

CANOPY

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

Madre de Dios reaffirms its commitment to sustainable development

By Claudia Coronado, WWF-Peru

The workshop of “Exchange of experiences of low-emission rural development” was held to boost the construction and implementation of the low-emission rural development regional strategy (ERDRBE) of Madre de Dios and other Amazonian regions of Peru, taking as a reference the successful experiences of the state of Acre in Brazil.

The event was a unique opportunity to highlight that Madre de Dios is prioritizing the design of this strategy as a tool to promote the transformation towards sustainable development, considering the need to “increase and strengthen the productive sector, reduce deforestation, conserve biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services and also involving the main actors in the public and private sectors,” said Luis Hidalgo Okimura, regional governor of Madre de Dios. As a result of this international exchange, a Regional Executive Resolution was signed to conform the technical working group consisting of managers and directors in charge of leading this process.

The general director of Climate Change and Desertification of the Ministry of Environment (MINAM), Rosa Morales,



attended this event, and expressed the desire of the institution to generate greater approach and synergies with regional and local governments to initiate the processes of formulation of the ERDRBE in articulation with the national forest and climate strategy.

The event was led by the Regional Government of Madre de Dios, with the support of EII, MDA, WWF and the UN-REDD MINAM Program, within the framework of the group that promotes the sustainable development of Madre de Dios and its articulation in the group of governors for forests and climate - GCF TF. Also participated several

representatives of the Ministry of the Environment, civil society and deconcentrated institutions of the Peruvian government and representatives of the regional governments of Amazonas, Loreto, Ucayali, San Martín and Huánuco. On the other hand, representatives of the State of Acre also attended such as the team of managers, technicians and specialists of the Government of Acre, the Attorney General of the State and representatives of the private and industrial sector.

TAMBÍEN EN ESPAÑOL



NEWS

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WWF FOREST AND CLIMATE

CANOPY

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

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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



COVER STORY

MADRE DE DIOS REAFFIRMS ITS COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.....1

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VIDEOS



INDIGENOUS EDUCATION TO CONSERVE THE AMAZON

The Capacity Building Program on Indigenous Territorial Governance (PFGTI) is a 12-month program, based on the alternation method, with the aim of strengthening community leadership in the complex challenge of governing large territories, often strongly threatened by various social and economic factors.

WATCH: <http://bit.ly/2e4jwke>

MIRE: <http://bit.ly/2y8tele>

FOREST AND CLIMATE NEWS

RUBBER MEETS THE ROAD: CULTIVATING A NATURAL RESOURCE WITHOUT DEFORESTATION

WWF Magazine – Trekking between remote villages and corporate boardrooms, WWF's forest experts have worked for decades to halt deforestation. "It erases everything—forest diversity, carbon stocks, overall biodiversity, and tiger and elephant habitats," says Michael Stuewe, a biologist and senior advisor on the WWF-US Forest team.

MORE: <https://wwf.to/2DHP4C0>

FOREST RESTORATION ON THE MARCH

WWF Forest Practice - This month, the UN General Assembly declared 2021–2030 the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. This will give a big boost to global efforts to restore the world's forests and other ecosystems.

MORE: <http://bit.ly/2LixNWg>

OUR PLANET: THE NEED FOR SUSTAINABLE AND DEFORESTATION- FREE PALM OIL

WWF-Singapore - 'Our Planet' showcases the impact oil palm has had on orangutans, but it also reveals that there is far more at stake if we fail to change our path. To save our jungles, we need palm oil to be sustainable and deforestation-free.

MORE: <http://bit.ly/2DNHBRU>



AT COP24, PARIS PROVED ITS WORTH

WWF Climate and Energy Practice

- What COP24 demonstrated above all is the resilience of the Paris Agreement. As we have seen time and time again in the international climate talks, political winds change, progressive leaders are replaced with reactionaries, and near-term crises divert our collective attention from longer-term concerns.

MORE: <http://bit.ly/2GY1uHS>

2019 CAN BE THE YEAR WE BEGIN TO SAVE THE WORLD'S FORESTS. HERE'S HOW

WWF International & TFA 2020

- Despite all the progress made by companies committed to reducing deforestation in their supply chains, commercial agricultural production of products such as palm oil, soy and beef remains the biggest cause of forest loss.

MORE: <http://bit.ly/2IVyFOA>

WWF AND APPLE HELP IMPROVE MANAGEMENT OF MORE THAN 1 MILLION ACRES OF CHINA'S FORESTS

WWF-US - An impressive 375,000 acres of working forests are now managed responsibly, in accordance with the environmental and social standards of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)—the best such standards in the world.

MORE: <https://wwf.to/2ZSCWHG>

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.

INSPIRING PRACTICES: PILOTING VILLAGE-DRIVEN GREEN DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

This REDD+ Inspiring Practice focuses on the implementation of a pilot process supporting green development in five communities in Indonesia's Kutai Barat and Mahakam Ulu districts in the East Kalimantan province on the island of Borneo.

MORE: <http://bit.ly/2PQVvYb>



CARBON EMISSIONS AND POTENTIAL EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS FROM LOW- INTENSITY SELECTIVE LOGGING IN SOUTHWESTERN AMAZONIA

Forests in southwestern Amazonia are increasingly being converted for agriculture, mining, and infrastructure development; subjected to low-intensity selective logging of high value timber species; and designated as conservation areas and indigenous reserves.

MORE: <http://bit.ly/2DKiyz7>

SECURING THE CLIMATE BENEFITS OF STABLE FORESTS

We synthesize the gaps in existing policy efforts that could address the climate-related benefits derived from stable forests, noting several barriers to action, such as uncertainty around the level of climate services that stable forests provide and difficulties describing the real level of threat posed.

MORE: <http://bit.ly/2GY2Z7Q>

AIDESEP AND OPIAC JOIN IN THE TALANOA DIALOGUE: AMAZONIAN INDIGENOUS VOICES FOR CLIMATE ACTION

As important participants in the climate and environmental agenda, we are working to ensure the integration of the Indigenous vision into the climate change agenda; secure land tenure and the recognition of Indigenous rights; increase climate finance flows to support Indigenous climate efforts; and end oil, mining, and agricultural exploitation.

MORE: <https://unfccc.int/documents/183826>

CREDIBLE ASSURANCE FOR LANDSCAPE APPROACHES

To harness their potential, landscape approaches need to be able to demonstrate that they are delivering on the environmental and social issues that matter. WWF and ISEAL have just published a discussion paper outlining what a credible assurance system for landscape initiatives might look like.

MORE: <http://bit.ly/2OrAe6v>

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, please visit: bit.ly/ForestClimateVideo.



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FORESTS AFTER KATOWICE - UPDATES ON GLOBAL POLICY

Joséfina Braña-Varela, WWF's Senior Director of Forests and Climate, explains the relevant outcomes for forests from COP24, and discusses opportunities to continue momentum for forests in upcoming events.

WATCH: <http://bit.ly/2SGos97>

LESSONS FROM JURISDICTIONAL APPROACHES IN COLOMBIA AND GHANA: COMPLEMENTARY ROLES OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECTOR.

C o-hosted by EDF, Ivan Dario Valencia of the Colombian Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and Ethan Budiansky of the World Cocoa Foundation share lessons learned from jurisdictional initiatives in Colombia and Ghana/Ivory Coast, respectively, reflecting on the complementary roles of government and private sector along with key challenges and opportunities.

WATCH: <http://bit.ly/2HK3ncy>

CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR A NEW FORESTRY ECONOMY IN MOZAMBIQUE

By Karin Kaechele, Carbon Finance Specialist with the World Bank

When I tell people that I am a forest specialist, they sometimes assume my work is forest first, people second. But the really exciting part of my job is that better forests make better communities.



There is mounting evidence that forest management improves people's livelihoods all over the world. Standing forests are worth much more than cut ones and we are setting out to prove this in Mozambique, where protecting forests is among the fastest and most affordable ways to cut emissions and promote sustainable development.

Standing forests contribute to the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs) related to food, water, health, energy, security and biological diversity. With 34 million hectares (ha) of natural forests, covering 43% of the country, forests are an important contributor to the country's economy and a source of employment, income, and livelihoods in Mozambique's rural areas.

The forest sector contributed about \$330 million to the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2011 and directly employed 22,000 people. Forests provide goods and services to local communities, including food, energy, medicine, construction materials and furniture. In some rural communities, miombo woodlands contribute almost 20% of household cash income and 40% of subsistence (non-cash) income.

"Our business relies on our forests, so it is in our interest to protect them" says Geraldo Sotomane, owner of a timber and construction company in Zambézia.

However, rapid deforestation is threatening rural ecosystems and livelihoods, with the loss of already approximately 48% of forest cover across the country. A large percentage of logging in Mozambique is conducted without planning, regulation or management. The adverse impacts on forest structure places excessive pressure on protected and valuable animal species, besides leaving large swaths of land susceptible to fire.

Deforestation in Mozambique has been decreasing since the program started in 2013. And now the country could be rewarded for this reduction in the deforestation rates if this trajectory continues.

Mozambique has just signed one of the first Emission Reduction Payment Agreements (ERPA) with the Carbon Fund of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), unlocking \$50 million to support the country's ongoing efforts to reduce carbon emissions from its forest sector. With this ERPA in place, Mozambique can begin implementing its Emission Reductions Payment Project in nine districts of the Zambézia province and continue to receive results-based payments for verified emissions reductions from the FCPF Carbon Fund until the end of 2024.

To improve natural resource management and promote rural development, the World Bank is supporting the government through the Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) Portfolio to sustainably manage natural resources and support the communities that depend on them.

"Investing in people should always be the priority," said Marcos Victor, vice

president of COGERFFN – a pioneering organization aimed at helping communities access forest resources through commercial concession contracts. "With help from the World Bank, we have developed new forestry management plans and identified possible private sector partners to build profitable and sustainable forest concessions that stop illegal deforestation and economically benefit local people."

In Mozambique, the REDD+ objectives are ambitious; between 2013 and 2018, the country received \$8 million in grants from the FCPF to prepare a National REDD+ Strategy, a forest monitoring system, a forest reference emissions level, and to consult different stakeholders regarding the strategies to reduce deforestation.

The World Bank and its partners, through the FCPF Carbon Fund, are strengthening their commitment to supporting ambitious programs, like this one in Mozambique. In December 2018, Germany's Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU) announced an additional contribution of EUR15 million to accelerate the implementation of REDD+ programs in Africa.

I have been with the ILM portfolio since its inception. For me, it is so rewarding to witness the real progress Mozambique has made in reducing the deforestation rates and to see the country now in a position to receive payments for reducing emissions.

Mozambique is engaged in a pilot project for REDD+ in two provinces, including Zambézia, establishing a series of new management and monitoring programs, such as promotion of conservation and climate smart agriculture; promotion of key sustainable supply chains (agriculture and forests); development of multi-purpose plantations and

restoration of degraded lands; strengthening protected areas management and the implementation of the Zambézia Landscape Program (ZILMP).

ZILMP is curbing deforestation by supporting sustainable multi-purpose plantations that provide local jobs, supply wood for energy, construction and industry, and at the same time reforest these landscapes. These plantations are working to meet local demands for timber and nontimber products while restoring ecological services to degraded land and supporting local food supply.

"We dream of developing community-run multi-purpose plantations that protect our native forests from logging while also bringing economic and ecological benefits to the local people,"

said Antonio Macaula, President of ANAWAPE, a group of farmers in the Gilé District of Zambézia who are working together to promote conservation and safeguard their shared natural heritage.

"With more income we can then invest back into our land and into other economic areas, but always with the spirit of preserving our natural environment."

This piece originally ran on the World Bank blog on 12 February 2019



© WWF-COLOMBIA

PLAYING TO LEARN IN LA CHORRERA

By Irene Lara De la Rosa, Pia Escobar Gutierrez, and Johana Herrera,
WWF-Colombia

In the Colombian Amazon, we find an indigenous organization that manages the protection of around two million hectares of rainforest.

As we covered in [a previous article](#), this organization, called Azicatch, worked in association with WWF-Colombia and Fundación Puerto Rastrojo in 2016 to identify its territory's ecosystem services and the risks of losing them using their own methodologies as a key tool for the territorial management and governance of La Chorrera and as inspiration for other Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon.

The results of this analysis carried out in the Azicatch territory are of great importance to the communities that live there. “Our grandparents knew our territory well, its sacred and productive places and the risks we assumed if we did not use resources appropriately. But part of that ancestral wisdom remained with them and was not registered or was difficult to translate into a language that would allow us to defend our territory and make decisions. Today we know how to access that information,” says José Zafiamá, of the Uitoto people.

After sharing the results in 2018, Azicatch wanted to extend the analysis carried out and use this information to produce strategies for children to acquire this knowledge and become more familiar with and take care of their

territory, because the Amazon rainforest will depend on them in the near future. To this end, Azicatch decided to translate this technical information into educational and participatory tools for the schools in their communities. They wondered how they could give back the technical knowledge acquired on ecosystem services to communities, especially children, and thus reinforce traditional wisdom.

To answer that question, Azicatch looked to OPIAC, which was then currently working in partnership with Forest Trends to develop a program called Cultural Mediators, which specifically seeks to build bridges between technical knowledge and the traditional wisdom of indigenous communities. WWF was also invited in order to take advantage of the previous experience.

That was when we decided to partner and take on this joint task. In April 2018, we all climbed into a single canoe and set off downstream, traveling for five days and visiting school after school, sharing the analysis carried out by Azicatch, WWF-Colombia, and Fundación Puerto Rastrojo and exploring possible methodologies to build that bridge between ancestral wisdom and technical knowledge in La Chorrera.

As a result of this partnership, a guide is being created that will be adapted into educational material in schools to work with children on topics related to knowledge of the territory, ecosystem services, and traditional wisdom that can protect and conserve them.

"As a teaching tool, it is very important to us, because it's how we can encourage young members of our community. It's important because this is the investment we're making with our organization, especially when it comes to the environment, because it's educational. It's also important to recover the wisdom of our cultures and recognize what our environment and nature are like. This then creates an essential need for our children to follow our initiative of environmental conservation from a cultural perspective," says Manuel Alejandro Juiname, of the Uitoto people.

To make better use of the guide, WWF also proposed designing a board game so that teachers can instruct children in

have, and the activities that take place in each of them."

Games allow us to share knowledge, awakening emotions and feelings, connecting with every element of biodiversity and the forest, learning from the wisdom of ancestors, and thus leaving a legacy based on experience. Tirso Candre, the coordinator of Azicatch's Environmental Department, highlights the importance for new generations:

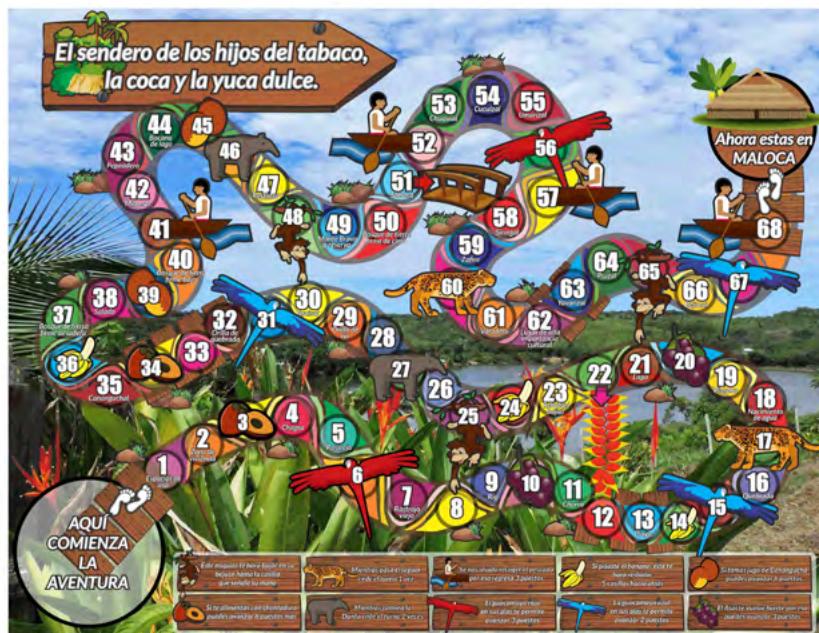
"These games are very important, in keeping with the work we started as Azicatch three years ago, on areas of use, on their conservation, threats, and risks. The game is an educational activity to

make young people and children understand the importance of conserving our territory's natural resources, so that they take care of them, so that they protect them, so that they are aware of what we have. Because these are our means from which we can obtain the benefits of survival and subsistence for our peoples."

After seeing and playing *El sendero de los hijos del tabaco, la coca y la yuca dulce*, you could see the happy faces of those who are able to learn through play. It's a

different space to share, build, and learn between laughs and surprises as a community.

Chela Umire, of the Muinane people, summarizes the importance for the community. "The games seemed really important to me because through them, our future children will acquire more knowledge of all the work we've done as an organization."



topics related to the territory, its main areas of use, and the ecosystem services it provides, encouraging its protection.

"The diversity and wealth of our territory are re-created and reinforced day by day through games," remarks José Zafiamá, of the Uitoto people. "These games encourage our children from an early age to learn about our territory, what animals, plants, and important places we

PLANNING FOR FORESTS IN INDONESIAN VILLAGES

By Emelin Gasparrini, WWF Forest and Climate

Standing at the edge of Gunung Eno is like standing just outside another world. The forest is deep, with shafts of light illuminating the shaded tangle of flora like portals, and the hum of insects vibrating through the humidity in the air. Except for the path we walked up the hill from the road, there are few easy ways – to the untrained eye – to cross over the forest's edge.

Gunung Eno is a community conserved area, and the forest it protects is vital to the Dayak village of Linggang Melapeh. These 90 hilly hectares are the source of their freshwater, are full of fruit trees planted by previous generations and medicinal plants they still rely on, and home to animals like the [Rhinoceros Hornbill](#) and [Sumatran Clouded Leopard](#), both classified as vulnerable and decreasing by IUCN Red List.

Protecting this forest was a long-standing desire of many in the village. They value the plants and animals who call the forested hill home and had established local-level customary protections over the forest in the mid-1980s. The forest also holds an important spiritual role for many Dayak people, who perform ceremonies to the spirits of their ancestors in the forest. Protecting the forest, then, meant preserving part of the culture and identity of the Dayak people.

But the protection of the forest wasn't included in their village regulations or acknowledged by the district



© EMELIN GASPARINI

government. Gunung Eno also included plots that had been owned by individual families, and under the customary protection they could still use those areas for agriculture, which included the option to expand back into plots that had been retaken by the forest. Despite their protections, the forest was vulnerable.

To better protect their forest, Linggang Melapeh has been one of five villages piloting WWF-Indonesia's Green Village Development Model, or GVDM, which integrates activities that support ecosystem conservation and sustainable natural resource management into the development planning and budgeting process under Indonesia's [Village Law](#). Enacted in 2014 as part of Indonesia's decentralization program, the Village Law funnels some money earmarked for development directly to the village level. In order to be eligible for the funds, villages need an annual development plan and a corresponding budget. The basis of those documents is a land use plan.

From a storytelling perspective, land use planning isn't a very sexy topic, in part because it sounds so technical – and obvious. But for communities like Linggang Melapeh, the obvious has enabled better forest protection and improved livelihoods.

In 2018, WWF-Indonesia team members approached the village head and customary leader about participating as a pilot village, building on previous work with the community. They explained that it would entail building their development plan using the data from the village land cover maps and land use plan, with the goal of better protecting their forest area.

In return, WWF would offer the technical support the village needed to meet the requirements under the Village Law and receive their development funding, through assistance in developing the village spatial plans and maps, and training villages in MRV to be able to participate in East Kalimantan's MRV program. WWF also offered small grants to support some of the additional "green" activities that were not yet funded by other sources.

Strengthening the forest protection was the first "green" activity under the GVDM. The second was closely related – establishing a local group to learn how to set up ecotourism to Gunung Eno. WWF organized a learning exchange to other communities that are already undertaking ecotourism projects and supporting the community to build a proposal to the provincial government to establish a tourism information center in the village. Protecting Gunung Eno opened up an entirely new revenue stream for the community.

Similar efforts have been springing up in other countries as well. In Peru's Amazonian region of Madre de Dios, the [province of Tahuamanu](#) approved their Concerted Local Development Plan and a companion Crossed Agenda for Green Development mid-2018, which set ambitious deforestation reduction goals by 2030 and protects nearly 2 million hectares of forests. And the regional government just [reaffirmed its commitment](#) to sustainable development.



© WWF INDONESIA

Recognizing Gunung Eno's role in supplying freshwater, and wanting to ensure the protection of the forest, they agreed. With WWF's support, the community members enshrined the forest protections in their village regulations that banned agricultural intensification within the bounds of the forest and worked through the process to receive recognition from the district government.

Their local actions are mirrored at the national level, too, in Indonesia's intentions to adopt a [low carbon development plan](#) that moves away from current unsustainable development models. Making sure the local green village development plans were aligned with the district, regional, and national requirements was central to WWF-Indonesia community organizers, who helped the villages navigate the complex, and sometimes contradictory, guidelines.

Along that short path up the hill to the forest's edge are a few small, wooden buildings. They were built in partnership with the provincial and district governments to support Gunung Eno's ecotourism projects. These buildings are physical manifestations of the economic benefits of protecting the forest there. It's a process the community is able to expand; Linggang Melapeh is now planning to protect another piece of their territory – 250 hectares of forest known as Sekabau.

REDD+ PEOPLE

SRI JIMMY KUSTINI

The forests on the Indonesian island of Borneo are home to endangered rhinos, palm oil plantations, orangutans, and enormous cultural diversity of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. In the province of East Kalimantan, WWF staff work hand in hand with communities to help them build sustainable livelihoods that support forest protection and conservation. We sat down with Sri Jimmy Kustini, in our Kutai Barat office, to learn more.



© SRI JIMMY KUSTINI

What is your role at WWF?

I am the Mahakam Landscape Manager. In this role, I am responsible for planning, organizing, and overseeing the implementation of all the programs within the landscape, which covers three districts, Mahakam Ulu, Kutai Barat, and Kutai Kertanegara, and one city, Samarinda. I manage a cross-functional team of 25 focused on *administration, finance, green development, rhino conservation, social development, forests, and wildlife management*.

What is one thing you are currently working on?

In the big picture, we are working with the government bodies, local communities and Indigenous Peoples to conserve and sustainably manage natural resources such as forests and water, increase their capacity and livelihoods, and adapt climate change. For example, we work with people in Laham village to improve their capacity to manage and utilize their protected forest (called *Tanaa Pera* and *Tanaa Paroki*). We also work with cacao farmer groups there to manage and increase the production of their cacao plantation, without expanding into new areas. This will help to increase their livelihoods and reduce the frequency of people going to the forest for economic purposes such as cutting trees and animal hunting.

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

I come from an Indigenous family, from the Dayak Tonyooi Peoples of Kalimantan, who have long lived close to nature, especially the forest and wildlife. We have family forest called *munaan* that has been passed down from my great grandparents. When I learned WWF had opened an office in Kutai Barat in 2010, I thought that was my

chance to know more about the wildlife and be part of maintaining the ecological balance in my hometown.

What are some of the challenges you are facing in Mahakam landscape?

What is WWF doing to face those challenges?

We face many of the same challenges as other tropical forest landscapes, like deforestation and forest degradation, species extinction and biodiversity loss, and land and water pollution. We use many tools to face those challenges, especially sustainable forest management and working with communities who live near the forest on making their development as forest-friendly as possible. One of the things we do with communities is land use and spatial mapping at the village level. We learn together and improve the capacity of the villagers to use tools such as GPS, land use management strategies, and spatial training. For example, Minta village just finished their village mapping and got approval for their plan from the village leaders and community when the results were presented at the village development meeting.

What do you think is the most important thing to keep in mind when working with communities to protect their forests?

Communities have local potential, which includes local and Indigenous knowledge and skills that need to be acknowledged. For example, their knowledge of the forest and its long-standing benefit as a source of food, herbs, tools for traditional ceremony, and traditional medicine, as well as their agricultural skills and knowledge. This can be explored and worked to develop their area or increase their welfare.

You have been working with some of the women's groups in Kutai Barat on a photography project. Has that changed the way women participate in other parts of community life?

Yes, several women said it has changed the way they see and value their village as well as their own activities within their village. They see things from a different perspective. Capturing the meaningful pictures that can tell stories from their village was not an easy task, especially for some women who have limited access to technology and no previous experience in basic photography. Photography gave them a different way to talk about and share their village and the way they live with the others who never come to their place. Now we are in process of selecting photos and writing stories to be put together into a book, which, after it is launched, will be able to be read digitally on WWF-Indonesia's website.



PANDAS IN THE WILD

Josefina Braña-Varela, Senior Director of Forest and Climate, visiting the farm of a small-scale producer who is participating in WWF-Peru's *Paisajes Productivos Sostenible* (PPS, or Sustainable Productive Landscapes) in the Amazonian province of Tahuamanu, Madre de Dios. The expansion of small and medium scale agriculture is the principal cause of deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon, driving forest fragmentation, biodiversity loss, and increased greenhouse gas emissions. PPS converts these producers from forest threats to forest allies by helping them improve their production planning and practices, supporting them to conserve and even expand the forests still standing on their lands.



Naikoa Aguilar-Amuchastegui, Director Forest Carbon Science, and Pui-Yu Ling, Post-Doctoral Researcher, participated in the [Exchange of Experiences on Land Use Change Mapping Workshop](#) in Washington, DC. The workshop was part of a new initiative between the SilvaCarbon program and the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL) in partnership with Google Earth Engine, and had the goal of investigating solutions and exchanging experiences of mapping land use change, including forest degradation and conversion.

REDD+ SPECIES

KOSSO

Common Name:

Kosso

Scientific Name:

Pterocarpus erinaceus

Location:

West and Central Africa

Status:

Endangered

Read more:

[IUCN Red List](#)

[Proposal to CITES CoP17](#)

The West and Central African tree Kosso has a hefty list of common names in multiple West African languages, French, Portuguese, and English: Keno, Gwani, Tolo, Teak africain, Pau de Sangue, and African Rosewood. Like rosewood trees from other parts of the world, Kosso faces a long list of threats ranging from climate change induced drought and temperature extremes to unsustainable logging for both legal and illicit trade.

In 2015, Kosso was thought to be the most widely internationally traded species of rosewood by volume. Coupled with its slow

growth, unsustainable exploitation for international trade has decreased its population and spurred some bans on harvesting and trade.

Kosso is a keystone species and sports a similarly long list of non-carbon benefits. It is fire-resistant and fixes nitrogen in the soil, improving soil fertility. The bark, resin, and leaves all have traditional medicinal uses. Dried leaves are used as livestock fodder. Resin is used as fabric dye. And, of course, its famous timber is a widely sought-out source for furniture and other wood products



Marco Schmidt (0) [CC BY-SA 3.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>)]

VIEWPOINTS**On deforestation in 2018**

"THE WORLD'S FORESTS ARE NOW IN THE EMERGENCY ROOM - IT IS DEATH BY A THOUSAND CUTS. BAND-AID RESPONSES ARE NOT ENOUGH. FOR EVERY HECTARE LOST, WE ARE ONE STEP CLOSER TO THE SCARY SCENARIO OF RUNAWAY CLIMATE CHANGE."

– Frances Seymour, Distinguished Senior Fellow at WRI.

On the importance of nature

"WE HAVE A CHOICE—TO EITHER SAFEGUARD THE FUTURE OF OUR PLANET FOR ALL ITS INHABITANTS OR WATCH NATURE DISAPPEAR IN OUR LIFETIME, ALONG WITH ALL WE NEED AND USE FOR OUR OWN LIVES. THE NEED FOR ACTION HAS NEVER BEEN GREATER. THE CHOICE IS OURS."

– Marco Lambertini, Director General, WWF International.

On stable forests

"WITHOUT MEASURES AND FINANCIAL MECHANISMS AIMED AT PROTECTING THE ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY OF STABLE FORESTS, THEY REMAIN VULNERABLE TO THE EFFECTS OF UNDERLYING DRIVING FORCES."

– Funk et. al., "Securing the climate benefits of stable forests."

On jurisdictional approaches

"EACH LANDSCAPE IS DIFFERENT AND THERE IS NO SET FORMULA. WE NEED TO APPRECIATE THE DIVERSITY OF GEOGRAPHIES, CULTURES, CROPS, PRODUCTION SYSTEMS AND DIFFERENT LEVELS OF GOVERNANCE. WE NEED TO PURSUE LAYERED INCENTIVES... SIMPLY PUT, DEFORESTATION EFFORTS HOLD MUCH GREATER POTENTIAL IF VARIOUS STRATEGIES, BUILDING ON PUBLIC-PRIVATE COLLABORATION, ARE COMBINED."

– Kavita Prakash-Mani, Global Conservation Director, WWF International, and Justin Adams, Director, Tropical Forest Alliance 2020.

On threats and the future

"IT MAY SOUND FRIGHTENING, BUT THE SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE IS THAT IF WE HAVE NOT TAKEN DRAMATIC ACTION WITHIN THE NEXT DECADE, WE COULD FACE IRREVERSIBLE DAMAGE TO THE NATURAL WORLD AND THE COLLAPSE OF OUR SOCIETIES."

– Sir David Attenborough.

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