



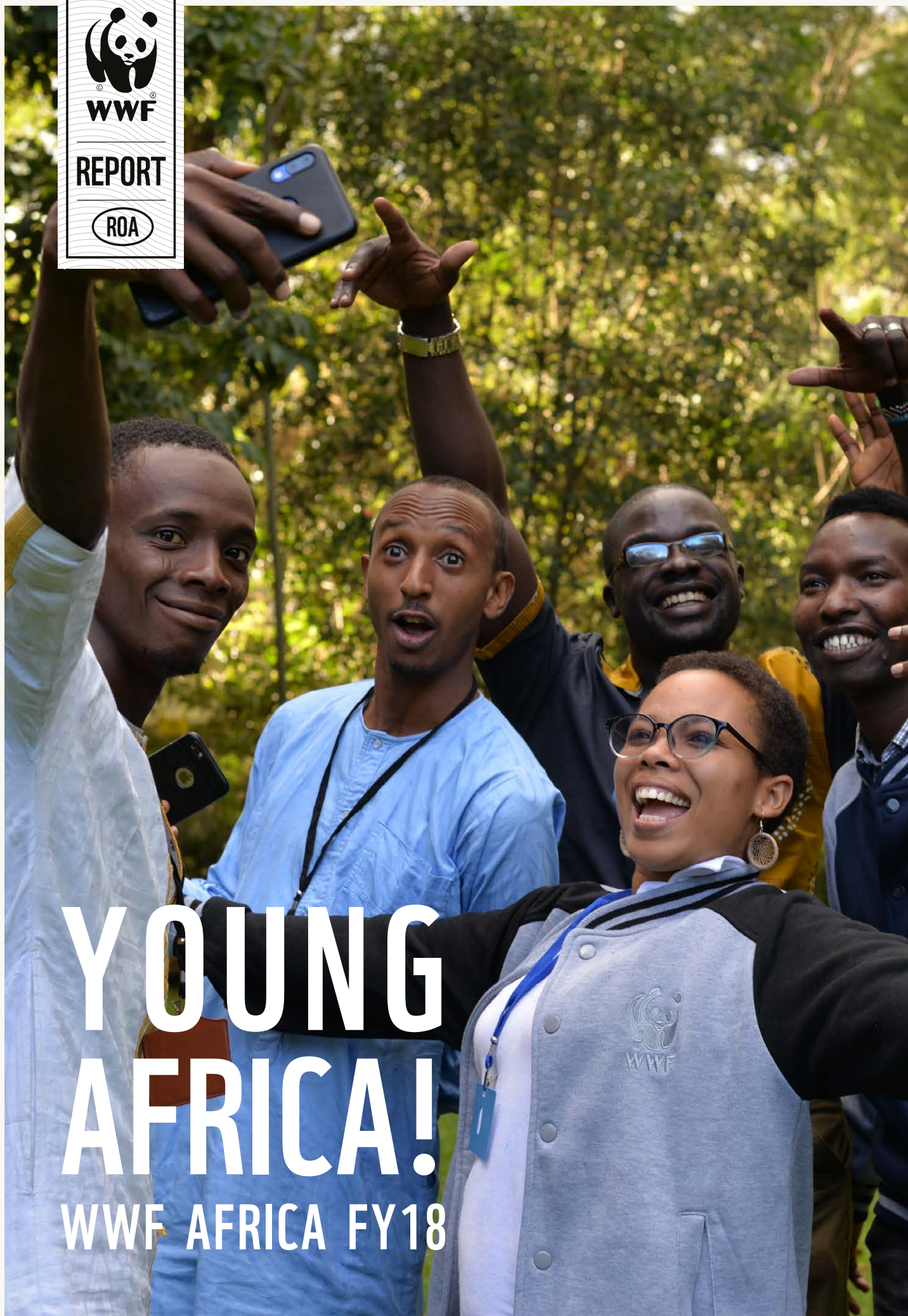
WWF

REPORT

ROA

# YOUNG AFRICA!

WWF AFRICA FY18



## **Young Africa – WWF Africa FY18**

Published in June 2019 by  
WWF Regional Office for Africa  
The Mvuli Building  
Mvuli Road  
Nairobi  
Kenya

© 2019 WWF. All rights reserved.

Any reproduction in full or in part of this publication must be in accordance with the rules below, and mention the title and credit the publisher as the copyright owner.

Recommended citation:

WWF ROA. 2019. Young Africa! WWF Africa FY18.

Reproduction of this publication (except the photos) for educational or other non-commercial purposes is authorized subject to advance written notification to WWF ROA and appropriate acknowledgement as stated above.

Reproduction of this publication for resale or other commercial purposes is prohibited without WWF's prior written permission.

Reproduction of the photos for any purpose is subject to WWF's prior written permission.

The designation of geographical entities in this report, and the presentation of the material, do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WWF concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Design: Francesca Herimihamina

Cover photograph: Young African delegates during the #Iam4Nature Youth Summit in Nairobi taking a selfie.  
Photo © WWF-ROA / Oliviah Tawarar



# CONTENTS

Contents	1
Acknowledgements	2
Foreword	3
Youth Stories	4
WWF practices in Africa and Highlights FY18	7
Freshwater	8
Climate & Energy	11
Food	14
Oceans	17
Forest	20
Wildlife	23
Drivers	26
Sustainable Landscapes	28
Empowering Youth	30
WWF's Outreach Across Africa	34
Finance	38
Our Planet	40



## Acknowledgements

Project manager: Martina Lippuner

Written by: Rob Soutter

Editors: Musa Cheruiyot, Moia Hartop Soutter, Oliviah Tawarar, Rose Thuo

Graphic Design: Francesca Herimihamina

Thanks are due to all Country Offices, which generously contributed their time and expertise to the development of this report, in particular their Monitoring and Evaluation Officers, Conservation Managers and Directors.

We are also thankful for the revisions done by Dennis Abeba, Remy Bakandowa, Anthony Diang'a, Steve Felton, Terence Fuh Neba, Sharon Thomas George, Joan Itanisa, Yemi Katerere, Edward Kimakwa, Winfred Kinya, Jackson Kiplagat, Ronald Kirabira, Trevor Kombo, Judy Kosgei, Valerie Kushata, Ritah Kyategeka, Marc Languy, Richard Lee, Simon Lugandu, Sipiwe Lutibezi, Fidelis Pegue Manga, Moustapha Moussa, Christian Mpassi, Solange Muhango, Janet Mukoko, Mary Muoki, Francis Mwaura, Rucha Naware, Eugène Ndong, Victor Nyambok, Linda Ongoma, Nashipae Orumoy, Bruno Perodeau, Mialisoa Raharimanana, Nivosoa Rakotoarivelo, Tony Rakotondramanana, Tiana Ramahaleo, Norman Rigava, Laurent Some, Ernest Sumelong, Esther Wamoto, Dandy Yela.



**FRED KWAME KUMAH**  
REGIONAL DIRECTOR,  
WWF AFRICA

## FOREWORD

***‘We don’t inherit the world  
from our ancestors.  
We borrow it from our children.’***

The quote aptly captures the efforts of WWF worldwide. We are on a journey to save the planet for future generations through awareness creation, behaviour change and driving policy and government will towards implementing strategies that will secure our collective future. In many ways we have succeeded in doing just that. Africa sits in the driver’s seat of the change the world needs right now. With our innovative and dynamic leadership, Africa is poised to define a new way of living, based on centuries of sustainable living that is beneficial to both people and nature. Ten of the world’s countries that have banned single use plastic bags and bottles are in Africa. In a way, we are ahead in bending the curve to save nature whilst at the same time realistic in our agenda to create employment, increase individual livelihood options, increase access to health and education; and to improve the continent’s infrastructure for sustainable development.

« **TODAY AND IN THE NEXT TEN YEARS,  
AFRICA WILL ACCOUNT FOR MORE  
THAN HALF OF THE WORLD’S YOUTH.  
THEY ARE BY FAR THE MOST TECH  
SAVVY, EDUCATED, MULTILINGUAL,  
VISIONARY, SOCIALLY MINDED AND  
AMBITIOUS AFRICANS  
THERE HAVE EVER BEEN.** »

Today and in the next ten years, Africa will account for more than half of the world’s youth. They are by far the most tech savvy, educated, multilingual, visionary, socially minded and ambitious Africans there have ever been. They are a combination of our ancestors’ most daring dreams for our people and continent. In them, we can be confident that the future of people and nature is in hands that are increasingly competent. They have made a mark in this world by stepping into spaces daring us to change our politics, our social class system, our economic channels and even our determination to stay within old ways that are harmful to our people and the planet. They will not stand and watch. They take action and speak hope into being.

It is the spirit and audacity of African youth that this third WWF annual Report is enthused with. Through every sphere of conservation, the hand of the old and the young is visible. Imparting knowledge, respecting our old and new ways, delighting in the beauty of our cross generational working hand in hand and making, not just Africa but, a world worth living for the next generation to nurture.

Friends, let it be said of us that we started the journey towards saving this planet and people. Let it be said, as this African proverb, that ‘we were like a big tree, that allowed the small trees climb on its back to reach the sun.’

Join me in diving deep into our year’s worth of hope, a labour of love and a perfect gift to the earth.



# YOUTH STORIES

*“This report highlights how WWF encourages people and especially young people to take action and focus on addressing climate change,” said Fred Kwame Kumah, WWF Africa Director. “Through Earth Hour and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) programmes across several countries we are more effectively addressing and increasing the number of voices and commitments to the cause of nature conservation. As the stories of our work across Africa clearly demonstrate, when given the chance, young people can be a catalyst for conservation change”.*



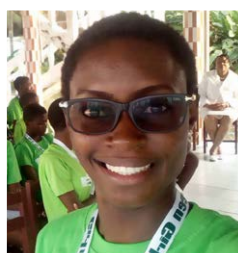
## FRESHWATER

“It has been a great honour for me to work on some of the most compelling,

critical and existential issues of our time. As a conservation biologist who translates science into policy, planning and management – and a Wetlands Officer with WWF – I try to make my country, Zambia, and the world a better place. Nothing gives me greater fulfillment than driving ‘real’ change on the ground and making the world a just place – by taking a stand that brings us closer to where people and the planet actually matter” says Sharon Thomas George, WWF Zambia Wetlands Officer.

#NewDeal4Nature

#LeaveNoYouthBehind



## CLIMATE AND ENERGY

Rural women and girls have a key role to play in addressing the impacts of climate change and the need to source environmentally-sustainable energy, says Monique

Ntumngia, 28, of Cameroon, winner of the WWF 2017 Youth Award. The award was presented in Arusha, Tanzania in October 2017. Monique is recognised for having created the Green Girls Organisation, an NGO that trains women and girls in Africa’s rural communities to access renewable energy such as solar energy and biogas from household waste. “We work with women and girls because not only are they the primary victims of the energy crisis Africa and the world is facing”, said Monique, “but they are the backbone of the home in the typical rural African setting. I also strongly advocate and promote Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 through Green Girls, as this goal focuses on gender equality and we believe that women and girls have an equal right to be educated and have access to capacity building”.





## FOOD

In Kenya's Mau Forest, a key part of the priority Southern Kenya Northern Tanzania (SOKNOT) landscape, WWF is

working with the Jubilee Youth Group to champion environmental conservation by supporting modern beekeeping, organic farming, and green entrepreneurship. Improving management of the catchment has improved soil fertility, decreased soil erosion and improved water availability. With 80 more efficient modern beehives, the group is improving honey production and demonstrating the value of conserving natural resources. Conservation of the Mau Forest, one of Kenya's largest water towers is a priority as this wooded upland secures water flows for people, wildlife and livestock especially in the famed Mara-Serengeti landscape and the Mara wetlands.



## OCEANS

"I'm convinced that youth can make a positive change in my community," says Christina Marie Kolo, 28,

a youth activist from the small island of Nosy Be, off Madagascar's north coast. Christina mentions the issues facing the island including deforestation of mangroves, plastic pollution, and other impacts from massive tourism and climate change. Wanting to change this she said : "Two years ago I started a cultural centre dedicated to youth empowerment and sustainable development. Now we have 500 active members working on plastic pollution and mangrove restoration and we've just launched the first incubator for environment-related businesses to help vulnerable women. We also have a restaurant using local produce and sell goods that are alternatives to plastic. This funds our own 'green school' in the fishermen's village which provides environmental education". Christina added that to convince other young people to invest in the sustainable blue economy, she had to be a role model herself: "Now I employ 14 young people and support more than 40 vulnerable women to become self-supporting thanks to activities that benefit the environment".



## FORESTS

25-year-old Tanzanian Iddi Hamisi Nyachenga "is inspired by the need to fight climate change. I've designed a machine to

produce up to 3,5 tonnes of briquettes daily using kitchen and other biomass waste for use in cooking stoves" says Iddi. "Some 300,000 bags of charcoal are consumed daily in Dar es Salaam. Most of this charcoal is illegally sourced – sometimes from protected areas – and a major cause of deforestation and carbon emissions contributing to climate change". Iddi's machine makes the briquettes from a range of household and other biomass waste such as peanut shells, coconut and rice husks, and sawdust. "Not only are the briquettes much more sustainable," said Iddi, "they are also cheaper to make than buying charcoal off the street, and provide families with access to an alternative source of domestic energy". Iddi, who won the WWF Africa Youth Award in 2018, is now seeking ways to make his machine commercially available.



## WILDLIFE

"The youth of today are the leaders of tomorrow, and by engaging with youth now they will better understand

environmental issues and the importance of nature protection and sustainable management of natural resources. This means wherever they find themselves tomorrow, all decisions they make will be pro-Earth". These are the words of Terence Fuh Neba who leads a team of 60 to habituate western lowland gorillas to the presence of humans for conservation purposes including research and tourism that can benefit local communities and increase the safety of the animals in the priority Dzanga-Sangha protected areas of the Congo basin in the Central African Republic (CAR). "My team includes 45 indigenous Ba'Aka people and 15 people from local communities and they are passionate for their work, says 32-year-old Terence. "I strongly believe sustainable management of natural resources is key to safeguarding our future. My community depends completely on natural resources, yet these resources are being depleted at an alarming rate. Sustainable ecotourism has the potential to generate significant revenue for local economies".





Dzame Shehi lives in Dzombo village, Kwale, Kenya, with her grandparents and six brothers and sisters after both her parents died. Dzame has many duties at home, including fetching water everyday, collecting firewood twice a week and cooking meals for her extended family. Previously she had to study under the light of a kerosene lamp - this was both expensive and unhealthy due to the noxious fumes given off. She complained that the amount of smoke emitted by the lamp caused irritation to her eyes, especially when studying.

She has received mobile solar lighting from WWF at her house. Solar lighting allows her to study at night-time without any cost to the family or negative health implications for herself. Many of her duties are also carried out during darkness so the solar light means she can now do so in a safer way.

Her family has also received a fuel-efficient stove that uses 50% less firewood than previously. This has a number of benefits - Dzame does not have to go to the forest so often allowing her more time to study and relax. It also means less wood is taken from the forest so it benefits the environment.





# WWF PRACTICES IN AFRICA AND HIGHLIGHTS FY18

This third Annual Report on WWF's conservation work in Africa summarises the key activities and major contributions made in Financial Year 2018 towards the achievement of WWF's global goals and objectives in the core themes of Freshwater, Climate and Energy, Food, Forests, Oceans and Wildlife. Important actions in the three cross-cutting drivers of environmental destruction – Governance, Markets and Finance – are also covered.

These nine issues are central to the future security and viability of Africa's natural environment, and its ability to support people and wildlife. WWF does not work alone: Working with partners is essential to promote environmentally-responsible and socially-sound development policies, and a renewed partnership with the African Development Bank (AfDB) is highlighted.

This report builds on the two previous reports with a strong emphasis on WWF's work with indigenous and local communities, especially the building of leadership and participation and decision-making

by community-based organisations, and the management of natural resources such as forests and fisheries by these communities.

The emerging role of Africa's youth in conservation and sustainable development is emphasised, including WWF's new Africa Youth Awards programme to recognise and support young leaders, and partnerships being developed with the World Scout movement, UNESCO and YMCA.

Finally, WWF has identified a limited number of high priority landscapes where the conservation of whole ecosystems including extensive habitats and their species can still be achieved, together with the vast human populations these ecosystems support. WWF aims to achieve sustainable development of these landscapes which include the Congo basin forests, Greater Virunga, the major wildlife corridor linking southern Kenya with northern Tanzania, the Kavango-Zambezi conservation complex in southern Africa and the south west Indian Ocean seascape shared by Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya.



# FRESHWATER



## WWF'S GLOBAL FRESHWATER GOAL

**WWF aims to ensure that freshwater ecosystems and their services sustain people and nature.**

To achieve this goal by 2030 WWF will focus on achieving two closely linked outcomes:

- 1 Healthy habitats and species.** Double protection of freshwater habitats and stabilize populations of freshwater species through good management and restoration of freshwater habitats.

Stabilizing freshwater species' populations depends on securing their habitats. This requires stepping up protection of wetlands, while also halting their loss and degradation. Wetland habitats also need to be well managed;

- 2 Clean flowing rivers.** Maintain or restore the hydrological integrity and quality of the world's rivers that are the most ecologically and economically important.

The global state of concern and urgency around freshwater issues has never been greater. Catastrophic droughts and floods, crop failure and devastation of livestock, and water-stressed countries and cities, exacerbated by large scale development impacts from dams and declining water quality, make freshwater a global issue of the highest importance.

A telling indicator is the devastating loss of freshwater species which have declined 83 per cent since 1970 – a loss worse than for species on land or in the seas.

Across Africa, most of the 1,2 billion people depend on farming methods that rely on rain – but the stable climate that made this possible is changing. Rainfall is becoming increasingly unpredictable and this is threatening peoples' food security, their livelihoods and their future.



WWF has long prioritised the need to protect and sustainably manage freshwater ecosystems. In 1971, WWF helped establish the Ramsar Convention to promote freshwater conservation and protection for the world's most important wetlands. In the last 20 years WWF has helped recognise more than 105 million hectares (ha) of globally significant wetlands – over half of which are in Africa, including Mozambique's Zambezi River delta, and the world's largest Ramsar site – the 6,5 million ha wetland complex of Ngiri-Tumba-Maindombe in the heart of the Congo River basin in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Two further priorities are the 2,500 km Zambezi River, vital to more than 38 million people in eight countries of southern Africa as well as the 52 million ha Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) conservation complex, and the Mara-Serengeti-Mau forest catchment shared by Kenya and Tanzania – vital to the conservation of the Serengeti, its peoples and wildlife.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF WWF'S WORK ON FRESHWATER IN AFRICA FY 2017/18



**1** One of the world's largest wetland protected areas, in south eastern **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)**, has been recognised as a Ramsar site of international importance. At almost 4,5 million hectares (ha) – larger than Switzerland – the Lufira River basin is a network of rivers, lakes, floodplains and swamp forests. The site includes four protected areas and the 384 metre Lofoi waterfall, Africa's highest and the third highest in the world.

**2** A further important gain for the conservation of the **Congo Basin** is the designation of the 1,26 million ha Lac Télé Lac Tumba landscape as the world's largest Ramsar-recognised transboundary wetlands protected area, shared by DRC and Republic of Congo. Containing the world's largest peat bog, storing up to 30 billion tonnes of carbon, this site is a vital priority to keep intact in the fight against climate change, and supports two million people.

**3** In collaboration with **Gabon's** National Parks and fisheries agencies, as well as local communities and fishermen, WWF helped clear abandoned and illegal fishing nets from over 5,000 ha of the important Ramsar wetland site Setté Cama in the Nyanga River basin. The fine-meshed gillnets damage the wetland's fishery, vital to the local community of 10,000 with annual catches of 800 tonnes worth US\$2 million, and cause bycatch of freshwater species including threatened dwarf and slender-snouted crocodiles, and manatees.

**4** In **Zambia**, WWF is stepping up efforts to keep the Luangwa River free-flowing in the face of threats posed by hydropower development – including damming the river at Ndevu Gorge – as well as deforestation and damaging commercial agriculture. A major tributary

of the Zambezi River at the heart of the priority Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) landscape, the Luangwa is Zambia's last unaltered major river. Famed for high concentrations of elephant and hippo, the river is vital for Zambia's tourism industry, generating jobs and US\$27 million income in 2015/16. Communities in the Luangwa Valley benefit from plentiful clean water, fish for subsistence and sale, and the use of river reeds for traditional crafts such as mat and basket-weaving. Over 197,000 people signed the petition to have the Luangwa declared as a Water Resource Protection Area.

**5** Meanwhile in East Africa, WWF **Kenya & Tanzania** ran a joint Journey of Water campaign along the Mara River flowing from Kenya to Tanzania. The goal is to build public support for sustainable water management. The 395 km Mara River is a lifeline for the Serengeti-Mara ecosystem, a priority WWF landscape. The river basin supports rich wildlife including the iconic migration of 1,2 million wildebeest and other species, as well as the livelihoods and well being of more than 1,1 million people in both countries.

**6** In **Uganda**, WWF developed and published a manual for developing Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) focussing on providing water as an ecosystem service. PES schemes already exist with the private sector in hydropower and mining companies.

## Cape Town Public Responds to Appeals to Use Water Wisely

Cape Town is the first city in South Africa to come dangerously close to running out of tapped water for much of the population of four million people. A long-lasting drought of historic proportions left the six main dams feeding the city at critically low levels, forcing the city to impose a series of increasingly severe water conservation measures in early 2018 - culminating in Level 6 where each resident was limited to just 50 litres per day. Over a period of several months, encouraged by daily pleas for people to use water wisely, daily consumption dropped by more than half from over 1,2 billion litres to around 500 million litres – a wonderful example of positive behaviour change. The arrival of rains avoided the dreaded scenario of millions of people queuing to get a daily ration of water. But the experience is a powerful lesson for this and other cities and urban areas world-wide of the need to use water wisely. Headquartered in Cape Town, WWF-SA took up the challenge and released weekly Water File updates on the water crisis, with information on sanitation, purification and simple actions to increase water availability such as clearing water-thirsty alien vegetation in river catchments.

## Restoring Forests and Human Well-Being

WWF has worked for 20 years on conservation issues in the Fandriana Vondrozo forest corridor in Southeastern Madagascar. This is a priority area for conservation as it serves as the water tower for the 450,000 hectares region, with 30 watercourses rising here and flowing east or west to the sea. Over 70 community-based organisations (CBO) have been established and are wisely managing forest areas. Numerous successes include improved health of the forest and ecosystem services and livelihoods. One CBO, the Madoriano Mahomby ('drinking water, success' in Malagasy), is achieving its vision to improve the living standards of the people by restoring water sources that had dried up in recent years due to forest degradation, planting 60,000 native tree seedlings over two years, actively restoring 24 ha of forest and protecting a further 150 ha to restore naturally. This demonstrates the value of forest restoration to other water-stressed communities.

© Will Burrard-Lucas / WWF-US

The 2,500 km Zambezi River is the central artery watering the 52-million hectare Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) priority WWF landscape shared by five southern African countries which supports 50 per cent of Africa's elephants, key populations of large carnivores such as the endangered painted wolves, and ecosystem services crucial to the livelihoods of almost 40 million people.







# CLIMATE & ENERGY



## WWF'S GLOBAL CLIMATE AND ENERGY GOAL

**WWF aims to ensure by 2030 an equitable and just transition is underway that limits warming to 1.5°C, protects people and biodiversity, and builds a resilient future.**

To attain this goal by 2030, WWF will focus on achieving three closely linked outcomes:

- 1 Cut the world's greenhouse gas emissions** by at least 40 per cent from 2010 levels, providing confidence in a carbon neutral economy by 2050, and supported by necessary changes in financial markets and investment trends;
- 2 Ensure renewable energy** provides 40 per cent of global final energy demand, double energy efficiency from 2010 levels, achieve universal energy access, and a just transition underway to a sustainable and fossil fuel free energy system by 2050;
- 3 Fully integrate climate adaptation and resilience** into all conservation and development policies, strategies and actions, and ensure the world is on track to continuously build resilience and manage climate risks with minimal loss and damage through 2050 and beyond.

David Duli, WWF-Uganda's Country Director, said: "The impacts of climate change in Africa continue to increase across an already vulnerable continent. The world needs to act collectively to reduce global warming through mitigation action and to step up and help vulnerable countries deal with the impacts of a climate crisis they did very little to create".

The impacts of climate change pose urgent and specific challenges to Africa. Many countries that were already suffering water shortage are also now experiencing lower rainfall, crop failure and reduced food security, while others are

confronted by more extreme weather conditions, damaging and destroying vital infrastructure.

WWF seeks to scale up global efforts to ensure emissions of greenhouse gases peak and reduce sharply, while in Africa much greater efforts are needed to build resilience and adaptation to limit the worst impacts of climate change. WWF has launched the Africa Adaptation Initiative and is working in 12 countries, including Cameroon, Kenya, Mozambique, Uganda and Zambia, to mobilise political will and build the capacity for adaptation to climate change.

A major contribution Africa can make is to hugely reduce deforestation and promote forest landscape restoration. Stopping forest loss is a priority, and WWF is partnering with other agencies to develop projects such as the UN's Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+). Africa's largest REDD+ project is underway in the Mai Ndombe province of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), where the aim is to keep 10 million hectares of tropical forest in the priority Congo River basin intact and prevent the emission of 29 million tonnes of carbon over five years.

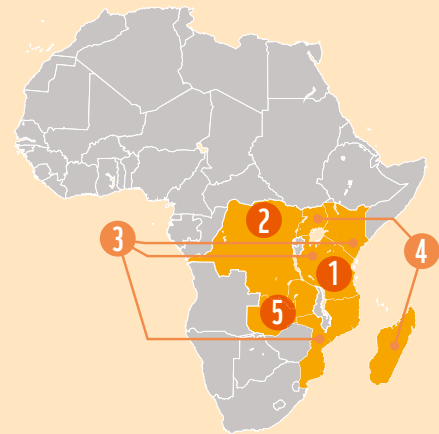
But Africa also has the potential to leapfrog traditional expensive energy systems and move towards a climate-smart energy future based on sustainability.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF WWF'S WORK ON CLIMATE AND ENERGY IN AFRICA IN FY 2017/18

**1** The Government of **Tanzania** ratified the Paris Agreement on climate change which commits the world's governments to limit global average temperature increase to 1,5°C. This aims to reduce the risks and impacts of climate change. WWF supported this process, including development of the government's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) outlining Tanzania's commitments to address climate change.

**2** In the **DRC**, Africa's largest initiative to achieve reduced carbon emissions and forest restoration – the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) project in the western province of Mai Ndombe in the Congo River basin – is making good progress. WWF supports local communities to take responsibility for sustainable forest management and to date 34 forest concessions have been granted to local communities, which have abandoned deforestation activities and taken up sustainable agriculture, promoting forest regrowth and implementing development projects with funds generated from forest protection.

**3** Massive tree planting programmes to capture carbon and reduce climate change have been launched in **Kenya** and **Tanzania** under the international A Trillion Tree campaign by 2050 – supporting the Africa Forest



Landscape initiative (AFR100) to restore 100 million hectares of forest by 2030. The Government of Tanzania has committed to restore 5.2 million hectares of forest, while a grassroots campaign in Kenya - #KeepKenyaBreathing – has pledged to plant a billion trees to restore Kenya's forest cover to 10 per cent by 2030. In **Mozambique**, 15 000 mangroves seedlings were planted in Mecúfi, Cabo Delgado Province in support of climate and fishery objectives.

**4** Supported by WWF, several African countries are developing national standards for fuel-efficient cooking stoves:

- In **Uganda**, the new Biomass Cook Stove Standard and Certification programme aims to improve durability and low emissions while reducing demand for biomass and taking pressure off forests. WWF distributed over 2000 improved cooking stoves plus 600 solar home systems, resulting in household savings on fuel costs and reduction of biomass.



- **Madagascar** has also developed a standard for energy efficient cook stoves and in the city of Toliara annual production of energy-efficient cooking stoves has increased to 8,000 units, while adoption rates of the new stoves are up to 80 per cent, representing an estimated avoided deforestation rate of almost 100 hectares per year;

**5** WWF's Africa Adaptation Initiative worked in twelve African countries to mainstream adaptation needs into policy frameworks as well as actions to help ecosystems and communities address climate change impacts:

- In **Zambia**, more than 2,500 smallholder farmers were introduced to conservation agriculture methods including minimum tillage, recycling of crop residues to build soil moisture and crop rotation. A seed bank of crop varieties such as pearl millet, maize, cowpeas and groundnuts, suited to changing climatic conditions, has been created.

## Efforts to Stop Deforestation in Virunga Benefit People and Nature

With WWF's help local farmers are helping reduce deforestation in Virunga National Park by producing sustainable charcoal, while energy-efficient stoves that use less charcoal are being produced at scale for use in Goma, the nearest city to Virunga. Goma's population of 6.6 million depends almost entirely on charcoal, and the majority of that charcoal is sourced illegally from the National Park in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Launched in 2007, WWF's Ecomakala project has helped

smallholder farmers reforest 11,000 hectares around Virunga with 28 million trees for legal and sustainable charcoal production, 4,854 tonnes of which have been produced since 2015 - 3,000 tonnes in 2018. And 80 per cent of the 100,000 energy efficient stoves produced since 2010 have been sold, equating to almost one in ten families in Goma now using less charcoal daily, saving money and taking pressure off Virunga.

© WWF-UK / Kate Holt

The hugely successful ongoing increase in numbers of mountain gorillas in the Greater Virunga landscape is thanks to patrolling and a pioneering partnership with local communities as gorilla-based tourism revenues help provide services such as health and education. This 30-year-old initiative has been developed and run by the International Gorilla Conservation Programme (IGCP), co-founded by WWF, with national conservation authorities and local leadership. But the integrity of the forest, and the future of the wildlife and local communities, are now threatened by damaging development including oil and gas exploitation, and deforestation to make charcoal.







# FOOD



## WWF'S FOOD GOAL

**WWF aims to ensure a world where sustainable food systems conserve biodiversity while ensuring food and nutrition security now and in the future.**

To achieve this goal by 2030, WWF is focusing on achieving three closely linked outcomes:

- 1 Environmentally sustainable food production** - 50% of the area under agriculture and aquaculture is sustainably managed, with no new habitat conversion in all food producing areas;
- 2 Reduction of food waste** - halve per capita global food waste and reduce post-harvest loss;
- 3 Healthy food** - 50% of food consumption is in line with WHO/FAO dietary guidelines, in target countries.

The production of food – its distribution, management and waste – threatens wildlife and wild spaces on a massive scale. Today, more than 7 billion people already consume 1,5 times what the Earth's natural resources can supply sustainably. By 2050, with the global population increasing to over 9 billion the demand for food will, with current methods, massively outstrip the Earth's productive capacity.

In Africa, the current population of 1,2 billion is set to more than double to 2,5 billion by 2050. The need for ever more food will pose huge challenges across a continent where most people rely on food production methods that remain largely traditional – and dependent on reliable rainfall. Water is a key limiting factor in Africa as climate change raises temperatures and alters rainfall patterns.

How to achieve a transition to improved and sustainable food production at the speed and scale required, in the face of a changing climate?



Studies show that sufficient food can be produced for the increased population using current land area, but this requires major changes from traditional methods. Addressing the loss of at least one-third of food produced annually due to poor storage, transportation, processing and distribution is a key part of the answer.

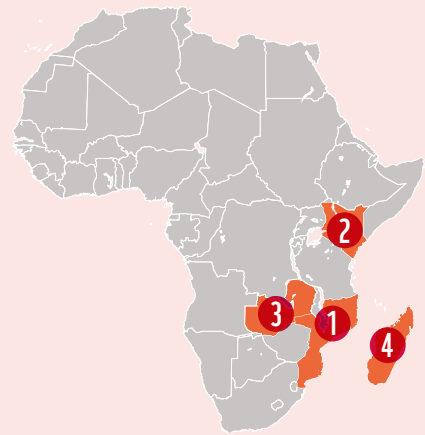
Protection of the natural areas that regulate water availability such as forests, wetlands and rivers, and other ecosystem services such as soil production, carbon storage and pollinators is another part of the answer.

Perhaps the most fundamental action is in empowering local communities with the skills and knowledge to produce their own food sustainably. Here Africa may have an advantage due to the huge increase in Africa's youth and their willingness to make the changes required for a better, sustainable future. Over half of Africa's population is made up of young people under the age of 18.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF WWF'S WORK ON FOOD IN AFRICA IN FY18

**1** Positive results have been reported from WWF-supported conservation farming projects with 36 communities in **Mozambique's** Angoche district, promoting sustainability, climate resilient and nutrition-sensitive farming methods. Almost 90 per cent of people attending the Farmer Field Schools have adopted at least two climate smart farming methods, especially minimum tillage and improved seeds and green manure. Another project in Nampula province shows adoption of climate smart methods has enhanced food security by increasing the number of months that families have fresh food available from 8-9 months to 10-11 months.

**2** Farmers encroaching into **Kenya's** famed Maasai Mara wildlife complex in WWF's priority southern Kenya-northern Tanzania (SOKNOT) landscape led to conflict between wildlife and farmers' crops and livestock. Following WWF's discussions with the Mara Siana Conservancy the more than 1,000 landowners in the conservancy agreed to each commit at least three hectares to establish a 4,000 ha wildlife sanctuary. Jacob Ole Mpoie, one of the landowners, said "the communal commitment has worked well: once they stopped activities that impacted the wildlife, such as fencing, poaching and over grazing, wildlife has returned to the sanctuary and 'retaliatory killing' of problem animals has reduced. The conservancy is proud that elephants are breeding and vows to protect this".



**3** In **Zambia**, WWF is helping communities cut down on post-harvest losses to build food security. Improved grain storage bins (felumbus) have been built and comparisons made with grain stored in traditional bins. Over a four month period, the loss in weight, due to rats, weevils, etc was greater than 10 per cent in the traditional bins, compared with a loss of less than one per cent in the felumbus.

**4** One of WWF's most significant contributions to sustainable food production comes out of Africa. Taking the techniques developed in **Madagascar** in the 1980s by Jesuit priest Henri de Laulanié, WWF partnered with Oxfam and Africare to promote a more environmentally sustainable means of rice production, which uses half the water and seed, to achieve greater yields – sometimes double or more. The System of Rice Intensification (SRI) also greatly reduces emissions of methane, a powerful greenhouse gas causing climate change. The Guardian newspaper reports that SRI is being used by an estimated 60 million farmers in 61 countries.

WWF will continue its efforts to protect the natural areas – forests, grasslands, freshwater and oceans – that are vital in themselves and also for their role supporting food production. For example, with support from WWF the regional sustainable palm oil strategy for Central Africa was validated by ministers from the 11 countries of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). The strategy includes principles agreed in the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), developed by WWF and partners as best management practise for sustainable development of palm oil in central Africa. WWF is helping develop national sustainable palm oil strategies including RSPO principles, and supporting RSPO-based certification in Cameroon, the Central African Republic (CAR), Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Gabon and Republic of Congo. The sustainable production of palm oil, especially deforestation-free production, is an urgent priority for WWF in the Congo River basin landscape to prevent the massively destructive conversion of tropical forest to oil palm as has happened elsewhere in the world.

WWF will campaign to reduce food waste, and strengthen its work to empower communities – especially women and youth – to help them transition to productive, sustainable and healthy food production. In Cameroon, WWF is working with the Food and Rural Development Foundation and youth living around four protected areas to promote sustainable food production.

## Call for Prioritization of African Food Crops adapted to Africa's Environment

Former WWF Prince Bernhard scholar Dr Soul Shava calls for greater research into African food crops to help build food security across Africa. Now Associate Professor of Environmental Education at UNISA (University of South Africa), Dr Shava hails from Zimbabwe and says “African indigenous crops – millet, sorghum, local vegetables, root crops and fruits – are well adapted to climate conditions

in their local environment and are a source of food security and sovereignty to indigenous communities”. Dr Shava added that in the face of the uncertainties posed by climate change, reliance on a homogenised, global diet of a few staples – maize, rice, potatoes, soy and wheat – poses a serious threat to food security, and emphasised the need to research indigenous agro-biodiversity and promotion of local crops.

© WWF Kenya/Simon Rawles

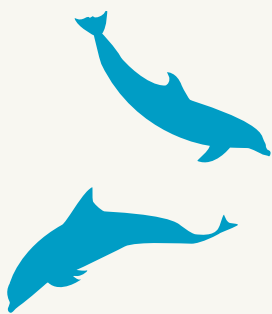


Communities have long lived sustainably alongside the wildlife in the iconic African savanna landscape shared by Kenya and Tanzania which includes the famed annual migration of 1,2 million wildebeest. The region is vital for food production for the two countries, contributes US\$3,2 billion in tourism revenue and provides 3 million jobs and US\$10 million to community conservation areas. WWF aims to link over 40 national parks, forest reserves and community conservation areas across Southern Kenya and Northern Tanzania (SOKNOT) in a huge 190 million ha landscape to secure a viable future for the ecosystems and wildlife, and the environmental services provided to many hundreds of communities.





# OCEANS



## WWF'S OCEANS GOAL

**WWF aims to ensure productive and resilient ocean ecosystems, sustaining human well-being and conserving biodiversity.**

To attain this goal by 2030, WWF will focus on achieving two closely linked outcomes:

- 1 Protected habitat:** Conserve and effectively manage at least 30 per cent of coastal and marine ecosystems by significantly reducing impacts, improving resilience and restoring health and productivity;
- 2 Sound fishing:** Double the world's sustainable fisheries.

The seas around Africa are spectacularly rich in marine biodiversity, while the fisheries and coastal resources are critically important for the national economy, livelihoods and food security of millions of people.

But while the oceans may seem endless, inexhaustible and indestructible the truth is they are in serious trouble. Half the world's coral reefs and mangroves have already been lost – some of the most productive habitats on Earth. And many crucial fish stocks have been pushed to the point of collapse, and some beyond, threatening people's livelihoods, food and nutritional security. Yellowfin tuna in the Indian Ocean, one of the most valuable commercial species traded globally is in the red – while many top marine predators such as sharks and rays are being wiped out through bycatch in fishing nets.

In Africa especially, for coastal communities the loss of coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds leaves them vulnerable to coastal erosion, storm damage and food shortages, as these areas are critical nurseries for seafood.

And climate change is making the ocean hotter and more acidic, which could spell further disaster for coral reefs and the rich variety of life they support.

As evidence of the sheer scale of destruction of the marine environment has become ever more evident, WWF has taken up the challenge.

WWF helped promote a huge increase in the creation and expansion of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs): in Africa this included priority new MPAs in the south west Indian Ocean seascape, a priority region for WWF. Along the Mozambique coast this includes Quirimbas National Park and protection of the Primeiras and Secundas marine archipelagos, and a commitment by the Malagasy Government to triple protection of the marine environment.

Together with the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), WWF is working with the fishing industry to push them towards sustainability. South Africa's hake fishery has been MSC-certified for several years, while gaining sustainability for the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna fishery is a longstanding priority for WWF. In Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Madagascar, WWF is working closely with the local fishing communities, the private sector and the national government is implementing fishery improvement projects (FIPs) for lobster, octopus and tropical wild caught shrimp.

And in the coastal areas of the south west Indian Ocean – Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique and Tanzania – WWF is supporting hundreds of communities to take responsibility for sustainable management of the marine resources on which they depend.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF WWF'S WORK ON OCEANS IN AFRICA IN FY18

**1** The **Mozambique** Government, with WWF support, has launched a national Sea Policy and Strategy to promote sustainable management of marine and coastal areas in the WWF priority south west Indian Ocean seascape, especially to ensure that national fisheries achieve sustainability.

**2** In **Madagascar**, a fifth Man and Biosphere Reserve has been announced, the Nosy Ve Androka on the southwest coast. A mosaic of marine, coastal and terrestrial ecosystems, this reserve includes coral reefs, mangroves as well as the largest intact block of Madagascar's unique and endemic spiny forest; WWF also continues to partner with the UK NGO Blue Ventures to ensure creation of the 4,5 million km<sup>2</sup> Barren Islands archipelago locally managed marine area – the largest in the south west Indian Ocean;

**3** In **Tanzania**, total area under collaborative fisheries management (CFMAs) in the five districts of the programme is 5,190 km<sup>2</sup>, incorporating 67 villages. Blast fishing, a seriously damaging and illegal fishing method has been almost halved in five coastal communities in 2018 compared to 2017. And catches of octopus following temporary closures in four villages resulted in 13.2 tonnes of catches within two closure cycles valued at about US\$2,287;

**4** Increased octopus catches in six villages of **Madagascar** have more than tripled in three years from 1,2 tonnes in 2015 to 4,5 tonnes in 2018. And with the help of WWF's partner Ocean Farmers, seaweed harvesting has become strikingly successful with production of more than 50,000 kg – way above expectations – and average harvests per person of 400 kg monthly. The seaweed provides a sustainable income and alternative to fishing while also providing habitat for shellfish and absorbing carbon. The seaweed is exported as a health food and used in cosmetics and the pharmaceutical industry;

**5** After several failed attempts, the **Kenyan** Government has banned plastic bags. WWF has long pressed for a ban, after working on beach clean-ups and communicating the threats such bags posed to marine life – especially turtles which mistake the bags for their jellyfish prey;





6

And in southern **Kenya**, a scheme promoting mangrove conservation in Gazi Bay is paying off: the Mikoko Pamoja community-based organisation has received US\$25,000 over two years for successfully protecting 117 ha of mangroves and restoring 10ha. WWF helped implement this payment for environmental

services (PES) scheme due to the urgent need to restore important mangrove forests. Apart from protecting coastlines and villages from the extreme weather brought by climate change, mangroves store much more carbon in their soils compared to tropical and temperate forests, while also providing nursery grounds for fish and crabs.

## Communities Managing Inshore fishing Areas in the south west Indian Ocean Gain Increased Octopus Catches

The use by WWF and partners of temporary closures of inshore areas to boost octopus catches – in both number and size – is becoming increasingly popular among coastal communities of the south west Indian Ocean – Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique and Tanzania. In Mozambique's Quirimbas National Park, where 80 per cent of the 170,000 people in the area live at the coast and rely on marine resources, octopus fishing is done mainly by women within the intertidal zones. Large crowds attended the

reopening of two areas that had been closed for nine months, and total catches over the first two days included 4,3 tonnes of octopus and 1,5 tonnes of fish. The success of the closures was widely communicated among coastal communities. The closures benefit both the local communities which gain increased protein and income, as well as improved food security, and benefit recovery of the marine environment.

© WWF ROA / Martina Lippuner

WWF has played a key role in the creation of a network of marine protected areas and the promotion of sustainable fisheries management to help secure the environmental integrity of the south west Indian Ocean seascape, shared by several countries including Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa and Tanzania. Supporting 60 million people in the coastal zone who are reliant on marine resources for food and livelihoods, this WWF priority seascape is host to globally significant marine biodiversity including over a third of the world's coral reefs, five of the world's seven marine turtle species and five per cent of the world's mangroves.





# FOREST



## WWF'S FORESTS GOAL

**WWF aims to ensure a world enriched by extensive, resilient forest landscapes benefitting biodiversity, people and climate.**

To achieve this goal by 2030, WWF is focusing on achieving three closely linked outcomes:

- 1 Protected, well managed forests** – with half the world's forests effectively protected or under improved management practices that halt degradation and enhance resilience;
- 2 Zero deforestation;**
- 3 Restoration of 350 million hectares of forest landscapes.**

Forests are essential to life on Earth. They are homes to people and wildlife, providing food and shelter, and are home to a huge proportion of global biodiversity; the planet's lungs, they also store huge amounts of carbon, and regulate freshwater and other vital services.

In the face of increasing forest destruction in the 1960s, WWF began championing the conservation of the planet's forests, especially in Africa. For over five decades, WWF has worked with many partners to help create, expand and support thousands of protected areas, promote sustainable forest management and, more recently, forest restoration.

In Africa, WWF's focus has included the unique spiny forests of Madagascar, the coastal forests of east and west Africa, the montane forests of the Africa Rift Valley and the miombo forests of southern Africa. But the forests of the Congo River basin – the world's second largest tropical forest, a huge carbon store and one of the most biodiverse places on the planet – represent an outstanding priority.



Because forests are so important to people, WWF has also engaged with local and indigenous communities on forest conservation, management and restoration – increasingly at a community level – helping secure livelihoods and access to essential services and resources such as freshwater.

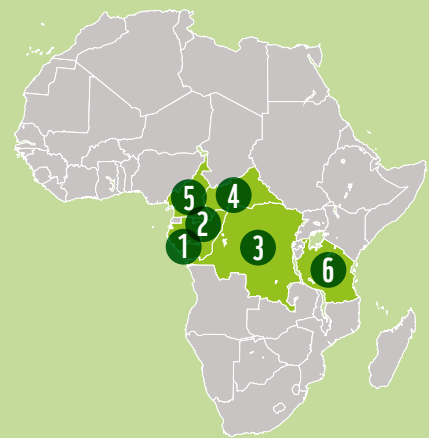
While effective forest management including protection of wildlife remains an issue, a major conservation concern across Africa is forest governance. There is a need to balance competing demands for food, timber and infrastructure against the need for intact forests to secure future freshwater supplies and buffer against climate change and impacts – while also securing forest biodiversity and the livelihoods of the millions of people dependent on Africa's forests.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF WWF'S WORK ON FORESTS IN AFRICA IN FY18

**1** WWF-Gabon is partnering with the **Republic of Congo (RoC)** Government to co-manage the 427,000 hectare Ntokou Pikounda protected area (PA) which hosts an estimated 1,000 highly endangered forest elephants and 10,000 Great Apes, including the critically endangered red colobus rediscovered by science only in 2014. The PA is in the carbon-rich central Congo peatfields and within the 17.8 million hectare Tri-National Dja-Odzala-Minkebe (TriDOM) priority forest complex linking the national parks of Dja in Cameroon, Odzala in Congo and Minkebe in Gabon.

**2** Similarly, WWF-Gabon is also working with the **RoC** Government on the proposed new 145,000 hectare Messok Dja protected area (PA), also in the TriDOM complex, and is working with local organizations to help promote and ensure a consultation with 64 local communities, 15 of which are indigenous, to encourage public participation in the decision on whether to develop the new PA.

**3** WWF's 14-year programme to rescue the Luki Natural Reserve in the extreme south west of the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)** has successfully transformed a dismal picture of illegal logging and forest degradation. The rescue effort prioritised socio-economic development including improved agricultural yields, access to markets, and tree planting for fuelwood. With wildlife including chimpanzees returning to the area and strong community support, WWF is confident the recovery of the park will continue.



**4** Near Bangui, capital city of the **Central African Republic**, a group of 80 illegal loggers have agreed to become defenders of the environment in a scheme where WWF is supporting local NGOs and indigenous communities to combat illegal logging. The NGOs work with the illegal loggers to develop alternative legal income generation activities such as reforestation for sustainable fuelwood and charcoal production.

**5** By assisting development of environmentally-sound management plans WWF has helped the company Groupe WIJMA gain Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification for a 103,000 hectare (ha) forest concession in **Cameroon**, making the company the country's largest operator of FSC-certified sustainably-managed forests totalling over 400,000 ha.

**6** National Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) standards to independently certify sustainable forest management have been approved by the Government of **Tanzania**, strongly supported by WWF which chaired and hosted the FSC working group. National FSC standards have also been developed by WWF for Uganda.



## Forest Restoration in Madagascar Showing Major Success

A long-running WWF Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) project in Madagascar has achieved exceptional success. From a picture of forest and soil loss, and worsening poverty, deforestation is now under control, native forests recovering, a new protected area created and local communities are benefiting from improved forest management and the adoption of conservation farming methods. Started in 2005, the Fandriana-Marolambo FLR project focused on the 150,000 inhabitants of a 200,000 hectare (ha) area, half covered in dense tropical forest supporting rich and unique wildlife including eight species of lemurs, found in no other country. WWF and local partners helped establish and strengthen community-based organisations,

giving people more control over how the land and forests were managed. Today, 35 local organisations are responsibly managing 50,000 ha. Better farming methods gain improved soils and crop yields, and a wider range of crops with more access to markets increase food security and income. In addition, the 95,000 ha Marolambo National Park has been created, almost a million tree seedlings have been planted for fuelwood and overall deforestation rates have dropped by more than two-thirds. Nanie Ratsifandriamanana, Country Director of WWF-Madagascar said “the success of this FLR project gives a working example that can be shared with other communities in other important areas to restore Madagascar’s forests and benefit people”.

© Daniel Beltrá / Greenpeace

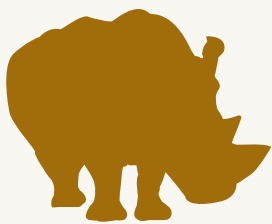
The Congo River basin is the world’s second largest tropical forest, supporting 80 million people – including 250 indigenous peoples’ groups – and a huge wealth of biodiversity as well as a hugely important carbon store. WWF works with governments, civil society organisations and indigenous and local communities to protect and sustainably manage this priority forest landscape. Since the 1990s, WWF has helped place over 20 per cent of the Congo forests under formal protection or sustainable management.







# WILDLIFE



## WWF'S WILDLIFE GOAL: WILDLIFE THRIVING

**WWF aims to secure in the wild the world's most threatened, and ecologically, economically and culturally important species.**

To attain this goal by 2030, WWF will focus on achieving two linked outcomes:

- 1 Vital habitats conserved:** protected areas and community conserved areas of high biodiversity value cover at least 30 per cent of the Earth, and are measurably improved in management and connectivity;
- 2 Overexploitation prevented:** The illegal wildlife trade is eliminated and exploitation is reduced to sustainable levels for priority species.

Africa's extraordinary wildlife has long symbolised the continent's natural riches. Species such as elephant and rhino, great apes, large cats and turtles are often seen as flagships, helping mobilise support for conservation action to protect the species, their habitats and the myriad creatures that share their wild space.

But several factors are changing the rules of the game. Population growth – including the projected doubling of Africa's population to 2,3 billion by 2050 – plus the need to hugely increase food production to feed this increase over the next 30 years, are already posing new and greater threats to Africa's wildlife. As people and their farming activities move into the wild spaces, conflicts between people, their crops and livestock, and wildlife are increasing. Adding further pressures are wildlife crime, such as poaching, and the illegal wildlife trade.

Other threats are posed by destructive development activities such as dam and road building, and oil and gas exploitation. And the changes in climate due to global warming are further pressuring wildlife as rainfall patterns change, floods and drought and other extreme weather events become more common, throwing wildlife cycles such as migration into disarray, as well as predator-prey and



other relationships. Meanwhile, largely unseen, bushmeat hunting is emptying forests and woodland, and dynamite fishing is devastating coral reefs and fish populations.

WWF is actively addressing these issues. As a baseline, WWF is further building on the network of terrestrial and marine protected areas, creating connectivity between protected areas with wildlife corridors and across frontiers, and strengthening management and increasing anti-poaching patrols.

Linked to this are efforts to help indigenous and local communities improve their agricultural productivity on existing lands, especially around protected areas, and to cope with changes in climate by helping build resilience and capacity for adaptive management. Throughout Africa, WWF works with partners to create and strengthen community-based organisations to assist with the conservation and wise use of the natural resources they depend on. Examples such as the ongoing increase in mountain gorilla numbers in Greater Virunga are the result of communities wanting to maintain their wildlife and resources.

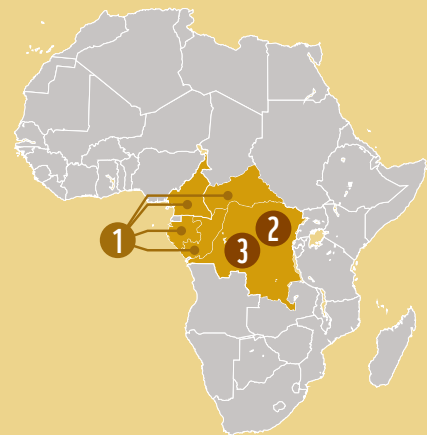
## HIGHLIGHTS OF WWF'S WORK ON WILDLIFE IN AFRICA IN FY18

1

The first large-scale wildlife census of elephants and Great Apes over a short period across four Central African countries in the Congo basin has provided good news that Great Ape numbers are stable, but confirms fears for elephants as their numbers have plunged 66 per cent in just eight years. Conducted 2014-16 in **Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Republic of Congo (RoC) and Gabon**, the census counted 59,000 Great Apes – chimpanzees (25 per cent) and gorillas (75 per cent) – numbers that indicate populations are stable, but not increasing. Of concern is the finding that less than 20 per cent of Great Apes and 30 per cent of forest elephants are inside protected areas (PAs). But even PAs are not safe: in the last dozen years some PAs in eastern Cameroon lost 70 per cent of their elephants.



The Chinese Government ban on domestic ivory sales is quickly impacting the country's ivory market, and contributing to a huge decrease in ivory prices which should reduce poaching pressure on Africa's beleaguered elephants. The ban came into effect end 2017, and studies by the wildlife trade research agency TRAFFIC and WWF across 23 Chinese cities and 157 markets released in mid-2018 show significant declines in ivory sales. The number of stores selling ivory has already dropped by one-third, consumers' stated intention to buy ivory has halved, and 90 per cent of people interviewed favour the ban. Ivory sales advertised on social media and the internet have also dropped. Public campaigns have already started to address loopholes including Chinese auction houses and the 20 per cent of Chinese travelling overseas who purchase ivory. Once the



world's largest ivory market, the ban in China – as well as elsewhere – is estimated to have contributed to a decline in the value of ivory by two-thirds to US\$700 per kg at end July 2018.

2

Numbers of critically-endangered mountain gorillas continue to rise and now exceed 1,000 for the first time since counts began. Conducted by the conservation agencies of the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**, Rwanda and Uganda, a two-year survey of the Virunga Massif – one of only two remaining habitats of the species – show the population grew from 480 in 2010 to 604 individuals. Combined with counts from the second gorilla habitat, the Bwindi Impenetrable Forest National Park, the total population is now 1,004. This is the only Great Ape species where the population is increasing. This programme is run by the International Gorilla Conservation Group (IGCP) of which WWF is a founder partner – and includes using gorilla-based tourism to benefit the local communities which play a vital role in keeping the gorillas safe. But concerns remain: trackers found almost 400 snares set for antelope but capable of killing a gorilla, as shown by the body of a dead gorilla caught in a snare.



3

A wildlife survey of the vast 3,6 million hectare (ha) Salonga National Park in the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**

confirms the Park is a stronghold for the bonobo and highly endangered forest elephant. Conducted 2015-18 by six organisations – including ICCN, the DRC conservation authority and WWF – the survey estimated the populations of bonobo at 15,000 and forest elephants at 1,600. Discovered by science

only in 1929, the bonobo is closely related to the chimpanzee – both classed as the closest living relatives to humans – and is found only in DRC. The largest national forest park in Africa and the world's second largest, Salonga is co-managed by ICCN and WWF and our priority is to help improve the livelihoods and participation of local communities to help safeguard the Park.

## Running Giraffes Inspire Young Namibian Girl to Become Community Ranger

Game guards recruited from the local community play a key role in the effective governance of Namibia's 83 registered communal conservancies which together cover over 16 million hectares (ha) – almost a fifth of the country. Maleska Harases works in the #Khoadi-//Hôas conservancy, located in the Kunene Region of north west Namibia, and the second conservancy to be created in 1998. The conservancy covers an area of 336,400 ha and over 2000 members. Maleska says that as a child watching over goats she was fascinated by the graceful way giraffes run and decided she wanted to work with wildlife. Today she is a senior

environmental shepherd and feels “it is so important to continue our work, and to educate our children so they will also be able to enjoy wildlife in the future. I would like to get more training so I can become a tour guide and an educator in our schools”. To support the work of people like Maleska, NASCO, the Namibian organisation supporting community-based resource management, is implementing the Community Guard Mentorship Programme to enhance wildlife management skills and strengthen environmental law enforcement outside the country's protected areas.

© WWF-Canon / Roger HOOPER

The south west Indian Ocean seascape supports the world's largest commercial tuna fisheries – which remain sustainable – 38 per cent of the world's coral reefs, five of the world's seven marine turtles and 5 per cent of the world's mangroves.





# DRIVERS

*WWF has identified three global drivers of development – governance, markets and finance – that drive environmental degradation worldwide, yet could instead be powerful positive forces for sustainable development at scale. Each driver will be addressed as a cross-cutting issue across WWF’s six global goals.*

## GOVERNANCE

Good governance of land, water, oceans and wildlife requires agreed systems of management and decision-making that ensure equity and transparency in allocating such public resources, and which uphold stakeholder rights and ensure participation, accountability and legitimacy.

WWF works at many levels of governance, including the United Nations, the World Bank, and regional institutions such as the Africa Development Bank; with international and regional agreements such as the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance and the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as the Nairobi Convention on conservation of the western Indian Ocean; with governments, the private sector and civil society organisations.

Perhaps most importantly, together with many partners, WWF has worked to take governance principles down to the community level across Africa – especially with indigenous peoples – and helped create and strengthen hundreds of community-based organisations to take responsibility for managing renewable resources such as forests, fisheries and freshwater. These organisations represent their communities, can hold governments and the private sector to account, and advocate for more equitable and responsible policies to govern the environment and resources on which they depend.



## MARKETS

In aiming to achieve sustainable use of renewable natural resources, WWF works with organisations and companies which agree we must live within the constraints of the environment and respect the national and international systems of governance of land, water, oceans and wildlife.

WWF also partners with other organisations to create market mechanisms that can independently set standards for, and certify, sustainable use of renewable resources. WWF was instrumental in the creation of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) to certify sustainable forest management, and the similar Marine and Aquaculture Stewardship Councils (MSC and ASC) to certify sustainable management of marine and freshwater fisheries respectively. Other mechanisms WWF has helped create include the roundtables on sustainable soy and palm oil, sugar and cotton.

The oil palm plant originates from Africa, but to date the massive growth of palm oil production has mainly destroyed huge areas of the tropical forests of Indonesia and Malaysia. Palm oil is used in countless products worldwide, ranging from cosmetics to fast foods. The huge growing market demand for palm oil places the Congo forests in great peril, so WWF has committed to establishing principles for sustainable production based on the principles of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), including no conversion of existing forest. With WWF support a strategy for sustainable palm oil production has been validated for the Central Africa region at ministerial level.





## FINANCE

After decades of neglect, there is significant increasing investment in development of Africa's infrastructure such as roads and rail transportation systems, energy including hydroelectric power, harbours and other coastal development, as well as major expansion of the area under agriculture. These developments

will be driven by finance and without responsible planning, environmental standards and overall good governance these developments can greatly threaten Africa's already stressed wild places that people and wildlife depend on.



## HIGHLIGHTS OF WWF'S WORK ON DRIVERS IN AFRICA IN FY18

1

WWF has announced a new 3-year partnership agreement with the Africa Development Bank (AfDB) for the two organisations to collaborate on key issues including sustainable energy, infrastructure and agriculture – especially palm oil in the priority **Congo River basin**. The two organisations have previously collaborated to produce two knowledge reports on 'Africa Ecological Footprint' and 'Africa Ecological Futures'.

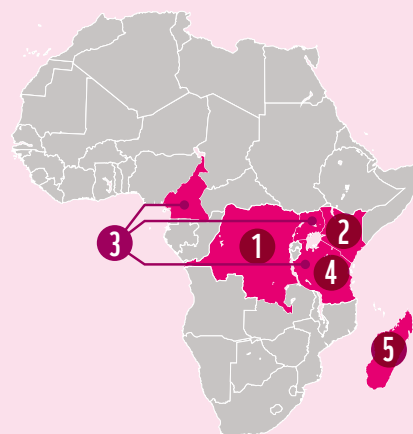
2

WWF is working with partners in **Kenya's** banking sector to help identify opportunities and standards for 'green bonds' – financial investment vehicles to support sustainable development and address climate change adaptation and impacts, in line with the country's green economy strategy. Opportunities range from public transport, energy efficiency and sustainable energy, to waste management, recycling and conservation agriculture.

3

WWF support for the creation and development of civil society organisations (CSOs) in several countries has enabled them to engage with their governments on a wide range of issues.

- In **Cameroon**, four partner CSOs have signed grant agreements worth US\$300,000 for work ranging from youth empowerment and education for sustainable development to protected area management, green business development, and promotion of indigenous peoples' rights.
- In **Tanzania**, CSOs have helped influence the review and enactment of national regulations in the oil and gas, wildlife, forestry and fisheries sectors, which will help improve transparency and good governance.



- In **Uganda**, CSO partners are also now able to design advocacy strategies and briefing papers, publish media articles and organise high level policy dialogues on oil & gas activities that impact communities and the environment.

4

WWF is concerned against a proposed dam in Stiegler's Gorge, which is projected to cause severe and lasting damage to the Selous Game reserve, a World Heritage Site in **Tanzania**. UNESCO has added the dam to a list of threats putting this famed wildlife sanctuary in danger. WWF is calling on the government to implement a full and independent "strategic environmental assessment" (SEA) on the proposed dam.

5

297 vanilla producers living in the northern highlands of **Madagascar** have contracted with a vanilla exports company through a certification mechanism. Through this mechanism, producers are guaranteed stable prices and quality bonuses, and an environmental bonus that meant to support community patrols and surveillance of forest is provided.

## Protecting a wildlife corridor with local communities

WWF is running a community consultation to seek local input on creation of the proposed Messok Dja forest protected area in the Republic of Congo (RoC), part of the WWF priority Tri-National Dja-Odzala-Minkebe (TRIDOM) landscape in the Congo River

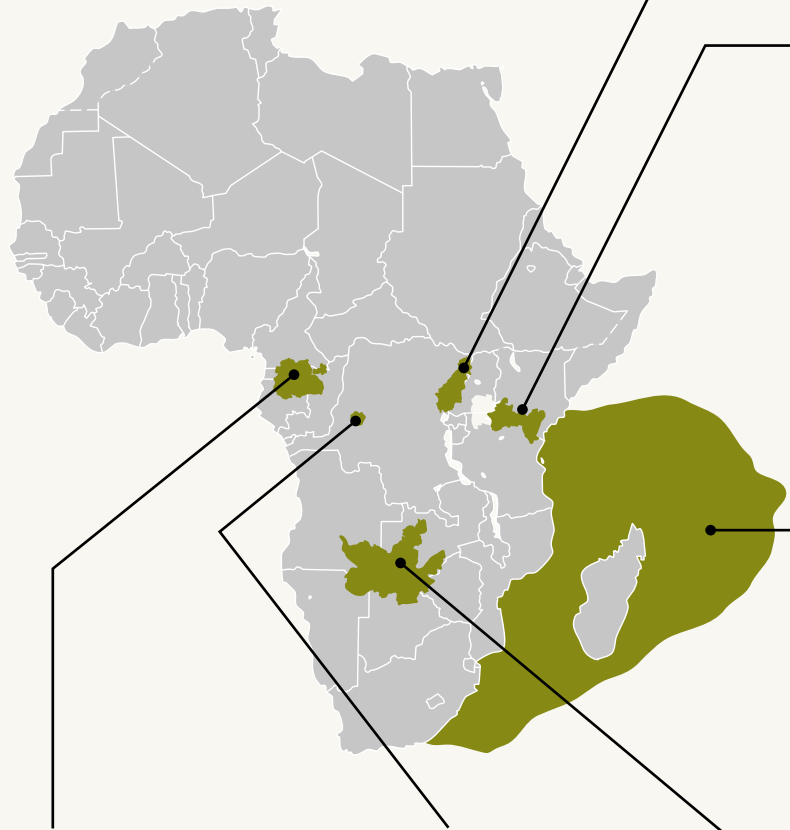
basin. This forest is one of the most biodiverse and strategically important sites in the Congo basin and an important ecological corridor enabling wildlife to move between protected areas.

# SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

WWF has identified a limited number of high priority landscapes in Africa where the conservation of whole ecosystems including extensive habitats and their species can still be achieved, together with the vast human populations they support. These priority landscapes include the forests of the Congo River basin in Central Africa and their forest elephants and Great Apes, the Greater Virunga landscape and the mountain gorillas, the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) transboundary protected area complex with 50 per cent of Africa's savannah elephants, and the south west Indian Ocean (SWIO) area with huge tuna fisheries, marine turtles and mangrove forests. A new priority landscape is the wildlife corridor linking southern Kenya and northern Tanzania and the magnificent annual migration of 1,3 million wildebeest and many other species.

These landscapes are huge: the five terrestrial landscapes total more than 270 million hectares (ha) – larger than twice the size of South Africa – as they must contain all the key ecosystem elements needed to be sustainable. And all six land/seascapes together support more than 250 million people making this a significant contribution to sustainable development in Africa.

All these initiatives can only be achieved in partnership with others – alongside governments and local authorities, local and international NGOs, donors and community-based organisations, and other stakeholders, especially indigenous and local communities.



## TRIDOM & TNS

The 150 million hectare (ha) Congo River basin is the world's second largest tropical forest, supporting 80 million people, including over 250 indigenous groups. In this hugely important landscape, WWF has already helped establish the huge 17,8 million ha Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe (TriDOM) conservation complex linking protected areas (PAs) in Cameroon, the Republic of Congo and Gabon, as well as the 4,5 million ha Tri-National de la Sangha (TNS) conservation complex linking PAs in the Central African Republic, Cameroon and Republic of Congo.

## SALONGA

Covering 3,6 million ha, the Salonga National Park in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is Africa's largest forest park and the world's second largest. Recognised as a World Heritage Site in 1984 due to its exceptional ecosystems and biodiversity, Salonga is a stronghold for the endangered bonobo and highly endangered forest elephant.

## CONGO BASIN LANDSCAPES



## GREATER VIRUNGA LANDSCAPE

The 6-million ha Greater Virunga Landscape is a transboundary mosaic of conservation areas and human communities in the central Albertine Rift – a region of exceptional biodiversity and endemism which includes parts of western Uganda, Rwanda and eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). WWF is challenging oil and gas interests which aim to exploit fossil fuel deposits around and inside protected areas in the landscape which could greatly damage these natural jewels and the livelihoods of local communities.

## SOKNOT LANDSCAPE

WWF's initiative to link over 40 national parks, forest reserves and community conservation areas across Southern Kenya and Northern Tanzania (SOKNOT) in a huge 190 million ha landscape aims to secure a viable future for the ecosystems and wildlife, and the environmental services provided to many hundreds of communities – especially for food production. SOKNOT also contributes US\$3.2 billion in tourism revenue to the economies of Kenya and Tanzania, and provides 3 million jobs and US\$10 million to community conservation areas.

## SOUTH WEST INDIAN OCEAN (SWIO) SEASCAPE

The south west Indian Ocean seascape, a WWF priority for achieving sustainability, combines large marine and coastal ecosystems rich in marine species which support 60 million people living in the coastal belt shared by Madagascar, Mozambique, South-Africa, Tanzania and Kenya. This seascape supports the world's largest commercial tuna fisheries – which remain sustainable – 38 per cent of the world's coral reefs, five of the world's seven marine turtles and 5 per cent of the world's mangroves. This seascape's economic output is estimated at US\$ 20.8 billion annually, the equivalent of the fourth largest economy in the region.

## KAVANGO-ZAMBEZI LANDSCAPE

The 52-million ha Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) transboundary conservation area links five countries – Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe – with the Zambezi River at its core, supports 50 per cent of Africa's elephants, key populations of large carnivores, such as lion and painted wolves, and ecosystem services crucial to the livelihoods of the 3.8 million people living in the area.

## WWF takes up one of Africa's greatest challenges

In a hugely challenging new conservation initiative WWF aims to help secure one of the world's natural wonders – the wildlife corridor linking southern Kenya and northern Tanzania and the amazing wildlife concentrations and spectacles still found there. The southern Kenya-northern Tanzania (SOKNOT) initiative will preserve vital wildlife corridors linking protected areas, the world's largest annual multi-species mammal migration, the local wildlife-based economy worth US\$3.2 billion providing 3-million jobs, and the ecosystem services supporting thousands of local communities and millions of people.

The 190-million hectare (ha) landscape stretches from Lake Victoria to the Indian Ocean along the Kenya-Tanzania border and contains world famous protected areas including Amboseli, Serengeti and Tsavo national parks, the Maasai Mara National Reserve, as well as 32 community-managed nature conservancies. The key Serengeti-Mara, Amboseli-West Kilimanjaro and Tsavo-Mkomazi ecosystems support a huge wealth of biodiversity and environmental services, such as the water flows provided by Kenya's Mau forest to the Serengeti landscape, and iconic species ranging from the elephant and black rhino to the painted wolf (African hunting dog), leopard and cheetah. The annual migration of 1.3 million wildebeest and other species is regarded as one of the world's most important natural wonders.

The Southern Kenya – Northern Tanzania (SOKNOT) initiative aims to achieve a sustainable transboundary landscape with protected areas and other key conservation areas connected by wildlife dispersal areas and corridors, together with the ecosystem services underpinning community livelihoods and sustainable development in Kenya and Tanzania.

This initiative is urgently needed: one of Africa's most important areas for conservation and wildlife spectacles, the SOKNOT landscape is also one of the most threatened due to severe fragmentation and degradation. Pressures due to rapidly increasing and expanding infrastructure developments are compounded by recent land-use changes allowing subdivision and privatisation of community land. These have led to increases in deforestation and fencing, road and railway building, mining, and other developments which are already blocking many wildlife corridors in both countries. If this continues, the damage to both wildlife and human populations will be huge and irreversible.

WWF's vision for this landscape builds on successes already achieved and lessons learned in the creation of multipurpose conservation zones in the Congo basin with TriDOM and TNSangha, and the Kavango-Zambezi initiative in southern Africa. This initiative is strengthened by the long history of wildlife and people living together to mutual benefit in this landscape over hundreds of years, and the willingness of community leaders to maintain this balance. SOKNOT will require the support of many partners and local stakeholders ranging from governments and local authorities, donor agencies, civil society and community-based organisations.



# EMPOWERING YOUTH

Africa has the world's highest population growth rate and by far the youngest population. Africa's population is set to more than double to 2,5 billion by 2050, and 70 per cent will be below the age of 30.

WWF recognises that youth have a key role in making the changes necessary to achieve wise stewardship of Africa's natural environment and produce the huge increase in food required while maintaining the natural capital of forests, freshwater, oceans, wildlife and species that makes this possible – and sustainable.

"We Africans are a resilient and creative people and we must exploit that potential," said Rose Thuo, Communications & Marketing Director and lead of the Youth Movement at WWF Africa Regional Office. "In times like these a new vision is needed and a new sense of urgency".

Empowering Africa's youth for change is a fundamental element of WWF's conservation work across the thematic areas. The potential transformative value is enormous and, by working with and through partners, can be multiplied many times. WWF's Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) programme aims to strengthen youth engagement in policy processes, develop youth green entrepreneurship, capacity building and expansion of youth networks to multiply this effect as widely as possible.



**WE AFRICANS ARE A RESILIENT AND  
CREATIVE PEOPLE AND WE MUST  
EXPLOIT THAT POTENTIAL»**







## EMPOWERING AFRICA'S FUTURE LEADERS

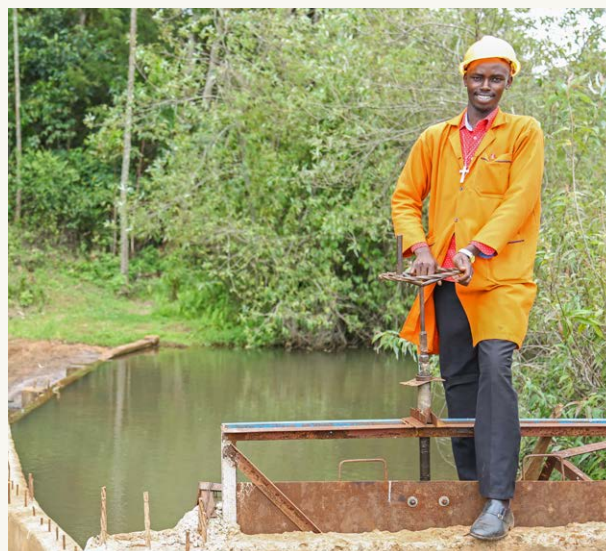
"I hope to raise as many leaders as possible," says Ms Victoria Ibiwoye (25) from Nigeria, who exemplifies the value and possibilities of youth empowerment in Africa: In just a few months Victoria went from being invited to a WWF/ UNESCO workshop on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), where she hoped to learn ideas for her NGO, to a key role in helping guide the world towards achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goal 4 on quality education.

"After attending the ESD workshop in Nairobi with a colleague, it was mind-blowing to be invited to join the SDG-Education 2030 Steering Committee meeting in New York a few months later," she said. "And my biggest surprise was to be appointed Youth Representative of the committee that represents the stakeholders and coordinates efforts to achieve the SDG Goal 4 on education, including universal youth literacy, gender equality and inclusion, and universal primary and secondary education.

"For me this is a life-changing experience that also accelerates the impact of our projects at OneAfricanChild Foundation". Victoria is director of this NGO which addresses inequality in education opportunities in lower-income communities in Nigeria. "Following the Nairobi workshop we organised training of trainers to empower other youth leaders – so far we have trained over 250 teachers to incorporate ESD in their teaching styles".

Victoria was voted one of the 100 most influential young Africans by Africa Youth Awards in 2017.

"It feels great to reflect on how the ESD workshop has influenced my journey as a youth leader and the broader impact this is having on scaling up our contribution. I couldn't be more grateful for this investment".



## WWF RECOGNISES OUTSTANDING AFRICA YOUTH LEADERS

Monique Ntumngia, founder of Green Girls organisation is the winner of the 2017 WWF Africa Youth Award. Her organisation trains women and girls to generate renewable energy. "I believe that renewable energy is the solution to Africa's energy demands," says Monique, 27, "and also helps combat climate change and promotes sustainable development". Since commencing activities in Cameroon, Green Girls has reached 672 women from 23 communities in Cameroon have been trained on how to generate biogas from waste, and solar energy. Monique wants to expand her project into other Central and West African countries.

The annual WWF Africa Youth Award recognises talented Africans who are making a difference to the lives of others by helping protect the natural environment and engage in community development and green social business. Winners of the award will be invited to engage with thought leaders in conservation and sustainable development, and build a movement of young conservation activists across the continent.

Runners up Kenya's John Magiro, 26, is founder and director of Magiro Mini Hydro Power Project, which harnesses and sells power generated from small-scale hydro-electric power that can be obtained without harming the environment. In addition to creating jobs John believes this will also urge people to protect their rivers.

The WWF Africa Youth Award is open to young people aged between 18 and 35 and WWF's offices in Africa as well as Scouts and YMCA make the nominations.



## NEW PARTNERSHIPS FOR YOUTH LEADERSHIP

WWF and World Scouting have joined forces to mobilise young people for a healthy planet. Announced in March 2018, this agreement restarts a collaboration that started in 1973 when the two organisations worked together on environmental education and the Scouts created the badge known as the World Conservation Badge. WWF and World Scouting will continue to collaborate on the World Scout Environment Programme, now in its tenth year, which enables Scouts to earn the World Scout Environment badge in recognition of commitment to the natural world.

There are more than 50 million Scouts worldwide, and one of the first opportunities to work together is WWF's annual Earth Hour which is focusing on helping achieve the UN Biodiversity Convention Target 1 to help hundreds of millions of people understand the values of biodiversity, the deteriorating condition of the natural world, and mobilise action – individual and joint – to protect nature.

UNESCO and WWF's Regional Office for Africa have joined forces on a Youth Leaders in Africa capacity-building project. Almost 4,000 young adults have received training on the Sustainable Development Goals, communication and networking, conflict resolution, climate change and renewable energy, as well as activities such as making energy-saving stoves, solar and biogas installation through a multiplier effect of the 44 youth leaders who converged in Nairobi for a leadership training programme. This initiative envisions the creation of a global youth movement committed to promoting conservation and sustainability. WWF is also developing a partnership with the Africa Alliance of YMCAs, including promotion of WWF's Earth Hour and the creation of more green jobs.





## BUILDING FUTURE ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP ACROSS AFRICA

WWF established the Prince Bernhard Scholarship (PBS) fund at WWF International in 1991 in honour of WWF's founder president, to help build future conservation leadership in the developing world.

The fund has supported 152 African PB scholars from 23 countries – over one-third of the global total of 437 – including 14 in FY18 alone out of 31 scholarships given worldwide. The scholarships enable young people to study for a career in environmental conservation.

“Support from the Prince Bernhard Scholarship (PBS) fund is vital to a young person, especially in early career development, and affirms that your work is worth doing, it is important and we believe in you. And that is priceless.” says Kashiefa Parker, who received a PBS grant in 2011 and is now Project Coordinator, Small-scale Fisheries Programme at the International Ocean Institute in South Africa.

Ugandan Emily Otali received a WWF scholarship in 1997, gained a PhD in primatology and is now managing the Kibale Chimpanzee Project, working alongside the Uganda Wildlife Authority. “I’m also Project Director of the Kibale Forest School programme promoting environmental education and teacher training, and am also mentoring students,” said Emily. “The scholarship was a huge stepping stone for my career”.

Integrating young volunteer interns in WWF offices in Africa through the Explore! Programme represents a more recent effort to engage youth and build future environmental leadership.

Since 2005 this programme has placed interns and volunteers from over 10 African countries with WWF offices in Madagascar, Tanzania, Central Africa Republic (CAR), Cameroon and Kenya, recruiting young adults aged 19-27 to work in communications, human resources, fundraising, monitoring and evaluation, policy & advocacy, ecotourism, restoration and community management of forests, freshwater and fisheries, as well as climate change adaptation.

To date, 267 young African adults have engaged with WWF since the beginning of the programme. The importance of giving these life-changing opportunities is illustrated by Prudence Ndabashinze from Rwanda: “My volunteering experience in Madagascar has shaped my professional and social skills for the best. After my assignment in 2014, I established *Nature Rwanda*, a youth-led NGO aiming to build sustainable communities which is regarded as one of the leading environmental organisations in Rwanda.”

Following the careers of the PB scholars, interns and volunteers as they develop shows a huge scope and breadth of activities, ranging from creating community-based organisations and NGOs, to developing education programmes with local schools and communities, and demonstrating environmental leadership at all levels. They are living the concept of empowering youth, and passing on their knowledge, skills, enthusiasm and inspiration to the next generations.



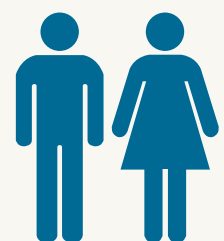
# WWF'S OUTREACH ACROSS AFRICA

## WWF'S SOCIAL POLICIES

As WWF works increasingly closely with indigenous and local communities in Africa to promote sustainable natural resource management, a set of social policies has been developed over many years to integrate the social dimension across all WWF's conservation projects. These Social Policies focus on Indigenous Peoples, Poverty and Conservation, and Gender, and there is also a WWF Network Complaints Resolution Process to enable people and communities affected by WWF's conservation work to address their concerns. The policies are based on established principles such as respect for peoples' rights, equity – especially of gender – and equal participation in decision-making

on resource management, while also addressing weak governance and inadequate distribution of environmental costs and benefits to indigenous and local communities.

These policies aim to achieve improved livelihoods, increased access to resources and community-based decision-making. Areas for future action include the need to increase the number of women participating in resource management and decision-making, and the integration of these policies with government conservation agencies.



© WWF





## WWF AND PLAN INTERNATIONAL PARTNER TO HELP THE BAKA PEOPLE

With Plan International, WWF is working to strengthen the rights and increase the role of the Baka communities in natural resource management in southeast Cameroon. The Baka are an indigenous community, numbering about 26,000 people, who are mostly or completely dependent on the forest and its resources for their livelihoods and well-being, and are increasingly threatened by unsustainable development. Education, especially of Baka girls, is strongly supported with school building, equipment and scholarships to encourage regular attendance.

The project also aims to enhance Baka participation in decisions that may affect their future and increase awareness of the historically-marginalised Baka people in society with private sector and government bodies.

Mr Badje Basil, the Baka Chief of Lessou Village in Dimako, southeast Cameroon said “I am excited at this project. It addresses our key concerns”.

“This is an opportunity to strengthen the participation of Baka in all local structures created to ensure responsible use of forest and wildlife resources in southeast Cameroon,” said Dr Hanson Njiforti, Director of WWF-Cameroon. He added that with Plan International “we will ensure that Baka interests continue to be integrated in the management of community forests and socio-cultural and resource-based income generation activities that rely on a healthy natural environment”

## GAINING ACCESS TO FORESTS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

In a related initiative, a WWF workshop in Cameroon brought together Baka and Bagyeli communities living around Campo Ma'an, Nki, Lobeke and Boumba Bek national parks, together with local and international NGOs and conservation agencies to discuss free access of indigenous peoples into conservation areas, and other ways to reduce conflict between indigenous peoples and conservation agencies. This resulted in the signing of MOUs by the local conservation authorities with Baka communities around the Ngoyla Wildlife Reserve, and Bagyeli communities living around Campo Ma'an National Park, and agreement to accelerate the MOU process to ensure free forest access for other indigenous communities who rely on the forest and its resources for their welfare and livelihoods.



## WWF INVESTS IN PEOPLE

“Our work to conserve nature goes hand in hand with a responsibility to invest in people,” says WWF Africa Director Fred Kumah, commenting on WWF’s outreach to indigenous people such as the Baka in Cameroon during a recent visit to Lobéké National Park.

“People and nature are so inextricably linked” he said. “We depend on biodiversity for the food we eat, the water we drink and the air we breathe; as indigenous communities have known for centuries, the health and well-being of people depends on the health and well-being of the environment around us.

“In a country blessed with seas, mountains and tropical rainforests but grappling with deep-rooted socio-economic challenges, the pressures of growing sustainably and building a future where people and nature thrive together are many. This is something the country’s indigenous communities like the Baka, Bagyéli, Bakola, and Bedzang know very well”.

Fred pointed out that living in and around the forests for centuries, these communities have conserved their traditional way of life, customs and culture for generation after generation. However, as the country and landscape around them change irrevocably, their efforts to preserve their identity and inter-generational knowledge need greater support.

“This is why we work with local communities in the Jengi forest landscape in Cameroon and elsewhere to protect the natural environment and resources they depend on for their lives and livelihoods. As illegal logging and poaching threaten to empty the forests they revere, we are doing our best to help preserve these vital ecosystems, for people and wildlife. We are supporting indigenous groups to acquire and sustainably manage community forests, and securing payments to the communities for environmental services (PES).

In addition, said Fred, “we are determined to do our best to also promote the rights of indigenous communities through conservation. We are doing this through capacity building and support to community-based natural resources management and income generating activities – this is sustainable development at this most important community level.

“Yes, challenges persist and change cannot take place overnight. But in the eyes of the people I met, from local Baka leaders to Baka students attending school with WWF support, I saw the one thing that keeps us going – especially me personally – hope.

Fred quoted a Liberian proverb ‘a little rain each day will fill the rivers to overflowing’, and added: “So I hope our collective actions and efforts will see the forests and communities of Cameroon thrive in the years to come”.



**OUR WORK TO CONSERVE NATURE  
GOES HAND IN HAND WITH A  
RESPONSIBILITY TO INVEST IN PEOPLE»**





© WWF Cameroon / Fidelis Pegue Manga

## EARTH HOUR 2018

Passionate about the environment, Cameroon's much loved and admired international football legend Roger Milla is an Ambassador for WWF's Earth Hour, and called on everyone to work together to safeguard nature.

"We have all seen and experienced impacts related to climate change" he said. We've seen a sharp rise in urban pollution and a real degradation of our rich biodiversity. We must all mobilize together to promote and protect the environment".

Roger said: "This means involving the future of our land: the young people. In countries like Cameroon and around Africa the youth represent over 50 per cent of the population. They are the most active players".

Calling on people to take the opportunity of the annual Earth Hour mass environmental movement to make a difference, he said: "Earth Hour goes beyond the 60 symbolic minutes of turning lights off. It's about creating new conversations, behaviours, developing eco-friendly habits and becoming responsible actors in sustainable development".

On March 24 2018, across 188 countries, Earth Hour continues to build the world's largest public environmental event. Originally launched as a movement to sensitise people to the threat of climate change and mobilise a mass movement to demand action to prevent the causes of climate change, in 2018 the theme was to celebrate the importance of biodiversity and call on people to act to save it using Connect2Earth, an open source movement initiated by WWF and partners empowering people to take action for nature.



© WWF Kenya

WWF's offices across Africa ran a variety of events to celebrate Earth Hour and the theme of valuing biodiversity – the wealth of nature around us:

- WWF's #KeepKenyaBreathing campaign launched at Earth Hour to raise awareness of the state of the country's forests and impacts of deforestation, and to encourage Kenyans to join together to plant one billion trees by 2030;
- In Madagascar, WWF organised a series of events with 8,000 people participating, including an 'Eco Master Chef' competition using fuel efficient eco-stoves which use less charcoal and help save forests;



© WWF-Madagascar

- Golo, the largest media agency in Mozambique, partnered with WWF to celebrate Earth Hour, while other celebrations included a biodiversity survey in Namibia, tree planting in DRC and Tanzania, and walkathons in Uganda and Zimbabwe. The 370km walk in Uganda between Kampala and Kasese was also an opportunity for tree planting.

# FINANCE

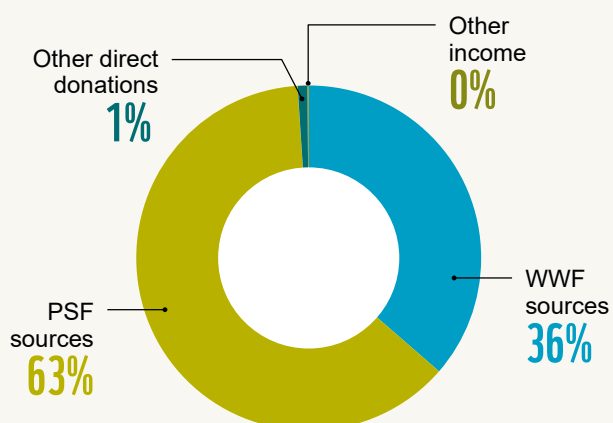
## FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF 30 JUNE 2018

### SOURCE OF INCOME

x CHF 1,000

Income	FY18
WWF sources	22 462
PSF sources	38 623
Other direct donations	566
Other income	-71
<b>Total gross income</b>	<b>61 580</b>

The total income recognized for the year was CHF61.6million, with an increase of 14% from last financial year. Public sector funding substantially increased and now contribute to 63% of the total funding, compared to 56% last year. In 2017 and 2018, contracts have been signed for new phases of funding with major donors such as NORAD and SIDA, which brought in higher level funding. Private funding comes mainly from the WWF network (36% of total income).

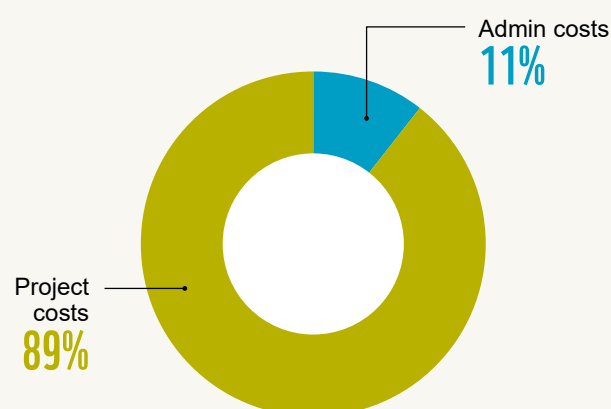


### HOW WE SPEND OUR FUNDS

x CHF 1,000

Expenditure	FY18
Core staff costs	5 742
Other core costs	3 665
Management fees	-3 318
Admin costs	6 089
Project costs	51 439
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>57 528</b>

Of all the funds received by WWF's offices in Africa, 89% is spent on conservation projects across the continent. This has increased compared to last financial year as the funding for conservation projects has increased.





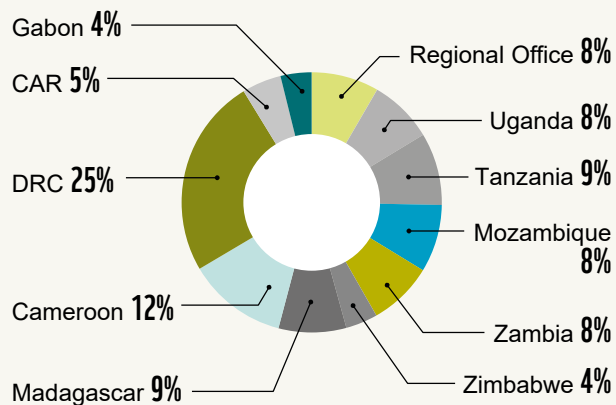


## EXPENDITURE BY COUNTRY

x CHF 1,000

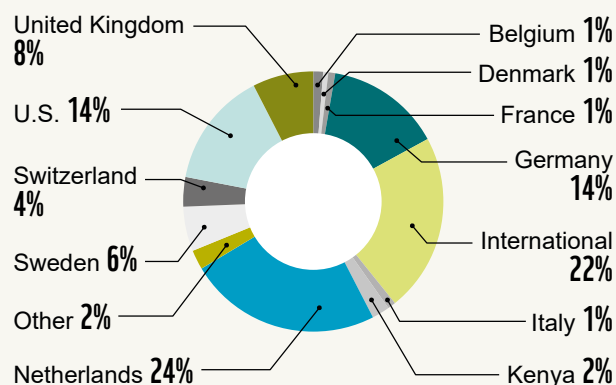
Expenditure by country	FY18
Regional Office	4 819
Uganda	4 566
Tanzania	5 182
Mozambique	4 834
Zambia	4 607
Zimbabwe	2 280
Madagascar	4 843
Cameroon	7 127
DRC	14 235
CAR	2 816
Gabon	2 220
	<b>57 528</b>

Out of CHF57.5 million expenditure, 25% were spent in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The other countries are at the same level of expenditure, ranging from 8-12% of the total expenditure for the region except CAR, Gabon and Zimbabwe, which are at 4-5%.



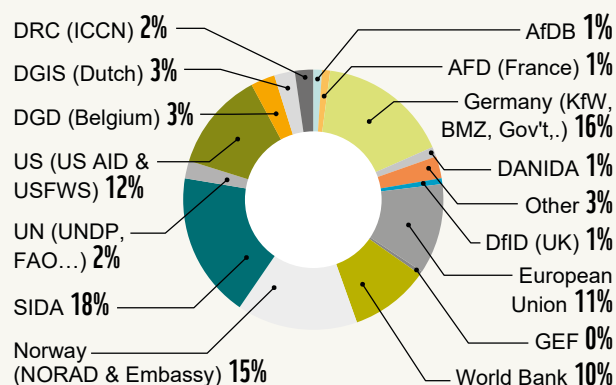
## FY18 NETWORK FUNDING FOR AFRICA

With a total funding of CHF22 millions, WWF network organizations contribute to 36% of the total income in Africa, from their own resources or other private funding sources. WWF Netherlands has become the largest funder, providing 24% of the total, followed by International, 22%, and the United States and Germany, at 14% each.



## FY18 PUBLIC SECTOR FUNDING FOR AFRICA

63% or CHF38 million of WWF's African offices income come from the public sector. The largest contribution still comes from European countries, increasing from 55% in FY17 to 69% this financial year, with an increase of funding mainly from the Sweden and Norway development agencies as well as the European Union.





# OUR PLANET



The stunning eight-part documentary series Our Planet explores the Earth's rich natural wonders, the iconic species and stunning wildlife spectacles that still remain – and the pressing threats they face – and challenges the world to act before it is too late to save our planet.

The Netflix original documentary series is backed up by [ourplanet.com](http://ourplanet.com), hosting a wealth of interactive, educational, and accessible content which will tell our planet's most important stories.

WWF is working with Silverback Films whose director created the acclaimed Planet Earth and Blue Planet series – to produce the series, which is narrated by Sir David Attenborough, the world-renowned naturalist. WWF has helped to ensure that Our Planet is supported by the latest in groundbreaking science and showcases the most pressing challenges and solutions facing our natural world.

Amazing images shown include desert-adapted elephants in northern Namibia, endangered painted wolves in Africa's miombo forests, humpback whales off Cape Town and lowland gorillas in the Congo forest.

Filmed in more than 60 countries with the latest high definition 4k camera technology to show wildlife and wild spaces in ways never seen before, the series premiered on Netflix, the world's leading internet entertainment service on 5 April 2019.

Four years in the making, Our Planet aims to provoke the most important conversation of our time - about the shocking condition and future of the one home we all share. WWF will also be bringing you the stories behind the series - taking you deeper into the issues raised in the series and what you can do to help, throughout 2019, on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.

As an example, Our Planet features incredible footage of the Mara landscape in Kenya, highlighting its unique value for biodiversity and the role that large grassland landscapes play in enabling nature to thrive. This story in the series echoes WWF's own drive to protect a 'mega wildlife corridor' linking southern Kenya and northern Tanzania, a bold and ambitious initiative vital for sustainable development in a region famed for its wildlife spectacles and which contributes US\$3 billion to the local economy and provides 3-million jobs.

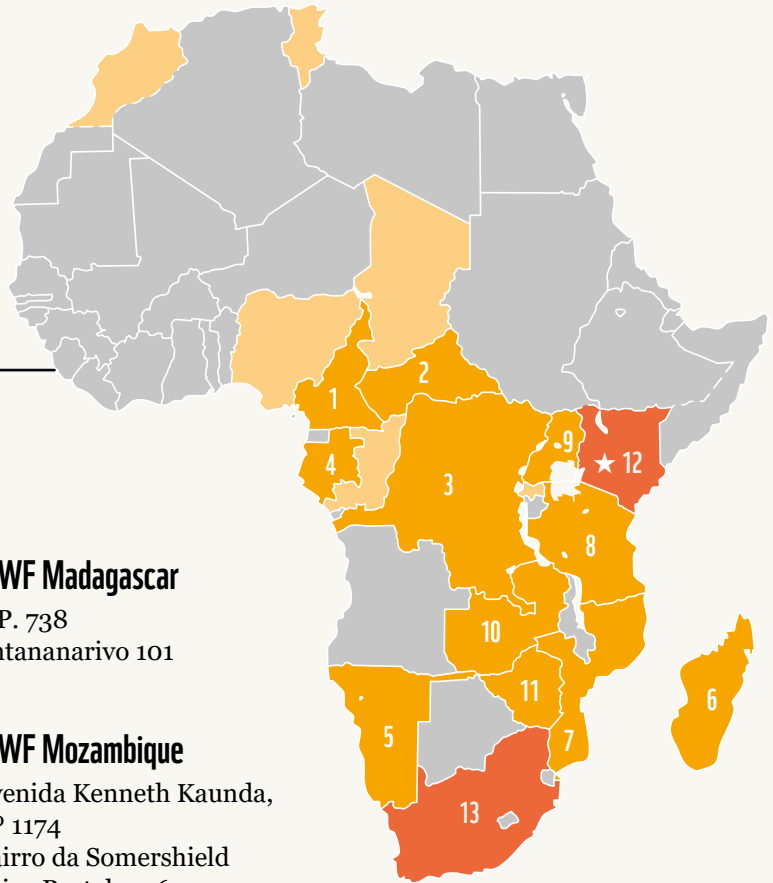
This is Our Planet.





## WWF Regional Office for Africa (ROA) & WWF Nairobi Hub

The Mvuli Building  
Mvuli Road off Rhapta Road  
Westlands, Nairobi, Kenya



## WWF COUNTRY OFFICES

1

### WWF Cameroon

Immeuble Panda  
Route “La Citronelle”  
B.A.T. Compound Bastos  
B.P. 6776, Yaoundé

2

### WWF Central African Republic

Ave de Martyrs  
B.P. 1053, Bangui

3

### WWF Democratic Republic of the Congo

14, Avenue Sergent Moke  
Commune de Ngeliema  
Kinshasa

4

### WWF Gabon

B.P. 914  
Libreville

5

### WWF Namibia

19 Lossen Street,  
Ausspannplatz  
P O Box 9681 Eros  
Windhoek

6

### WWF Madagascar

B.P. 738  
Antananarivo 101

7

### WWF Mozambique

Avenida Kenneth Kaunda,  
Nº 1174  
Bairro da Somersshield  
Caixa Postal: 4560  
Maputo

8

### WWF Tanzania

Plot No. 350 Regent  
Estate  
Mikocheni  
Dar es Salaam

9

### WWF Uganda

Plot 2 Sturrock Road  
P.O. Box 8758  
Kampala

10

### WWF Zambia

Plot 4978 Los Angeles  
Boulevard  
P.O. Box 50551 RW  
Long acres  
Lusaka

11

### WWF Zimbabwe

10 Lanark Road  
Belgravia  
Harare

## WWF NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

12

### WWF Kenya

The Mvuli Building  
Mvuli Road off Rhapta  
Road  
Westlands  
P.O. Box 62440-00200  
Nairobi

13

### WWF South Africa

(Cape Town Office)  
1st Floor, Bridge House  
Boundary Terraces  
Mariendahl Lane  
Newlands, Cape Town

(Johannesburg Office)  
23 Melle Street

(Corner Melle and De Korte streets)  
Braamfontein, Johannesburg 2001

## OTHER COUNTRIES WHERE WWF WORKS



Chad, Congo, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tunisia

# YOUNG AFRICA!

## WWF Africa FY18

# 2017

WWF's youth engagement strategy was developed with activities feeding into country conservation practices and WWF Global Goals.

# 10

Number of countries where WWF Africa's youth transformational program is executed.

# 2

Number of WWF Africa Youth Awards that have been given out to date.

# 44

Number of youth leaders across Africa who were trained in 2017 and have been able to build capacity of 4000 other youth leaders.

# 4

Number of youth pillars at WWF Africa:  
Advancing policy, capacity building, green entrepreneurship and networking platforms.



Working to sustain the natural world for people and wildlife

together possible. [panda.org](http://panda.org)

© 1986 Panda symbol WWF – World Wide Fund for Nature (Formerly World Wildlife Fund)  
© "WWF" is a WWF Registered Trademark.  
WWF, 28 Rue Mauverney, 1196 Gland, Switzerland.  
Tel. +41 22 364 9111, Fax +41 22 364 0332.  
For contact details and further information, please visit our international website at [panda.org](http://panda.org)

© WWF ROA / Ola Jennersten