

## TOOL 7

# MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS CHART

**AIM:** TO SHOW THE CONTRIBUTION OF FORESTS TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MDGS.

All the data from the Steps in Tool 4 are useful for completing a chart which shows the contribution of forests in this location to the achievement of the Millennium

Development Goals. This chart will not be used in the village, but is filled in after discussion and analysis by the toolkit team and facilitators.

### WORKED EXAMPLE FROM TANZANIA

THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS, AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF FORESTS TO THEM			
GOALS	TARGETS	POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION OF FORESTS TO THESE	ACTUAL CONTRIBUTION OF FORESTS IN THIS CASE (drawn from Tool 4, steps 1,2,3) Busongo, Tanzania
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day	Are improvements in livelihoods coming about as a result of using the forest?	Villagers cite forest contribution to livelihoods of 20-29% in Busongo, Tanzania.
	Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Are improvements in food security coming about as a result of using the forest?	Charcoal, fuelwood, ghee and milk, livestock, gum, thatch and fodder grass contribute directly and indirectly to the meeting of these targets.  Forest protection ensures their availability.
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	Does generation of cash from forest products help access of primary age children to school (where fees and bus-fares are barriers)?	Livestock, charcoal, gum, fodder and thatch grass sales all mentioned for these purposes by individuals. Forest protection ensures their availability.  Village forests are used to construct staff houses for primary schools and extra classrooms.
Goal 3: Promote gender equality + empower women	Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015	Girls' access to school cannot be directly promoted through using the forest. But girls as well as boys are more likely to attend school where forest incomes help women to find cash for school fees and uniforms. As incomes rise overall, it is observed that girls are more likely to be sent to school as well as boys.	Women mention goats and cattle as items sold to raise money for these expenses. Forest protection ensures their availability.

## WORKED EXAMPLE FROM TANZANIA, CONTINUED

THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS, AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF FORESTS TO THEM			
GOALS	TARGETS	POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION OF FORESTS TO THESE	ACTUAL CONTRIBUTION OF FORESTS IN THIS CASE (drawn from Tool 4, steps 1,2,3) Busongo, Tanzania
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	Are improvements in access of mothers and children to good quality foods, to forest medicines and to the money to buy food and pay for medical attention coming about as a result of using the forest?	Charcoal, fuelwood, ghee and milk, livestock, gum, thatch and fodder grass contribute directly and indirectly to the meeting of these targets. Forest protection ensures their availability.
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio		
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	Are improvements to health coming about as a result of using the forest for food, medicine, and to pay for medical attention?	Charcoal, fuelwood, ghee and milk, livestock, gum, thatch and fodder grass contribute indirectly to the meeting of these targets. Forest protection ensures their availability.
	Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases		
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs, and reverse the loss of environmental resources	Are improvements to environmental resources coming about as a result of better protection of forests (which occurs, for example, where pro-poor policies of devolution and tenure or access rights are secured)?	Households invest in, and enrich, their small 'village forests' because they own them and the forests support their animals ('their bank').  The Village Government protects the forest, applies bylaws and encourages natural regeneration, so that a good flow of products continues to be available
	Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	Are there any improvements to water flow/water quality noticeable in this location, as a result of better protection of the forest?	NO FIELD DATA
	Target 11: Have achieved, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	Not the direct task of rural people. But better rural livelihoods reduce migration to towns/ cities.	NO FIELD DATA
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership	Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

WORKED EXAMPLE FROM CAMEROON

THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS, AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF FORESTS TO THEM			
GOALS	TARGETS	POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION OF FORESTS TO THESE	ACTUAL CONTRIBUTION OF FORESTS IN THIS CASE (drawn from Tool 4, steps 1,2,3) Woteva/ Lyssoka, South West, Cameroon
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day	Are improvements in livelihoods coming about as a result of using the forest?	Percentage of livelihood supported by forest is between 2-22%, bush meat, honey, fuel wood, wild vegetables, wild fruits and small scale commercial timber are primary sources of income; they contribute directly to meeting these targets;
	Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Are improvements in food security coming about as a result of using the forest?	Use of forest as farmlands provide food products which contribute between 8-38% of livelihood. Protection and restricted access from strangers ensures reduced pressure and therefore their availability
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	Does generation of cash from forest products help access of primary age children to school (where fees and bus-fares are barriers)?	Timber from the forest, has been used to construct benches for a primary school and cash derived from sales of timbers and NTFP like bush meat, honey, and fuel wood are used for paying school fees, and buying school supplies. Payment of the Parent Teacher Association (PTA) fees is used to pay part time teachers. Protection and restricted access from strangers ensures reduced pressure and therefore their availability.
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015	Girls' access to school cannot be directly promoted through using the forest. But girls as well as boys are more likely to attend school where forest incomes help women to find cash for school fees and uniforms. As incomes rise overall, it is observed that girls are more likely to be sent to school as well as boys.	Women mention selling forest products like timber, honey, spices and fuel wood to pay fees for both male and female children.
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	Are improvements in access of mothers and children to good quality foods, to forest medicines and to the money to buy food and pay for medical attention coming about as a result of using the forest?	Use of locally available medicinal plants was mentioned to contribute directly for the treatment of some common diseases like malaria and typhoid.
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio		Cash from sales of forest products like bush meat, timber, honey and fuel wood is used to pay medical bills at a nearby village health centre.  Protection and restricted access from strangers ensures reduced pressure and therefore their availability.
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	Are improvements to health coming about as a result of using the forest for food, medicine, and to pay for medical attention?	Use of locally available medicinal plants was mentioned to contribute directly for the treatment of some common diseases like malaria and typhoid.
	Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases		Cash from sales of forest products like bush meat, timber, honey; fuel wood is used to pay medical bills at a nearby village health centre.  Protection and restricted access from strangers ensures reduced pressure and therefore their availability.

## WORKED EXAMPLE FROM CAMEROON

THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS, AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF FORESTS TO THEM			
GOALS	TARGETS	POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION OF FORESTS TO THESE	ACTUAL CONTRIBUTION OF FORESTS IN THIS CASE (drawn from Tool 4, steps 1,2,3) Woteva/ Lyssoka, South West, Cameroon
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs, and reverse the loss of environmental resources	Are improvements to environmental resources coming about as a result of better protection of forests (which occurs, for example, where pro-poor policies of devolution and tenure or access rights are secured)?	Households invest in the forest by having a protected community forest, and fruit trees, and by not felling all trees on their owned farmlands to ensure sustainability of the forest resources;  There is a feeling of ownership of the forest by the entire village and extraction of some products like fuel wood and timber are controlled by the village council which also collect levies from an external timber exploiter and the tourism organisation (ecotourism).  Protection of the seedlings of timber species in their respective farms.
	Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	Are there any improvements to water flow/ water quality noticeable in this location, as a result of better protection of the forest?	The village use revenue from the forest to maintain local pipe borne water supply.
	Target 11: Have achieved, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	Not the direct task of rural people. But better rural livelihoods reduce migration to towns/ cities.	Information obtained reveal that most persons considered wealthy with Zinc roofed houses, Motorbikes and small scales enterprises in the village got their money from sales of timber, fuel wood and ecotourism. This activity helped employ some youths who are now based in the village and reduced the rate of theft and prostitution thus contribute in its development. Villagers mostly depend on forest products for payment of electricity bills, and purchases of basic needs, thereby improving livelihoods.
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership	Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system	NOT APPLICABLE	

