

BRAZIL: Protection of the Atlantic Rain Forest in the State of Rio de Janeiro



Brazil: The rainforest Mata Atlântica ...

The project, being financed through KfW, and aiming at protecting and preserving the remaining rain forest areas of more than 100.000 hectares in an urban environment with all its implications was introduced to the readers in Newsletter No. 53 of July 2005. After more than one year of project implementation, the State Forest Institute of Rio de Janeiro (IEF/RJ) capitalizes on technical assistance and several investments provided by a specialised team of consultants from GITEC and Brazilian partner firms, and project implementation matched some important milestones.

Having opened negotiations with the National Aerospace Agency (INPE) and the NGO SOS Mata Atlântica – updating a forest atlas every five years – works on the conceptualization and implementation of a State Environmental Monitoring System gain momentum. The monitoring system will be based on up-to-date GIS and Remote Sensing technologies and on more intensive operations of field officers to continuously document the status of Mata Atlântica, and shall provide IEF/RJ, and other institutions related to the Ministry of Environment and Urban Development

(SEMADUR) with adequate planning tools for environmental protection measures.

To build up local and regional competencies in protected areas planning and management, the creation of a reference centre within the Chacrinha State Park in Copacabana is under way. The German-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (AHK São Paulo) and the University for International Cooperation of Costa Rica with its specialized school for park management are strong partners to prepare this undertaking. Properly managed, the centre will be in the position to offer specialised training to a national and international public, taking advantage of the outstanding location in the centre of Rio de Janeiro.

Considerable progress has been achieved in fighting forest fires. Forest fires reach peak-levels around mid-year and year-end, adding up to an average of 200 burns a year. Around 80% of the buffer zone areas and 10% of the park areas are potentially threa-

tened by these fires. Through a cooperation agreement with the fire brigade RJ, the most famous and traditional one in Brazil, six working units for forest fire prevention could be established on-site in the parks. Brigade staff, park guards and volunteers from adjacent communities compose the teams of the forest fire prevention unit, equipped with mobile standard fire fighter equipment, water pump, water-jet, car etc. Their efforts are supported by other components of the anti-fire-campaign “zero-zero” from IEF/RJ.

With the participation and presentations on the 8th Ordinary Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP8) and the organisation of an environmental week in Rio de Janeiro attracting ca. 2000 visitors, the project efficiently entered into public relation work and achieved considerable visibility, raising the public’s awareness on the complex issue of the protection of the Mata Atlântica/RJ.



... and its urban environment – Rio de Janeiro

THE PHILIPPINES: Community-Based Forest and Mangrove Management Project Panay and Negros

Recognizing the important role of the community in ecosystem management the Government of the Philippines adopted the Community-based Forest Management (CBFM) approach as National Strategy to ensure the sustainable development of the country’s forests. In Region 6, the CBFM approach has proven very effective in managing the Maasin Watershed Project in Iloilo Province. However, there are many similar watersheds under the CBFM programme in which the good success of the Maasin Watershed could be replicated – should there be sufficient technical and

financial project support. Germany agreed to assist the Philippine Government in this respect and to finance a study to substantiate the needs and feasibility for such support. Following a public tender in March 2006, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) contracted a consortium of which GITEC is partner to carry out the said study and if feasible to formulate a project suitable for German Financial Cooperation. Objective of that project is to reduce poverty of the rural population by contributing to the development, conservation and sustainable use of

forests and mangroves.

The components subject to study are the introduction of sustainable land use systems in the water catchment areas Panay and Negros, the improvement of rural infrastructure, the processing of forestry and agro-forestry products, and the improvement of local training centres.

The field works of the study team started in April 2006. The submission of the draft feasibility study report is scheduled for July 2006.

Mali: Monitoring of a Social Marketing Programme

In Mali, KfW is co-financing a Social Marketing programme since three years, implemented by PSI (Population Services International) in cooperation with several NGOs, subcontractors and franchisees. KfW decided to use a consultant company to monitor all activities and whether they are on the right track to reach their objectives. GITEC has won the tender for this task.

The first of several missions to the country was undertaken by the international expert Frank Terwindt together with Dr. Thomas Wolff and Dr. Klaus Schnellbach of GITEC's health department.

The programme in Mali includes marketing of condoms and contraceptives, communication activities to promote safe

sexual behaviour, and fight against stigmatisation of people living with HIV/AIDS. Other components are campaigning against female mutilation, the operation of centres for anonymous HIV testing, as well as the introduction of a system to treat HIV positive patients following output-based aid principles. Main tasks of the first mission comprised next to the familiarisation with the project and status of implementation, the study of project documents and base-line data to reach consensus on future needs. Furthermore, all financial contributions to the programme were analysed, and a new log-frame template was developed to facilitate future missions.

Suggestions were made to adjust some programme components due to changes in

the country context. Finally, GITEC has pointed at several programme components that will require strengthening, esp. public advertising and consumer information, as well as the distribution system with regard to cost-effectiveness. Further steps will be the development of a monitoring framework and the selection of indicators, to provide all stakeholders with the information they need for decision-making. Besides measuring quantitative indicators, GITEC will undertake regular field visits to collect in-depth information. The approach of assigning a monitoring consultant is innovative for KfW. It may be repeated in other programmes as it helps to ensure and demonstrate a programme's success.

SRI LANKA: Rehabilitation of the Economic, Physical and Social Infrastructure (REPSI)

As also in Banda Aceh, Indonesia, GITEC, with a German partner, has been entrusted with the Post-Tsunami project "Rehabilitation of the Economic, Physical and Social Infrastructure" in Sri Lanka under German-Sri Lankan bilateral technical cooperation, financed through GTZ.

The project started in January 2006 and is planned up to December 2007. Team Leader and Senior Advisor Dr. Peter

structure rehabilitation in ten selected Grama Niladari Divisions (smallest administrative units) in Tangalle Division, Hambantota District, benefiting a total of 10,000 inhabitants.

The consultants provide the Client with methodological and technical advisory services. The services shall strengthen the Client's ability to plan and implement reconstruction and rehabilitation measures, and to provide local and grass root organisations with adequate financial assistance for capacity building measures.

The project approach is based upon three pillars: employment creation and income generation in the fisheries sector and others, infrastructural measures, and public awareness campaigns on environmental issues. Village Development Plans, conceptualized with local stakeholders and target groups, guide the project implementation.



Sri Lanka: How to improve fish quality – a training session



Sri Lanka: Recovering the coastal zone – a mangrove nursery



Sri Lanka: Joint efforts in community development planning

Seibert and his team of more than 20 international and national experts, in cooperation with domestic partners on different hierarchy levels - from the Client "Ministry for Nation Building and Development" to the local Divisional Secretaries and Pradesha Sabas (community representatives) - implement a number of measures towards infrastruc-

BANGLADESH: Rural Infrastructure Contributes to Poverty Reduction

Since February 2004, GITEC has been implementing the Institutional Support & Training (IST) Component of the Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project (RIIP), financed through GTZ under German Technical Cooperation in 16 districts of the south and south-west of Bangladesh.



Bangladesh: Awareness raising and know-how transfer

The overall objective of the project, poverty reduction in rural areas, is achieved through a variety of ways. Bringing work to people, specifically to women, in an area where there is hardly a chance to generate cash-income otherwise is one approach to stimulate local economy. Workshops motivate contractors to implement their work labour-intensive, to employ also female workers, and to pay them equally to men for the same work. Roadside maintenance of shoulders and slopes is performed by women under group-contract with the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED). Around one third of those workers income is saved on a commercial bank to yield interest. After the

regular contract period of three years, motivated women shall be in the position to establish up to three Income Generating Activities (IGA).

They are provided with the opportunity to prepare well for their future

business life: With the assistance of local NGOs the IST component arranges a series of training courses, starting with technical training on maintenance, basic awareness raising on legal and social matters as marriage, birth etc., and literacy training. A course on entrepreneurship addresses issues such as savings and banking, on how to create a business plan, to identify the adequate IGA, to set prices for products and to bring them to markets. Three short courses finally inform the participants in detail on the entire value chain of income-generating activities, for example on poultry and goat raising, or petty trade and small shops. Experience from a previous project in Bangladesh also implemented by GITEC tells that approximately 85% of the trainees

should be economically self-sufficient after phasing out from the maintenance jobs.

For the first time in Bangladesh, the project tests a performance-based maintenance system in two sub-districts. Other than, for example, the time-based system, this system allows the workers a more flexible coordination of their working time with other duties.

The IST component continues until December 2007, but is planned to be extended until June 2009, to coincide with the main investment project supported by Asian Development Bank and through KfW. Project Manager and Institutional Development & Training Adviser is, since the beginning of the project, Dipl. Wirtschaftswissenschaftler, Rainer Kuhnle.



Bangladesh: Women performing roadside maintenance

LAO PDR: Rural Infrastructure Programme in Northern Lao

As reported in GITEC Newsletter No. 51 of July 2004, the Rural Roads Programme in Bokeo Province (RRP-Bokeo) left ground in October 2003. The programme Phase I was successfully concluded by end of April 2006, bringing about development and im-



Lao PDR: View of RN6 section to be rehabilitated

proved living conditions to rural poor through rehabilitation of priority roads. In total, approximately 105 km of rural roads and four bridges totalling 165m were constructed.

Meanwhile, following a request of the Lao Government, the Federal Republic of Germany has agreed to fund a programme succession: An extension of RRP-Bokeo or Phase II with a planned duration of 14 months will follow Phase I without interruption.

Additionally, a new programme - RIP Northern Lao (RIP-NL) - will transfer already proven instruments for successful programme implementation under RRP-Bokeo to roads in the neighbouring Luang Namtha Province. GITEC Newsletter No. 53 of July 2005 has informed about the related Project Preparation Study. Using synergy effects from the good experience with activities under RRP-Bokeo Phase I & II, the new programme will run concurrently for a period of time but extend approximately one year beyond RRP-Bokeo Phase II. Eventually the two programmes will be merged and cater for priority rural infrastructure in both provinces, i.e. rural roads and river bridges and – as a new component – selected small scale irrigation developments in both provinces.

RIP-NL commenced in April 2006 with a scheduled duration of 30 months. It is an open programme with a list of candidate road- and bridge projects for socio-economic prioritisation and ranking. The consulting services include as well the engineering design, planning, tendering and works

supervision. The rehabilitation of some 100 km of rural roads and the construction of several bridge structures adding up to 286 m is envisaged. The Ministry of Communications, Transport, Post and Construction (MCTPC) is the Programme Executing Agency. The Provincial Departments of Communications, Transport, Post and Construction (DCTPC) are the Programme Implementation Agencies (PIA) assisted by GITEC. The Accompanying Measure Component includes the strengthening of the PIAs in view of future road maintenance, and a special assessment for donor harmonisation.

Programme Coordinator is Dipl. Ing. (FH) Eleftherios Chrissochou.



Lao PDR: Bridge construction in Bokeo

KAZAKHSTAN: Water Supply Kazalinsk / Novokazalinsk



Kazakhstan: Wearying ice – leaking transmission main at 20 degree below zero

In coordination with international development cooperation measures for the Aral Sea region, KfW is supporting the rehabilitation of water supply in the Kazalinsk district. The district capital Aiteke Bi with 37,000 inhabitants, formerly named Novokazalinsk, is situated 100 km east of the Aral Sea. Since the beginning of the drying-up of the Aral Sea,

Aiteke Bi has lost nearly all of its industrial facilities and the resulting economic stagnation is accompanied by a high unemployment rate. Only the nearby village of Kasalinsk with 7,000 inhabitants as well as four other smaller villages generate sufficient income through agricultural production based on a comprehensive irrigation system.

In 2002, GITEC was awarded the consulting work for the project “Water Supply Kasalinsk / Novokasalinsk” and commenced the elaboration of a concept for rehabilitation of the potable water supply, together with a German and a local partner firm, as already outlined in Newsletter No. 47 of the same year. Client is the Committee for Water Resources in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Supervision of construction works and the implementation of a feasibility study are the two project components GITEC is carrying out at present.

Works supervision focuses on the construction of parts of the water supply net in Aiteke Bi (12 km) and the replacement of a transmission main from Aiteke Bi to Kasalinsk (7 km), the rehabilitation of several pumping stations located in different parts of the project area, and finally the rehabilitation of an old water treatment plant at the Syrdaria River. Dipl.-Ing. Dietrich Schmalenbach directs these works which are planned to be finalized in September 2006.

The feasibility study will weigh the potential of a new treatment plant at the Syrdaria with a projected capacity of 13,000 m³/d against the potential of an existing long-distance transmission main fed from a well field 240 km away, north the Aral Sea. Water quality, operational reliability, and storage capacity in case of breakdowns belong to the central criteria the study will discuss. Dipl.-Ing. Hartmut Steinke is team leader of the study that will be presented in August 2006.

JORDAN: Reuse of Treated Waste Water – A Way Out of the Crisis?

Reuse of Treated Waste Water ranks high on the agenda of local governments in the Middle East and North Africa plagued by scarce water resources and ever increasing water demand. In February 2006 GITEC completed the Feasibility Study “Reuse of Treated Wastewater for Irrigation in the Northern Jordan Valley”. The study was implemented by the Water Authority of Jordan, Ministry of Water and Irrigation (Client) and co-financed by KfW. The truly “integrated approach” of the study combined technical, agricultural, environmental, social, health and cultural aspects to define a water management and utilization concept allowing optimum use of treated wastewater (TWW) at maximum consumer safety.

Presently two treatment plants in the Governorate of Irbid (i.e. Wadi Arab and Central Irbid) are producing about 11 MCM/year. Construction of a third treatment plant, Wadi Shallala, will soon be com-

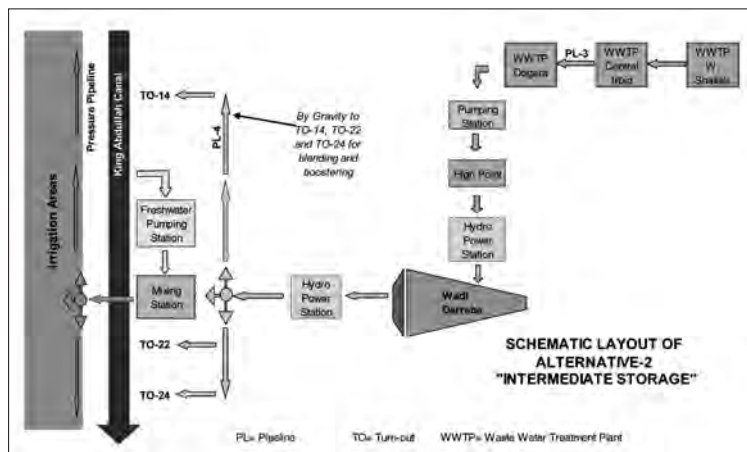
pleted. The projected volume of TWW in target year 2035 is 26 MCM/year. Following the Jordanian Water Management Plan, this water will be used to substitute freshwater in irrigated agriculture to the benefit of urban water supply. The irrigation area of the Northern Jordan Valley comprises 5,520 ha.

target crop water demand in 2035 is estimated at 48.2 million m³; hence around 50% of it could be replaced by TWW.

Consequently, in order to satisfy crop water demand TWW has to be mixed with freshwater. The blended water should be distrib-

uted uniformly to all farms throughout the entire irrigation system, ruling out any exceptions. Of the alternatives investigated “Reservoir Storage of TWW prior to Injection into the Existing Irrigation System” turned out to be the most promising one in technical and economic terms (IRR of 10.6% and a dynamic water production cost of 19.2 Cent/m³). The study proposes the rehabilitation, upgrading and improvement of existing treatment plants as a precondition for the new construction of pipelines, balancing tanks, pumping stations, earth fill dam (53 m), mixing stations

and small hydropower plants. It is assumed that detailed design and supervision of construction will commence early 2007.



Jordan: Schematic layout of alternative 2 “Intermediate Storage”

Crops to be irrigated with TWW are fruit trees (mainly citrus), fodder, cereals, and vegetables commonly eaten cooked. The

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