ksar and the palm gardens with water.

In the fifties, an administrative centre was built next to the oasis where about 10,000 people live today. This modern town also meets its growing water needs from the source. There is not enough water left for agriculture. An increasing amount of farmland is falling fallow. The palm gardens are decaying. There are more problems, though. For lack of qualified person-

nel and modern technology, drinking water is only available for some hours. Much of the water is nevertheless wasted because there are no water meters for charging by use.

Untreated sewage is conducted downstream into the Oued river. It frequently leaks from the dilapidated sewerage in poor districts, causing illness.

The prime concern of the water supply rehabilitation project started in January 2004 in the Béni Abbès oasis, is to mobilise the population to active participation. The main challenge is

getting all the local and regional stakeholders to sit down and talk together, because so far, no importance has been attached to the participation of the population in municipal decisions and development work.

The first step is to analyse the status quo in order to find ways of improving water management. Pilot measures are then carried out to test the scheme and to raise public awareness and encourage participation.



Centre for Environmental Education in Arid Regions

The Centre for Environmental Education in Arid Regions (*Salle Pédagogique des Zones Arides*) imparts practical experience in environmental protection to schoolchildren and adults.

Pupils who have taken part in these activities have turned out to be the best multipliers for environmental awareness. They pass on their experience to their families and spread the original educational message. For its work, the Centre has been awarded prizes by the United Nations, EXPO 2000 in Hanover and the United Nations Development Programme UNEP in Beirut.

At present, the Centre is informing people in the oasis about the careful management of water as a resource.

„Before the project people frequently refused to pay their water bills, claiming that the spring water belonged to the population of Béni Abbès. Now a growing number of people come and settle their arrears, because they have understood that a public utility which supplies safe drinking water must also be paid for.“

Monsieur Hamza Khal, Secretary General of the Communal Popular Assembly (*Assemblée Populaire Communale - APC*) of Béni Abbès in May 2005

What did we achieve?

An aquaculture plant has been established which is integrated in the irrigation water circuit. New jobs have been created. A greater variety of food crops is now planted and the more varied diet contributes directly to improving the health of the population.

1 4 5 6 7

Much of the work in the project is carried out by the unemployed. This not only provides employment for the jobless young people but also enables them to obtain occupational qualifications. As they are also involved in taking decisions in their work, they gain self-confidence and familiarise themselves with democratic, participative processes.

1 G

Various partners have been enlisted to collaborate in the project, including environmental, cultural, sports and tourist associations. The municipalities, the regional administration and the fellahen associations are also engaged. The population is closely involved and its interests are represented.

G

A new centre for environmental education teaches schoolchildren about the economical use of water and the sustainable use of other resources. The children also pass on this knowledge to their families. This reduces water consumption in the oasis.

7

A green corridor, irrigated with treated wastewater, has been planted to act as a wind-break to protect the palm gardens, which are important for the ecological balance of the oasis. The palm gardens can thus be used to plant field crops and vegetables.

1 4 5 6 7

At present, an initial section of the water supply system is being rehabilitated thus improving the drinking water supply. Thanks to less pollution by sewage there are fewer health problems in the poor districts.

4 6 7

Photos: AHP Group AG



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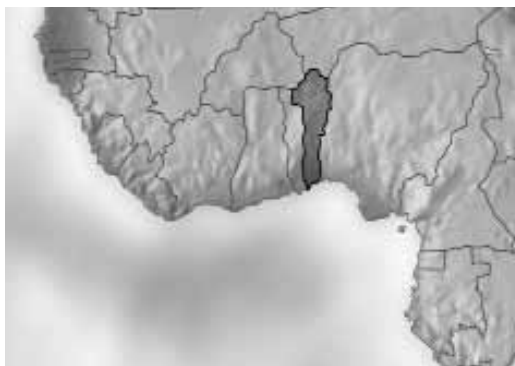
Editor: Division 42: Governance and democracy, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH
Contact: Sara Mohns, qva@gtz.de www.gtz.de/poverty

**“Sustainable development and the conservation
of biological diversity are also a question of
equal opportunities of people living on Earth.”**

Alina Schäfer
Student, Higher Secondary School, Germany

Benin

Cooperative Programme
“Management of the Pendjari National Reserve”





Pendjari National Park, Benin: Working together to protect natural resources serves both nature and humankind

The Pendjari National Park in the north of Benin was granted special protection in 1954 as an animal reserve. It is part of a protected area covering 28,600 km² and stretching into Burkina Faso and Niger. In 1986 it was recognized by UNESCO as a biosphere reserve. The demarcation of the protected area and the resettling of the population were conducted without prior involvement of the local people, and without any parallel promotion or development measures. This led to the over-exploitation of natural resources in the now densely populated border zones of the national park. The people found it difficult to accept the new regulations designed to protect the park. In the hunting zone, for instance, land was farmed illegally, and settlements were built. As a result, the protection of the environment was no longer ensured; conflicts between the park authorities and the local population were the order of the day.

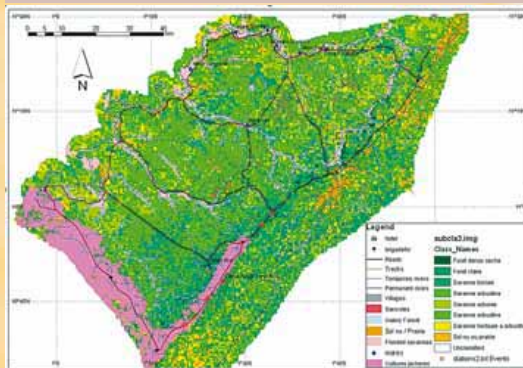
The "Pendjari National Park" project aims to maintain the protected areas in the long term, to establish efficient park management, and to ensure the active involvement and participation of the local people. To this end, the project is promoting the development of the inhabited zones bordering on the national park. It is advising the partner on the establishment of an effective executing organization structure and on the management of the park and hunting zones. In addition, an ecological monitoring system is being set up to observe and monitor the ecological status quo and the development thereof. At the heart of these activities is the active involvement of the local people, be it in the management of the protected and hunting areas, for instance by giving them a say on personnel-related decisions, or by creating additional sources of income through the promotion of tourism and small crafts.

With the park authorities, which are now financially independent, it has been agreed that 30 % of revenues from big-game hunting will be accorded to the surrounding villages for development measures to be decided by the villagers. The villages are

also given the meat from big game hunting for consumption or sale. New agreements between the inhabitants of the areas around the national park, the park authorities and the local authorities have removed the stigma of illegality from agricultural activities within the protected area, provided certain conditions are met (no permanent buildings, paths, etc. may be built).

Many donors are contributing to the success of the Pendjari project: the national protection programme of which the Pendjari National Park is an important component, is promoted by the European Union, the Global Environment Facility, France and the Netherlands as well as the German development cooperation. Within the framework of financial cooperation, the roads are being built, restored and maintained administrative and residential buildings are being constructed, water points are being created, and machinery and communications technology are being provided. A trust fund ensures the financial sustainability of the measures.

Pendjari Biosphere Reserve, Benin/Land use



"The park was not for us. We saw tourists driving through it, we saw hunters coming and going, but we saw neither meat nor money. If we came anywhere near it we were threatened and chased away. Today all that has changed."

Albert Yomboleny, President of the village association



Photos: Guenay Ulutuncok / GTZ

What did we achieve?

In and around the park, 130 full-time jobs have been created for inhabitants of the surrounding area. 90 % of park personnel (60 full-time staff) has been recruited from the surrounding villages. **1 2 3 4 7**

The number of big-game hunters is constant at about 65. The revenues generated by this type of tourism are of the order of EUR 103,000. **1 2 3 4 7**

Consideration has been given to the cultural needs of the local people (ceremonies) within the hunting zone. This has been contractually regulated. **G**

Representatives of the village groups are involved in all park activities (monitoring, taking admission fees, camps for hunters), and they act as wardens. **1 3 3 G**

On the basis of the business plan, 52% of present running costs are covered by revenue. This figure can rise to about 60%. The remainder must be made up by contributions from international donors and foundation funds. **1 7 8 G**

The park authorities have a management/land use plan which takes into account both the core zone and hunting zones. These planning documents are incorporated in the land use plans of the local communities. **1 3 G**

Agreements regulate the sustainable utilization of the most important resources, such as medicinal plants, oyster fishing and fishing, roofing materials. Utilization is steered by imposing time limits. **1 4 5 7 G**

The executing organization (CENAGREF) has far-reaching financial independence. 70 % of revenues will cover operational costs. **1 7 3 G**

The meat of the game shot goes directly from the hunting camps to the villages for sale. The village groups are responsible for organization and transport. **1 3 4 G**

900 individuals in 22 village groups are the main contact for the park authorities and the new communities. **1 3 G**

For four years, funds generated by big game hunting have been paid to the village groups (in 2004 about EUR 34,500). **1 2 3 4**

The number of tourists has risen from 3,800 to 4,800. Admission fees have thus risen from about EUR 21,000 to about EUR 34,000. **7 8 G**

The populations of some species have increased, but overall figures remain stable. Poaching is declining: wildlife is no longer forced to flee as far as it used to. **7**

The funds generated are used for monitoring and patrolling (about EUR 5,000) and increasingly also to equip schools and health stations as an input from the local population. **1 2 3 4**



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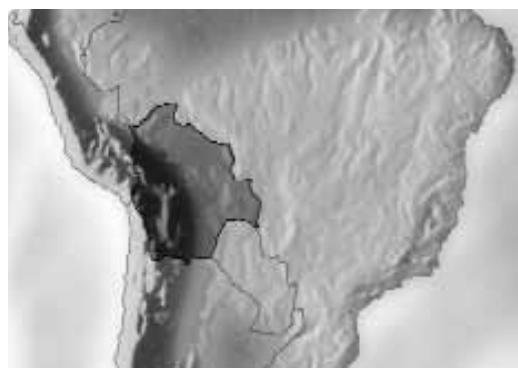


**“The PEP analysis is robust and rigorous:
it is saying to us that environment matters,
that it has a value, and that we don’t
always price it correctly...”**

Ian Johnson
Vice-President for Sustainable Development, World Bank

Bolivia

Cooperative Programme “Management of
Nature Conservation Areas and their Peripheral Zones”





SERNAP, Bolivia: Integrating local communities in Protected Area's management

As one of the most biologically and culturally diverse countries in the world, Bolivia places high emphasis on the protection of its biodiversity. The country concentrates on integrating civil society into that process. Administrative reforms carried out in the 1990s established wide-ranging participation as an essential component of sustainable development. The management of protected areas in Bolivia is part of the processes supported by Germany's bilateral cooperation institutions, e.g. KfW Group and GTZ (German Technical Cooperation). The projects launched by the Bolivian-German Development Cooperation aim at enabling people living in or close to national parks to earn their livelihoods in a sustainable manner.

The National Protected Areas Service (SERNAP: Servicio Nacional de Areas Protegidas) is directly responsible for the management of 22 national protected areas and supervises the overall system. Management of the system is increasingly focusing on the political, social and economic aspects of its sustainability. In practice, it aims at strengthening the link between the management of protected areas and the development of and within municipalities and indigenous territories. Further objectives are to increase social participation in the protected areas management and to bring about economic benefits for the local population from the sustainable use of biodiversity.

Land tenure is a highly sensitive issue for everybody in Bolivia. Especially local communities and small land owners feel threatened by the creation of protected areas. Conflicts between the efforts to conserve the national environmental heritage and the needs of poor people may occur; thus the involvement of local communities in park management plays a vital role. Steering committees are created comprising representatives from all interested parties in order to supervise field work. One example is the case of Isiboro-Securú National Park, which is co-administered by an indigenous organization: in this area, the re-definition of the "red line" that separates indigenous land from settler communities was one of the biggest challenges. Mixed teams have been formed for defining the red line in a process of conciliation with a minimum of external support. The organization of workshops, legal advice and training also strengthens local stakeholders. In the long run, the country's municipalities (of which one third overlaps partly with protected areas) need to become aware of their economic and environmental potential.



What did we achieve?

The activities carried out contribute to the generation of family income especially in rural, often poorer areas. Income generation from conservation provides a direct incentive for protecting biodiversity. Economic benefits were generated for the local population through traditional livestock farming, developing the areas' potential for tourism and economic use of a wild camelid, the vicuña. **1 7**

Initial resistance from the local population to land titling is typical but there is a considerable change in the perception of local stakeholders. Once involved in the process of decision-making in the context of the management of protected areas the attitude changes. Sometimes they even become the most avid supporters. Hence, area demarcation and land titling activities enhance cooperation between local municipalities and central government entities. It supports the creation of trust between local population and different layers of public administration (municipal, departmental, national). **6**

Local communities are given an arena to express their needs and interests. The possibility to participate in decisions on the management of protected areas motivates local stakeholders to spend more thoughts on the issue of conservation. **1 7 6**

Identification of areas of high ecological value allows to prioritize protection activities. **7**



In order to enable the park administrations "to do their job", investments were made in adequate infrastructure and equipment. Bridges were built which make life a lot easier also for the local population. **7**

In many remote regions park staff is the only representation of the Bolivian government and serves as an intermediary between local population and other sectoral government entities. Park outposts were built, which are often the only link to the outside world (i.e. for organizing help in cases of accidents or serious illness of local people). **1 4 5 6**

Community-based tourism and ecological agricultural production in protected areas and their buffer zones establish links between producers, private enterprises and consumers in Bolivia and abroad. **1 6**

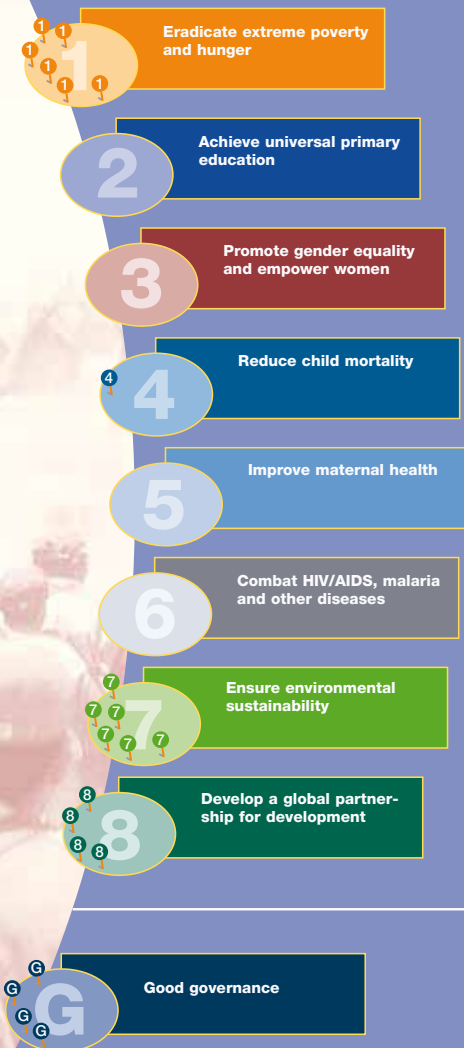
International development cooperation is (still) crucial for strengthening Bolivia's protected areas and contributes significantly to the creation of local and global benefits from conservation. **1 7 6**

Local small coffee producer associations composed of farmers living in villages in and outside the Madiidi Natural Park are supported, e.g. by Café Madiidi project. Those farmers are contributing to the preservation of biodiversity and receive significantly higher prices for their ecologically produced coffee, which directly translates into higher income and increased motivation. **1 7 6**

A round table of all donors in the context of the management of protected areas/conservation of biodiversity enhances communication and contributes to the harmonization of donor activities. Available funds can be channeled more effectively and projects and programmes are better coordinated. **8 6**



The Millennium Development Goals



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Photos: SERNAP

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Editor: Natural Resources & Agriculture, KfW (KfW Group)
 Contact: Matthias v. Bechtolsheim, Matthias.Bechtolsheim@kfw.de www.kfw.de



“We need to expand (thinking) from the macro to the micro. It is not only that the poor depend most on the environment; it is also that the poor live closest to the environment. And the levers of policy that you can use in other areas – including, for example, health or economic growth – can not be used for the environment, because national governments simply do not have control over those levers as much as communities themselves.”

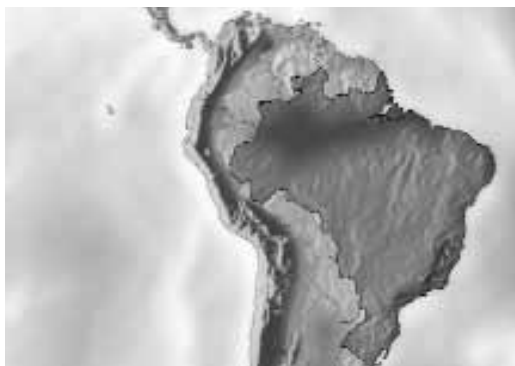
Adil Najam

Tufts University and member of The Regional and International Networking Group

Brazil

Cooperative Programme

“Promotion of Demonstration Projects (PDA/PDPI)”





Support of community initiatives in Cameté-Brazil: Preservation of Aquatic Resources, Forest Management and Pisciculture as a strategy to value artisan fishermen communities

The municipality of Cameté is situated in the northeast of Pará State, within the micro region of the Lower Tocantins, with an area of 3,022 km². The rural area has a population of 57,116 inhabitants, approximately 58.6% of the municipality's total population, of these 27,071 are women. 35,000 ribeirinhos live distributed between the 122 communities along the river islands. These artisan fishermen live from the extraction and commercialization of açai and buriti palm fruits, artisan fishing and handicrafts made from lianas and açai and buriti palms. Many of the fishing utilities, as well as domestic utilities are made from these materials.

The açai palm (*Euterpe oleracea*) and the buriti palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*) form the main vegetation. Due to over-exploitation many areas are now degraded.

Until the construction of the Tucuruí hydroelectric plant in 1984 (located on the upper part of the river, which goes through Cameté), these subsistence activities were well balanced with stocks available. Flooding of this immense area created various environmental problems, one of the worst being the negative impact on fish reproduction; the incidence of diseases increased due to the poor quality of water consumed by local people; and many fish populations remained in the upper part of the dam. The mapará fish (*Hypophthalmus marginatus*), symbol of the region and principal foodstuff of the ribeirinhos diet was one of the most affected. It was as a result of these problems in the 80s and early 90s that those affected by the dam organised themselves into associations and organisations and became integrated into the STRs (Rural Workers Unions),

the Fishermen's Colonies and other social movements. Processes were initiated to seek solutions to restructure lifestyles and living conditions. Despite difficulties due to a lack of financial resources and physical space, the Pará Fishermen's Movement (Mopepa) today includes 26 colonies. In Cameté 7.500 fishermen out of a total of 15.000 are members.

One of the activities developed by the fishermen was aimed at conserving fishing and forestry resources through "Fishing Agreements" and "Preservation Agreements". These agreements became more powerful when they were recognised by the Brazilian Institute for Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) which regulated the agreements through Decree 029, 31st of December 2001.



LOOKING INTO A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

As a strategy to increase sustainability the Fishermen's Colony is going to construct a small factory to process palm hearts (palmito) with a capacity for 90,000 units per month. The prime material comes from the 400 hectares managed by the community. The objective is to increase this to 3,100 hectares with the use of management plans over the next two years.

With regard to pisciculture a research station will be established for research and fish reproduction (autochthonous species). The aim will be to produce fish larvae and offer a space for the diffusion of results and knowledge.

To make the most of the immense forest of this region, and the floral reserves it offers, 120 beehives will be installed.

What did we achieve?

Currently 36 voluntary environmental agents trained by the project and recognized by IBAMA exist in Cameté to ensure monitoring and supervision of agreements. They also aim to guarantee nocturnal security and community commitment. **7 8 G**

The Fishery Agreements are the central element of a strategy to ensure that communities involved can remain in their natural habitats, developing new forms of fishery resource management, adapting to new environmental conditions. **1 7 G**

The agreements define rules concerning where and how to fish. Limitations in terms of access mean that locations where fishing or certain forms of fishing are not allowed are defined; this ensures fish stock time to reproduce and recuperate levels, maintaining the river's productivity. **1 7 G**

10,492 people were involved in discussions and the development of the fishing and preservation agreements. These discussions resulted in the implementation of agreements in 22 communities signed by 2186 families. **7 G**

The agreements are the fruit of a highly participative process of discussion, which, during their course contributed to the strengthening of the communities and their organisations. **3 8 G**

The benefits achieved through the agreements are many and of great importance for the community and its families. The Association stated that in 1996, 500 kg of fish were caught; in 2003 the amount was 17,500 kg. This fact mobilised the inhabitants and strengthened the partnership. **1 7 8 G**

Around 1300 fishermen participated in courses about environmental laws, pisciculture, monitoring, associativism and management of small-scale production, etc. **1 7**

During the three years of the project, 10,000 m² of fish nurseries were constructed, providing 26,351 kg of fish production - generating an income of R\$ 91.903 during this period. **1**

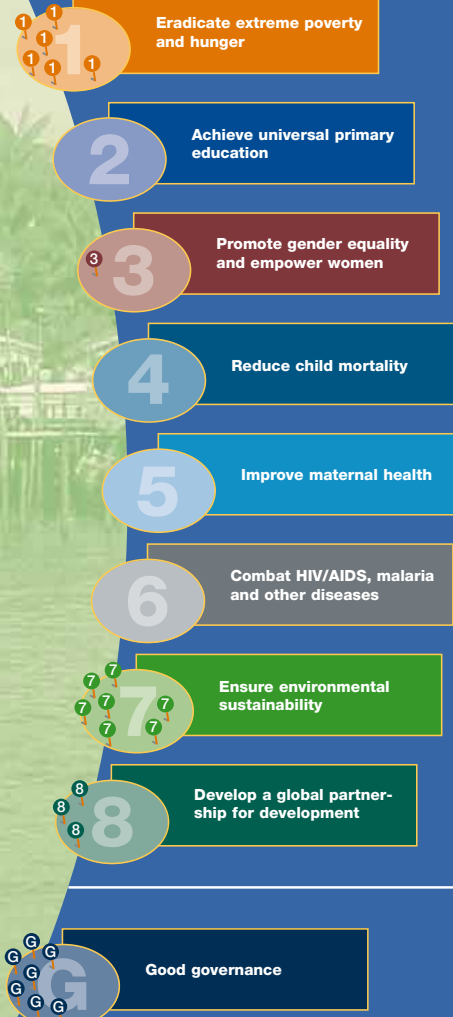
To improve the sustainability of palmito (palm heart) harvesting, over 11,000 seedlings were planted and management plans for 93 delimited areas of 63 producers in three different communities were elaborated. **1 7 G**

"Since 1992 or even before, people started worrying about the drop in production and lack of alternatives here, people began to see more disease, so we started having meetings. One of the members, João Figueiredo, said: see, we have to take some initiative, because otherwise, nothing will remain for us."
Dona Rita, community leader, Cameté-Pará, Brazil.

"Last year there was a lot of mapará here. They fished a whole week. Many people salted and dried the fish in the sun and there were many families who were able to sell fish over two or three days. That helps. It helps a lot. Before they never gave me any, but today they do. I had food and could even buy a bottle of gas... Production and nutrition got much better."
Dona Rita, community leader, Cameté-Pará, Brazil.



The Millennium Development Goals



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**“...to be at the same table with global leaders
and to be able to explain the problems...”**

David Camejo
Proyecto Juventud (HIV/AIDS), Dominican Republic

Dominican Republic

“Youth and AIDS in Latin America
and the Carribean – ProSuRe”





Involving Youth Organisations in the Caribbean in the Fight against AIDS: ProSuRe

The Caribbean region has the second highest rate of HIV infection in the world. Over half of the infections are in young people under 25 years of age. For this reason they form one of the most important target groups for HIV/AIDS programmes in this region.

In the past, these programmes did not pay enough attention to young people and their particular lifestyle. In particular there were not enough opportunities for getting them involved because often they are not sufficiently well organised for their voice to be heard.

The project "Young people and AIDS in Latin America and the Caribbean - ProSuRe-GTZ", which has been running since February 2003, aims to fill this gap. It focuses specifically on

the needs and problems of young people and in this way it helps to considerably improve the quality of life for those who are at risk or infected.

Capacity-development measures are used to enhance the competence of organisations led by young people at the level of the local community, so that they can work more efficiently and effectively. Amongst other things, this enables the organisations to:

- improve their networking abilities
- improve their book-keeping
- offer more and better help, taking into account more effectively the needs of the young men and women who are affected and/or infected.

To date, the project has provided training courses for 250 youth leaders from 33 countries on the subjects of promoting their interests, moderation, networking, success monitoring and HIV/AIDS. The project has supported capacity building and better networking by providing around USD 200,000. In addition, it has helped the Caribbean HIV/AIDS Youth Network (CHAYN) to achieve legal recognition and supported it in its strategic planning, in creating alliances and improving its credibility.



What did we achieve?

Since young people can take an active part, their needs are being included more successfully in the regional strategies. There is a greater number of effective interventions led by young people in the area of "HIV/AIDS and youth", and there is greater awareness of the topic of equal rights for men and women.

3 6 8 G

Youth coordinators are recognised as equal partners making contributions. The number of cofinanced and coordinated initiatives has doubled in the last three years. Young people meet regularly with adults in working groups. This allows both sides to learn from each other, which in turn means that the activities offered by youth organisations are also improved.

6 8 G

Specially trained youth leaders use their knowledge to inform other young people. This multiplication effect requires less effort and resources to reach a broad public.

6 G



HIV infected persons hardly have chances to find a job. Through systematic sex education, the risk of getting infected is being reduced, the entrance into the job market is getting more likely.

1 6

New tools and strategies are making more funding available to AIDS projects run by youth organisations. One example is the CARICOM Youth Ambassador Mini-Grant Programme, for which ProSuRe has provided a large amount of technical assistance. The Mini-Grant Programme educates young people about how to find sources of financing for smaller HIV/AIDS projects at the local level and how to administer the funds themselves.

6 8 G

Sex education now takes place in a language that youngsters from socially marginalised groups understand and that they can identify with (such as hip-hop concerts). The result is that these young people consider their sexual behaviour more carefully. In addition to this, there is more information and a wider range of services concerning HIV/AIDS on offer for young people, for example on UNESCO's DigiArts web portal.

6

Youth organisations are put in a better position to implement their own problem-solving strategies, for example through peer-to-peer work and street theatre. Documentation such as the videos "Choice or Chance" and "Mano a Mano" tells young people more about the successes of other organisations.

3 6

The "Regional HIV/AIDS strategy framework" and the "Regional strategy for youth development" in the Caribbean have been brought into line with each other. Youth initiatives and projects are receiving more funding and strategic alliances are being set up to combat AIDS amongst young people.

6 8 G



The Millennium Development Goals

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- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
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- 5 Improve maternal health
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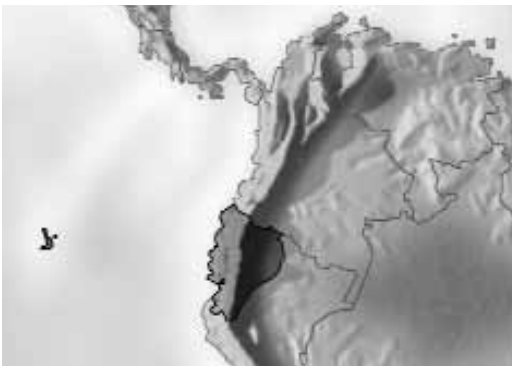
Editor: Division 42: Governance and democracy, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH
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**“MDGs can only be reached farmer by farmer,
community by community and family by family.”**

Mark Malloch Brown
Former UNDP Administrator

Ecuador

“Sustainable Natural Ressources Management”





NAMARES, Ecuador: How sustainable management methods can reduce poverty

In terms of its total surface area of around 272,000 square kilometres, Ecuador has the greatest biodiversity in the world. The tropical rainforest zone in the east, the parallel chains of the Andes, which divide the land in two, the Pacific coastal region in the west, and the ecologically unique Galapagos Islands are the main geographic features of this Latin American state.

The fantastic biodiversity offers a development potential, which however, has not yet been sufficiently mobilised. The beginning of the colonial era marked the start of an economic system based on exploiting the natural wealth of the country, a system which has continued unabated until today. And the destruction of the natural resources goes hand in hand with the impoverishment of the people. Only one-quarter of the people of working age have access to the formal labour market. Every third Ecuadorian of the total of about 12.5 million lives in rural areas, where 85 % of the population are deemed poor. Seventeen

percent of the gross domestic production generated in Ecuador is accounted for by agricultural activities, in particular the export of bananas, cacao and coffee.

The aim of the GTZ programme NAMARES in Ecuador is to reduce poverty through the sustainable management of natural resources. The underlying principle is that sustainable agricultural production will allow small farmers to produce high quality products and organic produce, and that improved marketing and access to international niche markets will allow them and their families to enjoy a higher income. Partners on niche markets of this sort include, for instance, marketing and processing companies which supply high-quality branded products to industrialised countries, and fairtrade and organic products organisations. They lay down criteria for fair trade such as guaranteed minimum prices, and standards for organic food. They monitor compliance with these and certify producers and

their products. With their PR work in importing countries, they also raise consumer awareness of quality products of small farmers. Many of these products can be recognised because of their fair-trade or organic labels. When consumers decide to buy one of these products they do much to help ensure the success of a programme like NAMARES.

To ensure long-term success, certain steps must be taken in Ecuador. These include the ongoing improvement of product quality, the establishment of stable and lasting business relations between producer organisations and trading or processing companies, and last but not least increasing the quantities produced. With high quality products in the fields of coffee, cacao and Amazon fruits, the NAMARES programme has already achieved impressive results:



"Before the (organic) certification I did not receive an income from cultivating bananas, because I could not sell the fruit. Shortly after the certification I produced 14 boxes (12 kg per box) per month, today I get 18 boxes on the same area of cultivable land. That conforms to an income of about 95 USD every month."

Victor Chacón, Cocoa and banana grower from Ecuador

What did we achieve?

Between 2003 and 2004, the total certified organic cropland rose by 47 % to 35,250 hectares. **1 7 8**

Between 2002 and 2004 the number of farms awarded the fairtrade certificate rose from 420 to 1,678. Of these, 1,200 farms were awarded the fairtrade certificate for coffee (as compared to 100 in 2002). **1 3 7 8**

Between 2003 and 2004 the volume of high quality coffee marketed by small farmers increased by 54 %. Over the same period, the volume of high quality and organic cacao rose by 37 %. **1 8**

The number of farms producing certified organic coffee increased from 200 in 2002 to 800 in 2004. **1 3 7 8**

Within the framework of public private partnerships (PPP), ten measures are currently being implemented to improve product quality, boost productivity, ensure sustainable production and enhance market access. **1 7 8**

In 2004, a total of 558 small farmers were certified as organic producers, an increase of 22 %. **1 7**

The income of the families of coffee producers in southern Ecuador rose by USD 725 per annum. The family income of producers of high-quality and organic cacao rose by USD 400 per annum. **1 8**

Two PPP measures address improvements in product quality and introduction onto the market. **1 7 8**

Four agreements were concluded pertaining to the direct marketing of Amazon fruits in the local trade. **1**

NAMARES supports the development of appropriate framework conditions for the export of organic and fair trade products to the EU. **G**

All in all, the NAMARES programme managed to achieve direct increases in the income of 20,000 families of small and medium-sized producers. **1 7**

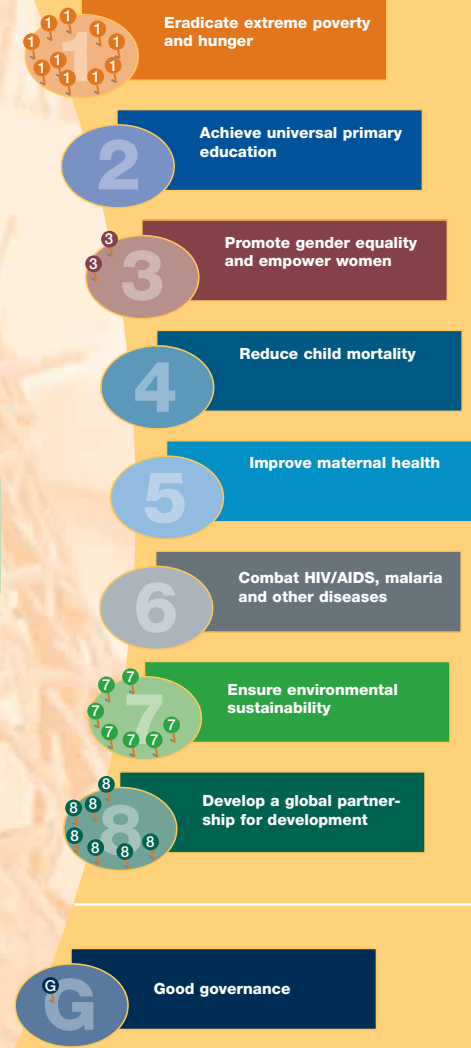
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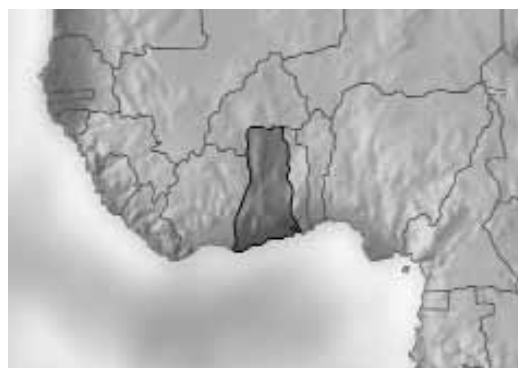


“This [the poster] is a tool that we’re using now in the community where people can really relate what they are doing, [and] their activities with the MDGs.”

Benson Venegas Robinson
Executive Director, Talamanca-Association, Costa Rica

Ghana

“Promotion of Market Oriented Agriculture”





Grasscutter Promotion, Ghana: Farmers target their local markets and preserve environment

Grasscutter (*Thryonomys swinderianus*) is a rodent species found in the tropical regions of Sub-Saharan Africa, and hunted in many of its countries by bushfire (about 50%), poisoning and trapping. In Ghana, the annual bushmeat harvest is given with 385,000 t in 1997, consisting of about 30% of grasscutter corresponding to 30 million animals (Wildlife Division). Due to declining forest, these figures are decreasing continuously. Also Ghana's livestock sector's productivity is very low contributing to only about 8% of the agricultural GDP.

Responding to this situation, Ghanaians have started the domestication of the much-appreciated grasscutter already in the sixties. These efforts were intensified in the last 20 years in Benin with support of the German Development Cooperation. The rearing of domesticated grasscutter has attracted the attention of farmers, extensionists and decision makers as a potential source of income and employment especially for rural and marginalized people. This business entails more economic poten-

tials, which are yet to be fully exploited. All stakeholder agree that the local market in the country is unlimited for the next twenty years.

In view of this huge market potential and the expected positive impacts on employment, environment and nutrition, the Market Oriented Agriculture Programme (MOAP) together with many other development partners, NGOs and Civil Society Organisations – has taken the promotion of the grasscutter as one value chain to support.

The Market Oriented Agricultural Programme (MOAP) aims at increasing agricultural productivity, reduce post harvest losses, strengthen the sector's competitiveness on both domestic and foreign markets to generate significant income for many people in Ghana. MOAP is jointly implemented by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA), the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the German Development Service (DED).

The German Development Cooperation started promoting grasscutter in the Brong Ahafo Region in Ghana in 2000, and is now covering the whole country, networking intensively within the sub-region, especially with Benin. The activities of the project include development of training concepts for farmers and artisans, training and backstopping of master trainers, assist in the acquisition of breeding stock, introduce participatory research with government and private partners, and facilitate business development assistance (business plans, financing packages of banks, etc.). However, it is crucial for the success of the technical levels to link the many stakeholders in this value chain strategically – from input and service provision to production, processing and marketing. Thus facilitation and networking has become the main intervention area for the German Cooperation.



“Bushfire in the Brong Ahafo region has reduced drastically in the last 5 years and this is also as a result of the very active promotion of captive grasscutter rearing.”

Sunyani chief, the president of Regional Bushfire Committee, Ghana

“I do not think any business in Ghana can give you a huge amount of money as grasscutter within a short time. I sold 17 animals last month and got 5.1million cedis (Red. € 450)”.

Rev. E Donkor, owner of Nyame ye Farms, Ghana

What did we achieve?

The grasscutter project achieved direct increases in the farmer's incomes – one grasscutter family (4 females, 1 male) can provide school fees for 2 children; and the rate of return ranges between 20 and 40%.



The value chain approach is the main tool for implementation of the project ensuring demand-oriented identification of gaps and strategic interventions for many actors.



Women form about 30% of the farmers trained and about 20% have started farming.



More than 200 actors (Ghana Government, NGOs, Civil Society Organizations, Religious bodies, Development Partners) support grasscutter promotion financially and technically.



German Development Cooperation and its partners in implementation – MOFA, Action Aid, Heifer Int., and other NGOs and churches – have targeted “poor with development potential” with community-based approaches successfully. In the Asutifi district, 20 poor farmers increased the stock from 5 to averagely 15 within two years.



Strong commitment of community leaders, chiefs and innovative farmers who go into grasscutter rearing with the motivation of making profits as well as reducing bush burning. Grasscutter farmers serve as reminders and advocates in the community to control bushfires.



Farmer associations are the central actors in the grasscutter value chain – they offer trainings, supply start-up breeding stock; and they initiate both national and international conferences collaborating with more than 100 organisations.



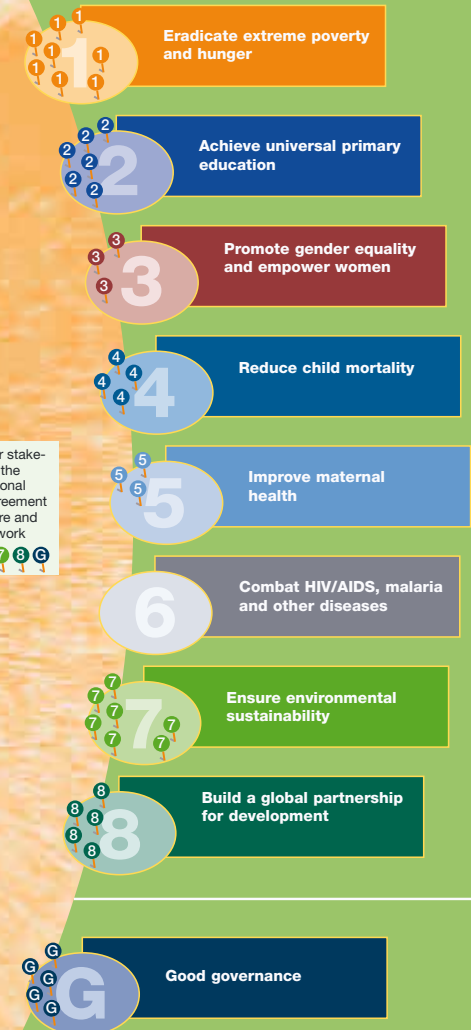
Photos: GTZ, Market Oriented Agriculture Programme / Dr. Rolf Mack, Rita Weidinger



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**“It [the poster] made me stop and think of how
I have been part of a much larger picture.”**

Kervelyn Duncan
Ambassador for the CARICOM Mini-Grants Programme
(Global Fund on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria), Dominican Republic

Cameroon

“Cooperative Health Sector Programme”





The 'aunties' know best: Preventing pregnancies and AIDS amongst youth in Cameroon

There is no sex education for boys and girls in Cameroon. This has serious consequences: Many, including very young girls, suffer from sexually-transmitted diseases. Young people are the largest single AIDS group, 5.5 per cent of them being HIV-infected (2004). Teenage pregnancies are common, some even in primary school. Contraceptives are hardly used at all. Many girls are forced to break off their training due to pregnancy. Most of their children's fathers abandon them and they

are sometimes rejected by their families. Medical care for mothers and children is poor.

To tackle these problems the German-Cameroonian health and anti-AIDS programme initiated the tantes scheme with support from GTZ. Teenage mothers, that is girls who became pregnant at a very early age themselves - are trained as helpers. They join to form associations and call themselves

tantes (aunties), alluding to the role of aunts who are traditionally responsible for the sex education of their nieces. The tantes educate their 'nieces', recount their own history and look after the sexual and reproductive health of other teenage mothers and adolescents in their village or district. This compensates for the lack of sex education in families and schools and demoralised girls in need of help themselves turn into motivated and dedicated helpers.



What did we achieve?

The tantes have looked after more than 50,000 young people to date. These young people were able to talk frankly and ask questions about sexual topics without fear of social disapproval. Many young girls are no longer shocked when their menstruation begins. They are better able to cope with their sexuality and avoid sexually-transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancies. **3 4 5 6**

The tantes generally work for nothing but during the two to three-day basic training participants are provided with meals and their children receive medical care. Many bring children with them who are so ill that they often need to be admitted for immediate emergency hospital care. **1 3 4**

Besides 5 permanent staff, about 40 girls, half of them tantes, have found limited-term employment through the programme. **1 3**

Pregnant teenagers are counselled during and after pregnancy. Thus, the tantes help young mothers to reduce the mortality risk for themselves and their babies. They help teenage mothers to continue their school education and enrol their children at school later on. Thus they contribute to reducing inequality between men and women. **2 3 4 5 6**

To prepare them for school visits, the tantes are trained in communication techniques and lesson planning (costing five to ten euros per person). They are also introduced to the local education authorities and teachers. **3**

Sixty-two associations have been founded at about 60 locations with a total membership of 4,000 tantes. They are supported by parents and authorities that often provide them with rooms for their meetings. Many tantes and teenage mothers in their care avoid further early and unwanted pregnancies and no longer put their lives at risk. Wherever it has operated, the programme has reduced mortality in childbirth. **3 4 5 6 G**

Almost 350 tantes have undergone additional training to support and counsel youth with sexual problems and victims of abuse. The project bears travelling costs and expenses for this training and pays the participants pocket money. **1 3 4 5 6**

"Nobody ever taught me anything about sexuality. When I got pregnant, I could not understand it at all at first. Only in the fifth month, when people started to talk about me, did I realise that something was inside me."

Suzie Njomou, 16 years



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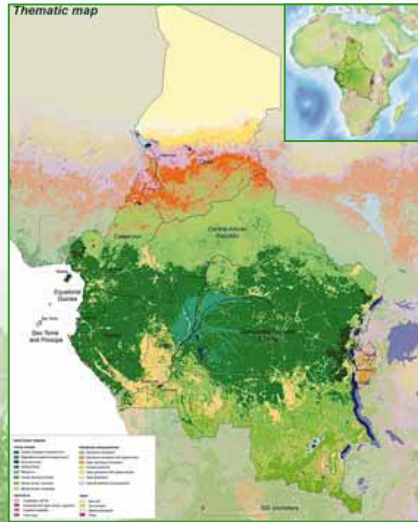
"Almost all of the environmental degradation that takes place at local level in very poor countries is very site-specific. You need a lot of ecological expertise, [but] ecologists are not in the policy discussions by and large."

Jeffrey Sachs
Director Earth Institute at Colombia University, US

Cameroon

"Support to COMIFAC"





The Heads of State declare:

- their commitment to the principles of biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of Central Africa's forest ecosystems
- the right of their people to be able to rely on forest resources in support of economic and social development
- their early identification of the need to reconcile the requirements of economic and social development with biodiversity conservation within the framework of well-understood sub-regional and international co-operation.

Source: Yaoundé Declaration by the Heads of State of the Congo Basin Countries (17 March 1999)



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COMIFAC, the Central African Forests Commission: A region is linking poverty reduction with biodiversity conservation

The Congo basin is the world's second largest contiguous tropical forest area after the Amazon basin. In geographical terms, it takes in six Central African countries: the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, the Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), the Republic of Gabon, the Republic of Cameroon, the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) and the Central African Republic. In political terms, four additional countries have a stake: the Republic of Burundi, the Republic of Rwanda, the Republic of Sao Tomé and Principe and the Republic of Chad. The forests are vital to the region – ecologically, economically, in terms of peace and conflict, and as areas of human settlement. Yet the forests are endangered by uncontrolled and unsustainable forestry operations and by pressures placed on their biological diversity, notably those of illegal hunting. In addition, there are open, violent and armed intra-state and inter-state conflicts in the eastern Congo basin.

By signing the Yaoundé Declaration in March 1999, the heads of state of the Congo basin countries agreed a joint initiative to preserve the region's forests and biodiversity. The ministers in

charge of forests in the countries concerned were given a mandate to implement the declaration and to set up a coordinating body for that purpose – COMIFAC, Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale – with a binding, transboundary programme of action. The programme aims to valorise the forestry sector – e.g. through the further processing of wood – while combating poverty at the same time. It underscores the importance of sustainable forest management and forest conservation as a key factor of regional development in the Congo basin.

Meanwhile, the transboundary programme of action has been adopted by the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) as a common framework for intervention. This means that the more than 30 international partners of CBFP have recognised COMIFAC as the supra-regional coordinating body.

Together with the national authorities, COMIFAC will ensure implementation of the action plan and steer the complex process of consultation among all stakeholders. In dialogue with the population, the private sector, civil society and representatives of other

sectors, COMIFAC identifies and realises concrete measures to conserve ecosystems and reduce poverty in the region.

Up to now, both COMIFAC and national forestry administrations have lacked the capacity to tackle these new and exceedingly demanding tasks. Therefore, Germany and France – through a joint advisory office – support the work of COMIFAC and that of the national forestry administrations until 2009.

- Advisory services concentrate on:
- regional and national planning and consultation processes
 - governance (e.g. initiatives to combat and monitor illegal practices in the forestry sector, such as poaching and illegal logging)
 - regional monitoring of tropical forests
 - dialogue among all stakeholders
 - awareness-raising and communication
 - establishment of an autonomous financing mechanism for the COMIFAC Executive Secretariat.

What did we achieve?

Ten governments and 20 international environmental and development organisations have joined forces for a joint programme of action for development and poverty reduction through sustainable forest management, and are implementing it in the countries and across borders. **1 7 8 G**

Governance in the forestry sector has improved: certification of sustainable forest management in an area of more than 1 million ha; phased introduction of an African certification label; legality attestation for wood products as a prerequisite for their export; and strengthening of control in the forestry sector by independent observers. **7 8 G**

The principles of development-oriented and equitable use of forest resources are now recognised: free access to local wood and non-wood products for the Congo basin population (more than 50 million people in the entire region); participation of the population in decision-making processes and in forestry tax revenues (up to 50% of revenue); increase in added value and employment through regional processing and marketing initiatives. **1 3 7 G**

Two transboundary national parks have been established, and ten further ones are planned as a regional network of conservation areas. In total, 10% of the region's forests have gained protected status; this corresponds to an area of approximately 18 million hectares. Three-fourths of the forests may be used with specific restrictions. Approximately 14% of the forests are currently unprotected and could be legally deforested in extreme cases. **1 7 G**

International environmental conventions, e.g. on biodiversity, climate change and desertification have been ratified. Negotiation positions and implementation strategies are now elaborated and represented jointly in order to better assert the interests of the region at the international level. **7 8 G**

Communities and organised sections of the population increasingly gain access to resources through the establishment of community forests and communal hunting zones and/or have a share in the benefits arising from the use of such resources. They can tap forest tax revenues to foster local development activities such as building of schools, health-care facilities and water supply systems. **1 2 3 4 5 6 7 G**

The development of the forests of the Congo basin is monitored jointly. An initial forest state survey is now available. It indicates a relatively low annual deforestation rate of 0.19%. **7**



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"The work of the Equator Initiative Prize communities demonstrates that when we invest in environmental sustainability at the local level, we invest in holistic and integrated programs that significantly advance progress toward the MDGs. These posters clearly show the positive contribution that community-driven conservation is making to poverty reduction, the empowerment of women, health education, and other often unrecognized MDG outcomes."

Charles McNeill
Leader of the UNDP Energy and Environment Group

Mozambique

"SADC Communal Dry Forest Management"





Protecting and managing community forests in the SADC region

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) comprises 14 Member States. It encompasses an area of more than 9 million km² and a population of about 200 million people. The predominant vegetation type is Miombo forest. It covers an area of approx. 2.7 million km² within the SADC region. This eco-region is home to roughly half of all the elephants and rhinos left in Africa. It contains catchment basins for the main rivers and lakes in southern Africa, such as the Congo, Zambezi, Kavango, and Limpopo rivers, Lake Malawi/Niassa and Lake Tanganyika. Therefore, Miombo forests play a crucial role in the regulation of very important hydrological processes. Humans and animals are dependent on the availability of water in this semi-arid region.

Roughly 60 million people are living in and around Miombo forests in the SADC region. Most of them are poor and depend heavily on natural resources for firewood, charcoal production, wildlife, water, medicinal plants, timber, fruits etc. Over the last decades an alarming deforestation rate has been recognized. Overpopulation in combination with poverty has led most communities to an unsustainable utilization of forest resources, which they consider being freely available. In this process they are about to destroy their own existence.

The Project
To break up this vicious cycle, SADC, in collaboration with GTZ, has been implementing a program called "Sustainable Management of Indigenous Forests" since 1996. The program works on a regional level (policy and strategy) and on an implementation level, with pilot projects in Malawi, Botswana, Namibia and Mozambique.

On the implementation level the program is, on the one hand, creating alternative sources of income with the intention to reduce the exploitation pressure on the forests. On the other hand, it helps communities to change their unsustainable forest exploitation practices into communal sustainable forest management through the elaboration of participatory forest management plans. The alternative sources of income are mainly related to Non-Timber-Forest-Products (NTFPs) from indigenous forests. For these NTFPs such as honey, guinea fowls, fruit juice, cane furniture and herbal teas, different marketing strategies are being developed for national and international markets.

The experiences of the four pilot projects are used by SADC to elaborate strategies for community based forest management and disseminate them within the other SADC member countries.

Statements of community members:

"Thanks to the project for coming up with the concept and technical advice on Community Forestry! All of this forest could have been under few private individuals and by now we would not have anywhere to graze our cattle, collect our fruits, construction materials and firewood. Really, our source of livelihood is now guaranteed through this community forest."

Joseph Michael Holongo, Chair person of the Okongo Community Forest Management Committee, Namibia

"Before we began to manage the forest, it was difficult to think that we ordinary community members could participate in making decisions. We thought that we were only Subjects of Superior Authorities waiting to carry out their instructions. Now we are here participating in decision making concerning the management of our community forest and water points. We now have DIGNITY and a sense of OWNERSHIP."

Ms. Sara Mukumangeni, Vice Treasurer of Okongo Community Forest Project, Namibia.

"Through the project, we learned how to conserve our community's forest. We now can use the forest as a source of income for various purposes. With the introduction of horticulture, and the assistance to solve the water problem, the project helped to reduce hunger in the area."

Juliassie Madliwa, Traditional Leader, Madliwa, Mozambique.

"We have benefited a lot from this project on forest management. I wish I had more days to live so as to be able to see the fruits of the forests that we are currently managing."

Mrs. F. Ngwenyama - Individual Fruit producer, owns own forest area, Manyenje Village, Malawi

"I knew nothing about forest management before this project started. Now my eyes opened and I am able to benefit from forest management and to generate income from bee keeping, guinea fowl rearing and other things"

Elesoni Adriano - Forest Owner, Chikwekwe Village, Malawi

What did we achieve?

Mozambique: Communities generated revenues of 14,000 US\$ since 1998 from activities related to the Forest Management Plan. 1 7

Communities organize themselves in various committees (C. of Natural Resources, C. of Agriculture, C. of Finances, Water Committee, Forest Management Committee), thus taking over responsibility. Women play a strong role in these committees. 3 7 6

Malawi: The creation of Village Natural Resource Management Committees, Forest User Groups, Beekeeping Clubs, and Wildlife Clubs (all with strong participation of women) strengthened the capacities of the rural population to manage natural resources in a sustainable way. Community members established Individual- and Village Forest Areas with management plans which created a sense of ownership. 3 7 6

Mozambique: Part of the income from forestry activities goes now to a newly established community fund which is managed by a finance committee (elected community members). The community decided to use money from this fund to build a Health Post and three schools. 1 2 4 5 6

Namibia: An eco-campsite was established and is now run by the community. Within 3 years the camp site generated more than 2,000 US\$ for the community trust fund. 1 7 8

Community meetings and drama-groups are used to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS and on environmental topics among the rural population, which often doesn't have access to information from the mass media. Communities now feel well informed, they know how to protect themselves and their environment, and they have access to condoms through the project. 6 7

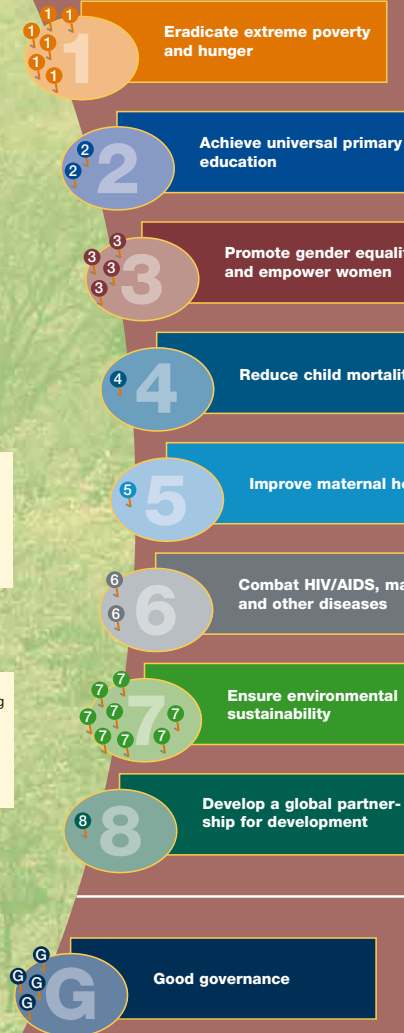
Namibia: Community members involved in income generating forestry activities earned on average 132 US\$ per year more than before. 63% of the benefited were women. This additional income was invested primarily to buy other food products, to improve homes and to buy school materials for the children. 1 2 3 7

Mozambique: A participatory Management Plan for 170,000 ha of forest was developed and is being implemented by the communities. Communities now have the right to use their natural resources and have the knowledge to do so in a sustainable way. 1 7 6

Botswana: Several tons of grapple (devil's claw) are sustainably harvested every year, providing more than 600 persons with an additional income of 34 US\$ each. 90% of those benefiting are women, and 20% belong to the ethnic minority of the Basarwa. 1 3 7

Relations of the communities to the forestry authorities and the Government have improved significantly. Representatives from the local, provincial and national forest authorities and from other line ministries regularly participate in the project steering committee meetings. 6

The Millennium Development Goals



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Photos: GTZ/FFBrodbeck



“How much longer can we afford the kinds of bills we are paying for misinterpreting the interrelationships between people and nature [environmental/ecological disaster like flooding, fire and droughts]? Billions of dollars of assets being lost – and the poor are the first to lose their assets when these things happen, but they’re not the ones who are able to change the dynamic.”

Achim Steiner
UNEP Executive Director, former Director General IUCN

Nepal

Cooperative Programme
“Churia Forest Development Project”





Protecting and managing community forests in Eastern Nepal

The Churia hills rise along almost the entire length of the Himalayan range in Nepal, up to an altitude of 1,000 m. They used to be densely forested, but over-exploitation and agriculture have forced the forests back.

For decades, people have been migrating into the plains south of the Churia hills. They flee to this fertile area to escape the poverty in other parts of Nepal and even in India. As the population rises, however, land is becoming scarce. More and more people are settling on the slopes of the Churia hills, clearing forest, cutting down firewood and gathering the fruits of the forest. The ecosystem of the forests has long been under excessive strain. The result is soil degradation and flooding, the water table is dropping, harvests worsening – a vicious circle which leads to more poverty. And as impoverishment grows, people increase their pressure on what is left of the forests.

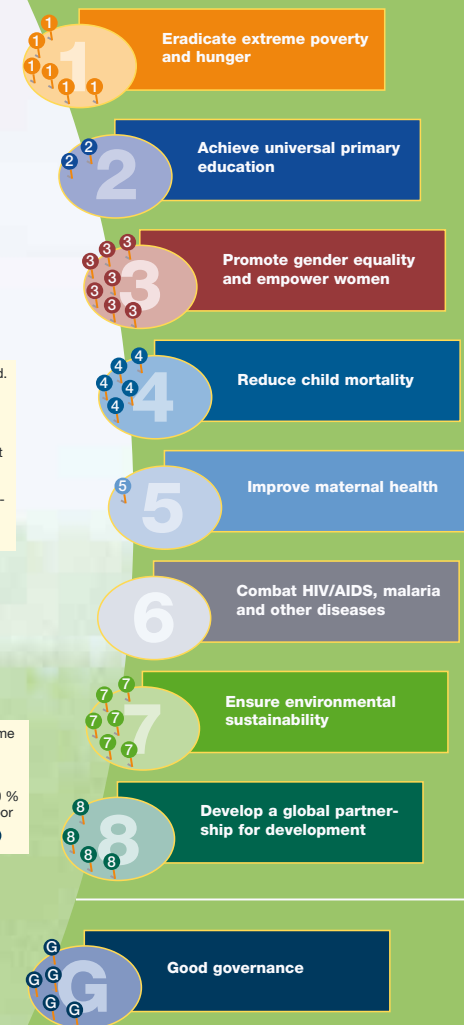
The Project

A project initiated jointly with the Nepalese Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation and the people in the three poorest districts (Siraha, Saptari and Udayapur) has brought together forestry protection and poverty reduction since the early nineteen nineties. In order to restore the ecological equilibrium of the Churia forests for the benefit of the people

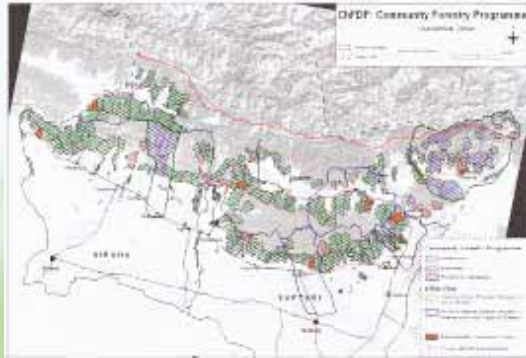
- user groups protect and manage community forests in order to reverse degradation;
- a savings and credit programme allows the poor and landless too to start up their own economic activities;
- an agro-forestry programme taps alternative sources of firewood and construction timber as well as new sources of income;
- a soil protection programme improves water supplies and water quality.

Before the project started, people who settled in the forests or used them were chased away by the forestry authorities. Today, Nepal's new forestry policy legalises and promotes the forest user groups. They are officially registered as the owners of the forest. The project helps them select usable areas, survey the community forest and produce a management plan. For the first time the people have the right to manage parts of "their" forest on their own, and thus to improve their economic situation.

The Millennium Development Goals



What did we achieve?



Today, the project reaches about 600,000 people, or 40 % of the population of the three districts. More than half of them are women; many belong to the lower castes or are the "poorest of the poor". 310 user groups (46,000 households) have been registered. Rights of use for 265 forest plots covering a total of 44,000 hectares have been accorded.

44,000 hectares forest are protected and managed on a sustainable basis by user groups today. This translates into more than 20 % of the entire forested area in the three districts.

The biodiversity of plants and animals has risen again in the community forests.

Women occupy 41 % of the new full-time and 27 % of the temporary jobs.

The savings and credit programme has significantly improved the food security in around 19,000 households (82 % of the households covered by the programme). In 20 % of them, the food supply was secured for two more months in the year, and in 12 % food security has improved by six months.

While democracy in Nepal is diminishing, the user groups continue to uphold a democratic culture. The groups are thus seen as seeds which can be used to recultivate democracy once the country has overcome its internal crisis.

Illegal logging in the community forests has dropped drastically. About 50% (20,000 hectares) of the total degraded areas in the three districts, which had a vegetation cover of less than 10 % have regenerated thanks to the work of user groups and are today already generating profits.

Women in particular are benefiting from the new democratic culture in the user groups. Formerly they were not involved in decision-making, but today they account for one-quarter of the board members of user groups. Furthermore, 136 women from user groups have been elected to leading posts in the development committees of the villages and districts.

Since the project was launched, the people have invested more than USD 320,000 in the form of their own work inputs or via salaries in protecting the forests.

15 % of households (6,300) in user groups come from the lowest and poorest castes, who have hitherto been excluded from any form of decision-making. Their livelihoods have improved markedly. Many user groups dedicate up to 20 % of their income to development projects for poor member households.

To date, 953 full-time jobs have been created for teachers, forestry workers, craftspeople and employees in small enterprises with an annual per capita salary of USD 270. 12,000 temporary jobs have been generated in the construction industry, agriculture and forestry.

Good governance
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"Before we began to manage the community forests the Churia hills were almost bare. Now they are green again, the forests bring the people prosperity, and that is why they protect the forests for the benefit of the community."

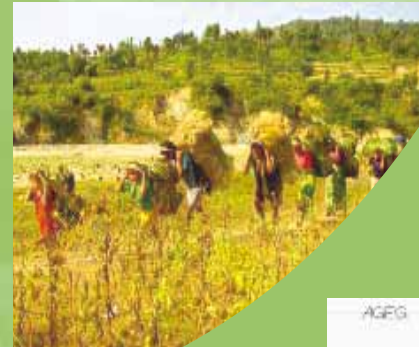
Lalit Kumar Lama, Secretary of the Badahara Community Forest User Group

Forests and livestock: the success of Mahuli milk cooperative, Saptari

The people of Mahuli and Bagdhuwa set up their own cooperative, the Adarsha Multipurpose Milk Producers Cooperative Limited. The cooperative, with an annual turnover of Rs. 40-50 million (about USD 580,000 – 725,000), has its roots in community forestry, and emerged from the four user groups of Basantapur, Majhau, Malati and Mohanpur. Individual household plots of fodder tree and grass plantations within the community forests have resulted in tremendous improvements in animal husbandry and milk production.

Today, about 400 farmers are selling 4,000 litres of milk a day to the cooperative, which in turn sells 1,000 litres to the local markets and the rest to the Dairy Development Cooperation. The cooperative has its own refrigeration plant, the first in the country to be owned by a cooperative.

All members of the user group point out that community forests, rearing livestock and running the cooperative are closely interlinked. Rama Koirala, the chairperson of Malati user group told us, "If there had been no community forests, we would have left this place." The poor of the village have also benefited from the cooperative, which provides small credits. Those who used to earn a living by selling firewood now have up to four cattle. As Dhan Bahadur Sarki says, "Without the forests we would not be able to keep cattle, let alone sell milk. Where would we go then to borrow money in times of need? Life would be very, very difficult."



Photos: GTZ, H. Laubmeier, J. Statz

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commissioned by:
gtz Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

**“[...] Poverty is something governments
must take much more seriously.”**

Maria Cleofe Bernardino
Executive Director, Palawan NGO Network (PNNI), Philippines

Philippines

Three projects supported by GTZ's programme
“People and Biodiversity – Implementing the
Biodiversity Convention”

- “Bioprospecting Programme for the Philippines”
implemented by the NRO SEARICE (South East
Asia Regional Initiative for Community
Empowerment)
- “Supporting the Implementation of the national
ABS–Legislation” implemented by the Protected
Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) of the
Department for Environment and Natural
Resources (DENR)
- “Supporting the Implementation of the national
ABS–Regulation at the Local Level” implemented
by the Palawan NGO Network (PNNI)





Genetic Resources: Benefits for Nature and the People of the Philippines

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) places biological resources under the national sovereignty of each state and demands as one of its three goals, the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources. Genetic resources are used primarily in agriculture (crop and livestock breeding), the pharmaceutical industry (drugs based on raw materials taken from plants and animals) and the food industry (food additives, sugar substitutes, etc.). When searching for raw materials (bioprospecting) in many cases, prospectors fall back on the traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities. Benefit-sharing aims to preserve and ensure the sustainable utilisation of biodiversity. Non-compliance with these CBD requirements is generally considered as biopiracy.

The Philippines were one of the first countries to elaborate and put into force binding laws governing access to genetic resources in coherence with the Convention. Since 1996 a presidential decree has regulated the preconditions for access, benefit-sharing, involvement of national research and the need to obtain the consent of indigenous and local communities.

This also entails that whoever wishes to use the genetic resources has to inform those who make them available as to the purpose and consequences of their use (Prior Informed Consent, PIC).

Since 1998 the GTZ project "Implementing the Convention on Biodiversity" has been supporting and advising Philippine actors on the further development and implementation of the national regulations within the framework of three projects:

The non-governmental organisation **SEARICE** (South East Asia Regional Initiative for Community Empowerment) has set itself the task of ensuring that plant genetic resources are protected by the local people. From 1998 to 2001 a regional programme working with local partner organisations was implemented in the Philippines. It was designed to make the indigenous and local communities aware of the impacts of bioprospecting (the targeted investigation, gathering, processing and archiving of biological materials). The people were enabled to recognise and document activities of this sort, and to protect the integrity

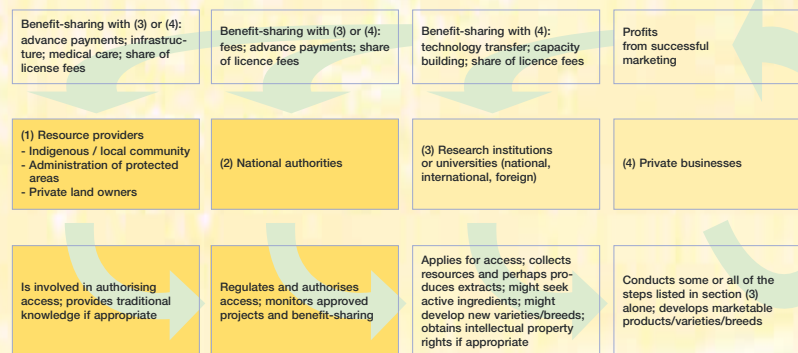
of their traditional knowledge systems. They were also enabled to demand that their government regulates access to resources and that the resulting profits be equitably shared.

The **Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau** (PAWB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) has been working since 1999 to update the implementation guidelines on national legislation pertaining to access to genetic resources. Studies are being prepared in order to make provisions regarding the removal of biological material from nature and to create benefit sharing and monitoring as practice-oriented as possible.

The **Palawan NGO Network** (PNN) was given support from 2003 to 2005 to enable it to carry on the SEARICE bioprospecting programme at local level. The aim was, in particular to strengthen indigenous and local communities as well as local administrative structures, in order to consolidate the process of awareness and capacity building already launched in the province.

Regulating access, value added and benefit sharing - an overview

- Should new drugs be developed, a period of at least 20 years will elapse between the collecting of biological/genetic resources and the approval of the final product. In other relevant branches of industry, the time required for development is not quite so long, but it is rarely less than five years. This makes it all the more important to ensure that benefit-sharing is not limited to paying the licence fee.
- Since the major steps in the value added chain are found mostly outside the country of origin, there is a problem, from the point of view of the country of origin, in monitoring compliance with contractual agreements. An international agreement still to be negotiated, is supposed to help solve this problem.
- At national level all actors have a significant need for clear regulations and capacity-building in order to enable them to enter into equitable contracts with bioprospectors.



The target group of the projects implemented in the Philippines are the resource providers and national authorities. No tangible benefit sharing can take place without the following changes:

- to establish pertinent national regulations
- a practicable approval procedure with the involvement of the local resource providers
- fair contracts with realistic agreements on benefit sharing

What did we achieve?

Indigenous and local communities on Palawan are aware of the national authorisation procedures with the rights enshrined therein (Prior Informed Consent and benefit-sharing). **7 8 G**

Since indigenous communities must by law give their consent, the Tala'andig (an indigenous group on Mindanao) developed a Cultural Impact Assessment Framework and a system of tribal guards, which is recognised by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. **7 8 G**

The city of Puerto Princesa passed an ordinance in September 2000, regulating national legislation on access to genetic resources at local level. This helped to prevent several cases of biopiracy. **G**

SEARICE has been able to successfully contribute its experience at local level to national and international negotiations on access and benefit sharing (ABS). **8 G**

It is enshrined in national legislation and enforced: local and indigenous communities have the right to be informed before they consent to bioprospecting (Prior Informed Consent). And they are entitled to benefit-sharing. **7 8 G**

Local partners had the opportunity to express themselves on the side-events. Their input influenced the international discussion on indigenous and community rights as well as on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and benefit sharing. **8 G**

The new legislation requires close cooperation between various ministries (Department of Environment and Natural Resources, National Commission for Indigenous Peoples and Palawan Council for Sustainable Development), consequently the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau developed a joint implementation ordinance regarding access and benefit sharing (ABS) successfully. **G**

The approval procedures for academic research and commercial bioprospecting were separated in 2001 by a new national law (Wildlife Act) and simplified in particular as regards academic research. **G**

Photos: E. Peira, A. Drews



The Millennium Development Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development
- 9 Good governance

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**“Poverty is a lack of the very basics of life:
it is a lack of water, it is a lack of sanitation
and it is a lack of human dignity...”**

Jane Weru
Executive Director, “Slum and Shack Dwellers”, Kenya

Republic of South Africa, Makuleke

Supported by the GTZ Programme
“Training and Support for Resource Management
(TRANSFORM)”





The Makuleke region: A success story in South Africa

To tap new sources of income for poor sections of the population in South Africa while at the same time conserving natural resources – this is the objective of the “Transform” (Training and Support for Resource Management) programme launched by GTZ and the South African Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT). The programme has piloted approaches for the sustainable development and use of protected areas – reserves and national parks – in a way that generates income for the local population.

Transform targets the community level. Natural resources underpin the livelihoods of rural people. The programme aims to help these people make commercial use of these resources in such a way that they are maintained for future generations.

The combination of broad-based public awareness raising with technical assistance for the Makuleke community has been a key element in Transform’s success. The Makuleke region of Kruger National Park is an exemplary project in this regard.

In 1969, more than 3000 South Africans were forcibly evicted from their home in the present-day northern tip of Kruger National Park. Only after adoption of the Land Restitution Act in 1996 did the South African government return this 24,000 hectare area to the Makuleke, to which the tribe added a further 5000 hectares of their community land. In return, the Makuleke undertook to utilise their land fully in line with sustainability principles, specifically for species conservation.

The people living in the Makuleke region have a long history of cooperation with external experts and consultants. The GTZ-supported Transform programme has provided ongoing financial and technical assistance. Jobs have been created for local people, for instance in the six-star Outpost Lodge, located in a part of the park with outstanding scenic beauty. The Makuleke thus generate revenue from tourism, and have at the same time a vital interest in conserving biodiversity, for instance by taking targeted steps to control poaching.



What did we achieve?

The Makuleke have entered into cooperative business ventures with the private sector, by mid-2005 these had already triggered investments totalling R 60 million (USD 9.7 million). For example luxury lodges and eco camps have been built in partnership with the private sector and an old airstrip has been rehabilitated (investment is about 80 million Rands (USD 6.1 million). Skills training, and subsequently jobs, are given to local people and contracts to small local business. The lodges are generating substantial rental revenue for the Communal Property Association (CPA) based on a percentage off turnover. **1 7 G**

The Makuleke can make commercial use of this area – including arrangements in cooperation with the private sector. When doing so, they guarantee to conserve animal and plant species and undertake to abstain from all consumptive forms of management, such as mining. **1 7 G**

The area is administered by a specially established CPA, whose executive committee is elected democratically every two years. The CPA takes traditional forms of local self-government into account. **3 G**

A committee comprising villagers and representatives of environmental protection organizations jointly determines the details of how the land is to be protected. **3 G**

A development forum represents the needs of local people and thus safeguards transparent and sustainable community development. **1 3 G**

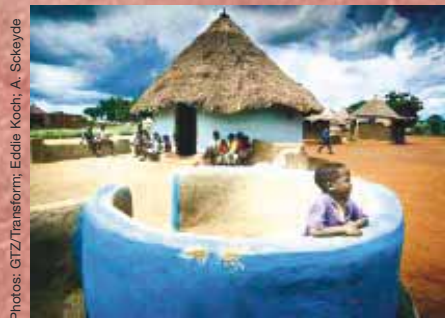
A joint management committee made up of the Makuleke CPA and South African National Parks is responsible for maintaining roads and fences and for managing resources, 15 park wardens have been trained to prevent poaching and collect data. **1 2 7 G**

Through targeted training and upgrading activities, the Makuleke are qualifying themselves for key posts in management, resource conservation, tourism and customer service. **1 2 7**

The CPA uses its financial resources to encourage the establishment of artisanal and textile businesses as well as cultural facilities in villages outside the national park. **1**

The CPA now uses a replica of the old homestead of the former Makuleke chief as a guesthouse; together with the local museum, this generates additional income. **1**

The Makuleke CPA has facilitated improved agricultural production in the villages. Money earned from hunting and tourism was spent to electrify the villages as well as to improve health and education conditions. **1 2 3 4 5 6**

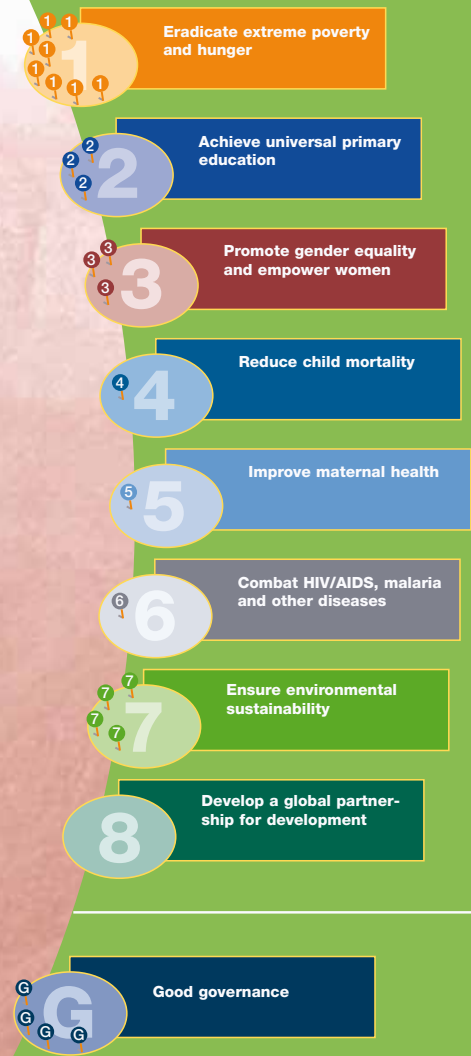


Photos: GTZ/Transform; Eddie Koch; A. Soreyde

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commissioned by:
 Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT)



“[I think] the main message from this panel and all of you participating has been linking the global, national and the local together. There is no way [...] to make things work without that interconnection.”

Hilde Johnson
Minister of International Development, Norway

Republic of South Africa, Wildlands Conservation Trust

Supported by the GTZ Programme
“Training and Support for Resource Management
(TRANSFORM)”





Wildlands
conservation
trust

South Africa: Environmental conservation by people for people

The Wildlands Conservation Trust's Conservation-Based Community Development Programme

The Wildlands Conservation Trust (WCT), formed in 2004 through an amalgamation of the KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) Conservation Trust and the Wildlands Trust, works to protect and conserve biological diversity in the KwaZulu-Natal region of South Africa. It facilitates:

- the expansion of existing protected areas
- the improvement of management in these areas
- the establishment of guidelines and statutory regulations for responsible tourism, the sustainable use of natural resources, and rural development projects within and around protected areas
- increased environmental awareness and understanding of the region's unique biodiversity.

Under the motto "Environmental conservation by people for people", WCT has developed three comprehensive and innovative programmes:

- The **Green Footprints** programme fosters research on endangered species and builds environmental management capacities.
- The **Green Futures** programme promotes the creation of protected areas, the establishment of sustainable tourism projects and rural community development.
- The **Green Leaders** programme fosters the upgrading of local specialists and managers in environmentally relevant fields (capacity building).

WCT's activities concentrate upon the biological hotspots of the region: the St. Lucia Wetlands World Heritage Area, the Lubombo Transfrontier Initiative and the Royal Zulu Conservation Corridor.

WILDLANDS PROJECTS

1. Khule Village Responsible tourism project;
2. Khule Village Land Consolidation project;
3. Masi Pan community Consulting project;
4. Mabasa Community Game Reserve;
5. Tonga Beach Lodge Community Tourism project;
6. Mbangweni Corridor Community Conservation project;
7. Usuthu Gorge Community Conservation Area;
8. Mandlakazi and Mdlletshe Community Conservation area;
9. Indigenous Trees for School Fees pilot node.

What did we achieve?

Successful negotiations between the neighbouring community and the Greater St. Lucia Wetland Park (GSWLP) have led to inclusion of the 1200 hectare Dukuduku Coastal Lowland Forest in the protected area. The local population receives compensation for the resulting economic losses. An agreement has been concluded on the development of ecotourism projects. 1 2 7 G

The "Indigenous Trees for School Fees" project is being extended to a further six communities with 2000 tree sponsors and 200,000 trees. The 180 sponsors participating until now, each contributing 100 US dollars, have succeeded in protecting 20,000 indigenous trees. 2 7

The preservation and rehabilitation of the Zondi community's Ngame Community Game Reserve has been secured through the establishment of a WCT programme for the sustainable use of natural resources. Private-sector investment is improving the reserve's infrastructure and is initiating new ecotourism projects. 1 7

The Mdwangweni Corridor separates the Temba Elephant Park and the Nudumo Game Reserve. It has always been the aim of conservationists to allow the free movement of game. Thanks to the support of WCT, the negotiations between the local user groups and the conservation authorities promise to be successful. The WCT also supports the fencing of the 6,500-hectare Usuthu Gorge Community Game Reserve and is facilitating a training and capacity building programme. Further ecotourism projects are planned. 1 7 G

In the St. Lucia Park, a tourist information centre has been set up. The centre organises overnight stays for backpackers and guided tours. It is run by locals and is economically successful. This shows that commercial gains can be similar to those of activities in the traditional tourism sector. Profits from the centre are being used to support traditional Zulu communities. In future, the centre is supposed to provide rural advisory services to founders of new businesses. 1 2 7

The first canoe centre has been opened in the region. WCT finances the purchase of canoes and safety equipment, and provides consultancy for touristic marketing. Moreover, WCT is supporting the negotiations between GSWLP and the Jobe community, with the aim of achieving inclusion in the park and tapping further touristic potential. 1 7 G

The 4500 hectare Mabasa Community Game Reserve has been established. Negotiations are under way between the Mabasa community and private investors on the opening of two ecotourism lodges. Moreover, the Tonga Beach Lodge luxury hotel, 68% owned by the Mabasa community, has opened. WCT fosters negotiations among the various actors financially, and promotes a comprehensive capacity building programme. 1 2

GTZ and WCT are securing funding for the establishment of a 8500 hectare protected area in the territory of the Mandlakazi and Mdlletshe communities. The project serves as a benchmark and starting point for a rural development project based upon environmental protection aspects. The aim is to secure financing in the course of a year through investments and partnerships with the private sector. 1 7



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"[...] Let's move forward, let's strengthen our partnership and achieve our goals, both, environmentally and for the MDGs."

Kofi Annan
Former UN Secretary General, Ghana

Tanzania

"HASHI Soil Conservation Project"





Regenerating Woodland in Tanzania: The HASHI Project

Shinyanga is one of Tanzania's poorest regions, its low hills and plains are characterized by long dry summers with only 700 mm of rainfall a year on average. As its woods were cleared from the 1920s onward, land and soil became over-used and degraded, causing a sharp decline in the natural goods on which the Sukuma people had depended for centuries. Women spent more time collecting formerly plentiful fuel wood. Grasses to feed livestock became scarcer, as did traditionally harvested wild fruit and medicinal plants. By the 1970's Shinyanga was under severe ecological strain, its people feeling the consequences in the form of falling incomes and lost livelihoods.

The HASHI programme was launched in 1986 with the goal to address the severe and alarming land degradation problems in Shinyanga Region. HASHI (from the Swahili: "Hifadhi Ardhii SHinyanga") is based on reviving "ngitili" – natural resources enclosures based on the indigenous management system.

The HASHI programme, building on the local situation and efforts by earlier programs in Shinyanga region, has made big strides in facilitating restoration of large areas of Miombo and Acacia woodlands on individual farmer's land and on communal lands. These practices were originally developed by the Sukuma in response to acute animal feed shortages caused by droughts, the loss of grazing land to crops, and declining land productivity. The HASHI project's approach to *ngitili* revival was to work with local people, first to identify areas requiring urgent land restoration, and then to restore these areas according to customary practice. In many villages, HASHI field officers used residual natural seed and root stock to restore *ngitili* enclosures. In others, active tree planting (first of exotic species, later of indigenous tree species preferred by local people) was carried out, especially around homesteads.

In addition to restoring *ngitili*, villagers were encouraged to plant trees around homesteads (particularly fruit and shade trees), field boundaries, and farm perimeters. This helped improve soil fertility and provide firewood, and had the side benefit of helping farmers to stake out and formalize their land rights within villages. Farmers and villagers received training in how to get the most out of their *ngitili*. By the early 1990s, with the project's effectiveness beyond doubt, restoration efforts spread rapidly through the region. In 1986, about 600 hectares of documented *ngitili* enclosures existed in Shinyanga. A survey of 172 sample villages in the late 1990s revealed 18,607 *ngitili* (284 communal, the rest owned by households) covering roughly 78,122 hectares.



What did we achieve?

The household income of the residents of the Shinyanga region increased. The cash value of benefits was estimated at US\$14 per person, monthly, which is significantly higher than the average US\$8.50 per person per month of rural Tanzania. **1 2 4 5 7**

Villagers, particularly women, no longer have to walk long distances for fuelwood, fodder, and thatch. This frees time for them to concentrate on other income-generating activities while also fostering improved childcare and school attendance. **2 3 4 5**

Income generated by communal *ngitili* has been used to build healthcare centers. The local health improved due to the new abundance of fruits, vegetables, edible insects and medicinal plants were harvested in the *ngitili*. **4 5 6 7**

Field officers, employed by the Division of Forestry and Beekeeping in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, worked closely with both district government staff and village government authorities – the lowest accountable bodies in Tanzania's government. **5**

The villagers had greater livelihood security through the production of timber, fodder, fuelwood, medicinal herbs, wild fruits, honey, and edible insects. Enhanced livelihoods (abundance of fruits, vegetables, and edible insects) and diet improvement, provided a vital safety net during dry seasons and droughts. **1 4 5 6 7**

The rejuvenation of dry-land areas of Shinyanga, through tree planting, degraded hills and river edges protection and the creation of enclosures (*ngitilis*) has drastically reduced the risks of soil erosion and watershed depletion. Reforestation of native tree species. Restoration of 350,000 hectares of *ngitili* fosters richer habitats and the recovery of a variety of species including 152 species of trees, shrubs, and climbers where scrubby wasteland had previously stood. Animals such as hyenas, wild pigs, deer, hare, and rabbits are also returning and 145 bird species that had become locally rare or extinct were recorded. **1 4 5 6 7**

Promoting *ngitili* as the vehicle for land restoration increased local people's ownership over natural resources and their capacity and will to manage them. Likewise, allowing indigenous institutions and village governments to oversee restoration efforts helped to ensure their region-wide success. **5**

The low direct values to the household and village economies from *ngitili* expressed by groups of species, come from wild foodstuffs (e.g. bush meat, fruits, vegetables), thatch-grass, fencing material, shade and shelter. Households could benefit more by concentrating production of goods and services from *ngitili* that yield high direct values to household and village economies. 64% of households reported that they were better off due to the benefits derived from *ngitili*. **1 3 4 5 7**

Maintaining *ngitilis* enabled villagers to pay for school fees. Income generated by communal *ngitili* has been used to build classrooms. One farmer, 'Jim' of Seseko village, reported how he had been able to send his son to secondary school and his daughter to university in Dar es Salaam. "My *ngitili* assists me... I fatten my cattle there and therefore they fetch a good price. Then I use the money to educate my children." **2 3 4**

While elected village governments officially manage communal *ngitili*, and also decide disputes regarding individually owned *ngitili*, in practice traditional institutions have played an equally important role in most villages. **5**

There are useful lessons to be drawn both by Tanzania's government and other comparable countries. "Natural resource assets are significantly more important in terms of livelihood security and economic benefits than is generally assumed." "At a time when conservation is increasingly being asked to justify itself in the context of the Millennium Development Goals, the HASHI experience offers detailed insights into the reasons for considering biodiversity conservation as a key component of livelihood security and poverty reduction."

Edmund Barrow, Coordinator of Forest and Dryland Conservation and Social Policy at IUCN's Eastern Africa office

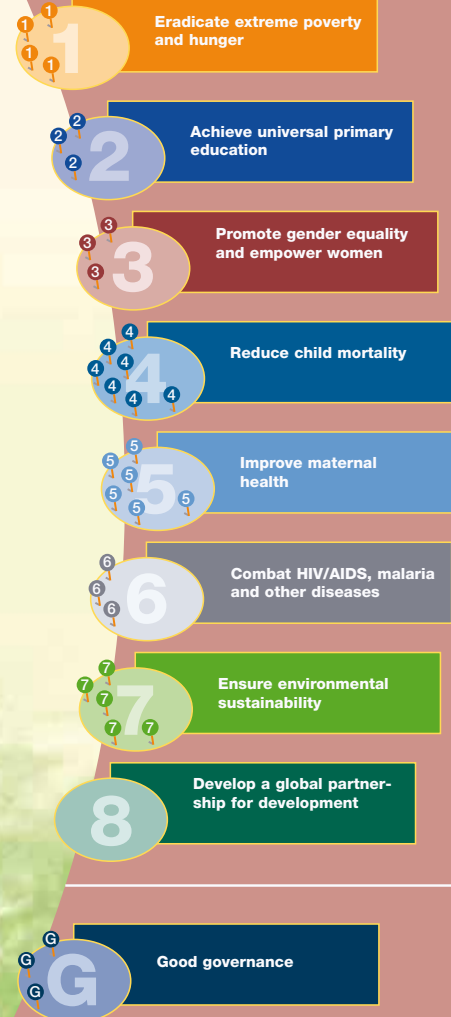


Photos: Edmund Barrow; HASHI Archive

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Editor: GTZ / GeoMedia GbR in cooperation with UNDP Equator Initiative
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The Millennium Development Goals



Good governance is about how decisions are taken and implemented in a state. Originally, the connotations of this notion included an efficient public sector, accountability and controls, but also decentralization and transparency. Today, good governance means more: It is not just confined to government action alone but also encompasses the interaction between government and civil society.



**“The only way to achieve the Millenium
Development Goals for global benefit is to
involve the local and indigenous communities.”**

Donato Bumacas
Kalinga Mission for Indigenous Communities
and Youth Development, Inc. (KAMICYDI), The Philippines

Belize

TIDE – Toledo Institute for Development
and Environment





TIDE Belize - Community Conservation in Maya Mountain Marine Corridor

The Toledo Institute for Development and Environment (TIDE) was founded in 1997 to meet the growing environmental and development needs of the Toledo District, the southernmost of Belize. What began as a volunteer grassroots initiative in response to manatee poaching, illegal fishing and destructive farming methods, has now grown to include ~30 paid staff managing two protected areas and a host of other programs. TIDE works with the local community and the Government of Belize to manage the Port Honduras Marine Reserve and Payne's Creek National Park. We also safeguard ~30,000 acres of private lands. All of these protected areas are within the Maya Mountain Marine Corridor, stretching from the inland Ridges to the Belize Barrier Reef. While our primary activity has been protected areas planning and management, TIDE has long been involved in efforts to promote sustainable development as a means of achieving conservation goals. We work with local fishermen and farmers and train them in alternative livelihood activities based on sustainable local tourism. In 2002, these efforts won us the prestigious UNDP Equator Prize. Our success is due to a dedicated staff, strong partnerships with local, national and international NGO's and governments, and a committed local community. This poster explains how our programs have helped Belize to meet the Millennium Development Goals.

What did we achieve?

TIDE trained hundreds of resource users in alternative livelihoods - as guides for fly-fishing, kayaking, birding - and local incomes rose up to 500%.

1 7

TIDE Scholarship Program provides tuition, books & uniforms each year for 20 children of parents who agree to stop destructive fishing or farming.

1 2 7

TIDE has provided training, technical assistance and oversight for the Sea Breeze Women's Group of Punta Negra in development of their Strategic Plan.

3 7

Women hold top positions at TIDE, including members of the Board, Office Manager, Park Rangers, and our new Executive Director, Mrs. Celia Mahung.

3 7

TIDE works with local agriculture and aquaculture industries - monitoring discharge in freshwater and recommending measures to decrease pollutants.

6 7 8 G

Each month TIDE transports doctors and nurses by boat from a local clinic to the remote village of Monkey River where they donate their services.

6

TIDE manages Protected Areas in the Maya Mountain Marine Corridor of Belize to ensure biodiversity conservation and sustainable economic development.

7

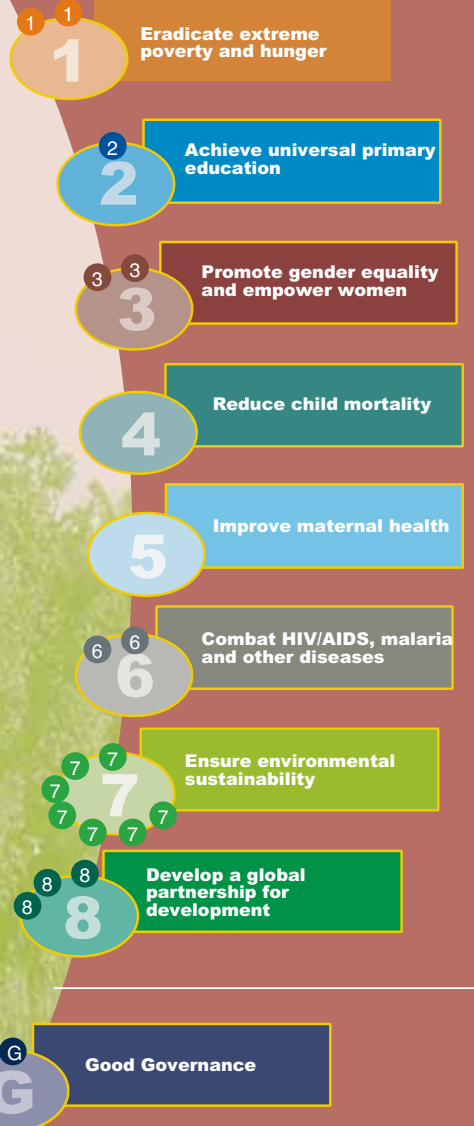
TIDE represents all conservation NGO's with a seat and vote at the National Environment Appraisal Committee, which votes on all big development plans.

7 8 G

TIDE's works closely with the Belize Government - Fisheries and Forestry Departments - in the co-management of community-based protected areas.

8 G

The Millennium Development Goals



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“If we search the world for real examples of sustainable development, for best practices in alleviating poverty while improving our environments, we find these stories at the COMMUNITY level. These posters are powerful tools demonstrating the concrete, integrated and far-reaching work being done by communities all over the world”.

Sean Southey
Manager Equator Initiative, UNDP

Costa Rica

Talamanca Initiative





Talamanca Initiative: People's strategy for sustainable way of living.

The Talamanca region of southeastern Costa Rica rises from the Caribbean Sea to the 3,800 m mountains of the continental divide. This world heritage site contains Central America's largest remaining intact rainforest, with 4% of the world's plants and animals. For 25 years, the Talamanca Initiative has been working to put into practice community-based sustainable development initiatives to build local communities' capacity to become more economically self-reliant, while preserving the region's rainforests & other unique ecosystems through environmentally friendly activities. These endeavors include the production, processing and marketing of organic products, the development of locally owned ecotourism enterprises, reforestation with native species, carbon sequestration, participatory biomonitoring, sea turtle and endangered ecosystem conservation, and quality of life community initiatives. The Talamanca Initiative is proving that sustainable development and biodiversity conservation in the tropics can succeed when local people are active stakeholders and direct beneficiaries in the process. Welfare is improved through their participation, a clear shared vision, innovative thinking, adaptability, and the long-term commitment of many local organizations. The experiences and lessons learned via on-the-ground work with local people are also proving to be of great value in helping other regions and countries address the global biodiversity and human development crisis.

What did we achieve?

ANAI has laid the social and economic foundations for a self-sustained and lasting development process at the local level.
 An independent evaluation contracted by the Swedish International Development Authority, 1992
 Because of ANAI's efforts, Talamanca is now a region where rural economic development goes hand in hand with the conservation of biodiversity and natural resources.
 Thomas J. Dodd, US Ambassador to Costa Rica, 1996-2001
 In 2002, The Talamanca Initiative received the prestigious U.N. Equator Prize at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, recognizing extraordinary accomplishment in reducing poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.



2,000 farm families have organized locally and regionally, diversifying their farms with organic cocoa, fruit, spice and forestry trees.



New organic and Fair Trade agroforestry systems are providing greater and more evenly distributed incomes, with price premiums ranging from 15-60%.



The Talamanca Caribbean Biological Corridor has provided conservation payments to 1,000 farmers, educated children and greatly reduced deforestation.



Gandoca-Manzanillo Wildlife Refuge created, protecting ecosystems, pioneering community co-management, and providing local farmers with land titles.



The marine turtle conservation program protects turtles and increased local groups' & women's incomes 12x more than previously generated by poaching.



Common work with other grassroots conservation, ecotourism and organic production organizations has led to local, national and international networks.



Creation of a regional training and development center called Finca Educativa. More than 3,000 farmers, women and youth have received training.



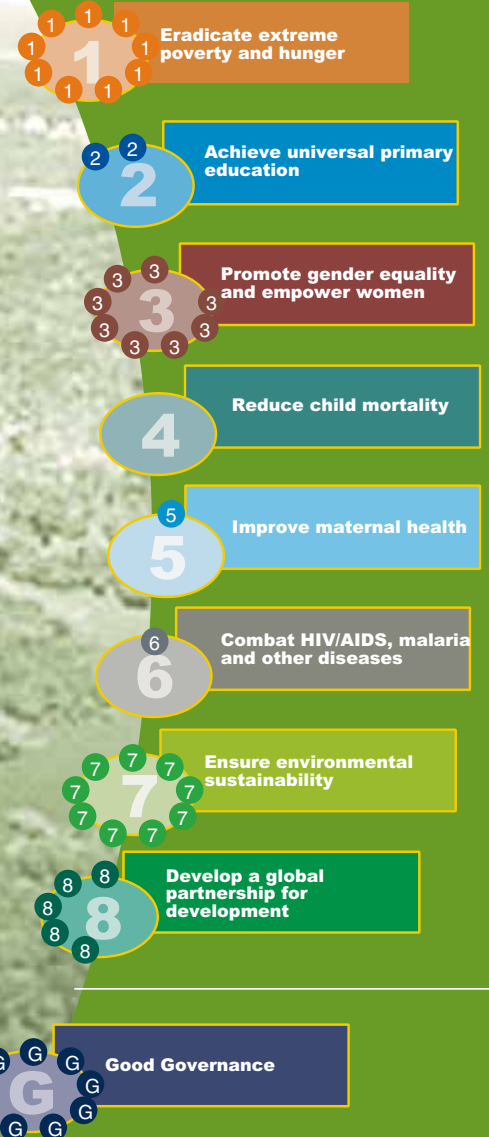
The Talamanca Community Ecotourism Network has established 20 community-based eco-tourism ventures, 300 jobs, and community ecosystem protection.



Environmental & leadership training, biomonitoring and participation help people make decisions for nature, culture, livelihood & future generations.



The Millennium Development Goals



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“There is no doubt that investment in clean water and sanitation, in soil that is fertile, and other environmental resources is essential if we’re going to make progress in reducing poverty.”

Hilary Benn
Secretary of State for International Development, UK

Philippines

Sustainable Indigenous Peoples
Agricultural Technology (SIPAT)





WHERE WE ARE...

Philippines

Direct Beneficiaries

Province of Kalinga at a glance

As of May 2000

Area:	3,164.4 sq.km
Capital:	Tabuk
Total Population:	174,023
Household Population:	173,352
Number of Households:	30,450
Ave. Household Size:	5.69
Population Density:	57 per sq.km
Number of Municipalities:	8
Number of Barangays:	152



Before, we lost hope because of development marginalization and neglect. With KAMICYDI we finally experienced the beauty of development.

Kalinga Indigenous Women



SUSTAINABLE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY (SIPAT)

In the 1980's, we the Kalinga indigenous people faced a difficult situation where massive poverty is rampant due to acculturation. We also suffered from development aggression being implemented by the dictatorial government of former Dictator President Ferdinand Marcos, which destroyed our communities, our sacred places, our rice terraces, livelihoods, and our environment. These challenges gave birth to Kalinga Mission for Indigenous Communities and Youth Development, Inc. (KAMICYDI) to lead community concrete actions.

We came to a point to look for best solutions and decided to use successful local traditional/indigenous knowledge systems to respond to the above challenges. So we revived the traditional/indigenous knowledge systems, which is the Sustainable Indigenous Peoples Agricultural Technology (SIPAT). SIPAT is an environment and peoples friendly proven successful IP technology since time immemorial that had been effective in providing enough food for the Kalinga indigenous peoples & other IPs in the Cordillera and at the same time promoting mountain biodiversity.

In general the goal of the project was to uplift the below poverty living condition of the Kalinga Indigenous Peoples and at the same time conserve, protect and maintain biodiversity. This innovative program or initiative interfaced five major components: FITU Technology, PINAGWA System, ARA or Indigenous Communal Irrigation Systems, Rice Terraces-vegetables-fish integration and advocacy & multi-stakeholders partnership.

What did we achieve?

Under the FITU Technology component: 45,000 water producing trees planted; 1,800 women involved & 81% of Kalinga old growth forest maintained.



Under PINAGWA System component: 108 watersheds were maintained & protected continuously providing water to communities and rice terraces.



Under Policy Advocacy, our work resulted to the termination of the environmentally destructive Chico River Dam Project and Batong Buhay Gold Mines, inc. projects, passage of Banaue Rice Terraces Commission, Issuance of Department Administrative Order No. 2 (DAO 2), passage of Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997.



Under the Rice Terraces-Vegetables-Fish Integration component: 126 hectares of ricefields rehabilitated and 36 hectares newly constructed.



Under the ARA or Indigenous Communal Irrigation Systems (ICIS) component: 117 ICIS repaired/rehabilitated and 27 ICIS newly constructed.



Under local capacity building and good governance: we facilitated 9 SIPAT skills trainings and installed Organizational Management Systems (OMS) and Financial Management Systems (FMS) for 45 development NGOs, 9 women's organizations and 18 Local Government Units.



Under Multi-Stakeholders Partnership: we established networking with 18 local government units, 3 networks organizations, 2 business sectors and 4 international organizations.



As a result of the above implemented components, the beneficiaries increased their annual income by 27% which reduced poverty & promoted biodiversity.



The Millennium Development Goals

- 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2. Achieve universal primary education
- 3. Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4. Reduce child mortality
- 5. Improve maternal health
- 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
- 7. Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8. Build a global partnership for development
- G. Good governance



Manual

This document serves as a **guideline to create a poster to document your local successes. The format of this poster was designed to explain how your local work contributes to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).**

All 189 United Nations Member States have agreed on eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which set the framework for development cooperation for coming years on the international, national and local levels. Until now little attention has been paid to the contribution of local communities to the achievement of the MDGs. The Millennium Review Summit in September 2005 has offered a unique opportunity to showcase that local communities action matters. Hence these community MDG posters have been developed on the occasion of the Community Commons (June 2005) in the run-up to the Summit.

Objective of the poster

It creates a description of community based/community driven development projects that is:

- Easy to understand.
- Highlights the contribution of community work to the achievement of the MDGs.
- Links project achievements to MDGs in general.
- Shows how the project outcomes contribute to particular goals within the MDGs.

Who can use it?

There is no copy right on the posters – everybody is invited to use the format of the poster

- People working with or inside a specific project/programme who want to locate the results of their work to specific goals within the MDG framework.
- Project outsiders such as politicians, decision makers, professionals, media and the general public to understand the indispensable contribution of local communities work for the achievement of the MDGs.

How should it be done?

The poster should consist of seven elements:


- a) A brief **description of the project setting** comprising duration of the project, objectives of the project, time frame, problems to be solved, constraints during implementation, stakeholders involved and major activities.
- b) **Results/Impacts achieved** so far: List the most important achievements of the project underpinned with concrete facts and figures (e.g. monetary revenues, people trained, staff employed, jobs created, area protected). Each result should be displayed in a box (one result per box only!). Do not describe processes, which led to the results or achievements, but focus on the outcomes. It is important to flag to which of the MDGs each result contributes. Multiple flags per result are possible. Refer to the attached examples.
- c) **List of eight MDGs** with flags for each result that contributes to its achievement. The clustering of the flags at specific MDGs illustrates the focus of the projects interventions.
- d) **Good Governance**: Project experience revealed that good governance is an underlying principle of community work and community participation in the development process. Hence good governance is added to the list of MDGs on the poster as an additional criteria for the project achievements.
- e) **Assessment/Quotes** of the (initial) situation through representatives of the local community.
- f) **Illustrative elements** such as photos, and if possible maps and graphs.
- g) **Logos of participating organisations** actively involved in the project, a contact person, and an editor should be mentioned.

Where should it be displayed?

At conferences, workshop plannings, public relation events, project reviews, etc.

- a) A brief description of the project
- b) Key project results/impacts (presented in separate text boxes)
- c) A listing of the eight Millennium Goals, to which in turn the flags are linked, thus showing at a glance which goals are fostered by the project

NAMARES, Ecuador: How sustainable management methods can reduce poverty



In terms of its total surface area of around 272,000 square kilometres, Ecuador has the greatest biodiversity in the world. The tropical rainforest zone in the east, the parallel chains of the Andes, which divide the land in two, the Pacific coastal region in the west, and the ecologically unique Galapagos Islands are the main geographic features of this Latin American state.

The fantastic biodiversity offers a development potential, which however has not yet been sufficiently mobilised. The beginning of the colonial era marked the start of an economic system based on exploiting the natural wealth of the country, a system which has continued unabated until today. And the destruction of the natural resources goes hand in hand with the impoverishment of the people. Only one-quarter of the people of working age have access to the formal labour market. Every third Ecuadorian of the total of about 12.5 million lives in rural areas, where 85 % of the population are deemed poor. Seventeen

percent of the gross domestic production generated in Ecuador is accounted for by agricultural activities, in particular the export of bananas, cacao and coffee.

The aim of the GTZ programme NAMARES in Ecuador is to reduce poverty through the sustainable management of natural resources. The underlying principle is that sustainable agricultural production will allow small farmers to produce high quality products and organic produce, and that improved marketing and access to international niche markets will allow them and their families to enjoy a higher income. Partners on niche markets of this sort include, for instance, marketing and processing companies which supply high-quality branded products to industrialised countries, and fairtrade and organic products organisations. They lay down criteria for fair trade such as guaranteed minimum prices, and standards for organic food. They monitor compliance with these and certify producers and their products. With their PR work in importing countries, they also raise consumer awareness of quality products of small farmers. Many of these products can be recognised because of their fair-trade or organic labels. When consumers decide to buy one of these products they do much to help ensure the success of a programme like NAMARES.

To ensure long-term success, certain steps must be taken in Ecuador. These include the ongoing improvement of product quality, the establishment of stable and lasting business relations between producer organisations and trading or processing companies, and last but not least increasing the quantities produced. With high quality products in the fields of coffee, cacao and Amazon fruits, the NAMARES programme has already achieved impressive results.

The Millennium Development Goals

- 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2 Achieve universal primary education
- 3 Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4 Reduce child mortality
- 5 Improve maternal health
- 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7 Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8 Develop a global partnership for development
- G Good governance

What did we achieve?

Between 2003 and 2004, the total certified organic cropland rose by 47 % to 35,250 hectares. 1 2 3

Between 2002 and 2004 the number of farms awarded the fairtrade certificate rose from 420 to 1,678. Of these, 1,200 farms were awarded the fairtrade certificate for coffee (as compared to 100 in 2002). 1 2 3 4

Between 2003 and 2004 the volume of high quality coffee marketed by small farmers increased by 54 %. Over the same period, the volume of high quality and organic cacao rose by 37 %. 1 2

The number of farms producing certified organic coffee increased from 200 in 2002 to 800 in 2004. 1 2 3 4

The income of the families of coffee producers in southern Ecuador rose by USD 725 per annum. The family income of producers of high-quality and organic cacao rose by USD 400 per annum. 1 2


Two PPP measures address improvements in product quality and introduction onto the market. 1 2 3

Within the framework of public private partnerships (PPP), ten measures are currently being implemented to improve product quality, boost productivity, ensure sustainable production and enhance market access. 1 2 3

All in all, the NAMARES programme managed to achieve direct increases in the income of 20,000 families of small and medium-sized producers. 1 2





Four agreements were concluded pertaining to the direct marketing of Amazon fruits in the local trade. 1

NAMARES supports the development of appropriate framework conditions for the export of organic and fair trade products to the EU. G





"Before the (organic) certification I did not receive an income from cultivating bananas, because I could not sell the fruit. Shortly after the certification I produced 14 boxes (12 kg per box) per month, today I get 18 boxes on the same area of cultivable land. That conforms to an income of about 95 USD every month."

Victor Chacón, Cacao and banana grower from Ecuador

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commissioned by:
 Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

- e) A brief statement of the (initial) situation from the perspective of the local population
- f) Photos and if possible maps and graphs
- g) Logos of participating organisations
- d) Good governance as an additional criteria to the list of MDGs



Heads of State Dinner, New York:
Al Gore expresses his thanks to Livingstone Maluleke for the announcement of Makuleke Community that no trophy hunting will be allowed in future.

MDG Poster Exhibition at the Art and Exhibition Hall of the Federal Republic of Germany, October 2005.

Photos front cover from left to right

- Buffalo in Pendjari National Park, Benin
- Presenting the MDG Posters at UN Day in Bonn, 2005
- Smallholders during the harvest, Nepal
- Opening the Environment for the MDGs event in New York, 14.9.2005 (Former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, Leader of the UNDP Energy and Environment Group, Charles McNeill, Indonesian Minister of Environment Rachmat Witoelar (from left to right) as well as several delegates from participating countries).

Photos back cover (from left to right)

- Béni Abbès, Algeria. Local water management for the irrigation of oases
- Mountainous region in KwaZulu-Natal (KWN), home to the Makuleke Community
- A coffee break in Ecuador

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AHT Group: front page inside on the right, p. 4 on the left, p. 42 on the left
al-Janabi (GeoMedia GbR): front page second from left (large picture), front page rightmost; p. 1, p. 2 both; p. 3; p. 7 both; p. 8 both; p. 9; p. 10 both; p. 11 both, p. 12 on the right; p. 40 on the left, p. 40 on the right; p. 41 both
Drews: p. 5 on the right
Collin Bell: p. 6
Ulutunçok: front page leftmost
GTZ archive: front page second from right, p. 5 on the left
GTZ/Transform: p. 4 on the right; p. 42 in the middle
Ndoko: front page inside on the left
PAC-GTZ : p. 42 on the right
Sckeyde: p. 40 in the middle
SERNAP: p. 12 on the left



If you do not find your
CD-ROM generating MDG posters
here, please contact:
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