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REPORT

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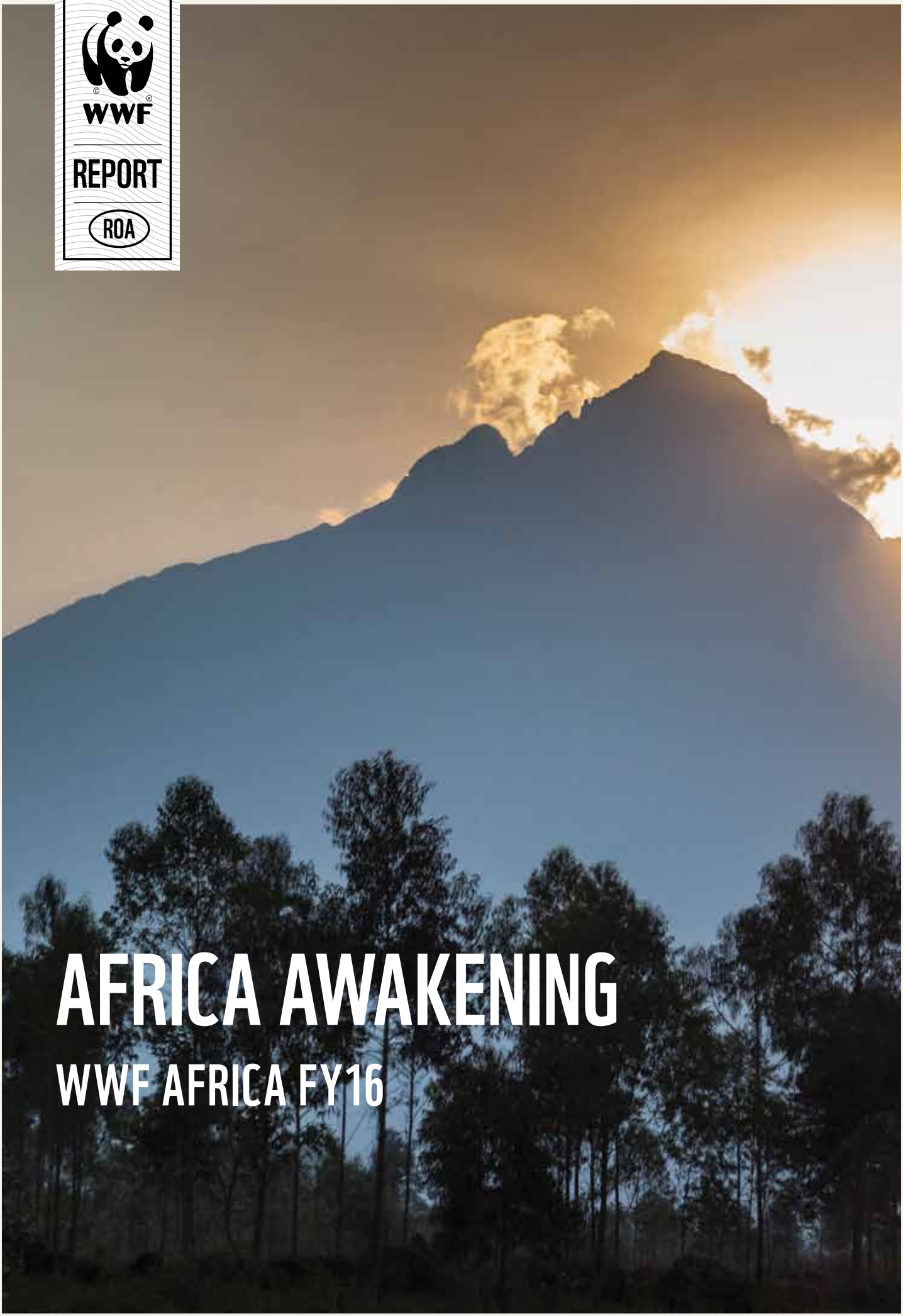

AFRICA AWAKENING

WWF AFRICA FY16

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THE FUTURE IS NOW

Your vision of Africa may well be coloured by its portrayal as an idyllic wilderness filled with wildlife and roaming indigenous people, with a few educated people living in cities. This image grew out of stories told by such explorers and travellers as Mungo Park, Richard Burton and David Livingstone, who painted a picture of a "Dark Continent", the world's last great wilderness, an unspoiled world, a place of savage beauty. European settlers were enticed by these ideas, and were even at times encouraged to inhabit this beautiful wilderness.

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Fred Kumah,
Director of WWF's Regional Office for Africa

Today, we cling to our faith in Africa as a glorious Eden for wildlife and yes, in some ways it is. The destruction of the wildlife and wildernesses of Europe and North America by the march to industrialization has not taken away our emotional need for wild places teaming with wildlife, such as Africa's majestic plains of the Serengiti and the Maasai Mara, or the Kafue wetlands and Okavango delta. But there is more to Africa than that.

Africa is my home, and it's also home to 1.1 billion other people, 43 per cent of whom are below 15 years of age and 70 per cent below 30. And by 2050, Africa will be home to 2.4 billion people, double today's population. Currently, my home is already the fastest growing continent on Earth and it's the world's most youthful.

But Africa is also home to more than 710 million people, 70 per cent of its population, who live in rural areas and depend on the land for their livelihoods. This means that 710 million people compete directly with forests and wildlife for space, food, water and livelihoods. Then there are the 630 million people, 65 per cent of Africa's population, who have no access to electricity, and the 880 million who depend on biomass for their primary energy. One in three of Africa's children are malnourished, and almost half its population lives on incomes of less than US$ 1.25 a day.

My African home is also facing the impacts of climate change. Countries with high rainfall are getting more, while also experiencing increasingly extreme weather events. Countries with little are getting less, and becoming water stressed. In southern Africa, drought is causing crop failures, rising food prices and growing food insecurity.

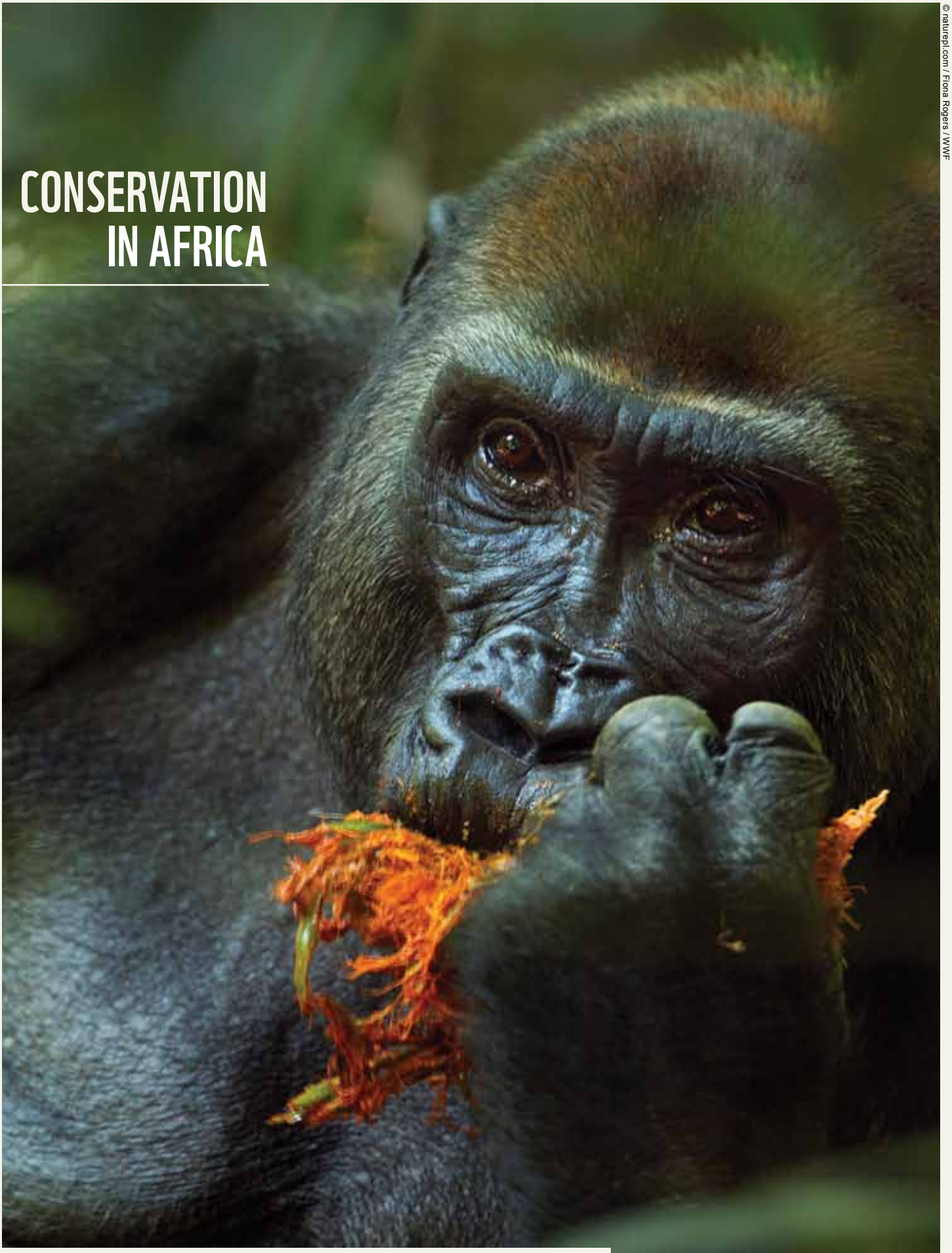
There is, however, another story that needs to be told. It's a story of Africa on the move and rising; the story of an awakening giant. History has shown that we Africans are resilient and creative and we must exploit that potential. In times like these a new vision is needed and a new sense of urgency.

My proposition is that we become the facilitators and catalysts of a movement that resets the clock of the natural world. As a catalyst, we acknowledge that the solutions are out there, with the people, and that WWF can initiate and enable innovation and change, but we do not need to control it. As facilitators, we recognize that change at scale will only happen with the help of others.

"My proposition is that we become the facilitators and catalysts of a movement that resets the clock of the natural world."

As we believe that people can live in harmony with nature, our role is to empower, catalyse, and facilitate. We are change makers but we are also part of the change we seek. We cannot change others without changing ourselves. So the change must begin with us, now.

CONSERVATION IN AFRICA



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WWF's AFRICAN GREAT APES PROGRAMME aims to achieve a secure future for the four gorilla sub-species of which the western lowland gorilla (pictured) is the most numerous. WWF has a long-term focus on the Dzanga-Sangha Protected Areas in the Central African Republic, where three gorilla groups have been habituated to humans to allow regulated tourism which benefits local communities.

The Regional Office for Africa has identified leadership, accountability, advocacy, funding, a clear conservation strategy, and a firm foundation in local society as the key pillars of successful conservation.

This first Annual Report produced by WWF's Regional Office for Africa features highlights from the FY16 conservation programme run from 11 country offices across the continent.

The report covers a period of transition as the WWF Network moves from a global conservation programme which rested on Global Initiatives, such as the Coastal East Africa and the Green Heart of Africa, to a new conservation framework based on six Global Goals – freshwater, climate and energy, food, forests, oceans, and wildlife. The new programme also includes attention to three cross-cutting drivers of change that have a major impact on the environment – governance, markets and finance.

Also in transition is the Truly Global initiative to strengthen WWF's country offices to better deliver on the Global Goals. For the 11 offices in Africa to play a more effective role in supporting national conservation programmes, they need to be strongly embedded in the societies in which they work. To help guide this process, and to build credibility, legitimacy and outreach, the Regional Office for Africa has identified six key areas on which to focus: leadership, accountability, advocacy, funding, a clear conservation strategy, and a firm foundation in local society – the pillars of successful conservation.

Symbolic of both these transitions, the WWF Annual Conference was held in June 2016 in Zambia – on the banks of the Zambezi River and at the heart of the giant 52-million-hectare Kavango-Zambezi transboundary protected area complex – better known as KAZA. Here the WWF International Board approved the new Global Goals and the process to launch WWF Kenya as a new WWF national organization. And it is no small thing that by the end of FY16, most African offices had developed their own country strategic plans, a first in our history as well.

Alive to this period of transition, this report is both forward looking – with a format based on the six Global Goals and the three drivers in the context of Africa – and reflective, with a brief summary of progress on the way to achieving the FY16 highlights. An important element of looking ahead is a summary of the regional office's proposed transformational projects – designed to be time bound, led by country offices and cutting across boundaries with impact at scale in delivering on the Global Goals and drivers.

All nine of these issues are central to the future viability of Africa's natural environment and its ability to support people and wildlife. By working with partners such as the African Development Bank and the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, WWF is well placed to play a key role across Africa in promoting environmentally responsible and socially sound development policies.

Within this reporting period, and with strong support from WWF, the UN approved Agenda 2030 with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aim to eliminate poverty and inequality, achieve food, water and energy security, and protect the environment. There is an obvious synergy between the SDGs and WWF's Global Goals, and the successful implementation of the Global Goals while harnessing the cross-cutting drivers to sustainability will directly support the SDGs.

FRESHWATER

© WWF / Simon Rawles

PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

A move to build local participation in conservation farming and sustainable water use is paying off in Kenya's priority Lake Naivasha catchment. More than 3,000 farmers there, including Margaret Wanjiru Mundia (pictured), who farms 5.8 hectares using conservation practices to retain soil and water, are now members of a payment for environmental services scheme through which downstream users such as flower farms and drinks companies pay to help upstream farmers practise soil and water conservation. With clear evidence of improved crop yields and better water and soil quality, 700 farmers joined the scheme in FY16 alone.

GLOBAL GOAL

Freshwater ecosystems and flow regimes in key river basins provide water for people and nature

Less than 1 per cent of the world's water is fresh and accessible, yet it is our most precious resource. And it is finite. Freshwater habitats support a large proportion of the world's biodiversity: more than 10 per cent of all known animals and about half the world's known fish species. Throughout the world, freshwater ecosystems are threatened: since the 1970s, freshwater species have declined by 76 per cent – a loss greater than for species on land or in the oceans. Population growth, developing consumption patterns and climate change are all driving this decline.

AFRICA'S FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS

Ten years after its foundation, WWF played a key role in setting up the Ramsar Convention, the international agreement established to protect and ensure the wise use of wetlands and other freshwater and coastal ecosystems. Encouraged by this, WWF began its work in key African wetland areas including Zambia's Kafue Flats and Bangweulu floodplains. To date, WWF has helped establish more than 100 million hectares of freshwater habitats as Ramsar sites – an area the size of Egypt – and more than half are in Africa. These include the world's largest Ramsar site, the 6.5-million-hectare wetland complex of Ngiri-Tumba-Maindombe in the heart of the Congo river basin.

Climate change, bringing unpredictable rainfall, is expected to have a major impact on Africa's rivers and wetlands. As wetlands play a vital role in flood control and drought mitigation, they need to be protected and, where damaged, restored.

The mighty Zambezi

The Zambezi river basin is a socio-economic lifeline to more than 38 million people in eight countries. The river flows more than 2,500 kilometres from the Angolan Highlands to the Mozambique coast and supports globally significant populations of wildlife, notably elephant, hippopotamus and crocodile, as well as several hundred species of fish and birds.

WWF, as a respected facilitator in multi-stakeholder processes, is focusing on improving the overall governance of the Zambezi. This includes restoring river flows to secure ecosystem functions and connectivity between water bodies, such as relinking the Salone river corridor to the Zambezi.

-81%

WWF's Living Planet Index shows an 81 per cent decline in vertebrate species abundance in freshwater systems since 1970

African Rift Lakes

WWF has worked in the African Rift Lakes (ARL) region since 1962, and aims to ensure that this tapestry of lakes, rivers and forests is effectively managed and conserved to sustain ecosystem services and biodiversity, and the livelihoods of the people of the region. Stretching more than 1,000 kilometres and including the great lakes of central Africa from Lake Albert to Lake Tanganyika, the region is characterized by deep valleys, 4,000-metre mountains and exceptional biodiversity. More than half of Africa's bird species are found here, together with 39 per cent of its mammals. Shared by

-39%

WWF's Living Planet Index shows a 39 per cent decline in wetland-dependent vertebrate species abundance since 1970

eight countries, this region's world-class protected areas include the Virunga National Park, the Serengeti and the Maasai Mara.

Within the ARL region, the Lake Naivasha-Malewa-Aberdares catchment is a WWF priority. Here we are working with the many stakeholders and building community-based management of the fragile water resources. In 2012, WWF support resulted in Kenya's first Water Allocation Plan for the Naivasha Basin, and with other partners, WWF set up a payment for environmental services scheme to involve stakeholders in water management.

Another WWF priority is the Mara-Serengeti-Mau forest catchment, shared by Kenya and Tanzania, which provides clean water to millions of people and wildlife alike. Each year, in Africa's famous Great Migration, more than 2 million animals, including wildebeest, gazelle and zebra, migrate several hundred kilometres around the Serengeti and into the Maasai Mara to find fresh grazing. But this natural phenomenon now faces a number of threats, especially from piecemeal private development of former communal land around the Mara. To help secure a viable future for the people and wildlife, WWF has initiated Kenya's first community conservancies in the Transmara.

FY16 HIGHLIGHTS

- Mozambique announced the Ramsar designation of the 1 327 hectare north bank of the Zambezi Delta in 2015, extending Ramsar protection to the entire delta, including mangrove forests that support the valuable prawn industry.
- The declaration of Zimbabwe's first seven Ramsar sites in February 2016, including the Zimbabwe bank of the Victoria Falls, brings the total area of Ramsar wetlands prioritized worldwide for protection with WWF support to 100 million hectares.
- In Kenya's Mara-Serengeti-Mau forest landscape 514 farmers have joined the PES scheme to implement soil and water conservation practices; and in 2016 WWF brought together 59 Maasai landowners to establish the first community conservancies in Kenya's Transmara and along the Mara River.
- With Zambia's Permanent Secretary of the Water and Energy Ministry and the Water Resources Management Authority, WWF launched Water in the Zambian Economy: Exploring Shared Risks and Opportunities in the Kafue Flats in March to highlight water related risks and opportunities to business and partners.
- WWF was formally appointed to the Technical Committee of the Zambia Water Resources Management Authority Board of Directors as well as to the Board of the Zambia Environmental Management Authority.
- With the Zambian and Mozambique authorities, WWF helped finalize the Zambezi River Basin Freshwater Strategic Framework 2016–2020.
- WWF and Zambia's Water Resources Management Authority signed a memorandum of understanding for future engagement and collaboration on the decentralization of water resources management, including catchment-level environmental flow assessments.
- In a presidential order, the President of Tanzania urged the four regional commissioners in the greater Ruaha Basin to collaborate with partners and stakeholders to ensure the Ruaha river flow is restored year-round; WWF followed this up by facilitating a Ruaha stakeholders meeting to build cooperation.
- Three new fishing sanctuaries were established in Mozambique's Lake Niassa in collaboration with Association Umoji, a local CSO.

CLIMATE CHANGE & ENERGY

© Tony Rakoto / WWF-Madagascar

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT WITH CLIMATE CHANGE

WWF is building public engagement with climate change through the annual Earth Hour, being celebrated here on a beach in Madagascar. On the island, local climate heroes were profiled including a fishing community which restored mangroves, and a grandmother who has learnt to be a solar energy technician to ensure a reliable electricity supply in her village. Hanitra travelled with three other women from her village to learn how to build solar lamps to replace petrol lamps. She said the old lamps smoked badly, made the children ill and polluted the air, but that "with the new solar technology spreading in the village, people are feeling good and nature also. It doesn't smoke or smell bad".

GLOBAL GOAL

A global shift towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient future is achieved

Climate change poses a fundamental threat to the places, species and communities WWF works to protect. Across the planet, climate change is already affecting people, while wildlife and natural ecosystems are being changed forever. Its far-reaching effects are evident: oceans are becoming more acidic, glaciers are shrinking, agricultural yields are dropping and forests are burning. But there is still time to avert the most severe consequences of climate change by moving away from fossil fuels to a low-carbon economy powered by clean, renewable energy.

THE CHALLENGE IN AFRICA

The impacts of climate change pose urgent and specific challenges to Africa. The continent is currently enjoying strong economic performance in many areas, but poverty remains widespread and population growth is high. Many countries already suffering from water shortages are now experiencing lower rainfall, while others are confronted by more extreme weather including storms and flooding. But there is a lack of adequate readiness or capacity to address increasing climate impacts – whether at government or community level.

WWF's Africa Adaptation Initiative works with partners and governments to address these problems. Since 2011, it has integrated climate change solutions into WWF's conservation work, building the capacity of WWF partners and communities, supporting adaptation planning in several countries in southern and eastern Africa, and implementing strategies that build climate resilience for communities and ecosystems.

WWF is also working with the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) to promote a low-carbon economy and the use of renewable energy, and address climate change and introduce energy-efficient technologies in countries where FOCAC is active, including Uganda.

600 million

The United Nations Environment Programme estimates that around 600 million Africans have no access to electricity, and expects this to rise to 700 million by 2030 without further action

The energy sector generates around two-thirds of the global greenhouse gas emissions responsible for climate change, and access to clean, reliable sustainable energy services is crucial to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Sub-Saharan Africa, however, is the world's most energy-poor region – more than half the people have no access to electricity and this is expected to worsen.

Africa has the potential to leapfrog unhealthy and climate-damaging fossil fuels into a clean and sustainable energy future: the continent is blessed with abundant solar, geothermal and wind power potential, and renewable energy production is well suited to Africa's rural and remote areas.

Another way in which Africa can help address climate change is by stopping forest loss. Apart from being home to half the world's known species and providing livelihoods and meeting everyday needs for millions of people, Africa's forests also store vast amounts of carbon, which is released if they are felled.

7/10

According to the 2015 Climate Change Vulnerability Index, seven of the ten countries most at risk from climate change are in Africa

WWF has several projects to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), with attendant benefits for local and indigenous communities. In the 155-million-hectare Congo Basin forests, WWF's first REDD+ project started in 2010 in the western Democratic Republic of the Congo province of Mai-Ndombe. This US$-200-million programme aims to prevent 29 million tonnes of carbon being emitted over the next five years by keeping 10 million forest hectares intact.

FY16 HIGHLIGHTS

- The world's governments finalized a global agreement in Paris in December 2015 that lays the foundations for effective long-term efforts to fight climate change – a top WWF priority for almost three decades. The agreement, signed at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, is the first ever to commit all countries to cutting emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide. WWF's long-term engagement with governments across Africa played a key role in securing strong support from African delegations at COP21.

- The World Bank has provisionally approved the Democratic Republic of the Congo's carbon emissions programme across 10 million hectares of pristine tropical forest in Mai-Ndombe province north of the capital Kinshasa. Strongly supported by WWF, this is the largest REDD+ programme in Africa.

- In November, WWF launched the Energy Report for Uganda, showing how the country can transition to 100 per cent sustainable, modern forms of energy by 2050. The first such report in Sub-Saharan Africa, it aims to help build political will both in the country and elsewhere in Africa for a transition to low-carbon economies.

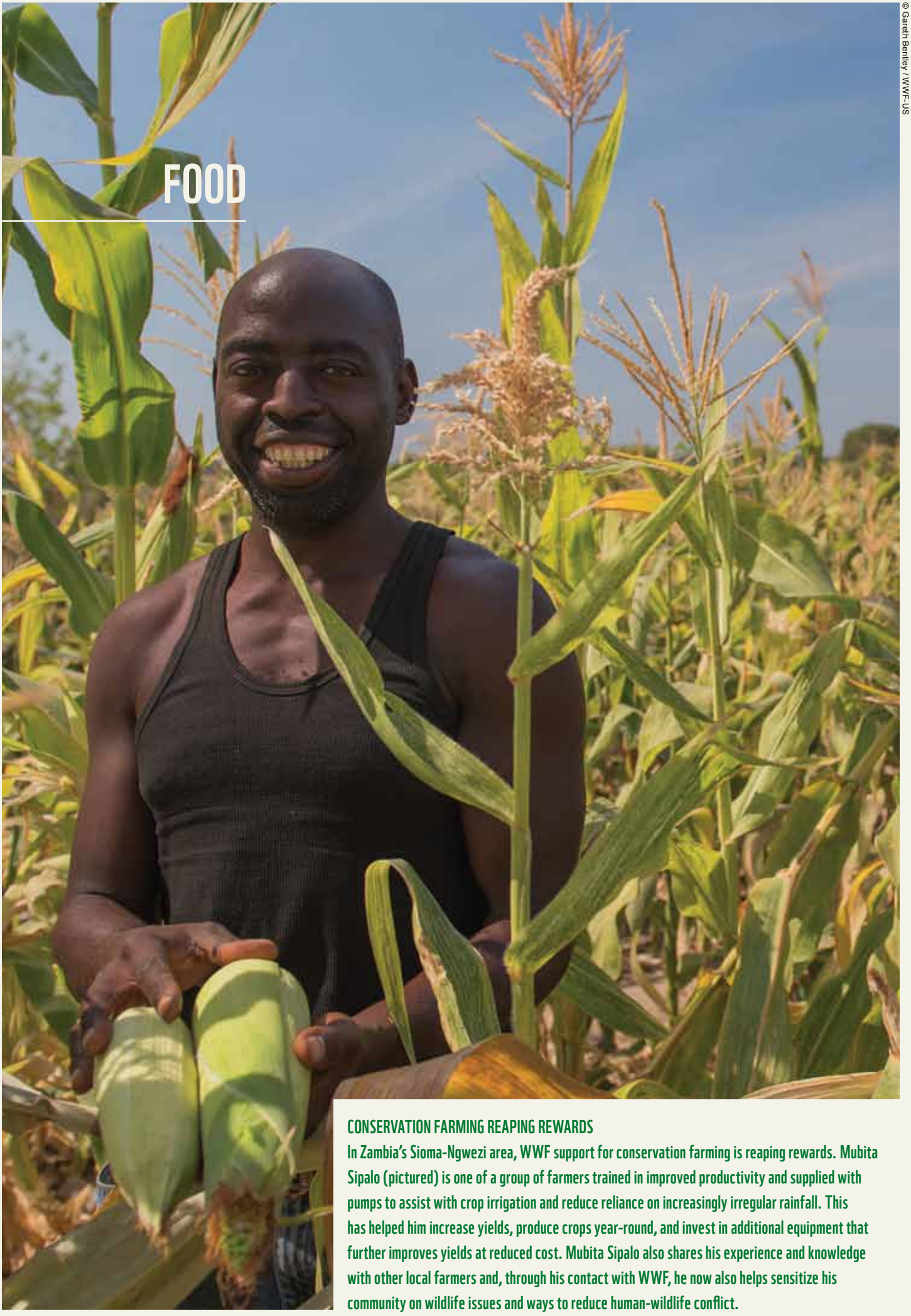
- In Kenya, WWF helped develop a business plan with the United Charcoal Producers in the Naivasha Basin in a partnership to champion sustainable charcoal production nationwide.

- In the Democratic Republic of the Congo almost 12,000 fuel-efficient stoves were produced by two civil society groups for sale to households in Goma, the city nearest to Virunga National Park and a source of major demand for charcoal produced from illegal logging in the park. The Mayor of Goma called for increased use of these stoves, and reports show decreased use of charcoal in households using them.

- In November, the New Energy Policy for Madagascar explicitly targets the adoption by 70 per cent of households of fuel-efficient stoves that will halve the need for fuelwood, which must come from legal and sustainable sources by 2030. This is the first time fuelwood is considered in a national energy policy – resulting from years of lobbying by WWF and its partners.

- In southwest Madagascar, funds raised from Earth Hour crowdfunding has helped WWF and partners distribute 5,550 fuel-efficient stoves since 2013; and a study showed that during FY16, 9,750 such stoves had been adopted by consumers in the city of Toliara alone, representing more than 30 per cent of the city's households. Aiming for increased adoption, WWF is working with local artisans to double production to 400 units per month, and to lower the price. A forthcoming tax on charcoal may make this process self-funding.

FOOD



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CONSERVATION FARMING REAPING REWARDS

In Zambia's Sioma-Ngwezi area, WWF support for conservation farming is reaping rewards. Mubita Sipalo (pictured) is one of a group of farmers trained in improved productivity and supplied with pumps to assist with crop irrigation and reduce reliance on increasingly irregular rainfall. This has helped him increase yields, produce crops year-round, and invest in additional equipment that further improves yields at reduced cost. Mubita Sipalo also shares his experience and knowledge with other local farmers and, through his contact with WWF, he now also helps sensitize his community on wildlife issues and ways to reduce human-wildlife conflict.

GLOBAL GOAL

Sustainable food systems conserve nature and maintain food security

The need to increase global food production is clear. Today, almost 800 million people worldwide are undernourished, and to feed the projected 2050 population of 9 billion, food production will have to double. The world's challenge is to produce enough food for all while maintaining the natural environment and the ecosystems on which we all depend. By improving productivity while changing consumption patterns and reducing waste – fully one-third of all food produced, about 1.3 billion tonnes, is wasted each year – enough food could be produced for everyone by 2050.

1/3rd

According to the United Nations Environment Programme, each year a third of all food produced, valued at US$ 1 trillion, is either lost or wasted

From its foundation in 1961, WWF has taken up the challenges of wildlife, forest, freshwater and marine conservation. And climate change – not recognized as an issue in the 1960s – became a WWF priority in the 1980s. In all these areas, WWF has moved from mostly local and opportunistic action to an holistic, big-picture approach, working with governments, engaging with partners and, more recently, mobilizing the private sector to greatly multiply its influence, impact and effectiveness.

Sustainable food production, however, is a new Global Goal. It has become a WWF priority because the need for more food is putting huge demands on farmers, and ever greater pressure on the natural environment. Demand for more undeveloped land in coastal areas to be turned over to food production, for example, threatens already depleted freshwater and marine ecosystems. Water is a key limiting factor, especially in Africa as climate change raises temperatures and alters rainfall patterns, and current agricultural land loses potential productivity.

Sufficient food could be produced for the projected increase in human numbers using the current land area, but this requires serious changes from business-as-usual. Addressing the loss of one-third of the food produced annually due to poor storage, transportation, processing and distribution is a key challenge.

So too is changing food preferences. Increasingly affluent urban populations around the world are eating ever more meat – the area of land used to produce beef could feed far more people by growing wheat, rice, maize or pulses.

Improved crop varieties and farming techniques could also make a huge difference, using less land and water, and fewer agricultural inputs to produce more food, more sustainably.

The opportunities for Africa's agriculture are great. With 25 per cent of the world's arable land, but with crop yields as low as 20 per cent of their potential accounting for just 10 per cent of the world's agricultural output, the continent is one of the last frontiers for major agricultural development. Managed sustainably and with due regard for Africa's natural capital and ecosystems – such as the forests and wetlands that themselves support agriculture – the development opportunities are great. Poorly managed, however, the human and environmental toll could be devastating.

WWF has been aware of these issues for many years, and has initiated a variety of approaches to help people improve food security and livelihoods, especially for those communities living near protected areas or important wetlands and forests. WWF has supported the growth of civil society organizations focusing on such issues as productive and sustainable forest, freshwater and fisheries management. Common food production and income-generating activities include fish farming and producing honey, while techniques for the improvement of soils, crop rotation, integrated pest management and soil and water retention are being introduced. In Mozambique, for example, demonstration projects with small-holder farmers are being run with partners such as CARE to show how agricultural productivity can be increased.

9%

Of the world's food losses, 9 per cent are in Sub-Saharan Africa. Of this, 39 per cent is production waste, 37 per cent is lost in handling and storage, 7 per cent in processing, and 13 per cent in distribution and marketing; 5 per cent is wasted by consumers

And in the marine environment, WWF has put huge effort into promoting sustainable fishing. More than 1 billion people worldwide are dependent on seafood for their food and livelihoods – but currently 90 per cent of the world's fisheries are overfished or fished to their limit.

WWF also brings experience and expertise in sustainable value chains and the certification of sustainably managed resources. It has initiated partnerships around the world that are shifting major economic sectors, such as timber extraction and palm oil, towards sustainability, and established a wide and grassroots network to test and communicate sustainable food production, both at the producer and consumer ends of value chains.

WWF's new Global Goal dovetails with UN Sustainable Development Goal 2 that aims to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030. This will require sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices that lead to action to combat climate change and its impacts, the sustainable management of water and the protection and restoration of natural ecosystems and biodiversity.

FY16 HIGHLIGHTS

- Jointly with the Kenyan Association of Fish Processors and Exporters, WWF organized the 1st Coastal East Africa Seafood Conference in Mombasa in November 2015, bringing together businesses and investors in the seafood sector to identify solutions to the challenges facing the marine fisheries industry.

- In Zimbabwe, WWF hosted a regional workshop with several Africa-based partners including CARE and AfDB to design an Africa-wide Food Transformational project framework. The project will explore future scenarios for sustainable agricultural development, market-driven agricultural transformation for conservation, climate- and conservation-smart agriculture for sustainable socio-economic development; and managing trade-offs in Africa's agricultural investment corridors.

- WWF helped facilitate agreement by the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the Marrakech Declaration on Sustainable Palm Oil Development. Already adopted by other African palm-oil-producing countries such as Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia and Sierra Leone, this promotes deforestation-free palm oil production in Africa to avoid the massive deforestation that has resulted from rapid and unsustainable palm oil development in southeast Asia;

- In Mozambique, after three years of trials, a joint CARE-WWF partnership using conservation methods to improve crop yields and fish catches is showing cassava harvests that are four times larger and no-take fishing zones which are helping increase fish catches. WWF is discussing an extension of this partnership into Zimbabwe.

FORESTS

© Martin Harvey / WWF

FUNDS FOR PROTECTING FORESTS

Four local communities in the conservation priority Ngoyla-Mintom forest block – a 900,000-hectare corridor in southeast Cameroon linking protected areas in the TRIDOM conservation complex – will benefit from a pilot payment for environmental services (PES) scheme. Guided by an extensive consultation and mapping process, the communities – including an indigenous Baka village – will receive funds for micro-development projects including cocoa, fruit plantations and, shown here, collecting honey in return for protecting the forest. "You can hardly imagine the joy of the communities when we signed these agreements," said Babot Pascal Blaise of Zoulabot I Village, "our entire village is celebrating".

GLOBAL GOAL

The integrity of the world's most important forests, including their benefits to human well-being, is enhanced and maintained

Around the world, an estimated 12-15 million hectares of forest are lost each year and since 1990 around 130 million forest hectares have gone. In tropical forests particularly, deforestation continues to be an urgent environmental issue that jeopardizes peoples' livelihoods, threatens species and intensifies global warming. Forests make a vital contribution to humanity but their full potential will only be realized if forest damage and destruction is halted.

AFRICA'S FORESTS

WWF launched the world's first tropical forest campaigns to stop deforestation in the 1970s and 1980s. The challenge was to build public support, political will and, more recently, partnerships with the private sector to achieve protection and wise management at the scale needed. In Africa, WWF prioritized the unique forests of Madagascar, and, more recently, those in the Congo Basin, the coastal forests of West and East Africa, and the miombo forests of southern Africa. All along WWF has highlighted the value of tropical forests as habitats for wildlife, and for people, not only in supporting indigenous and local communities, but also for the role forests play in regulating climate and providing other ecological services such as freshwater.

Madagascar: from the outset WWF has worked with the government, local communities and other partners to stop the deforestation that destroys biodiversity and undercuts the livelihoods of millions of people. Ninety per cent of Madagascar's plants are found nowhere else, and the island is home to a quarter of the world's primate species including around 100 different kinds of lemur. Yet as recently as 2003, just 3 per cent of the island was protected, some 1.7 million hectares.

In 2003, at a WWF high-level event at the World Parks Congress in Durban, South Africa, the Malagasy government committed to tripling protected area coverage. By the next Parks Congress in Australia in 2014, at another WWF event, the President of Madagascar announced that this pledge had been more than achieved – the country's protected areas had been increased to more than 6 million hectares, including forests and marine parks. The president made further conservation commitments including sustainable funding for protected area management. WWF has since been included in a national steering committee to oversee implementation.

-41%

WWF's Living Planet Index shows a 41% decline in tropical forest vertebrate species abundance since 1970

The Congo Basin: the world's second largest tropical rainforest, covering an area the size of Europe, the Congo Basin is a treasure house of biodiversity, and home to 80 million people who depend on the forest's 10,000 plant species for food, water, shelter and medicine. In the 1990s, illegal logging compounded by weak governance and large-scale poaching of wildlife were destroying these magnificent forests.

With World Bank support, WWF helped convene the Yaoundé Summit in 1999, the first ever heads-of-state meeting of the six Congo Basin countries, to ensure forest protection and wise management. The summit resulted in the

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CONSERVATION ACROSS BORDERS
In the heart of southern Africa, WWF supports the world's largest transboundary protected area complex – the 52-million-hectare Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) Transboundary Conservation Area (pictured), linking more than 36 national parks, protected areas, community-managed conservancies and wildlife management areas in Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

creation of the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC) to coordinate conservation efforts across central Africa.

Since then much has been achieved: governments from within and outside the region have come together with donors, non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector to create the Congo Basin Forest Partnership, and identify 12 priority landscapes for protection. More than 5 million forest hectares are now certified by the Forest Stewardship Council, and more than 60 million hectares of forest are protected, including two huge transboundary complexes, each linking protected areas in three different countries. The Tri-National Dja-Odzala-Minkébé (TriDOM) and Tri-National Sangha (TNS) forest complexes together help secure 15 per cent of the Congo Basin's forests.

And in a major new development, WWF is supporting Africa's largest forest restoration initiative, the Democratic Republic of the Congo's carbon emission reduction programme across 10 million hectares in the Mai-Ndombe landscape. This US$-200-million REDD+ programme to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation will counter forest loss on a huge scale, create economic opportunities for 2 million people and prevent 29 million tonnes of carbon emissions over the next five years.

Other priority forest areas in Africa: in western and eastern Africa WWF has helped protect high-conservation-value forests in Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda, ranging from the highly threatened coastal forests to key areas in the Albertine Rift Valley such as Tanzania's Udzungwa Mountains National Park, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo's Itombwe Massif, which is a long-standing priority for protection.

FY16 HIGHLIGHTS

• The Zanzibar Declaration agreed by the forest agencies of Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda to jointly address the ongoing loss of forests caused by illegal logging and trade was announced at a joint event at the World Forestry Congress in Durban, South Africa in September 2015. Bilateral memorandums of understanding were signed between Kenya and Tanzania, and Tanzania and Mozambique, to help implement the declaration.

• A new management agreement was finalized with the Democratic Republic of the Congo's authorities for the 3.6-million-hectare Salonga National Park – Africa's largest forest national park.

• A lengthy effort to gain the formal gazetting of the Itombwe Nature Reserve in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo – Africa's largest and most remote montane forest – has made important progress as core zone boundaries have been identified with the authorities and local communities.

• In Madagascar, four protected areas, totalling 671,000 hectares, have been gazetted; no deforestation has been reported in two national parks for more than five years; and 122 hectares of mangrove forest have been re-established in Ambaro Bay.

• More than 5.7 million hectares of forest in the Congo Basin are now certified to the responsible management standards of the Forest Stewardship Council.

• In September 2015, WWF signed a memorandum of understanding with the Economic Community of Central African States to develop a joint oil-palm strategy endorsing the Round Table on Sustainable Palm Oil principles and best practice, and a programme to combat elephant poaching in Cameroon, Chad and the Central African Republic.

• A joint report with CIRAD, a French research institute, provides regional spatial mapping of "go and no-go" zones for sustainable oil-palm development in the main palm-oil producer countries of Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Gabon.

• The World Bank has provisionally approved the Democratic Republic of the Congo's carbon emission reduction programme across 10 million hectares in the Mai-Ndombe landscape.

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A women's group community agroforestry project in Kisawasawa (pictured) near Udzungwa Mountain National Park, Tanzania, has resulted in tree cover in local villages increasing to 58 per cent, while recovery of the forests within the park has improved both local and regional rainfall and the availability of freshwater.

OCEANS

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BOOSTING TOURISM TO BENEFIT LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Led by the local fishing community committee, a new no-take zone has been approved by the Mozambique authorities at the Lighthouse Reef on Ibo Island in Quirimbas National Park, the country's largest marine protected area. Supported by WWF and local tourism operators, the zone will enable populations of fish and other marine species to recover and grow, helping restore biodiversity and support sustainable fishing. Ibo District Administrator Helena Nikutume said, "the fisheries communities selected this area to establish the no-take zone as the most attractive site for tourists to swim with dolphins and enjoy seeing marine turtles and whales, so helping boost tourism income and also benefiting local communities".

GLOBAL GOAL

The world's most important fisheries and ocean ecosystems are productive and resilient, and improve livelihoods and biodiversity

Covering 71 per cent of the Earth's surface, oceans sustain life, produce half our oxygen, absorb and distribute heat around the planet and greatly influence the world's weather systems. They are also extremely rich in biodiversity and support more than 1 billion people who rely on seafood for protein and livelihoods.

Nevertheless oceans – and especially coastal ecosystems – are under ever increasing pressure from human activities ranging from overfishing, mangrove destruction and mining to tourism, infrastructure development and pollution from different sources on land. WWF's Living Planet Index shows a 36 per cent decline in marine species in the 40 years since 1970. Oceans are also threatened by the impacts of climate change, especially warming and, critically, acidification.

AFRICA'S MARINE ENVIRONMENT

WWF has been at the forefront of marine protected area creation across the African continent for many years, helping to establish larger marine protected areas based on the identification of globally significant marine biodiversity. Alongside these activities, standards for sustainable fishing have been promoted, including in the hugely valuable Indian Ocean tuna fishery, and many coastal communities have taken up responsibility for managing their marine resources in priority areas. Furthermore, WWF is working to foster transboundary cooperation, regional marine policy directives, and the building of marine management capacity.

Madagascar: as the livelihoods of three-quarters of the island's population depend directly on natural resources, WWF has prioritized sustainable development, the creation of marine protected areas and, more recently, the creation of locally managed marine areas (LMMAs), which give local communities responsibility for their marine resources. At the 2014 World Parks Congress, Malagasy President Hery Rajaonarimampianina pledged to triple Madagascar's marine protected area cover by 2020 and to create the largest LMMA in the western Indian Ocean around the Barren Isles archipelago, while also establishing legal recognition for LMMAs.

Coastal East Africa: in the 2000s, an integrated network of marine protected areas was established along the Mozambique marine coast. The Primeiras and Segundas Archipelago is now one of Africa's largest coastal marine protected areas, where management gives equal priority to protecting biodiversity and the livelihoods and food security of the 300,000 people living along this coastal stretch. In Tanzania, WWF has supported efforts to stop illegal and destructive practices such as dynamite fishing and is encouraging coastal communities to set up their own sustainable fishing organizations.

At the regional level, WWF is working with the Nairobi Convention and other parties to secure an environmental management agreement for the Northern Mozambique Channel, a high conservation priority that is home to 10 million people, most of whom are dependent on the region's marine resources. Enclosed by Madagascar on one side and part of the east coast of Africa on

-36%

WWF's Living Planet Index shows a 36 per cent decline in marine vertebrate species abundance since 1970

the other, the Northern Mozambique Channel is a focus for development, having huge marine gas reserves. It is also a trove of coral diversity and a rich fishing ground – the tuna fishery alone is worth US$ 2 billion annually. WWF and partners are working closely with local institutions and governments to help establish a new development path – one that involves large-scale conservation while contributing to sustainable economic development and the prosperity of the region.

10.5%

Just 10.5 per cent of commercial fish stocks remain underfished; the remaining 89.5 per cent are either over- or fully fished

Sustainable fishing: following years of campaigning at the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, which is responsible for managing nearly a quarter of the global tuna catch, WWF influenced the adoption of much-needed harvest control rules for skipjack tuna – the first time a tuna fishery commission has adopted harvest rules before the stock has collapsed. Measures were also agreed to reduce fishing pressure on yellowfin tuna, a stock projected to collapse if current catch levels continue.

Mangroves: at the sensitive and vulnerable interface between land and sea, mangroves are a critically important ecosystem that is often overlooked. Mangroves protect and stabilize coastlines – particularly important as climate change brings more frequent extreme weather events. Mangroves also trap more carbon than any other forest type. Africa's most extensive mangrove area, about 1 million hectares bordering the Indian Ocean, is found in the river deltas of Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique and Tanzania. The economically important harvest of prawns and other commercially important fish along this coast depends on the mangroves for safe spawning and nursery grounds.

FY16 HIGHLIGHTS

- Following two years of effort by WWF, the 10 parties to the Nairobi Convention agreed to support an integrated ocean management approach in the Northern Mozambique Channel.
- WWF support for the rapid ratification of the FAO Port State Measures helped achieve ratification of five of the 12 south west Indian Ocean countries, and the agreement came into force in June 2016 to help address illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing.
- The governments of Kenya, Mozambique and Tanzania signed the Maputo Declaration in November 2015 to enable the implementation of minimum terms and conditions to grant access to foreign fishing vessels.
- In Madagascar, a new biosphere reserve has been recognized – fully supported by WWF. The Belosur Mer Kirindy Mitea area was added to UNESCO's list in March, and covers a significant area of WWF's priority mangrove seascape in Manambolo-Tsiribihina.
- Blue Ventures, a WWF partner non-governmental organization working in Madagascar, received WWF's Duke of Edinburgh Conservation Award in November 2015, in recognition of their work with coastal communities promoting sustainable use, particularly the new 430-million-hectare Barren Isles Archipelago LMMA, the largest in the Indian Ocean.
- In Tanzania's RUMAKI seascape, the region between Mafia Island and the Rufiji and Kilwa river deltas, the number of collaborative Fisheries Management Areas run by coastal communities has doubled to 15, covering 300,000 hectares and representing a quarter of Tanzania's total near-shore waters. The incidence of dynamite fishing in RUMAKI has also been reduced.

WILDLIFE

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LIVING IN HARMONY WITH THE NATURAL WORLD

Faced with the loss of their crops to elephants, and possible injury or even death in trying to scare them off, farmers are developing safe and practical solutions. As farmed areas expand into wildlife habitat, people are increasingly coming into conflict with wildlife – especially as conservation efforts are helping wildlife recover – and a pair of elephants can wipe out a year's food supply in just one night. The support of such communities for conservation is vital, so WWF promotes deterrent methods including the use of chilli. Mixed with grease along a wire fence, or placed in elephant dung and burned in so-called chilli bombs, chillies are detested and avoided by elephants. And in Namibia the ubiquitous empty drink can is coming in useful: strung along a fence these make a noise when disturbed by elephants and frighten them off.

GLOBAL GOAL

The world's most iconic and endangered species are secured and recovering in the wild

Across Africa, as in much of the rest of the world, wildlife is threatened by habitat loss and the illegal wildlife trade. WWF's *Living Planet Report* shows that species populations have fallen by more than half in the last 40 years, and indeed it was the visible loss of wildlife sparked by the development boom of the years following the Second World War that prompted the creation of WWF back in 1961. There has been no let-up in the development boom that continues to threaten Africa's wildlife and turning this situation around remains an enormous challenge. But progress has been made and, working with partners, WWF is making a difference. Together we can ensure that Africa's wildlife has the space and security needed to thrive in harmony with people.

In Africa, WWF works on the conservation of iconic species including elephants, rhinos, great apes and marine turtles, both to secure these magnificent species and the roles they play in their environment, and because measures to protect them also support the conservation of their habitat and the myriad other species that share the same space. Iconic species also have the potential to become symbols for generating increased political will and public support for conservation.

AFRICA'S GREAT APES

Building on more than 40 years' experience in great ape conservation, WWF's African Great Apes Programme aims to achieve a secure future for gorillas, chimpanzees and bonobos. WWF works with numerous partners to help range-state governments and their conservation authorities protect great ape populations, mainly through support to create and effectively manage protected areas and stop the illegal killing and trade in great apes. Gaining the support of local and international communities is critically important to this work.

Gorillas: of the two gorilla species, western and eastern, each has two sub-species – for the western gorilla, the western lowland gorilla and the Cross River gorilla; for the eastern, the mountain gorilla and the eastern lowland or Grauer's gorilla. The key protected areas of the western gorilla are the Sangha Tri-National and TRIDOM conservation complexes, in addition to Campo Ma'an National Park and the Gamba conservation complex for the western lowland gorilla and the region straddling the boundary of Cameroon and Nigeria for the Cross River gorilla. For the eastern gorilla, Itombwe National Park is one of the last remaining strongholds for Grauer's gorillas, while the Virunga conservation complex carries small but healthy numbers of mountain gorillas.

Western lowland gorilla: the most numerous and widespread of the four gorilla sub-species is thought to number more than 100,000. WWF continues

-58%

WWF's Living Planet Index shows an overall 58 per cent decline in all the world's vertebrate species abundance since 1970

-38%

WWF's Living Planet Index shows a 38 per cent decline in terrestrial vertebrate species abundance since 1970

to support the 4.5-million-hectare Sangha Tri-National transboundary conservation complex – with a long-term focus on the Dzanga-Sangha Protected Areas in the Central African Republic where three gorilla groups have been habituated to humans to allow regulated tourism which benefits local communities.

Cross River gorilla: the rarest great ape numbers as few as 250-300 individuals. WWF works with government and non-governmental organization partners in western Cameroon's Cross River landscape to protect this critically endangered species.

Mountain gorilla: the most recent surveys of the two populations in 2010–2011 show that the combined number of mountain gorillas in the Virunga Massif and Bwindi Impenetrable Forest has increased to 880, up from 600 a decade ago. This success is largely due to the bravery and dedication of the region's rangers, the support of local communities which benefit from responsible gorilla-based tourism, and the work of the International Gorilla Conservation Programme (IGCP). WWF co-founded this 25 years ago to support the three governments' conservation work and remains an active member, committed to work in partnership through the IGCP to safeguard the gorillas and their habitat, while helping improve the welfare of local people.

Grauer's gorilla: a recent survey revealed a major population collapse, with numbers reduced from an estimated 17,000 in 1995 to fewer than 4,000. Approval of the boundaries of the Itombwe National Park, long a WWF priority, will help protect this population.

Chimpanzees: there are an estimated 150,000–300,000 chimpanzees in four sub-species spread across Equatorial Africa, from southern Senegal to western Uganda and Tanzania, with the largest populations in Cameroon, the Republic of Congo and Gabon. WWF supports chimpanzee conservation primarily by supporting key protected areas including Tai National Park in Côte d'Ivoire for the western chimpanzee; Campo Ma'an and Dzanga-Sangha Protected Areas and Moukalaba Doudou National Park for the central chimpanzee, Korup National Park for the Nigeria-Cameroon chimpanzee; and Virunga and Bwindi Impenetrable Forest National Parks in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda for the eastern chimpanzee.

Bonobos: found only in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the bonobo is estimated to number 30,000–50,000, but due to decades of civil unrest across much of its range, few surveys have been possible and more are needed to better estimate populations. Their low numbers, fragmented population and slow rate of breeding make the bonobo increasingly vulnerable to hunting and habitat loss. One stronghold is the 3.6-million-hectare Salonga National Park which WWF has long supported, as well as the Lac Tumba area.

AFRICAN ELEPHANT

Africa's forests and savannahs were once home to as many as 5 million elephants, but the unsustainable demand for ivory and recent economic and human development threaten elephant populations and the natural areas which are home to the world's largest land mammal. Today, Africa's elephant population is estimated to have fallen to just more than 400,000, and many individual populations are gravely threatened, with at least 20,000 elephants being lost annually.

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BUILDING ON INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE

The Ba'Aka, indigenous people of the rainforest, are semi-nomadic hunters and gatherers who have over centuries developed a deep knowledge of the forests they live in and depend on for food, shelter, clothing and medicine. They have an intimate connection with the forests, track and hunt most animals and orient themselves within the dense vegetation often better than scientists with a global positioning systems and compasses. In the Central African Republic's Dzanga-Sangha Protected Areas, trackers, including Mr Mutingi (pictured), work with WWF on an ecotourism programme. Indeed, WWF's Primate Habituation Programme, with its primary objective of conserving western lowland gorillas, relies on the Ba'Akas' tracking skills in much of its work.

Supporting government conservation agencies and partnering with many other organizations, WWF has been at the forefront of efforts to secure a healthy future for the African elephant. This has included WWF assistance in the development of a network of protected areas and community-managed conservation areas (conservancies, CAMPFIRE, conservation trusts, etc.) as a frontline of defence against further loss. WWF continues to prioritize improved management and to further expand this network and, in the process, support livelihoods. Anti-poaching efforts and measures to bring a halt to the illegal wildlife trade remain crucial, together with policies that encourage sustainable development and work to reduce human-wildlife conflict where people and elephants live in close and sometimes competitive proximity.

AFRICAN RHINO

From a continental population of more than 1 million a century ago, Africa's rhino population plunged to a few thousand by the 1990s despite huge conservation efforts by national agencies and non-governmental organizations. WWF's Africa Rhino Programme, launched in 1997, helped national agencies stop the loss and rebuild populations to 20,000 southern white rhino and 5,000 black rhino. But increasing demand from Asia for the rhino horn has renewed the threat in recent years. While rhino poaching has increased over the past seven years – with 2015 seeing at least 1,400 rhino killed – dedicated conservation efforts have kept the continental population stable at about 25,000.

6/7

Six of the seven marine turtle species are endangered. And three are classified as critically endangered by IUCN

MARINE TURTLES

Five turtle species are found in Africa's waters – green, hawksbill, leatherback, loggerhead and olive ridley. From being illegally traded to becoming caught and killed in fishing nets or drowned in plastic rubbish, marine turtles face a worsening fight for survival. WWF works with governments, partner organizations and coastal communities to protect turtle feeding grounds and nesting beaches, and has helped gain international bans on the turtle trade and measures to reduce turtle deaths in fishing gear. But the key challenge to protection is that turtles travel huge distances between feeding and breeding areas – a turtle tagged by WWF on the Gabon coast was later identified in Argentine waters in the south Atlantic.

FY16 HIGHLIGHTS

- The first ever UN General Assembly resolution tackling the illegal wildlife trade was adopted by all 193 UN member states in July 2015. It recognized the threat posed by organized wildlife crime to good governance, national security and sustainable development as well as wildlife. WWF played a key role in providing technical advice and advocacy support.

- WWF welcomed the agreement of African environment ministers in Cairo to a continent-wide strategy to combat the illegal wildlife trade.

- After many years of advocacy, the Greater Virunga Transboundary Conservation Treaty was signed by the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda on 22 September, and by Uganda on 30 October. The treaty will drive regional policies for better wildlife management throughout the Virunga landscape.

- Following long-standing WWF support, the government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has approved the boundaries of the 1.5-million-hectare Itombwe Nature Reserve, home to an important population of Grauer's gorilla. Itombwe also hosts eastern chimpanzee populations.

- A new management agreement between WWF and the Democratic Republic of the Congo authorities for the 3.6-million-hectare Salonga National Park will help address rampant poaching in this, Africa's largest forest national park and home to approximately 40 per cent of Africa's bonobo population.

- WWF signed a memorandum of understanding in July with Cameroon's wildlife ministry and the indigenous Bagyeli people living around Campo Ma'an National Park. The Bagyelis will now assist with park management while the ministry will improve the Bagyelis' benefits from gorilla habituation and tourism.

- Following huge efforts through the joint WWF-TRAFFIC Wildlife Crime Initiative and other organizations, China and the United States of America have agreed to phase out their domestic ivory markets, a move expected to help halt the loss of the more than 20,000 Africa elephants that are poached each year. Similar moves are planned by Hong Kong and Thailand.

- There is progress in WWF's World Heritage campaign to stop the destruction of elephant populations in Tanzania's Selous National Park, where elephant populations have crashed from 70,000 to just 15,000 in the last eight years. There have been significant ivory seizures and arrests of poaching suspects and traders.

- Following increased anti-poaching efforts in South Africa, the latest figures show a second consecutive year of slight decline – after almost a decade of annually mounting losses. Rhino losses have decreased from 1,215 in 2014 to 1,075 in 2015, and to 1,054 in 2016. Namibia rhino poaching incidents also declined from a peak of 130 in 2015 to 63 during 2016, while in Kenya rhino numbers increased to 678 by end 2015.

- In Mozambique, important steps have been made to improve use of turtle excluder devices (TED) in shallow-water shrimp fisheries. Furthermore, all representatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) from all seven coastal provinces have asked to join a Forum of CSOs for marine and coastal issues.

DRIVERS OF CHANGE

WWF has identified three global drivers that are fundamental to environmental degradation worldwide, yet could be powerful positive forces for sustainable development at scale – governance, markets and finance. Each driver will be addressed as a cross-cutting issue across each of WWF's six Global Goals.

WWF aims to make measurable progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and their related targets, and in ensuring that robust integrated governance and policy mechanisms are in place for priority programmatic objectives.

GOVERNANCE

At the international level, WWF engages closely with key global conventions, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, as well as regional agreements including the Nairobi Convention on the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean Region, the Southern Africa Development Community, East Africa Community, Economic Community of Central African States and the recent Zanzibar Declaration on halting the illegal timber trade. WWF also works with individual governments including in Kenya and Mozambique on implementing the principles of a green economy.

But it is at the local level that WWF is making largely unseen but potentially crucial contributions to strengthening governance. WWF is working in several parts of Africa to support and strengthen civil society organizations so that they can represent their communities, hold governments and the

GOVERNANCE: FY16 HIGHLIGHTS

- In December 2015, the world's leaders adopted the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. WWF played a major role in helping to ensure that the environment is central to these goals, which will provide trillions of dollars for sustainable development.

- The WWF-supported Narok County Natural Resources Network partnered with the Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association and Conservation Alliance of Kenya to draft the National Social Contract on Wildlife Conservation that spells out how communities – particularly those living nearest to wildlife – can support global and national conservation efforts.

- The Narok County Natural Resources Network, working with local traditional and political leadership, successfully lobbied government against a cabinet decision to clear 17,000 hectares of the Maasai Mau Forest.

- In Uganda in the Greater Virunga Landscape, the Nkuringo Community Conservation Development Foundation, a local civil society organization, was supported to engage the Kisoro local government to halt the planned conversion of Buniga Forest – within the Bwindi Impenetrable Forest National Park landscape – to agriculture. The foundation is now negotiating with the National Agricultural Advisory Services, the owners of the land, to enter into a memorandum of understanding for the conservation of the forest as part of efforts to increase and expand mountain gorilla habitat

- WWF supported the first annual general meeting of the Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association, which brings all conservancies and potential new members together in one umbrella body, helping build community-based management of this vital landscape and its wildlife corridor.

CONSERVING THE LAND, INVOLVING THE PEOPLE

Good governance lies in understanding the land and living in harmony with it. "Everything in nature should be used sustainably. Future generations must not just hear the names of elephants and plants. They must see them and benefit from them," said Tsamkxao #Oma, Chief of the Ju/'hoansi San in Namibia's Nyae Nyae conservancy, noting that conservation is most effective when people see it as their own business. In a modern conservancy, the community controls and benefits from its own resources, utilizing wildlife sustainably. The first Namibia conservancies were founded in 1998, shortly after Namibia's independence, and two decades on Namibia has 82 communal conservancies covering more than 16 million hectares, or a fifth of the country which, added to the country's protected areas, doubles the land under conservation management. "We have always conserved the land," said Chief #Oma. Our conservation is strong because it is done by ourselves, not by outsiders".

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private sector to account, and advocate more equitable and sustainable policies to help them take responsibility for the sustainable management of the resources on which they depend.

WWF has built on legislation in several countries, including Kenya, Mozambique and Tanzania, to support the development of community participation. In these countries, for example, WWF is helping develop civil society organizations that focus on sustainable fisheries and forest management, extractive industries and adaptation to climate change.

WWF is working to develop civil society organizations focusing on sustainable fisheries and forest management, extractive industries and adaptation to climate change.

Within the sectors governing natural resources management, such as fisheries, timber, water and extractive industries, civil society organizations can act as agents of change, providing communities with the opportunity to contribute to discussions and the ability to challenge decisions, giving hope to the people affected by them.

With increasing pressure on Africa's wild spaces and natural resources, fuelled by capital inflows, civil society organizations can also play a critical role in ensuring that funding agencies implement social and environmental safeguards in their lending policies, including the use of strategic environmental assessments, and oversight against corruption.

WWF seeks to ensure that markets for renewable and non-renewable commodities and services, as prioritized by WWF's Global Goals, are measurably shifted towards sustainable production and consumption by driving continued improvement across sectors, while delivering tangible biodiversity conservation results on the ground.

MARKETS

WWF seeks to work with those who have the greatest potential to reduce the most pressing threats to the diversity of life on Earth and together find solutions to conservation challenges such as deforestation, overfishing, water scarcity and climate change. WWF partners with companies that recognize they share a responsibility to ensure that the natural resources and ecosystems that underpin their businesses are used sustainably. By working with business, WWF aims to change behaviour and drive conservation results at greater scale than would otherwise be possible.

Major areas of collaboration include the promotion of better and more responsible sourcing of the raw materials whose demand drives deforestation, an unsustainable use of water or other environmental damage; encouraging a switch to 100 per cent renewable energy and away from fossil fuels; joint engagement on public policy; redirection of financial flows to support conservation and sustainable ecosystem management; raising awareness of the need to consume more wisely; and protecting priority areas for conservation.

WWF works with partner companies to support regulations that stop illegal or unsustainable activities, encourage companies and industry platforms to make ambitious commitments and to engage in public policy discussions, and support credible certification schemes such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC); the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) and the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO).

By the end of 2015, 182 million hectares of managed forests, an area almost twice the size of Nigeria, is FSC-certified worldwide – in the Congo Basin, FSC-certified forests increased to 5.7 million hectares in FY16. Two challenges face the FSC if it is to play a more significant role in sustainable forest management in Africa: to enable community-managed forests to gain certification and to take FSC-certification up to scale across entire landscapes.

MARKETS: FY16 HIGHLIGHTS

- In Uganda, the final National Forest Standard was submitted to FSC International for approval. Once achieved, it will become the national forest management certification standard.
- National FSC standards have been drafted for Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Gabon, and are being field tested before submission for FSC endorsement.
- Twelve Chinese logging companies with concessions totalling more than 5 million hectares in Gabon have committed to sustainable forest management practices, and six companies operating in the Congo Basin with 6.5 million hectares in concessions are working closely with WWF to gain FSC certification.
- WWF assisted Aqualma, a shrimp aquaculture farming company in Madagascar, to gain ASC certification.
- There were several instances of WWF successfully lobbying to gain the agreement of local authorities – such as Kenya's Kasese District Council – to eliminate illegal timber from public works such as school building. This has important implications for the future as public sector procurement makes up around half of all timber purchased worldwide.

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SUSTAINABLE CHARCOAL PRODUCTION

Local farmers are helping reduce deforestation in Virunga National Park by producing sustainable charcoal. As much as 80 per cent of the charcoal consumed by the 1 million residents of Goma, the largest town in the region, is sourced illegally from the park. WWF's Ecomakala project, launched in 2007 with several partners, is working with 70 local agricultural associations to grow suitable trees – some 10,000 hectares have been planted for charcoal – and produce charcoal more efficiently. The farmers gain more secure land tenure and a new and long-term source of income. More than 100 tonnes of sustainable charcoal were produced in FY16, and WWF also promotes fuel-efficient stoves in Goma. "Destruction of the National Park's forest for charcoal has effectively decreased with implementation of the Ecomakala project," said Ami Muhima, head of a local non-governmental organization.

WWF seeks a measurable increase in public and private financial flows towards sustainable development, in support of WWF's Global Goals and away from unsustainable activities. WWF is also seeking for public and financial institutions to catalyse change in government and business policies and practices to reduce threats to nature, by integrating and reporting on environmental and social safeguards in investment frameworks.

FINANCE

Much of Africa's infrastructure is being upgraded after decades of neglect, and there are proposals to rapidly expand the continent's agricultural area. These upgrades will be driven by finance and, without responsible planning and environmental standards, could greatly threaten Africa's wild spaces and species. In 2011, WWF developed a partnership with the African Development Bank (AfDB) to address poverty and environmental challenges. The AfDB is the continent's premier multilateral institution financing development, and plays a key role in ensuring this is sustainable and equitable.

A joint AfDB publication on Africa's ecological footprint in 2011 assessed the health of the continent's ecosystems and called for a transition to green growth, enhancing ecological resilience and the capacity of natural systems to cope with change.

In 2015, a second joint publication, *African Ecological Futures*, looked more deeply at the pressures facing Africa, future development scenarios and their potential impact on the environment. The report identified 10 ecological frontiers – large areas rich in biodiversity and important for conservation that deliver ecological services including freshwater, but all vulnerable to the impact of development. The areas include miombo forests, Madagascar's coastal forests, the Albertine Rift lakes, East Africa's savannahs, and the West and Central African coastal forests.

A critical challenge is to develop innovative finance mechanisms that can drive sustainable and equitable development while maintaining the integrity of these ecological frontiers and encouraging people, the private sector and governments to live within planetary boundaries.

FINANCE: FY16 HIGHLIGHTS

- WWF supported the development of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda – a new international finance network that integrates economic growth with sustainable development, environmental protection and social inclusion. It will mobilize governments, the private sector and development partners to finance the new global sustainable development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

- At the World Summit on Sustainable Development, WWF signed a memorandum of understanding with the Government of Mozambique and the AfDB in support of implementing natural capital work in Mozambique for which a Natural Capital Coordination Team has been appointed, and an action plan developed.

- In Kenya, a Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan has been developed with significant technical and stakeholder input, and national strategic environmental assessment guidelines developed. And a revised law subjects all the policies, programmes and plans of public and private entities to strategic environmental assessments.

- WWF is helping facilitate a debt-for-nature swap between the governments of Russia and Tanzania, through which forest and freshwater projects will be funded by recycled government debt.

- In December 2015, WWF co-chaired a sectoral dialogue in China for more than 60 key players in improving the environmental and social performance of Chinese mining investment in Africa.

- Throughout the year WWF organized exchange visits of high-level Chinese officials to Africa and training for African civil society organizations and Chinese companies to promote good forest governance in Cameroon, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar and Mozambique, and good mining governance in Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar and Zambia.

WWF has also played a key role in embedding the principles of a green economy in Mozambique, making it a pillar of the country's five-year plan for 2015–2019, and has initiated a similar process in Kenya.

For several years, WWF's Africa-China programme has been working to green Africa-China trade, aid and investments and to particularly improve the environmental performance of Chinese companies operating in Africa. The Forum of China-Africa Cooperation has been identified as offering the most important political platform to influence decision makers.

INVESTING IN NATURAL CAPITAL

WWF's partnership with the African Development Bank (AfDB) recognizes the challenges facing Africa: the need to eliminate poverty, develop infrastructure and produce more food, all more sustainably, while also maintaining the natural capital such as forests and freshwater ecosystems that support agriculture and people. And the impacts of climate change – already affecting Africa by bringing higher temperatures and new and unpredictable rainfall patterns – present additional challenges. WWF is working with partners such as the AfDB to enable Africa to meet these challenges and ensure a sustainable future for the continent.

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LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

In partnership with the African Development Bank, WWF assessed the impacts of the major socio-economic development trends on Africa's natural assets in the *African Ecological Futures* study. To follow this up, and aligned with the development of WWF's Global Goals and related Practices, the Regional Office for Africa led a process to look at the future of conservation work in Africa.

5+2

Five of Africa's transformation projects are aligned to WWF's Global Goals on forests, wildlife, food, energy and climate change, and oceans. Two additional cross-cutting projects focus on finance and investments, the other focusing on youth leadership

The process identified a set of projects that could deliver the necessary transformations amid ongoing changes in Africa, including the development of WWF's country offices. The projects are specifically designed to be time bound and led by country offices, and to cut across boundaries, with impact at scale – the funding target is approximately US$ 150 million over the coming five years. Currently, while some of the projects are under way, others require more time to be properly developed. It is expected that all will be further aligned to WWF's work on the new Global Goals as this evolves.

The current portfolio includes five projects aligned to WWF's Global Goals on forests, wildlife, food, energy and climate change, and oceans. Two additional cross-cutting projects have also been defined, one on sustainable finance and investments, the other focusing on youth leadership empowerment in conservation.

Countering wildlife crime and illegal trade in Africa

The project builds strongly on existing initiatives, such as Namibia's Community Based Natural Resource Management Programme, but enriched with new components. The clear added value of the project concept is the regional perspective and coordination among WWF offices and partners, which will allow this work to come to scale, especially in the light of international cross-boundary wildlife crime.

Promoting and scaling up sustainable forest management approaches across Africa

This project is designed to provide a continent-wide vision and approach to tackling the illegal timber trade, and to add value to current forest management initiatives through sustainable financing solutions. The approaches build on the experience of WWF and its partners over the past years, as well as the momentum gained through a number of new regional agreements on forests across Africa including the Zanzibar Declaration on Illegal Trade in Timber and Forest Products, and the Brazzaville Declaration on Combating Illegal Timber Trade in the Congo Basin.

Africa energy transformational project: scaled access to sustainable energy services

This is considered a crucial element of the transformational projects portfolio, touching on multiple Global Goals, not just in terms of advancing low-carbon development, but also in reducing pressures on forest systems and in advancing benefits to people from improved energy security. The project aims to address the many political, economic, social, technical and market barriers that prevent adequate access to sustainable renewable energy in Sub-Saharan

Africa, with a focus on cooking, lighting and the productive use of energy by the rural and urban poor.

Food and agricultural systems

This project will provide support of WWF's engagement with the agriculture and food sectors, a relatively new area of work for the organization as a whole. It will rely strongly on partnerships, with a focus on policy influence through innovative scenario planning, piloting market-based approaches around key commodities, promoting the application of climate-smart agricultural practices, and influencing planning processes around major agricultural developments, such as the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania.

Western Indian Ocean marine project

This targets the Western Indian Ocean as a priority marine ecoregion for Africa, with two main components: regional collaboration for sustainable fisheries in the South West Indian Ocean, with a key focus on the management of both industrial and small-scale fisheries; and piloting integrated ocean management in the Northern Mozambique Channel area, geared towards preserving the critical marine ecosystems and related benefits for coastal communities and local economies.

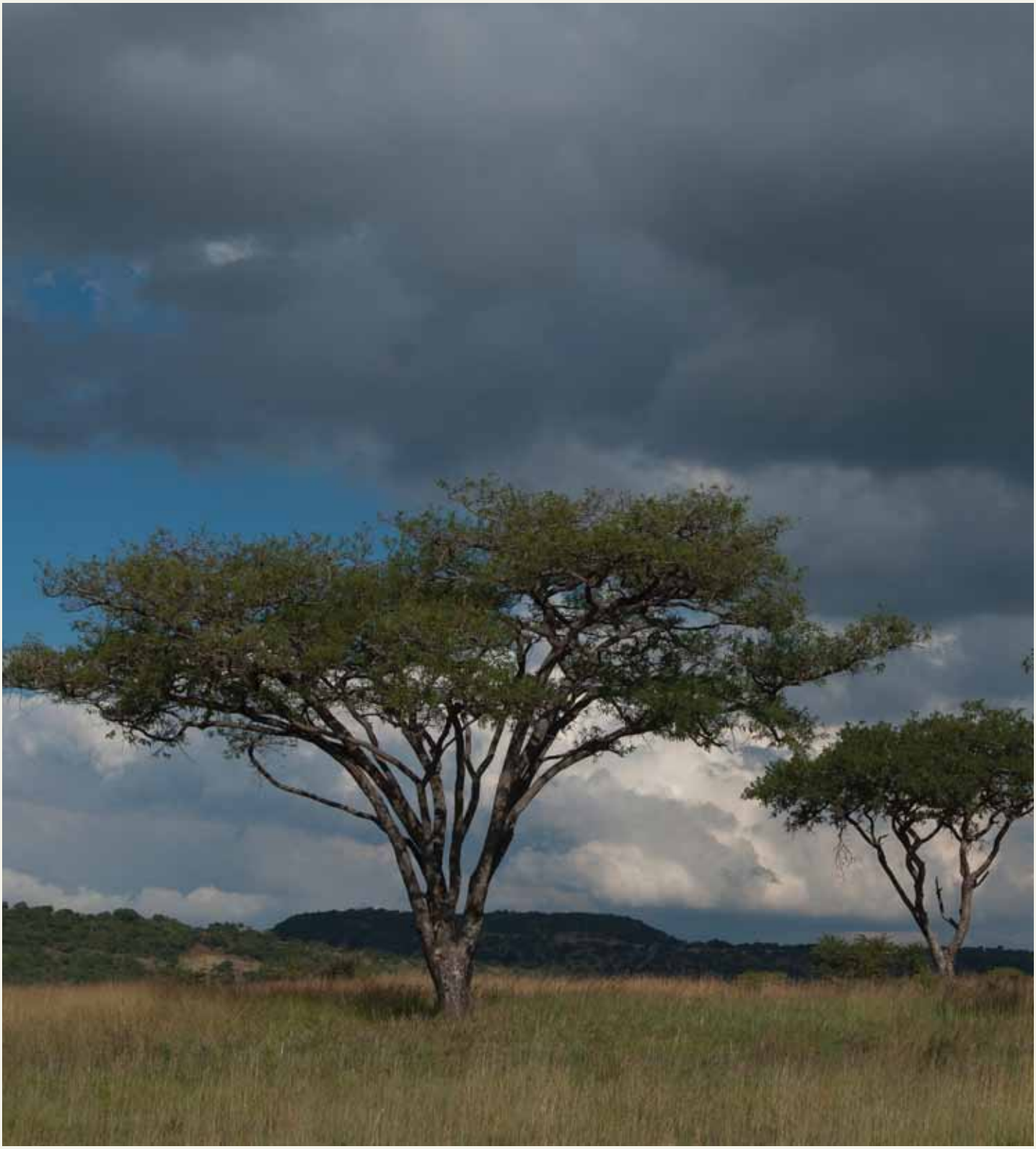
WWF is working to strengthen youth engagement in policy processes, develop youth green entrepreneurship, build capacity and expand youth networks.

Investing in youth transformational leadership development and empowerment towards conservation of Africa's natural resources and green growth

Empowering Africa's youth for change is a fundamental element of WWF's conservation work across various thematic areas. Its potential transformational value is enormous, although the benefits from investments may be rather long-term. The focus of the project is to strengthen youth engagement in policy processes, develop youth green entrepreneurship, capacity building and expansion of youth networks. Remember, the future is built now!

Sustainable finance and investments in Africa

Africa has become a significant destination for investment, which is driving major development across the continent, in particular concentrated around important integrated resource corridors such as Kenya's Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport corridor, the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania and TriDOM. These have the potential to threaten Africa's natural assets, including the livelihood opportunities of local communities. The project focuses on promoting sustainable investment through addressing finance and broader natural resource governance as key cross-cutting drivers of natural capital degradation and destruction, both at the level of systemic policy engagement and targeting investments and actors in priority landscapes.



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INVESTING IN YOUTH

Five outstanding young adults were recognized as WWF's first Africa Youth Conservation Leaders at a moving event during the WWF Annual Conference in Zambia in June 2016. Inspiring advocates for a sustainable future, the first five were part of a larger group of youth leaders identified across WWF's 13 offices in Africa in 2016. Included were 23-year-old Monika Shikongo, one of Namibia's youngest ever wardens and one of the first women to manage a national park; South African grasslands programme manager Samukelisiwe Mnguni, who helped achieve conservation agreements with local stakeholders covering more than 40,000 hectares; Daniel Msikai, who established Ihandiro – Youth Advocates of Nature – a Ugandan youth organization which raises awareness of sustainable energy and helps communities access fuel-efficient stoves and plant suitable trees for fuelwood; and Kenya's Nickson Otieno, an ardent environmental ambassador who led development of the Africa Green Building Standards and certification scheme, to promote energy-efficient and sustainable building practices.

STRENGTHENING WWF IN AFRICA

In 2014 the Truly Global initiative set out to strengthen WWF's country offices worldwide, and in Africa this was driven by the WWF Regional Office for Africa. The aim was for the 11 offices in Cameroon, Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe to better engage with partners in government, the private sector and civil society and more effectively address WWF's conservation priorities across the continent and the growing pressures on Africa's natural environment.

"We Africans are a resilient and creative people and we must exploit that potential. In times like these a new vision is needed and a new sense of urgency."

Fred Kumah,
Director of WWF's Regional Office for Africa

Key to the success of this ambition was to articulate WWF's Africa Vision 2020, identifying what and how WWF needed to develop in order to achieve its ambitious conservation targets, and the critical contributions each office could make.

In FY16, the process of empowering the country offices accelerated as WWF's Truly Global investments increased capacity in key areas. An assessment tool proved useful in tracking the progress of each office across the Truly Global development pillars every six months.

Highlights of this empowerment of WWF's country offices in Africa include the following:

- strong, fully functioning senior management structures are in place with most senior positions filled;
- five-year strategic plans have been developed or are in progress across all offices, including the critical contributions each can make;
- improved funding capabilities are in place, with a strong move to more diversified funding and cost capture, and dedicated funding mobilization positions in some offices;
- strong relationships with government have been established in countries, with WWF recognized as a credible and legitimate partner and invited to participate in national policy development;
- solid foundations are being built with civil society, both in the recruitment of independent advisory board members and in empowering civil society organizations as partners;
- increased accountability has been prioritized through performance and risk management, as well as fraud and corruption prevention in place in most offices;
- all transboundary initiatives under the Regional Office for Africa were transitioned to country offices, as were regional programmes under the Coastal East Africa and the Green Heart of Africa Global Initiatives.

Two particular highlights are firstly the agreement to transition WWF Kenya into a national organization (NO) – the only other NO in Africa is WWF-South Africa, established almost 50 years ago – and to progress the Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe offices on the same course. A second highlight was the successful hosting of the WWF Annual Conference in Zambia in June 2016.

WWF Kenya

The WWF International Board, meeting at the WWF Annual Conference in Zambia in June 2016, approved the proposal for WWF Kenya Country Office to become an independent national organization, strongly embedded in local civil society, and supported by strengthened relations with government and the private sector. WWF Kenya has gone through a thorough process to develop financial sustainability, a strong senior management team, a strategic plan and a locally established Board. Through expanded outreach, WWF brand awareness has increased by 22 per cent. Mohammed Awer, country director of WWF Kenya, pictured here (left) with WWF Director General Marco Lambertini, welcomed the approval and said, "After five decades of consistently influencing conservation and sustainable development in Kenya, WWF will become a locally registered non-governmental organization. WWF Kenya joins the rank of national civil society organizations working towards impacting the conservation of Kenya's critical flora and fauna." WWF Kenya will become the second WWF office in Africa to transition into a national organization, after WWF South Africa in 1968.

© WWF-Kenya

A workshop was held to facilitate lesson sharing on the process followed by the Kenya office, attended by leadership teams from Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In addition, senior managers from other NOs in Hungary, New Zealand, Poland and South Africa attended to share their experiences and advise on what is needed to become a strong, credible office capable of delivering lasting and effective conservation.

Lessons from this exercise included:

- prioritize financial sustainability supported by good communications and fund mobilization;
- involve all staff from the beginning in the vision of the office;
- establish a strong, credible board and senior management team;
- define a clear niche within the country and the network at the start;
- start lean and only expand as funding becomes secure;
- ensure all staff share WWF's vision and have been appropriately trained to fulfil their roles;
- embed the office within the local civil society;

- make the WWF brand and its global values relevant to the country context; and, above all
- recognize that a country office does not instantly transform into a National Organization – the journey starts once approval is given.

11

For WWF's country offices in Africa to play a more effective role in supporting national conservation programmes, they need to be strongly embedded in the societies in which we work.

LOOKING AHEAD

While significant progress has been made in building strong offices in Africa in line with Truly Global principles, much remains to be done. Key areas for continued attention include:

- leadership: it is essential to maintain a fully staffed senior management team in all offices, without compromising quality;
- planning: every office must have sound strategies and implementation plans;
- budgeting: budget conservatively and avoid deficits, improve capacity to mobilize funds, including proposal development, and prioritize cost recovery;
- foundation in local society: for legitimacy and future growth this is essential, with a focus where appropriate on local registration and advisory board establishment;
- accountability: continue to automate systems and controls at office and field levels, and strengthen risk management systems;
- advocacy: emphasize both the building of strong government relations and communicate WWF's influence and impact on policy changes;
- continuity: lock in the empowerment gains made to date by establishing active change teams;
- the Regional Office for Africa change team should continue to facilitate change and lesson sharing.

The Regional Office for Africa is committed to continue supporting country offices in their empowerment journey, and has engaged with country directors to develop a regional organizational development support platform for mobilizing post-Truly Global support.

Since the launch of the regional organizational development support platform, WWF-Germany has announced five-year organizational development support to WWF offices in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, WWF-UK announced additional two-year funding for organizational development support in Tanzania, WWF-Netherlands committed to support organizational development work in Zambia and WWF-Norway invited Uganda to provide a proposal for organizational development support.

REACHING OUT

WWF has always prioritized communications and education on the importance of nature and the need to protect it. In August 1961 at the launch of WWF at a conference of African leaders in Arusha, Julius Nyrere, the Prime Minister of Tanganyika (now Tanzania) said, "Africa's wild species amid the places they inhabit are not only important as a source of wonder and inspiration, but are an integral part of our natural resources and of our future livelihood and well-being".

Across the work of WWF's Regional Office for Africa in FY16, there were several important developments in both internal communications and external outreach to key audiences, especially young people. The WWF Annual Conference was successfully hosted in Zambia in June 2016, the first African Conservation Youth Leaders were announced, and WWF's challenges and successes over five decades of conservation action across the continent were reviewed in the book *for a living Africa*. And one of the transformational projects being developed to take WWF's conservation work in Africa to scale is mobilizing young people as champions of the environment.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The 2016 WWF Annual Conference was hosted by WWF Zambia on the banks of the Zambezi River by the Victoria Falls, an area of great historical and cultural significance at the heart of the five-country Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) transboundary protected area complex. With the Zambezi as its lifeline and linking 36 national parks, nature reserves, community conservancies and wildlife management areas across 52 million hectares, KAZA is the world's largest conservation complex. It supports more than half Africa's elephant population, as well as healthy populations of species threatened elsewhere, especially predators including the African wild dog. Wildlife tourism is a major contributor to livelihoods in the area, while KAZA's natural resources supply local communities with food and building materials.

In welcoming WWF colleagues and guests, Dr Nyambe Nyambe, director of WWF Zambia Country Office, gave a fascinating account of the conference's environs, especially the Zambezi River and KAZA. Following on, Fred Kumah, director of WWF's Regional Office for Africa, summarized the social and environmental challenges facing the continent but stressed how Africa is changing. He pointed out that although 70 per cent of Africa's people are still engaged in agriculture, and most depend on biomass for energy, "Africa is rising". The continent has seven of the world's 10 fastest growing economies; infrastructure and urbanization are developing rapidly; three out of four Africans have mobile phones; and democracy is spreading at all levels, especially across communities with the unprecedented growth of civil society organizations.

"The transition to sustainability requires fully embracing the UN's Sustainability Goals and, fundamentally, the involvement of people in the decisions that affect their futures."

Fred Kumah,
Director of WWF's Regional Office for Africa

In closing he warned that as Africa's population is projected to double to more than 2 billion in the next 25 years the continent faces huge challenges. The transition to sustainability, he stressed, requires fully embracing the UN's Sustainable Development Goals; greater use of innovation and

FOR A LIVING AFRICA

To mark WWF's five decades of working in Africa, the book *For a Living Africa* was published to coincide with the WWF Annual Conference in Zambia. With input from all WWF offices across Africa, the book provides 50 stories on the challenges facing Africa, and the solutions and successes WWF has achieved in these five decades in protecting Africa's natural environment and promoting sustainable development.

technology; and, above all, the involvement of people in the decisions that affect their futures.

The siting of the conference in KAZA was highly appropriate to the discussion of how WWF will address its new Global Goals – climate and energy, food, forests, freshwater, oceans and wildlife – as the area is an exemplar of the issues, the impacts, and the solutions. Indeed, the recent major drought and crop failures in the region underlined the particular importance of the food, water and climate goals.

Zimbabwean entrepreneur and philanthropist Strive Masiyiwa, the keynote speaker, made the link between people and conservation, saying, "if we do not create jobs and prosperity for young people we will never save the rhino or solve climate change". He stressed the need to wean African economies off mineral and other resource exploitation and to create sustainable economies built on innovation and technology. Pointing out that 70 per cent of Africa's food is produced by smallholder farmers, the majority of whom are women, he added that women's rights, including the right to education and land, must be urgently addressed if their huge potential is to be unlocked.

And at the WWF International Board meeting at the end of the conference, the new Global Goals were agreed and approval was given for WWF Kenya to become WWF's first new African national organization in almost 50 years.

"If we do not create jobs and prosperity for young people we will never save the rhino or solve climate change."

Strive Masiyiwa,
Zimbabwean entrepreneur and philanthropist

WORKING FOR THE FUTURE

With 70 per cent of Africa's population projected to be under the age of 30 by 2050, the need to engage with youth has been recognized – the Africa Youth Transformational Leadership programme is one of seven proposed projects to deliver at scale. The aim is to bring young people together under a common platform prioritizing four key areas – policy advocacy, capacity building, sustainable green entrepreneurship and networking – to build a strong and united voice from youth for sustainable development.

Youth leaders: five African Conservation Youth Leaders, chosen from environmental champions in 12 African countries, received their awards in a compelling ceremony with inspirational presentations. One, Brighton Kaoma, a Zambian climate and youth empowerment leader, also received the WWF International President's Award. Starting in his teens, Brighton has worked to mobilize action to reduce pollution and adapt to climate change through his weekly community radio programme.

This first group of young people to be recognized as conservation leaders included 23-year-old Monika Shikongo, one of Namibia's youngest ever wardens and one of the first women to manage a national park. South African grasslands programme manager Samukelisiwe Mnguni, 26, has helped achieve conservation agreements with local stakeholders covering more than 40,000 hectares, while Daniel Msikai, 20, established Ihandiro – Youth Advocates of Nature – a Ugandan youth organization which raises awareness of sustainable energy and helps communities access fuel-efficient stoves and plant suitable trees for fuelwood. In Kenya, Nickson Otieno is an ardent environmental ambassador who led development of the Africa Green Building Standards and certification scheme, to promote energy-efficient and sustainable building practices. WWF will recognize African Youth Conservation Leaders every year to help build a community of inspiring young people to push for sustainable development across the continent.

Education for sustainable development: WWF's Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) programme continues to make significant progress in mainstreaming sustainability in schools, significant centres for outreach, especially in the areas of renewable energy and food production. Key milestones include the adoption of education for sustainable development by the education sector in Cameroon and Madagascar, and by the East African community at a regional level. Within WWF, these principles have been taken up by the regional energy and African Rift Lakes programmes.

"As WWF believes that people can live in harmony with nature, our role is to empower, catalyse, and facilitate. We are change makers but we are also part of the change we seek".

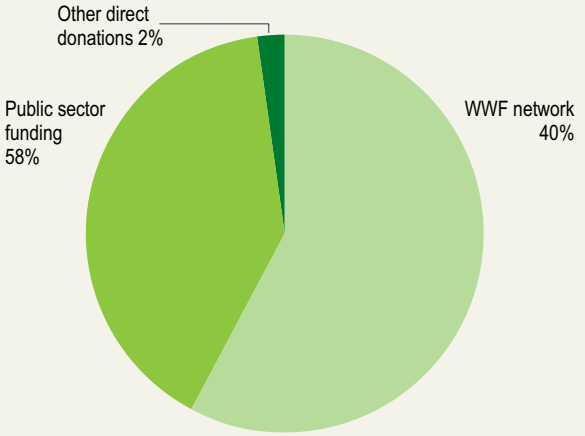
Fred Kumah,
Director of WWF's Regional Office for Africa

A blog from the field: youth volunteer Anouge France loves her work with WWF's gorilla habituation project in Cameroon's Campo Ma'an National Park. "Doing gorilla habituation is very important to me," she said in her blog. "I am passionate about nature's beauty and its diversity. Being in contact with wild animals who accept you into their natural habitat is something very fantastic and marvellous." Anouge assists with the project to habituate a couple of family groups of western lowland gorillas to a limited number of tourists. The income from such highly regulated tourism is shared with local communities to help build support and take pressure off the gorillas' forest habitat. Among her duties, Anouge supervises the local trackers and tourists to avoid transfer of illness and ensure they obey the rules to avoid scaring the gorillas. "I also visit the local villages", she added, "to help with education and sensitization of the community to protect the forest and its wildlife".

WWF IN AFRICA
INCOME

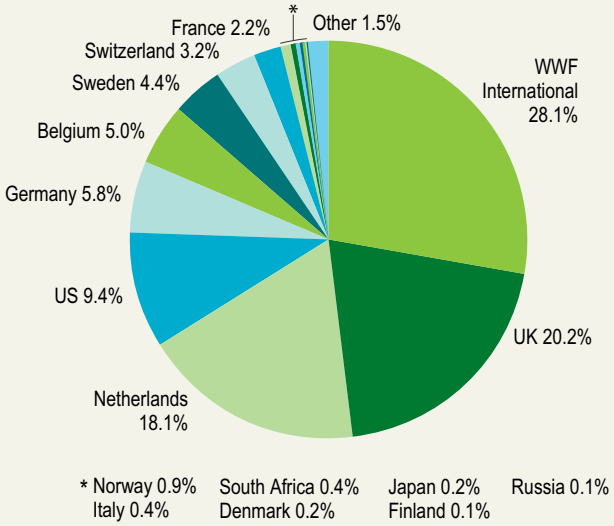
The total income received during the year was CHF68 million. The income was raised from three main sources, namely the WWF network, public sector funding and other donations. WWF's offices in Africa are highly dependent on public sector funding, with 58 per cent of their income sourced from the public sector. This is expected to increase as countries shift from a project to a programme approach and look for larger and longer-term funding. Public sector donors are the ones offering more opportunities for such funding.

Source of income FY16

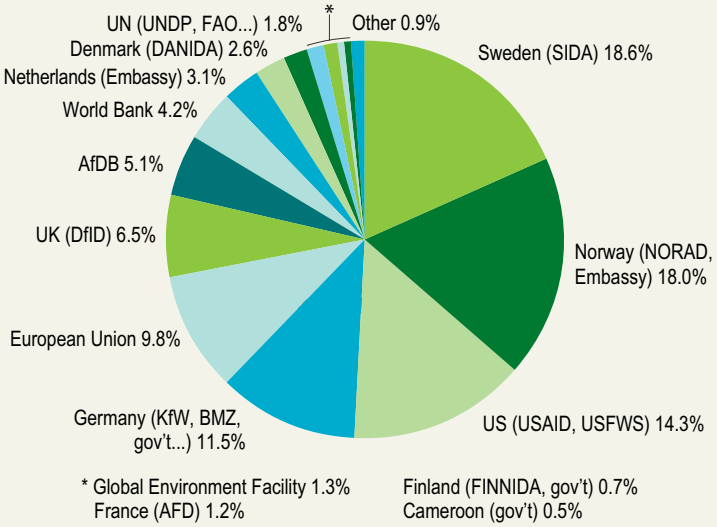


More than 40 per cent of WWF's African offices' income – CHF28.6 million in FY16 – came from other members of the WWF network. WWF International was the largest funder, providing 28 per cent of the total, followed by WWF-UK at 20 per cent and WWF-Netherlands at 18 per cent. Of the 58 per cent that came from the public sector, 72 per cent of it or CHF28.4 million was from European countries.

Network funding FY16



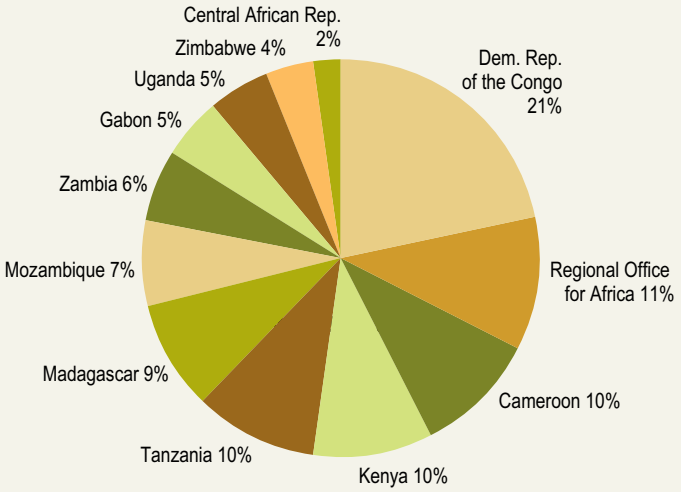
Public sector funding FY16



WWF IN AFRICA EXPENDITURE

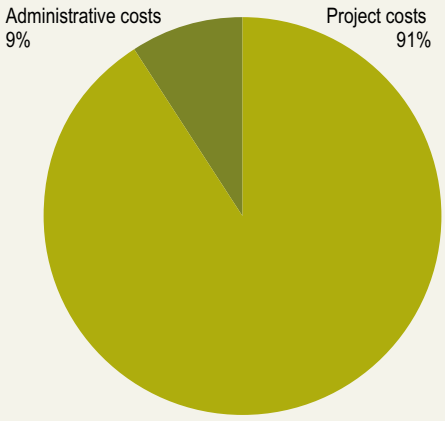
Reported expenditure for FY16 was CHF57.3 million. Just over 50 per cent of Africa's funds are invested in Eastern & Southern Africa while 38 per cent are invested in Central Africa. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, the country with the biggest coverage of the Congo Basin forests, receives the largest individual contribution of 21 per cent of the total.

Expenditure by country FY16



Of all the funds received by WWF's offices in Africa, 91 per cent is spent on conservation projects across the continent. The Regional Office for Africa and the 11 country offices will continue to work on controlling the core costs, which in FY16 accounted for 9 per cent of total funds spent.

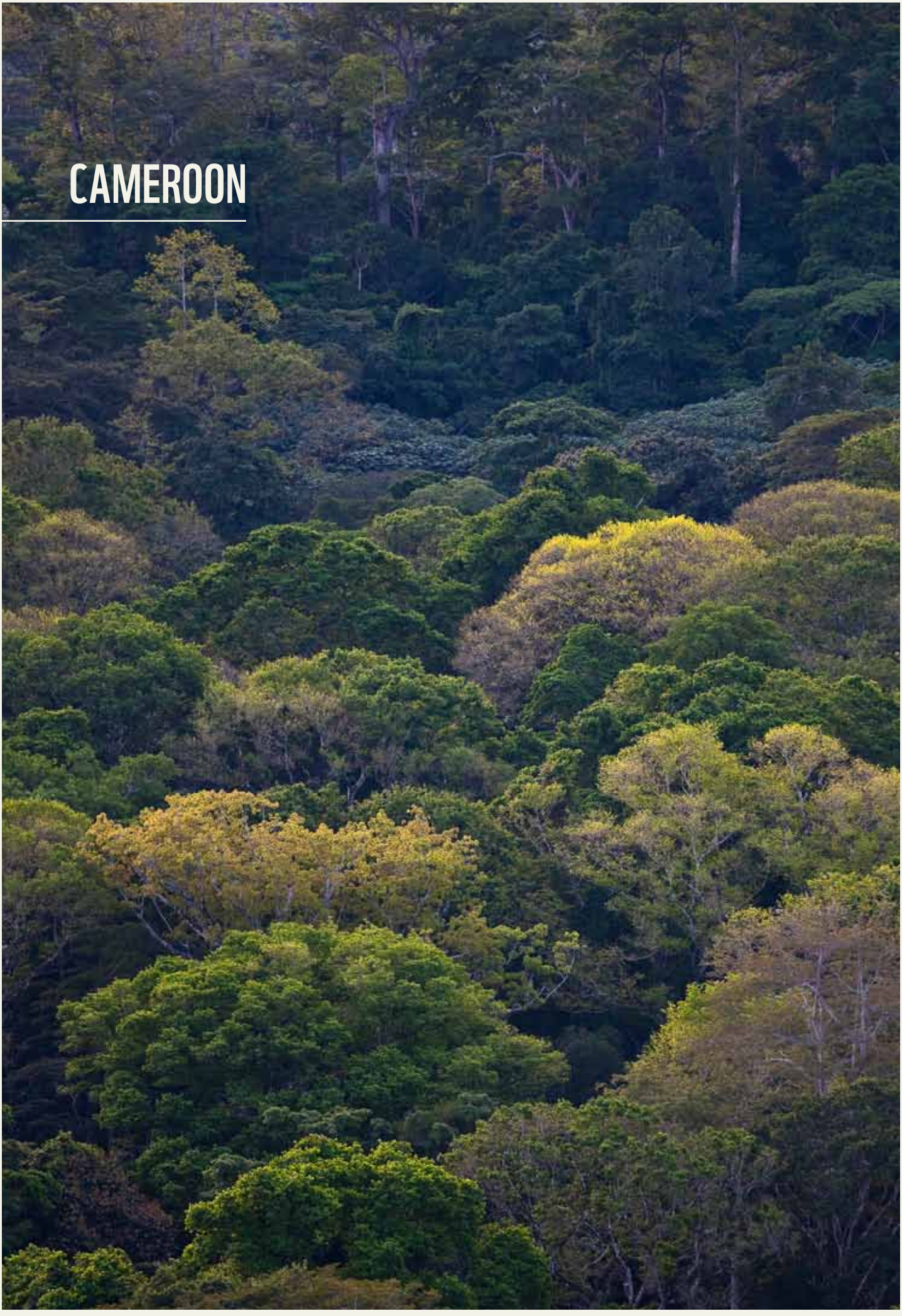
Use of funds FY16



ANNEX
WWF AFRICA'S CRITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

In order to more clearly define action and identify progress in contributing to the six new global goals and three drivers of environmental damage, all 13 WWF offices in Africa (the 11 offices coordinated by Regional Office for Africa, together with Namibia and South Africa) identified their individual and collective critical contributions they will aim for in FY17 and beyond. Progress in achieving these ambitious targets as well as other achievements will be reported in the ROA Annual Report for FY17.

CAMEROON



FORESTS

- Maintain 90 per cent of forest cover in priority protected areas and high-conservation-value forest areas of four priority forest landscapes: coastal, Campo Ma'an, Tri-National Dja-Odzala-Minkébé (TriDOM) and Sangha Trinational.

- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification up from 1.03 million hectares to 2 million hectares.

- One community forest per priority landscape complies to European Union (EU) legal standards (Voluntary Partnership Agreements in Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade – VPA/FLEGT)

WILDLIFE

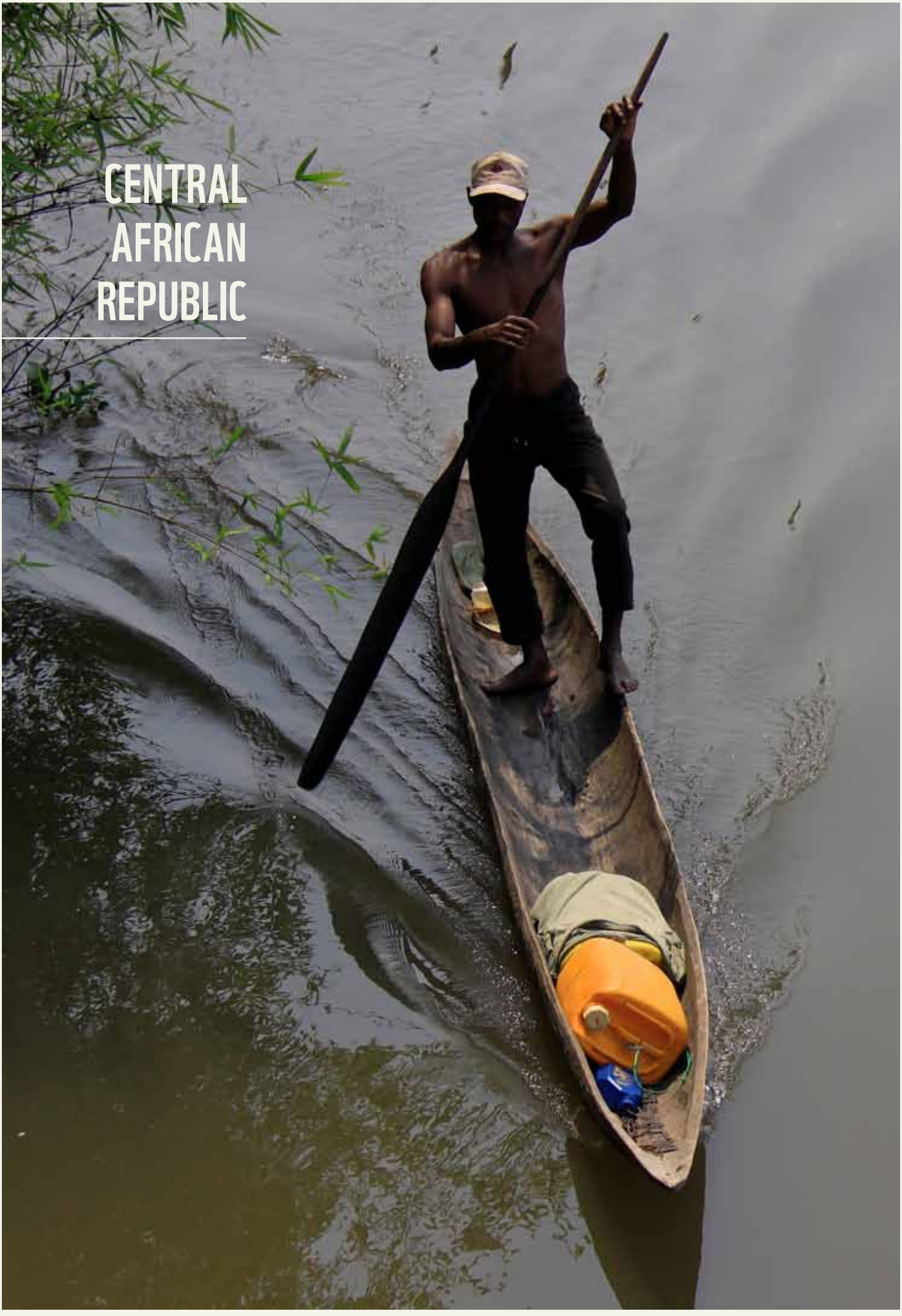
- Improved management of 2.3 million hectares of priority protected areas in lowland tropical and montane forests, resulting in stable or rising elephant and great ape populations in four priority landscapes: coastal, campo, TriDOM and Sangha Trinational.

- Improved capacity of civil society organizations to influence government policies and support community resource rights.

- Education for sustainable development (ESD) principles integrated in school curricula and implemented in two priority landscapes
- One successful protected area co-management model with local communities, including indigenous people.

- 50 per cent reduction in illegal harvesting and wildlife trade of elephants and great apes within four priority landscapes.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



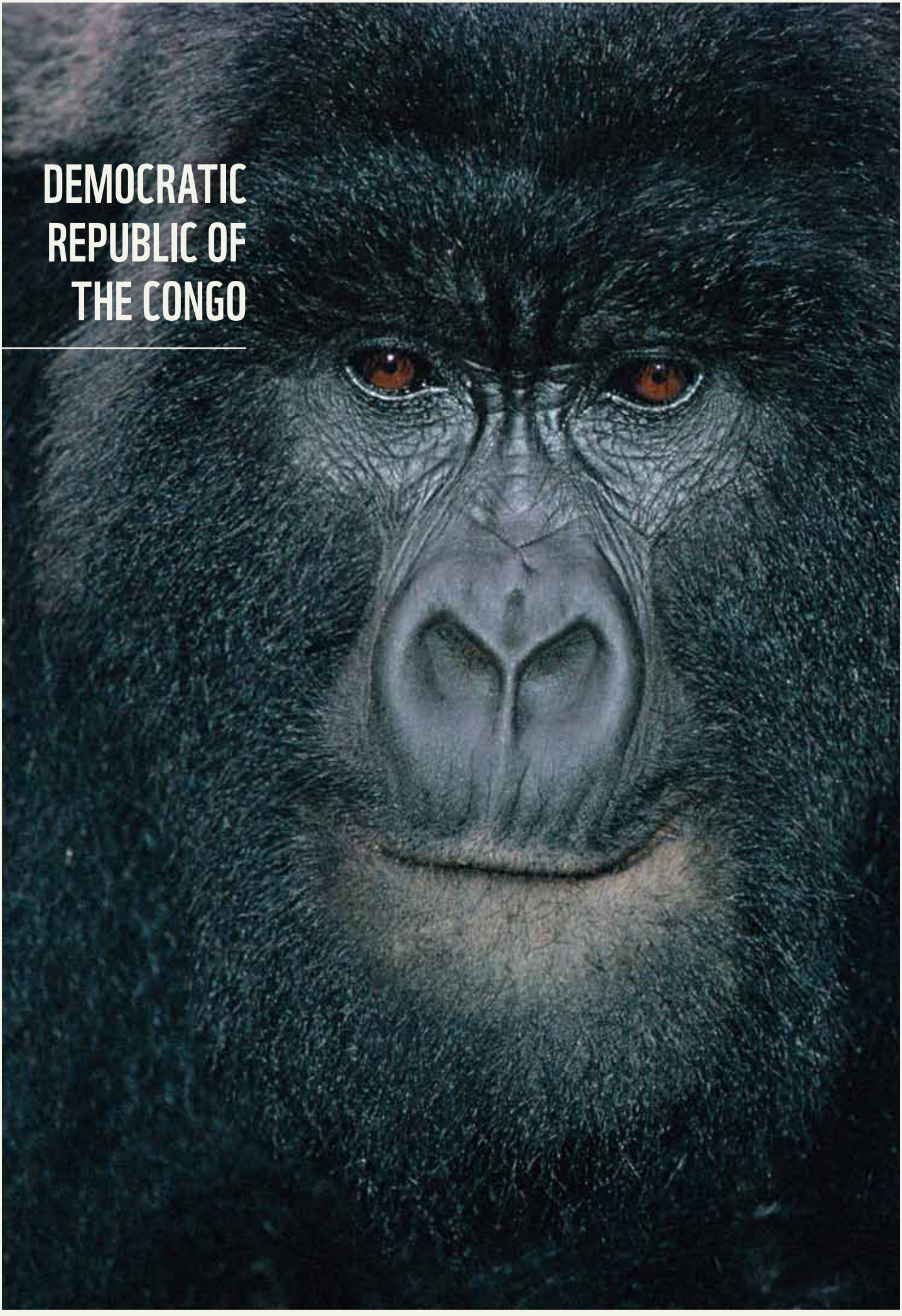
FORESTS

- Increase operational capacity, analytical skills and the political monitoring of non-state actors, including local communities and indigenous people.
- Five forest companies managing 2.8 million hectares) implement effective internal audits.
- Management plans for three new companies cover an additional 1 million hectares.
- Two more forest companies commit to certification (20 per cent of total certified area).
- Equitable distribution of benefits derived from exploitation of forest resources
- Increased knowledge of supply chains and demand for sustainable forest products.
- Strengthen capacity of local and national state actors to undertake monitoring of forest emissions, forest governance, safeguards and use of the land.
- Reduced illegality in supply chains through EU VPA/FLEGT compliance.
- Increased transparency, accountability and participation, including REDD+ mechanisms.
- Increased organizational and operational capacity of local communities and indigenous people (civil society) to participate in REDD+ implementation, including monitoring.
- Promote green economy and other income-generating activities.

WILDLIFE

- Ensure protection of Dzanga-Sangha protected areas in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders.
- Limit human-wildlife conflict (elephants and great apes) at habitat edges
- Equitable distribution of conservation benefits.
- Promote valuation based on public-private partnerships (e.g. ecotourism)
- Capacity support to government for fighting wildlife crime.
- Implementation of wildlife law strengthened.
- Sub-regional and international collaboration against illegal trafficking of priority species.
- Support national strategy against the illicit trafficking of priority species.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



CLIMATE & ENERGY

- Renewable energy strategy developed.
- Sustainable funding model to implement a national and two provincial renewable energy roadmaps.
- Green growth investment plans as an alternative to oil development.
- Social and environmental safeguards and legal frameworks adopted in national oil code.
- Dam project investment plans integrate social and ecological safeguards and sustainable funding mechanisms (e.g. payment for ecosystem services).
- US$ 200 million secured for green economy investment plans in priority landscapes.

FOOD

- Network of 350 model farms demonstrate best practices.
- Better management practices (for agro-forestry and key commodities) in two green economy development plans and bi-/multilateral investment plans.
- 10,000 hectares of oil palm plantations/other perennial crops comply with international certification standards.
- 50,000 hectares of inactive/abandoned plantations reactivated.

FORESTS

- 2 million hectares of forest concessions under improved management.
- Improve connectivity with an additional 1 million hectares of community-managed forest.
- 8 million hectares of priority landscapes zoned (community territory) and integrated into official provincial land-use planning.
- 50 per cent reduction in illegal timber exports.
- 25 per cent increase in efficiency of local fuelwood production (in one priority landscape).
- WWF REDD+ pilots and green development programmes integrate the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) impact monitoring system
- National biomass map developed.
- Mai Ndombe REDD+ jurisdictional programme recognized as a model for green economy.

WILDLIFE

- National Protected Area Network (PAN) extended to 15 per cent of the territory – 35 million hectares

- Optimizing and integrating the economic opportunities of PAN into the national development plan.

- Management effectiveness improved in five PAs – covering 5.7 million hectares.

- Priority populations of target species (elephant, bonobo, eastern and central chimpanzees, montane and eastern lowland gorillas) within priority landscapes effectively monitored and protected.

- 30 per cent reduction in poaching pressure in five priority sites.

- 30 per cent reduction in trafficking of key illegal wildlife products.

DRIVERS OF CHANGE

Governance

- Environmental governance effectively mainstreamed into national development strategies.

GABON

FRESHWATER

- Potential impacts of the Chollet Dam project (Dja River, TriDOM Congo/Cameroon) minimized.

CLIMATE & ENERGY

- Legal framework and incentive measures for the development of renewable energy strengthened, and enabling conditions and capacity for energy transition in place.

FOOD

- 75 per cent of palm oil production credibly compliant to Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) standards.

- High-conservation-value forests free from palm oil production.

FORESTS

- 11 million hectares of forests secured and exploited under sustainable management principles.

- Ecosystem services provide livelihoods to 300,000 people and offer new opportunities for local development (e.g. community-managed enterprises).

- 500,000 hectares of additional forest protected areas created in the TriDOM area.

- TriDOM and Gamba:
  - 20 per cent rise in management effectiveness of national parks. ecosystem integrity maintained.

- Deforestation of high-conservation-value forests halted.

WILDLIFE

- 4 million hectares of suitable forest habitat for great apes and elephants secured and protected (Gamba Complex, TriDOM Gabon/Congo).

- Gamba Complex:
  - new tools to mitigate human-elephant conflict tested;
  - critical nesting sites for leatherback and olive ridley turtles protected and monitored.

- Inclusive development valuing ecosystems and their conservation (Gamba Complex, TriDOM Gabon/Congo).

- CITES National Ivory Action Plan implemented.

- National Coordination Unit of CITES operational, including at transboundary level.

- Elephant and great ape populations effectively protected in local sites (TriDOM).

DRIVERS OF CHANGE

Governance

- Sustainable development principles embedded in Gabonese society, i.e.

through youth campaigns and programmes.

- Reduction in China's environmental footprint in Africa through improved governance and best environmental management practices.

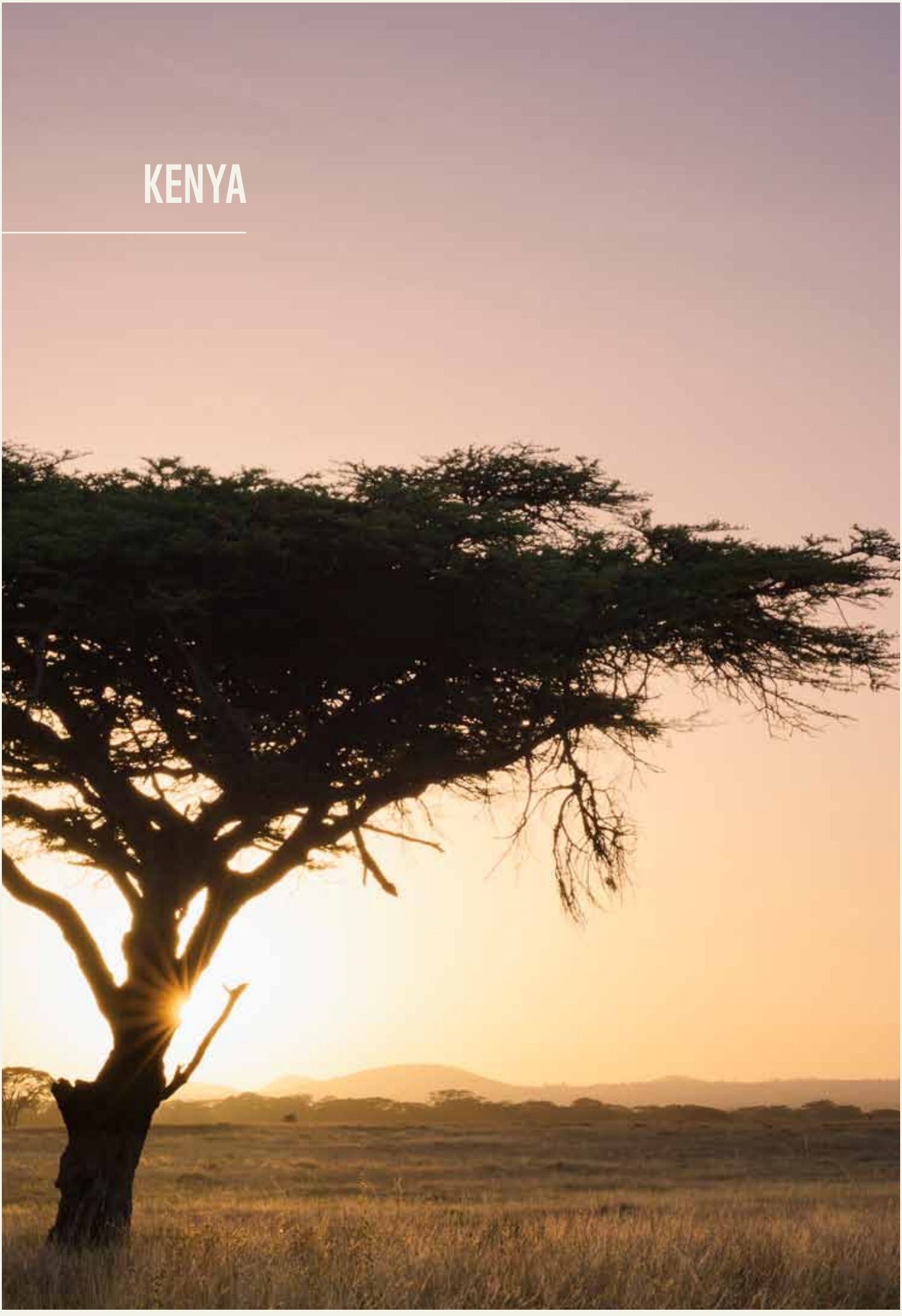
Finance

- Robust and sustainable funding mechanisms for biodiversity conservation, including a trust fund for the protected area network.

Markets

- Robust corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies and application frameworks reduce impacts of extractive and agro-industries on biodiversity.

KENYA



FRESHWATER

- Water tower:
  33,000 hectares of Mau Forest under improved management.

- Management plans for critical spring water sources (middle and lower part of the Mara).

- Mara River:
  transboundary water allocation plan (Kenya and Tanzania);
  strengthening of transboundary institutions.

- Payment for ecosystem services (PES) strategy for Mara Basin mid-catchment.

WILDLIFE

- 133,200 additional hectares secured for elephant and rhino through establishment of community conservancies (Mara).

- Establishment of two rhino sanctuaries in two national parks.

- 1 per cent annual increase in population of rhino and elephant in target places.

- Increased benefits to communities.

- Reduced shipment and trans-shipment of wildlife trophies.

- Reduced demand for wildlife trophies in China (collaboration with WWF-China).

MADAGASCAR

CLIMATE & ENERGY

- 80 per cent of electricity supply from renewable energy and 50 per cent of wood fuel sustainably produced and consumed (2030).
- 500 households in Mahafaly, Manambolo-Tsiribihina and Northern Highlands have access to electricity.
- Fuelwood value-chain frameworks implemented in Manambolo-Tsiribihina, the Northern Mozambique Channel and Northern Highlands.
- Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into protected area management and four integrated landscape management plans.
- Capacity of protected area managers on climate change adaptation increased.

FOOD

- Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification of one industrial shrimp company.

FORESTS

- Improved management of 1,273,430 hectares of forest within protected areas and 361,158 hectares managed by communities.

OCEANS

- Support Madagascar's commitment to achievement of Aichi Target No. 11.
- Five marine protected areas covering 615,660 hectares (Nosy Hara, Barren Islands, Nosy Ve-Androka, Kirindy Mitea, Moheli Marine Park,) have improved management and resilience to climate change.
- Improved management of small-scale fisheries within locally managed marine areas (LMMAs).
- Sustainable industrial tuna fisheries.
- Shrimp fisheries improvement project implemented.

DRIVERS OF CHANGE

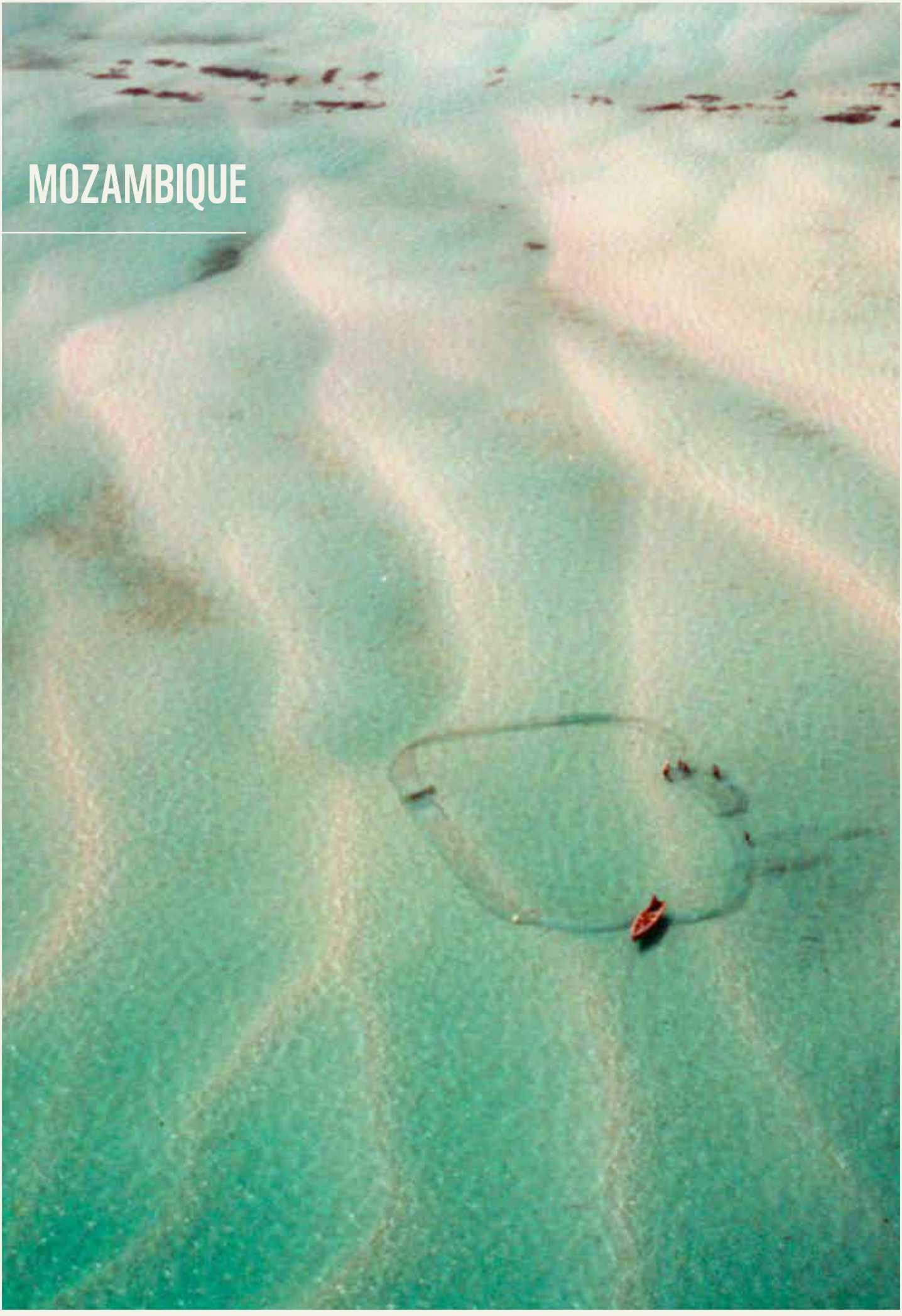
Governance

- Government recognition of green and blue infrastructure concept for sustainable development and inclusive growth.
- Integrated management in three landscapes implemented by regional authorities with the support of strong civil society organizations.
- Three countries of the Northern Mozambique Channel implement integrated ocean management.

Finance

- Public investments for green and blue infrastructure and integrated landscape management.

MOZAMBIQUE



FRESHWATER

- Wetlands, including Ramsar sites, secured in the Lower Zambezi Landscape.

- Transboundary agreement on water stewardship, water allocation, infrastructure development and e-flow for the Zambezi (with Zambia and Zimbabwe).

- Infrastructure development and e-flows.

CLIMATE & ENERGY

- Local and national dialogue for strategic policies on climate change and community-based climate adaptation.

FOOD

- Agriculture and aquaculture production managed sustainably through:
  - land-use planning for forestry plantations and conservation areas.
  - civil society engagement on sustainable natural resource management.
  - natural capital and sustainable green and blue growth.
  - national dialogue and strategic policies and lobbying.

FORESTS

- Zambezi Landscape and Rovuma Landscape (including Niassa Complex) miombo forest under sustainable forest management with civil society engagement.

- Civil society engagement on sustainable natural resource management.

- Illegal logging and timber trade reduced through sustainable timber trade agreements and strengthened relations with China.

- National dialogue and strategic policies to discuss forestry management and climate change.

- Carbon stocks assessment for REDD+.

OCEANS

- Effective management of protected areas in the Northern Mozambique Channel (Quirimbas and Bazaruto National Parks and Primeiras and Segundas Environmental Protected Area) for effective conservation of marine turtle, dugong and coral.

- Protection of tuna fisheries spawning area and improved management and control.

- National stock recovery plan for shrimp fisheries.

- Port State Measures Agreement fully implemented (2020).

- By-catch reduction regulations for tuna, shrimps, sharks and rays.

WILDLIFE

- Priority species protected in the Zambezi Landscape (elephant and buffalo), Rovuma Landscape (elephant and buffalo) and Mozambique Seascape (dugongs, marine turtles, sharks and rays).

- Conservation stewardship approaches for elephant, buffalo, dugongs, marine turtles, sharks and rays.

- Reduced poaching and illegal wildlife trade in elephant, rhino, lion, marine turtles, sharks and rays.

DRIVERS OF CHANGE

Governance

- Inclusive multi-stakeholder forums on sustainable use of natural resources and conservation.

- National dialogue on governance, green economy, climate change, forestry and marine management.

Finance

- BIOFUND Biodiversity Conservation Foundation initiative.

Markets

- Transparency and traceability in tuna fisheries export market.

- Improvement project working towards certification of shrimp fisheries.

- Sustainable forest trade with traceability.

NAMIBIA

WILDLIFE

- Improved management/connectivity in priority landscapes Namib Karoo, Miombo Woodlands, Kavango/Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA).

- 354,049 km² of wildlife habitat effectively managed (including 107,000 km² of communal conservancies and 136,755 km2 of national parks).

- Conservation agriculture underway in 10 communal conservancies.

- Increased value and appreciation of wildlife as a form of land-use.

- Piloting of three wildlife credit incentive schemes.

- Human-wildlife conflict:
  - management plans in 40 communal conservancies;
  - insurance scheme explored and piloted.

- Population trends of elephant, rhino (black and white), lion, and key plains game species maintained or improved in communal conservancies and national parks.

- Populations of selected species bolstered by game translocations.

- Annual 7 per cent rise in livelihood benefits gen.erated by 82 communal conservancies over the next five years.

- Annual 7 per cent rise in the number of community members employed by conservation-friendly businesses and operations over the next five years.

- Legal game meat and conservation agriculture enhance nutritional livelihoods.

- Global level: Namibia's systems of common property management and wildlife stewardship shared and adapted by 20 countries (baseline 11 in 2015).

- Coordinated law enforcement systems at national and KAZA TFCA levels reduce rhino and elephant poaching through:
  - enhanced interagency coordination and collaboration;
  - early warning systems and technological advances;
  - increased stewardship of wildlife by communal conservancies;
  - strengthened punitive sentences for poachers.

KAZA TFCA

- Three transboundary wildlife dispersal corridors established, including wildlife management and monitoring plans.

- Transboundary management of elephants and other targeted species enhanced.

- Five conservation-friendly enterprises set up based on Namibia's experience.

- Reduced elephant poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife products.

DRIVERS OF CHANGE

Governance

- Enhanced and more accountable/transparent bottom-up governance in conservancies.
- Strengthen the institutional capacity of conservancies.
- Increase collaboration with external actors (government, civil society organizations, private sector) for enhanced social impact.
- Promote community stewardship as a valuable profession.

SOUTH AFRICA

FRESHWATER

- Identification and valuation of water-producing landscapes for national development planning and policy.
- Collaboration on the Zambezi Basin (with WWF offices in Southern Africa).
- Innovative Ecological Infrastructure instrument development for national development planning and policy.

CLIMATE & ENERGY

- Develop economic rationale for renewable energy in South African energy mix and mobilize funding for renewable energy scaling.
- Transform production landscape and energy-intensive industrial practices, and promote alternative freight/passenger transport practices for food and water security and energy demand reduction.
- Design and advocate the economic rationale for carbon pricing and offset mechanisms to attract investment.

FOOD

- Develop the economic rationale and tools for balance between supply chain impact and ecological resilience, resulting in transition to productive and sustainable multi-functional landscapes in the fruit, barley and sugar sectors.
- Develop industry standards for food waste.
- Influence suppliers and consumers towards environmentally and socially sustainable food security solutions for the South African economy.

OCEANS

- MPA proclamation and management within the South African EEZ (coastal and open ocean marine protected areas) and Southern Ocean (Prince Edward Islands).
- Consumer awareness of and seafood supplier/retailer engagement in commercial fisheries.
- Development and deployment of certification tools.
- Minimization of large-scale commercial fisheries impact through partnerships (Responsible Fisheries Alliance) for sustainable economic contribution.
- Sustainable livelihoods through small-scale commercial fisheries, communities and partnerships, and local economic development.
- Use of market-based tools to facilitate improved management.
- Develop innovative management approaches to address illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in commercial fisheries.
- Address poverty in coastal communities as a driver of IUU fishing.

WILDLIFE

- Priority species (iconic, ecologically important) habitats secured through informal and formal protected area expansion/management and national land-use planning.

- Indicators on priority species (elephant, rhino, wild cats, pollinators).

- Net population growth of priority species enabled through emerging economy and sustainable, integrated, stewardship-based governance.

- Sustainable use/community-based natural resource management, bringing a developing-world perspective to species conservation.

- Reversal of net loss of priority species populations through:
  - integrated approach to building institutional capacity and capability;
  - securing priority populations;
  - enabling sustainable livelihood alternatives;
  - decreasing demand for illegal wildlife products.

DRIVERS OF CHANGE

Governance

- Integrated resource and land-use governance.

- Community and private sector stewardship and community-based natural resource management.

- Illegal and unsustainable trade.

- Organizational and sector capacity developed.

Markets

- Informed, capacitated markets drive transformation of key high-impact sectors.

- Urban consumers are aware, engaged and mobilized to live within planetary boundaries.

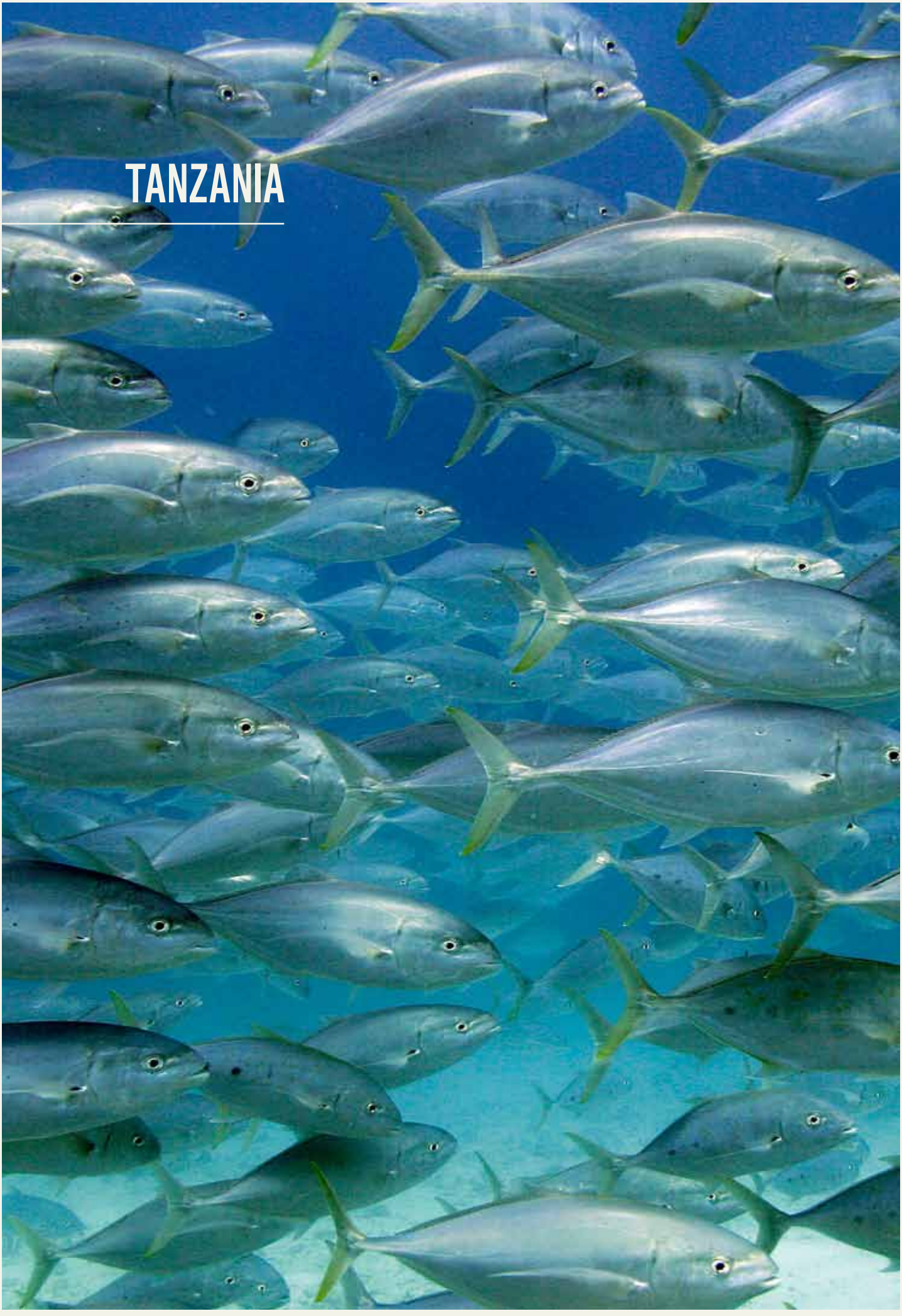
Finance

- Investment flows attracted to sustainable investment opportunities and away from non-sustainable areas.

- Lever for improved agricultural production practices (sugar, wine, fruit, beef, dairy and grains).

- Lever support from short-term insurers for multi-functional landscapes which embrace ecological infrastructure and biodiversity.

TANZANIA



FRESHWATER

- 30 per cent reduction in seasonal drying of the Great Ruaha River.
- Integrated water resources planning, management and use by all stakeholders plus rights of small-scale users and water-dependent people upheld.
- Environmental flows restored to, or maintained at, target levels in Great Ruaha, Mara and Kilombero Rivers.

CLIMATE & ENERGY

- 5 per cent increase in the use of affordable renewable energy (Matumbi-Kichi, Kiwa, Lindi and Selous-Ruvuma).
- Large-scale hydropower and fossil-fuel energy projects comply fully with statutory regulations.
- Introduction of climate-smart sustainable agricultural practices to 50 per cent of communities in priority WWF landscapes.

FOOD

- Agriculture corridors adopt sustainable and inclusive management practices.
- Introduction of climate-smart agricultural practices to 50 per cent of communities in priority WWF landscapes.

FORESTS

- 300,000 forest hectares sustainably managed to the benefit of local peoplen.
- 30 per cent rise in area under sustainable rights-based forest management and 10 per cent rise in management effectiveness.
- 25 per cent reduction in illegal harvesting of timber and other forest products.
- 60 per cent of large-scale agriculture and extractive investments comply with national regulations and sectoral best practice.
- 20 per cent reduction in forest loss from small-scale agricultural encroachment.
- 20 per cent rise in charcoal production efficiency and 10 per cent rise in consumption of alternative domestic energy.
- Carbon monitoring, reporting and verification through REDD+ mechanism.

OCEANS

- Capacity of existing marine parks improved.
- Marine turtle, (whale-) shark and dugong populations stable in priority seascapes.
- Community-based incentive scheme for the protection of turtle nests.
- Fisheries co-management for sustainable shark fisheries and dugong protection.
- Sustainable fisheries:
  - near-shore in two priority seascapes;

  - tuna (Southeast Indian Ocean);
  - shark.

- Collaborative fisheries management areas (CFMAs) established.

- Co-management institutions in five coastal districts strengthened.

- Marine spatial planning aligned with broader integrated ocean management.

- 50 per cent reduction in blast fishing in five coastal districts.

WILDLIFE

- Target landscapes Selous-Ruvuma and Kigosi-Moyowosi-Ugalla.

- Elephant status in priority landscapes monitored and transparency shared to more than 90 per cent of stakeholders.

- 25 per cent reduction in degradation of wildlife and forest habitats and incidence of human-wildlife conflict (Selous-Ruvuma).

- Area under community co-management regimes for wildlife and forests increased to 15,000 km2 (Selous-Ruvuma).

- 80 per cent reduction in demand for ivory amongst Chinese communities within and outside Tanzania.

- 80 per cent reduction in poaching.

DRIVERS OF CHANGE

Governance

- Improve governance of wildlife and forest co-management areas (Selous-Ruvuma).

- Mainstream SDGs into relevant policies.

- Promote the value of the natural resource base and local rights in national-level policies.

Finance

- Promote payment for ecosystem services mechanisms for water resources management.

- Develop sustainable financing for community-based conservation bodies.

- Enhance investments in sustainable energy technology.

- Facilitate engagement between wildlife management areas and tourism operators.

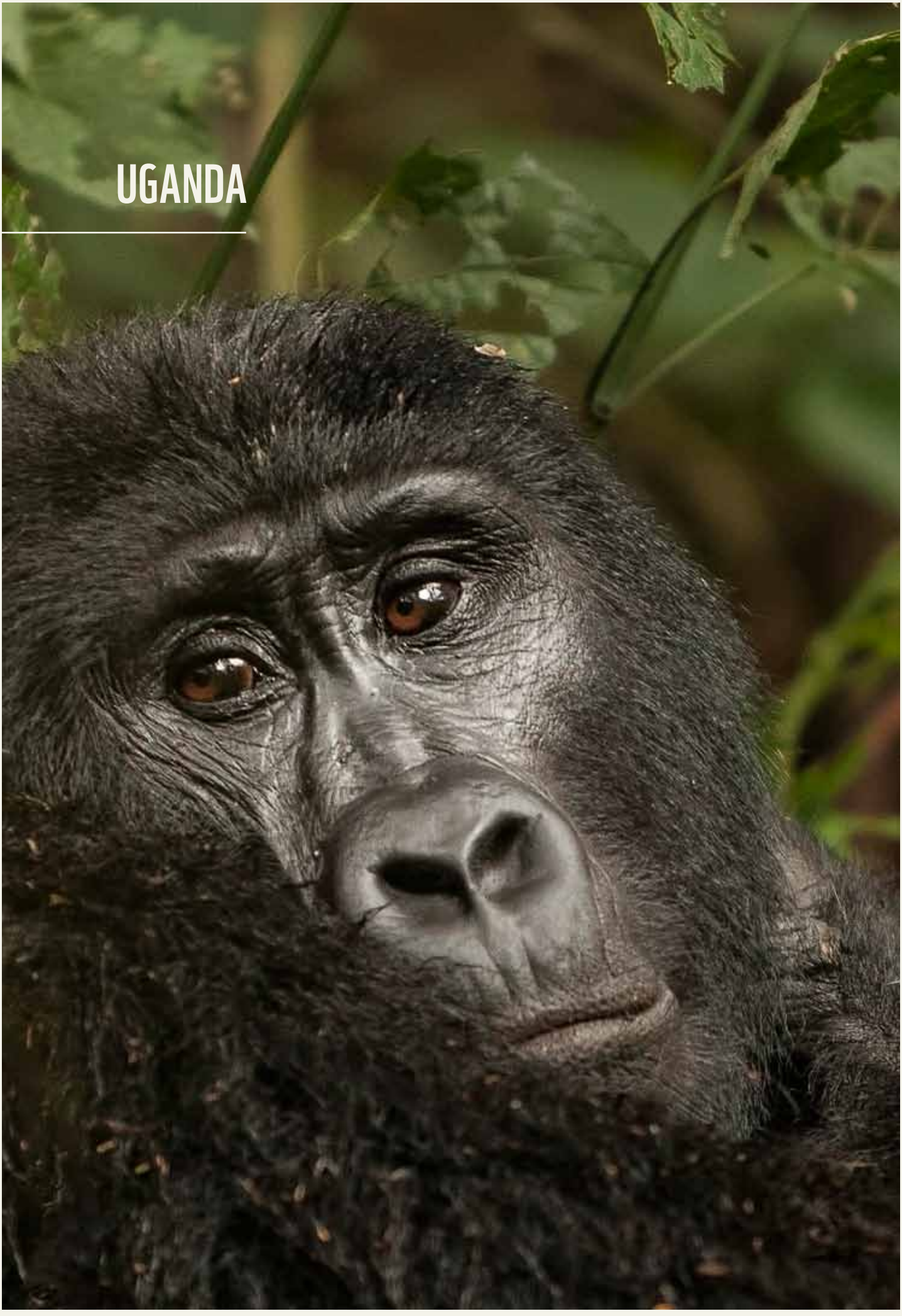
Markets

- Promote FSC certification, carbon financing and other forest-resources businesses to increase benefits for communities.

- Reduce demand for ivory in Tanzania and China.

- Develop water stewardship approaches.

UGANDA



FRESHWATER

- Semuliki River Basin:
  protect and restore 21,767 km²;
  improved transboundary water governance (Uganda and Democratic Republic of the Congo).

CLIMATE & ENERGY

- 25 increase in access to renewable energy (2025).

- Vulnerability of communities and ecosystems reduced by climate change strategies for agriculture, forestry, water and energy sectors.

FORESTS

- 175,406 hectares of high-conservation-value forests in Greater Virunga and Albert-Kyoga-Semuliki Landscapes maintained and management improved.

- Innovative biodiversity conservation approaches benefit 20,000 households adjacent to high-conservation-value forests.

- Illegal logging reduced in Greater Virunga Landscape.

- 25 percent reduction in domestic energy use (fire wood) in Greater Virunga Landscape.

- 1.2 million hectares of degraded land restored in Greater Virunga and Albert-Kyoga-Semuliki Landscapes.

- National forest stewardship standard adopted and 40,000 hectares certified.

- 1,000 hectares of agricultural commodities adjacent to high-conservation-value forests under appropriate certification schemes.

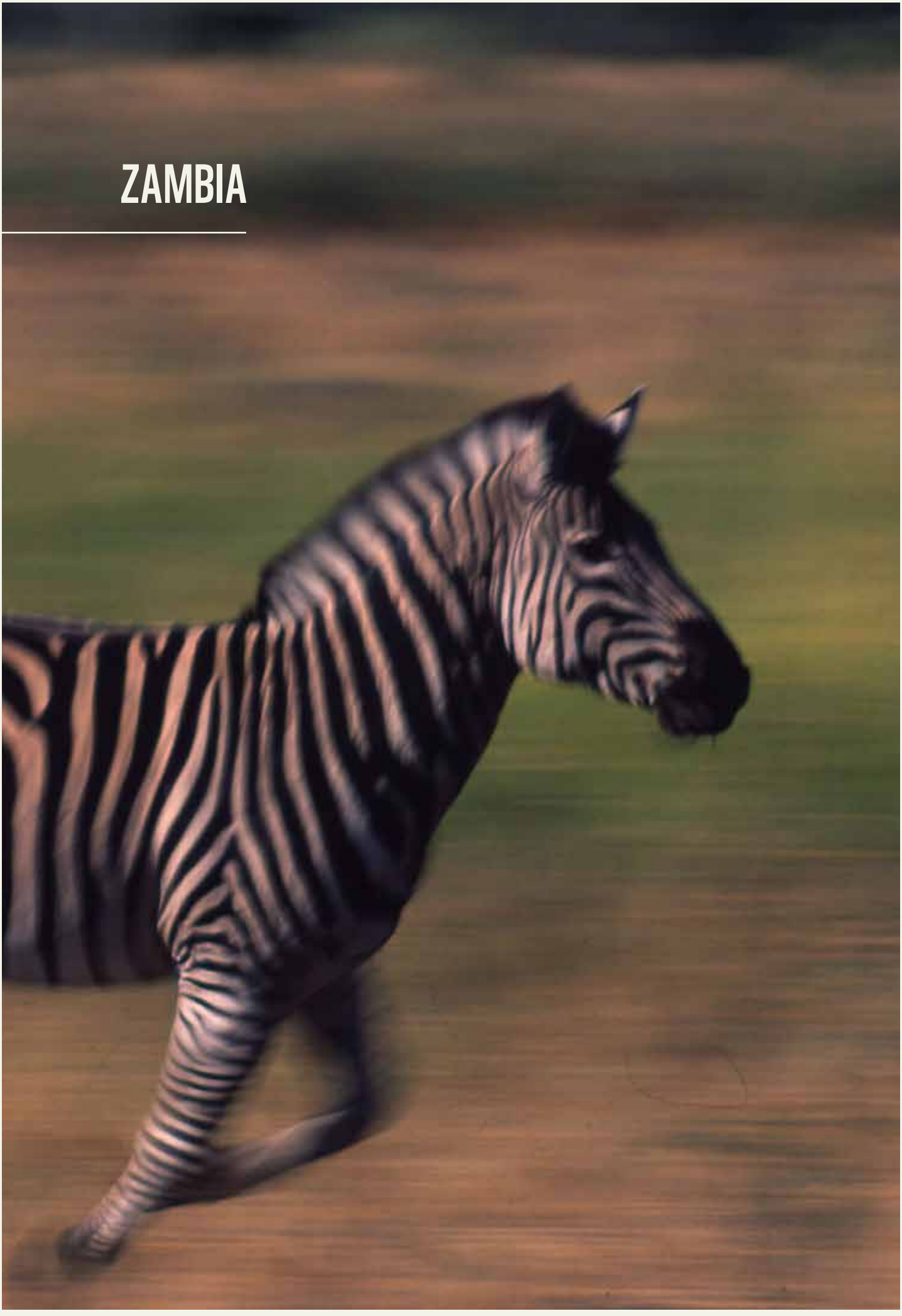
WILDLIFE

- Ecological integrity of 750,710 hectares of gorilla and chimpanzee habitat in Albertine Rift maintained.

- Human-gorilla conflict reduced around Bwindi and Mgahinga National Park.

- 1,000 hectares of great apes habitat on community land conserved and benefiting landowners (2000).

ZAMBIA



FRESHWATER

- Critical freshwater habitats identified and long-term conservation assured.
- Transboundary Diagnostic Assessment and Strategic Action Programme developed for the Zambezi River Basin.
- Functional environmental flow regimes established for the Kafue Flats and the Luangwa River.
- Environmental water needs of the Zambezi River Basin safeguarded.
- Main economic sectors (agriculture, energy and mining) adopt water stewardship approach.
- Zambezi River Basin assessment of free-flowing rivers and identification of priority water reserves and/or no-go areas completed.

CLIMATE & ENERGY

- Affordable renewables, improved-efficiency heating and lighting technologies widely known and available.
- Non-hydropower renewables provide 15 per cent of Zambia's energy supply.
- Strategies for climate resilience implemented in all target places.
- National adaptation programme of action (NAPA) funded and implemented in all target places.

FOOD

- Climate-smart ecological agriculture widely used in Zambia.

FORESTS

- Community-based forest producer group functional in three target places.
- Innovative rural supply chain enterprises in Cryptosepatum, dry Kalahari and miombo target places.
- 20 per cent of all Forestry Department-regulated forest products in target places traded transparently with some community ownership.
- Major reduction in the illegal trade and transport of forest products recognized by local civil society organizations and international conservation NGOs.
- Six deforestation and forest degradation reversal initiatives with funding support form REDD+ (2020).

WILDLIFE

- 25 per cent increase in wildlife area under good management.
- Populations of priority species stable or increasing (by 5 per cent) in Luanga, Kafue Ecosystem and Liuwa Plains (2020).
- Community-based natural resource management in selected landscapes improves sustainable economic benefits and reduces human-wildlife conflict.

• Sustainable financing models for protected areas in two landscapes.

• Numbers of elephants poached stabilized with a 10 per cent reduction in Sioma Ngwezi, Lower Zambezi, Kafue and Luangwa.

DRIVERS OF CHANGE

Governance

• Community-based natural resource management systems advanced.

Finance

• Policies favouring low-carbon investments in Zambia supported.

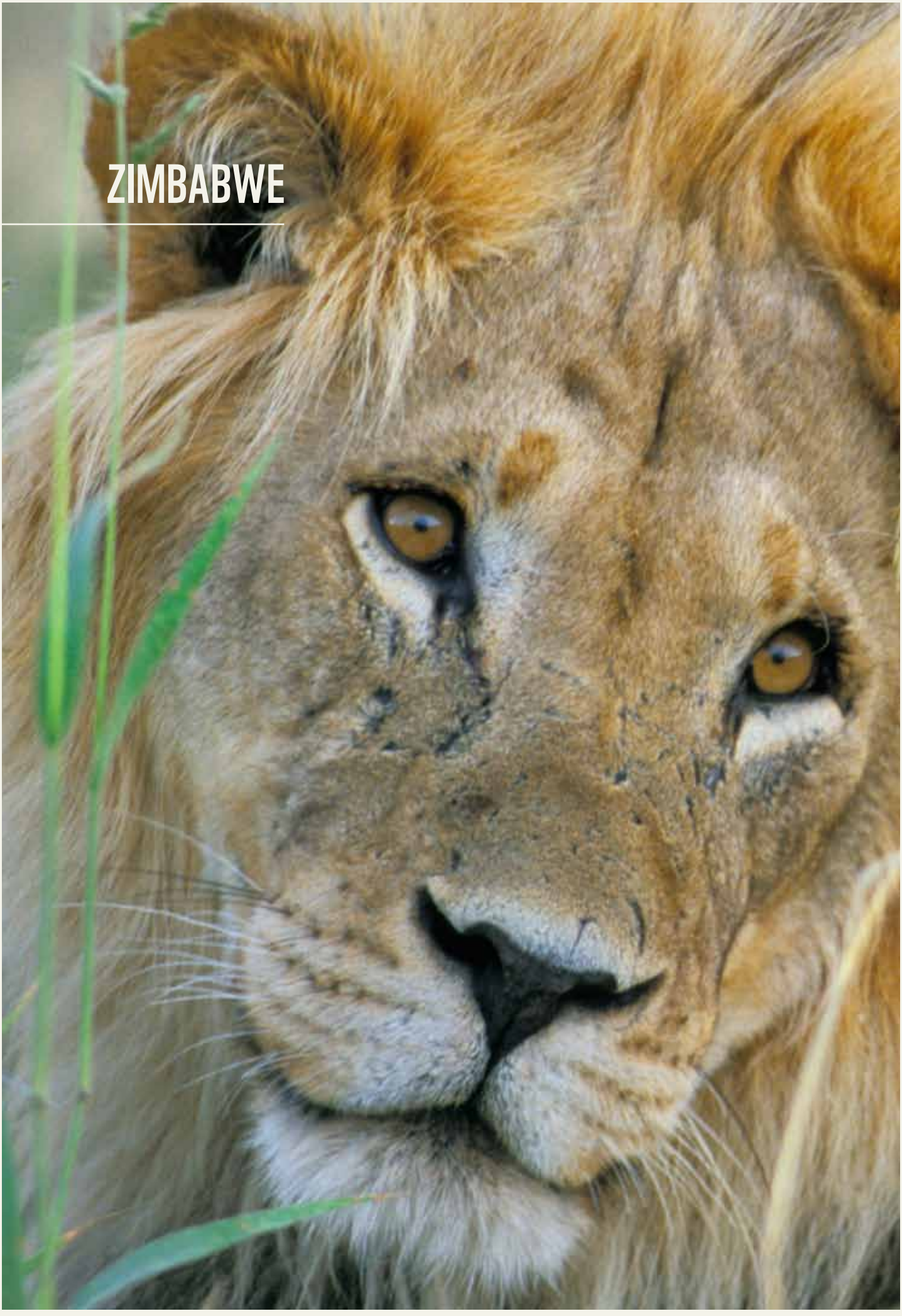
• Advocate for investment funds that include water risk screening.

Markets

• Rural economies based in sustainable practices.

• Water stewardship approaches adopted by Zambian businesses.

ZIMBABWE



WILDLIFE

- Hwange National Park:
  - 1.4 million hectares under improved management and protection;
  - 5 per cent annual increase in populations of elephant, rhino and other species;
  - 25 per cent reduction in human-wildlife conflict in the buffer zones;
  - 40 per cent reduction in poaching;
  - 50 per cent increase in tourism receipts.

- Broaden revenue base of CAMPFIRE (ecotourism).

- Strengthen community-level decision making in CAMPFIRE by piloting Environment Sub-committees.

- Design and implement human wildlife conflict mitigation measures.

- Reduce unjustified acquittals.

- Strengthen the judiciary system.

- Strengthen detection of illegal wildlife products at international exit points.

- Participate in global campaigns against illegal wildlife trade.

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55 years
WWF working in Africa

12
African countries in which WWF works

1
WWF National Organization

6
pillars for effective conservation: leadership, accountability, advocacy, funding, clear conservation strategy, and firm foundation in local society

557
people working for WWF in 11 African country offices

13
WWF country offices

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