



WWF

NEWS

ISSUE 3

2016

WWF FOREST AND CLIMATE

# CANOPY

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

## Integrating Gender into Community Forestry and Land Rights with REDD+

By Jolly Sassa Kiuka and Flory Botamba, WWF-DRC

In June, representatives from local communities, civil society, and the government of DRC gathered in Kinshasa for a national workshop on the integration of gender into REDD+, community forestry, and land tenure practices.

This large-scale workshop was supported by DRC's Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Women, Family and Children, and was organized by Coalition of Women Leaders for Environment and Sustainable Development (CFLEDD, national NGO) Rights, Resources Initiative (RRI), and WWF.

Despite the inclusion of gender in the REDD+ national framework strategy, and strong recommendations for action on gender issues by actors in the field, women in DRC still face barriers of information, resources, and access to land and tenure rights at the local level. At the national level, there is also a lack of clarity on gender in land tenure and forestry policies.



With the objective of strengthening the capacities of key actors on the relationship between gender and forest governance, this 4-day workshop was an opportunity to assess the situation of women facing the challenges of conservation and to develop a roadmap for a gender action plan in REDD+, community forestry, and land tenure rights in the DRC. At the end of the discussions, participants agreed on four key areas of focus for future actions to integrate gender into forest governance practices: recognition of women's land

tenure and forest rights in national strategies and REDD+ pilot projects; recognition of women's role in, and contribution to, traditional forestry customs; equitable access to resources including decision-making processes, productive resources, knowledge, and technology; and equitable access to funding and benefit sharing for women's entrepreneurship.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12



WWF

NEWS

ISSUE 2

2016

WWF FOREST AND CLIMATE

# CANOPY

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

## CONTACT US



/ wwff



/ wwfforestcarbon



/ forestclimate@wwf.panda.org

## Why we are here

WWF Forest and Climate 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](http://www.panda.org/forestclimate)

## FEATURE

INTEGRATING GENDER INTO COMMUNITY FORESTRY  
AND LAND RIGHTS WITH REDD+ ..... 1

© naturepl.com / Edwin Giesbers / WWF

## IN THIS ISSUE

FOREST AND CLIMATE NEWS ..... 3

RECENT PUBLICATIONS ..... 4

REDD+ VIEWPOINTS ..... 18

SPECIES HIGHLIGHT:

ARARIPE MANAKIN ..... 20

UPCOMING EVENTS ..... 21

### REDD+ PEOPLE

INTERVIEW WITH CRISTINA EGHENTER ..... 10

INTERVIEW WITH LOU LEONARD ..... 17

### FIVE FAST FACTS

FORESTS IN INDCS ..... 7

### REDD+ CAPACITY BUILDING

MRV AND REFERENCE LEVELS: SIX YEARS OF  
LEARNING THROUGH PRACTICE ..... 6

IMPACT IN THE FORESTS - CATALYSING DEFORESTA-

TION FREE BUSINESS SOLUTIONS IN ASIA ..... 6

LOCAL PARTICIPATION IN REDD+ MEASURING,  
REPORTING AND VERIFICATION (PMRV) ..... 6

FOREST AND REDD+ EXPECTATIONS FOR COP22  
MARRAKECH ..... 6

### ARTICLES

FROM THE FOREST AND CLIMATE DESK ... 7

THE ACRE EXPERIENCE ..... 8

WWF SCIENCE REPRESENTED IN IPCC PANEL OF  
EXPERTS ..... 9

WWF BRINGS KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND LEARNING  
METHODS TO QUITO WORKSHOP ..... 13

KUTAI BARAT AND MAHAKAM ULU INCORPORATED  
INTO INDONESIA'S DEVELOPING REDD+ PILOT . 15

## MEDIA

### VIDEOS



Rights-based approaches for  
success and sustainability of  
REDD+

IUCN focusses on the integration of rights-based approaches to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) as the foundation of climate change mitigation and forest management strategies. Join us in this video as we explore these efforts through the voices of REDD+ professionals from around the world.

**WATCH:** <http://bit.ly/2dn1fIR>

### INFOGRAPHICS



Staying the Course: what we  
should do stay on track  
from Paris to Marrakech

Created for the 2016 Bonn Intergovernmental, this graphic WWF's expectations for countries to maintain momentum between COP21 in Paris and COP22 in Marrakech.

**DOWNLOAD:** <http://bit.ly/1WtSEUQ>

CANOPY IS ALSO AVAILABLE  
ELECTRONICALLY VIA  
EMAIL. SUBSCRIBE AT:  
[bit.ly/CNPY-nws](http://bit.ly/CNPY-nws)





## FOREST AND CLIMATE NEWS

## WWF STATEMENT ON MAI-NDOMBE EMISSION REDUCTIONS PROGRAMME IN DRC

WWF-DRC – The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) today advanced to the final stage of negotiations before launching the Mai-Ndombe Emission Reductions Programme. The programme, supported by the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, offers an unparalleled conservation opportunity for forests and for people in the DRC, and WWF is working to ensure the right safeguards will be put in place allowing transparency and effective participation throughout the program's life.

**MORE:** <http://bit.ly/2cGPDRW>

## WWF AND TOYOTA FORM GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP, JOIN FORCES ON LIVING ASIAN FOREST PROJECT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

WWF-Indonesia – As part of the partnership, Toyota will support the Living Asian Forest Project, a new series of existing and planned WWF activities to conserve tropical forests and wildlife in Southeast Asia. The project will take place in WWF priority places Borneo (Kalimantan) and Sumatra in Indonesia. In the future, the project will expand to the Greater Mekong region.

**MORE:** <http://bit.ly/2c81Olf>

## FIRST THREE INDIGENOUS RESERVES CREATED IN PERU

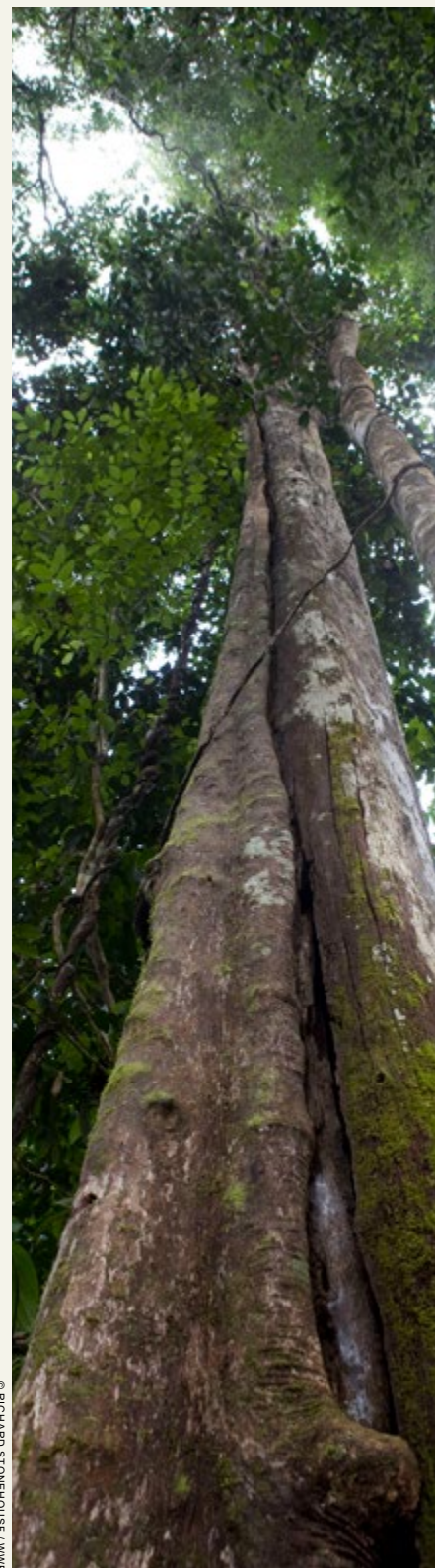
WWF-Peru – Today, by Supreme Decree, categorization three indigenous reserves was approved in favour of the protection of rights, habitat and conditions that ensure the existence and integrity of Indigenous Peoples in isolation and Status Initial Contact (Piaci). It is Mashco Piro Indigenous Reserves, Murunahua and Isconahua, located in the Ucayali region, the same which together account for a territory of 1'575,850.66 hectares.

**MORE:** <http://bit.ly/2cb2eK1> (Spanish)

## TOP 5: WHY PROTECTED AREAS ARE KEY TO TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE

WWF-Colombia – Protected areas are vital to help communities and nature adapt to climate change. They can cushion the impacts of extreme weather events and ensure the provision of fundamental ecosystem services for human well - being, such as drinking water, and food. In the Amazon there are more than 390 protected areas covering about 25% of the entire Amazon biome.

**MORE:** <http://bit.ly/2bYVWxx> (Spanish)



© RICHARD STONEHOUSE / WWF

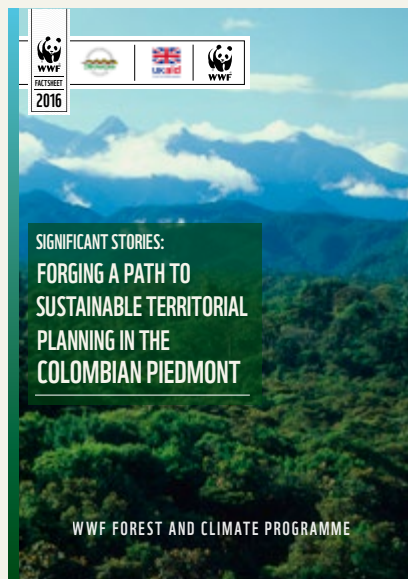
## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

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

## SIGNIFICANT STORIES: FORGING A PATH TO SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIAL PLANNING IN THE COLOMBIAN PIEDMONT

**T**his Forest and Climate Significant Story describes the process through which local communities in Colombia's Andean-Amazonian Piedmont region successfully incorporated guidelines for climate change adaptation and mitigation into their legal frameworks for territorial development planning. By establishing a legal basis for factoring climate into future plans, this important step represents an enforceable, long-term commitment to sustainable development. It also offers an opportunity to scale up local efforts through a replicable, effective approach—one that is already spreading to communities beyond the borders of the ten initial municipalities.

**MORE:** <http://bit.ly/1TLDQyp>



## SIGNIFICANT STORIES: BUILDING GREEN DEVELOPMENT IN MADRE DE DIOS

**T**his Forest and Climate Significant Story captures the process through which community members, regional government officials, civil society members, indigenous groups, and WWF came to work together to lay the foundation for green development in Peru's Madre de Dios region. They overcame a lack of resources, support, and trust to build new partnerships, and create capacities that range from the technical know-how of mapping deforestation and forest degradation to the ability to incorporate indigenous worldviews and rights in planning for the region's future.

**MORE:** <http://bit.ly/293V87j>

## CONSERVING FORESTS TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE

**A** solid understanding of REDD+ and the Paris Agreement is needed to accomplish economic transformations and conserve forests as natural places, carbon stocks, and sustainable resources. This paper describes what REDD+ is, in a manner that is accessible to policy makers, scientists and civil society and in a form that is completely consistent with the UNFCCC decisions and agreements.

**MORE:** <http://bit.ly/29Shulq>

## FOREST DEGRADATION IN THE CORE ZONE OF THE MONARCH BUTTERFLY BIOSPHERE RESERVE 2015-2016

**E**xtrême weather events are adding a new, ominous threat to the monarch butterflies' key wintering habitat in Mexico, according to a report by the WWF-Telmex-Telcel Alliance, the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas, and the Institute of Biology of the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

**MORE:** <http://wwf.to/2cmBWxz>

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

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

## IMPACT IN THE FORESTS

**A**nalysing the policy and entrepreneurial context in three landscapes across Asia, the report highlights how supporting innovative small-scale green businesses could help reverse the current trend where business incentives for promoting deforestation remain greater than those for preventing it. The study shows that this trend persists despite recent deforestation-free commitments made by several countries and the UN push to halt deforestation by 2020.

**MORE:** <http://bit.ly/2aq11ib>

## REDD+ FOR PEOPLE AND NATURE

**W**WF Forest and Climate's report on our last Norad grant, supporting work in Colombia, DRC, Guyana, Indonesia, and Peru between 2013 and 2015. A multimedia experience, readers will navigate through interactive maps, videos, and slides filled with project information and additional resources on each country and thematic area, including MRV, partnerships with indigenous peoples and local communities, and policy and finance.

**MORE:** <http://bit.ly/REDDIntRpt>

## PALM OIL BUYERS SCORECARD 2016

**P**alm oil is in everything from margarine to lipstick, but growing it irresponsibly can devastate forests, wildlife, communities and the global climate. WWF scored 137 companies on their use of sustainable palm oil, which is grown without causing harm. See which brands are taking the right action and which are falling short or doing nothing at all.

**MORE:** <http://bit.ly/2cUrogO>

## LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM EARLY UNFCCC REDD+ REFERENCE LEVELS SUBMISSIONS

**P**roduced in partnership with Environmental Defense Fund, International Union for the Conservation of Nature, The Nature Conservancy, and Union of Concerned Scientists, this paper presents lessons learned and best practice recommendations from an unprecedented workshop convening of two groups of experts: 1) those from REDD+ countries who were involved in creating FRLs/FRELs, and 2) those who had served as members of the Technical Team of Experts performing technical analysis of REDD+ results.

**MORE:** <http://bit.ly/2e5LGWF>

## WWF DISCUSSION PAPER: JURISDICTIONAL APPROACHES TO ZERO DEFORESTATION COMMODITIES

**I**ncreasing numbers of governments, foundations, NGOs, and companies are looking to jurisdictional scale approaches as ways to help deliver sustainable and deforestation-free agricultural commodities. This WWF discussion paper maps the current landscape of why, where, who, and how actors are approaching this convergence, based on more than twenty-five interviews with thought leaders in this space.

**MORE:** <http://bit.ly/2eNp5x2>



## WWF DISCUSSION PAPER: JURISDICTIONAL APPROACHES TO ZERO DEFORESTATION COMMODITIES

NOVEMBER 2016



This discussion paper was prepared by Michael Woloshin of Forest Climate Analytics on behalf of WWF-US with input from WWF national and external experts. It provides information and analysis for consideration by interested stakeholders and to promote additional discussion. It does not represent a policy position of WWF.

## REDD+ CAPACITY BUILDING

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

To watch an archived learning lesson or to register for an upcoming webinar, please visit: [bit.ly/REDDlearn](http://bit.ly/REDDlearn).

## MRV AND REFERENCE LEVELS: SIX YEARS OF LEARNING THROUGH PRACTICE

In late 2015, WWF carried out a reflective exercise with country teams and government partners, in order to collect the lessons of the last 6 years to deliver them to the general audience, articulating key messages that implementing countries could convey to their colleagues, decision makers, and donor countries about the lessons they had learned through the capacity build-up and delivery process. The goal was to shed light on major challenges and accomplishments, elaborate advice on good practices and identify gaps, within the context of a learning by doing experience.

WATCH: <http://bit.ly/29sbmll>

## IMPACT IN THE FORESTS - CATALYSING DEFORESTATION FREE BUSINESS SOLUTIONS IN ASIA

Analysing the policy and entrepreneurial context across three landscapes across Asia, the “Impact in the Forests” report highlights how supporting innovative small-scale green businesses could help reverse current trends of deforestation, in which business incentives to deforest remain greater than incentives to prevent it. The findings underscore the importance of bringing together entrepreneur incubators, impact investment, and innovation support in a more coordinated fashion to increase investment in zero deforestation products.

WATCH: <http://bit.ly/2bJWjdD>

## LOCAL PARTICIPATION IN REDD+ MEASURING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION (PMRV)

Civil society, decision makers and the scientific community consider that it is necessary to include local people’s participation in measuring, reporting and verifying (MRV) carbon stocks. This participatory approach to MRV (PMRV) is meant to be a form of empowerment, and could reduce costs and increase accuracy of carbon emission estimates at the national level. But there are still many questions to answer.

WATCH: <http://bit.ly/2cVUH4Y>

## FOREST AND REDD+ EXPECTATIONS FOR COP22 MARRAKECH

The importance of forests in climate action was formally recognized by the Paris Agreement adopted at COP21, and the focus of COP22 in Marrakech should be on catalysing and accelerating action as a means to set the foundation for higher ambition. As countries move towards implementation, topics like emissions accounting and forest reference levels take on increased relevance, especially to continue mobilizing climate finance.

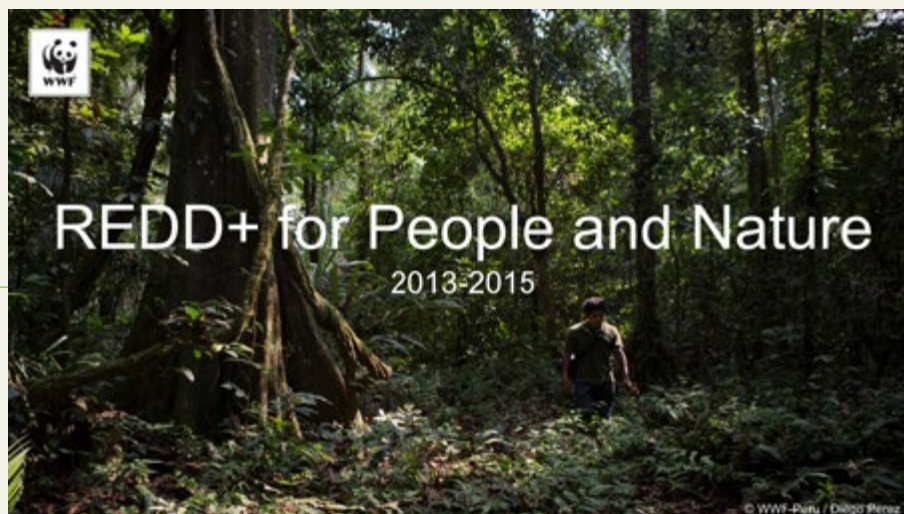
WATCH: <http://bit.ly/2dar2Ej>



# FROM THE FOREST AND CLIMATE DESK

This issue, Forest and Climate is proud to launch REDD+ for People and Nature, an interactive report on the last two years of our Norad-funded work in Colombia, DRC, Guyana, Indonesia, and Peru. It is a wealth of information on the people we partner with, the landscapes we work to conserve, and the focus of our efforts over the last two years.

In this first iteration of this report, readers will find interactive landscape



maps, videos, links to publications, resources, and reports, and narrative updates about the thematic focuses of our work and how each was advanced within different regional or national contexts.

We are proud of what we accomplish with Norad's support, and will continue our work to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

## FIVE FAST FACTS: FORESTS IN INDCS

1

INDCs represent the first comprehensive information on climate action plans of developing countries.

2

The vast majority of countries with important tropical forest cover include forests within the scope of their INDCs.

3

The most common forest targets focus on afforestation/reforestation, followed by goals to increase the use of improved cook stoves and to maintain or increase forest cover.

4

Upon ratification of the Paris Agreement, a country can choose to use their INDC or submit a new document for their first NDC.

5

NDCs will go into effect when the Paris Agreement enters into force, which could occur prior to 2020, and countries must submit progressively ambitious NDCs every five years.

READ OUR ANALYSIS OF FOREST INCLUSION IN THE 2015 INDCS TO LEARN MORE: <http://bit.ly/1XXiv3b>

# THE ACRE EXPERIENCE

*REDD+ is up and running in the Brazilian state of Acre – and it's delivering benefits for people and the climate. Barney Jeffries went there with the New Generation Plantations platform in July to see what's happening.*

**S**purring low-carbon development while conserving forests is an appealing idea. But can it work in practice, and at a scale that really makes a difference?

If there's anywhere to find out, it's the state of Acre in the Brazilian Amazon. This was the destination of the latest study tour organized by the [New Generation Plantations](#) (NGP) platform, an initiative that brings together WWF, government forest agencies, and plantation companies that want to make a positive social and environmental contribution. Over the course of five days, participants from 11 countries visited forests, farms, plantations and indigenous reserves to see what the state is doing to make a low-carbon forest-based economy a reality.

The Acre state government – an NGP participant – came to power in 1998 on a platform of improving people's livelihoods while protecting the forest and reducing emissions from deforestation. Despite the state's historic poverty and marginalization, it's delivering on both counts.

Models suggest that, if the state followed a traditional development trajectory, 36% of its forests would be gone by 2030. Instead, deforestation rates have fallen by almost two-thirds during the



© BARNEY JEFFRIES

last decade, and Acre retains 87% forest cover. Meanwhile, GDP has risen – the current growth rate of 6% is well above the national average – along with other development indicators, including literacy rates and the number of households with electricity, piped water, and garbage collection.

These efforts have been boosted by one of the most advanced jurisdictional REDD+ programmes in the world. Indigenous communities, smallholders, and larger landowners are all benefiting from REDD+ funding provided by the Norwegian government and others, through incentives for preserving, sustainably managing, and restoring forests on their land. Rather than receiving cash payments, they're rewarded with technical and business assistance, equipment, and other support that can improve their livelihoods and prospects.

A system of "economic and ecological zoning" promotes economic activities in

already deforested areas, while supporting sustainable forest management and harvesting of non-timber forest products in extractive reserves. During the course of the tour, we had a go at scoring the bark of rubber trees till the latex starts to ooze, tasted fresh Brazil nuts from the majestic *castanheira* trees – a protected species – and drank juices made from native fruits like *açaí* and *cupuaçu*. All these species and countless others can be found in the forest.

.....  
**CONTINUED ON PAGE 14**  
.....



# WWF SCIENCE REPRESENTED IN IPCC PANEL OF EXPERTS

From August 29 to 31, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) hosted a [scoping meeting](#) in Minsk, Belarus for the refining of their 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

Naikoa Aguilar-Amuchastegui, WWF Forest and Climate's Director of Forest Carbon Science, was one of only two civil society representatives invited to participate in the forest and other land uses subgroups as a member of the panel of experts.

"This is an elaborated process in which science and politics work towards consensus, so it's an honor to be invited to participate, especially because it's these guidelines that countries are supposed to and will be using for their reporting under the UNFCCC," he said.

This refinement will elaborate upon, update, and add new content to the current guidelines, which were published in 2006, rather than overhauling them completely. The process will allow for the incorporation of new scientific developments and help countries better account for their emissions. Upon

formal approval by the Intergovernmental Panel, the refinements will be adopted by all signatories of the Paris Agreement, who will use them in their emissions accounting from that point on.

By the end of the meeting, participants had agreed upon a detailed table of contents that identifies the areas of the guidelines that require refining, and includes information on issues that need to be addressed by the refinement, whether or not the content is entirely new, potential scientific sources to be consulted, and suggested authors for each section.

The table of contents will be sent to the IPCC for approval later this year, who will then proceed to author selection. The final guideline refinements are scheduled to be submitted to the IPCC for approval in May 2019.



## REDD+ PEOPLE

## THE SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE



COURTESY: EDWIN MERU

We sat down with Cristina Eghenter from WWF-Indonesia and the Heart of Borneo program, to talk about how her focus on governance is a unique, but growing, approach to conservation.

### What is your role at WWF?

My official title at is Deputy Director for Governance and Social Development, which encompasses a synergy of a few distinct, but overlapping and related, roles. Governance has been a big focus in WWF-Indonesia through our work in protected areas, payment for ecosystem services, and carbon markets (i.e. benefit-sharing). I also work as the leader for civil society engagement for WWF's Heart of Borneo ecoregional program, in which WWF works to support three countries, Brunei, Indonesia, and Malaysia, to protect and sustainably manage the forests on the island of Borneo in partnership with the private sector and civil society.

And I'm also active on the Core Team and Steering Group of the Social Development for Conservation (SD4C) as the Asia-Pacific regional network coordinator. SD4C is a community of practitioners and experts on social development who share ideas, innovations, and sharpen our skills. These kinds of platforms and partnerships are so energizing and really help provide a cross-cutting perspective that increases our capacities and deepens our understanding of issues like equitable governance and indigenous peoples' rights which are so crucial to conservation work in many parts of the world.

### What are you currently working on?

Among several initiatives, I would single out indigenous and community conservation areas and territories – or ICCAs – as a big issue in WWF-Indonesia, and have been since I first organized a formal workshop on them in 2008. It's a focus that really shows how different approaches can be combined (rights, livelihoods, and protection of forests) and are situated in different regions. Much of indigenous peoples' rights work is already embedded in the national policy in places like Latin America, but it really needs a strong push from civil society in Asia.

In Indonesia, most lands that have high levels of biodiversity and high conservation value are indigenous lands and territories, so it's very important to ask how we can partner with, advocate for, and support indigenous peoples and local communities to be part of the conservation and sustainable development movements. Of course, not all communities are the same or have the same goals, but first we need to acknowledge them as potential partners and ally with them in their agendas to maintain control over their territories and conserve the resources that constitute the basis of their livelihoods. This kind of work is crucial – it shows that a commitment to human rights, especially indigenous rights, has a really beneficial impact on conservation and sustainability.

This is really where my work connects with REDD+, even though I don't work explicitly within the mechanism. If we think about rewarding national parks for

.....  
CONTINUED ON PAGE 16  
.....



# PANDAS IN THE WILD

In June, Josefina Braña Varela, Senior Director of WWF Forest and Climate, joined world leaders, policy makers, civil society and private sector representatives, and experts at the First Global Meeting of Coalitions and Alliances in Rabat, Morocco.

The meeting, which hosted approximately 300 participants, was focused on discussions to build on the Action Agenda, catalyse quick climate action, and gather stakeholder inputs on moving forward. It was also an opportunity for [Climate Champions](#) Minister Hakima El Haite of Morocco and Ambassador Laurence Tubiana of France, who are charged with ensuring a [durable connection](#) between the Paris Agreement and the many voluntary and collaborative actions, to showcase their vision to accelerate the pathway from 2°C to 1.5°C.

Josefina facilitated discussions in two separate sessions alongside Rosa Morales from the government of Peru and Sandrine Dixson from SE4All, the first on institutional arrangements that could be used to strengthen the Global Climate Action Agenda and the second on designing the concept for the high-level Action Agenda event during COP 22. Participants in the first discussion noted the role the Champions can play in breaking down silos between sectors and finding cross-cutting opportunities for climate action. However, it was broadly acknowledged that the Champions can't drive the Action Agenda on their own, and that all actors, state and non-state, will need to focus on moving the Agenda forward and achieving significant impact pre-2020.

Participating in international policy forums is one way WWF works to advance just, science-based, impactful approaches to conservation. Our work with stakeholders on the ground – from indigenous peoples and local communities to academics to government officials – informs what we bring to international meetings like this one, facilitating connections across different levels and sectors.





## CONTINUED FROM COVER

Better integration of gender into REDD+ programs is climate smart as well as just. “There is a link between land rights, resource rights, and climate change, and studies have shown that governments which encourage clarified tenure systems are in the best position to defend their case for REDD+ by aligning the incentives for investors with those of communities,” stated the director of RRI’s Africa Program, Dr. Solange Bandiakye Badji. Ensuring women are able to claim their land and resource rights can improve tenure systems and assist broader community access to REDD+ initiatives and shared benefits.

Proud of the gender strategy it has been implementing in Salonga, Lac Tumba, Itombwe, and the Luki and Central Congo landscapes, WWF highlighted achievements in strengthening women’s access to land and tenure rights by supporting four women’s associations in Oswhe, a territory in Maï-Ndombe. Marthe Labota, from the Association des Femmes Pygmées de Lokala (AFPL), spoke warmly of the support WWF had offered to the women in her community in all aspects of acquiring land tenure. Helping them overcome obstacles from mediating succession disputes to securing legal documentation and titling had empowered them to actively engage in the process, and, by extension, their community’s land management decisions.

However, customs and traditions were also identified as an obstacle to women’s participation, because they don’t always value men’s and women’s contributions equally, underscoring the need for the involvement of traditional leaders in discussions and decisions surrounding forest governance. Several traditional leaders present agreed, expressing a desire to be more involved in discussions that enable them to better integrate gender into decision-making.

“The customs and practices serve to maintain peace and social stability, us traditional authorities are sometimes wrongly accused. The best way is to share with us as a part of the REDD process to establish a partnership... we do not often have the real information, never mind that we are open to change as long as it does not disturb peace,” said Nsengambo, chief of Bobangi, a village in the Inongo territory of Maï-Ndombe province, during the thematic workgroup on capacity building, access to information, and partnerships with traditional leaders.

WWF supports the inclusion of gender issues in conservation, and this workshop was an opportunity to share experiences and achievements, as well as present important information to stakeholders about equity and the consideration of gender. “Information can change a whole community; we must ensure the education and promotion of youth education in the gender perspective for a change of mentality and behaviour at the local level,” stated WWF-DRC’s Gender Officer Marguerite Nzuzi, highlighting that access to information remains the biggest obstacle.

Ensuring that women’s tenure rights are legally recognised and taken into account in customary decision making processes is an important focus of WWF’s work in the DRC. We work with ministries to make sure they take gender into account in their sectors; disseminate knowledge about the legal texts on gender, community forestry, REDD+, and land tenure; and build capacities of indigenous peoples and local communities so they can better include gender in forest and land use decisions.

The presence of all stakeholders – government and traditional authorities, civil society, technical and financial

partners – in this highly informative and participatory meeting was a strong signal for the acceptance of gender integration into conservation and forest governance strategies.

Indeed, during the workshop Robert Bopolo Bogeza, the Minister of Environment, committed to formally integrate gender into REDD+, community forestry, and land tenure. In July, he signed an official memo which prohibits the discrimination of women and ensures their rights in the establishment of local communities’ forest concessions management structures.

Bruno Perodeau, Director of Conservation for WWF-DRC, said he was “proud of our partners for making a courageous commitment to develop a common understanding on the gender issue and propose measures allowing for integration, and taking effective account, of women in the management of natural resources, conservation, and land reform in the DRC.”



© WWF-DRC

# WWF BRINGS KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND LEARNING METHODS TO QUITO WORKSHOP

**A**t the beginning of September, representatives from [COICA](#), Forest Trends, EDF, and WWF met in Quito to launch a five-year Norad funded project in the Amazon Basin.

With pilots launching in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, and Peru, the goal of the project is to strengthen governance in indigenous territories, increase administrative capacities of Amazonian indigenous organizations, and influence international climate funding organizations to better direct REDD+ funds to indigenous communities.

Each project partner will play a different role in implementation. WWF will be taking the lead on building administrative capacities and management skills with COICA and the affiliated organizations in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. As the project's Technical Secretariat, WWF and Forest Trends will oversee the implementation of the educational programme on indigenous territorial governance in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

Maria Fernanda Jaramillo, WWF Forest and Climate's Knowledge Sharing and Learning Manager, introduced the educational programme to the project partners at the workshop in Quito, as the leader of its participatory design since June 2015. The programme will benefit 140 indigenous leaders, both men and women, strengthening their capacities to

overcome governance challenges in their territories. As part of the programme, participants will develop a project with their communities to apply the tools that have been discussed during the educational meetings.

*"A special emphasis on systematization and learning will contribute to the long life of this programme," she states, "Learning is a very important tool we have to build capacities and make our programmes more responsive to real needs."*

Additional programme partners will include the COICA affiliated national organizations, local indigenous organizations, and universities. This diversity of partners and participants only increases the need for a comprehensive learning programme, to ensure that the efforts of all actors are channelled most effectively towards the common goal of building indigenous territorial governance and administrative capacities.

Indigenous peoples are crucial stewards of the world's forests. Just over 20% of the carbon stored aboveground in tropical forests is found in indigenous territories, and their potential impact on carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation is illustrated by the pledge to protect 400 million hectares of forests made by a coalition of indigenous peoples as a part of the 2014 [New York Declaration on Forests](#).

Building indigenous governance and capacities is one way WWF works against deforestation and forest degradation, because we recognize the value of indigenous peoples' stewardship of many of our planet's vital ecosystems. We partner with indigenous communities around the world to improve and achieve our conservation goals and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.



By Cayambe



## CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

Along with partners including WWF, the government is running various initiatives to add value to the forest-based economy. For example, a condom factory has been set up in the town of Xapuri to supply Brazil's family planning programme and combat sexually transmitted diseases, using local wild rubber. Communities have received training and equipment to process the latex they harvest, meaning they can sell it for a higher price, while market links have been formed between artisans and companies keen to sell shoes, accessories and other products made from wild rubber.

On indigenous lands, which cover around a fifth of the state, communities are finding ways to enhance livelihoods and food production within the forest. They're supported by agroforestry agents trained by CPI, a local NGO that works with Acre's indigenous people. We saw some of the results on their demonstration site – an area of previously cleared land that's now a fully-fledged forest. Vegetables are cultivated in clearings, their yield boosted by homemade organic fertilizer and plant-based pest deterrents, along with crops like *urucum*, a native shrub which provides a pigment much in demand from food and cosmetics companies. *Açaí* palms are grown around ponds, their fruit feeding fish and turtles. Hives for endemic stingless bees aid pollination and provide a source of honey.

Crucial to protecting Acre's remaining forest is how land is used in those areas that have already been deforested. Much of this land is degraded cattle pasture – but efforts are under way to make it more productive. From 2000 to 2010, the number of cows in the state tripled from 1 million to 3 million – by improving soil and grazing management, rather than increasing the area of pasture.

We visited the farm of Joao Paraná, who's working with Embrapa, the state-owned Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation, to develop an integrated agriculture-livestock-forestry system. This involves planting rows of native tree species within cattle pasture, which can also be combined with crops while the trees are growing. It's a system that Embrapa has been piloting across Brazil, and it's a win-win on several counts.

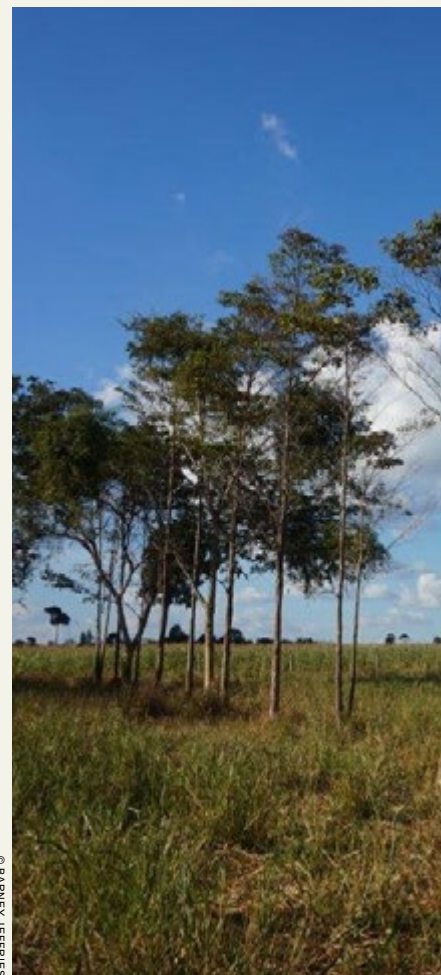
Far from reducing the number of cattle than can be raised, the system can actually support as many animals as the best restored pasture, and considerably more than degraded areas. That's because the trees help to restore the soil and improve the protein content in the grass. They also offer cows much-needed shade from the fierce tropical sun, improving animal welfare and growth rates at the same time. Timber can also offer farmers an extra source of income – though the environmental benefits, such as carbon storage in both trees and soil, are arguably more valuable.

But Acre is looking to diversify away from beef production, by encouraging activities such as farming Amazonian fish species like the giant *pirarucu*, fruit and vegetable growing, and raising pigs and poultry. Plantations also have an important role to play, and the study tour visited several examples. *Açaí* palm and rubber plantations can complement production from extractive reserves, while fast-growing eucalyptus is being planted for timber and bioenergy. Trees can be harvested from as early as 5-7 years here, but bananas, coffee, cacao and other fruit trees grown alongside them can provide farmers with an income in the meantime.

These diversified land uses are more economically resilient and more profitable than cattle ranching alone, and provide more jobs: *açaí* and aquaculture

provide almost ten times as many jobs per hectare as raising cattle. And while nobody within NGP claims that plantations are equivalent to natural forests, they can provide carbon sequestration and other environmental services such as erosion control.

Of course, there's a long way to go to take these ideas to scale in Acre – let alone in other parts of Brazil, South America and the world. But we came away from Acre feeling energized and inspired. The past year has brought impressive pledges from the global community on promoting sustainable, low-carbon development and restoring forests and landscapes. This Amazonian state proves that a better future is possible, we just need to work towards it together.



© BARNEY JEFFRIES



# KUTAI BARAT AND MAHAKAM ULU INCORPORATED INTO INDONESIA'S DEVELOPING REDD+ PILOT

*Indonesia is increasing the area that will fall under its Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's Carbon Fund (FCPF-CF) REDD+ program.*

The Upper Mahakam REDD+ program, encompassing the districts of Kutai Barat and Mahakam Ulu, will be integrated into the East Kalimantan provincial REDD+ program, which was chosen by FCPF-CF to develop the subnational jurisdictional model for REDD+ implementation. The FCPF-CF Committee endorsed Indonesia's Emissions Reduction Program Idea Note in June 2016, resulting in national recognition of the efforts of WWF and its partners at the district level and the identification of East Kalimantan as the pilot model.

East Kalimantan is Indonesia's third largest emitter of greenhouse gases, and the provincial government estimates that 88% of their emissions stem from land use. Successful implementation of REDD+ could therefore have a sizeable impact on the country's emissions

overall, leaving an estimated net emissions reductions of 15.5 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e available for sale to the Carbon Fund between 2018 and 2024.

Zulfira Warta, of WWF-Indonesia, praised the move, stating, "FCPF support of the REDD+ program is a great opportunity to support its implementation and speed up the delivery of emissions reductions."

In addition to monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV), the program will also focus on the improvement and expansion of sustainable and community forest management, maintenance of high conservation value forests within oil palm and coal mining concessions, and improved peat and fire management, which are all drivers of deforestation in East Kalimantan.

While there is still work to be done clarifying community tenure rights, recent forest reforms have established legally recognized categories for community-based forest management

and sustainable use, known as Hutan Desa and Hutan Tanaman Rakyat.

These legal frameworks allow communities to document the areas they conserve through customary institutions or regulations, gaining formal recognition of those processes by their districts or villages. WWF has been working with local governments to build their capacity to support these new categories, and supporting local communities in participatory land use mapping and planning in order to secure land titles and legal recognition of their traditional territories.

As Indonesia moves into implementation, WWF will continue to provide support as communities establish safeguards and Community Conserved Areas, timber companies transition to sustainable forest management strategies, and governments at all levels include REDD+ in their strategic action plans.



© SIMON RAWLES / WWF

## CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

doing what they are supposed to do, or companies for implementing best practices, what about rewarding indigenous peoples and local communities who have been preserving and managing forests for generations? That would bring real and concrete benefits to local people on the ground. The dedicated grant mechanism in Peru is a good example of innovating to make sure we create the right rewards for all the stewards of the forests.

I am always reminded that when you learn from indigenous peoples, especially elders, they make you think with seemingly simple statements. Back in the early days when my work was mainly directly with communities, making sure they could participate in the management of a national park in their territories, community members would say, “Well, we have done this [protecting the forest] for hundreds of years, so what will be different for us [with a national park]? What are the additional benefits?” REDD+ faces a similar challenge.

### How did you get involved in this kind of conservation work?

My background is not in conservation but in anthropology, especially focusing on women and development, so I bring a social rather than purely scientific perspective to my work. Much of conservation is about how people interact, and how they value and use the resources around them, so it is important to consider the social and cultural spheres when working in conservation.

I started working with WWF on the management of the Kayan Mentarang National Park, which had been declared without consulting indigenous peoples even though their territories overlap with the 1.3 million hectares of the park. We conducted ethnohistorical research in ten indigenous territories, including

supporting community mapping of 1.8 million hectares of forests, and thus learned a great deal about how indigenous peoples managed the forest and used zoning – setting aside some areas for agriculture, some areas as protected or for limited use, others as sacred. WWF worked to combine the different views of forest protection so local people would be allowed to have access and continue their practices within the national park. It was a long advocacy process of something like 10-12 years, because the national laws were strict and adhered to the old paradigm of local people as a barrier to conservation.

WWF-Indonesia worked closely with indigenous partners to advocate for change, successfully arguing that the benefits of enabling collaborative or co-shared management would outweigh any legislative or transactional costs, and be more efficient. It was a victory, because it was the first national park in Indonesia to be granted collaborative management status. But while the example of this park has inspired other national parks to be more vocal about adapting or adopting local practices and engaging indigenous peoples, the legislation has not yet fully changed. That’s why social development is the centre of my conservation view, and why I work to integrate it into our broader conservation agenda.

### How is something like governance, which can be an abstract academic term, related to conservation? How can they support each other?

It’s fundamental! I like to think, coming from the social development perspective, that in conservation the bulk of the matter is really how and who makes decisions about use of natural resources – and that’s governance. Management is making the ‘what’ decision, or planning, but the governance sphere is the ‘who’ and the ‘how’; and good governance is

enabling the right process that leads to the right decisions about resources use.

For example, you can have a closed, elitist group or you can have open, transparent, and inclusive processes making or producing decisions about resource use. There are layers to the sphere of governance which include institutions, where decisions are formalized, and regulatory frameworks that are developed and applied (formal, customary, etc.) so it can be very complex, but it’s clear why it’s important to environmental work in general. It’s often conflated with management, but we need to make sure we address all the issues in the governance sphere, because it’s governance processes that allocate and regulate benefits and incentives, not management. This is also why institutions granted authority on issues related to natural resource use need to include all voices, including indigenous peoples, women, and minorities and other vulnerable groups who sometimes pay the highest costs for conservation

### Is there one area you think needs more attention under current conservation strategies? If so, what is it and how can we better incorporate it?

I think that the conservation community has generally struggled to show the immediate economic value of conservation, which is still often seen as being against development. There has been a lot of progress made towards advocating that preservation, sustainable use, and conservation are part of sustainable development, but that we still have a ways to go. Even the Sustainable Development Goals still reflect this basic mind-set. The environment is more explicitly locked

.....  
CONTINUED ON PAGE 18  
.....

## THROUGH THE CLIMATE LENS



© DEB LINDSEY / WWF-US

The nexus of forest and climate work involves a great deal of cross-sector collaboration. Lou Leonard, of WWF-US, is one of our key WWF partners and we work very closely with him to make sure our climate focus is always moving forward.

### What is your role at WWF?

I am the Senior Vice President and Leader for Climate Change and Energy for WWF-US and just finished serving as the Acting Interim Deputy Leader of WWF's global Climate and Energy Practice.

### What are you currently working on?

The scope of our climate and energy work, both in the United States and globally, is huge – ranging from partnerships with cities and companies, to moving to 100% renewable energy, to policy advocacy, to pressing the US government to set stronger domestic climate goals. Our climate

adaptation work is particularly active right now, which is critically important because it's actually the part of our climate work that intersects most with the rest of WWF. Climate change is already beginning to change the way the natural systems we're trying to protect operate, where the priority areas are, and what the risks are. If we just continue to do conservation as usual we will lose, because climate is changing the rules of the game so significantly.

I am also very involved with the implementation of the Paris Agreement, which was one of the biggest conservation victories in history. However, it's not one of those deals where everything that needs to be achieved is accomplished the moment the deal is signed. It set some important long-term goals and reinforced the importance of forests in meeting those goals, but more than anything else, it set up a process.

That process includes regular country national targets and five-year "global stock-takes," the first of which will happen just two years from now in 2018. These assessments are moments where our climate and forest agendas really overlap, because many countries rely heavily on forests and land use to deliver on their emissions reduction plans. To prove that the Paris Agreement can really change the way countries do business, this first 2018 stock-take needs to be a success.

### How have forests figured into your climate work thus far?

I cut my teeth working at the intersection of forests and climate. My first job at WWF, 8 years ago, was to help develop the organization's first forest carbon

policy. Just a few months on the job, I was sent to a big meeting in Brazil to start developing our position. WWF's current view -- that protecting forests and valuing their contributions to climate action can't undermine the climate integrity of the system -- was a product of that meeting. That means that simply using offsets as a way to generate money for forests without giving us a net benefit for our climate is a path we can't take. We need deep reductions in climate pollution in all sectors simultaneously. It's the only way we can reach the goals set in the Paris Agreement and protect ecosystems and communities from catastrophic climate change.

Developing the policy was a challenge, but it was a reminder of the value of WWF: there's no way to shortcut difficult issues in an organization that is truly global and diverse in its mission. We're not just a climate organization or just a forest conservation organization or just a species conservation organization – we are all of those things and more, so when the hard issues come up, we have to take them head on.

### Are there particular strategies you've seen the forest sector implementing that could be useful in other sectors?

A strategy that has been pretty successful so far in the forest and food sectors has been mobilizing the purchasing power of companies to drive sustainability transformation. A lot of progress has been made by bringing buyers, producers, and governments together to make it more profitable to produce a sustainable product than an unsustainable product. I think we have the ingredients, now, through working

.....  
CONTINUED ON PAGE 18  
.....



## VIEWPOINTS

**On Legacies**

"LUC HOFFMANN WAS AN ENVIRONMENTAL VISIONARY AND INDIVIDUALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR RAISING PUBLIC AWARENESS ON THE CAUSE OF CONSERVATION. THROUGHOUT HIS LIFE, HE DEDICATED HIMSELF TO PROTECTING NATURE THROUGH HIS WORK IN THE FIELD AND THROUGH HIS PHILANTHROPY. WITHOUT LUC HOFFMANN, THERE WOULD BE NO WWF AND WE ARE FOREVER GRATEFUL FOR HIS SELFLESS CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR NATURAL WORLD."

—Yolanda Kakabadse, President of WWF-International

**On Stakeholder Inclusion**

"THIS REPRESENTS A MAJOR STEP TOWARD AN INTEGRATED APPROACH WHERE COMMUNITIES AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE, ALONG WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS, WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLABORATE FOR THE SAME OBJECTIVE AND GET DIRECT BENEFITS FROM THEIR CONSERVATION ACTIONS."

— Bruno Perodeau, Conservation Director of WWF-DRC.

**On Connected Issues**

"CLIMATE CHANGE IS GOING TO CREATE SEVERE POVERTY TRAPS. UNLESS WE ADDRESS THE CLIMATE CHANGE PROBLEM NOW, SUSTAINABLE POVERTY REDUCTION WILL REMAIN A DREAM."

— Susmita Dasgupta, Lead Environmental Economist at The World Bank.

**On the Paris Agreement**

"ALL COUNTRIES WILL NEED TO RAISE THE AMBITION OF THEIR COMMITMENTS UNDER THE AGREEMENT IF WE'RE TO AVOID THE WORST IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND REACH A GOAL OF NET ZERO GLOBAL WARMING EMISSIONS BY MID-CENTURY."

— Alden Meyer, International Director of the Union of Concerned Scientists.

**On Ratification**

"IT IS REMARKABLE TO SEE WHAT POLITICAL WILL CAN ACHIEVE. AND NOW THE REAL WORK MUST BEGIN. THE AGREEMENT MUST BE TURNED INTO ACTIONS ON THE GROUND FOR REAL CHANGE BECAUSE, AS WE HEAD TOWARDS THE END OF WHAT IS LIKELY TO BE THE HOTTEST YEAR IN RECORDED HISTORY, WE KNOW WE HAVE A BRIEF WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE. WE MUST NOT LOSE THAT BY DELAYING ACTION. WE NEED THE FUNDS, THE CAPACITY, THE PROGRAMMES, THE PLANS AND THE AUTHORITY TO IMMEDIATELY IMPLEMENT AND SCALE UP EFFORTS TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE, AND WE NEED TO SEE COUNTRY CLIMATE PLEDGES SCALED UP."

— Regine Guenther, Interim Leader for WWF Climate and Energy.

**On Private-Sector Partnerships**

"ONE OF THE EXCITING OUTCOMES OF THIS PARTNERSHIP [WITH TOYOTA] WILL BE THE STRENGTHENING OF OUR WORK TO CONSERVE TROPICAL FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN KALIMANTAN AND SUMATRA. THESE ARE IMPORTANT HOMES FOR CRITICALLY ENDANGERED SPECIES, AND ESSENTIAL PROVING GROUNDS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES."

— Arnold Sitompul, Conservation Director of WWF-Indonesia

## CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

into a few goals, and then you have separate economic ones that appear rather detached from environmental considerations.

We still have to push that we live on a finite planet, and that we must act quickly to preserve the integrity of our environment and our climate. The paradigm that economic growth will solve all problems is still fundamentally embedded in development plans of developing and emerging economies, it's vital that we provide more examples of on the ground alternative conservation experiences and policies that really bring impactful development gains. WWF is working on this, but no matter how big we are as an organization, we still need to work with others, removing and blurring the boundaries to create movements for conservation and sustainable development, and finding new ways of working together.

## CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

directly with buyers and the national commitments that came out of Paris, to make real progress against deforestation from commodity production in forested landscapes.

On the energy side, we're taking a page from that playbook and beginning to engage big buyers of electricity, encouraging them to raise their voices and put their purchasing power behind the transition to 100% renewable energy. We are doing that in the US through [The Renewable Energy Buyers Principles](#), which is an initiative of WWF and WRI. Over 60 companies have signed on, saying they want more clean energy, they're willing to buy it, and outlining the things that need to change in the system in order to allow them to do that.

We're also bringing those companies into conversation with utilities, utility regulators, and state governments.

From previous...

We've found that companies, especially global companies, are interested in taking this conversation to India and Mexico and China, because a lot of these same issues are in play in developing economies as well. I think it's a really exciting example of the energy team learning from the forest team.

**Moving forward, in the context of the Paris Agreement and these ingredients you mentioned, what do you think are the most crucial next steps for us to really advance our climate goals?**

I think that there are three things, and they're related to each other.

One will take place in two years, when the Paris Agreement will face its first big test and countries will be asked to revise the targets that they've already made. It is a hard thing to ask countries to do so quickly, but the reality is that what's on the table so far is not enough. Successfully increasing countries' ambition is going to require a coordinated international approach. Fortunately, we'll have new and important information to support that process. In 2018, the IPCC is set to release a report on the 1.5 degree goal that was adopted in Paris, which will tell us how far off track we are from meeting that goal and what the consequences are if we don't.

The second is that many of the country commitments from Paris include a conditional component of their target. Indonesia, for example, has said that by 2020 they're willing to reduce emissions 26% by themselves, but with financial support from others they're willing to increase to 41%. That means bringing more public money to the table, but it also means finding ways to unlock private financial flows. Tapping into those flows needs to be a big part of our focus over the next few years, so that by 2018 Indonesia is willing to go up to 41%

because they've had the conversations, they have a plan, and they have the support.

And the third thing is unlocking private sector investment in favor of forest transformation and meeting climate commitments. We know that there's a huge amount of investment already happening – much more than any amount of public money we could ever generate. How do we turn the direction of that money towards sustainable production? I think this combination of companies calling for change, commitments that countries have made at the national levels in Paris, and this big impending global moment, gives us an opportunity to facilitate that directional shift.

**How did you get involved in this kind of conservation work?**

I knew I wanted to be a force for positive change on the environment since I was quite young, and when I went to law school I studied environmental law. That's what I did for ten years here in the US, working on public lands, water, and energy issues. Then I moved to Tanzania in 2006 and taught international and environmental law, and it was there that the climate issues really came fully onto my radar.

I was in Tanzania as key reports were being released about how bad climate impacts were already becoming. In addition to teaching, I was supporting local community forest organizations that were working on forest protection at the community level. Those were inspiring, empowering examples of great work, but I knew that if the US and other big governments didn't change their behaviors, these small scale community foresters didn't have a chance. That's what really shifted my focus from conservation in general to climate change more specifically.

Trying to get the US in particular to be a better part of the global solution is also a way I can contribute to the larger biodiversity conservation agenda, because those connections between climate and other parts of the conservation agenda remain very dear to me. They are the issues that really started my career.

**They're also, I think, the most prime examples of what is happening to our planet. For many people, climate change is still this sort of abstract, mathematical equation, but it becomes real when you think of it in relation to something that feels more tangible.**

Yes, we know the trends are changing, and those tangible impacts are really going to bring it home; we need to focus on telling better stories about those impacts and connecting the dots for people. Climate impacts are tricky. There are some things that are threat multipliers (stronger storms, deeper droughts, reduction in crop yields), and then there are some things that would not happen outside of climate change: sea level rise, and the fact that there's flooding in Miami on a sunny day, and ocean acidification – these are only happening because of carbon pollution.

Making those connections between climate and problems directly related to people's lives is critical to moving people to make changes. Because we need everybody. This isn't just a problem for governments or big companies. Everybody needs to feel like they can be part of the solution. Helping people understand that they have a role in the future that we want is critical to activating people and moving us all away from a place of feeling powerless and without agency in the face of this biggest challenge.

## REDD+ SPECIES

## ARARIPE MANAKIN

Common Name:

*Araripe Manakin*

Scientific Name:

*Antilophia bokermanni*

Location:

Brazil

Status:

Critically Endangered

Read more:

[birdlife.org](http://birdlife.org)[arkive.org](http://arkive.org)[iucnredlist.org](http://iucnredlist.org) Amazing Species[iucnredlist.org](http://iucnredlist.org)

Only found in a small area of north eastern Brazil, the Araripe Manakin, *Antilophia bokermanni*, is listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™.

A 2010 census estimate the total population at 779 individuals, but their habitat is highly vulnerable to human encroachment for development and recreation, as well as clearance for agriculture and cattle.

Additionally, the springs which support the moist forest this species prefers have been reduced to around 75% in their outflow over the past hundred years, possibly due to deforestation, posing a long-term threat to the remaining habitat. This association with springs leads some to consider the Araripe Manakin a good indicator of environmental quality.

Averaging around 15 cm in length, the Araripe Manakin sport a frontal tuft of feathers and typically occur in pairs. Males are white with black wings and tail, and a crimson red mid-back, nape, crown and frontal tuft, while the females are olive-green with a paler belly and a smaller frontal tuft.

In December 2014, two reserves were established for the Araripe Manakin and ongoing conservation efforts are focusing on establishing a fully protected area. It is hoped that this will encompass the remaining moist forest habitat and other areas deemed suitable for habitat restoration.



© PETE MORRIS / BIRDOQUEST



© PETE MORRIS / BIRDOQUEST



# UPCOMING EVENTS

**7-18 NOVEMBER 2016**

Marrakech, Morocco

## UNFCCC COP22

<http://bit.ly/2d0cKqp>

**16 NOVEMBER 2016**

Marrakech, Morocco

## GLOBAL LANDSCAPES FORUM

<http://www.landscapes.org/glf-marrakesh/>

**14-16 NOVEMBER 2016**

Marrakech, Morocco

## COP22 LOW-EMISSIONS SOLUTIONS CONFERENCE

[http://climate-l.iisd.org/events/  
cop22-low-emissions-solutions-conference/](http://climate-l.iisd.org/events/cop22-low-emissions-solutions-conference/)

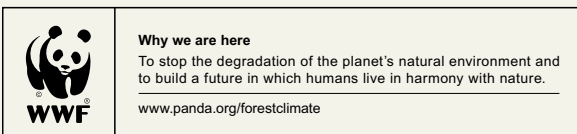
**16-18 JANUARY 2017**

Cape Town, South Africa

## WORLD FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DATA (WORLD DATA FORUM)

[http://climate-l.iisd.org/events/  
world-forum-on-sustainable-develop-  
ment-data-world-data-forum/](http://climate-l.iisd.org/events/world-forum-on-sustainable-development-data-world-data-forum/)

Photos and graphics © WWF or used with permission.  
Text available under a Creative Commons licence.



© WWF Registered Trademark Owner © 1986, WWF-World Wide Fund for Nature  
(formerly World Wildlife Fund), Gland, Switzerland