



VOICES FOR JUST CLIMATE ACTION / WWF REPORT 2021

RESULTS AND STORIES AFTER A YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION

WWF Report 2021

Be one with nature

This report provides a perspective of WWF's contributions to the Voices for Just Climate Action program after the first year of implementation. It also highlights ways in which the VCA program adds value to WWF's work. The report is dedicated to all involved that work everyday to raise their voices for Just Climate Action.

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OVERVIEW

Those that are most impacted by the consequences of climate change contribute the least to it. Alongside “Northern” and “Southern” based non-governmental organisations (NGOs), civil society organisations (CSOs) and local partners, WWF Netherlands has an active role as leading partner of the Voices for Just Climate Action (VCA) Alliance. VCA is a five-year program that seeks to redress the adversity and inequality through a human-rights based approach to the climate crisis. Our five-year strategic objective is that: “By 2025, local civil society groups have a central role as empowered innovators, facilitators and advocates of climate solutions”. To achieve this goal, approaches such as inclusion, diversity, bottom-up decision making, transparency, effective accountability, equity, (access and benefit sharing) are the epitome of the Alliance. **This report provides a perspective of WWF’s contributions to VCA’s achievements thus far and highlights ways in which the VCA program adds value to WWF’s work.**

A year has gone by since the program commenced on 1st January 2021. A VCA wide consolidated report can be found [here](#) for reference. During this first year the different Alliance partners, including WWF, have been focused on establishing a strong foundation for the program by: setting up inclusive partnerships and processes, involving marginalised groups in decision-making for climate and defining the focus themes to shape local Nature-based Solutions for climate action. Moving ahead, WWF will focus on identifying potential scalable local NbS, unlocking climate funding to trickle down to the local level and supporting climate movements.

The VCA program contributes to three strategic aspects for WWF:

- #1** The program aims to strengthen WWF’s inclusive conservation approach and demonstrate excellence, through Nature-based Climate Solutions.
- #2** WWF’s leadership role on a development program of the Dutch government, represents a crucial recognition of WWF’s broader scope of implementing social-economic dimensions of conservation. The VCA program focuses on advocating for climate justice for marginalised communities in developing countries who endure most of the climate change costs.
- #3** WWF aims to strengthen the connection with social movements to spur large-scale conservation impact.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACAI	Area of Collective Action and Innovation
AMwA	Akina Mama wa Afrika
DFCD	Dutch Fund for Climate and Development
UNFCCC COP	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management Systems
IP	Indigenous People
IPLC	Indigenous People and Local Community
JPT	Joint Program Team
MoMo4C	Mobilizing More for Climate
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
RT	Regional Team
SDI	Slum Dwellers International
SRJS	Shared Resources Joint Solutions
SSN	South-South-North
VCA	Voices for Just Climate Action
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
WWF - BR	World Wide Fund for Nature - Brazil
WWF- BO	World Wide Fund for Nature - Bolivia
WWF-DE	World Wide Fund for Nature - Germany
WWF-FR	World Wide Fund for Nature - France
WWF- ID	World Wide Fund for Nature - Indonesia
WWF - KE	World Wide Fund for Nature - Kenya
WWF-NA	World Wide Fund for Nature - Tunisia
WWF-UK	World Wide Fund for Nature - United Kingdom
WWF- PY	World Wide Fund for Nature - Paraguay
WWF- ZM	World Wide Fund for Nature- Zambia
YASA	Yayasan Alfons Suwada Asmat

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2. INCLUSIVE CONSERVATION AND THE VCA PROGRAM

Demonstrating inclusion is a key aspect of the VCA program for WWF. This report references the following key indicators of inclusion to evaluate WWF's contributions to VCA.

- #1 Understanding and referencing the diversity of stakeholders and key rights issues of concern for historically excluded groups during project implementation.**
- #2 Creating VCA solutions (NbS) that are tangible, equitably designed and accessible by historically marginalised groups, taking into account their issues of concern.**
- #3 Ensuring all stakeholders have access to the structures and processes of decisions-making of the program.**
- #4 Ensuring all stakeholders have access to transparent and effective accountability frameworks of the program.**

2.1 INCLUSIVE DECISION MAKING AND PROJECT DESIGN

This section illustrates how the set-up design and governance structure of the VCA program determines how the program has been rolled-out. It also has the potential to influence other projects in the WWF landscapes. With inclusion as an integral principle for determining the goals of the program and as a way of working, the VCA Alliance partners worked on the following three aspects: (1) Establishing clear and accessible structures and processes for joint decision making on the project implementation; (2) Subcontracting a substantial number of over 150 NGOs/CSOs to establish a VCA wide network of civil society engagement; and (3) Developing an agreed movement building strategy.

2.1.1 ACCESSIBLE STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES TO ALLOW FOR JOINT DECISION MAKING ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

A. The VCA governance structure creates a foundation for inclusive decision making in the VCA sites. The principal decision-making structures to facilitate inclusive decision-making are: The Joint Program Team (JPT), convened at the global level and the Regional Teams (RTs) convened at the field level. All Alliance partners are represented on the JPT and no decisions are made in absence of a partner. The RT has representation of Alliance partners in a specific region. To ensure bottom-up decision-making, joint program planning and reporting begins at the RT level. It involves negotiations among partners about the approaches and priorities for program implementation. Despite the difference in interest, each Alliance partners' priorities were discussed and negotiated 'to fit the goals of the program'. For WWF, the conservation priorities had to show how they address social challenges.

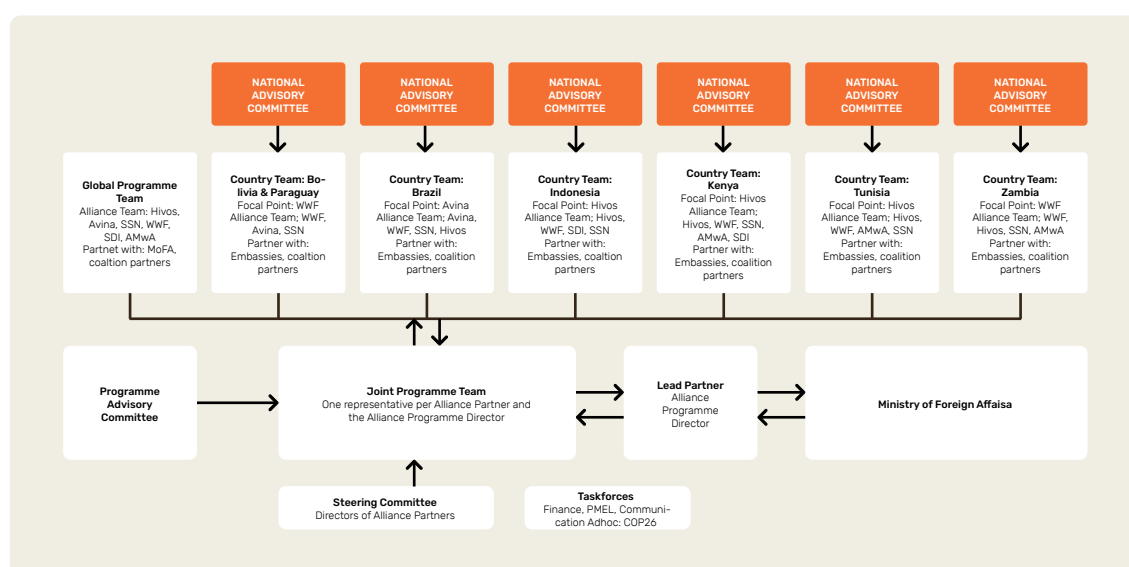


Figure 1
Governance within VCA

B. The VCA set-up facilitates transparent and accountable decisions. The JPT and RT setup also provides a framework for achieving vertical and horizontal transparency and accountability on the program's implementation. The Alliance partners can use these platforms to challenge or influence each other's approaches and priorities and hold each other accountable.¹

The two structures above ensure that all partners and NGOs/CSOs are engaged on an equal basis despite WWF being the lead and an international NGO. Due to the nature of climate injustice issues, WWF has continuously broadened its perspective of climate action to include social dimensions such as: urban poverty, water and sanitation, and defending indigenous peoples' (IPs). The VCA program is contributing to WWF's shift from mainly engaging traditional conservation NGOs to engaging NGOs in the human rights sector. Finally, in most countries WWF's focus has been expanded to operation areas of their engaged CSOs and the other Alliance partners.

¹ For example, the selection of subcontracted CSOs by individual Alliance partners were preceded by collective discussion and negotiation on the broad terms of reference. Most RTs prioritised engaging coalitions to enhance inclusion of many CSOs. Further, each partner transparently communicated their choices of subgrantees to the Alliance members at the RT and JPT level within two weeks. Finally, the CSOs subcontracted by the Alliance are published publicly. These processes ensure that the goal of the program remains the focus for all partners, despite the freedom to exercise individual priorities and approaches.

Overall, the VCA program has enhanced WWF’s approach in engaging with social justice issues and influenced adjustments in WWF’s approach. This shift has positively contributed to WWF’s trustworthiness among key actors, especially the Alliance partners, government, and local communities. By working on implementing the VCA program, WWF people’s conception of conservation has been broadened to include social dimensions.

2.1.2 ESTABLISHED VCA CSOS NETWORK TO ENHANCE JUST REPRESENTATION OF MARGINAL GROUPS

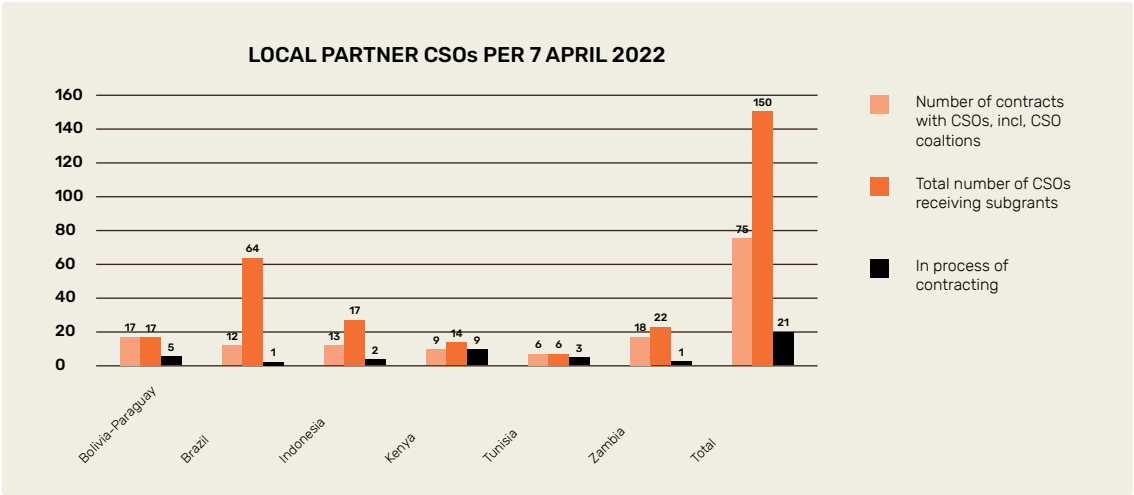


Figure 2
Total number of contracted local partners, total number of CSOs receiving subgrants and total number of local partners in the process of contracting as per 7 April 2022, per VCA country and across the whole Alliance.

The marginalised focus groups for VCA are: women, youth and Indigenous Peoples – Local Communities (IPLCs). Each RT had convened meetings to discuss the process of contracting local NGOs/CSOs for the Alliance. The process differed per region, but overall, the Alliance ensured that the selection criteria were focused on engaging **coalitions** of marginalised groups. This focus enhanced the inclusion of a much wider network of CSO groups. Collectively, the Alliance partners connected with a network of 150 local NGOs/CSOs as indicated in Figure 2 above.

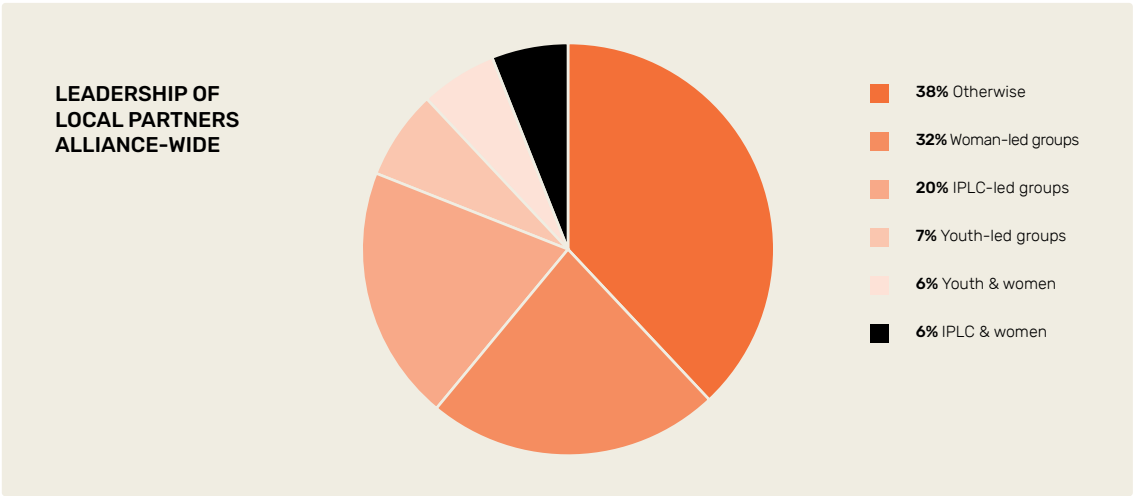


Figure 3
Leading groups of all contracted local partners, across whole Alliance.

Figure 3 above shows the effort to prioritise leadership from marginalised groups, especially IPLCs and women. Figure 4 below shows that WWF was able to engage a larger number of NGOs and CSOs actors. This is partly because WWF has a presence in all 7 VCA countries unlike most of the other Alliance partners.

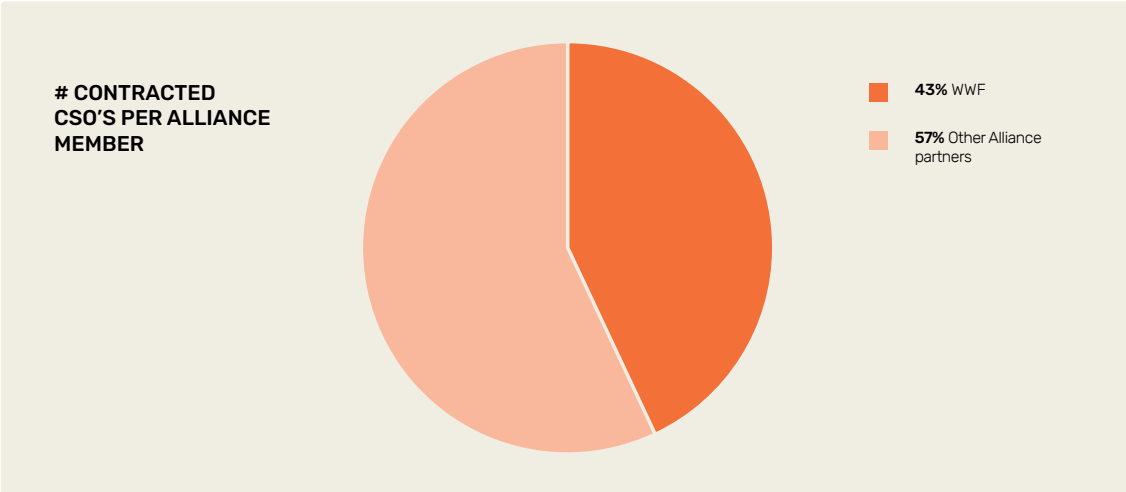


Figure 4
Total number of contracted partners by WWF and all other Alliance members.

2.1.3 MOVEMENT BUILDING STRATEGY TO EXPAND REPRESENTATION

Considered as the heart of VCA, WWF led the development of the VCA movement building strategy to connect the Alliance and CSO partners to the wider climate justice movements at the local level in VCA sites and at the global level. The Alliance partners agreed that the movement component will be one of the VCA legacies, hence, it was designed to last beyond the five-year program. The objective of the movement building strategy is to shift the power to women, youths and IPLCs to: co-create climate solutions, demand accountability and access to climate finance and participation in climate decisions made at various levels. This is reflected in Figure 5 below.

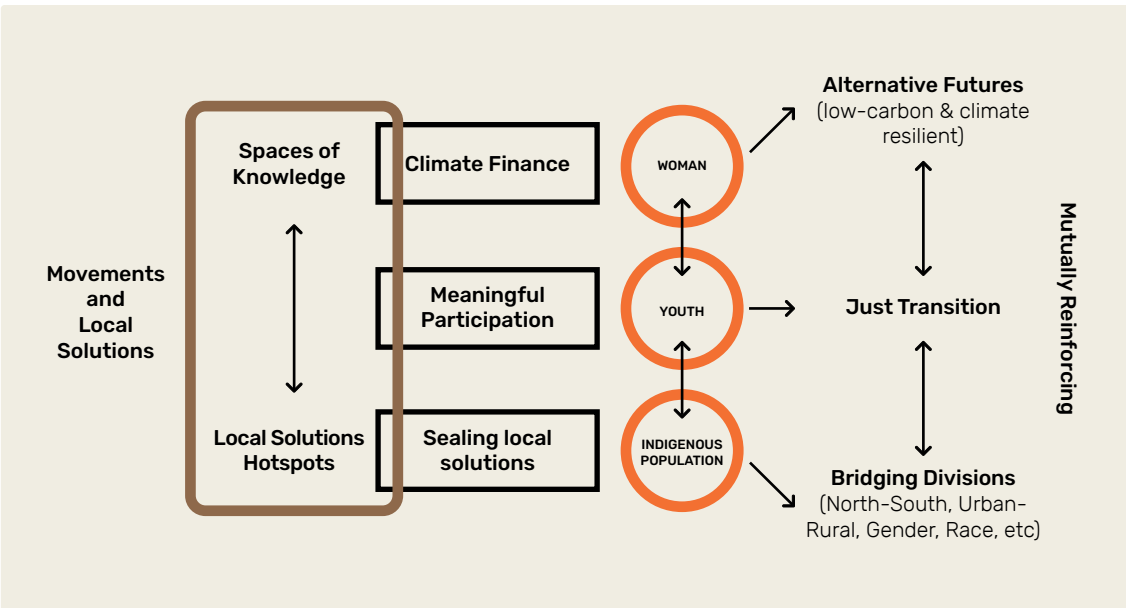
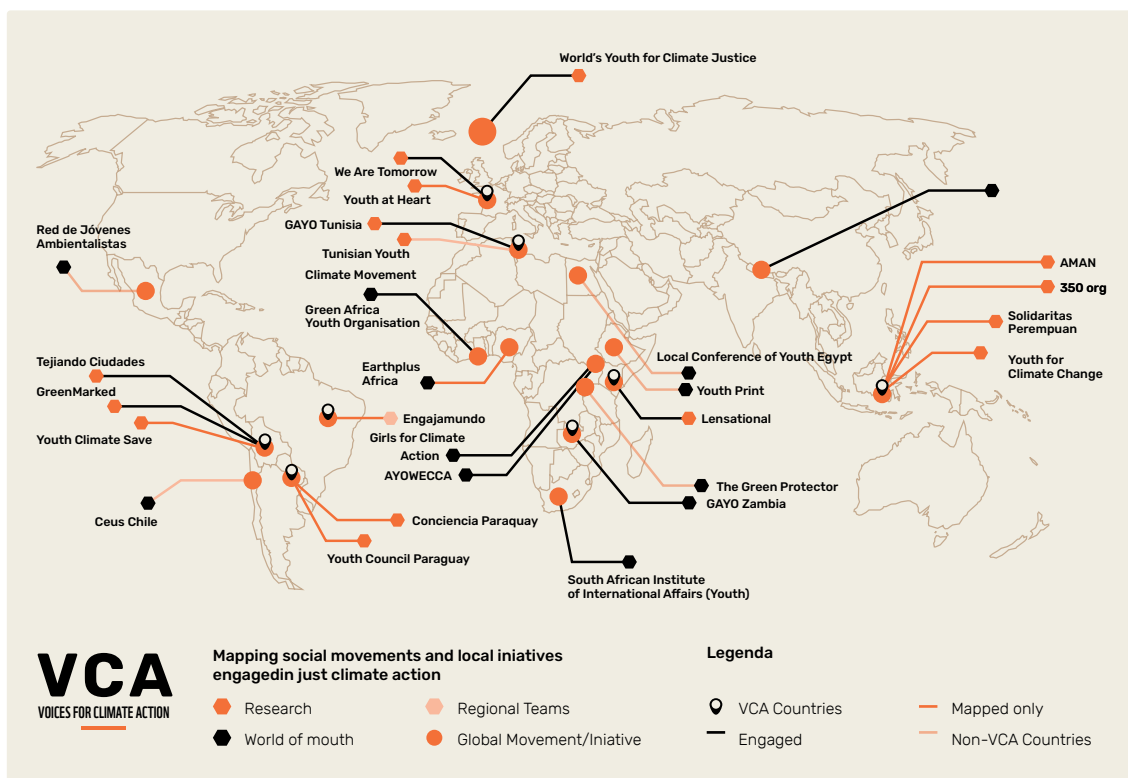


Figure 5
Movement Building Strategic Vision.



Although WWF continues to lead in coordinating the development of the youth movement component, the other Alliance partners take lead on themes of their expertise. For example: AMwA and Avina lead the Women and IPLCs categories, respectively. Dialogue sessions with the different movements are held on a bi-monthly basis to prioritise actions.

2.2 HARNESSING VCA TO INTEGRATE INCLUSIVE CONSERVATION IN THE WWF NETWORK

We are continuously broadening the scope of our work and its relevance to those whose lives are most impacted by the impacts of conservation, climate change and societal challenges that arise from it. Firstly, the VCA program has been integral in continuing WWF's existing work in inclusive conservation and building on previous programmes like the [Shared Resources Joint Solutions \(SRJS\)](#) and long traditions of community-based approaches. It is situated within the governance practice and the Inclusive Conservation ACAI. Continuing this trajectory, WWF brings together technical knowledge from local actors and provides guidance on inclusive NbS to partner Alliance members. Through the VCA program, WWF aims to influence the development of a pipeline of local inclusive climate NbS to influence public, and private sector investments. In addition, since WWF operates in all seven countries of the VCA program, it is implicit that the wider WWF-network can harness the VCA broad network of CSOs to learn from, support, leverage, or partner with in achieving inclusive program in those sites and beyond.

Furthermore, the VCA program has the potential to actively contribute to WWF's renewed reputation on inclusive conservation. VCA has broadened our local partners' perception of WWF to being a connector between spaces and being able to address social issues to achieve nature conservation. Similarly, the VCA Alliance partners recognise the added value of the WWF brand and position. Especially in the efforts to support IPLC activism as highlighted in Chapter 3.1 of this report. Harnessing the WWF network catalyses connections and spaces for participation, contributes to the climate movement and at the same time enables the leveraging of resources to achieve actions on a large scale. WWF's social approaches are increasingly being recognised and legitimised by the VCA Alliance partners. For example: the ESMS standard has been socialised and applied in some partners' work. To advance WWF's stance on inclusive conservation, the VCA program provides a baseline structure (through the JPT and RT platforms) for CSOs to hold WWF accountable about its social justice footprint while implementing the program itself as well as the broader programs in the same landscape or country as VCA.

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3. THEMATIC FOCUS FOR CLIMATE INJUSTICE ISSUES

This chapter reflects on the thematic focus for climate injustice issues for the WWF program per country. The themes have been summarised for presentation purposes and are not exhaustive themes in which the WWF team works exclusively on. These themes were emanated from a thorough process of participatory engagements with local CSOs and Alliance partners. As a result of this process, the social issues that the WWF-VCA program focusses on are:

- A** Defending IPLCs territories in Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay to increase resilience of the people and nature at scale.
- B** Securing water, energy and food systems in Zambia, Kenya and Tunisia to supply for diverse needs, including WASH for people and the electricity industry.
- C** Recognising IPLC land tenure rights for IPLC protected areas in Indonesia to strengthen food security and accountability frameworks of the program.

3.1 DEFENDING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES TERRITORIES

THE ISSUE

In **Brazil** the VCA program focuses on the Amazon rainforest and in **Bolivia and Paraguay**, it is the Chaco-Pantanal systems which are the second largest forest area on the continent and the world's largest and best preserved tropical wetland respectively. While these ecosystems and the entwined livelihoods of communities are heavily threatened by the effects of climate change, the greater threat is from land grabbing of IPs land enabled by powerful interests in government, local communities, and the mining and agro-industry.

In **Brazil**, the current government is actively promoting mining and largescale agribusiness. This is done through, major budget cuts to ministries and other institutions fighting climate change and biodiversity loss. At the same time, the Brazilian government is weakening environmental protection bodies through autonomy removal of IPs and political interventions.² Further, the federal government increased the amount of public land up for grabs in southern Amazonas by shrinking rural settlements by 16%, just over 2,000 square miles, between 2015 and 2020. In **Paraguay**, landlessness is a ramification of the government's process of allocating public titles privately and inciting violent evictions and persecution of *campesinos*. Three hundred thousand families are reported to be landless and have been branded as criminals even though they have the traditional right to occupy the lands.³ In **Bolivia** there have been cases of land seizures by armed groups (e.g., Las Londras) where journalists and civilians were intimidated. This is a result of corrupt activities involving businesspeople, peasant settlers, and public officials of public land.

² For example, in 2020 the National Legal Amazon council was reactivated with 19 members of the military, fully excluding members of academia, civil society, state governments, Indigenous peoples' representatives, or important environmental bodies such as the Ministry of Environment and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation.

³ In the last months of 2021 alone, 11 community-evictions took place, affecting more than 3,000 families. More than 50 Indigenous and rural leaders received warrants of arrest because they were deemed not to have title to land or were occupying the land illegally.

THE SOLUTION

The challenge for IP communities is that individually they are small and fragmented compared to the expanse and importance of the territory that they protect. Moreover, they need to protect and boost their power within the very same government systems that work against them. To do so, they will need to build solidarity with diverse IPLCs groups among themselves and with the global community to engage with powerful opposing interests. Hence, the VCA Alliance has focussed on supporting IP environmental-defender organisations and activist coalitions to engage and challenge the pressure of powerful interests at various levels through two major strategies:

- 1 Presenting IP issues collectively to national governments:** Mobilising and amplifying collective IP's strategies to protect the land and lobby the national government against detrimental policies. The VCA strategic approach in contracting local CSOs have been instrumental in mobilising IPs. Here the main tactic was in partnering with coalitions to achieve solidarity in engaging powerful interests.

In **Brazil**, the 13 VCA local partners connected the Alliance to 66 CSOs with presence in 80% of all of the states in Brazil. **WWF-BR** engaged the Chico Mendes Committee as a local partner which expanded the participation of IP youths in the 1st meeting of Amazonian Youth and Climate Emergency.

In **Paraguay**, the coalition of CSOs "Por los Bosques" (For the Forests), formed by 39 CSOs, among them **WWF-PY** and VCA local partners such as FAPI, OPADES and PCI, agreed on a common position that dissents with the chapter on family agriculture. As a result, the Ministry of Environment is now opening dialogue sessions on small scale agriculture, which VCA and partners co-organise with the Ministry.

In **Bolivia**, **WWF-BO** supported, 35 representatives of youth, women, and IP representatives from VCA program areas to participate as panellists in the organisation of the II National Congress on Climate Change event. The conclusions of the congress were incorporated into the Departmental Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy. This will be a basis for IPs engagement in tracking accountability of implementation.

- 2 Building global solidarity for IP defenders:** Since the major pressure for IPs emanates from government and powerful interests, global support through engaging global policy, value chains and funding is key.

VCA partners in Brazil supported Indigenous representatives (women and men) to occupy visibility spaces at UNFCCC COP 26. VCA facilitated Txai Suruí's presence at the UNFCCC COP's grand opening event and **WWF-BR's** partnership with Engajamundo enabled the participation of three other young women from the Amazon (Jaciera Borari, Darly Tupinambá and Celina Pinagé). Collectively, these IPs participants at the UNFCCC COP enhanced the recognition of VCA as a program and enabled **WWF-BR** to leverage resources and mobilise about *6.5 million euros* through **WWF-UK** and **WWF-DE** to support their defenders work in the Amazon. Txai Suruí was also invited and accepted to be part of the VCA Program's Advisory Committee at the beginning of 2021.

WWF-NL supported the VCA partners by raising the profile of environmental defenders through a popular radio program in Netherlands known as 3FM to ensure IPs issues are made known and amplified. This too enabled **WWF-BR** to leverage **one million euros** in support of environmental defenders and also get the Dutch government's support for the IPs position to ban deforestation in the EU forest policy.

Although VCA is making substantial progress in our advocacy strategies to challenge the opposing powerful interests against defending IPLC territories, VCA's work goes beyond that. It is equally as important for the program to focus on the local NbS solutions of IPLCs and how these solutions address day to day livelihood struggles.

3.2 SECURING WATER SUPPLY FOR DIVERSE NEEDS

THE ISSUE

Kenya, Tunisia and Zambia are water scarce countries. The impact of climate change in these countries have detrimental consequences on their water-food-energy nexus. In **Kenya and Tunisia**, sea level rise risk submerging mangroves and destroying the coastal ecosystem on which coastal (particularly indigenous and local coastal) communities are heavily dependent on. In **Zambia**, water scarcity and demands of a growing population affects electricity supply as the country's electricity system is dependent on hydropower, this in turn affects industries and livelihood systems. For all the countries, the effects of climate change affect different actors differently. Actors include not only IPLCs but also rural and urban populations, subsistence and commercial users, public and private sector.⁴

THE SOLUTION

A main strategy of the program is to facilitate communities to document their local climate actions plans that can be used to guide priorities and funding for public water supply and management. The aim is to achieve resilient water systems and influence equitable access and use to diverse stakeholders especially the marginalised groups in rural and urban areas. The team is involved in participatory processes of understanding the diversity of stakeholders especially in the local communities and subsequently determining the best forms in which to facilitate the use of their knowledge, and systems to shape and monitor local climate solutions. At the same time, the frequent instances of drought and flooding means that when working with the local communities, priority needs to be placed on ensuring that they can cope with the day-to-day adverse impacts of climate change.

In **Kenya**, **WWF-KE** has identified nine local partners. This will enable the local partner's participation in key spaces, such as: (1.) Analysing the implementation of NDCs, to which VCA Alliance partners contributed while using the WWF checklist on inclusiveness in 2021. (2.) Enabling the participation of civil society and government representatives as achieved at COP26. (3.) Co-designing national projects with key departments, e.g. with the National Environment Management Authority and Water Resources Authority from Marsabit in commemorating World Desertification and Drought Day 2021. The ambition is to facilitate the development of tangible local solutions. For example: the training convened for 45 members from the six nascent Water Resource Users Associations to revitalise and conserve natural water sources.

⁴ For example, while the rural populations may still have access to the sea, oasis and river systems as resource, the urban communities often rely on food and water supply chains and when affected, they have little or no resource but to migrate back to rural areas. There are different layers of vulnerability to different actors in which affects their position and ability to come up with solutions to address their situation.

Even in **Tunisia** where the VCA program has the smallest budget, **WWF-NA** has engaged two CSOs and operates in two main sites, the Kerkennah Islands and Gabes. **WWF-NA** and local partners have convened local climate coffee talks which culminated into national workshops with diverse community groups such as women, fisherfolk, farmers, local authorities and climate experts. In these regional dialogues and knowledge hubs, participants discussed key topics to advocate for the inclusion of climate justice within the national climate policy. *WWF-NA is currently in the process of documenting different local climate solutions that can be used as concrete policy evidence for lobbying and advocacy and to identify potential solutions to scale up.* **WWF-NA** has been involved in the policy processes to update the NDCs and has submitted three recommendations within the climate change project, related to water resources, coastal zones, and forest. In addition, **WWF-NA** had signed an agreement to fund NbS through a collaborative program with **WWF-FR**, supported by funds of Agence Française de Développement.

In Zambia, the VCA program was successfully launched by the Vice-President in Chanyanya, an area which is experiencing the harsh realities of climate change. This opened the doors for lobby and advocacy around climate action.⁵ The VCA team has since increased their collaboration with the government on climate change policy reform processes and alignment with other sector policies (national water policy and national policy on the environment). **WWF-ZM** operates in eight districts of the Kafue flats, where the focus is on coordinating local civil society to participate in local government processes to develop district climate action implementation plans. The VCA local partners have collaborated with the local authority in establishing climate action committees which offers structured and organised mechanisms to create space for grassroots level participation in climate action particularly for women, youths, and people with disabilities. For example, **WWF-ZM** enabled the engagement of the Zambia National Union for the Blind to develop a braille form of the National Strategy on Climate Change. Additionally, **WWF-ZM** has influenced youth platforms in the districts of Chongwe and Mazabuka to discuss and co-create climate change innovative solutions.

After the first year the VCA program, these sites have been set up and are facilitating multi-stakeholder processes to understand the diversity of the local people and their solutions. VCA aims to document and support a pipeline of feasible and tangible local solutions that can be implemented on a wide scale and used for lobby and advocacy.

⁵ The launch of the VCA in Zambia attracted much interest - not only from the Vice President but from Ministries and diplomats accredited to Zambia such as the British Embassy, the Dutch Embassy and the United Nations.

3.3 STRENGTHENING FOOD SOVEREIGNTY

THE ISSUE

The main social issue in Papua, Indonesia relates to food security. Millions of Indonesian people, living in and around crucial ecosystems depend on natural resources as a basis for their livelihoods. The local people in Papua suffer from tenure insecurity, local elite capture and power dynamics that limits their access to natural resources, resulting in over exploitation of resources and degradation and unfair distribution of resources.

Although West Papua was declared as the first conservation Province of Indonesia, the local customary conservation system is not formally recognised. The local customary conservation system creates accountability for the local community, but it has been difficult to enforce this on external actors. This is partially due to the low information flows, the absence of monitoring and is exacerbated by the weak relationship between the local government and local community, with the local people finding it difficult to seek assistance from the government. The low information flows can also be partially attributed to the role of the local media. Indonesian local media outlets rarely report on climate change issues. Issues on locally based climate solutions and stories related to climate justice, for example, conflicts between communities and power holders on natural resource management are rarely reported.

THE SOLUTION

The VCA Alliance has focused its approach in this site on sustaining food systems by strengthening and recognising IPLC tenure systems through two main strategies:

- 1 Increase the links between the government authorities and the local community to strengthen enforcement of IPLC tenure rights:** To strengthen the dialogue and discussion among multi-stakeholder on just climate action, **WWF-ID** facilitated the establishment of the VCA forum in Papua. The forum aims to support the sharing and exchanging of concerns related to climate justice and developing a joint agenda and activities for campaign and advocacy works that will be used to connect to the VCA-Alliance platform in Jakarta. This allows for a shared understanding to be formed by diverse actors and creates space for stronger collective action for the scaling of locally-shaped solutions that benefit people and nature.
- 2 Understanding the diversity of issues and seeking options for alternative livelihood:** In order to better understand the issues faced by the local communities, **WWF-ID** together with their local partners conducted participatory assessments to identify community concerns and local climate solutions on issues related to the local food system issues, intellectual property, gender equality, conservation inclusion, customary land rights, coastal management, youth involvement, and climate resilience of IPLC. In addition, **WWF-ID** 's local partners conducted studies on socio-culture, livelihood resources, tenurial system and policies related to the customary law. These studies gave insights to the current social, economic, political and cultural condition and how it relates to climate action. **WWF ID's** partners also conducted a rapid assessment to explore the status and role of women in the management of natural resources and ecosystem services.

One instance of such a locally-shaped climate solution is the forest school program developed by Yayasan Alfons Suwada Asmat (YASA), **WWF ID's** partner. The aim of the program is to establish an education model based on local wisdom that contributes to climate change adaptation and mitigation. For the curriculum, YASA identified the traditional seasonal calendar and changes that happen, the local food system, local practices to protect the environment and natural resources, and sustainable agriculture practices. The program not only facilitates local knowledge sharing but will also allow for the *identification of locally-based climate positive NbS that have the potential to be scaled up*.

A lot of groundwork has been done to better understand the diverse needs of the population in Papua. With the information gathered, the **WWF-ID** team will be moving forward with supporting the local community to ensure that local solutions are inclusive, meet the diverse needs of actors and are lobbied for implementation. Additionally, more can be done to facilitate the role of media to amplify local voices and solution through engaging with independent journalists and local media outlets that have a shared interests in climate change and human rights issues and develop citizen journalism training in collaboration with media organisations.

4



4. LOOKING AHEAD

Establishing a pipeline of concrete nature-based climate solutions at the landscape level and leveraging them for fundraising for large scale implementation.

Building on the successful set up of the inclusive decision-making structures of the program, the major step moving forward is documenting and synthesising the diverse local climate solutions that can be implemented at scale. The multi-stakeholder processes will be used to facilitate the co-development of a pipeline proposals that can be promoted for funding. WWF will aim to integrate them in its on-going program at landscape level and influence partners such as the government and private sector. For example, the proposals aim to feed into the MoMo4C and the DFCD program, which **WWF-NL** is coordinating in the same landscape in Zambia to scale bankable climate solutions.

Fundraising for additional resources amounting to **100 million** euros to implement local climate solutions will also be undertaken collectively with the Alliance partners. This is in line with workstream 4 of the VCA Global program which **WWF-NL** leads on.⁶ The aim is to present concrete funding proposals for local climate solutions at the UNFCCC COP 27.

Facilitating youth movements that have connected with VCA to effectively participate at COP 27.

WWF will continue to coordinate with the Alliance Partners to develop women and IPs categories of the movement building components. For the Youth category that is the most developed, WWF will facilitate the groups to document concrete climate solutions and funding proposals that they will lobby for recognition and buy in at UNFCCC COP 27. Part of the process will include capacity building and bridging connections with other youth movements to build stronger solidarity and influence to lobby for policies and funding for their climate solutions.

Documenting best practices of inclusive conservation principles and integrating them in Landscape and WWF institutional level strategies.

The WWF-VCA team will continue to monitor and document the exercise of inclusive and equitable decisions and outcomes in the sites. The aim is to establish standard reference tools, best practices, metrics and profiles on equity and rights issues to guide the systematic achievement of inclusive conservation by the diverse stakeholders operating in the VCA landscapes.

The inclusive approach of VCA will build on past work and act as the vehicle for creating coherence and systemic change to mainstream inclusive conservation within the WWF-NL office and also for the rest of the network.

⁶ Workstream 4: New global funds for local climate action created, ensuring local solutions are supported.

ANNEX: RELEVANT DOCUMENTS AND WWF CONTRACTED PARTNERS

Relevant documents for further information

- [Framing Communities' Nature-Based Solutions for Climate](#)
- [Brief on WWF's added value to the VCA Alliance](#)

WWF CONTRACTED PARTNERS

TABLE 1: Details of WWF Bolivia and Paraguay Contracted Partners

S/N	Local Organisation	Type of Organisation	Leadership of local organisation
1	[PY] FAPI	National NGO Umbrella organisation of Indigenous grassroots organisation	IPLC
2	[PY] CAMSAT	Umbrella grassroots federation, Community-based, Faith-based	-
3	[PY] Asociación de Familiares de víctimas de Marina Kue	Grassroots movement, Community-based	-
4	[PY] UCINY	Grassroots movement, Community-based	IPLC
5	[PY] Guyra Paraguay	National NGO	-
6	[PY] OPADES	National NGO	Youth
7	[BO] NATIVA	National NGO	-
8	[BO] SBDA	National NGO	-
9	[BO] ORE	National NGO	IPLC
10	[BO] CIPCA	National NGO	IPLC
11	[BO] ARAAKUARENDA	Foundation	IPLC
12	[BO] APCOB	National NGO	IPLC
13	[BO] Global voices	Alternative Media Group	IPLC

WWF Paraguay and Bolivia contracted 13 partners in the first year of the VCA programme.

TABLE 2: Details of WWF Brazil Contracted Partners

S/N	Local Organisation	Type of Organisation	Leadership of local organisation
1	Comitê Chico Mendes	CSO	Women
2	Associação Coletivo Cultural	CSO	Women
3	Escola de Ativismo	NGO	-

WWF Brazil contracted 3 local/regional coalitions in the first year of the VCA programme.

TABLE 3: Details of WWF Indonesia Contracted Partners

S/N	Local Organisation	Type of Organisation	Leadership of local organisation
1	Yayasan Alfons Suwada Asmat (YASA)	Local Faith-based CSO	Foundation under Catholic Archdiocese
2	Pt. PPMA	Local CSO	Women
3	Ingger Wewal	Community	Women and IPLC
4	PIONER	Local CSO	Youth
5	Panah Papua	Local CSO	Youth
6	PERDU	Local CSO	IPLC
7	BRWA	National CSO	-
8	PEREMPUAN AMAN	National CSO	Women and IPLC

WWF Indonesia contracted 8 local partners in the first year of the VCA programme.

TABLE 4: Details of WWF Tunisia Contracted Partners

S/N	Local Organisation	Type of Organisation	Leadership of local organisation
1	Association de Citoyenneté et Développement Durable Gabés(ACDD)	National NGO	Women
2	Association de continuité des générations (ACG)	National NGO	Youth and Women

WWF Tunisia contracted 2 local partners in the first year of the VCA programme.

TABLE 5: Details of WWF Zambia Contracted Partners

S/N	Local Organisation	Type of Organisation	Leadership of local organisation
1	Zambia Climate Change Network (ZCCN)	CSO	Foundation under Catholic Archdiocese
2	Consumer Unity Trust society- International (CUTS)	CSO	Men, Women & Youth
3	Center for Environmental justice (CEJ)	CSO	Men, Women & Youth
4	Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance Zambia (CSAAZ)	CSO	Men, Women & Youth
5	Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia (WECSZ)	CSO	Men, Women & Youth
6	Zambia Institute of Mass Communication Educational Trust (ZAMCOM)	Other, Media institution	Men, Women & Youth
7	House of Ruth Foundation (HoRF)	CSO	Men, Women & Youth
8	Zambia National Union of the Blind (ZANUB)	CBO	Men, Women & Youth

WWF Zambia contracted 8 local partners in the first year of the VCA programme.



Why we are here.

To stop the degradation of the world's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

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