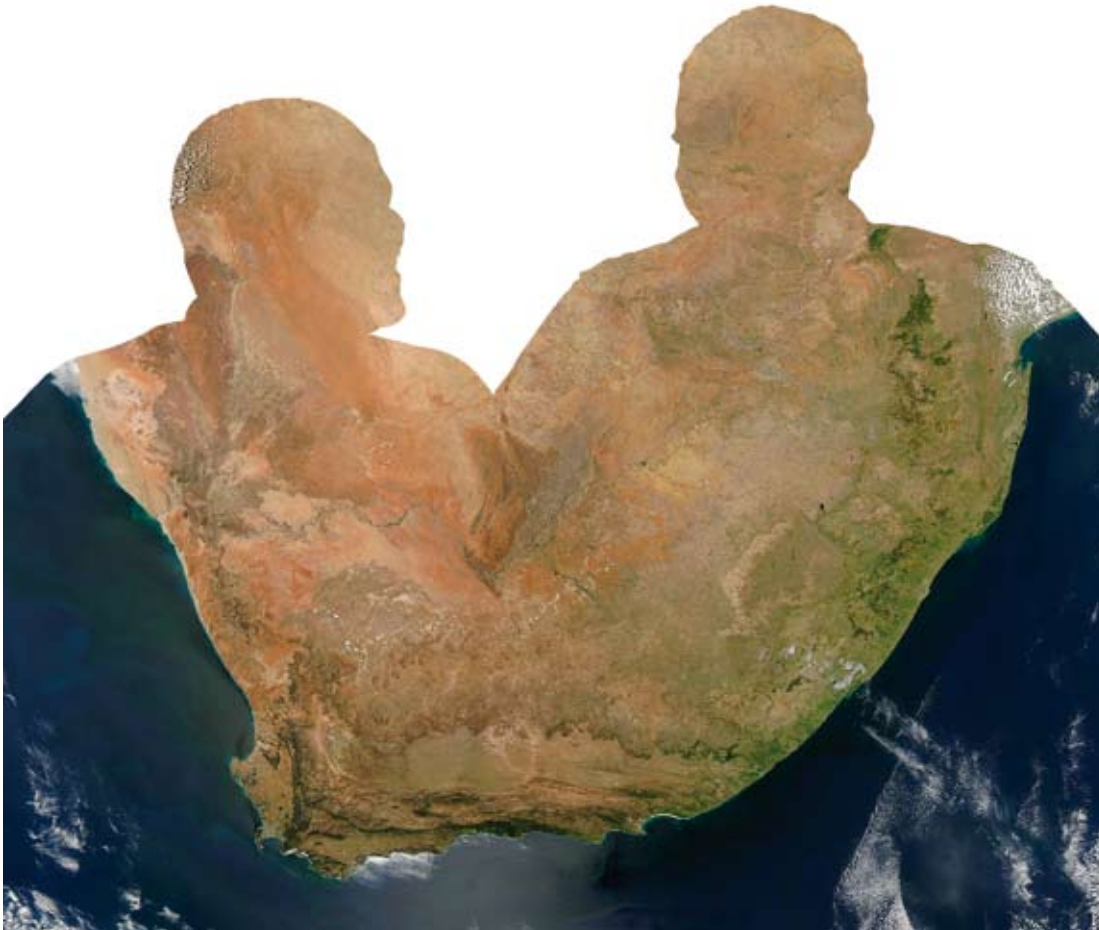A brochure series with accompanying materials on development cooperation
for the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

SUSTAINABILITY HAS MANY FACES

Land Rights Are Human Rights

Win-win strategies for sustainable nature conservation

Contributions from South Africa

Land Rights Are Human Rights

Win-win strategies for sustainable nature conservation

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The following brochures have been published in the series "Sustainability Has Many Faces":

Development Needs Diversity

People, natural resources and international cooperation
Contributions from the countries of the south
Editors: Stefanie Eissing and Dr. Thora Amend
Languages: German, English, French, Spanish

Nature Conservation Is Fun

Protected area management and environmental communication
Contributions from Panama
Editors: Dr. Thora Amend and Stefanie Eissing
Languages: German, Spanish

Use It or Lose It

Hunter tourism and game breeding for conservation and development
Contributions from Benin
Editors: Monika Dittrich and Stefanie Eissing
Languages: German, French

Land Rights Are Human Rights

Win-win strategies for sustainable nature conservation
Contributions from South Africa
Editors: Dr. Thora Amend, Petra Ruth, Stefanie Eissing and Dr. Stephan Amend
Languages: German, English

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Foreword to the series

In 1992 the yawning gap between rich and poor, combined with an awareness of the limits to natural resources and the growing threat posed to the ecological foundations of economic and social development, roused the heads of state and government of 178 nations to action: at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, they signed the Convention on Biological Diversity. This binding agreement under international law sees the conservation of biological diversity, together with the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of this utilisation, as key elements for future action. Guided by the vision of sustainable development, people in many countries of the world have since then been looking for ways to manage the natural resources available to them soundly and responsibly. Preserving biological diversity is key to this, because it means keeping development options open both for the people alive today, and for future generations.
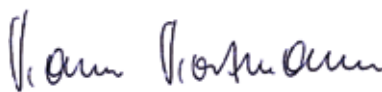
A further agreement in international law is becoming more and more important in view of the changing global climate. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, also adopted in Rio in 1992, has by now been signed by almost all the states of the world. The impacts of global warming are threatening people and nature everywhere, without regard for national boundaries. While at first the industrialised nations in particular were hesitant to take resolute action to curb greenhouse gas emissions, now strategies to effectively counter climate change are on the policy agenda of practically every country. It is now recognised around the world that climate change threatens the economic capacity and wealth of rich countries while at the same time jeopardising the development potential of poor countries and the very survival of their populations.

In the year 2000, the United Nations adopted its Millennium Development Goals, undertaking a commitment to halve poverty worldwide, improve environmental protection and ensure more balanced development within the following 15 years. Within the framework of the Agenda 2015, Germany set out its contribution to assisting the developing countries to attain the MDGs. Today, development cooperation is less and less about finding purely technical solutions. It is rather about supporting and accompanying people and organisations in difficult economic and social change processes.

Young people are often keenly aware of what is going on in other countries. Many have a pronounced sense of justice, and are eager to understand the complex interrelationships between our actions at home and what happens elsewhere. Moreover, they are committed to identifying fundamental and sustainable solutions. The United Nations has underlined how important education is for just and peaceful global development, and has declared the years 2005–2014 the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development.

GTZ's "Sustainability Has Many Faces" series is designed as a contribution to this Decade. The brochures in the series show how people in countries with which we are less familiar find ways of improving their livelihoods, while at the same time learning to put less pressure on their environment. The examples presented here effectively and clearly illustrate the different facets or "faces" of sustainability. They encourage us to become more aware of the differences and commonalities between rich and poor countries. And they encourage us to practise global learning by discussing how solutions found in "the South" might also harbour new and stimulating ideas for us in "the North".

Karin Kortmann

Parliamentary State Secretary in the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Foreword to South Africa brochure

Home – for many people this is closely bound up with their identity, their roots, traditions and customs, childhood memories, family values and familiar landscapes. Forced displacement from the environment we call home as a result of war or other conflict leads to emotional damage and a feeling of rootlessness. Those affected are insecure and their ability to carve out a life for themselves is inhibited. It usually takes many years to overcome such ruptures.

The village community of the Makuleke in South Africa is an example of how deep wounds can still be healed. In 1969, during the apartheid era, the villagers were forcibly ejected from their land along the border to Zimbabwe and Mozambique, to make way for the world-famous Kruger National Park. In 1998, the Makuleke became the first community to regain its land following a successful land claim. Despite their strong emotional bond to their tribal land, however, they decided not to return, but to remain in their three villages outside the Kruger Park. The 24,000 hectares of ancestral land that they were to receive back from the government are situated in an ecologically valuable part at the northern end of the park. The Makuleke use the land only to celebrate their ceremonies and ancestral rites, or guide eco-tourists through the area. In this way they are conserving nature, upholding their traditions and at the same time improving the income of the village people.

Because the South African government has acknowledged the past injustice and tried to make amends, a process of reconciliation at local level has become possible for the first time. There is still much to be done throughout the rest of the country, however. Almost 15 years after apartheid ended, a large proportion of the rural population lives in poverty, or suffers from undernourishment, HIV/AIDS and other diseases. There is a lack of jobs, housing, electricity and drinking water. The land reform promised by the government has still not come about. More than 80% of the agricultural land is still owned by white, large-scale farmers. The government has promised to return the land expropriated under apartheid and to gradually redistribute agricultural land – the aim was to redistribute 30% during the first ten years, but to date this figure is only about 10%. The government's dilemma is to reconcile the desire to maintain the commercially-lucrative agricultural sector and to respect the property rights guaranteed under the constitution while heeding the demand of the rural poor for a fair share of land.

Acting on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), GTZ has developed an advisory approach for the rural province of Limpopo together with the South African government. This approach actively involves the local population in the management of the protected area, the promotion of tourism and in community development. The aim is to improve the living conditions of the Makuleke and other inhabitants on a sustainable basis.

The film "Roads to Restitution" invites viewers to think about rights and injustice, home and identity loss, and at the same time about new beginnings and reconciliation. It prompts us to consider how we deal with each other and our own past, and what sort of a future we want to create. Inevitably this leads us to ask the question: What value do we place on the basis of all life, the natural environment?

Dr. Bernd Eisenblätter
Managing Director of Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische
Zusammenarbeit (GTZ – German Technical Cooperation)

Part 1
Introduction, overview and structure of the brochure

„If the government unilaterally decides to establish transfrontier parks without consulting the community, then the community will not cooperate. But if the community is properly consulted and becomes part of the process, then they will cooperate – especially if they derive benefits from the transfrontier park system."

Nelson Mandela, 2001

The roads to restitution in South Africa are not easy – but there are positive examples.

In South Africa, the roads to restitution, to reconciliation and reparation, and to a new start, are certainly not easy. The apartheid system inflicted unimaginable hardships on millions of people; those wounds will surely take a long time to heal. To ensure that the injustices of the past are never repeated, the new South African Constitution of 1996 guarantees equal rights for all citizens of South Africa, regardless of race, gender or religion. However, in this country, the rights that people are now claiming in order to secure their livelihoods and further their development are increasingly coming into conflict with the need to conserve scarce natural resources. Furthermore, the historical and cultural significance of land is as important to the people living there as is the preservation and sustainability of biological diver-

sity to the state and the international community. As more areas are declared "protected areas", so do new opportunities, responsibilities and points of conflict arise – and all of these need to be discussed among all interest groups.

South Africa is one of the world's most important areas of biological diversity; thousands of plants and animals find their habitat in the ecosystems of the Cape, the large upland savannahs and the expanses of the Kalahari Desert; and attract well-paying tourists from around the world. It is therefore absolutely crucial to the country's development that the legitimate claims of various groups are carefully balanced.

After the ANC government came to power in 1994, the Makuleke, a tribal community originating from the Kruger National Park region in the

northeast of South Africa, but who were forcibly relocated to the barrn area of Punda Maria in 1969, demanded that their land rights be recognised and reinstated. In 1998 a difficult process of negotiation between the South African National Parks Authority and the Makuleke led to an innovative agreement in terms of which the land would formally be returned to its original owners. Both parties undertook to recognise mutual rights and responsibilities, and jointly manage the protected area in the form of a "contract national park". While the Makuleke may now be the economic beneficiaries of their tribal land, the Kruger National Park profits from the knowledge that this key ecological area is being properly preserved. The Makuleke have undertaken to manage their land in a sustainable manner, and in accordance with fixed management plans the natural resources of the area can be utilised for profit in the form of wild plant harvesting, hunting and nature tourism.

This internationally renowned agreement identifies solutions that enable former parties to a conflict to overcome difficult issues on a win-win basis. Taking the example of the Makuleke, the present brochure Land Rights Are Human Rights – Win-win strategies for sustainable nature conservation, aims to present one of the "faces of sustainability" that can emerge when different interests are integrated and reconciled.

The brochure is divided into two sections. Firstly, the abridged version of the film "Roads to Restitution" by Mafisa Media South Africa is introduced in a context of policy development. Detailed discussions of nature conservation, apartheid and land rights, combined with suggestions for further work, are designed to help readers engage with the topic in depth. A second section includes background information on South Africa, on German Development Cooperation with this country, and on the constructive negotiation of solutions to conflicts, as well as further references and links.

The materials are designed to help enable interested readers both in and out of school to:
• learn about the reality of life for the Makuleke in their regional and historical context in South Africa;
• assess challenges for sustainable nature conservation and protected area management in societies in transition;
• learn about constructive conflict management in a situation where nature conservation conflicts with identity and socio-economic claims, by studying a concrete example; and
• reflect on their own reality in response to questions and problems arising in South Africa.

Part 2
Apartheid, protected areas and land rights in South Africa

Today South Africans look back on a history of oppression and segregation that lasted more than a hundred years. The formal policy of apartheid, (meaning "separation" in Afrikaans) was instituted in 1948 by the ruling National Party, but systematic racial segregation started long before that. After the Union of South Africa was established in 1910, various laws were passed curtailing the rights of the majority black population. The Mines and Works Act of 1911, for instance, obliged blacks to perform only menial work, thus guaranteeing the white upper class a supply of cheap labour. The Native Land Act of 1913 declared 7.3% of the territory of South Africa to be reservations for blacks, and prohibited then from acquiring land outside of these areas.

Under the Native Settlement Act of 1952, col-oured and black people were forced into separate settlement areas, the so-called homelands. As a result of this forced resettlement, some 3.5 million blacks had to abandon their ancestral lands. This did not occur without protests and resistance, which were violently suppressed and led to countless arrests. Forced removals often happened at gunpoint. Human rights violations were the trademark of the apartheid regime. But ongoing mass resistance and sustained international isolation (the UN imposed an arms and economic embargo on South Africa from 1977 to 1993) led to the unbanning of the ANC and the release of Nelson Mandela in February 1990. However, the radical land policy of the apartheid regime meant that, at this time, over 80% of agriculturally viable land in South Africa was in the hands of white farmers.

Nature conservation in flux

In 1894 Paul Kruger, then president of the ZAR (Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, comprising the northern provinces of South Africa today), designated the Pongola region South Africa's first nature conservation area. This area on the Swaziland border was severely depleted of wildlife, as thousands of wild animals had been hunted and killed here. It is said, however, that the legal ban on hunting in the newly protected area of Pongola was designed to create a sanctuary for game animals simply to allow wildlife the chance to breed so that they could later be hunted once more. In any event, the South African War broke out a few years later and farmers took over the land in this area. Believing that the game brought the tsetse fly, these farmers tried to destroy the animals to rid the area of the tsetse fly. By 1940 the wild game was gone but the tsetse fly, carrier of sleeping sickness, remained.

It is therefore quite possible that South Africa's first nature conservation areas were not set up to preserve nature for future generations or for recreational or educational purposes, but were driven by purely material interests.

From the late 19th century the structure of South Africa's economy changed. The discovery

of extensive coal ore, gold and diamond reserves brought about the establishment of mining, trading and transport companies. A rich urban upper class, as well as a bigger white middle class, created a growing demand for recreational spaces. The construction of the railways made it possible to travel to some of the remote nature conservation areas. Following the model of the national parks in the USA so successfully presented in

South Africa's greatest species diversity in flora and fauna is preserved above all in the conservation areas.

The Drakensberg mountains with their bizarre and majestic rocks form part of South Africa's conservation area system.

Not only mammals, but also birds attract visitors to the Kruger National Park.

Protected areas in today's South Africa

Today, South Africa's protected areas have become an important factor in the country's economy. Every international and domestic tourist means more jobs created. And nature tourism is currently one of the strongest growth sectors in the economy as a whole – due in no small part to the sharp rise in demand from domestic tourists, increasingly also from within the black population. The Kruger National Park alone receives almost one million visitors a year.

the world media (Yellowstone was designated the world's first national park in 1872), South Africa too established national parks.

In 1926 the Kruger National Park, one of today's most famous conservation areas and a preferred destination among tourists the world over, was established. It was created by merging the Sabi and Shingwedzi Game Reserves, two wildlife reservations that had been established in 1898 and 1903 respectively as propagation areas for game. In order to join up the two areas, the Ba-Phalaborwa tribe was forcibly resettled in the 1920s. Ironically, at the same time, 928,000 hectares of grassland were allocated to white farmers to establish cattle breeding farms along the western boundary of the protected area. The injustices and fundamental inequalities of the Native Land Act of 1913 were thus also reflected in the country's conservation policy. This unequal treatment continued throughout the 20th century. This paper will focus in particular on the story of the Makuleke tribe, who were forced in 1969 to abandon 22,000 ha of tribal land in the spectacular northern part of the Kruger National Park, and move to a barren region allocated to them further south.

Many of the cattle breeding farms in the area that date back to the 1920s have today either been reintegrated into the Kruger National Park, or are also profiting from tourism as private protected areas. There are currently 565 protected areas in South Africa, occupying 6.47% of the country's territory. Although this is a low percentage compared to other countries of the world (World: virtually 15%, Germany: over 30%), South Africa's national parks and animal reservations are for the most part subject to relatively tight restrictions, and are considered comparatively well managed. Biological diversity would appear to be well protected in these areas. Nevertheless, there are problems. The overstocking of animals that sometimes occurs can potentially lead to biodiversity loss. One example of this is the excessive stock of elephants in the Kruger National Park, which have clearly caused visible destruction in some parts of the protected area. International protests prevent active culling of these charismatic large mammals, even though this is in fact needed for the protected area.

What is a protected area?

An area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means.

What is a national park?

A natural area of land and/or sea designated to (a) protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for present and future generations, (b) exclude exploitation or occupation inimical to the purposes of designation of the area and (c) provide a foundation for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitor opportunities, all of which must be environmentally and culturally compatible.
EUROPARC & IUCN, 2000

According to the government agency SAN-Parks, the national parks of South Africa pursue three broad objectives:

1. To preserve typical examples of the country's diverse species;
2. To improve the living conditions of people in the park regions; and
3. To promote tourism.

Where possible, the first two components are financed by means of the income generated through tourism.

South Africa's large nature reserves are located in the northern regions of the country, often adjoining national borders.

Species protection in South Africa

Thanks to its efforts in recent years to design and implement a nature conservation policy, South Africa has established a successful track record in species protection:

Its success stories include the preservation of the Southern Right Whale (Balaena glacialis), the leather-back turtle (Dermochelys coriacea), the Cape Mountain Zebra (Equus zebra zebra), the white and black rhinoceroses, the African elephant, the cheetah, the bontebok (Damaliscus dorcas dorcas) and the black wildebeest (Connochaetes gnou).

Twenty-nine plant and two mammal species (the blue antelope and the quagga) are believed to have become extinct in South Africa since the last century, however, and two species of butterfly have disappeared forever.

Nature conservation and land rights

Today, South Africa has won international acclaim for its nature conservation efforts. Despite this well-earned recognition, the fact that the social costs of nature conservation were high cannot be ignored. The establishment of virtually all the national parks and provincial protected areas entailed the expropriation of traditional inhabitants, which was done on the basis of apartheid laws. Forced resettlements and the creation of the so-called "homelands" consolidated the white government's policy of racial segregation. Protected areas became instruments of oppression; only whites were allowed to enter them unconditionally as tourists, while members of other races would only be admitted subject to certain conditions. National parks in South Africa thus became a white affair, giving black people little reason to

The Swadini dam near the Kruger National Park is the world's largest tufa waterfall.

accept and utilise these protected areas.

By acknowledging the injustices that had occurred under the apartheid regime, and by creating the possibility of land claims and land restitution, even in protected areas, the message from the democratically elected government that came to power in 1994 was clear: Nature conservation is a matter for all South Africans, and the accompanying rights and obligations must be discussed and fairly negotiated.

In this spirit, the motto of the reformed and reconstituted parks authority SANParks was "Xamina Xawena" – which means "for me and for you" in the XiTsonga language. Within the agency, a Social Ecology Unit was set up to deal with issues affecting humans and nature. The legal construct of "contract parks", established by the new government, was also designed to make transparent and underpin the co-management of protected areas by the governmental authority and local communities. This practice is only very slowly becoming the norm, however.

Since 1994 the Restitution of Land Rights Act has formed the legal basis of claims for restitution of unjustly expropriated land. In 1996 this law was also incorporated into South Africa's Constitution ("Restitution", Sect. 25). Furthermore, the Bill of Rights also calls for the preservation of nature, stating that development must remain ecologically sustainable, while paying due regard to economic and social concerns (Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Bill of Rights, Sect. 24). This means that the pros and cons of the right to restitution (and, in connection with that, economic, social and psychological reparation) on the one hand, and, on the other, of the interests of nature conservation, must be weighed against each other.

To understand properly the meaning of land rights in South Africa it is helpful to look at the definition contained in the Land Rights Act of 1994: "[any] right in land whether registered or unregistered, that may include…. beneficial occupation for a continuous period of not less than ten years prior to the dispossession in question." According to this understanding, both land rights that are legally registered (in land registers, as is customary in Germany, for example) and land rights that are not officially registered are covered, provided that the use of those rights can be proven

for at least ten years prior to the expropriation. This broad definition enabled black communities to claim their ancestral land rights, which usually were not registered.

Although in the course of the resettlement of people, alternative settlement land and farmland were often allocated, this was almost always of inferior quality, a step legitimated by reference to the non-existence of any certified rights held by black people, and in line with the mandate issuing from the policy to consolidate racially segregated development areas (Native Trust and Land Act, 1936).

By late 1998 it was possible to claim restitution under the new Land Act. Many communities have made use of this, although most of the claims have yet to be fully processed. To speed up the proceedings and overcome old divisions within society, the Commission for the Restitution of Land Rights, based at the Department of Land Affairs, is encouraging the various stakeholders to negotiate constructive solutions. These range from the official transfer of the land title or the allocation of appropriate compensatory land, to

financial compensation, access to governmental promotion programmes, or specific development measures. If the negotiated solution involves transfer of the land title, the government agency concerned is entitled to impose certain conditions on the use of the land – especially if the land is located in a region worthy of national protection, as in the case of a national park. In this context the first case brought to completion – between the Makuleke and the South African National Parks Authority SANParks – set a precedent for South Africa. Yet the Makuleke case also demonstrates that without external support and the development of negotiating capacities by the private sector, NGOs and international development organisations, positive results would not have been achieved so quickly, nor been so significant. To this day the support of the beneficiaries of land restitution still lags behind management and advisory capacities for effective land use. South Africa addressed this in 2005 in the form of a "national summit", and plans to take appropriate remedial measures.

Part 3
The film "Roads to Restitution"

The original film runs for 52 minutes, and was made by Mafisa Media from South Africa in cooperation with IUCN, with support from the GTZ TRANSFORM project and the Ford Foundation. The initial film tells the story of three communities in various parts of South Africa who had never abandoned their dream of one day being able to return to their land that had been taken away from them. During the apartheid era the communities were forcibly removed, and their lands were designated as nature conservation areas. For each of these communities, the road to restitution is different. For the present brochure the film was shortened to include just the 18-minute section on the Makuleke community. The short version shows how they were displaced from the Kruger National Park region to enable the conservation area to be extended, before being resettled. The Makuleke elder, Gibson, tells the story of his community.

Beginning	Content of the sequence
00:00	The road into the film
01:36	Short description of the history of the Makuleke
01:58	Description of the "Garden of Eden" in which the Makuleke lived before being removed
02:26	The pain of displacement
02:50	Slides and film clips from the time of forced resettlement; the meaning of loss, older people, the land that is home
03:37	The new beginning after apartheid – looking ahead
04:24	The meaning of land as a resource for the Makuleke
04:57	The relationship of the Makuleke to their ancestors and their environment
05:59	The Makulekes' land claim and their interest in nature conservation
06:40	The positive outcome of the Makulekes' land claim
07:20	In the long run, nature conservation can only take place with the people
08:22	Building a luxury lodge in the Kruger National Park
09:09	Thanks to the elders for their support
09:37	The experience of tolerance, the consultation process, the training of the Makuleke as rangers and the achievements of recent years e.g. in the fields of employment, training and investment, in harmony with nature conservation
10:52	The Makuleke elders visiting the Kruger National Park after more than 30 years, remembering where they used to live, and expressing their feelings of belonging there and their respect for their ancestors
13:45	Celebration, containing old and new elements and customs
15:41	Natural heritage as global heritage – and a call to involve local communities as well
16:30 – 17:42	Credits (music and background taken from the Richtersveld National Park, the third example in the full version of the film)

# The Makuleke and the extension of the Kruger National Park

The tribal community of the Makuleke lived in the Pafuri triangle in South Africa, on the border with Mozambique and Zimbabwe in the old Northern Transvaal Province, which is bounded by the Limpopo River in the north and the Levhuvu River in the south. People describe life in their original land as a paradise: "People used to live with the animals. That's why I say they used to conserve nature as well, because otherwise they would have killed all these animals. So it was like living in Eden." *(Gibson, "Roads to Restitution")*

However, in 1969, over 3,000 Makuleke were forced by soldiers and employees of the National Parks Board to leave their settlements on the edge of the Kruger National Park. Plans were in place to extend the park. Military reasons also played a key role, as rebels of the African National Congress (ANC) were hiding out in the villages, much to the army's dismay, or were infiltrating South Africa through the Pafuri region with its international borders.

Left: The Makuleke were forcibly removed to make way for the extension of the northern part of the Kruger National Park.

Under this old deku or baobab tree in the Kruger Park the Makuleke's village assemblies were once held; old scratches still bear witness to this. There are not many sites in South Africa where baobabs grow - the Makuleke region even has a baobab forest.
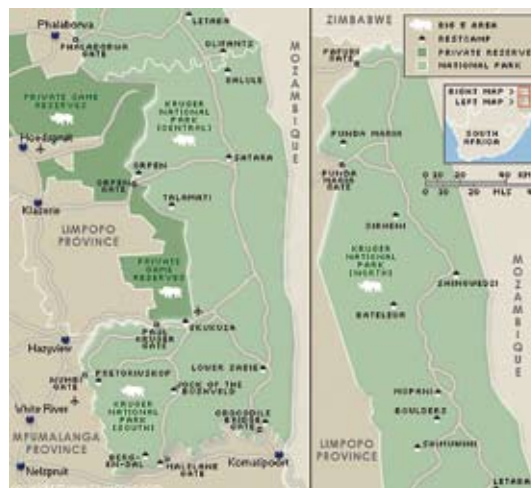
Map of Kruger National Park.

Kruger National Park

Africa's oldest national park is considered the flagship of Southern Africa's conservation areas. In an area of almost two million hectares, "the Kruger" is home to an impressively large number of species: 147 mammal species, 507 bird species, 114 reptile species, 34 amphibian species, 49 fish species and 336 tree species. Sixteen different vegetation zones are distributed across this catchment of six rivers. Tourist attractions include not only cheetahs and leopards, but also a wealth of antelope species, giraffes, zebras, rhinoceroses, elephants, lions, monkeys and buffalo. With more than one million visitors a year, this is one of the most frequently visited conservation areas in Africa.

No material compensation was paid for the 22,000 hectare region, though a new settlement area was allocated. The Makuleke were ordered to burn the houses they vacated in order to preclude any later return *(Collins, 2002)*. Many died as a result of the physical violence and emotional distress caused by the displacement, mostly old people. The survivors reported: "Nobody felt good. You can't feel good also, if you're forcefully removed from where you stay. It's painful." *(Gibson, "Roads to Restitution")*

The new, barren settlement area located 80 km southwest of the Kruger National Park at Punda Maria was unsuitable for farming, as there was no water. Nor did the Makuleke find there any wild fruits, medicinal plants or any of the other plants or animals that they knew. "Land is a very big resource, because that's where we get our lives from. We miss that area, because we used to get a lot of things from there: fish, indigenous fruits, medicinal plants and all that stuff." *(Gibson, "Roads to Restitution")*

Three new villages arose: Mabilingwe, Makuleke and Makahlule. The former chiefs of the Makuleke were subordinated to the local Venda. Their settlements bore the typical features of the homelands created by the apartheid system: soil with low agricultural potential, a lack of infrastructure, and far removed from urban employment opportunities *(Collins, 2002)*. In later years the population were give a 5,000 ha irrigation scheme, but due to a lack of technical expertise they were unable to use it and it soon fell into disrepair.

The Makuleke found it difficult to manage their new start in the new region. The older people in particular suffered from the loss of their familiar surroundings where they had lived since birth, and where their ancestors had been buried. "When we were forcefully removed, we had to leave our possessions behind. We were not happy about it nor were our ancestors. I would feel better if we could go to our forefathers' land to harvest medicinal plants but it will never be as good as living in the old Makuleke region. (...) Conservation is not only about preserving nature – conservation should also preserve culture." *("Roads to Restitution")*

For many years, the Makuleke did not give up hope of one day returning to the lands of their

The newly created villages of the resettled Makuleke are located in the Drakensberg region.
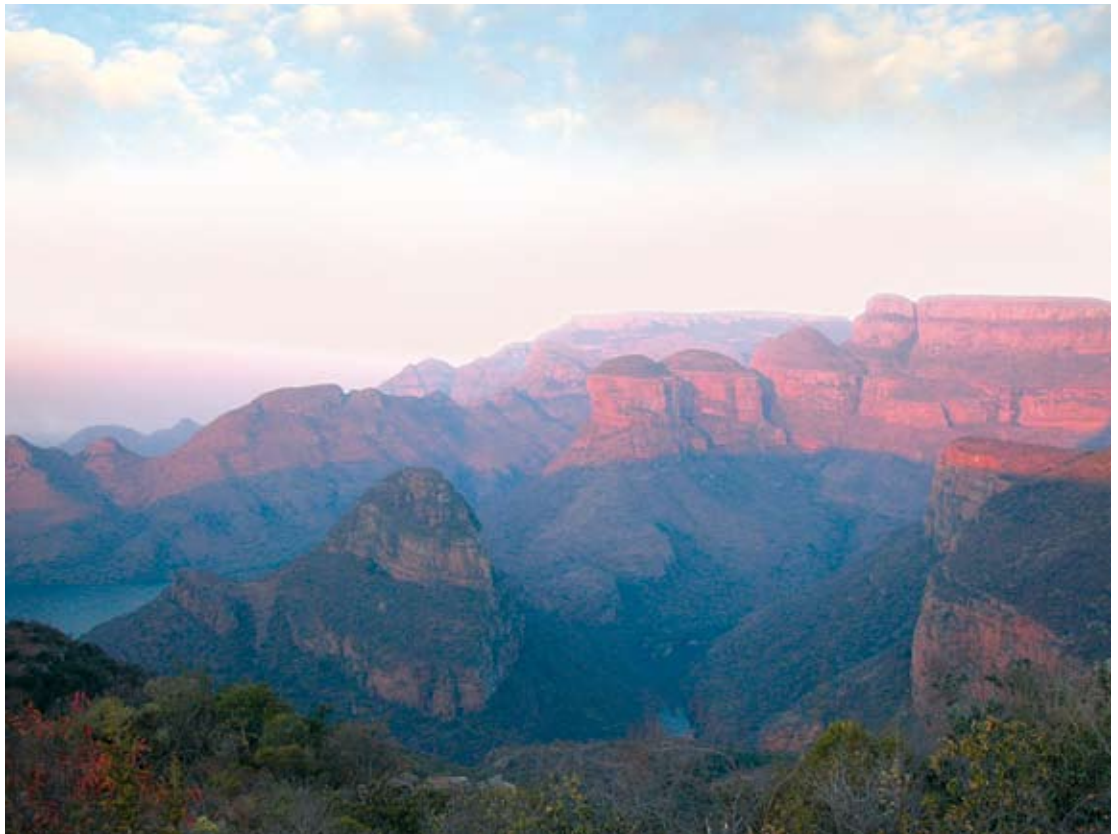
ancestors. At last, in 1996, they made a successful claim for restitution of their land. To achieve this they had formed a Common Property Association (CPA), a prerequisite under South Africa's land reform programme, because only groups formally registered and recognised as a legal institution can be awarded land titles. The Makuleke CPA is an organisation of landowners with approximately 12,000 members whose land was returned to them following their land rights claim. Pursuant to its statute, the CPA is not allowed to engage in economic activity. For this purpose a trust was established. As well as performing management tasks, the trust also implements activities to preserve biological diversity, develop tourism and promote small enterprises, in consultation with SANParks *(GTZ, 2001)*.

In their land rights case the Makuleke benefited from being a community with a strong sense of shared identity, able to present a common front to their partners in negotiation and speak with one voice. The CPA negotiated the restitution of their original land rights primarily with the South African government and the National Parks Board (NPB, renamed South African National Parks or SANParks in 1996). The Department of Land Affairs (DLA) and the National Land Claims Commission (NLCC), as well as the Legal Resources Centre (LRC), the Friends of the Makuleke (FoM), the Ford Foundation, and the TRANSFORM project, which is supported by GTZ, played a secondary role in the negotiations.

Win-win strategy underpins successful outcome

"I don't think there is anything wrong in establishing protected areas if people were made to understand that these also belong to them."
("Roads to Restitution")

In 1994, almost 30 years after the forced resettlement of the Makuleke from the Kruger National Park, fresh negotiations could begin. The land reform programme of the democratic government under Nelson Mandela had made it possible for the Makuleke to sit around a table with NPB/SANParks and negotiate new rules of play. The Makuleke saw in the changed legal and political framework their opportunity to recover their ancestral lands. However, in previous negotiations in their new region they had made a number of ecologically questionable concessions to a diamond prospecting company in return for economic benefits. Their credibility with regard to environmental protection and nature conservation was therefore initially not very high. It was also known that a tourist company was supporting their demand for land restitution. It took two years of intensive negotiations, but in 1998 co-management arrangements were agreed on for the region.

People in the Kruger to Canyons Biosphere Reserve
The Makuleke region is part of the Kruger National Park, South Africa's largest conservation area – which at 20,000 km² is equivalent in size to Wales, stretching 350 km from North to South and 60 km from East to West. To the North it borders on Zimbabwe, to the East on Mozambique. Since 2002 the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park, one of the "peace parks" offering great hope in conflict-prone regions of the world, has also been in place. Since 2001 the region has been part of the huge Kruger to Canyons Biosphere Reserve, recognised by UNESCO. The region of the biosphere reserve is home to 1.5 million people, most (97%) of them black. Major social and economic problems are characteristic of the situation faced by the rural population of this region: Limpopo is the province of South Africa with the lowest income, the official unemployment rate is 51%, and most households are dependent on money sent by family members working in the cities. The annual population growth of 3.5% is well above the national average of 2.2%. This means that 20% of people here are under 4 years of age, and half are younger than 15. Most of the inhabitants have no access to running water or electricity. Only one in two can read and write. Migration by those with better qualifications is high, and the absence of men of working age is striking.

Let us take a look at what interests the two partners in negotiation were pursuing.

• NPB/SANParks had a vital interest in keeping the ecologically important Makuleke region as part of the conservation area, as it constituted a corridor to the Gonarezhou and Limpopo National Parks in Zimbabwe and Mozambique. SANParks was also concerned that the negotiations with the Makuleke might set a precedent for land claims by similarly dispossessed former inhabitants of other protected areas.

• The Makuleke were interested in regaining their ancestral land – on the one hand because they hoped to obtain financial profits and jobs from utilising the region for tourism and other forms of resource management, and on the other hand because the older members of the tribe in particular were still emotionally and spiritually very strongly attached to the region.

The tough negotiations between the Makuleke and NPB/SANParks initially developed into a power struggle for political influence and public opinion. Both sides had a great deal to lose:

• If the Makuleke leaders did not succeed in winning their claim for land restitution, they would lose credibility among the members of their tribe.

Organisational development and capacity development are key elements of successful negotiation processes.

• If NPB/SANParks, supported by regional and national (state) development interests, did not succeed in asserting their claims; they would lose credibility and influence as a government authority.

Initially the mistrust between the Makuleke and SANParks was strong. SANParks had to abandon the idea of pushing through a management strategy that did not involve the community. On the other hand the Makuleke had to find a way to deal with the pain of the injustice they had suffered, and harmonise their restitution claim with nature conservation and regional development interests. It was also important to develop the technical expertise and social competence needed for co-management, create the necessary institutions, and guarantee the involvement of all landowners.

During the negotiation process and the years that followed, the Makuleke were supported by GTZ on issues of organisational development and the management of protected areas and wildlife. The NGO Friends of Makuleke provided advisory services on land rights issues. SANParks too were advised by GTZ within the scope of the TRANSFORM project. GTZ personnel were thus able to adopt a mediating role accepted by both sides, and to help facilitate the joint preparation of a management plan that was crucial to smooth cooperation.

Key to resolving a conflict is the interest that both parties hold in resolving the dispute. In the case of the Makuleke versus SANParks, the common denominator for the negotiation was their shared interest in sustainable nature conservation. This common interest was satisfied in a way that was beneficial to both parties once the following preconditions were set:

• SANParks agreed to move back to their original mandate, which was to preserve the wildlife and plants indigenous to their environment, and

Negotiating conflicts (win-win strategy)

A solution to a conflict in which both parties secure very significant benefits. Similar basic interests shared by both parties (e.g. sustainable natural resource conservation) are a necessary precondition for this form of conflict resolution. Here it may be necessary to clearly separate what are often emotionally highly charged positions from underlying interests that are negotiable.

not to pursue any economic interests such as the awarding of concessions through which they might generate income.

• The Makuleke acknowledged that it would only be possible to market the region for tourism on the basis of an intact natural environment, which meant that they would not be able to use the land for settlement, agriculture, or the extraction of mineral resources.

Trust between partners in negotiation is important, and clear agreements are needed.

When the land was returned to the Makuleke, the parties had to reach agreement on how the land would be utilised. In the course of what was sometimes a laborious negotiation process, the Makuleke corrected SANParks' misapprehension that they would be able to impose "conditions" as in the past, pointing out that co-management arrangements now needed to be put in place. It was argued that there was a need to speak of "agreements" as a symbol of the changed power structures *(Steenkamp, 2001)*. However, the agreements that were reached were flexible enough not to act as an obstacle to development in the region.

A key precondition for addressing future issues was the establishment of a Joint Management Board, involving both sides as equal partners (four representatives each, with a rotating chair). The signed agreement, constituting the "Contract Park", essentially comprises the following points:

• The 22,000 ha of Kruger National Park land would be returned to the Makuleke, but would remain part of a contract park for the next 25 years. The Makuleke would extend the park by a

The terms of the contract between the Makuleke, private partners and SANParks must be discussed and negotiated.

Termite hills form a striking element of the landscape in the Kruger National Park Region.

The Drakensberg Mountains with their deep gorges and bizarre rock formations mark the eastern boundary of South Africa's interior uplands.

The Joint Management Board (JMB)

Half the JMB is composed of representatives of the Makuleke community, and half of representatives of South African National Parks (SANParks). This board is responsible for managing the Makuleke region in the contract park with the Kruger National Park. The basis for this is provided by a management plan, which was prepared with GTZ support.

further 5,000 ha of land that was previously used as a military base and subsequently returned to the Makuleke. This land had not been part of the Kruger Park and was not protected.

• Representatives of the Makuleke and SAN-Parks would form a Joint Management Board (JMB), mandated to prepare a binding development plan for the region and guarantee its implementation.

• The Makuleke would have full marketing rights on their land, but would not be able to build settlements there nor practise agriculture, and had to pledge to leave any mineral resources untouched. The Makuleke would be entitled to manage the natural resources in a sustainable manner, which would include the practice of hunting.

• SANParks would initially perform the nature conservation tasks in the park. However, the agency pledged to gradually transfer the management tasks to the Makuleke, if the latter so desired.

• The Common Property Association of the Makuleke pledged to practise good governance. The newly created development committee would design transparent structures to ensure that income from hunting and tourism was fairly distributed, and invested in village development and other sustainable activities. With external support, advisors and investors would be identified, and Makuleke rangers would be trained *(Collins, 2002 and Lerchenmüller 2005).*

Older members of the Makuleke summed up the experience of the process of agreement and the lessons learned from it as follows: "Our experiences have taught us to have tolerance and also to make consultation you know, seek knowledge from those who have it." *(Gibson, "Roads to Restitution")*

Both partners in the negotiation process profited from the negotiated solution in the following ways:

• Around 900 Makuleke families gained a secure income. The commercial tourist operator Matswani Safaris is marketing the 24 beds in the newly built luxury hotel "The Outpost", which will be handed over to the Makuleke after 30 years, if they so desire. During this period the members of the tribe will be trained and employed as tourist guides, park rangers and hotel
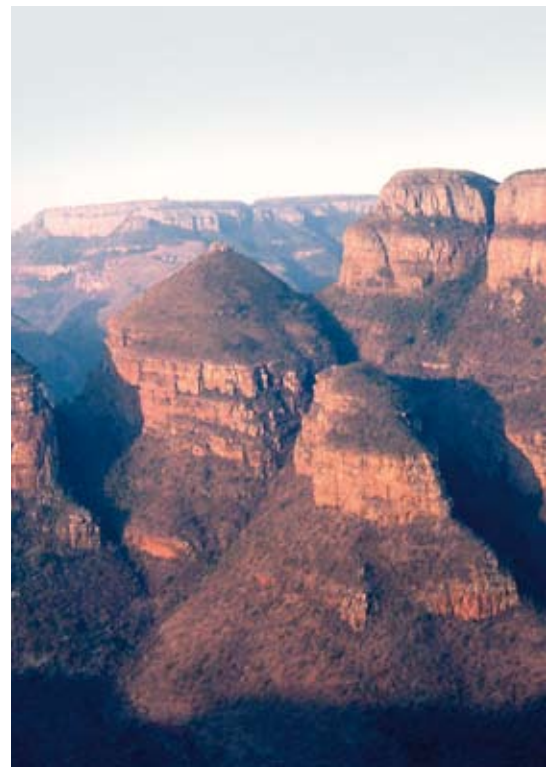
administrators. As a result the local officials now draw salaries worth approximately US$150,000 per annum. They are also entitled to 10% of the turnover from the hotel. If 60% of the capacity is utilised, this means an annual amount of US$75,000. In a region where unemployment is over 50% and the average annual income is US$750, the approximately US$400 that each family is entitled to, and the additional jobs, make

an enormous difference to the community. Another hotel managed along the same lines was built by the Wilderness Safaris Company, and opened for business in late 2005.

•   In the initial years following the land restitution the Makuleke generated an additional annual income averaging US$245,000 from trophy hunting. (Well-paying tourist hunters pay bonuses for shooting certain animals – see also the brochure "Use it or Lose it: Hunter tourism in Benin" in this series.) This source of income, which was agreed on during the start-up phase of the hotel, has since been abandoned in favour of sustainable tourism development.

•   From the point of view of SANParks, the negotiations secured regions of spectacular natural wealth and beauty for nature conservation. According to expert estimates, this relatively small area is home to an immense wealth of species. Up to two thirds of all animal and plant species in the Kruger National Park are found in the Makuleke region, which forms a key ecological corridor for trans-boundary nature conservation and the preservation of migration routes for numerous animal species. The further extension of the national park to include the 5,000 ha of the Makuleke territory has meant that the Banyine Pans, a valuable wetland, could be protected for the first time. SANParks also succeeded in gaining in the local inhabitants knowledgeable allies for the sustainable preservation and management of the region.

Peace parks

The Makuleke region is one example of a negotiation process based on a win-win strategy, in this case relating to a relatively small area of land. Yet in larger regional units and other contexts, insights and methods for constructive conflict management are also being employed to good effect. One example of this is the peace parks.

Towards the end of the 1990s, the twin aims of securing peace in previously conflict prone regions, and promoting nature conservation and the tourism development options that this affords, led to the emergence of the trans-boundary peace parks concept. As a result, in 2002, the Kruger National Park, the Limpopo National Park in Mozambique, and the Gonarezhou National Park in Zimbabwe were together declared the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park. This marked the emergence of a new vision of joint, peaceful and trans-boundary natural resource management for the good of all inhabitants.

Turning this vision into reality is not easy, however, and can only be achieved with a great deal of patience and goodwill from all stakeholders. What is crucial here is the constructive management of emerging conflicts. The negotiation of resource management options can become a key instrument in achieving corresponding agree-

Promoting nature conservation, the constructive negotiation of management options and the creation of income-generating opportunities for the local population are high on the agenda of the peace park initiators.

Luxurious tourist accommodation such as the Pafuri Lodge is especially attractive to well-paying international tourists.

What are peace parks?
IUCN defines them as transboundary protected areas, which are dedicated both to the conservation of biological and cultural diversity and the promotion of peace and cooperation.
WCPA, 2006

ments that maximise the benefits for all partners involved in the negotiation.

Peace parks were so named because peace is the precondition for the establishment and continued existence of nature conservation areas and the successful management of ecosystems across national boundaries. Violent conflicts and political borders between states often lead to the erection of fences and other artificial dividing lines, constraining indigenous animals' freedom of movement and cutting off centuries-old natural trails and pack-animal routes. This threatens species diversity and natural livestock. In post-conflict situations, constructive trans-boundary planning and action for nature conservation creates good potential for former adversaries to resume dialogue, and move towards closer political, economic and social cooperation.

The Southern African peace parks were largely the product of a vision held by Anton Rupert, an influential South African billionaire who, while president of the South African World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), founded the Peace Parks Foundations in 1998. Nelson Mandela was patron of the Peace Parks Foundation for a number of years.

The concept of peace parks, which have existed as trans-boundary parks in West Africa since the 1960s and now also exist in many other parts of the world, comprises three basic elements:
- Conservation of the environment and biological diversity,
- Sustainable economic development and job creation for inhabitants of the region,
- Regional stability and peace building.

Several German commercial enterprises, as well as Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), together with its implementing organisations for development cooperation, the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) and GTZ, are supporting initia-

Map of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park, the peace park shared by South Africa, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

tives to establish peace parks in Southern Africa.

Africa's first peace park, the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park in Botswana and South Africa, was opened in May 2000.

Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park

The Makuleke live in the area of Southern Africa's most famous peace park. This park is located in the corner of the three countries Mozambique, Zimbabwe and South Africa, and will unite the Limpopo, Gonarezhou and Kruger National Parks into a single park that currently encompasses 35,000 km^2.

On 9 December 2002 the heads of state of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Mozambique signed an international treaty to establish the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP). Two days later the Ministers for the Environment of Mozambique and South Africa removed part of the fence between the Limpopo and Kruger National Parks to symbolise the creation of one of

the world's greatest animal kingdoms. The Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park is yet to be officially opened. This will include the removal of further sections of the fence between the three countries. The transfrontier park can only be said to have

been fully established once there is free movement of animals and people along the length of the international borders within the boundaries of the park. This is a process that could take a number of years to implement.

There are plans to gradually extend the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park to cover an area of 100,000 km² – a region almost as large as Portugal. Since 2002 a framework for the park, involving the three countries, has been in place under international law. A joint management board has been set up comprising four representatives from each of the member states, with a new chair appointed every two years. The Peace Parks Foundation is mandated to coordinate the establishment and development of the park's economic activities. To date there has been an economic imbalance between the respective sections of the park. While the Kruger National Park recorded over one million visitors in 2002, development in Mozambique (bearing in mind the years of civil war in that country and the structural weaknesses of its Limpopo National Park) has so far been sluggish.

The peace park is, among others, receiving financial support from Germany; from KfW, DaimlerChrysler and Deutsche Bank, within the framework of the Southern Africa Initiative of German Business (SAFRI). With support from KfW, the Peace Park Foundation will continue

to promote tourism development, and provide coordination between the sections of the park. In Southern Africa, around about eight tourists create one job in the tourist industry. Mozambique is hoping that the trans-boundary unification of the park will help boost its development. Some 5,000 people currently live within the park's boundaries, mostly on a subsistence basis. The government of

Mozambique contemplated compulsory resettlement of people to other regions of the country; however, the partners in cooperation, who support both the management of the conservation area and the socio-economic development of the country, prevented this on humanitarian grounds. In Zimbabwe the resettlement of 700 families is currently planned in order to create a migration corridor for animals – a measure that is the subject of controversial debate.

To guarantee lasting peace within the peace park, it will be necessary to gain acceptance from the local population. The more people profit from the park, and the more equal their educational, job and income opportunities become as a direct result of nature conservation, the more probable it is that the project will be a success. To date, tourism has been virtually impossible in Mozambique due to the civil war and the presence of land mines across large areas of the country. The land mines have now been cleared; however, animals are still scarce in the region, as they were hunted by the starving refugees from the civil war.

It is possible to even out the animal density across the sections of the park by moving large mammals, especially elephants, from the Kruger National Park, which has very high population densities. It is important here that only complete herds be transferred, as elephants are otherwise likely to migrate long distances in order to rejoin the remainder of their herd. The planned expansion of the peace park to form the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area might lead to the old herd trails being revived.

Yet the much-discussed example of elephants, which in rural regions of Africa so often play havoc with cropland and human settlements, highlights a dilemma faced in the management of large conservation areas: where the greater priority must ultimately lie – with humans and their need for security, planning and profit-making, or with animals, whose space requirements and behaviour sometimes clash with human interests. This political and spatial planning dimension of nature conservation requires continuous coordination and communication. Otherwise it may occur at the expense of a small few – often the local inhabitants – instead of helping balance fairly the costs and benefits of nature conservation.

The Limpopo River, which dries out completely during the dry season, forms the northern boundary of the Makuleke region.

Part 4
Nature conservation in South Africa – the outlook

The Outpost Hotel offers a spectacular outlook over the Makuleke Contract Park.

Every 10 years a very important meeting, the World Parks Congress, is held for nature conservationists and environmental policy planners from all over the world. In 2003 this congress, titled "Benefits beyond boundaries", was held in Africa for the first time, in Durban, South Africa.

This motto, which was designed to highlight the existing and potential benefits of nature conservation for all (classes, races, nationalities and generations), was the common theme of all the events held during the 10-day congress attended by over 6,000 experts from around the world. The theme is particularly appropriate if there really is to be interaction with the local communities and transfers to local inhabitants or new landowners (as in the case of the Makuleke). Most parks the world over – and South Africa is no exception – do not even have sufficient resources for proper conservation and professional management of the parks, let alone any support or profit-sharing for local communities or landowners. New forms of natural resource management by the population outside the core zones (so-called biodiversity islands) are needed for this. Such measures, however, require a paradigm shift both in nature conservation, and in the way that many state, private and honorary conservationists think and act.

The so-called Cape Vidal Memorandum, written by a dozen South African communities in response to the World Parks Congress, underlined the importance of land ownership issues for people's identity, culture and livelihoods, and thus also for their motivation to manage natural resources in a sustainable manner. All the signatories had either been forced out of protected areas or were threatened by forced settlement, and knew, from their own experience, the conflicts of interest between communities and nature conservation authorities.

In their words: "Conservation in South Africa has been made possible by suffering of rural communities. Prior to 1994 protected areas were created through a regime of forced removals, fences and fines. We saw the ending of apartheid in 1994 as an opportunity to reclaim the land of our ancestors, our rights and access to natural resources, which are necessary for survival and new economic opportunities. Even though our vision for the use of our land is development linked to conservation, we have been disappointed by the slow pace of settlement of land claims in protected areas."
(Cape Vidal Memorandum, World Parks Congress 09/2003)

The land rights claim of the Makuleke; how they had suffered, but also their gradual successes in joint management and overcoming the past, were addressed on numerous occasions at the congress. The Makuleke community member, Livingston, also spoke before a large audience in Durban. The film "Roads to Restitution" was screened at the congress, and an excursion to the Makuleke region enabled participants to see for themselves how everyday interactions work – how frustration, challenges and hope sit side by side, and how much further development will depend on the positive commitment of all actors and stakeholders.

Today's challenges
The challenges currently faced by South Africa in the management of its conservation areas are similar to those faced in many regions of the world - but in South Africa they result in a large part from the country's specific history in the wake of colonisation and apartheid. They can be classified as follows:

Biophysical:
The pressure on the remaining natural resources and regions of the country is rising continuously. Habitat loss and fragmentation, the encroachment of exogenous species into the protected areas, as well as poaching and introduced diseases pose a daunting challenge to South African conservation areas.

Economic:

In order to become sustainable, the conservation areas must be integrated into the regional development plans of the surrounding municipalities. The legacy of apartheid policies is still apparent in that to date the majority of tourism operators and other "value creators" are white, as are the majority of visitors to the protected areas. However, black people are increasingly developing an interest in the country's protected areas and nature conservation. Private conservation areas, which in South Africa are becoming more and more important, are still mainly under white ownership, although BEE (black economic empowerment) companies are stepping up their investment in this sector.

As in other parts of the world, the financing of nature conservation in South Africa needs to be placed on a sustainable footing. Most of the financial needs of the conservation areas have so far been met by the state. Only a few national parks are financially self-sustaining. Nature conservation authorities are therefore seeking to establish new partnerships with sponsors and private entrepreneurs – usually from the tourism sector – and promote the joint management of protected areas with local communities, such as in Richtersveld and Makuleke, where tasks previously performed by the state are being taken over by private role players.

Social:

The embedding of the conservation areas into their cultural and social context must be vigorously pursued, as advocated by the Cape Vidal Memorandum. The idea is not to create conserva-

tion islands, which would not be sustainable, but to create conservation areas that are integrated into a regional development framework. This will require fresh expertise, however, e.g. in politics, law, sociology and other humanities, very little of which has been present hitherto in the "traditional" conservation area administrations. The joint management of conservation areas with local inhabitants also presupposes the creation of real alternative sources of income for traditional resource users, as well as an appropriate understanding of participation – as opposed to manipulation – in decision-making.

Political:

South Africa is in the process of democratising and decentralising its administrative structures. This makes the establishment of the appropriate legal and administrative frameworks for conservation just as necessary as capacity building at all levels, in order to help ensure the acceptance of changes within the power structures, and active support of the process to protect the interests of "weaker" role players.

The challenges faced by South Africa in successfully managing its conservation areas are clearly formidable. Building innovative structures will only be possible if done in small steps, and will require a great deal of patience and goodwill from all role players and stakeholders. Here, functioning and culturally appropriate communication structures will be key to a continuous process of trust and capacity building. This change process will only be sustainable if and when the role players and stakeholders succeed in agreeing on a joint vision based on a win-win consensus that is as broad as possible.

Training rangers – as seen here in Makuleke – is a key task of the conservation areas.

The Outpost was the first accommodation built for tourists in the Makuleke Region.

Part 5
Suggestions for further work

- What does "land" mean to the Makuleke? What values do they attach to it? (Take a look at the relevant quotes from the film on pages 28 to 31.)
- What does "land" mean to you, to your grandparents, to people from different cultures whom you know?
- Did the outcome of the negotiations with NPB/SANParks result in some of the Makuleke's values being restored or preserved? Which ones were restored/preserved, which were not, and why?
- What was at stake for the various groups involved in the negotiations, and especially for NPB/SANParks and the Makuleke? Did the young and the old Makuleke perhaps have different perspectives or interests?
- How do you see the conflict between the Makuleke and SANParks being resolved? Identify different options for compromise or consensus building. How do you think the different role players will feel about your suggested solutions? (This can also be explored through a role play exercise or a podium debate, where you and a few friends take on the roles of a representative of the conservation authority, an older or younger Makuleke community member, a tourism entrepreneur, or other imaginary or real stakeholders in the region.)

Members of the Makuleke community building the first accommodation for tourists. The income-generating opportunities created here will, for the first time, hold direct economic benefits for the Makuleke – in a region with very high unemployment.

Discuss conflicts of interest in nature conservation and land use

- What do you think is more important: conserving nature or generating economic benefits for people? Why? And can the two be reconciled in the long term?
  Think of some examples and discuss them with your friends.
- In a situation of conflict between resource users or local inhabitants, and a conservation area administration, who could contribute to a process of negotiation?
  What is not negotiable from the point of view of each of the two partners in the negotiation process?
  Which minimum conditions need to be in place in order for the two partners to reach agreement?
- Do you know of any situations where nature conservation representatives and local inhabitants have come into conflict? Why did the conflict arise? How did it develop? Was a solution found? If so, how sustainable do you think it is?
  Have a look at the figure showing the stages of escalation of a conflict (in the annexure). Which level of conflict had the actors reached in the situation with which you are familiar? How did the situation subsequently develop? How could the parties to the conflict have further exacerbated or de-escalated the situation?
- In your opinion, is land ownership or the restitution of expropriated land an essential precondition for the real and effective participation of local inhabitants in the management of protected areas? Or does the recognition of private land entail unforeseeable risks for nature conservation or the sustainable management of protected areas?
- Imagine you were the manager of a protected area. What would your answers to the following questions be?
  - Are people or animals more important? Whose interests are more worthy of protection? How would you deal with the complaints of crop farmers in the vicinity of the parks whose fields are being destroyed by elephants?
  - Are some animals more important than others (e.g. are primates and lions more important than spiders or beetles)? Why or why not?
  - If biological diversity within the park is under threat, should it be permissible, for instance, to shoot elephants in the interests of sustainable integrated natural resource management?
- In your opinion, why should the German Development Cooperation be supporting the negotiation of conflicts over natural resources? What opportunities and risks do you see in this kind of involvement? How do you rate such activities?
- Do you see any potential for reconciling traditional values of African tribal societies (do some research and identify a few of these) with democratic values of transparency, equality and women's rights? What role might nature conservation play in this context? How should international development cooperation deal with these issues?
- Research the following:
  The Millennium Development Goals form the framework for action by international development cooperation. To which of these goals are the nature conservation projects that you know making a contribution?
  - Compare your results with the information shown on the TRANSFORM project poster for the Makuleke region (see annexure).
  - Design your own poster, using the toolkit on the CD.

Suggestions for further work based on the film "Roads to Restitution"

> "People used to live with the animals. That's why I say they used to conserve nature as well, because otherwise they would have killed all these animals. So it was like living in Eden."
>
> *(Gibson, "Roads to Restitution")*

Topic
The relationship between humans and nature

Possible questions or points for discussion
- What does the Makuleke quote imply about the relationship between nature and humans? What does nature mean to you and to people you know from different cultures or age groups?
- Why is nature conservation important for humans?
  Which forms of nature conservation are you familiar with? Which do you think are particularly good or important?
  Why?
  Are you yourself involved in nature conservation in any way?

> "Land is a very big resource, because that's where we get our lives from. We miss that area, because we used to get a lot of things from there: fish, indigenous fruits, medicinal plants and all that stuff."
>
> *(Gibson, "Roads to Restitution")*

Topics
- Natural resources as a vital base on which life depends
- Importance of land for vital resources and identity

Possible questions or points for discussion
- What does Gibson, the Makuleke tribe member, mean when he says "where we get our lives from"?
  Research the following: What is the day-to-day life of the Makuleke or other traditional inhabitants of South Africa like?
  How do they use the animals and plants in their environment in their daily lives?
  Which natural resources are present in the region?
  How is work divided up among the men, women and children?
- What would you do if tomorrow you were suddenly no longer able to buy food at the supermarket, but had to provide for yourself and your family on your own – how would your life change?
  What could you actually grow or which animals could you keep or breed?
- Do you and your family have a piece of land?
  What does it mean to you?
  Find out whether land ownership perhaps means something different to older people than it does to you.

> „Nobody felt good. You can't feel good also, if you're forcefully removed from where you stay. It's painful."

(Gibson, "Roads to Restitution")

Topic
- Displacement, loss of home and identity

Possible questions or points for discussion
- What feelings does the quote convey?
- What does the word "home" mean to you/your brothers and sisters/your parents/grandparents? Are there any differences?
  Do you feel homesick when you are away from home, and if so, what do you miss?
- Do you know anyone who is no longer able or willing to live where they grew up?
  Why is this and what does it mean to them?
  How would you react if you were forced to leave your house/home town tomorrow?
  What would you take with you?

> „When we were forcefully removed, we had to leave our possessions behind. We were not happy about it nor were our ancestors. I would feel better, if we could go to our forefathers land to harvest medicinal plants but it will never be as good as living in the old Makuleke region. (...) Conservation is not only about preserving nature – conservation should also preserve culture."

(Gibson, "Roads to Restitution")
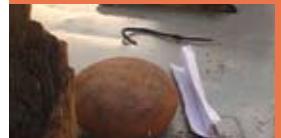
Topics
- Being spiritually and economically uprooted
- Cultural dimensions of nature conservation

Possible questions or points for discussion
- Research the following: What is the significance of ancestors for the Makuleke or other traditional groups in South Africa, and what is the relationship between those ancestors and the land?
  How do different generations in traditional groups organise their life together?
- What do you know about your ancestors?
  Where did they come from and where did they live?
  What does "family" mean to you?
  Do you know the places where your family members/ancestors are buried?
  Do you ever visit them?
  Does your family tend those graves?
- What does it mean to say that conservation should preserve not only natural resources, but also culture?
  Can you think of any examples of culture being closely linked to nature?

> „Our experiences have taught us to have tolerance and also to make con-
> sultation you know, seek knowledge from those who have it."
>
> *(Gibson, "Roads to Restitution")*

Topics

- The passing on and handing down of knowledge and experience
- Decision-making, consultation
- Tolerance

Possible questions or points for discussion

- What do you think the older Makuleke mean when they talk about their experiences and about tolerance in the film?
- What do you think "knowledge" might mean for the Makuleke? What role do the "wise ones" play in their context?
- What do we in Germany mean by "knowledge" and "wisdom" in our everyday lives? And who is considered "knowledgeable" in our context (within / outside of the specific culture, within each specific generation)?
  How are those individuals perceived as role models, and how do they pass on their specific "knowledge"? Which forms of communication and media are used for this purpose?
  – Think about the difference between purely technical knowledge (e.g. road construction, electric circuits, language skills) and soft skills (e.g. dealing with difficult situations, negotiations, long term planning with large numbers of people).
- In your opinion, are there any differences in the ways that men, women, young people and old people transmit knowledge?
  Do you think that society has different expectations of certain sections of the population?
  Are you familiar with cultures where these things work differently than in your own?
  What is your favourite way of learning?
- Have you ever made compromises?
  How did you feel at the time?
  Which minimum conditions must be met in order for you to find a compromise acceptable in the long term?
  Are you familiar with other forms or processes of problem solving or decision-making?
  – Research the following: How are decision-making processes organised in the Makuleke community or other traditional communities?
  – Discuss: What role might a German Development Cooperation advisor play in helping identify solutions to a conflict?
    Where would you foresee difficulties / opportunities in such an approach?
  – What about you: Who or whose opinion is relevant to your decision-making?
    Are your parents' or older people's experiences helpful in your decision-making – or a hindrance?

> "The heritage that we have out there. It is not only the Makuleke heritage. It's a global heritage."
>
> "The protected area agencies have overlooked the communities very much and for a long time. So it becomes a very big homework to get the people on board to understand the importance of protected areas. Perhaps, in short, they should have to improve their relationships with the communities"
>
> *(Gibson, "Roads to Restitution")*

Topics

- Relationship between protected areas and the local population
- Global responsibility for natural and cultural heritage

Possible questions or points for discussion

- What does the Makuleke speaker mean by "heritage"?

  Why are the Makuleke calling for SANParks to take greater account of the local inhabitants?

  What form might that take?

- Who acquires rights and who acquires responsibilities as a result of nature conservation?

  Who is responsible for what here?

  – Collect arguments from different perspectives: explore the meaning of sustainable nature conservation from the perspective of local resource users, nature conservation organisations, and the international community.

  How are the benefits and burdens distributed?

- Are there any natural or cultural heritage sites in your local environment that are important to the rest of the world?

  Are you proud of them, or are they just a nuisance?

  Why?

  How is this "heritage" managed?

  Who pays the costs of its upkeep?

  How are decisions taken on this?

- What does "global heritage" mean, and what, in your opinion, are its consequences for the international community?

  How could we in Germany do more to support the protection of natural and cultural heritage in other parts of the world?

  How should a foreign advisor behave in the country where she/he is mandated to help support conservation?

  What must she/he bear in mind?

  Where might difficulties arise?

Part 6
Background information

South Africa is home to over 300 mammal species, most of which live in the national parks.

As the uplands in the interior of the country gradually descend eastward and westward, their path is interrupted by a number of mountain chains – like the Drakensberg mountains.

South Africa

Nature and climate

South Africa is about 3.4 times the size of Germany. Located at the southern tip of the continent of Africa, it stretches from the Indian Ocean in the south and southeast to the Atlantic Ocean in the west and southwest. To the northwest it borders on Namibia, to the north on Botswana, and to the northeast on Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Swaziland. The country's major rivers are the Orange, the Vaal and the Limpopo. Located in the interior of the country is an upland region of about 1,500 m in altitude that covers approximately two-thirds of the country's national territory, descending smoothly to the west, and stepwise to the east and south across a series of mountain chains. The highest elevations, over 3,300 m.a.s.l., are located in the Drakensberg mountains, which separate the uplands from the coast. Four regions are distinguished: a mountainous region (the Highveld), bushland (the Bushveld), subtropical valleys (the Middleveld) and a low subtropical region (the Lowveld). The Lowveld is often hit by flooding. South Africa also encompasses a section of the Kalahari desert to the northwest, and an expanse of the Namib desert to the west. The country is dominated by the southeast trade wind, which results in rainy regions as the mountains along the east coast begin to rise; and very dry regions in the interior to the west. The subtropical to Mediterranean climate of the coastal regions is strongly influenced by the ocean currents: the cold Benguela current in the Atlantic leads to desert-like zones along the west coast, while the warm Agulhas current in the Indian Ocean ensures regular precipitation along the southeast coast.

Seasonal influences are also significant. In the north of the country the southward movement of the Intertropical Convergence Zone brings summer rains, while the southern part of South Africa is a zone of winter rain. In winter snow falls only in the mountainous regions, and frosty days are not unheard of at the intermediate altitudes.

Fauna and flora

South Africa has the third highest biological species diversity of all the world's countries (WCMC, 2006). As far as mammals are concerned, South Africa is the country of superlatives: it is home to the world's largest terrestrial mammal (the African elephant), the smallest (the desert mouse), the tallest (the giraffe), and the fastest (the cheetah). South Africa also has the largest populations of black and white rhinoceroses. All these animals live mainly in the national parks, though some also live in other areas (e.g. crocodiles and hippopotami in the waters of the Lowveld). South Africa is also rich in bird species. Ostriches (largest flightless bird in the world), Kori bustards (heaviest bird capable of flight), Chinese nightingales, flamingos and social weaverbirds are found here. The country is home to more than 300 mammal species, 500 bird species, 100 reptile species and an estimated 80,000 insect species.
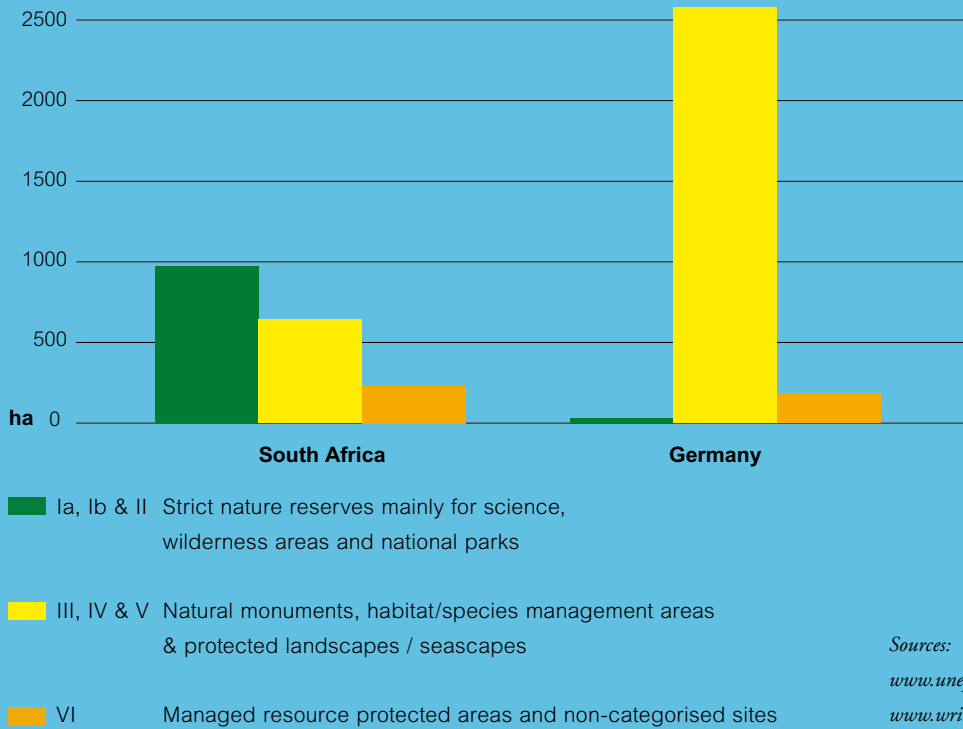
Protected areas by IUCN categories

2500
2000
1500
1000
500
ha 0

South Africa   **Germany**

■ Ia, Ib & II   Strict nature reserves mainly for science,
              wilderness areas and national parks

■ III, IV & V   Natural monuments, habitat/species management areas
              & protected landscapes / seascapes

■ VI   Managed resource protected areas and non-categorised sites

Sources:
www.unep-wcmc.org
www.wri.org

South Africa is a botanist's dream come true. Some 10% of all the Earth's floral diversity occurs here – an estimated 24,000 botanical species, around three times the figure for all of Europe. One remarkable feature is the large proportion of endemic species of approximately 80%, i.e. the proportion of plant species that occur only in South Africa. One of the Earth's six floral realms is located in South Africa: the typical Fynbos vegetation, comprising sclerophyllous plants with over 600 species of the genus Erica, forms part of the species-rich Cape Flora. On Cape Town's famous Table Mountain alone there are more plant species than in the entire British Isles. Less than 7% of the country is afforested, and even less of it is virgin forest: One third of the 3.8 million hectares of forest land (in the strict sense) was planted. The majority of the country (over 55%) is covered by herbaceous vegetation; Acacia savannahs are particularly characteristic of the Highveld. The baobab is found in the north and northwest of the country, and is typical of the vegetation there. Rain-green woody plants are found in the east, and just a few sporadic bushes and succulents are found in the dry zones of the Great Karoo semi-desert. Many of the ornamental plants familiar to Germans originate from South Africa, such as asters, geraniums, irises and the bird-of-paradise flower.

Population and history

The composition of South Africa's population (which numbered 47.4 million in 2005) reflects the country's changing history. Until 1991, the apartheid government recognised four major groups: black, coloured, white and Indian. Black

Africans, who account for 76% of the total population, are almost all (90%) members of the Nguni or Sotho tribes. Whites make up 13% of the population, Asians 3% and coloureds (persons of mixed black and white descent) around 9%. With regard to religious affiliation, 68% of the country's inhabitants describe themselves as Christian, 2% as Muslim and 1.5% as Hindu, while 28.5% profess affiliation to traditional African religions or animism. Since the end of the apartheid regime, eleven national languages have been officially recognised: English, Afrikaans, isiZulu, SiSwati, isiNdebele, Sesotho (South Soto), Pedi (North Sotho), Tsonga, Tswana (West Sotho), Venda and isiXhosa. This makes South Africa the country with the most official languages in the world after India.

South Africa's complex history of segregation and oppression still has an enormous impact on the political and social life of the country. After thirteen years of democracy huge class (closely correlated with race) differences still exist, with an ever-widening gap between rich and poor. The dream of a "rainbow nation", in which all races live in harmonious coexistence has yet to become a reality for all.

How did this rich mixture of races, languages and religions come into being?

In 1652 the first Dutch settlers arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, in a region that had already been inhabited for more than a thousand years by the nomadic San and Khoikhoi pastoralists. Cape Town was soon established as a major refreshment station on the busy trade route to the East. Conflict arose between the Dutch and the indigenous groups – and by the mid-eighteenth century the San and the Khoikhoi were severely weakened and forced into slavery.

Archaeological records show that African kingdoms had been established in the central and eastern parts of Southern Africa for hundreds of years. But by the beginning of the 19th century, many changes were taking place in this region – largely driven by northern Nguni expansion and Cape colonial expansion. Conflicts between Nguni chiefdoms over land and scarce resources led to large-scale migrations, displacement of smaller chiefdoms, and loss of life. The Zulu Kingdom emerged as the most powerful nation in southern Africa. This period has become known as the Mfecane, which means, "forced migration".

The late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries saw an influx of European settlers into the Southern African interior. Dutch and French settlers at the Cape were looking for land for new farming opportunities. In the early nineteenth

One fifth of South Africa's population is under four years of age: black people make up 76% of the total population. Most of them are members of the Nguni or Sotho tribes.

century the British took control of the profitable trade route to the East and in 1820 thousands of British settlers arrived in South Africa to in search of a new life. The Dutch settlers – known as trekboers, or Boers, were unhappy under British rule; among their grievances was the abolishment of slavery in 1833. This led to a large-scale move northwards, known as the Great Trek. It was inevitable that the Voortrekkers, as they were known, would meet and come into conflict with African chiefdoms in the interior of the country. They displaced the Ndebele, defeated the Zulu and established a number of settlements that were recognised by the British.

The peaceful coexistence between the British and the Boers came to an end in the late nineteenth century when diamond reserves were discovered in Kimberley and gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand. The refusal of the Boers to submit to British rule led to the South African War of 1899-1902. The British finally defeated the Boers in 1902; Transvaal and the Orange Free State became British crown colonies, and in 1910 the Union of South Africa was formed, with the previously separate colonies of the Cape, Natal, Transvaal and the Orange Free State becoming provinces in the Union. The ultra-conservative South African Party won the first elections, and a former commander of the Boer army, Louis Botha, became prime minister. White people were represented in parliament; black people were excluded. Shortly thereafter, the first racially based laws were passed.

In 1912, in response to government policies, and especially the policy of appropriating land from black Africans, African leaders formed an organisation that eventually became the African National Congress (ANC). In 1960, after almost five decades of peaceful resistance to racial discrimination and oppression, the ANC took up the armed struggle. This led to the famous Rivonia Trial in which Nelson Mandela and seven others were sentenced to life imprisonment for high treason. Mandela would spend the next 27 years in prison. The ANC and PAC were banned and became underground organisations.

From 1948 to 1994 the ruling National Party kept apartheid firmly in place, until international pressure and, importantly, mass protests within South Africa itself, forced the South African government to abandon apartheid, unban the banned organisations, and release political prisoners. After a long and difficult process of negotiations, South Africa's first democratic elections were held in 1994. The ANC came to power with Nelson Mandela as president. In 1999 Mandela stepped down and Thabo Mbeki was eleted president – a position he still holds today.

Although political freedom was won, it will take many years to undo the damage of the apartheid era. The population density of South Africa today is 36 people per km². Just under 60% live in urban areas, and this figure continues to rise. Although the population growth rate of 2.2% is relatively high, the high mortality rate resulting from HIV/AIDS means that the real rate of growth is close to zero. Average life expectancy figures also reflect the dramatic impacts of this epidemic: while life expectancy in 1990 was still 62, by 2004 it had already sunk to an average of 47. Over 20% of the population is believed to be HIV positive. This is causing enormous social and economic problems for South Africa. Family structures are disintegrating; many children grow

up as orphans in child-headed households, some of them already infected themselves.

Economically, South Africa is a country of enormous disparities. While 11% of people live on less than a dollar a day (classified as living in "extreme poverty"), and 40% of the total population enjoy only 10% of the country's income, the richest 20% enjoy more than 66% of the income (2003). The official unemployment rate is around 30%, though unofficial estimates put it closer to about 40%. Young people are particularly hard hit by this. Fifty percent of South Africans are under 25 years of age, which means that around 75% of the unemployed are young people.

The country data and all the information boxes below can also be printed out more clearly from the PDF file included on the CD.

	South Africa	Germany
national territory		
total	1,295,739 km²	357,415 km²
land	1,221,040 km²	357,030 km²
sea (up to 12-mile zone)	74,699 km²	18,385 km²
population (2004)	46.8 million	82.4 million
settlement density (persons/km[2])	approx. 36	approx. 230
life expectancy		
1970	53 years	71 years
1990	62 years	76 years
2004	47 years	79 years
illiteracy rate	approx. 18%	absolute illiterates under 1%
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)[1]	US$ 216 billion	US$ 2,207 billion
GDP/capita (in PPP)	US$ 4,698 (2005)	US$ 35,075 (2005)
Human Development Index (HDI)[2]	0.684 (ranked 111 out of 177)	0.925 (ranked 19 out of 177)
living below the poverty threshold (US$ 3 / day)[3]	48%	below the national poverty threshold: 13.5%
Gini coefficient (income distribution)[4]	0.59	0.28 (2000)
ecological footprint[5]	2.8 ha/person (2001)	4.8 ha/person (2001)
forest cover[6]	7.3% of national territory, incl. planted forests	30.7% of area, incl. secondary forests
protected areas[7]	total: 6.1% of national territory, IUCN categories I-VI: 5.31%, most of which located in national parks and animal reserves that are protected relatively strictly (categories II and IV)	29.95% of national territory, IUCN categories I-VI, most of which (approx. 80%) is located in smaller fragmented areas subject to major human influence (category V)

The South African economy and prospects for development

South Africa is the most heavily industrialised country of Africa; it generates the highest gross domestic product (GDP) anywhere on the continent. The services sector accounts for 64% of the GDP, industry 32%. Key sectors of the economy are raw materials extraction (South Africa is the world's largest supplier of gold, diamonds, platinum and chromium), iron and steel production, and food production. Also important is the production of coal for power generation and for export. Although agriculture accounts for just 4% of GDP, South Africa is considered the world's third largest exporter of agricultural produce (cereals, sugarcane, meat, wine, fruit and vegetables). In recent years, tourism has been the fastest growing sector. It already accounts for 4.9% of GDP (South African Embassy, 2006). The contin-

Tourism now accounts for almost 5% of GDP, making it the fastest growing sector of South Africa's economy.

Notes on the country data

1. The GDP serves as a measure of a country's economic performance. It is equivalent to the total market value of the goods and services produced by a country. Per capita values around the world for 2005 ranged from US$ 95,000 (Liechtenstein) to US$ 106 (Burundi). Source: UNDP 2004.

2. The HDI is calculated on the basis of values for life expectancy, literacy and school enrolment rates, and GDP. Country with the highest value: Norway (1), with the lowest value: Sierra Leone (177). Sources: UNDP 2004, ISSA 2006.

3. Poverty threshold = US$ 3 per day. According to the most recent EU standard the national poverty threshold is equal to 60% of the mean net equivalent income of a country. In Germany, according to the Second National Report on Poverty and Wealth the figure for 2003 was EUR 938. By this definition 13.5% of Germans are to be considered poor. Sources: UNDP 2004, ISSA 2006, Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung (Federal Central Office for Political Education) 2005.

4. The Gini coefficient indicates the degree of inequality of income and consumption within a population. 0 = complete equality. 1 = maximum inequality of distribution. For the year 2000 the World Bank put the Gini index at 0.509 for sub-Saharan Africa, as opposed to 0.307 for the industrialised countries. The Gini index for Latin America and the Caribbean was 0.489. Sources: World Bank 2006, Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung (Federal Central Office for Political Education) 2005.

5. An indicator of sustainability, the ecological footprint compares the consumption of natural services with the Earth's capacity to provide them. Country with the best ecological value: Bangladesh (0.6 ha per inhabitant), country with the lowest value: USA (9.6 ha). Global mean: 2.2 ha – i.e. given 1.8 global productive hectares per capita, 1.23 planet Earths would be needed to sustain resource consumption at its present level. Source: WWF, Living Planet Report 2004.

6. Figures for forest cover vary widely, and for South Africa they range between 1 and 7.3%. Sources: FAO, 2002: Forestry Outlook Study for Africa Report, SADC 2006.

7. IUCN management categories for protected areas: Ia strict nature reserve mainly for science, Ib wilderness area, II national park, III natural monument, IV habitat/species management area, V protected landscape/protected seascape, VI managed resource protected area. Sources: WCMC 2006, WCPA World Database of Protected Areas 2005.

South Africa is a country of yawning social and economic disparities. Though prognoses for overall development are good, poverty and material inequality continue to grow.

uously falling rate of inflation dropped to just 4% in 2005. In terms of economic policy the government, which has opted for reintegration into the global economy, is closely aligned with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Despite the burdens of its apartheid history and its major social and economic disparities, South Africa's development prospects are considered good, due to its extensive mineral resources and modern infrastructure (German Federal Foreign Office, 2006). Despite these favourable prognoses, however, South Africa's future challenges remain very significant. The country is still ethnically and socially fragmented, poverty and material disparity are growing, differences of class and race in education and training remain pronounced, unemployment is high, and significant

regional disparities, coupled with major gaps in public service delivery are characteristic features of South African society today. Domestic policy is currently geared toward satisfying the needs of the black majority population.

South Africans are a nation of sports enthusiasts, with rugby and cricket traditionally white sports, while football is predominantly played by blacks. South Africa's sports policy aims to gradually overcome these divisions. The country's achievements in swimming have been world class. South Africa will be hosting the next FIFA world cup in 2010.

Selected indicators of poverty

South Africa
- Some 11% of the population have access to less than US$ 1/day (classed as living in "extreme poverty").
- Some 48% of the population have access to less than US$ 3/day.
- One in 9 inhabitants has no access to safe water.
- The poorest 40% enjoy 10% of the country's income, the poorest 20% enjoy 2%.
- The richest 20% enjoy 66% of the country's income, the richest 10% enjoy 47%.

Sources: UNDP, ISSA (data for 2002)

Germany
- None (0%) of the population lives on less than US$ 4/day.
- Some 13.5% of the population receive less than 60% of the average income
  (this is equivalent to the national poverty threshold).
- The poorest 20% enjoy 8.5% of the country's income.*
- The richest 20% enjoy 36.9% of the country's income.*

*Sources: UNDP, Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (Federal Central Office for Political Education) (data for 2002 / * for 2000)*

Nelson Mandela

"We have triumphed in the effort to implant hope in the breasts of the millions of our people. We enter into a convenant that we shall build the society in which all South Africans both black and white will be able to walk tall, without any fear in their hearts, assured of their inalienable right to human dignity - a rainbow nation at peace with itself and the world."

(Nelson Mandela)

The life story of the charismatic Nobel Peace Prize winner Nelson Mandela reflects the country's eventful history. His life stands for successfully overcoming the past, and, importantly, he has become a beacon of hope for all people of the country – whites included. He was born Nelson Rolihlahla Dalibhunga Mandela on 18 July 1918 in the village of Mvezo in the Transkei. His family belonged to the Thembu tribe, which is part of the Xhosa. Within the Thembu monarchy they were responsible for maintaining the royal court. His father died when he was nine years old. Nelson Mandela first attended a Methodist school in Qunu. At the age of 19, after attending a Thembu college he went to the mission school at Healdtown.

Two years later Mandela went to study at Missions College, Fort Hare, at the time one of the best educational institutions in south-eastern Africa. There he met Oliver Tambo, who went on to become president of the African National Congress (ANC). Healdtown and Fort Hare were considered to be a breeding ground for black opposition to white rule. Nelson Mandela studied Roman-Dutch law, politics, English and anthropology, in order to become a civil servant at the government Ministry of Native Affairs. After college Mandela went to Johannesburg. At first, life there was difficult. He took various casual jobs in order to make a living. Finally, through a cousin, he met Walter Sisulu, who enabled him to study law at the University of the Witwatersrand. In

1944, Mandela, together with Sisulu, Tambo and Anton Lembede, founded the ANC Youth League. In that same year he met Evelyn Ntoko Mase, who would become his first wife and with whom he had four children.

In 1948 the National Party came to power, and formalised and intensified the policy of apartheid. Nelson Mandela was one of the main organisers of the ANC Defiance Campaign in 1952, which saw thousands of people across the country deliberately, but peacefully, defying apartheid laws. Thousands of people were arrested during this campaign. Mandela was given a nine month suspended sentence and banned from taking part in political activity. In spite of this ban he became involved in the Congress of the People in 1955, where the Freedom Charter was adopted.

A year later, Mandela and his comrades were accused of high treason, but were acquitted in 1961. In 1958 Nelson Mandela married the South African civil rights activist Winnie Nomzamo Madikizela, to whom he remained married until 1996 and with whom he had two daughters.

The bloody suppression of an unarmed demonstration in Sharpeville in 1960, where 69 people were shot by the police, changed Nelson Mandela's outlook. Until then he had been an advocate of non-violence. After Sharpeville he became a supporter of the armed struggle against apartheid. From 1961 onwards he led the armed wing of the

ANC. To escape arrest and the pass laws, Nelson Mandela travelled from a conference in Ethiopia via Algeria to England in 1962. When he later returned to South Africa he was arrested and sentenced to five years imprisonment for illegal foreign travel and for issuing calls to strike. Two years later, during his imprisonment, the ANC headquarters were searched and leading members arrested. Along with them Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment for "communist" activities and high treason. He served his sentence in the prison on Robben Island. In 1985 he refused an offer of release, because it was linked to the condition that he end the armed struggle.

Five years later the ANC mounted a vigorous campaign for his release that received widespread support internationally. Nelson Mandela walked free on the 11th of February 1990 after 27 years in prison. As outlined above, the South African government entered into negotiations with the ANC. In 1993 Mandela and FW de Klerk were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for bringing democracy to South Africa. In 1994 the ANC won the democratic elections, and Nelson Mandela was elected South Africa's first black president. On his 80th birthday he married for the third time: Graca Machel, widow of Samora Machel, the former president of Mozambique. Mandela and Machel work tirelessly to improve the live of people the world over, and to foster international cooperation. *(see Mandela 1994; Hagemann 2000)*

South Africa's relations with Germany

Around one million ethnic Germans live in South Africa; 100,000 hold a German passport (Federal Foreign Office, 2006). Germany is one of South Africa's main trading partners (above all for investment goods and technology transfer, trade in 2004 being worth EUR 9.7 billion). Direct investment also plays a major role: some 600 German firms have set up business operations in South Africa, employing a total of over 90,000 people. South Africa is Germany's key political interlocutor in sub-Saharan Africa. Several of Germany's federal states maintain close contacts and twinning arrangements with South African provinces, where they help implement their own development cooperation projects. Examples include Bavaria with Gauteng and Western Cape, Baden-Württemberg with KwaZulu-Natal, North-Rhine/Westphalia with Mpumalanga and Lower Saxony with the Eastern Cape.

Development cooperation with South Africa

In 2000 South Africa received development funding of half a billion dollars. This is equivalent to 0.4% of GDP or 11.3 US dollars per capita – which makes the country only very slightly dependent on foreign support *(ISSA 2006, Bertelsmann Foundation Transformation Index, 2006).*

Development cooperation in figures

International development cooperation received in South Africa (2003)
total assistance received: US$ 428.5 million
development assistance received per capita: US$ 11.3
development assistance as a percentage of GDP: 0.4%
debt service: 3.8% of GDP
Sources: UNDP, ISSA

Development cooperation provided by Germany worldwide (2002)
total assistance provided: US$ 4,980 million
development assistance provided per capita: US$ 60
development assistance as a percentage of GDP: 0.27% (1990: 0.42%)
development assistance provided to the Least Developed Countries: 25% of total development assistance
Source: UNDP

South Africa is strongly committed to promoting the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiative. This economic development programme was adopted by the heads of state and chiefs of government of the African Union in 2001. Since 1994 South Africa has been a member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), within which environmental concerns play a major role.

Despite major problems and challenges, the donor community sees South Africa as a beacon of hope for the region. Within the scope of development cooperation it has been assigned "anchor country" status, as its development potentials extend well beyond its national borders and can help stabilise the region. As a so-called priority country for German Development Cooperation, it is therefore currently receiving German support for 63 projects in the fields of local governance, vocational training, private-sector promotion and good governance. Between 1994 and 2001 the German government provided South Africa with technical cooperation worth EUR 118.11 million, and financial cooperation worth EUR 128.33 million. There are also plans to place stronger emphasis on issues of peace, security, stability and the promotion of renewable energies.

GTZ in South Africa

Since 1993, when the country completed the transition to a new political system, GTZ has been operating in South Africa on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). Since then, bilateral technical cooperation between Germany and South Africa has been continuously expanded. Between 1994 and 2006 the number of projects promoted by GTZ in South Africa rose from twelve to 38. In 2003, funds of EUR 21.6 million were pledged for technical cooperation (BMZ 2005).

Technical cooperation with South Africa focuses on local government, vocational training and good governance. These strategic core elements of cooperation are complemented by cross-cutting themes such as poverty reduction, social development, sustainable natural resource protection and management, gender equality and, above all else, the fight against HIV/AIDS. Technical development cooperation is focused on particu-

larly disadvantaged areas, including the former homelands in the east of the country. GTZ is thus promoting a number of projects in the Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga, Northern Province and Kwa-Zulu-Natal. HIV/AIDS measures are integrated into all three of the priority areas of South African-German Development Cooperation.

Priority area 1: Good governance
Since the first democratic election in 1994 and the end of apartheid, the "Batho Pele" (people first) policy has been in place, which aims to improve the living conditions of all citizens and promote good governance. This concept requires a capable civil service that serves all South African citizens on an equal basis. The new South African constitution adopted in 1996 is founded on basic values such as democracy, human dignity, equality and the rule of law. It also calls for the following principles and values to be upheld in public administration: efficiency, impartiality, accessibility and transparency. In 2002 the challenges this created led to good governance being made one of the three priority areas of South African-German cooperation. GTZ is supporting government agencies at the national, provincial and local levels in improving their service delivery.

Priority area 2: Local government
Autonomous municipalities are complex networks designed to improve people's living conditions. The growing cooperation between the various segments of the public administration at the national, provincial and local levels is creating fresh opportunities for South Africa's municipalities. The national government is striving hard to put in place enabling frameworks for successful municipalities, especially by defining the requisite legal and political guidelines, but also by providing funds. A key aspect here is the networking of municipal planning frameworks and economic development, in conjunction with the strengthening of participatory civil society structures that provide a counterweight to the strong state. GTZ provides in-process advisory and consultancy services for these restructuring processes.

Priority area 3: Vocational training
The development of vocational skills is a high political priority for South Africa. The support

delivered by German Development Cooperation focuses on strengthening institutions and simplifying processes (e.g. dual training courses) in the formal sector. Activities in the informal sector focus on promoting the unemployed and micro-entrepreneurs.

The TRANSFORM project

Since April 1996 Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has been promoting a project of the South African government dedicated to sustainable local natural resource management, entitled the Training and Support for Resource Management (TRANS-FORM) Project. The promotion of the project is scheduled to run for 11.5 years, coming to an end in December 2007. The total costs of the German contribution are estimated to be around EUR 6 million, which will be matched by South Africa.

Mandate and modus operandi

South Africa accords top priority to nature conservation and improved natural resource management, as they are seen to help reduce poverty (see e.g. the policy papers "Conservation and Sustainable Use of South Africa's Biological Diversity" and "Development and Promotion of Tourism in South Africa"). The quantitative and qualitative deterioration in environmental indicators in recent years are a cause for concern for policy makers, financial experts and local communities alike, because experts have identified the degradation of resources as a key constraint to development. It impacts severely on the economic potential and biological diversity of rural areas. The main cause of environmental impoverishment is considered to be the overexploitation of natural resources, which in turn results from the lack of alternative subsistence or income-generating opportunities. In the long term the destruction of natural resources further reduces the population's income generating opportunities, and rural poverty continues to grow.

So far, no national, inter-ministerial strategy for dealing with South Africa's local communities and the resources they use has yet emerged. Complex themes such as land laws or resource-based conflicts have barely been addressed. This has led to inefficient use of public funds for poverty reduction, soil erosion control and the preserva-

tion of biological diversity (GTZ 2003). The goal of the TRANSFORM project is therefore: "Key government agencies apply sustainable natural resource management practices that are geared to the needs of the local population."

The advisory services delivered at local level within the scope of development cooperation focus primarily on the impoverished inhabitants of rural regions, who employ predominantly community-based land-use practices. This is addressed by a multi-sectoral approach that involves all levels of government directly responsible for natural resource management and poverty reduction.

The lead institution is the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT); responsibility resting with the biodiversity and conservation branch. The interdisciplinary approach means that other ministries also play a mediating role alongside DEAT at the national and provincial levels in relation to specific aspects of resource management: the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF), the Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG) and the National Department of Agriculture (NDA). District administrations and pilot municipalities, educational and training institutions, NGOs and private consultants also play an important role.

The target group is the rural population of South Africa and their grassroots organisations. In the three pilot areas of Makuleke, Richtersveld and Kosi Bay, where participatory approaches to natural resource management and to the co-management of protected areas are being developed and implemented, a high proportion of households are headed by women. They are particularly hard hit by poverty, and are often reliant on natural resources in order to eke out a living.

During the first phase of TRANSFORM (1996-2003) the project succeeded in generating additional jobs and income based on natural resource management in regions of municipal land ownership. Here the project supported especially those sections of the population that had been discriminated against by the apartheid regime, and who, within the scope of reparation measures, were able to claim rights of land ownership and land use in protected areas (including the Makuleke in the Kruger National Park, whose story is told in this brochure). While maintaining their protected area status, models that create long-term benefits for the inhabitants were promoted, and valuable jobs were created by partnering with the private sector to develop community-based eco-tourism. The funds generated by tourism were used by the local communities to promote development projects. Initially the emphasis was therefore not on increasing individual consumption by the inhabitants, but on reinvesting the funds in projects for growth. Staff on the project have noted how the local population is increasingly identifying with the cultural, social and ecological aspects of nature conservation.

During the second phase of TRANSFORM (from 2003 onwards) the experience gained in the design of strategies and guidelines for community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) are also being extended to non-protected areas.

The successful integration of CBNRM with local economic development (e.g. in the Richtersveld) went a long way towards convincing the younger generation in particular of its worth. They now recognise nature conservation and economic development as being equally important, and incorporate this perspective into the development plans of the municipal and district administrations.

The objective for the remainder of the TRANSFORM project (until the end of 2007) is to discuss and refine the CBNRM guidelines with various agencies to make them suitable for application on a countrywide basis. To this end, among others, rural development projects financed by the South African government will be documented and analysed. The intention is to achieve the nature conservation and poverty reduction objectives of the TRANSFORM project through the targeted transfer of information, the documenting of best practices, knowledge management that is more appropriate to the resource users' needs and the implementation of training programmes, especially for the various tiers of government.

As the project gradually draws to a close, the project managers and staff can look back on a successful project that in spite of many difficulties and challenges has achieved a great deal, and is seen as leading the way for other initiatives in the region.

By promoting high-quality, community-based eco-tourism the TRANSFORM project has helped create valuable jobs in a remote, low-opportunity region.

The Millennium Development Goals and the contribution of the project (MDG poster)

Since the world conferences of the 1990s, the Millennium Development Goals have served as the international community's guiding principles for decision-making on how to build a just and sustainable future for all. These goals include the halving of poverty by the year 2015, improvements in education and health care, gender equality, and a healthy environment. The achievement of the eight agreed goals is measured by a large number of indicators. For many of the projects supported by GTZ in the environmental sector, posters that illustrate the achievement of results relevant to the Millennium Development Goals have been jointly prepared with the project partners. When preparing the poster for the TRANSFORM project it became clear that the project work had succeeded in making significant contributions to goals 1 (eradicate extreme poverty), 2 (achieve universal primary education), 3 (promote gender equality and empower women) and 7 (ensure environmental sustainability). Furthermore, by establishing participatory structures, the project also boosted processes of democratisation and good governance.

Win-win strategies for problem solving

In many environmental and civil rights movements, and in political conflicts and economic disputes, mediation and constructive conflict management methods now play a major role. As early as the 1970s, negotiating methods were developed at Harvard University in the USA, and tested in a wide variety of contexts. These are known collectively as the "Harvard method". The method aims to help facilitate an objective negotiation process, and enable the parties involved to arrive at a win-win solution.

Conflicts and their escalation

A conflict within or between individuals, groups, organisations or states occurs when two or more positions diverge to the extent that they cannot both or all be realised. This can be caused by many different factors. The real problem is not the presence of a conflict, but the risk that it may escalate.

At the turn of the millennium, in the face of pressing problems, the international community agreed to jointly work towards eight development goals. The "MDG poster" illustrates the contributions made by the TRANSFORM project towards achieving those Millennium Development Goals.

The Makuleke region: A success story in South Africa

What did we achieve?

The Millennium Development Goals

Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Achieve universal primary education

Promote gender equality and empower women

Reduce child mortality

Improve maternal health

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Ensure environmental sustainability

Develop a global partnership for development

Good governance

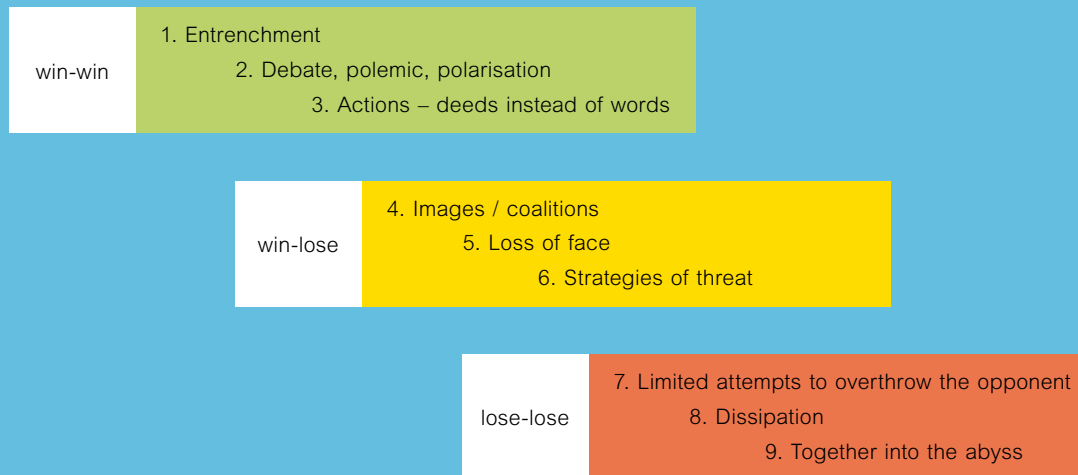**The nine stages of conflict escalation according to Friedrich Glasl**

win-win	1. Entrenchment
	2. Debate, polemic, polarisation
	3. Actions – deeds instead of words

win-lose	4. Images / coalitions
	5. Loss of face
	6. Strategies of threat

lose-lose	7. Limited attempts to overthrow the opponent
	8. Dissipation
	9. Together into the abyss

Friedrich Glasl has formulated nine stages of conflict escalation that describe its dynamics

1. Entrenchment
Positions become entrenched and collide with each other. A sense of looming tension causes agitation. Nevertheless the conviction remains that the tensions can be overcome through dialogue. No rigid blocs or camps as yet.

2. Debate
Thoughts, feelings and wills begin to polarise. Role players begin to see things in terms of black and white, and in terms of superiority and inferiority.

3. Actions
The belief that "nothing more can be achieved by talking" gains ground, and a strategy of fait accompli (it's a done deal) is pursued. Empathy with the "other side" diminishes, and the risk of misinterpretation grows.

4. Images/coalitions
Rumours spread like wildfire, stereotypes and clichés take hold. The parties manoeuvre each other into negative roles and face off against each other. They begin to solicit support.

5. Loss of face
Open and direct (forbidden) aggression ensues, which aims to cause the opponent to lose face.

6. Strategies of threat
Threats and counter-threats increase. The setting of ultimatums accelerates the escalation of the conflict.

7. Limited attempts to overthrow the opponent
The opponent is no longer seen as a human being. Limited attempts are made to overthrow the opponent in the belief that this is the "appropriate" response. Values are reversed: a party sustaining minor damage will by now interpret this as a gain.

8. Dissipation
The destruction and dissipation of the hostile system become the goal, which is vigorously pursued.

9. Together into the abyss
A total confrontation ensues, and bridges are burned. The parties become determined to destroy their enemy even at the cost of destroying themselves.

Source, and for further information, see: Glasl, Friedrich (2002). Confronting Conflict. A First-Aid Kit for Handling Conflict.

Methods of conflict resolution

A conflict can only be resolved without there being a loser if two conditions are met: 1) The interests underlying the opposing positions of the parties in dispute must be identified and clearly formulated, and 2) it must be possible to satisfy these interests without one ruling the other out. In everyday conflict situations that become emotionally charged, we often observe that once the heat of the moment has passed it is quite possible to identify solutions that satisfy the interests of both parties – even though it was not possible to see this while the dispute was still raging. The Harvard method enables the parties to proceed systematically and take a constructive approach toward identifying a joint solution.

Conflicts are usually "resolved" in one of two ways: Either one party wins, or the parties concerned reach a compromise. Both cases represent solutions based on the win-lose model. In the first case there is an obvious loser, while in the case of compromise each loses half of what they perceive to be their legitimate claim. Consequently, the solutions that psychologists describe as "bad compromises" later tend to prove unreliable and usually lead to further conflicts. The outcome is covert counter-attacks, loss of motivation on the part of the role players concerned, and a resumption of

the old conflict at the next critical juncture.

Real interests – namely those that really need to be achieved in a conflict – are often concealed behind tenaciously defended and emotionally charged positions that reflect the personal experiences and opinions of the parties to the conflict. When a dispute escalates, it becomes a case of one opinion against another, and one claim against another. Once the parties (or mediators) succeed in filtering out which interests actually underlie these statements and demands, it becomes possible to discuss objectively which type of solution might meet the interests of all the parties involved.

The win-win strategy aims to identify sustainable solutions that can be accepted by all parties. The objective is to create a situation in which each individual feels that she/he has gained something from the solution, and has not lost out. A win-win decision ushers in a sense of peace and psychological relief for all parties to the conflict.

The core element of the win-win negotiation is the successful shifting of the encounter on to the level of objective interests, and away from positions or even personalities. The parties to the conflict must together address the problem to be solved. To prevent typical misunderstandings and arguments over positions, new communication techniques need to be introduced. A fair negotia-

tion process may well include a practical evaluation of the arguments on the table. To achieve this, however, each party to the conflict must be capable of empathising with the other, in order to gain a different perspective on their own position and keep moving the discussion back on to an objective level. The ability to communicate one's own interests is as important a technique as the ability to separate the analysis of the problem from its solution.

Limits of application

It is not possible to solve a problem using the win-win strategy if the underlying interests are truly in conflict. Furthermore, if the power relations between the parties to the negotiation are highly asymmetrical, the weaker side is more likely to find itself in a losing position. Culturally determined communication barriers between groups, races and classes can become major obstacles. Achieving a sustainable culture of improved conflict resolution within a social group requires practice, perseverance and a willingness to keep returning to a common goal; and, in the worst case scenario, to go back to square one and review the objectives originally agreed upon. When it succeeds, the win-win model always leads to maximum gains for both parties.

Win-win in development cooperation

In German Development Cooperation, the win-win strategy is applied in a wide variety of contexts. Weaker negotiating partners are supported, capacities are developed and processes are facilitated in order to achieve lasting solutions that will remain sustainable once the German support has been withdrawn. The GTZ pilot project Rioplus offers training workshops on environmental issues, based on the Harvard win-win method. Participants are shown how to work towards constructive and sustainable solutions to environmental problems, both in individual negotiations and in complex group negotiations, also taking into account the intercultural aspects of negotiation.

For further information see: Glasl 2002, Schwarz 2001, Institute for Peace Education.

See also the annexure for further links on this theme.

Glossary

Bilateral development cooperation
Bilateral development cooperation is based on an agreement between the governments of two states, e.g. the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of South Africa.

Biodiversity
The term "biological diversity" or "biodiversity" refers to the variety of life on Earth, which encompasses genetic diversity, species diversity and ecosystem diversity.

BMZ
Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is responsible for planning and implementing the German Government's development policy. It commissions various independent organisations to implement practical projects and programmes of German Development Cooperation, or provides financial contributions to enable these measures to be carried out.
www.bmz.de/en

CITES
The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, adopted in Washington in 1973 (Appendix I: list of species in which trade is prohibited – Appendix II: trade only permitted with an export licence).
www.cites.org

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
Adopted in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, the CBD combines the conservation of biological diversity with the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of this utilisation. Since then, 188 states have become Parties to the Convention. By signing the Convention, Germany has undertaken not only to protect biodiversity within its own borders, but also to support developing countries in implementing the steps they need to take in order to achieve the Convention's objectives.
www.cbd.int

Ecological footprint
A measure of human resource consumption, measured in biologically productive land and water area.
www.footprintnetwork.org

Financial Cooperation (FC)
FC is implemented through the federally owned KfW Entwicklungsbank. In selected priority regions and countries it promotes investment and delivers project-based advisory services for social and economic infrastructure development, industrial development and environmentally sound natural resource management.

Gini coefficient
A measure of personal income distribution within a country or region. The Gini coefficient is expressed as a value between 0 (distribution fully equitable) and 1 (distribution fully inequitable).

GTZ
The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH is a private enterprise wholly owned by the Federal Republic of Germany. It implements development cooperation projects primarily on behalf of BMZ, transfers technical, organisational and economic expertise, and acts as a mediator in conflicts of interest within societies.
www.gtz.de/en

Human Development Index (HDI)
A comparative index of social development status. The HDI is calculated on the basis of life expectancy, the literacy rate and real purchasing power per capita. The HDI is expressed as a value between 1 (high) and 0 (low).

IUCN categories
The World Conservation Union (IUCN) has developed a system of management categories for protected areas that take into account the various objectives of conservation and the restrictions on resource utilisation arising from them. This classification system serves as a frame of reference worldwide, providing orientation for many national legislative frameworks.
www.iucn.org

KfW Entwicklungsbank (development bank)
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau: The KfW is
responsible for Financial Cooperation with gov-
ernmental institutions. It provides financial and
advisory inputs in selected priority regions and
countries, in order to promote social and econom-
ic infrastructure development, industrial develop-
ment and environmentally sound natural resource
management.
www.kfw.de/EN_Home

Multilateral development cooperation
Development cooperation implemented by inter-
national institutions such as organisations and
programmes of the United Nations, regional
development banks, or the World Bank. Germany
contributes to these efforts.

National park (category II)
Protected area managed mainly for ecosystem pro-
tection and recreation. Definition: Natural area
of land and/or sea, designated to (a) protect the
ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for
present and future generations, (b) exclude exploi-
tation or occupation inimical to the purposes of
designation of the area and (c) provide a founda-
tion for spiritual, scientific, educational, recrea-
tional and visitor opportunities, all of which must
be environmentally and culturally compatible.
(EUROPARC / IUCN 2000)
www.iucn.org
www.europarc.org

Protected area
An area of land and/or sea especially dedicated
to the protection and maintenance of biological
diversity, and of natural and associated cultural
resources, and managed through legal or other
effective means.
(EUROPARC / IUCN 2000)

Ranger
Rangers are employed on a full-time, part-time or
honorary basis to perform surveillance and dis-
seminate information.

Sustainability
Also termed "sustainable development": meeting
the needs of the present in a way that does not
compromise the ability of future generations to
meet their own needs. Sustainability should be the
basis for all political decision-making concerning
the management of natural, social and technical
resources. Since the UN Conference on Environ-
ment and Development in Rio in 1992, sustain-
able development has been accepted as a guiding
vision for global action. Agenda 21, which was
adopted at Rio, is the programme of action to
implement this vision.
(BMZ)
www.bmz.de/en

Sustainable development
Development that meets the needs of the present
without compromising the ability of future gen-
erations to meet their own needs.
(Brundtland, 1987)
www.nachhaltigkeitsrat.de

Technical Cooperation (TC)
TC transfers technical, economic and organisa-
tional knowledge and skills in order to strengthen
the performance capacity of people and organisa-
tions in partner countries. These inputs, which are
usually delivered through GTZ, are a contribution
to our partners' own projects and complement the
inputs made by those partners.
(BMZ, website)

Acronyms and abbreviations

ANC	African National Congress
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CPA	Common Property Association
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DLA	Department of Land Affairs
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local Government
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations
FC	Financial Cooperation
FoM	Friends of the Makuleke
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEAR	Growth, Employment and Redistribution
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH
IUCN	World Conservation Union (formerly: International Union for the Conservation of Nature)
JMB	Joint Management Board
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
LRC	Legal Resources Centre
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NDA	National Department of Agriculture
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NLCC	National Land Claims Commission
NPB	National Parks Board
SAFRI	Southern Africa Initiative of German Business
SANParks	South African National Parks
TC	Technical Cooperation
TRANSFORM	Training and Support for Resource Management Project
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas of IUCN
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Links and literature

Development cooperation and South Africa

Bertelsmann Foundation
Figures and comments on the transformation index
http://bti2003.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de/11.0.html?&L=1

BMZ
German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
www.bmz.de/en
- aims and principles
  http://bmz.de/en/principles
- Millennium Declaration (MDGs)
  http://bmz.de/en/principles/aims/objectives
- Program of Action 2015
  http://bmz.de/en/principles/aims/programme2015
- country information pages
  http://bmz.de/en/countries

Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (2002): Umwelt – Entwicklung – Nachhaltigkeit. Entwicklungspolitik und Ökologie. Bonn. [BMZ (2002): Environment - Development - Sustainability: Development Policy and Ecology.]

Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (Federal Central Office for Political Education)
www.bpb.de

CIA World Factbook
www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook

Ethnologue
Further information on the languages of South Africa
www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=South+Africa

FAO
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
www.fao.org

German Federal Foreign Office
Country information pages
www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Laenderinformationen/01-Laender/SouthAfrica.html

Globalis
Interactive world atlas with maps, graphics and statistics on South Africa
http://globalis.gvu.unu.edu/country.cfm?country=ZA

GTZ
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH
www.gtz.de/en
- general overview of the organisation
  www.gtz.de/en/unternehmen/689.htm
- GTZ cooperation with South Africa
  www.gtz.de/en/weltweit/afrika/598.htm
- Implementing the Biodiversity Convention with information on various themes (e.g. sustainable tourism, traditional knowledge, agrobiodiversity or genetic resources), list of links related to the CBD etc.
  www.gtz.de/biodiversity

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Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e.V. (ISSA) (Information Centre for Southern Africa)
Background information, facts and analyses on the economies, societies and histories of the 14 SADC states in Southern Africa
www.issa-bonn.org/laender.htm

InWEnt
www.inwent.org/index.en.shtml
- country information pages with a list of country-specific links (German)
  www.inwent.org/v-ez/lk/laender.htm
- development-policy learning programme on Global Campus 21
  www.gc21.de/ibt/modules/gc21/ol-epol/start.html (login with user ID "guest" and password "guest") (German)

Nelson Mandela Foundation
www.nelsonmandela.org

Nohlen, D. & F. Nuscheler
Handbuch der Dritten Welt (a handbook of the third world, with regular edition updates). Bonn

Nohlen, D.
Lexikon Dritte Welt (a third world encyclopedia, with regular edition updates). Hamburg

Southern African Development Community (SADC)
Data on the economy, nature, infrastructure, social issues and health in Southern Africa
www.sadc.int/home

Also available as a PDF file on the CD "Sustainability Has Many Faces" attached to this brochure.

- forestry management
  www.sadc.int/english/fanr/forestry/fanr_forestry_management.php#natural
- data on nature and natural resource management
  www.sadc.int/index.php?action=a1001&page_id=fanr_wildlife

South African Embassy in Germany
Links, information and maps
www.suedafrika.org/en/suedafrika.php

UNDP
United Nations Development Programme
www.undp.org
- interactive statistics and country comparisons prepared by the United Nations
  http://hdr.undp.org/statistics/data

UNEP
United Nations Environment Programme
www.unep.org
- Global Environmental Outlook 4
  www.unep.org/geo/geo4/media
- UNEP (2003): Action Plan of the Environment Initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).
  www.nepad.org/2005/files/documents/113.pdf

UNICEF
United Nations Children's Fund
Large collection of basic social data
www.unicef.org/infobycountry/southafrica_statistics.html

UNFPA
United Nations Population Fund
Statistical data and country comparisons
www.unfpa.org/profile/compare.cfm

World Bank
www.worldbank.org

Biological diversity, nature conservation and protected areas (worldwide)

BfN
Bundesamt für Naturschutz (Federal Agency for Nature Conservation)
www.bfn.de *(select language: English)*

BMU
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
www.bmu.de/english

CBD
Convention on Biological Diversity
www.cbd.int

CITES
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora – Washington Convention
- homepage of the Convention
  www.cites.org
- information on the Convention on the homepage of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation in Germany
  www.cites-online.de *(German)*

Europarc Germany
www.europarc-deutschland.de

Europarc Federation
www.europarc.org

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www.iucn.org

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Building on Hidden Opportunities to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals: Poverty Reduction through Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity. World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002. UNDP. Equator Initiative. IIED.
www.ring-alliance.org/ring_pdf/bp_povreduc.pdf

Ecological Footprint
Information from Earthday Network; quiz to calculate your individual ecological footprint
www.myfootprint.org

German Council for Sustainable Development
www.nachhaltigkeitsrat.de

Schnauss, Matthias (2003)

Der ökologische Fußabdruck – Ein Beitrag zum Thema Nachhaltigkeit. Fachbeitrag mit Hintergrundinformationen. Themenmodule zur Verbraucherbildung. Bundesverband Verbraucherzentrale.

(Ecological footprinting - a tool for sustainability assessment. Technical presentation with background information. Thematic modules for consumer education.)

www.verbraucherbildung.de/projekt01/media/pdf/
FB_Fussabdruck_Schnauss_0803.pdf

The Cape Vidal Memorandum

Statement to the 5th World Parks Congress from the following South African communities: Richtersveld, Khomani San, Riemvasmaak, Makuleke, Mbila, Nibela, Mnqobokazi, KwaJobe, Bhangazi, Sokhulu, Mabibi, Mabaso. Outcome of the "People and Parks: Processes of Change" Community Workshop Cape Vidal, Greater St Lucia Wetland Park 5-7 September 2003.

WCMC

World Conservation Monitoring Centre:

www.unep-wcmc.org

- information on peace parks
  www.unep-wcmc.org/index.html

World Database on Protected Areas

Joint database of UNEP and WCMC with a list of all protected areas worldwide, numerous maps and statistics, with links

http://sea.unep-wcmc.org/wdbpa

World Resources Institute (WRI)

www.wri.org

- Earth Trends
  The Environmental Information Portal
  http://earthtrends.wri.org

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

The Conservation Organization

www.panda.org

- Living Planet Report
  www.panda.org/news_facts/publications/living_planet_report/lp_2006/index.cfm

Protected Areas in South Africa

Kruger to Canyons Biosphere Reserve

Extensive ecological, social, historical and tourist information, and links

www.krugertocanyons.20m.com

and

www.kruger2canyons.co.za

DEAT

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CBNRM: Guidelines for the implementation of community based natural resource management (CBNRM) in South Africa.

CBNRM: Laws, policies, international agreements and departmental guidelines that support community based natural resource management (CBNRM)-type programmes in South Africa

DEAT & GTZ

Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) & Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH: Success Stories in South Africa: Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM).

TRANSFORM

Training and Support for Resource Management Programme. South Africa.

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Home page of the South African National Parks (SANParks) administration

www.sanparks.org

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Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park

www.greatlimpopopark.com

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Peace Parks Foundation in South Africa

www.peaceparks.org

South African Tourism

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Maluleke, Mashangu Livingstone

The Makuleke Story.

www.earthlore.ca/clients/WPC/English/grfx/sessions/PDFs/session_1/Maluleke.pdf

Mashangu Livingtone Maluleke was one of the driving forces behind the successful land rights claim. He is a member of the CPA and the Joint Management Board for the park, a headmaster and an elected local councillor

mailto:maluleke@mweb.co.za

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People and Parks: Cracks in the Paradigm. Case studies: Makuleke, Kruger and Kalahari Gemsbok. IUCN Policy Think Tank Series No.10

www.cbnrm.net/pdf/iucn_001_ptt010.pdf

Steenkamp, Conrad & Jana Uhr (2000)

The Makuleke Land Claim: Power Relations and Community-Based Natural Resource Management. Evaluating Eden Series Discussion Paper No.18. IIED.

Conflict management and education for sustainable development

Education server for schools in North-Rhine/ Westphalia

www.learn-line.nrw.de/start.html (German)

- explanation of the 9 stages of conflict escalation according to Glasl
  www.learn-line.nrw.de/angebote/friedensfaehigkeit/medio/k9667.htm
- materials on various environmental education themes
  www.learn-line.nrw.de/angebote/agenda21/medien/umwelt.htm#UM

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Confronting Conflict. A First-Aid Kit for Handling Conflict.

GTZ, Rioplus

Information materials and training workshops on environmental issues based on the Harvard win-win method. (German)

www.gtz.de/de/themen/umwelt-infrastruktur/umweltpolitik/10889.htm

Institute for Peace Education in Tübingen

Includes CDs, literature available for order

www.friedenspaedagogik.de/english

Schwarz, G. (2001)

Konfliktmanagement: Konflikte erkennen, analysieren, lösen. Gabler Verlag.

(Conflict management: Identifying, analysing, resolving conflicts.)

Online dictionary of terms related to sustainability (German)

www.nachhaltigkeit.aachener-stiftung.de/1000/Veranlassung.htm

Online Conflict Training Course

free access

http://conflict.colorado.edu

Contents of the CD
"Sustainability Has Many Faces"

Development Needs Diversity

The brochure (PDF files, en/fr/es/de)
Brochures on the photo exhibitions
 People, Forests, Development: Protecting tropical rainforests in Africa (en/fr/de)
 Where Nature and Culture Meet: People, food and biodiversity (en/de)
Posters on the Millennium Development Goals
 Philippines
 Bolivia
 The MDG Poster Book (en/de)
Photo gallery
Issue papers
Selected documents

Nature Conservation Is Fun

The brochure (PDF files, es/de)
Other materials included
 Tarjetas ecológicas (ecological playing cards) (PDF files)
 Photos of animals and plants (face of the playing cards)
 Texts for all the playing cards (reverse, es/de)
 Tesoros del Parque Nacional Cerro Hoya (treasures of the Cerro Hoya National Park)
 Booklets and posters in the treasures of the National Park series (PDF files)
 Aves (birds)
 Mamíferos (mammals)
 Iguanas (iguanas)
A PowerPoint presentation on the Cerro Hoya project
Themed maps of Panama and the project region (PowerPoint)
Photo gallery
Selected documents

Use It or Lose It

The brochure (PDF files, fr/de)
Other materials included
 Interview with the Director of the Pendjari on the origin of the name Pendjari (fr/de)
 Poster on grasscutter breeding
 Graphics from the teaching aids on grasscutter breeding
Collection of themed maps of the Pendjari (PowerPoint)
Photo gallery
Selected documents

Land Rights Are Human Rights

The brochure (PDF files, en/de)
Makuleke poster on the Millennium Development Goals (PDF file, en/de)
A PowerPoint presentation on the history of the Makuleke from their perspective
Photo gallery
Selected documents (PDF files)

Contents of the DVD

Film: "Roads to Restitution" (original version)

Film: "Roads to Restition: Makuleke" (abridged version)
The film (18 min.) is the abridged version of "Roads to Restitution" by Mafisa Media from South Africa.
It was made in cooperation with IUCN, and with the support of the GTZ TRANSFORM project
and the Ford Foundation.

Development Needs Diversity

People, natural resources and international cooperation

Contributions from the countries of the south

Nature Conservation is Fun

Protected area management and environmental communication

Contributions from Panama

Use It or Lose It

Hunter tourism and game breeding for conservation and development

Contributions from Benin

Land Rights Are Human Rights

Win-win strategies for sustainable nature conservation

Contributions from South Africa

SUSTAINABILITY HAS MANY FACES

A brochure series with accompanying materials on development cooperation for the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

Preserving biological and cultural diversity prepares the ground for human development. The examples included in this series present various "faces" of sustainability, offering ideas, contributions and suggestions on education for sustainable development both in and out of school (UN Decade 2005-2014). They show how people in countries with which we are less familiar find ways of improving their living conditions, while at the same time learning to protect their environment. In these settings, development cooperation means helping facilitate difficult economic and social change processes.