



WWF

NEWS

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FOREST AND CLIMATE PROGRAMME

CANOPY

NEWS AND INFORMATION FROM WWF'S INTERNATIONAL FOREST AND CLIMATE PROGRAMME

Climate talks delivered: now it's time to act

Finally, the hard work paid off. At the COP21 UN climate talks in Paris in December, governments reached a deal that, even six months ago, would have appeared impossible.

The new post-2020 climate agreement, which aims to keep global temperature rise below 2°C, delivered much of what we asked for. Adopted by 195 countries, the agreement lays a strong foundation for long-term efforts to fight climate change. And, as we had hoped, the text explicitly acknowledges the significance of forests, and recognizes the importance of incentives for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+).

“COP21 has significantly raised the profile of the forests, both through the agreement text as well as through new pledges and initiatives,” said Hermine Kleymann, WWF’s REDD+ policy adviser at COP21. “A great success was the integration of REDD+ in a standalone article, which calls for all parties to take actions in the forest and land sector as well as to implement and finance REDD+.”

While the deal fell short of guaranteeing long-term financial support for REDD+, its formal recognition in the agreement



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should guarantee that large-scale tropical forest conservation initiatives will continue to expand.

“Paris marks a turning point on the road, but not the destination,” said Peter Graham, head of WWF’s Forest and Climate Programme. “Governments, businesses, investors, and civil society need to act now to protect, sustainably manage, and restore forests in order to get on the right track.”

“We have the tools to act, and what we can achieve now will make our task after 2020 easier and less costly.”

Several developments during the COP showed that key countries are ready to act more ambitiously. A joint vision signed by leaders of 17 governments set out their commitment to strong, collective and urgent action to halt deforestation and significantly increase forest restoration. Donor countries pledged billions of dollars in REDD+ finance, while numerous tropical forest countries promised to do more to protect and restore forests with international support.

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FOREST AND CLIMATE PROGRAMME CANOPY

NEWS AND INFORMATION FROM WWF'S GLOBAL FOREST AND CLIMATE PROGRAMME

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Why we are here

WWF's Forest and Climate Programme works to ensure that the conservation of tropical forests as carbon stores is secured by green economic development that benefits people, the climate and biodiversity in transformational ways.

www.panda.org/forestclimate



FEATURE
CLIMATE TALKS DELIVERED: NOW IT'S TIME TO ACT 1

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CANOPY IS ALSO AVAILABLE ELECTRONICALLY VIA EMAIL.
SUBSCRIBE AT: bit.ly/CNPY-nws

MEDIA

VIDEO



Hunter-gatherers protect the global environment

The Hadza are an early human culture protecting forests in the modern world, through an innovative partnership with Carbon Tanzania. This forest conservation project is helping prevent deforestation, which undermines the Hadza's livelihoods and way of life. The tribe is engaging in sustainable forest management financed by carbon-balanced businesses, providing a model for forest management and protection of the global ecosystem.

WATCH: <https://youtu.be/L1M1TRL2zdk>

VIDEO



Opportunities for REDD+ in tropical dry forests

Produced by CIGA-UNAM and University of Twente, this video assesses some of the risks of deforestation and forest degradation in western Mexico, presenting opportunities for REDD+ in the region.

WATCH: <https://youtu.be/M0wj4qOWLBY>

INFOGRAPHICS

Forests: Key to a successful Paris agreement

This WWF infographic provides a clear introduction to why it's so important to include forests and the land sector in our approach to climate change and sustainable development. Developed for COP21 in Paris, this engaging image also applies to climate policy more generally. It also highlights the need to maximize the opportunities for countries to make sure sustainable land use isn't just about mitigating climate change, but part of their path to climate-smart economies.

DOWNLOAD: <http://bit.ly/1NVcBT0>

Snapshot of forests in the INDCs

Drawn from WWF's report INDC Analysis: An Overview of the Forest Sector, this snapshot infographic gives a quick overview in English and Spanish of forest conservation and sustainability targets in 15 countries that are addressing forest issues as they work toward sustainable development and conservation goals.

DOWNLOAD: <http://bit.ly/1Xxv3b>

FOREST AND CLIMATE NEWS

MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE BY IMPLEMENTING THE HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE APPROACH

WWF Forests - Sound land-use choices and management practices are the foundation of inclusive development, efficient production, and a healthy environment. But assessing the soundness of a particular choice or practice is challenging. Any credible methodology, standard, or safeguard that seeks to do so must take into account the variety of nature’s complex, interdependent systems. It must navigate competing aspirations, be sensitive to local traditions, and embrace the inherently political nature of land-use decisions. This is where the high conservation value concept can help.

MORE: <http://bit.ly/1Rtzz0Q>

PERUVIAN, BOLIVIAN AND BRAZILIAN ORGANIZATIONS WILL WORK TOGETHER IN THE ACRE RIVER BASIN LAND-USE PLANNING

WWF Forests - Several Peruvian, Brazilian, and Bolivian organizations agreed on a new land-use and water plan for the Acre River watershed area. The idea is to take into consideration the entire river length and its catchment area (hydrographic basin), instead of working at the level of specific regions and countries, as was done previously. The Acre river basin encompasses 310,000km² extending over three countries in the southwest Amazon.

MORE: <http://bit.ly/1KnF0xp>

DEFORESTATION INCREASES 16% IN AMAZON, STATES BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT

WWF Brazil - The deforestation rate in the Amazon rose by 16 per cent relative to last year, according to figures released by environment minister Izabella Teixeira in November. Between August 2014 and July 2015, a total of 5,831km² of forests were lost in the states of Rondônia, Mato Grosso and Amazonas. The data does not distinguish between illegal and authorized deforestation.

MORE: <http://bit.ly/1JVwupp>

NGOS AND LEADING CHINESE FORESTRY COMPANIES ANNOUNCE COMMITMENT TO SAVE FORESTS AT RISK

WWF China - WWF and six NGOs and associations, together with leading Chinese forestry companies, announced the “Forest Declaration” at COP21. The nine enterprises involved have committed to completely avoid or eliminate timber products associated with deforestation by 2030.

MORE: <http://bit.ly/1SVQfQx>

WWF & IUCN ANNOUNCE NEW PARTNERSHIP TO EXPAND AND STRENGTHEN PROTECTED AREAS

WWF Forests – WWF and IUCN have joined forces to enhance and promote the role of protected and conserved areas in achieving sustainable development. The 10-year partnership aims to make the case for direct investment in protected areas and protected area systems that demonstrate enhanced conservation outcomes. It will look at how challenges faced by protected areas such as poaching, illegal logging, and other destructive activities can be addressed through new financing and investment.

MORE: <http://bit.ly/205ZTPu>

NEW CLIMATE AGREEMENT, VITAL FOR PEACE

WWF Colombia - While the world is moving toward a new system of climate governance, Colombia is also experiencing a historic process. After decades of failure and frustration, in 2016 the war could be left behind. The post-conflict scenario toward which we are heading must promote low-carbon development, where forests play a central role.

MORE: <http://bit.ly/1UGpHQN> (Spanish)



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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The community of REDD+ practitioners and experts from around the world grows every day, and WWF's global Forest and Climate Programme is working to ensure that the capacity-building and informational materials it produces are available to a diverse audience.

POLICY EXPECTATIONS FOR COP21, PARIS

WWF's policy expectations paper was released shortly before the UN climate talks in Paris. It outlines our asks for forests and land-use, both in the post-2020 agreement and for immediate action. Much of what we wanted to see was reflected in the final deal and in announcements made by governments, the private sector and civil society during the conference.

DOWNLOAD: <http://bit.ly/1VH00Qt>



WWF FOREST AND CLIMATE PROGRAMME

Policy Brief

EXPECTATION PAPER COP 21 PARIS



The 2015 UN climate change conference in Paris (COP21) is a pivotal moment. Governments have set December 2015 as the deadline to agree on a new climate regime for 2020 onwards. This deal must give the world a fighting chance to avoid dangerous global temperature rises.

INTRODUCTION

The 2015 UN climate change conference in Paris (COP21) is a pivotal moment. Governments have set December 2015 as the deadline to agree on a new climate regime for 2020 onwards. This deal must give the world a fighting chance to avoid dangerous global temperature rises. Such an agreement needs to be fair, ambitious, and transformational. At the same time, COP21 provides an opportunity to showcase efforts that countries, the private sector and civil society are making to combat climate change – and to accelerate and scale up these actions.

The land sector – and forests in particular – has a critically important role to play in both the post-2020 agreement and the immediate actions necessary to avert catastrophic climate change. REDD+, as well as other policy approaches such as Aichi Mitigation and Adaptation, can contribute significantly to reduce emissions and support sustainable development, build resilient livelihoods, and safeguard biodiversity and ecological services.

WWF IS THE LAND SECTOR SO IMPORTANT?

The land sector, including forested and agricultural lands, is central to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Around 25% of all global emissions come from agriculture, forestry, and other land use

(AFOLU), making it the largest source of emissions after the energy sector. About half of those derive from deforestation and forest degradation, and the other half come from agricultural activities. In many developing countries, AFOLU is the main source of emissions. The IPCC says the land sector could provide 30-40 per cent of cumulative mitigation by 2050. Without action in the land sector, it will be impossible to keep global temperature increases to less than 1.5/2°C above pre-industrial levels.

Mitigation actions in the land sector can also help societies adapt to climate change. For example, conservation, sustainable management, and restoration of ecosystems such as forests and mangroves do not just reduce emissions: they are also cost-effective ways to build resilient livelihoods and help people and nature adapt to the impacts of climate change.

The land sector is extremely important for people: 70 per cent of the world's poorest people depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, while a billion people rely on forests for food, water, fuel, medicines, cultural traditions and livelihoods. Forests, especially in the tropics, also support 80 per cent of terrestrial biodiversity. Yet around a quarter of the world's agricultural land is severely degraded; 200 million hectares of forest have been lost since 1990 and the FAO reports that destruction continues at roughly

* IPCC (2014) Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU). www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessmentreport/ar4/wg2/ar4_af_01_chapter1.pdf
 ** The State of Climate Resilient 2014. Land Use, Forestry and Other Land Use. www.wri.org/publications/2014/01/state-of-climate-resilient-2014-forestry-land-use-forestry-and-other-land-use/

THE LITTLE SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES BOOK

Released during COP21, The Little Sustainable Landscapes Book argues that sustainable management of landscapes is a local and global necessity – but that few landscapes around the world are being effectively managed to balance the competing demands of today, let alone those likely to emerge tomorrow. The book, produced by the Global Canopy Programme in partnership with WWF, EcoAgriculture Partners, The Nature Conservancy, and the Sustainable Trade Initiative provides an overview of the landscape concept, and examples of how integrated landscape management is successfully applied in practice

DOWNLOAD: <http://bit.ly/1Tq2zpb>

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS IN ACRE

This short factsheet explains how the state of Acre in the Brazilian Amazon is developing and implementing a state-wide system of social and environmental safeguards for its REDD+ and ecosystem services approach. It details progress, challenges, and lessons that could be relevant to other subnational and national governments designing Safeguard Information Systems.

DOWNLOAD: <http://bit.ly/1OI7iZk>

FOREST REFERENCE LEVELS UNDER REDD+

WWF's report Forest Reference Level Submissions under REDD+: An Analysis of Submission Trends, Leading Practices, and Areas for Improvement examines the first six FRLs to be submitted to the UN – by Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Malaysia, and Mexico. It examines some of the shared trends, in order to identify good practices, areas for improvement, lessons learnt, and how effectively they can contribute to delivering real emissions reductions.

DOWNLOAD: <http://bit.ly/1TvwJXU>

The Little Sustainable Landscapes Book

Achieving sustainable development through integrated landscape management



RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The community of REDD+ practitioners and experts from around the world grows every day, and WWF's global Forest and Climate Programme is working to ensure that the capacity-building and informational materials it produces are available to a diverse audience.

REDD+ FINANCE FLOWS 2009-2014: TRENDS AND LESSONS LEARNED IN REDDX COUNTRIES

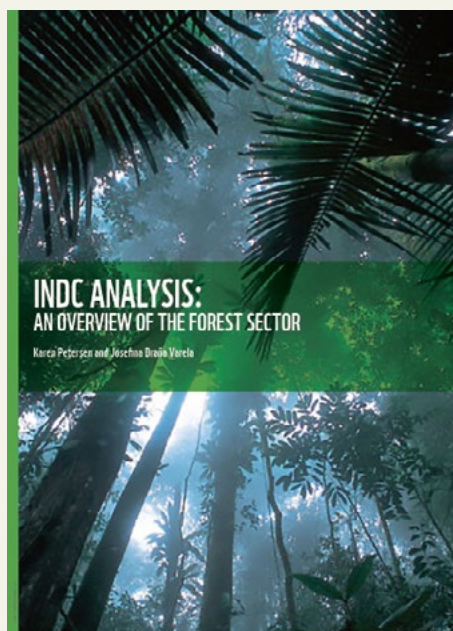
This study follows the REDD+ money trail in 13 countries that account for 65 per cent of the globe's tropical forest cover. The research by Forest Trends' REDDX (REDD eXpenditures) initiative covers six years from 2009 to 2014, the last year for which complete data is available. It tracks more than US\$6 billion of the nearly US\$10 billion that has been committed or pledged to REDD+ programmes.

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 DOWNLOAD: <http://bit.ly/1JVxPwwpdf>

THE FOREST OPPORTUNITY

How can new partnerships support more ambitious action to conserve forests? In partnership with IUCN and Climate Advisors, WWF focuses on 12 countries that represent half the world's tropical forest area. It highlights the opportunities for partnerships between forest and donor countries, and how ambitious forest conservation and restoration could contribute to the fight to combat climate change.

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 DOWNLOAD: <http://bit.ly/1mium0q>



INDC ANALYSIS: AN OVERVIEW OF THE FOREST SECTOR

Kersti Peterson and Josechu Diana Varela

INDC ANALYSIS: AN OVERVIEW OF THE FOREST SECTOR

WWF's report INDC Analysis: An Overview of the Forest Sector looks at the plans countries have laid out for reducing emissions from forest loss, and identifies opportunities for forest countries and donors to make a bigger contribution. The report analyses the INDCs submitted by 75 developing countries or emerging economies which account for the vast majority of tropical forest cover.

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 DOWNLOAD: <http://bit.ly/1XXiv3b>

ADAPTATION POLICIES AND SYNERGIES WITH REDD+ IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

AThe countries in the Congo Basin are poor and vulnerable and, as such, suffer from the negative effects of climate change. Processes based on mitigation and adaptation measures have been launched at various levels and places in these countries to cope with the dynamics of a changing climate. This analysis from CIFOR argues for stronger synergy between mitigation and adaptation strategies, and integration of climate and development policies.

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 DOWNLOAD: <http://bit.ly/1mayfDI>

TROPICAL FOREST CARBON IN INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES: A GLOBAL ANALYSIS

Anew analysis from EDF reveals that indigenous territories located in the Amazon basin, the Mesoamerican region, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Indonesia contain one-fifth of the carbon stored aboveground in the planet's tropical forests. This number demonstrates the historical role indigenous territories have played in conserving these forests and their potential for addressing a key challenge in the long-term maintenance of climate stability: keeping those forests standing.

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 DOWNLOAD: <http://bit.ly/206118U>

REDD+ CAPACITY BUILDING

WWF FOREST AND CLIMATE PROGRAMME LEARNING LESSONS ARE FREE AND ARE DESIGNED TO LEVERAGE AND SHARE REDD+ KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERTISE. EVERY MONTH, WE INVITE EXPERTS TO PRESENT ON A KEY ISSUE SO THAT REDD+ PRACTITIONERS CAN HAVE ACCESS TO THE LATEST INFORMATION.

To watch an archived learning session or to register for an upcoming webinar, please visit: bit.ly/REDDlearn.

EXPECTATIONS FOR FORESTS AND THE LAND SECTOR AT COP21

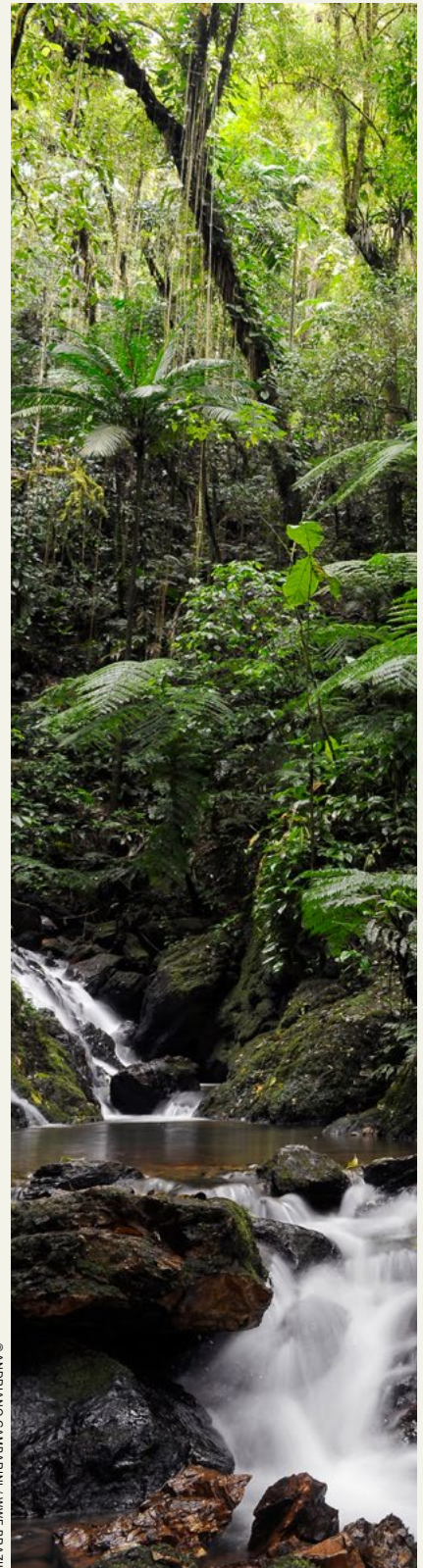
In this learning lesson, WWF’s Forest and Climate Programme team discuss the challenges and opportunities for REDD+ and the land sector in the run-up to COP21 in Paris. They outline expectations for a strong, fair, and universally binding agreement that ensures the world has a fighting chance of avoiding the worst impacts of climate change, and what this could mean for forests.

WATCH: <http://bit.ly/ForestClimateVideo>

FOREST AND REDD+ OUTCOMES FROM COP21

In this learning lesson, Peter Graham and Josefina Braña-Varela, of the WWF Forest and Climate Programme, discuss forest and REDD+ outcomes from the COP21 meeting in Paris. They also present on potential next steps for forests and climate.

WATCH: <http://bit.ly/ForestClimateVideo>



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WWF's Global Perspective: COP21

Yolanda Kakabadse, President WWF International

"The Paris outcome is historic for the climate targets it represents and its truly global scope. The agreement is not perfect, but I was delighted to see that the role of ecosystems was recognized; in particular the article stating that all countries should act to halt deforestation and degradation and improve land management. WWF believes that this is crucial for effective forest conservation. Now, we need to use this agreement as a platform to work together with governments, communities, and business to ensure healthy forests for the future benefit of both people and nature."

Lucy Aquino, CEO WWF Paraguay

"The Paris Agreement could be a great opportunity for the climate and humanity, however this depends on each government coming forward with sound, realistic commitments to stop the deforestation and degradation of forest biomes. For Paraguay, the Paris agreement constitutes a great opportunity to scale up native forest restoration building very important corridors. This action will recover one of the most threatened ecoregions in the world, the Atlantic Forest. This is being implemented by a partnership between Itaipú Binacional and Paraguay in a project called "Paraguay Biodiversity," using the WWF's conservation blue print "The Biodiversity Vision." We do not have time to lose. Let's focus on



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preserving forests and create a serious opportunity for restoration."

Dr Efransjah, CEO WWF Indonesia

"The Paris Agreement reinforces mitigation efforts for agriculture, forestry, and other land uses (AFOLU). The recognition of REDD+ actions in the text allows continuity of efforts in a country like Indonesia and brings more room for Parties to interact under the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities with respective capabilities. Challenges remain to operationalize the Agreement and show benefits for people and nature beyond the foreseen carbon benefits. While the financing gap must be effectively addressed, the desired impacts of Paris Agreement can only materialize through political commitment of parties towards change of governance in the sector."

Bruno Perodeau, CEO WWF Democratic Republic of the Congo

"WWF DRC has been highly implicated in the REDD+ process since 2009. For COP21, we worked with a number of different parties - governments and civil

society - in the preparation of the event. For DRC, a High Forest Low Deforestation country that is still on the top ten list of GHG emitters from deforestation and degradation, the Agreement in Paris was crucial for the future of the second largest area of tropical forest on earth. After analyzing the agreement and its political context, we are glad that a universal deal was reached, recognizing differentiated responsibilities, the REDD+ mechanism, the need for financial support and adaptation. This agreement allows us to keep faith in our capacity to save the world from ignorance, stupidity, and egoism. Even if it lacks ambition, we think we would be able to build on it for a future with more dignity for people and nature."

Nina Jensen, CEO WWF Norway

"The Paris Agreement is a crucial global commitment to fight the biggest challenge of our time. For Norway, the agreement will imply an increased international engagement for climate and forests and a green economic shift domestically."

REDD+ IN THE PERUVIAN AMAZON



Q: What is your current role at WWF?

AC: I am the head of the WWF office in Madre de Dios and part of the Forest and Climate team, looking at issues that concern governance and indigenous peoples.

Q: Can you tell us about the ARA – what is its purpose? How will WWF-Peru be working on this programme in the coming year?

AC: The Regional Environmental Authority (ARA in Spanish) is a proposal for an institutional agreement that seeks to focus efforts on issues regarding the environment and natural resources in the Peruvian Amazon. Regional governments in Peru have powers to set up decentralized bodies, such as the ARA, in order to coordinate such initiatives. The ARA has a number of aims: to develop an appropriate system of environmental management at a regional level, with a focus on ecosystems and sustainable development, thereby improving the quality of life of the inhabitants of the Madre de Dios region; to encourage a territorial and intercultural approach by facilitating formal access to natural resources; to strengthen the institutional framework, again at a regional level, by guaranteeing the regulatory framework with regard to environmental issues; and to protect the right to a healthy environment.

Madre de Dios is currently undergoing significant political changes due to the interests of unofficial, and illegal, mining companies. These companies have prioritized policies and plans that are having a direct impact on regional planning and the correct use of natural resources.

In the next few years, WWF-Peru will give priority to setting up a project, in conjunction with local governments, to

Home to the world's greatest concentration of bird species, as well as healthy populations of jaguar, tapir, and other large Amazonian mammals, Madre de Dios in southwestern Peru is among the most biodiverse in the Amazon. The region is equally rich in forest-dependent cultures, with dozens of indigenous communities, two communal reserves, and a territorial reserve for indigenous people in voluntary isolation on approximately 1.7 million hectares of indigenous lands.

We spoke to **Alonso Cordova** from WWF-Peru about recent developments in the Peruvian Amazon and what their goals are for the coming year.

encourage policies that will contribute to a green agenda in Madre de Dios. The project will seek to coordinate such aspects as the recognition of indigenous peoples, climate change, land-use planning, gender equality, transparency, and an economy based on natural resources.

Q: Peru was a strong presence in the climate conference. How was WWF-Peru involved?

AC: WWF played an active role in helping governments draw up a sound agreement in Paris, one that will be strong and genuinely effective. It also supported indigenous peoples to take part in meetings and dialogues with government, as well as leaders of social organizations and movements. These discussions dealt with priority issues and converging interests and were held with a view to forming alliances for advocacy work at COP21. WWF Peru did monitoring work and actively coordinated with various indigenous peoples' associations, including around REDD+.

Q: Can you share a success story with us?

AC: We've been involved in setting up the Madre de Dios Indigenous REDD Platform (Mesa RIA) as a structure belonging to the indigenous organizations. So far, a series of workshops and technical meetings have been jointly held with members from the Mesa RIA and other allies. Delegates from grassroots community organizations and indigenous peoples' associations have taken part, along with the Ministry of Environment and the regional government of Madre de Dios.

The platform has focused on REDD+ safeguards that will contribute to a national system currently being drawn up by the Ministry of Environment. It has also focused on developing the conceptual framework of its proposal regarding the AmaraKaeri Communal Reserve and is

working on an initial draft of its strategies for holistic management within the area, in conjunction with the National Service of Natural Protected Areas.

An important conclusion to draw is that community involvement in making REDD+ policy is essential to its success. However, that participation must go much further than simply receiving benefits from the policy. For REDD+ policy to be properly understood and implemented, it is necessary for communities to actively participate from the outset, providing suggestions and opinions that are binding.

Q: What goals do you have in relation to WWF-Peru's forest programmes for the coming year?

AC: In the next few years, we face important challenges in our work with the Forest and Climate Programme, primarily with regard to local governments in Madre de Dios and how they coordinate regional and national programmes and policies. In addition, we have an enormous commitment to the indigenous peoples, coordinating with our partners to administer funds from the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. We also need to make important alliances with the Ministry of Environment in order to provide technical assistance and implement strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.



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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

There were also commitments from the private sector, and strong participation from civil society organizations, including indigenous peoples' representatives. "We saw a very active indigenous peoples' agenda in Paris, and we believe that their constructive dialogue and engagement in the margins of the COP contributed to the successful outcome," said Josefina Brana-Varela, head of policy for the WWF Forest and Climate Programme.

The decisions adopted in Paris, and the preamble to the agreement, mention the need to respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, and to strengthen their knowledge, capacities, and efforts to face climate change. "This language is just a foundation, but it's crucial that indigenous people remain engaged and included in future strategies and plans," Brana-Varela added.

We will not solve the climate crisis through forest protection and restoration alone – we cannot succeed without reducing deforestation and forest degradation. This will require following through on commitments, raising ambition, sustaining political will, aligning policy and legislation, and increasing the size of and access to climate finance and other incentives for forest conservation and land restoration. WWF will continue our work enabling forward progress across this spectrum of issues in order to prevent dangerous climate change and create a healthier, safer environment for people and nature.

DID YOU KNOW?

As well as the climate agreement, COP21 in Paris brought announcements of major commitments for forests from both state and non-state actors:

- Germany, Norway, and the UK pledged to give US\$5 billion between 2015 and 2020 for measured, reported, and verified emissions reductions.
- Mexico pledged to expand current initiatives to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation to an additional 6 million hectares, depending on international support.
- Itaipú Binacional, one of the world's largest hydroelectric companies, and Paraguay will partner to protect and restore 1 million hectares of forest by 2030.
- African countries launched AFR100, a pan-African initiative to restore 100 million hectares by 2030. Ten countries, including Ethiopia, DRC, Niger, and Uganda have joined so far, with the World Bank and other financial partners pledging over US\$1.5 billion in support.
- New pledges were also made under the Bonn Challenge to restore over 18 million hectares of degraded forests, including 13 million in India, 2 million in Burundi, and 1 million in Honduras.
- Mondelez International will work with 26,000 smallholder cocoa producers in Côte d'Ivoire and invest US\$400 million over the next decade to reduce deforestation in the supply chain.
- Forty-two companies agreed to eliminate commodity-driven deforestation from all supply chains by 2020 as part of the We Mean Business Coalition.
- Marks and Spencer (M&S) and Unilever will source commodities from regions with environmental and social safeguards to protect forests and forest communities, as long as quality and volume requirements are met, in order to build deforestation-free supply chains.



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REDD+ PEOPLE

COMMUNITY-BASED MONITORING IN GUYANA



COURTESY MARIA FERNANDA JARAMILLO / WWF

In Guyana, WWF has worked with partner NGOs, the government, and the indigenous Wai Wai people to develop a community measurement, reporting and verification (CMRV) system. This will feed into the country's national monitoring, which enable it to receive REDD+ payments from Norway. Community members have learned to measure trees in forest plots, calculate carbon stocks, as well as record and monitor other indicators such as water quality, health and well-being – skills that enable them to better monitor and manage their resources and to take action when those resources are threatened.

We caught up with WWF-Guyana CMRV consultants **Roxroy Bollers** and **Shurland Davis** to find out more.

Why is it important for the Wai Wai to monitor their territory?

RB: Because they are so isolated they don't face as many threats to their community, most importantly in terms of mining [the leading driver of deforestation in Guyana]. One aspect of importance would be for them to keep monitoring their well-being. This can provide them as a community with information that would help determine sickness trends or possible causes of reoccurring sicknesses along

with helping the council to make other decisions in relation to development etc. of the community.

SD: Yes, because well-being brought up a lot of indicators in health, leadership, and in nutrition. So with the information we have now, we can say that such and such is happening, and this is the reason for that. Diarrhea was one of the health problems there, since some people treated the water while others didn't, so we can use this to educate

people about treating water or ways to dispose of garbage. Another point I would like to highlight is that people would know where their land boundaries are, so if others are undertaking illegal activities in their title area, they would know what resources are available to stop them.

What lessons have you learnt?

RB: Consultation with the community should be clear – explaining the framework of the project and seeing how this can fit in with what they have. Also that having the community council and members informed of every step of the project would make working along with the community easier and less problematic. This will help both the project implementers and the community achieve their goals.

SD: One of the things that we can also take from the Wai Wai project is that in the Wai Wai community the people work together. Everything they did in this project they did together, and working together they are able to achieve multiple things. I think that's something we can also encourage in the other projects, so that they can also meet their objective and goals. Working together – without having internet – we built a community-based platform where all data was kept and analyzed at a community level. That was a big plus for us to be able to quickly give information to the village.

What are the next steps?

RB: Currently, we are looking at setting up a pilot project in another community to develop a methodology where other communities in Guyana can opt in to the

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Collaboration for immediate climate action

Josefina Brana-Varela and Karen Petersen
WWF Forest and Climate Programme

While the Paris agreement included the strong aspiration to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C, current commitments to act on climate change fall far short. Even if all countries achieve their most ambitious national targets — a scenario largely dependent on the mobilization of significant international finance — we will likely reach a dangerous temperature rise of 3 to 3.5°C by the end of the century. The world must act quickly to close this emissions gap.

Fortunately, closing this gap is within reach. Significant progress can be made by ensuring that the UN climate process continues to build a strong consensus for action when the agreement goes into effect in 2020 but also catalyses immediate action now. Scaling up action before 2020 will require considerable support and cooperation. The complicated nature of the task and the vast number of players involved suggests the need to establish a framework to streamline this process and catalyse collaborative efforts to close the emissions gap.

The Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA) provides a prototype for such a framework. The LPAA was launched at the end of COP 20 in Lima, Peru in 2014, as a joint effort between the Peruvian and French governments, the UNFCCC Secretariat, and the Executive Office of the Secretary General of the United Nations. It aimed to create an enabling environment for international collaboration both before and after 2020,



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and accelerate cooperative climate action. This included partnerships between governments, and between state and non-state actors, such as indigenous peoples and companies.

The action agenda mobilized state and non-state actors to work together on productive and transformative initiatives, many of which were showcased in Paris. It proved notably successful in the forest sector. Countries with important forest cover have set ambitious targets, outside the official UNFCCC process, to protect, restore, and sustainably manage their forests, which will be met with the support of donors who have pledged significant resources toward these efforts. Germany, Norway, and the United Kingdom alone pledged US\$5 billion to forest countries that produce verified results. The private sector also promised significant contributions, with at least 42 major companies committing to deforestation-free supply chains by 2020.

A continuation of the action agenda can extend and scale up such partnerships, and advance the ambitious climate action that we need in the immediate future. This will be particularly critical to meet the conditional targets of developing countries, whose implementation depends on external support, as well as to catalyse additional ambition in key areas like renewable energy, transport, cities, forests, and agriculture.

However, it's important that the partnerships and initiatives included in the action agenda genuinely contribute to closing the emissions gap, in an environmentally sustainable and equitable way. Improved criteria need to be developed to determine which initiatives should be part of the action agenda and serve as models for ambitious climate action.

In order to close the emissions gap, partnerships must be robust, transformative, and surpass existing national commitments. They must be measurable, transparent, and produce quantifiable results. Importantly, they must also make every effort to be inclusive, with fair, equitable solutions to climate change. Such attributes should be explicitly stated in the criteria for the action agenda moving forward.

The Lima-Paris Action Agenda has demonstrated its potential to increase momentum. Now we must improve upon its success to harness the full potential of innovative collaboration and expedite ambitious climate action. A similar structure within the UNFCCC is needed to build on successes and lessons learned as we head toward the next climate summit in Morocco at the end of the year — the Paris-Marrakesh Action Agenda, perhaps? We look forward to the leadership of the French and Moroccan presidencies at this crucial time.

WWF receives further Norad funding

WASHINGTON, DC – The Norwegian development agency (Norad) announced a NOK 300 million (US\$33.8 million) portfolio of grants to 39 civil society organizations around the world that work to reduce emissions from deforestation in developing countries over the period 2016–2020. WWF’s Forest and Climate Programme has been awarded a grant of NOK 77.5 million (about US\$9 million) to support its work on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+).

This latest grant to WWF builds on two previous grants from Norad, beginning in 2009, and will support WWF’s ongoing forest and climate work through local offices in Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guyana, Indonesia, and Peru.

WWF brings unparalleled breadth and depth of experience in REDD+ at this critical juncture when bridging on-the-ground experience and global perspective will be essential to building consensus and commitments needed to halt deforestation by 2030.

WWF is unique in its approach to forest conservation as a tool to combat climate change, because it represents a network of programs and partners with global reach, from communities to regional and national governments, from the private sector to the public sector, and to the international climate negotiations.

There are currently more than 20 WWF programmes in tropical forest countries



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actively working on local and national REDD+ strategies with first-hand experience in community-based conservation, incentivizing improved production practices, and regional and national policy reform. WWF teams in many northern countries are engaged in REDD+ nationally and internationally, supporting WWF and civil society work at the international climate negotiations and with funding institutions such as the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, and the Green Climate Fund.

“WWF believes that REDD+ offers an innovative way to address both the dire consequences and the underlying causes of ongoing forest loss and forest degradation while providing benefits for the planet’s climate, biodiversity, and people,” said Peter Graham, leader of the Forest and Climate Programme.

“Now, more than ever, WWF is focused on working with governments, the private sector, indigenous peoples, and

local communities to reduce our impact on the planet and conserve forests. This grant comes at a critical time to support, and scale up, forest conservation and climate action. We look forward to continuing our partnership with the government of Norway to realize important successes that conserve forests, reduce emissions and promote local sustainable development opportunities.”

“To complement the comprehensive agreement negotiated by the world’s governments at the UN climate change conference in Paris, Norway’s grant announcement underscores the important role of civil society in actions to conserve forest and reduce emissions, before the Paris Agreement comes into full effect in 2020,” said Graham.

VIEWPOINTS

On the final COP21 Decisions:

“IT IS RARE TO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY IN A LIFETIME TO CHANGE THE WORLD.”

– François Hollande, President of France

“THE EXPLICIT MENTION OF FORESTS IN THE AGREEMENT SENDS AN INDISPUTABLE SIGNAL THAT ACTIONS TO HALT DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION WILL HAVE TO BE A PART OF HIGH LEVEL DOMESTIC POLITICAL AGENDAS, AND NO LONGER A MARGINAL TOPIC.”

Josefina Braña-Varela, WWF’s Forest and Climate Programme

On leadership and partnerships:

“THE POLICY AND GOVERNANCE DRIVE TO REDUCE DEFORESTATION CAN COME ONLY FROM FOREST COUNTRIES, WITH THE BENEFITS BEING OF ALMOST INCALCULABLE VALUE, BOTH LOCALLY AND GLOBALLY. AS FOREST NATIONS INCREASINGLY SHOW THE WAY THROUGH AMBITIOUS COMMITMENTS, THESE MUST BE MIRRORED BY GREATER LONG TERM SUPPORT FROM DONOR COUNTRIES AND AGENCIES.”

HRH Prince Charles, addressing a high-level meeting on forests and climate prior to the Paris COP

On the key role that indigenous peoples play in the fight against climate change:

“INDIGENOUS PEOPLES DON’T WAIT AND SEE FOR THE ACTION TO BEGIN, INDIGENOUS PEOPLES HAVE ALREADY STARTED TO TAKE CONCRETE ACTIONS TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE.”

Jorge Furagaro, representative, COICA

On sustainable growth:

“THE PROMOTION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES IS KEY FOR REDUCING DEFORESTATION, IMPROVING THE WELFARE OF THE POPULATION, AND SECURING A STABLE AND DURABLE PEACE.”

- Juan Manuel Santos, President of Colombia

On committing to deforestation-free supply chains:

“IT IS CRITICAL TO HAVE COMMITMENTS AND ACTIONS FROM THE BUSINESS SECTOR TO ENSURE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF GLOBAL FORESTS AND TO ACTIVELY TACKLE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE TO REALIZE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENT.”

- Wang Shi, Chairman of the board of Vanke Group

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LCDS, the Low Carbon Development Strategy that the government has laid out.

I’m hoping that as we go on into the other communities we can develop a tool that is flexible enough and able to adapt to all the communities within Guyana, and by extension, around Guyana. Hopefully we can have multiple working CMRV projects in these communities, and the information collected can be used to influence the management plan and better enable the community members to develop themselves and work together.

SD: I would like to see more projects being replicated in other regions, with people on the ground within their communities doing the verification for the government. For example, communities collect information regarding the drivers of deforestation, which could influence the government in their decisions to update the satellite imagery platform. That would help the community, the government as a whole, to understand CMRV. And maybe we can influence other communities in other countries to have similar projects there. Also, members that worked on the CMRV project are better equipped than before, and now they have the capacity to work on similar projects.



REDD+ SPECIES

NEPENTHES RIGIDIFOLIA

Scientific Name:

Nepenthes Rigidifolia

Location:

Indonesia

Status:

Critically Endangered

Nepenthes rigidifolia is a species of carnivorous plant that is critically endangered. Found only in a single location in Sumatra, Indonesia, this striking plant is named for the rigid leaves that produce its pitchers, which can grow up to 21cm tall and 8cm wide. This species of *nepenthes* produces piebald pitchers that range from green, brown or orange, heavily speckled

with dark purple, black or brown spots, with dark red, brown or black peristomes and lids. Contrastingly, the interior is lighter in colour, and can be found in yellows, greens or white with dark red, purple or black blotches. These dramatically colourful traps are home to a wide range of dependent animals, including mosquito larvae and other arthropods.

With an original wild population of 24 individuals, *nepenthes rigidifolia* is astoundingly only the second rarest species of *nepenthes* at the time of its discovery. None of those original *nepenthes* were found in national parks or nature reserves, and their already small numbers have been decimated by habitat destruction and poaching. A recent IUCN survey confirmed just two individuals surviving in the wild today.

To work against extinction, multiple strains of *Nepenthes rigidifolia* are preserved outside their natural habitat, with the hope that protection and restoration of that habitat may save this critically rare species, and the ecosystem of miniature life that it supports. Further observation is also required, to see if this tiny population is indeed the extent of the species in the wild, or if other pockets of this *nepenthes* are tucked away deeper in the Sumatran mountains.



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Read more:

<http://jr.iucnredlist.org/documents/amazingspecies/nepenthes-rigidifolia.pdf>

<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/49002226/0>

<http://www.arkoflife.net/nepenthes-rigidifolia.html>

UPCOMING EVENTS

16-17 FEBRUARY 2016

**ABU DHABI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
GLOBAL FORUM FOR INNOVATIONS IN
AGRICULTURE**

[http://www.reddcommunity.org/events/
global-forum-innovation-agriculture](http://www.reddcommunity.org/events/global-forum-innovation-agriculture)

3-5 MARCH 2016

**SAO PAULO, BRAZIL
NEW GENERATION PLANTATIONS 2016
ENCOUNTER**

[http://newgenerationplantations.org/
multimedia/file/
f63643a1-9804-11e5-b24f-005056986313](http://newgenerationplantations.org/multimedia/file/f63643a1-9804-11e5-b24f-005056986313)

22-26 FEBRUARY 2016

**PAMPANGA, PHILIPPINES
ASIA-PACIFIC FORESTRY WEEK**


[http://www.reddcommunity.org/events/
asia-pacific-forestry-week](http://www.reddcommunity.org/events/asia-pacific-forestry-week)

22-28 APRIL 2016

**DHAKA, BANGLADESH
10TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION
(CBA10)**

[http://www.reddcommunity.org/events/
save-date-10th-international-conference-
community-based-adaptation-cba10](http://www.reddcommunity.org/events/save-date-10th-international-conference-community-based-adaptation-cba10)

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	<p>Why we are here To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.</p> <hr/> <p>www.panda.org/forestclimate</p>
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(formerly World Wildlife Fund), Gland, Switzerland