

UNESCO PROGRAMME FOR "ERADICATION OF POVERTY, ESPECIALLY EXTREME POVERTY"

UNESCO'S ETHICAL AND INTELLECTUAL MANDATE AND ITS ROLE IN STANDARD SETTING AND POLICY PROMOTION, PLACES IT IN A KEY POSITION TO CONTRIBUTE TO ACHIEVING THE FIRST OF THE UNITED NATIONS' MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS), THAT OF ERADICATING POVERTY, ESPECIALLY EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER.

1. Enhancing the socio-economic skills of deprived youth in the Arab States
2. Technology-related vocational training for marginalized girls: schools and learning centres as community catalysts for poverty reduction
3. Breaking the poverty cycle of women: empowering adolescent girls to become agents of social transformation in South Asia
4. Non-formal education and environmental management for indigenous communities in Indonesia
5. Integrating science and technology into micro-finance schemes: from subsistence living to small-scale enterprises
6. Indigenous building technologies in Central Asia and Afghanistan
7. Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS) in a global society
8. Universities in Solidarity with the Disadvantaged (UNISOL)
9. Technology for Poverty Eradication (TAPE)
10. Small-scale mining and sustainable development in Latin America
11. Poverty eradication – building national capacities for research and policy analysis, developing country strategies and action plans and monitoring their implementation
12. Ethical and human rights dimensions of poverty: towards a new paradigm in the fight against poverty
13. Urban poverty alleviation among young and female migrants in China and Mongolia
14. Combating exploitative migration of women and children in Africa
15. Contributing to the eradication of poverty by strengthening human security in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Benin
16. Handicraft as a socio-economic and cultural development factor
17. Cultural and ecotourism in the mountainous regions of Central and South Asia
18. Forging innovative and interdisciplinary approaches to the Aral Sea Basin
19. Youth development and poverty reduction through sustainable community tourism in the Caribbean (YouthPATH)
20. Strategy for the sustainable development of tourism in the Sahara

Article 25 : Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. A child, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

UNESCO STRATEGY FOR CROSS-CUTTING THEME :

"ERADICATION OF POVERTY, ESPECIALLY EXTREME POVERTY"

INTERSECTORAL

"The Executive Board has welcomed my efforts to enhance interdisciplinary work within UNESCO. The Board endorsed my proposal to designate two cross-cutting themes, namely (i) eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty, and [...] which must be addressed by all Sectors." (Extract from DG/Note/00/30, paragraph 9)

"You will recall that earlier this year you all were invited to participate in a competitive process for the selection of cross-cutting projects related to the two cross-cutting themes of 31 C/4 (Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty, and the Contribution of the communication and information technologies to education, science, culture and the construction of a knowledge society), for inclusion in the 31 C/5. This process was both an important element for the reforms I initiated and an innovative modality for promoting intersectorality and decentralization." (Extract from DG/Note/01/32, paragraph 1)

"POVERTY IS A DENIAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS ...

FREEDOM FROM POVERTY IS A HUMAN RIGHT

"...AND THE VERY ANTITHESIS OF DEVELOPMENT". (Medium-Term Strategy, 31C/4, p3)

"UNESCO will undertake the following activities:

a) policy formulation and implementation, including assisting in the design of country owned, integrated pro-poor national policies and frameworks, involving all stakeholders, and building the capacities of governments to put in place participatory and inclusive processes at national and local levels; **b)** advocacy and information, emphasizing that **freedom from poverty is a human right, a global ethical imperative**, and a top priority for governments and the international community; **c)** **policy-oriented research** contributing to the analysis of extreme poverty – and monitoring progress toward its eradication; **d)** capacity-building, particularly in countries immersed in or emerging from conflict or natural disasters and at local levels; **e)** innovative field projects, especially through projects under its cross-cutting themes, to demonstrate feasibility and **potential results as a basis for translating them into policies and mainstreaming them nationally or in other countries.**" (Medium-Term Strategy, 31C/4, p64)

SHS* INTELLECTUAL LEADERSHIP

17 PILOT PROJECTS:

- 1-Enhancing the socio-economic skills of deprived youth in the Arab States
- 2-Technology-related vocational training for marginalized girls: schools and learning centres as community catalysts for poverty reduction
- 3-Breaking the poverty cycle of women: empowering adolescent girls to become agents of social transformation in South Asia
- 4-Non-formal education and environmental management for indigenous communities in Indonesia
- 5-Integrating science and technology into micro-finance schemes: from subsistence living to small-scale enterprises
- 6-Indigenous building technologies in Central Asia and Afghanistan
- 7-Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS) in a global society
- 8-Universities in Solidarity with the Disadvantaged (UNISOL)
- 9-Technology for Poverty Eradication (TAPE)
- 10-Small-scale mining and sustainable development in Latin America
- 13-Urban poverty alleviation among young and female migrants in China and Mongolia
- 14-Combating exploitative migration of women and children in Africa
- 16-Handicraft as a socio-economic and cultural development factor
- 17- Cultural and ecotourism in the mountainous regions of Central and South Asia
- 18- Forging innovative and interdisciplinary approaches to the Aral Sea Basin
- 19- Youth development and poverty reduction through sustainable community tourism in the Caribbean (Youth PATH)
- 20- Strategy for the sustainable development of tourism in the Sahara

CONCEPTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW PARADIGM

PROGRAMME OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH

SUPPORT TO NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PRO-POOR ACTION

INTERNATIONAL ADVOCACY

PUBLICATIONS

3 RESEARCH PROJECTS:

- 11- Poverty eradication – building national capacities for research and policy analysis, developing country strategies and action plans and monitoring their implementation (Small Grants programme)
- 12-Ethical and human rights dimensions of poverty: towards a new paradigm in the fight against poverty
- 15- Contributing to the eradication of poverty by strengthening human security in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Benin

UNESCO AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)

/// **Goal 1:** Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
All the projects

/// **Goal 2:** Achieve universal primary education
Projects 2, 3, 4, 9

/// **Goal 3:** Promote gender equality and empower women
Projects 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

/// **Goal 4:** Reduce child mortality
Projects 4, 8, 9

/// **Goal 5:** Improve maternal health
Projects 4, 8, 9

/// **Goal 6:** Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
Projects 4, 8, 9, 13, 14, 19

/// **Goal 7:** Ensure environmental sustainability
Projects 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

/// **Goal 8:** Develop a global partnership for development
Projects 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20

GEOGRAPHICAL IMPLEMENTATION

MULTIDISCIPLINARY PROJECTS

BY RIGHTS & REGION

/// NOTE: INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS COVER MULTIPLE RIGHTS



▲ Food, Housing and Clothing

▲ Decent Work

▲ Safe Environment

▲ Benefits of Science and Technology

▲ Cultural Identity

▲ Peace and Security

▲ Freedom of Expression

▲ Education and Training

▲ Health and Social Services

▲ Access to Justice

▲ Non-Discrimination

N°01

ENHANCING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SKILLS OF DEPRIVED YOUTH IN THE ARAB STATES

A COMPREHENSIVE SKILL TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM TO IMPROVE THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR MARGINALIZED YOUTH IN LEBANON, PALESTINIAN CAMPS, EGYPT, SUDAN, YEMEN



Description

/// Increased illiteracy, high school dropouts, gender gaps, and school graduates with limited life skills are familiar features among youth in the refugee camps, villages, poor urban areas and slums in some countries of the Arab States. This project seeks to improve the marginalized Youth socio-economic skills and to help them make decisions and take control of their own life. Also, it is aimed at facilitating their entry into employment sectors through integrated capacity building schemes. These schemes include training of trainers programs on social skills, human rights and business skills for local NGOs and GOs partners, field and direct training to the extremely poor Youth. They support employment entry of the trained youth through providing small educational grant for short vocational courses to help them start their businesses.

Apart from the major components of the capacity building programs, the project aims to setting up Multi-purposes Community Learning Centers (MCLCs) in poor local communities. MCLCs are venues for community learning and designed to responds to the multidimensional developmental needs of the poor local communities.

Key Accomplishments

/// A series of Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshops organized focusing on enhancing the skills of the trainers on Social and Economic issues.

/// 200 trainers (140 in Lebanon and the Palestinian camps, 30 in Egypt and 30 in Sudan) have built their trainings skills on how to deliver direct training on Social and Economic at their local communities;

/// Series of direct training workshops for poor and deprived Youth have been held in Egypt, Sudan and Lebanon including the Palestinian Camps; Training modules were prepared and tested during the TOT Workshops and in the direct Youth training workshops in Egypt and in Lebanon;

/// 25 Multi-Purposes Community Learning Centers (MCLCs) are set in Lebanon and Egypt (15) and in Egypt (10) with local NGOs and municipalities in deprived areas to be used and managed by Youth attending the direct training;

HUMAN RIGHTS ADDRESSED

Safe environment

Health and social services

Education and Training

Decent work

Benefits of science and technology

Non-discrimination

Access to justice

Freedom of expression and participation

REGIONS COVERED

Arab States

/// Memorandum of Understanding have been signed with the Egyptian Authority for Adult Education to start the implementation process of 60 MCLC in Egypt

/// Holding a Policy-oriented regional conference related to improving poor youth participation in making national policies in the Arab States.

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

/// Most of the targeted Palestinian Youth in refugee camps have either been denied the right to employment in the host countries due to political reasons or they have not had access or the skill to get or maintain a job because of the lack of good quality education.

/// Access to social and health services is rare in most of these areas.

/// Therefore the project seeks to improve the socio economic skills of this youth through building the capacity of major GOs and NGOs entities working in local communities on skill building.

Policy implications and expected applications

The various project activities are meant to influence the governments and private sectors policy on the below areas:

/// Sustainable development modalities at local levels

/// Recommendation on launching advocacy and lobbying campaign on the issue of poverty as a denial of human rights.

/// Guidelines and recommendation on developing a national policy for Youth

/// Policy Tools for combating poverty and unemployment

/// Employees Rights and Duties

/// Recommendations for employment of the disable

Partnerships

The project seeks to make partnership with main key players in the region working in the area of social and economic development:

/// National main NGOs working with local communities in the participating countries

/// Arab Scouts Organization

/// Ministries of Social Affairs

/// Department of Adult Education in Ministries of Education

Fundraising

/// The project seeks to raise funds from regional donors AGFUND and ISESCO

Publications (expected)

/// Training manuals and publications are foreseen to benefit from a wide range of partners working with local communities.

Sustainability and Future Development

/// Sustainability of the project is being ensured by enhancing the capacity of GO and NGO workers. This is achieved through the enhanced training of instructors, who will then - locally and independently - train youth in marginalized areas. MCLCs (Multi-purposes community learning centers) have been established in order to have locations for education and for enhancing the skills of the youth.

N°02

TECHNOLOGY-RELATED VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR MARGINALIZED GIRLS- SCHOOLS AND LEARNING CENTRES AS COMMUNITY CATALYSTS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION

INTEGRATED APPROACHES USING FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION AS CATALYSTS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION AMONG YOUNG GIRLS IN CAMBODIA, INDONESIA AND NEPAL



Description

/// In the Asia-Pacific region, poverty undoubtedly has a woman's face. Two-thirds of the world's poor live in this region. The majority of them are women and almost two-thirds are of school age. The project aims at exploring ways to empower poor and out-of-school girls in Cambodia, Indonesia and Nepal by helping them to acquire appropriate technology-related knowledge and skills, which would open the door to more job opportunities and ultimately increase their status in the society.

The project has been designed and developed in the belief that promoting gender-equitable technical and vocational education can be a means of combating 'income poverty' and 'human poverty'. While recognising that girls and young women in poor societies are a particularly vulnerable group, this project demonstrates ways in which they can be better equipped with training to seize income earning opportunities, thereby improving their living conditions.

If the first target group are young girls and women with little or no formal schooling living in marginalized and/or impoverished communities, the project also targets the parents and families of the trainees, vocational school teachers, vocational school administrators, Community Learning Centre managers, education planners and policy-makers, who were involved in the different processes of planning and implementing project activities and received training in project planning from a gender perspective.

Key Accomplishments

/// The project provided for the piloting of innovative approaches at community level which support the design of national programmes aiming to enhance the outreach of vocational training to marginalized and out-of-school girls, women and young people in general;

/// It created a context that valorizes the participation, ideals and voices of the girls, their families and the communities in which they live;

/// It has challenged gender stereotyping by successfully imparting technical skills that

are usually considered to be male domains: computer repair and maintenance, electronics, automotive, and agriculture (animal raising) and others;

/// It also showed that education can increase a young person's chances for success by awakening their talents, opening up options for sustainable livelihoods and providing a solid set of tools as they travel along their chosen pathway.

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

/// The project challenges to empower poor girls whose rights to Education and Training, Decent Work, and Benefits of Science are denied.

/// It has been designed based on the understanding that by increasing these girls' access to these rights, they can acquire the necessary knowledge, skills, and resources to improve their social and economic status to contribute to the community development.

Policy implications and expected applications

/// Through the organization of regular information and task force meeting and building of linkages with national programmes and priorities in the area of gender inclusive and pro-poor technology related vocational training, the involvement of policy level has been achieved;

/// The project in Indonesia has succeeded in mobilizing the government to replicate the model developed in the pilot activities in other schools in the framework of its recent policy to transform formal technical and vocational schools into community centers;

/// In Cambodia and Nepal, the project has so far contributed to sensitizing ministry officials to the relevant issues by involving them in every phase of the project implementation;

/// In Nepal, the pilot training programme has served for the government to integrate skills acquired by out-of-school marginalized youth in the national skills certification scheme that the government is currently developing.

Cooperation / Partnerships

/// SKILL-Nepal

/// Entrepreneurial Cooperative Annisa, local NGO in Indonesia

Publications (expected)

/// A report including a description of the project as well as lessons learned and policy recommendations to be published.

HUMAN RIGHTS ADDRESSED

Education and Training

Decent Work

Benefits of Science and Technology

Non-Discrimination

REGIONS COVERED

Asia

UNESCO OFFICES INVOLVED

Paris- France
Phnom Penh- Cambodia
Kathmandu- Nepal
Jakarta- Indonesia
Bangkok- Thailand

FUNDRAISING

The Government of Indonesia

N°03

BREAKING THE POVERTY CYCLE OF WOMEN- EMPOWERING ADOLESCENT GIRLS TO BECOME AGENTS OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN SOUTH ASIA

AS A STRATEGY TO COUNTER THEIR ALARMING POVERTY SITUATION, THE MAIN THRUST OF THE PROJECT IS ON ADOLESCENT GIRLS WHO, AT THE THRESHOLD OF ADULT LIFE, ARE FACED WITH VARIOUS RESTRICTIONS, DISCRIMINATIONS AND VIOLENCE, AND, OFTEN BECOME VICTIMS OF EARLY MARRIAGES AND PREGNANCIES AS WELL AS TRAFFICKING



Description

/// Given the highest concentration of the world's poorest population in South Asia and the fact that poverty there is increasingly taking a female face, this interdisciplinary project was launched simultaneously in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan, in 2002, to examine effective ways of breaking the poverty cycle of women in this region. The project thus seeks to demonstrate that it is not only opportune to focus on vulnerable adolescent girls caught in the process of pauperisation, it is also crucial to go beyond the narrow perspective of considering them only as "people with needs", but to look upon them primarily as people whose rights have to be defended for the well being of all.

To this end, the overall goal of the project is to design, develop and test a model for generating a process of sustainable improvements in poor women's livelihoods through a comprehensive multidisciplinary programme, backed by advocacy for a favorable policy framework.

The project consists of four components, which include Education and Microfinance, Science, Communication and Information as well as Monitoring and Evaluation. These components are closely inter-related.

Key Accomplishments

/// Community-based programme structures have been set up in ten project sites, in each site covering two hundred villages creating learning spaces and forums for adolescents. At the request of the girls and community members the programme is being extended to adolescent boys.

/// Approximately 6500 adolescents living in depressed rural areas or urban slums are provided continuing learning opportunities.

/// More than a dozen Science and Communication Centers (Gyan Bigyan Kendra) have been set up to provide knowledge of science and technology that can significantly impact the everyday lives of rural people, such as the testing of water for arsenic, the use of compost fertilizer, safe oven as well as various diseases.

HUMAN RIGHTS ADDRESSED

Right to education

Right to rest and leisure

Right to a standard of living adequate for health

Right to freedom of opinion, right to freedom of thought

Right to life, liberty and security

REGIONS COVERED

South Asia

UNESCO OFFICES INVOLVED

UNESCO, Paris
Education, Natural Sciences, Communication and Information Sectors, and Youth Section
Dhaka -Bangladesh
Islamabad - Pakistan
New Delhi - India

FUNDRAISING

AGFUND

COOPERATION PARTNERSHIPS

Nari Maitree, Bangladesh

Dhaka Ahsania Mission, Bangladesh

The Foundation for Education and Development (FED, Doosra Dhashak), India

Center for legal research and resource development CeLRRD, Nepal

Institute of Development Studies and Practices (IDSP), Pakistan

Pakistan Science Foundation

Young Power in Social Action, Bangladesh

Indian Committee of Youth Action, India

Youth Initiative, Nepal

Balochistan Girl Guides Association, Pakistan

SUSTAINABILITY AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The project will be carried on by the national partners and the ownership will be gradually handed over to the local

Science fairs and meetings with local scientists have also been organized for the popularization of science in the community.

/// Research has been conducted in the four countries for understanding and analyzing the situation of out of school adolescents and a consolidated report has been prepared which provides valuable information on the status of out-of-school adolescents in South Asia.

/// Dialogues with related ministries such as Education, Science and Technology, Women and Child welfare as well as Youth have been initiated in each country for inter-ministerial collaboration to respond adequately to girls/women's development issues.

/// Networks of partner NGOs, Youth NGOs and scientists devoted to popularization of science have been established.

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

/// The project demonstrates that neglect, deprivation, restricted mobility combined with the burden of household responsibility, limited practical knowledge or education make the situation of adolescents in poor households very vulnerable, particularly for girls. Unless checked, the grip of poverty henceforth becomes vicious and the vulnerability gets further rooted. On the other hand, if empowered, the adolescents, being the link between childhood and adulthood, can become the agents of transformation of their kind, facilitating the transformation of societies. Consequently the project has developed an interdisciplinary and rights-based framework for empowering marginalized adolescent girls in South Asia.

/// The project considers that untapped potential of adolescent girls in poverty represent a great loss for their communities. Therefore, enhancement of their freedom and capabilities through a rights-based capacity building programme with activities which enable marginalised to have more control over the forces that affect their lives, enhance their dignity as individuals and allow them to work their way out of poverty, constitutes the thrust of the project.

Policy implications and expected applications

Another thrust of the project is on advocacy for favourable policies for ensuring equal development opportunities for girls and women living in poverty. The Dhaka workshop on policy issues (14-17 March 2004) concerning out-of-school adolescents' questioned the lack of attention to the area related to the education of unschooled and out-of school adolescents despite the recognition of its importance stipulated under EFA Dakar Goal 3.

/// Adolescents aged 10 - 19 are a specific population group being recognized as persons with their own rights and needs, requiring intervention strategies for a fulfillment of their creative potential.

/// A systematic consultative process should be initiated at different levels for the formulation of a State policy for adolescents. It should include all stakeholders, specially the adolescents. The voices of marginalized groups should be taken cognizance of through an appropriate strategy.

/// The right to education should be affirmed and enforced with gender equality as a guiding principle.

/// Educational opportunities for all out-of-school adolescents, particularly girls, should be made available.

/// Alternative forms of learning should be recognized and supported together with formal education system. A mechanism for certification for learners in the alternative education system should be evolved to enable them to pursue further education.

/// A systematic monitoring mechanism should be put in place to support the implementation of the policy. This should include a reliable database on adolescents : documentation and dissemination of good practices, success and failure stories should be supported. Formative evaluation studies and action research studies should be undertaken.

N°04

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FOR INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN INDONESIA

EMPOWERMENT OF INDIGENOUS MENTAWAI COMMUNITIES THROUGH NON-FORMAL EDUCATION AND CUSTOMARY ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN SIBERUT ISLAND BIOSPHERE RESERVE (BR), INDONESIA



Description

/// The key factor in securing successful socio-economic development and the survival of indigenous cultures lies in sustaining the specific relationship between indigenous peoples and the ecosystem they inhabit. Natural environments do not only provide direct monetary and subsistence-based benefits to indigenous peoples, but play a crucial role in shaping their cultural identity. However, facing a rapidly changing world, indigenous communities are shifting their economic strategies to accommodate new needs and thus are altering their livelihood patterns. Limited access to information means that communities often adopt 'quick-fix' development strategies which not only fail to generate long-term welfare at a community level but they also cause poverty.

The goal of this project is to sustain the relationship between indigenous people living in Siberut Island Biosphere Reserve and their natural environment as a key-factor in securing successful socio-economic development and the survival of indigenous livelihoods. The project aims to empower local communities in achieving sustainable use of natural resources and natural environment conservation in the context of rapid societal change while maintaining their cultural values and integrity.

Key Accomplishments

- /// Publication of a series of booklets called Laggai (Earth) aiming at increasing the awareness and knowledge of indigenous people regarding livelihood issues as health, education, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, household economy and natural resource management.
- /// Organization of a workshop between newly elected district parliament, governmental agencies, NGOs and more than hundred representatives of indigenous communities regarding local development challenges and aspirations of indigenous peoples on development.
- /// Support provided to local NGO and the district office of education in establishing two Community Learning Centres (CLC).

HUMAN RIGHTS ADDRESSED

- Safe environment
- Education and training
- Cultural identity
- Freedom of expression and participation
- Non-discrimination
- Peace and security

REGIONS COVERED

Southeast Asia

- /// Community-based income-generating and environmental conservation activities successfully implemented in five villages;
- /// Human security and disaster resilience improved through training on disaster preparedness and permaculture for coastal communities and IDPs following the tsunami disaster of December 26 2005;
- /// Wide range of advocacy efforts (i.e. series of meetings with stakeholders, village discussions and local workshops) conducted at a multi-stakeholder level;
- /// Broad collaborative partnership established towards a common agenda with as overall goal to safeguard Siberut's natural environment and indigenous culture.

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

Rapid societal changes have pushed Siberut indigenous people to adopt new unsustainable practices. Many stakeholders and agents of change have, up until now, not recognized that indigenous people and their lands should be protected from economic activities that are environmentally unsound or which the indigenous people concerned consider to be socially, economically and culturally inappropriate. Under the CCT-project, a wide range of strategies, approaches and activities have been identified and developed focusing on poverty as a degradation of human dignity with the following results:

- /// The project has conducted a wide range of intensive advocacy and policy efforts (i.e. workshops, meetings, discussions) regarding poverty degradation as a human rights issue at a multiple levels at stakeholders and agents of change, including NGOs, research institutions, local government and indigenous communities. This has resulted in an improved understanding of stakeholders and agents of change in regard to poverty and the rights of the poor.
- /// Increased awareness and knowledge of indigenous people regarding livelihood issues and improved local social and economic well-being within a human rights perspective.

Policy implications and expected applications

- /// The project has improved the understanding and acknowledgement of policy makers and agents of change in regard to indigenous livelihood systems.
- /// Several agents of change (eg. Siberut National Park) have adapted their policies regarding the inclusion and active participation of indigenous people in their decision-making processes.
- /// During a workshop, Siberut indigenous people identified four major development challenges (i.e. education, natural resource management, economy and weak indigenous institutional capacities) and formulated and prioritized needs, aspirations and an action plan in regard to these four topics. The results from this workshop were discussed by the district parliament, which committed to incorporate the recommendations and results of the workshop into its working agenda and develop appropriate policies.

Sustainability and future development

- /// The project has been designed to secure maximum sustainability after project finalization and focuses on building capacities of key-stakeholders and agents of change to enhance community participation in decision-making regarding natural resource management and other development issues. The project will furthermore raise the awareness of agents of change and policy makers regarding the ecological roles, cultural values and development aspirations of indigenous people with as goal to promote environmentally sound development and obtain policy reforms and improved interventions. Long-term and effective mechanisms of communication and cooperation are being developed between indigenous communities and agents of change. All these efforts will create a sustainable platform for wise natural resource management while at the same time stimulating and mobilizing long-term commitment at a multiple level of stakeholders without depending on future outside resources.

UNESCO OFFICES INVOLVED

Jakarta-Indonesia

FUNDRAISING

Ommersteyn Foundation

COOPERATION PARTNERSHIPS

Siberut Indigenous communities

Siberut National Park, Ministry of Forestry

PUBLICATIONS (EXPECTED)

"How Mentawai communities manage their forest?" Siklus journal, 2004

"Traditional Knowledge and Social Change: Case Study of Siberut Island, West Sumatra", in press, FKKM Journal, 2005

"Only Logs?" Puailiggoubat, 2005

"Transformation of forest peoples: Comparison between Java and Mentawai", in press

N°05

INTEGRATING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INTO MICRO-FINANCE SCHEMES- FROM SUBSISTENCE LIVING TO SMALL-SCALE ENTERPRISES

FROM SUBSISTENCE LIVING TO SMALL-SCALE ENTERPRISES TO ERADICATE POVERTY IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (GHANA, RWANDA, CAMEROON, ZAMBIA, KENYA, UGANDA, NIGERIA, TANZANIA, SIERRA LEONE)



5

UNESCO OFFICES INVOLVED

Nairobi-Kenya

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

/// During the training workshop/Expert Group meeting organized in Mombasa in July 2004, participants were given a presentation on poverty as a denial of human rights. Participants were encouraged to look at poverty eradication not only as an economic and social empowerment but also a matter of the right to certain services. In this connection, the introduction of technology must not lead to the marginalization of any group engaged in a particular activity. Hence the analysis of policies of Micro-Finance institutions (MFIs) for technology adoption must look at this issue very carefully.

Policy implications and expected applications

/// The project is promoting best practices, policies for adoption by MFI. Hence it will recommend policies for MFIs and governments and other agencies involved in the promotion of small-scale enterprises.

Publications (expected)

/// "Policies and best practices for the transformation of small scale enterprises in the informal sector", Policy Paper.

Sustainability and future development

/// The project ends with advocacy for the best policies and practices. The target is that advocacy is successful and several institutions adopt the policies.

Description

/// In recent years, micro-finance has become a major component of the strategy for poverty alleviation. But, most often this only provides subsistence living for the clients with little opportunity of providing jobs for others in the community. The overall goal of this project is to transform small-scale income-earning activities from subsistence living to micro-enterprises that provide jobs for others. Through the additional employment created, the project will increase the impact of the micro-finance schemes and accelerate the rate of poverty reduction. It will enable the poor to become not only income-earners but also employers of the poorest among them.

The project aims to bring appropriate technologies into income-generating activities and help more appropriate technologies to be used by the credit agencies for providing services and information to their clients.

Key Accomplishments

/// In the first stage of the project several experts in Science and Technology policy studies met in Mombassa, Kenya in July 2004 and prepared a methodology for data collection and analysis. And in November 2004 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the methodology was submitted to the annual conference of African Technology Policy Studies Network for further scrutiny.

/// In the second phase of the project nine (9) small grants were awarded to researchers in eight (8) countries. The research study was completed in June 2005. A Workshop was held from 11-14 July in Mombassa and attended by 40 participants. All the nine (9) researchers were presented their reports. In addition there were 1-3 representatives from the Micro-finance institutions from each of the participating countries. A draft outline of a book on best practices was produced.

/// Establishment of the website to promote the use of technology by small scale enterprises: www.tech.nairobi-unesco.org.

HUMAN RIGHTS ADDRESSED

Education and Training

Decent Work

Benefits of Science and Technology

REGIONS COVERED

Africa

N°06

INDIGENOUS BUILDING TECHNOLOGIES IN CENTRAL ASIA AND AFGHANISTAN

DEVELOPING AND PROMOTING INDIGENOUS BUILDING TECHNOLOGIES TO PROMOTE POVERTY ERADICATION IN CENTRAL ASIA AND AFGHANISTAN



Description

The present day territory of Central Asia was the home of many successive civilizations and empires which have left a legacy of thousands of archaeological sites and ruins of ancient cities, some dating back to over two millennia. Although they are all built of the earth on which they stand, mud is a strong material and they have withstood the ravages of time surprisingly well. Until recently, most houses and community buildings in Central Asian and Afghan towns were still being built of unfired mud brick, cob or wooden frame with mud brick infill, and sometimes stone in mountainous regions such as the Pamirs. Central Asia has a continental climate with extremes of heat and cold, wet and dry. The traditional construction methods and materials developed over thousands of years provide excellent thermal insulation and are cool in the summer and warm in the winter. Ingenious methods were developed to waterproof the bases of walls and roofs from rain and snow. The materials are low cost as they are dug up from the earth, hence within the financial possibilities of the poorest populations. The region is prone to earthquakes, and methods were developed to improve the seismic resistance, with the result that many 18th and 19th century houses in Tashkent, Bukhara or Samarkand survived the earthquakes that flattened large parts of the city. However, the skills needed to build and repair such buildings are dying out as modern materials and construction methods replace the tried and tested old ones. Many archaeological sites, left exposed to the elements after excavation, are deteriorating owing to exposure to the elements and visitor traffic. It is urgent to revive the traditional skills needed on the one hand to preserve the cultural heritage sites and on the other to build ecologically sound houses and public buildings affordable by all, including the poorest rural populations. It will at the same time be necessary to remove the perceived stigma attached to mud as a poor people's construction material and to promote the prestige of mud as a material suitable for high quality buildings.

The project strategy includes:

- /// awareness raising on the national and local levels among decision makers, local communities, as well as professionals of the construction industry;
- /// a national curriculum and teaching programmes and materials for architecture students;

HUMAN RIGHTS ADDRESSED

Food, Housing and Clothing

Safe Environment

Benefits of Science and Technology

Cultural Identity

Freedom of Expression and Participation

REGIONS COVERED

Asia

UNESCO OFFICES INVOLVED

Paris- France

Tashkent- Uzbekistan

Almaty- Kazakhstan

Kabul- Afghanistan

FUNDRAISING

Japan/FIT (Tangible and Intangible)

National Commission of Israel for UNESCO

ICOMOS

CRATerre

ACTED in Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, TACIS (EU).

COOPERATION PARTNERSHIPS

CRATerre

ACTED

Yak House

AURAM, Pondichery

Human House and TACIS (EU).

PUBLICATIONS (EXPECTED)

Craterre training manual adapted into local languages

National curricula on earth building

Case studies on pilot buildings: lessons learned

SUSTAINABILITY AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Several organizations have expressed an interest in funding the construction of premises using the same materials and methods used in the pilot projects.

/// design and construction of selected pilot demonstration projects to benefit poor rural communities;

/// development and introduction of improved technologies to improve seismic resistance and durability.

Key Accomplishments

/// In April 2004 the 'Central Asian Earth' project was launched in Khiva with a WHC-funded sub-regional workshop which resulted in the adoption of a three-year action plan as well as raising of public awareness through media coverage and active participation of the local authorities.

/// Equipment for production of high-strength compressed earth blocks has been procured and a local team trained in their production and use.

/// The CRATerre training manual is being translated and adapted for use in Central Asian Architecture Schools, and practical training workshops in Khiva and Bukhara supported by WHC resulted in the restoration of 200 metres of the outer wall of Khiva and the rehabilitation of a historic group of houses, water pool and mosque in Bukhara.

/// A Bukharan Jewish Merchant's house is being restored and fitted out as a museum with funding from the Israeli National commission, and with funding from Japan FIT, Fayaz Tepa Buddhist Ruins are being restored in Termez.

/// A number of pilot buildings are under construction or design development. With co-funding from TACIS, a crafts training centre/CLC has been built in Boysun [Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Mankind]. Together with Almaty Office and ACTED, a low-energy pilot building is under construction in the mountainous Murghab region of Tajikistan. The building, which will harness renewable energy technologies, will house a cultural centre, the Yak House crafts project, a tourism information centre, educational facilities, public internet access and an eco-museum. In cooperation with ACTED and the UNESCO Office in Kabul, plans for the Bactria Community Education Centre in Mazar-I-Sharif, Afghanistan, are in the process of finalization and construction is expected to start this year.

/// In cooperation with ACTED, plans have been developed for prototype low-cost housing for disaster victims in Southern Uzbekistan.

/// A skills training centre for natural dyeing and silk weaving is under construction in the Old City of Tashkent.

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

The project promotes the right to good housing and living conditions affordable to all sections of the population and adapted to the climate.

/// By avoiding harmful modern construction materials and promoting natural materials the project promotes the right to good health.

/// By using energy efficient construction and renewable energies, the project promotes the right to a sustainable environment.

/// By promoting techniques for increasing the seismic resistance of earth buildings the project will contribute to lowering earthquake disaster risk and loss of life.

Policy implications and expected applications

/// Status of traditional architecture and construction raised and recognized by local and national government and civil society.

/// Courses in traditional design and construction technologies and appropriate technology integrated into syllabus of Architectural Institutes in Central Asia.

/// Guidelines made available to building professional and homeowners to sound building practice to increase seismic resistance.

/// National norms and guidelines for the construction of housing for refugees and displaced persons and rural schools should be amended to permit the use of low-cost traditional building materials and construction.

N°07

LOCAL AND INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS -LINKS-

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



Description

/// The LINKS project integrates local and indigenous knowledge (L/IK), practice and worldviews into sustainable development and resource management processes, such that rural communities become active partners in defining development targets, priorities and means. It focuses on the needs of traditional knowledge holders, both men and women, including both elders and youth.

Key Accomplishments

/// Capacities to record indigenous knowledge and contribute to developing advocacy tools to strengthen local voices in biodiversity governance, and pedagogical tools for intercultural education reinforced in rural and indigenous communities in Bangladesh, Canada, Chile, Nicaragua, Palau, Russia, Solomon Islands, Thailand and Vanuatu.

/// One recent output is "Reef and Rainforest: An Environmental Encyclopedia of Marovo Lagoon, Solomon Islands". The more than 1200 entries in this volume affirm the status of Solomon Islanders as knowers and managers of land and sea, while at the same time assuring a place for vernacular language and indigenous knowledge in the classroom.

/// LINKS also seeks to use new information and communication technologies to strengthen the transmission of indigenous knowledge from elders to youth. One approach has been the use of interactive CD-ROMs as vehicles for conveying traditional knowledge. "Dream Trackers - Yapa Art and Knowledge of the Australian Desert" is the first LINKS CD-ROM, soon to be followed by a CD-ROM honoring Pacific Islander knowledge of the ocean environment entitled "The Canoe Is the People: Indigenous Navigation in the Pacific".

/// Awareness and promotion of dialogue: LINKS organized international seminars and workshops, and produced publications. This includes a session at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg 2002) on "Linking Traditional and Scientific Knowledge for Sustainable Development". An international seminar, organized with the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France), led to the publication of "NGOs

FUNDRAISING

The Cree School Board (Canada),
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Norway),
Wageningen University (Netherlands),
UNEP/GEF.

The PDF-A grant from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) supports preparation of a Medium-sized GEF proposal involving Palau, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

The UNDP Small Grants Programme for field projects in Nicaragua and Palau.

COOPERATION PARTNERSHIPS

Local and indigenous communities and NGOs:

Bangladesh Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge (BARCIK),
First Nations of Chisasibi and Whapmagoostui (Canada),
Asociacion Markan Kura (Mapuche NGO-Chile), Mayangna communities of Lakus River (Nicaragua)

National or sub-national academic and cultural institutions:

Centre national de la Recherche scientifique (CNRS-France)
Cree School Board (Canada)
Native Law Centre (Canada)
Wageningen University (Netherlands)
University of Bergen (Norway)
University of Durham (UK)
Vanuatu Cultural Centre (Vanuatu)

International agencies and conventions:

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UNDP
UNEP

and the Governance of Biodiversity" in the International Social Science Journal (ISSJ) (2003). Most recently, an Experts Meeting was organized on "Safeguarding the Transmission of Local and Indigenous Knowledge" (Nagoya 2005).

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

/// LINKS addresses the cultural, economic, political and social rights of rural and indigenous communities. The Convention on the Rights of the Child, for example, states that: "a child [...] who is indigenous shall not be denied the right ... to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practice his or her own religion, or to use his or her own language". Furthermore, "the education of the child shall be directed to: The development of respect for the child's parents, his or her own cultural identity, languages and values ..."

/// The LINKS project seeks to develop culturally-appropriate education that integrates indigenous knowledge, values and worldviews. It advocates the broad recognition and inclusion of indigenous knowledge in sustainable development and resource management. LINKS underlines the role of local knowledge in poverty alleviation:

- local knowledge and practice maintain the informal resource based economies, upon which many rural communities depend;
- indigenous knowledge and values are essential for the cultural, economic and physical well-being of indigenous and rural peoples.

Policy implications and expected applications

/// Revision of policy relating to natural resource management and sustainable development, in particular the roles of indigenous peoples and indigenous knowledge and values in these processes.

/// Re-thinking of education policy and corresponding curricula to ensure culturally appropriate content including local and indigenous knowledge, values and worldviews.

Publications

/// "Science, Traditional Knowledge and Sustainable Development", Series for Science and Sustainable Development, No. 4, 2002, Paris: UNESCO/ICSU. 24 pp.

/// "Indigenous Knowledge", A. Agrawal (ed. advisor), International Social Science Journal No. 173, 2002. 142 pp.

/// "NGOs in the Governance of Biodiversity", M. Roué (ed. advisor), International Social Science Journal No. 178, 2003. 126 pp.

/// "Reef and Rainforest. An Environmental Encyclopedia of Marovo Lagoon, Solomon Islands", by Edvard Hviding, LINKS 'Knowledges of Nature' Series No. 1, 2005. Paris: UNESCO. 252 pp.

/// "Water and Indigenous Peoples", LINKS "Knowledges of nature" series n°2, 2005. Paris: UNESCO.

/// Interactive CD-ROMs:
"Dream trackers. Yapa art and knowledge of the Australian Desert", by B. Glowzewski, 2000, Paris: UNESCO Publishing.
"The Canoe Is the People. Indigenous navigation in the Pacific", 2005. Paris: UNESCO.

Sustainability and future development

/// The LINKS project is a long-term effort based upon building trust and mutual understanding between local & indigenous communities, on the one hand, and state resource managers and development workers, on the other. In view of the long-term nature of the project, LINKS is presently being integrated into UNESCO's regular programme in order to allow for a longer-term vision and planning.

HUMAN RIGHTS ADDRESSED

Safe environment

Education and training

Cultural identity

Freedom of expression and participation

Non-discrimination

Peace and security

REGIONS COVERED

Asia and the Pacific

Latin America and the Caribbean

Europe and North America

UNESCO OFFICES INVOLVED

Apia- Samoa
Bangkok- Thailand
Dhaka- Bangladesh
Hanoi- Vietnam
Montevideo- Uruguay
Moscow- Russia

N°08

UNIVERSITIES IN SOLIDARITY FOR THE HEALTH OF THE DISADVANTAGED - UNISOL -

TRAINING HEALTH CARE WORKERS IN THE USE OF SOCIAL HEALTH INDICATORS TO IMPROVE

 THE LIVES OF THE POOR IN AFRICA THROUGH THE UNISOL NETWORK



Description

/// UNISOL runs projects to further the well-being and health of the disadvantaged. This is accomplished by bringing together multidisciplinary talents of academics, communities, organisations, local governments, and health professionals working together in a pan-African university-based network dedicated to upgrading knowledge, skills and training on social health issues confronting the poor, in both urban and rural areas across the continent.

UNISOL draws upon universities being best placed to influence policy change for empowerment of poor communities by designing a better way of providing the policy-makers with informed data. By the same token, it strives to strengthen universities' potential to increasingly adopt a practical orientation to Africa's problems. It forges a new academic identity that is predicated on community belonging and life-long learning schemes firmly established with the community. It enhances universities' responsiveness to the education and training demand from different learning communities. It strengthens participatory action research and interdisciplinary training, enhances practical training through students' exposure to real-life situations and learning-by-doing approaches and prepares students for fully assuming their role in society.

Key Accomplishments

/// International Conference "Sustaining Innovative Education, Health Service and Research against Declining Resources" organized in 2002 together with NGO "The Network Towards Unity for Health"

/// 5 International annual UNISOL Conferences (2001-2005)

/// Launching of the African UNISOL Chapter during the Regional African UNISOL Conference June 2001.

/// Various training seminars with 40 international participants representing 15 UNISOL institutions of 11 African countries.

/// Launching of the "Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS Research Alliance (SAHARA) Regional Centre for Eastern and Central Africa", and further strengthening of the UNISOL

HUMAN RIGHTS

 ADDRESSED

Health and Social

 Services

REGIONS COVERED

 Africa

UNESCO OFFICES INVOLVED

Paris- France

 Nairobi- Kenya

 Bujumbura- Burundi

 Windhoek- Namibia

 Dakar- Senegal

FUNDRAISING

African Development

 Bank

Council of Churches

Ford Foundation

Rockefeller

 Foundation

PUBLICATIONS (EXPECTED)

Five to seven Policy

 Papers on the Theme:

 "Linking research to

 policy for evidence-

 based action towards

 the realization of the

 MDGs" in the specific

 light of public health

 considerations for

 Uganda, Tanzania,

 Rwanda, RDC,

 Botswana, Lesotho.

participatory research and effective advocacy within "SAHARA".

/// Launching of a data-based tool for analysis of social-health components aimed at supporting more coherent and coordinated health planning and administration; agreement with district hospitals in Kenya with a view to the use of the tool.

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

/// Access of the poor to medical and social services has been adopted as the foundation of the policy analysis process within UNISOL. It has been advanced as a Human Rights issue.

/// Community health and development as a Human Rights issue approaches poverty eradication more effectively than traditional public health approaches.

/// In order to introduce poverty as a Human Rights issue and apply the concept to practical applications to health problems of the poor, training workshops bringing together academics, policy-makers, practitioners, and other stakeholders at all levels serve as an effective venue.

Policy implications and expected applications

/// Draw upon universities' unique potential to mobilize research, training, advocacy, normative action and operational activities against poverty in an interdisciplinary way. Universities shall work towards becoming agora for debate between concerned actors to re-formulated policy proposals and foster new societal consensus.

/// Universities involved into UNISOL are indeed well placed for influencing necessary changes through their ability in:

- Creating space for discussion where family members of the sick as well as people at risk can share concerns and information with students and academic staff, and take joint action;

- Campaigning for better services for the poor, including access to medicine and education, information, counseling and other support;

- Overcoming sectoral approaches, watch out for existing laws that might not be implemented, and support relevant action;

- Challenging existing practices, attitudes and laws that are contrary to Human Rights.

/// The utilisation of social research in medical training and in improving stakeholders' literacy in translating research results into public policy formulation shall lead to health gains, responsible preventive attitudes, improved sanitation and housing, enhanced participation of target populations, improved normative instruments.

Cooperation / Partnerships

/// Programme of Research and Liaison between Universities for Development (PRELUDE) /// Unity for Health /// International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) International Association of Universities (IAU) UNESCO National Commissions Government ministries and departments, parliamentarians /// Tropical Institute of community Health and Development (TICH) /// Social Aspects of HIV/Aids Research Alliance (SAHARA) UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs /// Universities in Africa /// University of Ottawa /// University of Arizona.

Sustainability and future development

/// Among the outcomes of the project, the sustainability is ensured by the data-based tool which is regularly updated with social and health indicators. Analysis over time reflects the evolution of the situation in the community and provides guidance to health and social authorities for better planning and intervention.

N°09

TECHNOLOGY FOR POVERTY ERADICATION - TAPE -

EMPLOYING TECHNOLOGY TO ADDRESS BASIC NEEDS, ACCESS RESOURCES AND TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS



Description

/// The overall goal of UNESCO and the TAPE project in engineering and technology for poverty eradication is to promote the access of poor people to technology. This will help to empower them to meet the international goal of halving poverty by 2015 through better access to information and knowledge sharing for the common good of poor people, by supporting and encouraging local responses to a diversity of basic needs, using a variety of media. Engineering and technology are also of vital and increasing importance in emergency and post-conflict response, relief, mitigation and reconstruction, and of related importance in poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods development - people living in conditions of poverty in developing countries are particularly vulnerable to emergency and post-conflict situations.

The main goals of the project in the context of technology, small enterprise development and poverty reduction are to produce and publish information, learning and teaching material on the important role of engineering and technology and small enterprise development in poverty reduction and sustainable social and economic development. The main goals of the project in the context of information and networking in engineering and technology for poverty reduction includes support for a virtual library and workshop for engineering and technology for poverty reduction and the production of information, learning and teaching materials on engineering and technology for poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Key Accomplishments

/// The TAPE project participated in the "Engineers Against Poverty Conference" on 13 October 2004, to mark the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, and the "Engineering the Millennium Development Goals: Delivery", on 3 June 2005 at the Institution of Civil Engineers (where UNESCO was established), in London.

/// Creation of "TecKnowNet" aiming at including the development of networking, international cooperation and advocacy.

FUNDRAISING

Links to the
DaimlerChrysler-
UNESCO Mondialogo
Engineering Award

COOPERATION PARTNERSHIPS

World Federation of
Engineering
Organisations,

Intermediate Technology
Development Group,

Television Fund for the
Environment,

World Bank

UN Millennium Project

UNDP

Various universities

Private sector:
DaimlerChrysler

PUBLICATIONS (EXPECTED)

"Small is Working:
Technology for Poverty
Reduction" as a
video+booklet, also
recently produced and
published as a CDRom.

/// The development and dissemination of information, learning and teaching materials on poverty eradication has focused on the publication of "Small is Working: Technology for Poverty Reduction" as a video+booklet - this has also been produced and published as a CDRom.

/// Technology and poverty reduction was also a focus of the 2004 World Engineer's Convention in Shanghai (co-sponsored by UNESCO).

/// Contribution of the Team Leader as a member of the UN Millennium Project Task Force on Science, Technology and Innovation, and to the TF10 report, "Innovation: Applying Knowledge in Development", launched in February 2005 by the UN Secretary General, that will be featured at the UNGA in 2005.

/// Close integration of the project with the UNESCO Engineering Programme and also the DaimlerChrysler-UNESCO Mondialogo Engineering Award.

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

/// The access of people living in poverty to technology derives from the right to benefit from scientific progress (scientific knowledge and resources) with which to address their basic human needs.

/// Basic human needs include, particularly, such areas as water supply and sanitation, food production and processing, housing, energy, transportation, communication, income generation, employment and enterprise creation. Much of the knowledge required to address these needs relates to technology. Access to technology and scientific progress to address basic needs is therefore a basic human right.

/// Engineering and technology need to be appropriate to the context of people living in poverty in terms of the social, economic, educational and knowledge situations. Engineering and technology can then enable poor people to alleviate their own poverty and promote sustainable livelihood development. People living in poverty are often more exposed to emergencies, natural and man-made disasters, and there is an important role for engineering and technology in emergency and disaster preparedness, mitigation and response.

/// The World has never been as technologically developed as it is today and the resources available, it becomes an ethical imperative to make the access of knowledge and technology in the very forefront of poverty eradication effort as a human rights issue

Policy implications and expected applications

/// There is a particular need to develop, include and implement the technology dimension in policy instruments relating to poverty eradication and human rights, particularly in such documents as Poverty Reduction Strategies Papers, PRSPs, and to assist policy makers and planners in this process.

/// The TAPE project has helped facilitate this process in several countries, including Ghana, in conjunction with the "International Workshop on Technology and Poverty Reduction" held at Kumasi in February 2003.

Sustainability and future development

/// Technology and capacity building in engineering, science and technology for poverty eradication is an important area for development - as emphasised in the InterAcademy Council report, launched by UN Secretary-General at the United Nations in New York last year, and re-emphasised in 2005 in the Main Report of the UN Millennium Project, "Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals", the report of the Millennium Project Task Force on Science, Technology and Innovation, "Innovation: applying knowledge in development", and the report of the Africa Commission.

HUMAN RIGHTS ADDRESSED

Decent Work

Benefits of Science and
Technology

REGIONS COVERED

Africa

Arab States

Asia and the Pacific

Latin America and the
Caribbean

Europe and North
America

UNESCO OFFICES INVOLVED

Paris- France
Nairobi-Kenya

Nº10

SMALL-SCALE MINING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT TO IMPROVING THE LIVES OF ARTISAN AND SMALL-SCALE MINING COMMUNITIES IN THE FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS OF LATIN AMERICA



10

Description

/// In Latin America, traditional, small-scale mining usually occurs in fragile ecosystems that are frequently characterized by depressed, primary and underdeveloped economy, social structure, and by cultural and biological diversity. The common factor is often the predominance of vulnerable social groups and widespread poverty. Artisanal and small-scale mining largely depends on local and sub-regional economic links. Therefore, if properly managed, they have the potential to act as effective catalysts to poverty alleviation and sustainable economic and social development at the local level.

One of the most principal objectives of this project is to improve social, economics and technical conditions, to reduce the environmental impact and poverty, that became in better conditions for living. The project acts in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, with the participation of experts from Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador.

Key Accomplishments

/// Characterization studies of the sub-sector, identified as a priority by multiple stakeholders as an input to develop national and regional agendas, have been conducted in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

/// Papers selected for future publication. Main results and lessons learnt are being analysed and will be widely disseminated among stakeholders in the region. An effective contribution to poverty alleviation through pilot projects in selected Andean countries and Brazil addressing environmental, technological, economic and social challenges of sustainable local development based on artisan and small-scale mining is also under implementation.

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

/// According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment", article 23-1, this is what the project is trying to support by trying to diminish people's health risk thanks to technological fulfilment of small-scale gold mining plants.

Also, knowing that mining can cause environmental damages, the project supports the right to a healthy environment by improving methodologies for the biodiversity protection.

Policy implications and expected applications

/// The studies being carried out through this project have been designed to develop policy recommendations, especially on issues of natural resource utilization, safety and access to markets.

Cooperation/ Partnership

/// The Mining Policy Research Initiative (Latin American programme of the Canadian International Development Research Centre, IDRC).

/// Local partners from the participating countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru) are actively involved in all aspects of project planning, implementation.

Publications (expected)

/// "Lessons from the experience of a project for poverty eradication: Why and how to (un)invest on projects like this", Policy Paper.

Sustainability and future development

/// The sustainability of the project is being ensured thanks to the participation of many actors (governments, NGOs...) co-operating in it. Lessons learnt are kept to ensure the future development of the project's different sites.

HUMAN RIGHTS ADDRESSED

Safe Environment

Decent Work

Benefits of Science and
Technology

Cultural Identity

Health and Social
Services

REGIONS COVERED

Latin America
and the Carribean

BUILDING NATIONAL CAPACITIES FOR RESEARCH AND POLICY ANALYSIS, DEVELOPING COUNTRY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS AND MONITORING THEIR IMPLEMENTATION SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME

PROMOTING POVERTY ERADICATION BY CAPACITY BUILDING FOR RESEARCH AND POLICY ANALYSIS, AND STRATEGY DEVELOPING WITHIN AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA AND SOUTH ASIA



Description

/// The objective of this project is to promote poverty eradication at the country level by building national capacities for policy analysis. Through the award of small grants, young mid-career professionals and their institutions in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean will be empowered to contribute to poverty eradication strategies and national action plans, particularly through analysis of the impact of national poverty reduction strategies (PRSs), policy research on the extent to which "pro-poor" policies and related national actions are actually contributing to improved livelihoods and participation of the poor in areas of UNESCO's competence; and in award-dees learning or strengthening their conceptual, analytical and data gathering techniques in relevant areas.

Key Accomplishments

/// Establishment of an International Advisory Committee of distinguished scholars and policymakers to advise UNESCO on the Small Grants endeavour and in its work on poverty and human rights in general.

/// 39 awards were made on a competitive basis to scholars from sub-Saharan Africa (17); South Asia (10); and Latin America and the Caribbean (12). An additional three grants were made in collaboration with Comparative Research Programme on Poverty (CROP) (University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway) to undertake state-of-the-art reviews of research on poverty and human rights in each of the three regions.

/// Orientation workshops for the award winners were held in the three regions as part of the programme's capacity-building efforts, especially to address conceptual and analytical issues pertaining to research on poverty and human rights.

/// The programme has supported public debates as way of raising awareness on poverty and human rights.

/// A public debate was held in Nairobi, Kenya, on 9-11 May 2005 on the theme "Is poverty a human rights issue?". It was attended by more than 300 representatives of NGOs and other civil society organizations involved in the struggle against poverty.

39 research proposals selected in 2005 in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean and 3 state-of-the-art review proposals selected.

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

/// Poverty as a human rights issue constitutes the very foundations of its research proposal. It was one of the selection criteria for the research proposals.

The training workshops organized are meant to give guidance and support to the award-winners on the subject. All proposals will come with policy recommendations addressing the issue from this point of view: Linkages between the denial of rights of the child and impoverishment of the household, linkages between the impoverishment of women in Nigeria and the denial of their rights, the positive and negative impacts of national strategies (poverty reduction, environment, tourism etc...) on poor and vulnerable marginalized population etc...

Policy implications and expected applications

The research projects supported under this programme cover many aspects of poverty and human rights and are expected to make an important contribution to policy discourse and action not only in the countries where the research is being undertaken but more generally in the regions concerned and internationally.

As a number of examples demonstrate, projects cover a wide range of questions and issues of interest to policymakers around the world. These includes:

- /// the impact of pro-poor policies (Argentina, Botswana, Brazil)
- /// the use of cultural norms and societal traditions to justify denial of basic rights to certain marginalized sections of society (India, Pakistan, Tonga)
- /// poverty and child-trafficking (Ghana)
- /// the crisis of inter-generational poverty and the impact on children's rights (Nigeria, Colombia);
- /// the rights of the poor with disabilities (Burkina Faso, Nicaragua)
- /// the rights of the young population in urban peripheral areas (Panama)
- /// poverty and human rights of indigenous populations (Chile, Mexico, Peru),
- /// the impact of HIV/AIDS on the elderly-poor (South Africa)
- /// the need to amend national Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), and other national plans, following a review and analysis of national legal frameworks to make them more in conformity with the international human rights framework (Niger, India, Argentina).

Cooperation/ Partnership

/// United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) /// United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) /// Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) /// The World Bank /// Comparative Research Programme on Poverty (CROP).

Sustainability and future development

/// The project is part of an integrated strategy built upon four different pillars (conceptual development, small grants programme, support to national strategies and pro-poor action, advocacy). It will feed into the different parts and the results will be used as a tool to advance the implementation of the overall strategy. Partnerships are also being built with national and international institutions and institutes so that the issue is considered in their programming. Moreover, efforts for fundraising are underway.

MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Professor Alfredo Bruto da Costa,
President of the Economic and Social Council, Portugal

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Adama Dieng, U.N.
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Comparative Research Programme on Poverty (CROP), Norway

Mr. Arnoldo Ventura, Special Adviser to the Prime Minister on Science and Technology, Jamaica.

HUMAN RIGHTS ADDRESSED

- Poverty as a Human Rights issue
- Right to healthy environment
- Access to justice
- Non discrimination
- etc...

REGIONS COVERED

- Africa
- South Asia and the Pacific
- Latin America and the Caribbean

UNESCO OFFICES INVOLVED

- Paris- France
- Nairobi- Kenya
- New Delhi- India
- San José- Costa Rica
- Bamako- Mali
- Dar-essalam- Tanzania

N°12

ETHICAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY : TOWARDS A NEW PARADIGM IN THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY

ELUCIDATE THE KEY CONCEPTS INVOLVED IN ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM OF POVERTY ERADICATION IN TERMS OF MORAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ETHICAL NECESSITY BY SHOWING THAT POVERTY IS NOT SIMPLY A MATTER OF MATERIAL DEPRIVATION

ABOLIR LA PAUVRETÉ



12

Description

/// The existing paradigm apparent in various approaches to poverty reduction lacks the genuine inclusion of aspects such as human dignity, justice, fundamental freedom and basic human rights.

It is up to UNESCO, endowed with an ethical mandate unique to the Organization, to address the problem of poverty by elucidating the vision of poverty in the human rights perspective and to contribute to the shifting of the existing paradigm within the realm of combating poverty.

Through dialogue between scholars, experts and policy makers on the local, national and international level, the project directs its efforts to analyze, unpack the very notion of poverty as it relates to human rights. This conceptual analysis is done by the Philosophy and Human Sciences Section at UNESCO Headquarters in coordination with leading experts from the fields of philosophy, human rights law, economics, and political science as well as with various international partners.

Key Accomplishments

/// Creation of a network of scholars around the world working on the issue of poverty and human rights.

/// Publications and recommendations for policy formulation, which would contribute to a shift in the approach to poverty eradication. The editorial work of 4 publications on the topic of poverty and human rights is being finalized. These publications will include a philosophy perspective, an international law perspective, an economics perspective as well as a political science perspective.

/// Better understanding achieved among decision-makers and general public about human rights dimensions of poverty.

UNESCO OFFICES INVOLVED

Paris- France
Brasilia- Brazil

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

/// This research project has as a main objective the study of the ethical and human rights dimensions of poverty.

Policy implications and expected applications

/// The main outcome of this project are publications and recommendations for policy formulation, which aim to contribute a shift in the approach to poverty eradication by raising the awareness in the international community in considering poverty through a human rights perspective.

The first phase of the project has thus been the conceptual development of poverty as it relates to human rights. The second phase will be to reach out to the community of NGOs, decision-makers and the general public to nourish action with the conceptual analysis produced by the scholars and to foster strategies on combating poverty through the framework of human rights.

Cooperation/ Partnership

/// The conceptual analysis is done in coordination with leading experts from the fields of philosophy, human rights law, economics and political science as well as with various international partners such as the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to health, the Independent Expert on Human Rights and Extreme Poverty, the Centre d'études sur le droit international et la mondialisation (Canada), UNHCHR, the International Institute for Applied Philosophy and Ethics (Australia) and the Norwegian Centre for Human Rights.

Publications (expected)

The outcome of this project will be a series of publications on poverty and human rights.

/// "Freedom from Poverty as a Human Right: Who Owes What to the Very Poor?" (UNESCO / Oxford University Press), this first volume will be on the philosophical approach.

The other volumes of this series, regarding the legal, the economic and the political science approaches, are being also finalized.

/// A Brochure will be also produced in order to present an overview of the main ideas on the topic underlined by the experts in the various fields of philosophy, economics, law and political science.

Sustainability and future development

/// The series of publication on the ethical and human rights dimensions of poverty eradication will be a pioneer publication in this field, and will thus be the basis for the pursuing of the reflection initiated by UNESCO on the topic in the academic and intellectual community.

HUMAN RIGHTS ADDRESSED

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

All Human Rights

REGIONS COVERED

Africa

Arab States

Asia and the Pacific

Latin America and the Caribbean

Europe and North America

N°13

URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AMONG YOUNG AND FEMALE MIGRANTS IN CHINA AND MONGOLIA

FIGHTING URBAN POVERTY AMONG YOUNG AND FEMALE MIGRANTS IN CHINA AND MONGOLIA
THROUGH TRAINING, SUPPORT AND ACTION



Description

/// The project is a research-action project started in 2002 on poverty alleviation and will be carried out until 2007. The strategy consists in enriching existing researches and analysis through fieldwork experience and in testing the proposed solutions, using the result of researches in a "problem solved oriented" perspective leading to deliver policy recommendations to the most relevant institutions able to make effective changes in the regulations and policies connected to migration issues.

The overall objective of the project is the integration of migrant workers in the urban social and economic fabric through services including training in life and basic skills, vocational training, career counseling, family planning, and health and rights awareness.

Key Accomplishments

- /// The project is currently being implemented in the eight pilot sites located throughout China and one in Mongolia. More than 80.000 female migrants have benefited from its activities.
- /// 3 national workshops on the project were held.
- /// New communication approach has been used through different successful public events: Art Exhibition and Film Screening
- /// An extra budgetary project on support of Migrants Children in Need in China has been accepted.
- /// Project was expanded in Mongolia in 2004.
- /// July 2005, MOST policy paper on "Rural Labour Migration: Challenges for Policies" was produced

HUMAN RIGHTS ADDRESSED

- Education and Training
- Peace and security
- Non-discrimination
- Access to justice

REGIONS COVERED

- Asia

UNESCO OFFICES INVOLVED

- Paris- France
- Beijing- China

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

The project's target group is young female migrants who suffer from double denial of human rights and double discrimination as female and as internal migrants whose rights are often disregarded. The activities include:

- /// promotion of the young female migrants' basic human rights -
- /// rights to work and to safe working conditions, right to fair trial,
- /// right of access to information, rights to an adequate living standard, to housing, access to health, rights to security and to education and training.

Policy implications and expected applications

/// The project works at promoting migrants rights in the national, regional and local governments, through advocacy on the ratified international treaties, legal assistance activities, capacity building for officials, awareness raising activities and at preparing recommendations for new laws and regulations on working and living conditions of migrants.

Fundraising

/// The strategy is to collect extra budgetary funds or material donations as well as to share best practices, concerning social development with private actors committed with social issues in the region.

Cooperation/ Partnership

In China:

- /// Migrant Girl's Center in Beijing; All China Women's Federation;
- /// ILO, IOM, UNDP, World Bank, DFID, CIDA, etc...

In Mongolia:

- /// Zorig Foundation
- /// Partnership with World Bank, UNIFEM, UNFPA in Mongolia.

Publications (expected)

A publication of six (6) policy papers in English and Chinese will be produced :

- /// "Poverty Reduction among Migrants: Concepts, Practice and Policy Implications",
- /// "Basic Rights of Migrants Workers: Impact Factors and Improvement Strategies",
- /// "Community Rebuilding: New strategy for Future Work",
- /// "Poverty issues of migrant labour in market condition",
- /// "Establishing the Network between Origin and Destination of Rural Migrants",
- /// "Development Opportunities and limitation of Informal Employment to Female migrants in China".

Sustainability and future development

Building on experience gained by this project, the project's strategy for the future will be threefold:

- /// To enhance young female migrants' awareness about their legal and human rights.
- /// To improve the involvement and the know-how of local authorities in organizing capacity building for local officials.
- /// To influence policy-makers at both provincial and national levels.

N°14

COMBATING EXPLOITATIVE MIGRATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN AFRICA

PROMOTING OF CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE POLICY RESPONSES TO EXPLOITATIVE MIGRATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN



Description

/// Poverty is one of the main explanatory factors of human trafficking. Human trafficking, in turn, raises the level of poverty of trafficked victims who are caught in this modern form of slavery. Thus, the goal of the project is to fight against poverty by eradicating human trafficking, especially that of women and children in Africa. The project leads research on the different explanatory factors which, combined with poverty, lead to human trafficking in pilot countries in Western and Southern Africa. On the basis of the outcomes of this research, workshops and awareness campaigns adapted to local cultures are organized. The aim is to assist decision makers, NGOs, community leaders and the media in establishing more efficient responses to fight human trafficking in their countries.

Key Accomplishments

/// Analysis of the explanatory factors of human trafficking in Western and Southern Africa, allowing particularly a better understanding of the links between poverty, aggravating factors (lack of information, HIV/AIDS, perverted cultural practices, political and legal frameworks, etc.) and human trafficking.

/// Collection and reflections on the best practices to fight human trafficking in Africa. Organization of a roundtable on best practices in Nigeria, Togo and South Africa in the United Nations Headquarters during the 49th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (March 2005).

/// Organization of sub-regional workshops on Human Trafficking in Benin, Togo, Nigeria, Lesotho, Mozambique and South Africa (Lagos, Sept. 2005 for Southern Africa; Pretoria, Nov. 2005 for Southern Africa). Validation of the research results and policy papers by key actors in the fight against human trafficking in the six pilot countries. Elaboration of concrete recommendations on political measures and awareness campaign (2006-2007).

HUMAN RIGHTS ADDRESSED

Health and Social
Services

Education and
Training

Decent Work

Peace and Security

Non-Discrimination

Access to Justice

Freedom of
Expression and
Participation

REGIONS COVERED

Africa

UNESCO OFFICES INVOLVED

Paris- France
Bamako- Mali
Windhoek- Namibia
Abuja- Nigeria
Accra- Ghana

COOPERATION PARTNERSHIPS

NGOs :

Women's Consortium
of Nigeria
(WOCN),

Enfants Solidaires
d'Afrique et du
Monde (ESAM),

Terre des Hommes,

PLAN International,

CARE International,

WILDAF,

Mhlava Consulting,

Molo Songololo,

Federation of
Women
Lawyers (FIDA)

International organizations:

UNODC

UNICEF

International Labour
Organization (ILO)

International
Organization for
Migration (IOM)

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

Poverty, an extreme form of discrimination, combined with gender discrimination and lack of education, is the main factor which explains human trafficking, a severe human rights violation. In turn, human trafficking leads to an increase of the poverty level of trafficked victims who suffer from exploitation and indecent wages. Thus, a vicious circle « poverty – human trafficking – poverty » ensues.

/// The project considers poverty engendered by human trafficking, which is itself created by poverty, as a question of human rights. The fight against human trafficking is more precisely organized around the following human rights:

/// Right to formal education (young girls, orphans and children living in rural areas) and informal education (on basic human rights, job training, dangers of human trafficking) which empowers potential victims against human traffickers.

/// Right to health (especially reproductive health, protection against STD and HIV/AIDS, undesired pregnancies) which is often lacking in trafficked victims, especially the ones involved in sexual exploitation.

/// Right to a decent work far removed from the modern form of degrading slavery that human trafficking represents (decent wages, regulated time work, decent work conditions)

/// Right to security and justice, especially for the trafficked victims who try to escape from the human traffickers

/// Right to non-discrimination, gender and minority discriminations being factors of vulnerability vis-à-vis human trafficking.

Policy implications and expected applications

/// Analysis of the vicious circle « poverty – human trafficking – poverty » in Africa and of the best practices to fight human trafficking at its roots (Policy papers « Human Trafficking : Root Causes and Recommendations »)

/// Inclusion of recommendations from the project in the national policies (Benin, Togo, Nigeria, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa) and sub-regional policies (ECO-WAS, SADC, etc.), especially in the framework of the existing efforts to fight against human trafficking.

/// They will be disseminated through:

- Organization of workshops and sensitization of key actors (representatives of governments, parliamentarians, community leaders, NGO, the media) at the sub-regional level to better fight against human trafficking.

- Culturally sensitive prevention campaigns in the pilot countries in order to sensitize the most vulnerable population (women and children living in poverty, minorities, HIV/AIDS orphans, etc.).

Publications (expected)

/// Publication of six (6) UNESCO policy papers :

"Human Trafficking in Benin : Root Causes and Recommendations" (French, English, same in Nigeria and Togo) /// "Human Trafficking in Lesotho: Root Causes and Recommendations" (English) /// "Human Trafficking in Mozambique : Root Causes and Recommendations" (English, Portuguese) /// "Human Trafficking in South Africa : Root Causes and Recommendations" (English)

/// Publication of a UNESCO book "Poverty, gender and Human Trafficking in Sub-Saharan Africa: Rethinking Best Practices in Migration Management", written by Thanh-Dam Truong on (in English)

/// Training kit on the prevention of human trafficking in Western and Southern Africa (English, French).

Sustainability and future development

/// Continuation of the project in 2006-2007 in the framework of the Anti-Poverty Programme and in collaboration with regular programmes on International Migration (SHS) and on the Slavery Route (CLT).

Training of key-actors at the local, national and regional levels who will then relay the project in the mid to long term.

N°15

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ELIMINATION OF POVERTY AND THE REINFORCEMENT OF HUMAN SECURITY IN BURKINA FASO, MALI, NIGER AND BENIN

TO REINFORCE THE CAPACITIES OF THE MOST DESTITUTE COMMUNITIES SO AS TO ADVOCATE CONCEPTUALIZATIONS OF POVERTY FROM A HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE. TO ENGAGE IN NATIONAL DEBATE, ENGAGING (WESTERN AFRICAN) NATIONS IN THE INTERNATIONAL DEBATE TO ENACT PUBLIC POLICIES THAT AIM TOWARDS MEETING HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

Description

The project comprises two phases:

/// Phase 1: The execution of pilot projects that integrate a human rights approach in order to foster strategies and policies in the fight against poverty in Western Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal). The reinforcement of human security and the respect for the human rights of local populations (particularly women) is the object of pilot projects in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger.

/// Phase 2: Promotion of the concept 'protection against poverty is a human right' for the engagement and enactment of a national debate on the subject, the establishment of National Committees or 'Think-Tanks' and the sustained support of the countries in question.

Key Accomplishments

- /// Establishment of four (4) National Committees or 'Think-tanks' in the relevant countries. A Committee in Benin is currently being established.
- /// Engagement in a national debate about poverty from a human rights perspective.
- /// Reassessment, rethinking, revisiting and re-reading of the *Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, PRSPs*, from a human rights perspective.
- /// Execution of three pilot projects in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger.

HUMAN RIGHTS ADDRESSED

- Healthy environment
- Health and social services
- Peace and security
- Non-discrimination
- Access to justice
- Freedom of expression and participation

REGIONS COVERED

- Africa

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

/// The project was conceived to respond to the idea of 'poverty as a human rights issue' and is useful in the clarification, conceptualization and enactment of projects. Thus, the task of the National Committees or 'Think-Tanks' is to independently conceptualize development and poverty from a human rights perspective, to enlarge the debate at a national level and to undertake appropriate actions to enact the concepts in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, PRSPs, as well as to encourage the inclusion of this perspective in other international initiatives in the fight against poverty.

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

- /// Five (5) follow-up and reflection committees set up
- /// Civil Society mobilised
- /// First guidelines for re-reading the PRSPs launched
- /// Research studies finalised (philosophical, anthropo-socio-political, legal approaches)
- /// Reflection enlarged and debate engaged at a national level

Policy implications and expected applications

/// The project aims first of all to make recommendations and clarifications to the strategic framework for the fight against poverty and to other frameworks, in order to ensure their coherence.

/// The review of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, PRSPs, within the human rights framework, the analysis of existing legislative devices and their effectiveness, and the analysis of different philosophical approaches given the socio-cultural contexts in question are all scholarly approaches, and the discussion of these documents at the time of national consultations aid the reformulation of policies, at least in terms of recommendations about the intentions of the decision-makers through work in the National Committees or 'Think Tanks'.

Cooperation

/// Civil society actors and representatives of programs, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations are regularly invited for meetings within the framework of the project.

Partnership

- /// Benin: Ministry of Justice, Legislation and Human Rights Protection; UNESCO Chair in Human rights and Democracy, Cotonou
- /// Mali: Minister of Public Administration, reform of the Government and relations with the Institutions
- /// Niger: Cabinet of the Prime Minister
- /// Senegal: Ministry, High Commission for Human Rights and the Promotion of Peace or the Presidency of the Republic
- /// The Human Rights Commissions of the countries concerned.

Publications (expected)

- /// *"Elements for the rereading of strategic frameworks for the reduction of poverty in Mali (Niger, Burkina Faso, Senegal and Benin) in light of human rights"*.
- /// *"Studies undertaken for a human rights approach to poverty: philosophical, judicial and socio-political approaches"*.
- /// *"La Pauvreté, une fatalité? promouvoir l'autonomie et la sécurité humaine des groupes défavorisés: Bénin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger"* (co-publication UNESCO - Karthala) already published.

Sustainability and future development

/// The project is part of the strategy of the Social and Human Sciences Sector for poverty eradication and comprises one of its central pillars. It will benefit from the support of other projects, in particular those that involve small research grants that cover almost 25 countries in which activities will be focused. One partnership is currently being confirmed with the UNDP so as to synergize efforts. For its part, UNESCO contributes with conceptual support to 41 UNDP pilot projects. Funds are jointly sought with the UNDP and on different levels which have already been identified.

N°16

HANDICRAFT AS A SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FACTOR

CRAFT AS A WINDOW TO JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE POOREST YOUTH (HANDICRAFT AS A SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FACTOR: CREATING EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GENERATION FOR MARGINALIZED GROUPS)



Description

/// Whether their products are purely functional or highly expressive, artisans answer a specific need in their communities which confer economic support and social status in return. Artisanal production thrives because crafts offer distinct advantages: minimal start-up capital, flexible work hours, ability to work at home and freedom to manage one's own enterprise. The rich potential of this sector for poverty eradication is, however, still rarely taken into consideration.

Hence the project launched to illustrate how the development of small artisanal enterprises in favour of disfavoured social groups, especially women and out-of-school youth, can contribute to poverty eradication through income generation and employment in a broad variety of cultural context. Drawing on the results of activities undertaken in Asia and Africa in the previous biennium (2002-2003), the project has been regionally expanded to include Mesoamerica, the Caribbean and the Arab States. Its implementation has been carried out by Field Offices.

/// The project's first objective is to help create small craft enterprises as well as to mobilize social capital for marginalized youth through comprehensive crafts training and non-formal education in literacy and numeracy, capable of linking production and marketing

/// The project's second objective is to provide Education departments with a methodology of craft and employment-oriented training within the school curriculum by offering to poor students who cannot pursue formal education a viable alternative for future employment.

Key Accomplishments

/// Skills training in craft trades and basic business techniques provided to women and out of school youth in the poorest areas.

/// Established strategic linkages between literacy classes and the provision of working tools to empower poor artisans in the management of their small enterprises ; in Cambodia, for instance, a network has been created through the managing committee

COOPERATION PARTNERSHIPS

The project is mostly carried out in partnership with National Com-missions for UNESCO, local authorities, NGOs, orphanages, youth rehabilitation centers and craft associations.

PUBLICATIONS (EXPECTED)

"Craft and employment generation for the poorest youth and women" (to come)

SUSTAINABILITY AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The final expected result is to have the project carried out by national partners.

of the Community Learning Centers, where initiatives are shared among the producers (improvement of quality, new designs, networking with the consumers..)

/// The capacity building for these targeted groups paved the way for social and economic determination while the technical assistance for responding to both local needs and tourist demands helped to ensure the sustainable development of their trades.

The living condition of the trainee producers and family has been globally better.

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

/// Through the training it is UNESCO's hope that the beneficiaries of this project would be able to produce and market handmade products which can compete successfully in the global market place. The objective is to help them emerge from the situations of poverty or extreme poverty by giving them access to materials, networks and a decent life by increasing their levels of income.

/// This project enables young marginalized and discouraged people learn a creative skill leading to a feeling a human dignity.

Policy implications and expected applications

The development of the craft sector has become more and more recognized by governments and Funds agencies as creating new jobs quickly and at minimal costs. The present project was designed to provide decision-makers with strategic recommendations for the eradication of poverty through small-scale enterprises employing marginalized youth.

The evaluations by practitioners made those recommendations, among others:

To the relevant Government institutions:

The voices of marginalized groups should be taken cognizance of through an appropriate strategy and a mechanism could be created to mainstream the general trend through education, economic and culture policies.

/// Art education should be introduced as mandatory curriculum for school in both formal and non formal education. In addition, learning material, books, literacy materials should include the contents of respect and preservation of handicraft of one's nationality or ethnic group.

/// There should be encouragement from the government as to the long-term investment strategy to support handicraft practitioners.

/// Regarding culture policy, the ministry in charge of Culture should create an environment of general trend of craft appreciation, take the lead in the creation of a national network of art, and conduct advocacy both inside and outside the country.

To NGOs and IOs :

Those organisations should raise awareness and allow people have confidence and participate in the promotion of craft, starting with individuals/individual community.

UNESCO, in particular, should :

/// go on financing education & training activities si that gender equality become a guiding principle.

/// increase public awareness.

/// assist the national institutions in the development of culture policy and the registration of craft work.

/// carry on encouraging creativity and quality.

/// facilitate piloting, information-sharing and learning from other experiences.

HUMAN RIGHTS ADDRESSED

Safe Environment

Decent Work

Benefits of Science and Technology

Cultural Identity

Health and Social Services

REGIONS COVERED

Africa
Asia and the Pacific
Latin America
Arab States

UNESCO OFFICES INVOLVED

Abuja - Nigeria
Bangkok- Thailand
Dar-es-Salam - Tanzania
Hanoi - Vietnam
Hararé - Zimbabwe
Le Caire- Egypt
La Havane- Cuba
Maputo - Mozambique
Phnom Penh- Cambodia
Port-au-Prince- Haiti
Ramallah- Palestine
San José - Costa Rica

Nº 17

CULTURAL AND ECOTOURISM IN THE MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS OF CENTRAL AND SOUTH ASIA

POVERTY ERADICATION THROUGH SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN CENTRAL ASIA
AND THE HIMALAYAS



Description

/// Tourism is coming to the isolated mountainous areas of Central and South Asia. However, while growing tourist numbers are bringing economic opportunities and employment to local populations, they have also brought the challenges of good management, shared benefits, as well as appropriate preservation of the natural and cultural riches of these regions.

As a part of UNESCO's interdisciplinary strategy for the Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty, this project aims to promote cooperation between local communities, national and international NGOs, and tour agencies in these areas. It promotes sustainable community-based cultural and eco-tourism, with a focus on poverty alleviation, reduction of rural-urban migration and the preservation of the cultural and natural heritage.

Key Accomplishments

- /// The project has already impacted rural poverty reduction, through the creation of local employment.
- /// The project promotes local cultural heritage, while at the same time creating income-generating opportunities through the organization or revival of local cultural, crafts, cuisine, environmental and sports festivals.
- /// The project has produced high-quality information on the areas the project is working in through the production of brochures, maps and other information for visitors.
- /// The project is also helping local communities reinvest in micro-finance initiatives and community funds, helping to build sustainability.
- /// Completion of a film made within the framework of the project, entitled *"Between Sky and Mountains"* scheduled to be broadcast on BBC World later this year.
- /// Activities carried out under this project were short-listed for the 2004 Responsible Tourism Awards and nominated for the 2005 awards, reflecting the interest the project has attracted in the media and development community. The project is also featured in the Tajikistan section of the 2004 edition of the *Lonely Planet Guide to Central Asia* and the August 2005 issue of the *National Geographic Adventure* magazine.

HUMAN RIGHTS ADDRESSED

- Food, Housing and Clothing
- Safe Environment
- Education and Training
- Decent Work
- Cultural Identity

REGIONS COVERED

- Asia,
- Mountain areas included in the project:
- the Phobjikha Valley in Bhutan, Ladakh, Himalchal Pradesh and Sikkim in India, Masouleh in Iran, the Northern Tien Shen Mountains in Kazakhstan, the mountainous region around Lake Issy Kul in Kyrgyzstan, Humla in Nepal, Chitral and the Kalash Valleys in Pakistan the Pamir Mountains, Tajikistan.

UNESCO OFFICES INVOLVED

New Delhi - India
Islamabad - Pakistan
Kathmandu - Nepal
Almaty - Kazakhstan

FUNDRAISING

Government of Norway,
Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Government of the Principality of Andorra

PUBLICATIONS (EXPECTED)

Policy paper
"Community-Based Tourism in Central and South Asia – Lessons Learned" in Spring 2006.

Film
"Between Sky and Mountains" will serve as a powerful advocacy tool for the eco-tourism activities. Negotiations are underway to show the complete version on BBC World – Earth Report, on Nepali and Pakistani national televisions.

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

/// In the UN Discussion Paper *Human Rights and Poverty Reduction Strategies* circulated in 2002, the authors argue for a "capability approach to poverty", drawing on the work of Nobel-Prize winning economist Amartya Sen. They point out that "most human rights are concerned with the human person's rights to certain fundamental freedoms, including the freedoms to avoid hunger, disease and illiteracy." Avoiding hunger, disease and illiteracy have to do with a person's well-being, they say, and his or her "capability". A person living in poverty has restricted opportunities for achieving such well-being, having little "capability" to do so, and this means that certain human rights are often denied. A strategy that contributes to a person's capability to enhance his or her well-being, as defined above, must contribute to his or her human rights.

/// The human-rights approach to poverty alleviation adopted by the project builds on these insights, empowering individuals to attain their own well-being, notably through avoiding restrictions, such as hunger, disease and illiteracy, on their freedoms.

/// The UNESCO/Nepal Trust Project in Humla, Nepal, for example, fits exactly with the human-rights perspective on poverty alleviation, as do the other national projects. This project aims to give members of local communities greater command over "publicly provided goods and services ... communally owned and managed resources... formal and informal networks of support". Giving them greater command over these things both alleviates poverty and enhances human rights, since it increases these people's rights to fundamental freedoms, such as healthcare, clean water supplies and employment.

Policy implications and expected applications

Project activities have shown how ecotourism development can be managed in such a way as to deliver real benefits to local populations, and how these populations, through participation at every stage of the project process, can build skills and ownership. The project has also shown ways in which ecotourism development, when properly managed, can contribute to the protection and preservation of the cultural and natural heritage.

Recommendations for :

- /// Policies to focus on capacity-building and the provision of skills and competencies that can be used to generate sustainable employment opportunities, mobilising tourism for the benefit of the most economically disadvantaged.
- /// The tourism policies adopted to be sustainable and community-based, the aim being to see the benefits of tourism reach local populations, giving them employment opportunities and significant income.
- /// Producing guidelines on how developing cultural and ecotourism can help local populations to do the former, while showing ways in which its less desirable effects, particularly in traditional societies or conservative mountain regions, can be controlled.

Cooperation/ Partnership

/// Royal Society for the Protection of Nature (Bhutan) /// Snow Leopard Conservancy (Ladakh, India) /// Ecotourism Society of Sikkim (Sikkim, India) /// Iran Tourism and Cultural Heritage Organization (Iran) /// Kazakh Mountaineering Foundation (Kazakhstan) /// Novinomad Ecotourism Development Company (Kyrgyzstan) /// Nepal Trust (Nepal) /// Aga Khan Rural Support Programme & Chitral Association for Mountain Area Tourism (Pakistan) /// Chitral Association for Mountain Area Tourism (Pakistan) /// Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (Tajikistan) /// Iranian National Commission for UNESCO.

Sustainability and future development

- /// A strong emphasis has been placed on the sustainability of the associations and activities initiated under the project, through / Training in marketing
- /// The identification of commercial opportunities
- /// Regional and international networking.

N°18

FORGING INNOVATIVE AND INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO THE ARAL SEA BASIN

CONTRIBUTING TO POVERTY ERADICATION THROUGH INNOVATIVE APPROACHES
IN AN ECOLOGICAL DISASTER AREA



Description

/// The goal of the project is to conceive and implement an innovative development project in the epicenter of the environmental disaster zone of the Aral Sea Basin, affected by the gradual drying up of this vast inland lake. The ecological problems such as soil salinization and chemical pollution by pesticides, caused by excessive irrigation and an excessive reliance on a cotton monoculture, have generated severe economic and social problems such as chronic health problems, unemployment, and consequently emigration. In these conditions, what are the alternatives to the cotton monoculture, which development activities will be most effective in order to benefit the population, and with what resources will they be funded? The aim of the project is to generate employment and incomes to reduce poverty, through the protection, promotion and sustainable development of the natural and cultural heritage, through a more efficient use of water and natural resources, and through the development of sustainable economic activities linked to the development of tourism, whether ecological, agricultural or cultural, based on the discovery of civilization of the ancient Khorezmian civilization: activities such as development of itineraries, B&B accommodation, yurt camps, production and sale of handicrafts, development of guide books, training of tourism professionals etc. It also aims to promote water-saving technologies and alternative cash crops such as natural dyes, medicinal plants and vegetables and fruit which can supply the hotels and restaurants as well as nourish the local populations. Finally, 'virtual laboratory' video-conferences will allow the specialists from Uzbekistan to discuss with their counterparts in Kazakhstan, Germany and Holland issues such as the latest developments in water-saving technology, improvement of quality of production etc, and a WEB-site will be created to link all existing GIS systems in the country, permitting a more efficient management of natural as well as cultural resources.

Key Accomplishments

/// The project was launched with a stakeholders' workshop in Khiva and Nukus which set priorities and identified respective roles of partners and pilot projects.

HUMAN RIGHTS ADDRESSED

Food, Housing and
Clothing

Safe Environment

Decent Work

Benefits of Science
and Technology

Cultural Identity

REGIONS COVERED

Asia

UNESCO OFFICES INVOLVED

Paris-France
Tashkent-Uzbekistan

FUNDRAISING

UNDP

EU/TACIS

JICA

ZEF

the German Embassy

the Christensen
Fund

British Council

and local public and
business sponsorship

PUBLICATIONS (EXPECTED)

"In the Footsteps of
Ancient Khorezmian
Civilization"

"Guide books, brochures,
maps and videos"

"Case study on
Culture, Tourism and
Development"

/// A cultural and natural resources GIS system was created at Urgench University and tour guides and other promotional materials prepared, and the 'Golden ring of Khorezm' itinerary launched in May 2005.

/// Training centres and manuals for local tourism professionals have been created in Khiva and Nukus and a number of training courses held.

/// The project is providing direct assistance to crafts collectives in Khiva and Moynak.

/// A madrassa and part of the outer city wall of Khiva have been repaired and a cultural centre/tourism information centre created.

/// Studies have been carried out for the preservation and presentation of Ayaz Kala ruins and solar panels and water filters fitted at the adjacent yurt camp. Pilot demonstration agricultural and irrigation projects using alternative crops to cotton such as medicinal and natural dye plants have been successfully implemented, and a videoconference linking universities in three countries held on water saving technologies.

/// Through the project 'Reviving a Cultural Oasis in Karakalpakstan' local museum staff have been trained by international experts to restore 30 paintings from the famous Igor Savitskiy collection of avant-garde Soviet art.

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

The project promotes the right to good health and a sustainable environment by promoting and demonstrating:

/// alternative cash crops to cotton

/// more efficient use of water resources

/// use of renewable energies

It promotes the right to decent work by sustainable income by promoting and developing:

/// new tourism itineraries

/// alternative livelihoods linked to tourism and agriculture

/// It promotes cultural rights by protecting and promoting cultural heritage sites.

Policy implications and expected applications

The project demonstrates the pertinence of UNESCO's approach to 'Culture as the fourth pillar of development' by:

/// encouraging national local and government to adopt an innovative, intersectoral approach to poverty alleviation, using the good practices developed through the project.

/// mobilizing local populations to take charge of their heritage, and raising the awareness of the national and regional authorities that conservation of cultural and natural resources can create development.

/// promotion of tourism itineraries in the Aral Sea region abroad by Uzbek Tourism through advertising and information.

/// ensuring that the goal of poverty alleviation is integrated into Uzbek Tourism's new national tourism development strategy presently being developed.

/// ensuring that the new tourism strategy involves local populations and creates a maximum of local employment opportunities.

Cooperation/ Partnership

/// Golden Heritage of the Aral' and Ayaz Kala NGOs

/// Friends of Nukus Museum

/// Tourism Development Centres in Khiva and Urgench

/// CRATerre, Restaurateurs Sans Frontières

/// EU

/// UNDP

/// UNESCO-ZEF-Bonn project in Urgench University.

Sustainability and future development

/// The pilot projects were selected for funding by the working groups on the basis of their future sustainability. In each case there is cost-sharing from the beneficiary and other donors.

Nº 19

YOUTH POVERTY ALLEVIATION THROUGH TOURISM AND HERITAGE YOUTH PATH

INVOLVING YOUTH IN COMMUNITY TOURISM, CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
PRESERVATION FOR POVERTY ERADICATION IN THE CARRIBEAN (YOUTH PATH)



Description

/// This project aims to enable young people in the Caribbean to utilize innovative skills for sustainable employment in the area of Heritage Tourism. The project involves young people, 15 to 25 years old, in community tourism and the preservation of cultural and natural heritage sites in order to develop quality tourism industries for income generation in The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname.

Key Accomplishments

/// A cadre of young people has been established with specialized skills.
/// This has contributed to the development and/or strengthening of quality tourism products that generate income while preserving their local natural and cultural heritage.

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

/// Rural poverty is particularly critical among young people. Many factors underlie the high incidence of poverty such as unemployment, inequality of income distribution and lack of access to basic resources such as education and health. The youth, already disenfranchised and facing the impact of illicit drug use, HIV/AIDS and criminal activity, has less positive choices in context of the fragility of the region's economies.
/// Tourism can be harnessed as a significant force for the alleviation of poverty, as well as for environmental protection, giving economic value to cultural heritage, creating employment and generating foreign exchange earnings.
The approach is one that focuses on the strengthening of the capabilities of individuals to take action for improvement of their own welfare, i.e. the ability to be and do.

Policy implications and expected applications

/// To develop a programme based on the results of an impact evaluation that will be carried out at the end of the project highlighting lessons learnt;
/// To inform the development of policies in the area of youth employment, heritage preservation and rural development;

Poverty, especially rural poverty,
continues to be one of the major problems
assailing the Caribbean region.

/// To make the model available to youth groups and organizations interested in involving other youth in heritage tourism and community development.

Sustainability and future development

/// One focus in the shorter term is to contribute to the building of the Youth PATH project sites capacity to empower young people in rural communities for sustainable employment opportunities in the field of natural and cultural heritage tourism.
/// From the outset and continuing throughout the period, is the establishment of sustainable innovative and participatory mechanisms to support the communities, and in particular young people, in order to ensure the preservation of the natural and cultural heritage as well as sustainable employment at heritage sites.

COOPERATION PARTNERSHIPS

Caribbean Tourism
Organization
Global Environmental
Facility (GEF)
International Labour
Organization (ILO).

HUMAN RIGHTS ADDRESSED

Food, Housing and
Clothing
Safe Environment
Education and Training
Decent Work
Benefits of Science and
Technology
Cultural Identity

REGIONS COVERED

The Caribbean

N°20

STRATEGY FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN THE SAHARA

THE SAHARA OF CULTURES AND PEOPLE: SUPPORT THE MEMBER STATES OF THE SAHARA IN THE ELABORATION AND IMPLEMENTATION, ESPECIALLY BY LESSONS LEARNT FROM PILOT PROJECTS, OF STRATEGIES AND PROJECTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY BASED ON THE PROTECTION AND EVALUATION OF TANGIBLE, INTANGIBLE AND NATURAL CULTURAL HERITAGE



Description

/// The goal of this project is to assist the Member States of the Sahara in the elaboration and implementation, especially by lessons learnt from pilot projects, of strategies and projects of sustainable development and fight against poverty based on the preservation and enhancement of natural and tangible, intangible cultural heritage. This objective includes: capacity-building for the local actors; the promotion of cultures and civilizations of the Sahara; the preservation and enhancement of heritage for the benefit of populations in situation of poverty; the improvement of the conditions of preservation of the Saharan ecosystems; the support to responsible tourism policies; the promotion of the local participative governance and the strengthening of partnerships at the local, national and international level (PRSP, UNDAF, ISESCO, NEPAD, CENSA).

Key Accomplishments

/// A strategy and an operational work plan have been adopted at the international workshop of Ghardaïa, Algeria in May 2003, followed by a lecture of international funders in Algiers in January 2004.

/// Several operational projects illustrating the strategy to fight against poverty through cultural development have been implemented like the 'Roads of the Ksour', cultural itinerary following the ancient Ksour track and Sahara oasis in cooperation with UNDP. This project includes their rehabilitation and actions for sensitization/training.

/// Rehabilitation and re-use of a traditional house in the Multi-function cultural center in Timbuktu, Mali.

/// Feasibility study to create a Cultural Center in Agadez, Niger.

/// Cultural tourism circuit based on the listening of the Touareg musical instrument, and training to the practice of this instrument, Niger; Job creation and training for people living in poverty.

/// Support to a training centre of 70 girls for the practice of the Imzad and support seminar for that instrument to be registered on the list of the intangible world heritage, Tamanrasset, Algeria.

/// Capacity built of NGOs in Morocco and tourism stakeholders in Mauritania and emphasis put on the natural and cultural heritage by the populations.

HUMAN RIGHTS ADDRESSED

Food, Housing and
Clothing

Safe Environment

Education and
Training

Decent Work

Cultural Identity

REGIONS COVERED

Arab States
Africa

UNESCO OFFICES INVOLVED

Paris- France
Rabat- Morocco
Cairo- Egypt
Bamako-Mali

FUNDRAISING UNDP

COOPERATION PARTNERSHIPS

Member States of the
Sahara

UNEP

WTO

Observatoire du
Sahara et du Sahel,
Tunis

Desert Research
Center, Cairo

Barth Institute,
Cologne

Tourism enterprises
NGOs

Fondation Désert du
Monde, Algiers.

/// Feasibility study of a development project on poverty alleviation in the North of Sudan through eco-cultural tourism.

Poverty as a Human Rights issue

Poverty reduction engages the process of dignity recovering and the exercise of human rights.

/// The implementation of the project includes the rights-based approach to poverty eradication through the promotion of the concept of 'public good' for the poor populations, especially through the respect of cultural and natural heritage, spiritual and economic resource, in order to safeguard it in a sustainable manner and protect human dignity.

/// This approach is also done on the basis of the respect of fundamental human rights including education, housing, culture, health and concerns vulnerable populations like women and children.

/// Promotion of the respect of human rights is done through effective participation of the concerned poor population from the design till the implementation of the projects, especially for the 'Roads of Ksour' for which 8 meetings have been organised in the oasis implemented on the project itinerary with the associations and the population.

/// The meetings of sensitisation, training and participation of the people in various activities helped in building autonomous capacities and in the process of improvement of the social status of women and the excluded people. It also helped in supporting the access to fundamental goods that are food, water, housing, education, culture and health.

/// Moreover, the workshops held for poor girls on the practice of the musical instrument Imzad constitutes an important tool to be free from poverty through access to social, cultural and economic rights.

Policy implications and expected applications

/// The "Ghardaïa Declaration" recommended a multidisciplinary approach strategy, integrated and ethical of sustainable development in the Sahara which is "the only one able to encourage the search for solutions to the question of reducing poverty among the populations in the Sahara- for better access to education, training and scarce but necessary commodities such as water, for greater participation in cultural and social life, and in safeguarding the cultural and natural heritage and its enhanced value through tourism under the control of the populations of the Sahara" (Extract of the Ghardaïa Declaration).

/// This strategy, which links the safeguarding of heritage, the participation of the populations and the alleviation of poverty, is implemented through the project 'Roads of Ksour' which involves 5 Algerian Ministries, the UNDP and associations. Enlargement is planned in cooperation with the UNDP in other Maghreb countries.

/// The innovative partnership between the local tourism office, musicians and artists of the Drâa Valley, Morocco, including the support to these artists, and the poor populations is also inspired from this Ghardaïa strategy.

/// This strategy has been directly inspired from the one proposed by the United Nations for sustainable development (Johannesburg, September 2002), for the fight against poverty (Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals) and the UNESCO Conventions and Declarations in particular the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001).

/// It will be able to inspire development and poverty alleviation policies by the implementation of projects based on the protection and emphasis put on the cultural and natural heritage of the Member States concerned by this project.

Publications (expected)

/// "The Sahara of Cultures and People", Innovative Strategies for sustainable development and the fight against poverty in the Sahara through emphasis on cultural and natural heritage /// "Culture, sustainable development, fight against poverty in the Sahara : Training kit for the field actors" /// Proceedings of the Ghardaïa Workshop.

POVERTY

article 25 : Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. A child, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.



SHS/2005/PI/H/5

Poverty and Human Rights Programme
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