



RESILIENCE FOR PEOPLE AND BIODIVERSITY

PROGRAMME REPORT 2022 TO
MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN FINLAND





Pak Salih, a Dayak man and rattan picker. The Dayak people of Central Kalimantan Indonesia hold the key to the survival of one of the world's most important rainforest ecosystems - and with it the largest population of orangutans on earth.
PHOTO: MATTHIEU PALEY

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAH	Africa Adaptation Hub (WWF's regional programme)	IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
APAC	Africa Protected Areas Conference	K-M GBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
CAN	Climate Action Network	KSK	District Strategic Areas (Indonesia)
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	KWCA	Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association
CBO	Community Based Organization	LCCO	CSOs Coordination Office (Laos)
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	LDCRP	Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plans (Nepal)
COP15	15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity	MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
COP19	19th Conference of the Parties to the CITES	MOEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
COP27	27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding (agreement)
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	NBS	Nature based Solution
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	NFDIN	National foundation for development of indigenous nationalities (Nepal)
EBA	Ecosystem-based adaptation	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
EAWCH	East Africa Wildlife Crime Hub (WWF's regional programme)	ODA	Official Development Aid
ESSF	Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework	ODP	Organisation of Persons with Disabilities
EU	European Union	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
EUR	Euro	PA	Protected area
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations	PWD	Persons with disabilities
FPIC	Free, Prior, Informed Consent	RF	Result framework
GIS	Geographic information system	SEAH	Sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and sexual harassment
GVTC	Greater Virunga Transboundary Collaboration	SME	Small and Medium size Enterprise
HH	Household	TAL	Terai Arc Landscape (Nepal)
HRBA	Human rights-based approach	UK	United Kingdom
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	UN	United Nations
IGCP	International gorilla conservation programme	UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
		UN HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
		UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
		UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
		USD	United States Dollar

Report by international programme of WWF Finland

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South American River Turtles (*Podocnemis expansa*) in the Departmental Park and Iténez Integrated Management Natural Area, Bolivia.
PHOTO: JAIME ROJO / WWF-US

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2022 was a year when the impact of our planetary emergency was felt far and wide. The global pandemic, conflict and other crises have never been far from everyone's minds. Nature loss has continued with the [Living Planet Report](#) revealing how wildlife populations have dropped by a devastating 69% on average since 1970.

2022 was also a significant year for international advocacy work as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP15 was finally organised, climate COP27 had focus for Africa, Stockholm+50 was organised as well as the UNEP/UNEA meeting. WWF Finland and its partners participated and contributed to all these high-level international events as well as other smaller events and national policy dialogue in Finland with great success. WWF's participation and

communication of all the high-level international meetings and advocacy work in Finland contributed to the fact that in Finland, and also globally, there was much more awareness and discussion about nature in 2022, the historical outcome of COP15 in Montreal being one of key moments. WWF was also happy to observe how the President of Finland emphasised the importance of climate crisis and biodiversity loss in his [speech at UNGA](#) as well as in several national dialogues, even while the main focus of international cooperation and dialogue in Finland has been in the war in Ukraine, energy crisis and global financial crisis.

WWF Finland celebrated 50 years of its establishment in 2022. The conservation achievements of 50 years of work were raised in different forms and media

OUTCOME 1. BIODIVERSITY IN LANDSCAPES SECURED

Total of **20,703** people benefitted from conservation, sustainable management and use of renewable natural resources in the programme areas. **8,392** were women, **5,083** representing indigenous groups or ethnic minorities, **122** of them were people with disabilities and **2,911** were youth.

Total of **1,609** smallholder farmers were supported to improve income, food security and climate resilience. **1** of them was person with disability and **107** were youth.

Total of **305,127** hectares of forests and freshwater areas were designated under protection or conservation, out of which **249,456** hectares were fully new areas that WWF supported.

- **106,670** hectares of forests were put under new protection or conservation status
- **198,591** hectares of forests were supported to be controlled by indigenous people and/or local communities.

Also, during 2022, support for **55,671** hectares, controlled by local communities, was started earlier and continued in 2022

Total of **459,743** hectares of forests were put under sustainable forest management.

- Out of these **161,961** hectares were new areas
- For **297,782** hectares work had started earlier and continued in 2022.

Total of **14,287** hectares were supported under restoration. **1,393** hectares were fully new areas, and with **12,894** hectares restoration had started before 2022 and continued.

OUTCOME 2. CLIMATE RESILIENCE ENHANCED

12 Nature Based Solutions and climate change adaptation plans, policies and initiatives were adopted to improve the climate resilience of ecosystems, species and people.

Total of **13,171** people benefitted from climate activities under the programme. Some of them have benefitted also from other activities.

OUTCOME 3. INCLUSIVE AND JUST NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE IMPROVED

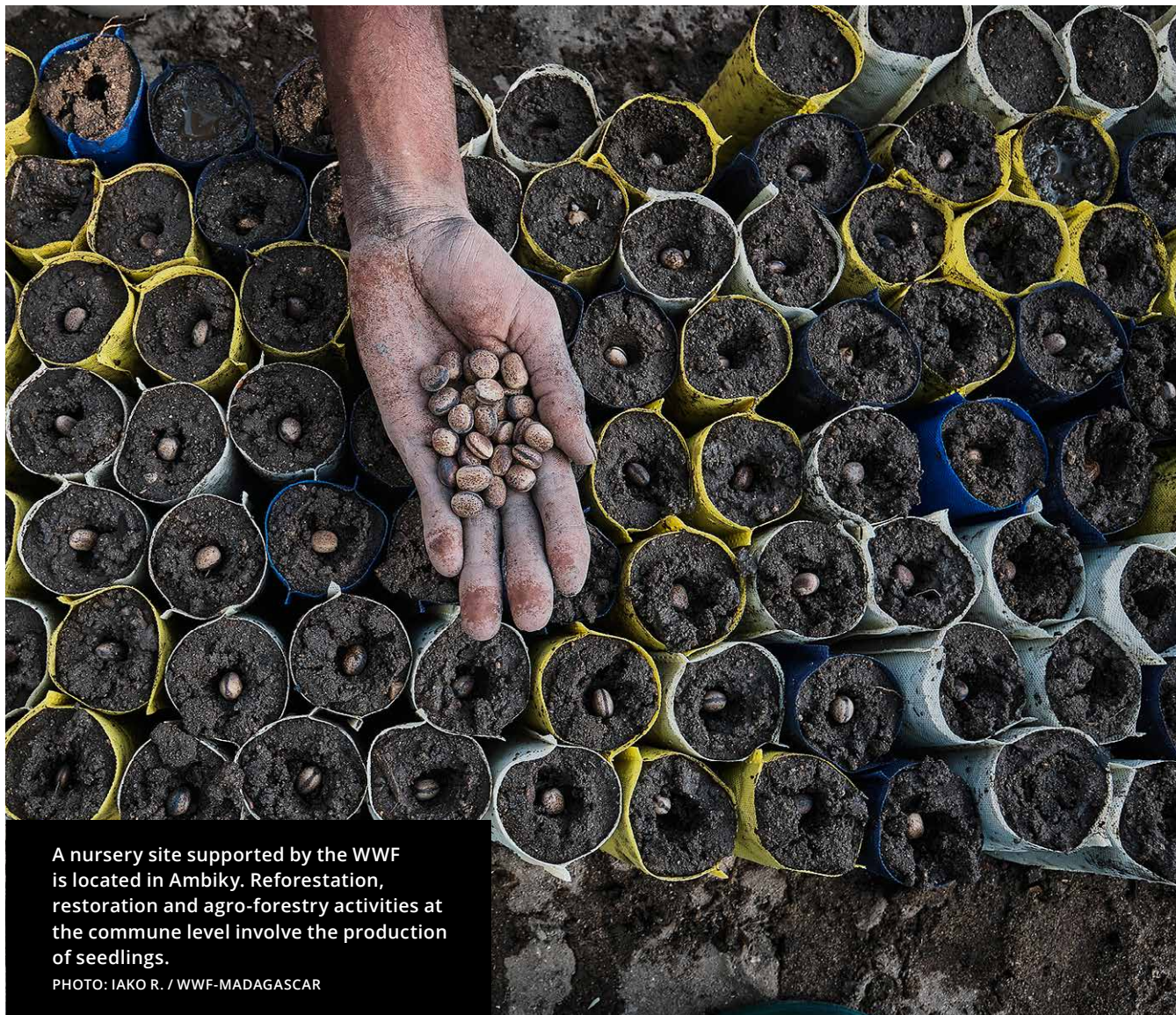
67 local civil society organisations and community groups were supported or capacitated to influence natural resource related decision making and strengthen Indigenous and community rights and tenure

20 sustainable and inclusive natural resources policies, decision-making processes and investments were influenced (from the community level to the international meetings)

1,132 public officials and other duty-bearers capacitated and supported in natural resources governance and climate adaptation.



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A nursery site supported by the WWF is located in Ambiky. Reforestation, restoration and agro-forestry activities at the commune level involve the production of seedlings.

PHOTO: IAKO R. / WWF-MADAGASCAR

channels mainly during November. The main focus was on species conservation in Finland, but also the long-term cooperation and achievements in partner countries was highlighted. For example in Nepal the information about almost tripling the number of tigers in the country since 2010 was announced in 2022.

The first year of the programme has required renewing government permissions and agreements. As usual, the process has been smooth in some countries while others have experienced delays in getting implementation going on full speed. In the end 73% expenditure rate of the budget was achieved. Stringent procurement guidelines have also led to delays where bigger procurements have been required. Implementation of the work on the ground started fast when the contractual issues were settled, as in all partner countries programme support is part of bigger already existing programmes.

In general 1/4th of the programme outputs' four year targets have been achieved in 2022. There were

no significant changes in the working environment or approach of the programme which would have impacted the programme or required changes to the Theory of the Change.

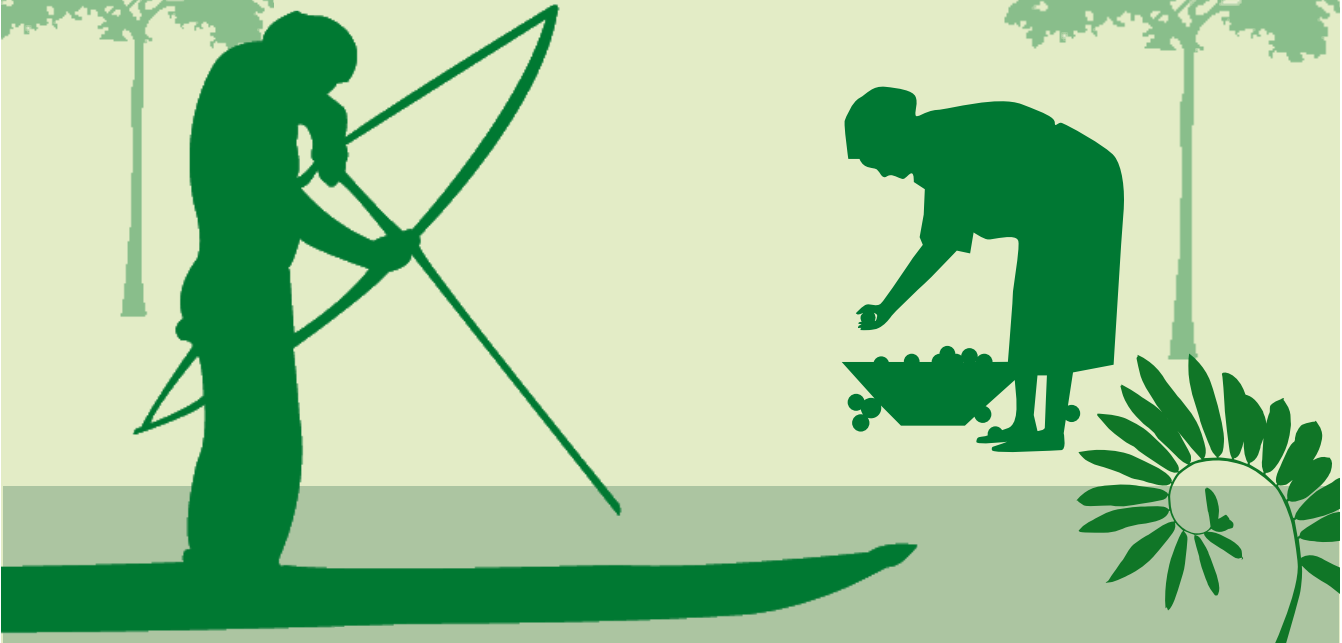
The first year of the Resilience programme has not been without challenges. Climate hazards have had an impact on programme implementation in Madagascar, Indonesia and in East Africa. While cyclones, floods and droughts are not a new phenomenon in many of the programme countries, their intensity of frequent occurrence are being experienced. The programme's work on climate change adaptation has taken off well in most countries on the ground. There is clear demand for practical climate adaptation solutions and the programme's ability to adapt to local circumstances is well suited to work on climate change adaptation. In addition, the work that has started on disability inclusion has been well received. Interest in the work has not been limited to country offices, as the WWF network has also been interested in integrating useful lessons from the work into its approaches.



Women walking through water in East Usambara, Tanzania.
 PHOTO: JUHA-PEKKA KERVINEN / WWF

PROGRAMME BENEFICIARIES IN 2022

		FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES	RIGHT HOLDERS	10 881	15 729	26 610
	DUTY BEARERS	569	697	1 266
	TOTAL	11 450	16 426	27 876
NUMBER OF INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES	RIGHT HOLDERS	80 909	87 687	168 596
	DUTY BEARERS	738	2 147	2 885
	TOTAL	81 647	89 834	171 481
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES		93 097	106 260	199 357



PROGRAMME KEY OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS ACHIEVED IN 2022



In Borneo, WWF provided technical support for community-based anti-poaching. The focus is mainly on reducing orangutan poaching.

PHOTO: MATTHIEU PALEY



Nepal's success on increasing tiger numbers highlights the importance of long-term collaboration with communities, local governments, and creating corridors for wildlife.

PHOTO: SHUTTERSTOCK / PACO COMO / WWF-INTERNATIONAL

IMPACT: HEALTHY, BIODIVERSE AND CLIMATE RESILIENT LANDSCAPES WITH SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT PROVIDE SAFE HABITATS FOR SPECIES AND WELL-BEING FOR PEOPLE

The Resilience for Biodiversity and People programme builds upon WWF Finland's successes of earlier efforts and long-standing partnerships with the network partners. Achieving impact at a sustainable level often requires long-term commitment. Meaningful change does not happen overnight, and it can be quickly reversed, particularly in fragile and unstable contexts. The Resilience for People and Biodiversity programme continues its work in many of the same landscapes, working with the same rights holders and duty bearers to effect positive change in Nepal, Madagascar, Uganda, Borneo, and Laos, as the WWF Finland's previous programmes. In addition, support is now directed also to new landscapes in Bolivia, Tanzania and Indonesia. As 2022 was the first year of implementation the contribution to the impact level indicators of the programme is limited, but some impacts were achieved because of the long-term cooperation and support to the same initiatives.

A significant milestone was achieved in 2022, as the latest tiger census in Nepal revealed that our decades-

long support had paid off; the number of tigers in Nepal nearly tripled since 2010 to 355 tigers recorded in 2022. This milestone highlights the success of the long-term support to the landscape approach, which involves collaborating with communities, local governments, and creating corridors for wildlife. 2022 embarked a journey to better understand the impact of our interventions on the communities we work with in this programme. With support from the WWF network, WWF Finland launched an exercise to track the socio-economic status of selected communities to gain insight into the effects of our interventions on human wellbeing. We hope that this initiative will be successful and can be scaled up to cover all interventions within our programme to gain a comprehensive understanding of our impact.

On impact level the forest cover change for 2022 was not analysed on programme specific indicators. Also, no relevant global publications, such as FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment or Global Forest Watch data for 2022 were published. However, some country specific data on forest cover and loss was published. For instance, in April 2023 [a report](#) on deforestation trends in Madagascar was published which stated that until 2021, Madagascar lost 4.85 million hectares of tree cover, equivalent to a 25% decrease in tree cover since 2000. Also, the University of Helsinki released [a study](#) on the impacts of the pandemic on forest fires in Madagascar stating that there were severe negative effects. During the early months of the pandemic, when on-site management activities were on hold due to lockdowns, fires inside protected areas in Madagascar increased very dramatically

The number of tigers in Nepal nearly tripled since 2010 to 355 tigers recorded in 2022.

by 76-248%, compared to levels expected from patterns in previous years. Fortunately, according to WWF Madagascar, the programme landscape which includes COMATSA protected area, was able to reduce deforestation in 2022. In Laos, it was observed during a monitoring visit that cassava cultivation boom is causing conversion of forests to agricultural areas.

The programme aims for increased resilience of people, ecosystems and species in the landscapes. So far no specific cases of scalable and demonstrated projects on addressing climate adaptation with co-benefits can be demonstrated at impact level. However, the programme has been able to conduct and start several initiatives to increase capabilities to adapt to climate change (refer to Outcome 2).

OUTCOME 1. INCLUSIVE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF LANDSCAPES IMPROVED TO ENHANCE BIODIVERSITY AND SPECIES HABITATS AND MOVEMENT, AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES TO BENEFIT PEOPLE AND NATURE.

People benefitting from conservation, sustainable management and use of renewable natural resources and climate adaptation activities

In 2022, the programme supported community-based conservation and natural resources management in most of the partner countries. Local communities and Indigenous people living around or inside the protected areas, their buffer zones or in the corridors between the conservation areas are the main right holders in the programme. Altogether 20,703 people benefitted from the conservation, sustainable management and use of renewable natural resources. Out of these 8,392 were women, 5,083 belonged to Indigenous groups or ethnic minorities, 122 were persons with disabilities and 2,911 youth. 13,171 people benefitted from activities increasing specifically climate resilience (more detailed description of activities enhancing climate resilience is found under Outcome 2.).

Over 20,000 people benefitted from the conservation, sustainable management and use of renewable natural resources.

The programme works with local communities and Indigenous peoples to secure their rights for their lands and forests.

Supporting smallholders through measures aiming to increase their sustainable agricultural production and/or access to markets

The programme supported various activities improving livelihood and income options for these communities and their members in order to reduce their dependency on harmful natural resources' use, meanwhile enhancing their opportunities to benefit from sustainable natural resources management. The programme supported improved agricultural practices and various agricultural commodity producer groups around e.g. coffee, honey, broom grass and vanilla. Altogether 1,609 smallholders were supported in 2022. Out of these 775 were women, 1 person with disabilities and 107 youth. Note: there are some duplications in the beneficiaries; some of the beneficiaries have benefitted from different support such as conservation, livelihood and climate adaptation, while others have only benefitted from one.

In many of the partner countries the work was just started in 2022 in new landscapes (e.g. in Papua, Tanzania, Bolivia, Laos). Therefore, much of the work has focused on building the baseline for the work, including a lot of consultations with government officials, CSOs and villagers. Often also an official agreement or a MoU with government is needed to have the permission to work in the landscape and for instance in Laos, this was not yet finalised in 2022 which meant that the work on the ground was not fully started and more focus was put on strengthening the WWF team and resources and collecting baseline data.

Advancing protection, restoration and sustainable management of natural resources

One of the main goals of the programme is to support conservation, improved management and restoration of natural resources, particularly forests and freshwater ecosystems. To advance this goal, the programme works with local communities and Indigenous peoples to secure their rights for their lands and forests. Also, the programme works with local, regional and national governments and officials as well as the private sector such as forest companies to enhance protection and sustainable management of forests. In 2022, altogether 249,546 hectares of forests were designated under



Buffer zones safeguard forests under protection. In this picture taken in Uganda, in the middle there is planted forest which the local communities can use, and behind it pristine, protected forest.

PHOTO: VISA TUOMINEN / WWF

protection or conservation. In addition, work continued in 55,671 ha that are controlled by local communities and where work had started before 2022. In total that is 305,127 hectares, which is 101 % of the 4 years' target. Out of these 198,591 hectares belonged to local communities or Indigenous people. For instance in Papua, the programme supported a local plan to secure 58,000 hectares of Indigenous forest lands officially. Also in Borneo, the programme supported altogether 95,000 hectares of Indigenous and local community owned forests to be officially recognized under the larger government forest management units through a holistic and participatory planning process.

The programme also allocates technical and financial support to the management of protected areas and national parks that have been protected earlier. These areas need constant support for updating management plans, conducting biodiversity monitoring, implementing patrolling to reduce illegal encroachment and activities, and training for the staff and authorities or the conservation areas. These activities are not shown in numbers of new hectares but are crucial work under this programme.

Further, 459,743 hectares (21% of the programme target) of forests were put under improved management. 161,961 ha were new areas, for 297,782 ha work had started earlier and continued in 2022. Improved management means a management plan was developed with the support from WWF fulfilling the WWF criteria for sustainable forest management, particularly securing high conservation value areas while implementing production forestry. This was

mainly in Indonesia but also in some other partner countries as well.

The programme also supports the restoration of ecosystems in the programme landscapes. This means, for instance, planting trees and managing the restoration sites with the aim to create benefits for people, nature and climate. Often these restoration activities are done in ecological corridors to enhance vegetation cover, in watershed areas to improve water quality and quantity, in riparian areas and hill slopes to control floods and erosion and in agroforestry systems to bring shade and plant variety. Restoration is however a long process which needs a lot of training, resources and maintenance. Restoration can be active where seedlings are planted or natural, where a specific area is set aside to be naturally regenerated. In 2022, 14,287 hectares of restoration was done in programme landscapes (77% of the programme target). 1,393 ha were new, and for 12,894 ha restoration had started before 2022.

The programme is proceeding towards the forest target accordingly.

OUTPUT 1.1. INCLUSIVE COMMUNITY-BASED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SUPPORTED AND NATURE BASED LIVELIHOODS MODELS AND VALUE CHAINS DEVELOPED

For conservation to be effective, local communities must benefit from conservation efforts. The programme supports local communities and Indigenous people to establish, expand, sustainably manage, and fully benefit from community forest, wildlife, and conservation areas. In 2022, the programme supported community-based

The programme is proceeding towards the forest target accordingly.

organisations, cooperatives and associations to develop sustainable and profitable nature-based enterprises and to improve their access to formal markets. Altogether 25 community-based small and medium-sized enterprises (19% of the target) were supported to improve the livelihoods and income of the community members residing close or inside the protected areas. Out of these, 4 were run by women and 1 by a person with disabilities. Examples of enterprises supported were, e.g., tree growers associations, agroforestry coffee, horticulture farmer groups, turmeric farming and handicrafts.

In addition, the programme supported communities to seek funding from government funding programs such as the village development funds (BUMDES) in Indonesia.

OUTPUT 1.2. SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE LAND USE PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT ADVANCED AND PROTECTION AND RESTORATION SUPPORTED IN FOREST AND FRESHWATER LANDSCAPES

In 2022, the programme has focused on building the capacity of government partners and private sector who are the duty bearers, to have needed information and knowledge, resources and motivation to integrate environmental priorities in landscape level development plans and policies. For this reason, the programme has also supported the gathering of scientific information on different environmental values, flows and services to be used in the development of various forest, land-use, and river basin management plans and policies with the goal to secure the high conservation value areas in the development plans as well as integrating freshwater and climate adaptation dimensions in the plans. WWF's role has been specifically to provide technical support and facilitate government partners together with other stakeholders in the development of these plans. Many land-use processes are multi-year and include sub-plans to prepare for the masterplans.

In 2022, altogether 16 land-use, watershed and forest management plans were supported. These included, for instance, preparatory sub-plans for the Sintang district spatial plan in West Kalimantan, Borneo and 10 Forest Operational Plans in Nepal (21% of the programme target).

In addition, the programme supported the monitoring of biodiversity values to provide crucial

information for decision makers and planners to secure the areas with high biodiversity values as well as species habitats and movement. In 2022, 7 different assessments and monitoring processes were implemented, for instance training for biodiversity monitoring and conservation in community, government and private forests (12% of the programme target).

OUTCOME 2. IMPROVED RESILIENCE OF ECOSYSTEMS, SPECIES AND PEOPLE TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS TO ADVANCE SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT IN LANDSCAPES AND ENHANCED CARBON SEQUESTRATION

Several initiatives supporting ecosystems, people's and species capacity to adapt to climate change and enhancing ecosystem services were conducted in 2022. Altogether, 12 nature-based solutions (Nbs) and adaptation projects, policies and initiatives were adopted during the first year of implementation (24% of the programme target).

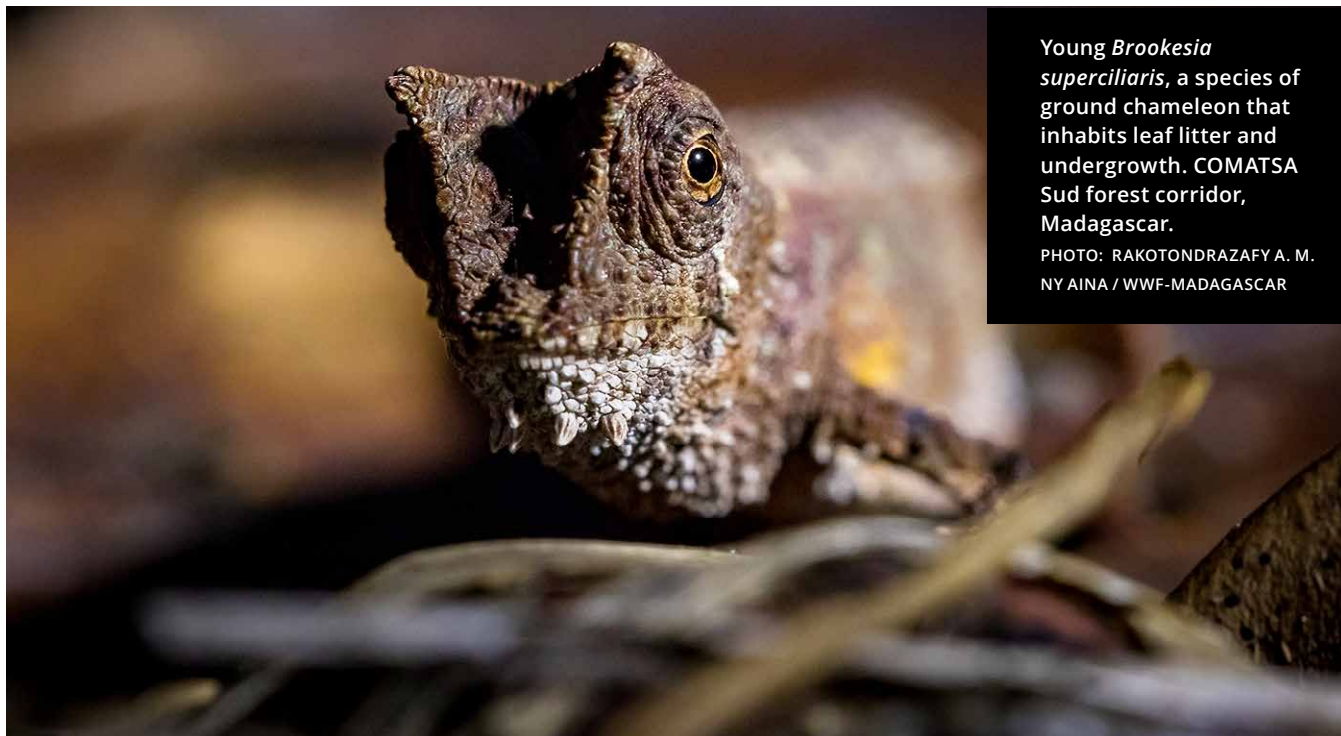
12 nature-based solutions and adaptation projects, policies and initiatives were adopted during the first year of implementation.

Altogether 13,131 right holders (38% women) were supported in activities aiming to improve climate adaptation and utilising

nature-based solutions for adaptation in 2022. Out of the total 49% were Indigenous peoples and 1% people with disabilities. In addition, 470 public officials (duty bearers) were capacitated and supported in climate adaptation interventions in partner countries.

To address the societal challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss and disaster risk reduction, WWF Nepal implemented nature-based solutions projects within the landscapes. High flood risk agricultural land and forest areas have been safeguarded from a river cutting through by constructing embankments, using low-cost bioengineering methods and check dams along six river floodplains benefiting 1,094 households. Similarly, forest restoration with native species, grassland management, sustainable forest management methods, forest fire management and invasive species control were implemented across the landscape. Wetland restoration together

The programme supported the monitoring of biodiversity values to provide crucial information for decision makers and planners.



Young *Brookesia superciliaris*, a species of ground chameleon that inhabits leaf litter and undergrowth. COMATSA Sud forest corridor, Madagascar.

PHOTO: RAKOTONDRAZAFY A. M. NY AINA / WWF-MADAGASCAR

with water source protection were used to improve freshwater storage and recharge, as well as to regulate flash floods to address people's and ecosystem's resilience to climate change. Similarly, agroforestry and integrated livestock and grazing management methods were used to address food security and to enhance local socio-economic development.

In Madagascar, a Forest Landscape Restoration Plan was developed and adopted for the COMATSA protected area. Implementation of restoration (both active and passive) has been carried out in an area where the world's smallest reptile, *Brookesia nana* chameleon, was recently discovered in 2021.

In Indonesia (Borneo) the programme has supported development of sustainable land use planning through increasing the capacity of partners to identify context specific climate risks in their jurisdiction aiming to work together with communities, local officials and private sector on integrating adaptation planning into local peoples' food production, livelihoods, and local businesses. For example, coffee-based agroforestry community groups have been established in three villages.

Regarding climate advocacy, Africa Adaptation Hub (AAH) developed the WWF Africa COP27 Africa expectations paper and enhanced its engagement with the Climate Action Network (CAN) where WWF is a member. Significant contributions to WWF Africa expectations paper were made within the CAN adaptation and loss & damage working groups to inform CAN's position papers for advocating and contributing towards establishment of loss & damage fund, launch of a process for developing

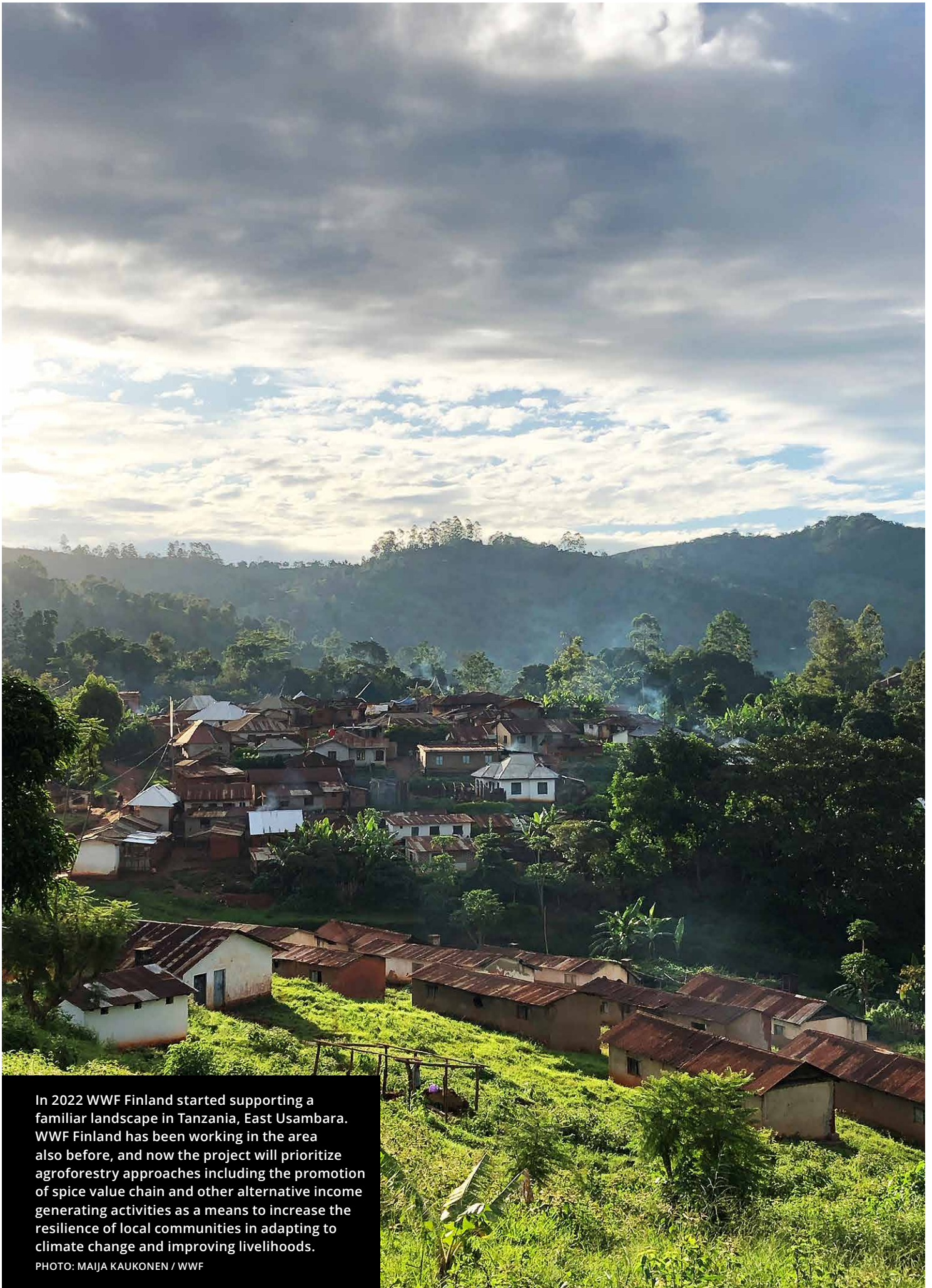
a framework for the global goal on adaptation and ensuring commitment from parties to double the financing for adaptation. See Output 1.2 for further details on COP27 advocacy.

The first ever Africa Protected Areas Conference was held and AAH successfully led the cross-cutting theme on climate change. APAC convened together over 2,500 delegates from 84 countries (51 in Africa), including two former Heads of State, Ministers of Environment, Forests and Sustainable Development, government officials, international and regional organisations and multilateral agencies, multinational corporations, CSOs, youth and Indigenous peoples and local community organisations. As result, commitment of participating states in Kigali Call to Action pledged to take urgent measures to address climate change by implementation and integration of climate adaptation measures in the protected areas starting with management plan reviews.

AAH, of which main funder is WWF Finland, has furthermore contributed to leveraging altogether over 13 million euros of funding for WWF Africa offices to work on adaptation, particularly ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA), and NbS for climate adaptation in East Africa regions for the coming five years. Two of the projects started implementation at the end of 2022.

One of the important milestones for the WWF network in 2022 were the advocacy efforts made in the CBD negotiations in regards to addressing the climate-biodiversity nexus in the global agreement. With a contribution from WWF network (incl. WWF Finland) and other key conservation players

Over 400 000 hectares of new forest areas were brought to improved forest management, restored or protected in 2022.



In 2022 WWF Finland started supporting a familiar landscape in Tanzania, East Usambara. WWF Finland has been working in the area also before, and now the project will prioritize agroforestry approaches including the promotion of spice value chain and other alternative income generating activities as a means to increase the resilience of local communities in adapting to climate change and improving livelihoods.

PHOTO: MAIJA KAUKONEN / WWF

the Kunming -Montreal GBF recognizes nature-based solutions as a concept.

Tons of CO2 sequestered or avoided

412,810 ha of new forest areas was brought to improved forest management, restored or protected in 2022. In addition, work continued in 366,347 ha of forests. To measure the mitigation impact of the mentioned interventions in the forested landscapes, WWF Finland collaborated with Finnish company Arbonaut in training WWF offices' GIS and forest experts in forest cover, deforestation, degradation and carbon counting in 2022. The baselines to measure tons of CO2 sequestered or emissions avoided in the programme areas will be set in 2023. (see further details in chapter 4.2. capacity building).

OUTPUT 2.1 RIGHT HOLDERS' AND DUTY BEARERS' CAPACITY IN PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND ADVOCACY OF CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION INITIATIVES STRENGTHENED IN AN INCLUSIVE MANNER TO IMPROVE ECOSYSTEMS AND PEOPLES RESILIENCE.

Adaptation plans and Nature Based Solutions initiatives developed and supported with specific aim on climate resilience

Altogether 15 adaptation plans and nature-based solutions initiatives were developed and/or supported with a specific aim on climate resilience in 2022 (36% of the programme target).

In specific, the programme continued to identify context-specific climate risks within the programme areas. Based on climate risk assessments made during programme planning, several more detailed climate vulnerability assessments were started and conducted in 2022 to inform local level planning processes. E.g., in Indonesia (Papua) the ecosystem vulnerability and climate change risks assessments were conducted in 3 villages using the combined methods of field observation, in-depth interview, focus group discussion, and participatory mapping. The assessments guided further development of adaptation management plans for the villages. Similarly, an adaptation plan was developed for Muramba and Nyarusiza Subcounty in Kisoro district, Uganda. This area is vulnerable to climate change impacts. It has been affected by runoff and landslides on slopes of Mt. Mgahinga and Muhabura which displaced 300 households in 2022. Also, an agroforestry approach combining macadamia cultivation together with honey production has

been started to create incomes for members of tree growers associations and beekeepers, create jobs and protect slopes against soil erosion and the silting of wetlands in Uganda.

Spatial plan policy development was supported to integrate climate risk considerations into local government development plans. Rehabilitation and restoration plans to avoid disasters (flood, landslide, and fire) were also developed in Indonesia (Borneo). In Bolivia, the municipalities' capacity in forest fire management was improved through provision of firefighting equipment and training. Some climate vulnerability assessments were initiated and planned to be completed in 2023. In Bolivia the assessment was commenced together with two municipalities to identify climate risks and training needs to integrate adaptation to climate change in the area management plans of the municipalities.

In Indonesia (Borneo), restoration has been done along the riparian areas, and planting in critical areas within protected lake buffer zone with suitable and climate resilient plant species to reduce the fire, soil erosion and improve soil and water quality, while supporting the communities to benefit from the forest and freshwater fish species, non-timber forest products value chain development to support their livelihoods.

WWF Nepal has also been collaborating with the Ministry of Federal Affairs to develop guidelines for Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plans (LDCRP) which guides local governments to prepare their disaster preparedness plans.

Climate related decision making processes influenced and climate financing leveraged through advocacy

Altogether 15 climate related decision-making processes were influenced and climate financing leveraged through advocacy (54% of targeted).

The Africa Adaptation Hub convened a three-day virtual capacity building session to strengthen the capacity of WWF Africa staff's (17, 6 women, 11 men) engagement at COP27. Following this session, some African champions worked closely with WWF's Climate and Energy Practice policy team in preparation for COP27 and were actively engaged in the COP27 negotiations process (refer to Outcome 3. for results). The Hub participated in several

The programme continued to identify context-specific climate risks within the programme areas.

Spatial plan policy development was supported to integrate climate risk considerations into local government development plans.

conferences leading up to the COP27. The Hub 1) organised a side-event called “Transformative, nature-safe solutions for adaptation and renewable energy we want for Africa” with BirdLife International in pre-COP meeting in Bonn; 2) took part in UNEP’s panel “Harnessing nature for transformative adaptation in Africa” in Africa Climate Week; and 3) was invited by UNEP Africa to take part at the forum of the UN Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Food Security Assembly (EBAFOSA) organised by the UNEP Global Adaptation Network (GAN). The Hub organised a WWF Africa youth side event “Transformative youth led actions for a climate resilient Africa” in COP27. The Hub also co-organised a high-level side event on nature-based solutions financing for adaptation with WWF Finland and WWF Uganda in COP27 with panellists from the Government of Finland, Government of Zambia and Adaptation Fund.

The Hub supported development of project proposals to the Global Affairs of Canada (GAC) on “Unlocking Effective Nature-based Solutions for Climate Change Adaptation to Support Biodiversity and Community Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa”, which targets Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania, the Hub and the WWF Regional Office for Africa, and Climate Adaptation and Protected Areas Initiative targeting WWF Namibia and Uganda, which was successful. The Hub also supported development of the regional Blue Action Fund (BAF) proposal to accelerate mangrove management for climate risk resilience and improved livelihoods, which was granted to WWF. In addition, WWF Finland’s international team supported WWF Indonesia in a project proposal development that was submitted to the Global Ecosystem Based Adaptation Fund.

WWF Nepal has been working with federal, provincial, and local governments to improve resilience to climate change impacts. The capacity of government agencies, provincial governments, and local governments in planning and mainstreaming climate change into their periodic and sectoral plans has been enhanced through training (99 leaders incl. 11 women of 7 municipalities) on environment friendly planning, climate change and disaster risk reduction. The sensitised local leaders are committed to integrate biodiversity, climate, and disaster into their periodic plans. In addition, in Borneo WWF has raised awareness on climate-informed land-use planning, disaster risk analysis and management.

OUTCOME 3. ENHANCED CAPACITY OF WWF AND WIDER CIVIL SOCIETY GOVERNMENTS AND PRIVATE SECTOR TO ADVANCE INCLUSIVE AND FAIR NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS AND TO REDUCE ILLEGAL PRACTICES

Developing country CSOs with improved capacity to influence development in line with Agenda 2030

In 2022, 67 local CSOs were supported under the programme, the target for the programme period being 307 (22% achieved). The support varies between the countries and the nature of cooperation. For example, in Indonesia (Borneo) WWF continued to facilitate the community level organisations’ participation in the district development plan processes and supported local CSOs to establish cooperation with local private sector entities. In Uganda, WWF supports tree growers associations and Africa Adaptation Hub supported a CSO partner from the South West Indian Ocean to influence and participate in COP28, to bring views of ocean conservation to the climate negotiations.

WWF Madagascar worked with a variety of local CSOs including communities, Woman association, Youth association and Church association strengthening their capacities on gender, human rights, conflict management, ESSF, community consultation and WWF’s complaint mechanism. In Laos, the programme is not working strongly through local CSOs since there is another CSO focused programme implemented by WWF Laos funded by SIDA. Advocacy on social and environmental topics is done together with the CSOs in Laos and cooperation regarding disability inclusion is coordinated together with local CSOs more in the coming years. In Africa Adaptation Hub the cooperation with CSOs has not started in 2022, but will be initiated soon.

The direct capacity building to the WWF partner offices described in chapter 4.2.

67 local CSOs were supported under the programme.



WWF colleagues Nuhu Salasala, Olivia Adhiambo, Vishaish Uppal, Anne Tarvainen ja Fideline Mboringong discuss at the UN biodiversity conference COP15 in Canada. PHOTO: SILJA ANNILA / WWF

Sustainable and inclusive natural resources policies and decision-making processes and investments influenced (including public and private sector policies, decisions and investments)

In total 20 processes were influenced, but the scope varied from the community level to the international meetings, which was almost 70% of the target. The advocacy work will continue for the upcoming 3 years partly on the same processes. WWF Indonesia continued strong advocacy work successfully with other local CSO partners influencing provincial and sub-national policies for example for spatial planning. WWF Madagascar was able to influence the decisions of application of laws and regulations concerning environmental offences at the court level and the community level within the programme area.

The first year of the programme, 2022, offered an opportunity to the WWF network to influence the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as the COP15 was finally organised, climate COP27 had focus for Africa, Stockholm+50 was organised as well as the UNEP/ UNEA meeting. WWF Finland and its partners participated and contributed to all these high level international events as well as other smaller events and national policy dialogue in Finland. In Finland, WWF did national advocacy work towards the elections and the formulation of the new government which was continued in early 2023. The advocacy materials included aspects of foreign and security policy and development cooperation in addition to the national biodiversity

The advocacy materials included aspects of foreign and security policy, development cooperation and national biodiversity.

The result of the UN Biodiversity Negotiations can be seen as historic.

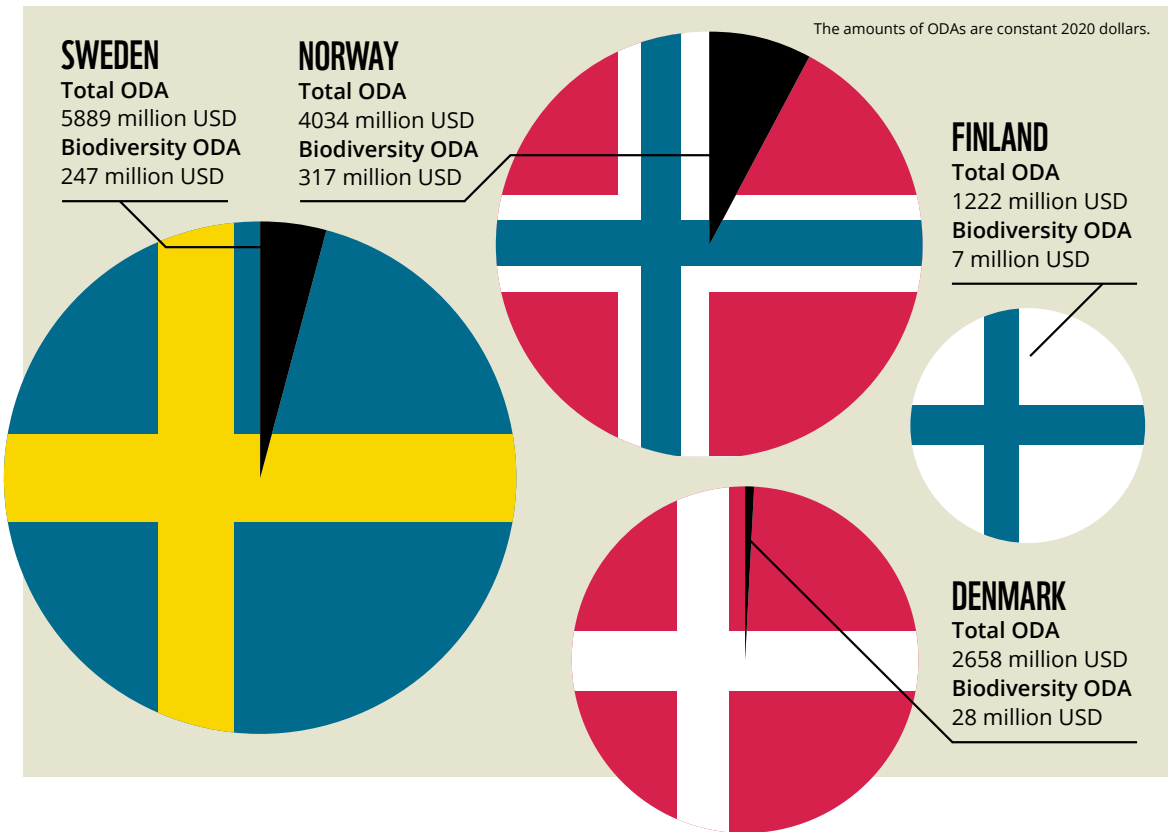
advocacy messages; the same themes were raised on social media and public opinion papers.

WWF Finland was invited to the Finnish official delegation of high-level events, which opened an opportunity to influence Finnish statements and the role of Finland in these events. Finland was very ambitious and active in the CBD negotiations, pushing views which were aligned with WWF's views on the new Global Biodiversity Framework, post 2020 targets. It's impossible to verify or measure WWF Finland's or WWF network's impact on the result, but at least the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change of Finland, Maria Ohisalo, mentioned all WWF's must haves in her official speech at COP15, showing Finnish commitment to those targets. Also, most of the WWF network priorities were more or less included in the final targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (K-M GBF).

The result of the CBD negotiations, K-M GBF, can be seen as historic as after a long process governments agreed on a global deal to halt and reverse biodiversity loss. The agreement represents a major milestone for the conservation of our natural world, but it can be undermined by slow implementation and failure to mobilise the promised resources.

In the CBD process, WWF Finland's expert focused especially on resource mobilisation and ODA funding. In general at the negotiations development aspects and global equity were an underlying issue

Graph 1. Share of a biodiversity-related official development aid (ODA) in Nordic countries, [WWF Finland Policy Brief](#).



which was not directly discussed but referred to several times. In the closing remarks at COP15 several countries, including Finland, made a commitment to increase funding for developing countries for K-M GBF implementation, but the fulfilment of these commitments and effectiveness of new funding mechanisms are to be seen. As part of the CBD advocacy work a [WWF policy brief](#) on Nordic biodiversity ODA was done in cooperation with WWF offices in Sweden, Norway and Denmark to help these countries advocate for an increase in the allocation of ODA funds to biodiversity conservation.

In the COP15 WWF, Finland, UNEP, Colombia, France, Kenya and Solomon Islands organised an official side-event, “Halving the global footprint by 2030: A Leaders dialogue sustainable production and consumption and circular economy”. It must be noted that among hundreds of side-events in COP15, this was the only one on ecological footprint. Five ministers spoke in the side-event, including Minister Ohisalo and several other high-level representatives, and there were 100 participants on site and a live stream audience. It must be noted that the WWF network also needed an ambitious active country like Finland to take this approach forward in the process. It can be said that WWF network and WWF Finland, together with the Government of Finland, made a significant contribution towards promoting the inclusion of ecological footprint to be part of K-M GBF, even though the numerical target was missing.

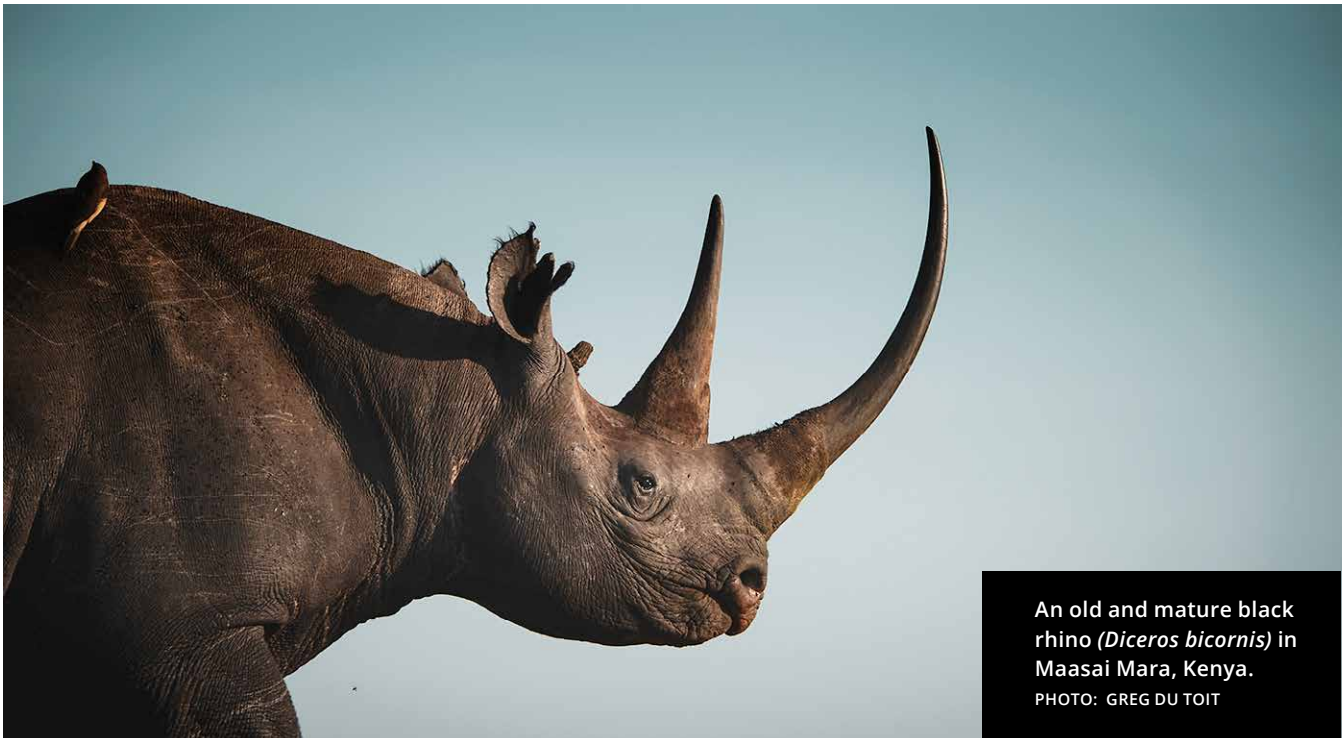
The programme supported the participation of two partner offices’, Tanzania and Nepal, representatives

to the Nairobi CBD preparatory meeting and COP15 itself. An expert from WWF Nepal was part of the official Nepali delegation, while the WWF Tanzania representative was part of the WWF delegation. Through this WWF Finland was able to contribute also to the WWF network’s capacity in the negotiations, in addition to WWF Finland’s own experts and communication experts contributions.

WWF’s participation and communication of all the high-level international meetings and advocacy work in Finland was contributing to the fact that in Finland, and also globally, there was much more awareness and discussion about nature. WWF Finland was happy to observe how the President of Finland also emphasised the importance of climate crisis and biodiversity loss in his [speech at UNGA](#) as well as national dialogues even though the main focus of international cooperation and national dialogue in 2022 was on the war in Ukraine, energy crisis and global financial crisis.

The evident connections between nature, climate, security and conflicts was a new topic in which WWF Finland participated by delivering messages of the WWF network’s publication, “[The Nature of Conflict and Peace](#)”, in Finland. Participation in some panel discussions on this topic and the publication of an article led to several other requests for WWF Finland to contribute to the dialogue on Finnish security and foreign policies, in which WWF Finland has not been able to fully participate because of limited human resources. Luckily in late 2022 WWF Finland got a small grant from the MFA to work on foreign and security policy advocacy in 2023.

The programme supported the participation of Tanzania and Nepal’s representatives to international meetings.



An old and mature black rhino (*Dicerus bicornis*) in Maasai Mara, Kenya.

PHOTO: GREG DU TOIT

WWF Finland advocated for a strong EU regulation on deforestation.

In addition, WWF Finland advocated for a strong EU regulation on deforestation. Different kinds of interventions in the public were also carried out. For example, the S Group company took the opportunity to speak up along with other progressive European companies for stronger legislation. They participated to a coalition of companies who demanded in an open letter that the scope of the legislation would also include other important habitats such as other wooded lands. Despite the advocacy efforts the Finnish position was not as strong as WWF hoped for but not a total failure either. Eventually agreement was reached in December. The resulting legislation is not perfect but it is a major win for conservation groups and responsible businesses. If implemented properly the European market will soon be free of products that are associated with a high-risk of deforestation.

Public officials and other duty bearers capacitated and supported in natural resources governance and climate adaptation

In 2022, 1,132 duty bearers were capacitated which is nearly 10% of the target. Out of these 437 were women. This also includes duty bearers in Finland. Examples of capacity building for duty bearers included, e.g., training on natural resources, conservation and climate change, land-use planning, policy processes as well as advocacy on global processes like the Global Biodiversity Framework.

The duty bearers’ capacity has been strengthened by forest fire prevention training in Bolivia and Nepal

on forest fire management, preventative measures, and viable remedial actions. Training on the use of SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) technology for wildlife monitoring purposes was organised in Borneo and Kenya including duty bearers from authorities to the private sector.

WWF Madagascar supported government authorities in strengthening their capacities in natural resources governance, especially on application of legal text in force and social and environmental safeguards, which reinforces influence on the decisions-making on laws and regulations enforcements concerning environmental offences at the court level (laws related to protected areas) and at the community level (Dina: a local rules). In addition, WWF Nepal developed a training manual on human rights in partnership with the National Human Rights Commission of Nepal (NHRC) and Protection of Consumer Rights Nepal. The training manual is targeted for the law enforcement officials within protected areas and forest authorities.

Several other training sessions were held on social safeguards, human rights and FPIC, e.g., in Borneo, Kenya, Tanzania (see chapter “Free, Prior and Informed consent (FPIC) consultations held and Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESSF) processes supported” under Output 3.2.).

The capacity of duty bearers has also been strengthened on climate change and disaster risk reduction, climate resilient restoration and environment friendly planning in Borneo and Nepal. Furthermore, WWF Nepal has been collaborating with the Ministry of Federal Affairs to develop guidelines for Local Disaster and Climate Resilience

Plans (LDCRP) which guides local governments to prepare their disaster preparedness plans.

Bolivia has continued to work with municipalities and communities in the development of participatory governance mechanisms to enable local actors to actively participate in decision making on the sustainable development and conservation of the lower Rio Blanco river basin. The process to strengthen authorities' capacity to take climate change into consideration in their planning has started. It will be a process of first drafting the strategic frameworks, defining guidelines and strategic actions of the training plans and then drafting the programmatic frameworks, identifying biannual goals and schedule.

A series of trainings have been conducted also involving duty bearers from various land-based sectors, community social-economic development, investment and infrastructure including landscape model training, training on the preparation of strategic environmental assessment documents as required by spatial policy, green budget tagging and green investment in Indonesia.

WWF Finland has taken a role in working together with the government officers on advancing the global biodiversity targets.

The programme has facilitated the leveraging of 2 million euros to support illegal wildlife trade-related projects in the Greater Virunga Landscape.

OUTPUT 3.1 WWF TOGETHER WITH DUTY BEARERS AND RIGHTS HOLDERS HAS CO-CREATED SOLUTIONS TO TACKLE ILLEGAL WILDLIFE AND TIMBER TRADE, POACHING AND HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICTS

Trend (number, frequency and intensity) in levels of Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) incidents

N/A in 2022

Demonstrable progress in implementation of the Zero Poaching Framework

In Borneo, WWF provided technical support for community-based anti-poaching, and development of the zero-poaching and SMART patrolling approach together with private companies, government forest officers and local communities. WWF also participated in the coordination of meetings to update and enhance the standards for community patrols, biodiversity surveys and monitoring. The focus is mainly on reducing orangutan poaching. In Kenya, the EAWCH

organised training for SMART patrolling, which is real time patrolling using spatial monitoring and reporting tool and technology. Participants represented over 30 different public and private organisations from eight African countries; Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Liberia, Ghana, Rwanda, Namibia and Madagascar.

OUTPUT 3.2 ACTIVE CIVIL SOCIETY SUPPORTED AND PARTNERSHIPS CREATED TO ADVANCE INCLUSIVE, AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND INNOVATIVE AND LONG TERM FINANCING SOLUTIONS FOR CONSERVATION

Solutions leveraging and influencing funding to natural resources management (NRM) and conservation

The programme has facilitated the leveraging of 2 million euros to support illegal wildlife trade-related projects in the Greater Virunga Landscape (funds managed by WWF Uganda). In Borneo, WWF has worked closely with local governments to advance conservation efforts, and after the pandemic, WWF provided support to communities and local governments to benefit from national-level incentive schemes that made funds available for natural resources management and conservation in WWF-supported areas. WWF

Finland initiated a private sector partnership aimed at improving the livelihoods of marginalised communities, reducing the harmful impacts of monoculture cultivation, and driving change in the coffee sector. The partnership carried out feasibility studies in Laos, Indonesia, and Vietnam, with funding from P4G (Partnering for Green Growth and the Global Goals 2030), to assess the feasibility of the partnership model and identify the best locations to initiate joint implementation on the ground. The feasibility studies paved the way for a larger grant, and a 4-year project is expected to begin in 2023, funded by Danida Green Business Partnerships. Please refer to the chapter on Outcome 2 regarding funding leveraged for climate adaptation.

Partnerships and coalitions developed

In 2022, WWF developed 17 partnerships (55% of the programme target) with several organisations to improve WWF's capacity on social, human rights, and disability inclusion, as well as to enhance other

WWF Finland has taken a role in working together with the government officers on advancing the global biodiversity targets.



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WWF Finland actively engaged in developing partnerships with Finnish organisations to explore new opportunities.

organisations’ capacity on conservation, natural resources, and climate adaptation. WWF Finland actively engaged in developing partnerships with Finnish organisations to explore new opportunities, ranging from joint advocacy to strengthening WWF’s capacity in forest carbon assessments and utilising funding opportunities for private sector collaboration.

At international level WWF network and IFRC published a report, “Working With Nature to Protect People”, which highlighted the role of nature-based solutions in protecting people. For example, nature-based solutions could reduce the intensity of climate and weather related hazards by 26% and provide developing countries with valuable protection against the economic cost of climate change, saving at least 104 billion USD in 2030 and 393 billion USD in 2050. An MoU was established between WWF and IFRC in 2022. WWF Finland and its partners have been discussing the

Nature-based solutions could reduce the intensity of climate and weather related hazards by 26%.

report’s findings and implementation of joint action especially in Africa Adaptation Hub and in Finland on advocacy work.

Free, Prior and Informed consent (FPIC) consultations held and Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESSF) processes supported

All programme partners have advanced environmental and social safeguards in their interventions together with the communities and authorities. 83 Free, Prior and Informed Consent and safeguards processes were conducted within the first year (120% of the programme target).

It was expected that this target would be reached within the first year of implementation, as consent and embedding safeguards to the implementation

is at the crux of implementation of human rights-based approach and inclusive conservation. Most

engagements (over targeted) were done in Indonesia (Borneo), where a series of FPIC consultations with Indigenous peoples were carried out. Approximately 30 individuals from 8 IPs institutions, representing all aspects of the community, signed FPIC minutes and/or conservation agreements (Village Government, Customary Administrators, women, Youth, Community Leaders etc.). The FPIC process was further carried out in 3 villages in Papua, during which disabled people were identified and sign language provided to the identified deaf person. In Madagascar FPIC was conducted at the community level for 18 villages.

Integration of environmental and social safeguards into conservation was also advanced in the programme landscapes. Nepal and Bolivia have completed the respective safeguards processes in their programme landscapes. Grievance mechanisms have been put into place in Nepal, Bolivia, Tanzania and Madagascar to address any suggestions, advice, or grievances of Indigenous people and local communities.

In Laos, an analysis of environmental and social risks has started. In Madagascar and Tanzania environmental and social risks identification has been completed and stakeholder engagement started accordingly. Additional financial support was provided for the safeguards screening, stakeholder engagement and mitigation planning for the programme landscapes in Uganda. One of the landscapes is in the process of mitigation planning and the other one has ongoing completed safeguards screening. The safeguards screening has been completed also in the programme area in Borneo.

Several trainings have been conducted and processes supported to develop human rights-based processes. The East Africa Wildlife Crime Hub supported the development of the conservancy human rights handbook and revised Standard Operating Procedures for community wildlife scouts. These are key resources and tools developed to promote the protection of human

rights and address gender-based violence. A three-day practical human rights training was held for various conservancies and Landscape Associations representing diverse roles, including conservancy rangers, managers, members of the conservancy board, landscape coordinators, and KWCA and WWF staff (24 participants, 50% women). The training included also issues on FPIC and sexual exploitation, abuse and sexual harassment (SEAH) policy.

Training of stakeholders (representatives of IPLCs, government, CSOs and extension workers) was conducted on FPIC and environment and social safeguards in Borneo. Community consultations, ESSF, human rights-based approach, conflict resolution and grievance mechanism training was provided to the community members (incl. elders, youth, women, PWD, religious leaders), village leadership from the 9 project villages and district officials in Tanzania.

WWF Indonesia also supports management planning of the customary areas of three clans in Papua. The work is coordinated with the Customary People's Working Group, regency government and other development partners. WWF's role is to facilitate the documentation of customary areas mapping, and to increase the capacity of village facilitators to conduct the customary areas mapping and advocacy for customary peoples. Also, in partnership with WWF Nepal, National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN), a para-statal entity of the government, prepared national guidelines for FPIC which have already been endorsed.

WWF Finland's child safeguards policy was introduced to WWF Ambassadors for application in school tours. In 2022 WWF Finland started to develop a webpage about WWF Finland's various policies and guidelines that support a transparent, accountable, human rights based and inclusive way of work in WWF. This site was published in early 2023.

Several trainings have been conducted and processes supported to develop human rights-based processes.

LESSONS LEARNED



Sabita Malla (front), tiger expert at WWF Nepal, is walking with citizen scientists (Santos Tharu, Khakendra Thapa, Chain Kumar, Chhabi Thara Magar) responsible for monitoring tigers in the Khata Corridor.

PHOTO: EMMANUEL RONDEAU / WWF-US



In Bolivia WWF Finland supports the development of participatory governance mechanisms to enable local actors to actively participate in decision making on the sustainable development and conservation of the lower Rio Blanco river basin.

PHOTO: JAIME ROJO / WWF-US

Several lessons were learned during the first year of the programme. For WWF Finland, it was the right decision to engage in the CBD process and allocate enough time to participate in the full process, including the preparatory meetings. WWF Finland gained a lot of media coverage, which was possible because of full participation in the process and a dedicated comms expert. Also, this participation enabled influencing and contributing to the Finnish delegation as well as WWF delegation during the process. Organising a side event was relatively easy with the WWF network experts and can be seen as impactful.

The topic of the AAH, WWF Finland and WWF Uganda co-organised COP27 side-event on “Unlocking the Power on Nature-based Solutions-Financing Climate Adaptation” was seen as relevant for the negotiations and objectives of the WWF network, and it provided relevant discussion around increasing adaptation funding. However, the timing of the event could have been earlier during the negotiation week to be able to reach a higher number of participants on-site. Nevertheless, the event recording has been streamed over 230 times online.

The project in Tanzania will prioritize agroforestry approaches to increase the resilience of local communities in adapting to climate change, and to improve their livelihoods.

important. In Indonesia, WWF has provided additional funding to the communities because the government has reduced funding due to COVID-19. In Madagascar, the government patrols don't have enough resources, so WWF has supported joint community patrols, which has resulted in reduced deforestation rate. The joint community patrols are a new approach and developed in the project area.

Communities need quick income. Planted trees/restored forests will provide income for the communities after some years. But while the trees grow, communities need other income and support. So for the communities to benefit from the conservation efforts, there's a need to also provide interventions and support livelihoods which provide quick benefits, for example beekeeping. From the previous interventions in Tanzania (2004–2013), the project has learned that there are still no direct economic benefits obtained from the Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs) in the project area because the forest reserves are fully protected (no harvesting allowed). For this reason, the project will now prioritize agroforestry approaches including the promotion of spice value chain and other alternative income generating activities as a means to increase the resilience of local communities in adapting to climate change

As governments have reduced funding in some partner countries, WWF's support to communities has been very important.

As governments have reduced funding in some partner countries, WWF's support has been very

and improving livelihoods. Spices are high value crops that provide a strong income generating opportunity for farmers. They are the largest income source for most households in the Usambaras and are well suited to increasing farmers' resilience through increasing incomes, crop diversity and disease prevention thereby lowering potential for forest degradation. They are also well suited to agroforestry systems that improve biodiversity in both soil and environment as an alternative to monocrop systems.

Cooperation with the governments is important. In Bolivia, WWF first presented the project to key actors, both governmental and social, to agree and coordinate together on the proposed activities. This helps the implementation of the project and enhances the participation of key actors. In Tanzania, support from the local government authority (from the District Executive Director to Village Council) has made the inception of the project easy and the local communities have been motivated to engage with the project. WWF Madagascar noted that some activities planned to be carried out jointly with the forestry administration were delayed as the authorities were busy. To address this situation, WWF plans to clarify from the beginning of each year the collaboration with the agents of the forestry administration on all the needs of the landscape, and WWF also tries to get COMATSA dedicated officers from authority.

For the East Africa Wildlife Crime Hub, physical meetings with key partners such as Greater Virunga Transboundary Collaboration (GVTC) and International Gorilla Conservation Programme (IGCP), are crucial to moving forward with big ideas in large transboundary landscapes. As a result of this, the Hub has increased engagement with partners and is pushing forward with new ideas, such as the review of zero poaching in GVTC. Transboundary cooperation is important to protect wildlife populations as animals migrate and communities are separated by international boundaries but trade across them.

The issue of inclusion does not only refer to providing information about activities to vulnerable groups, but it implies having trained and experienced people who guide and accompany a true inclusion of actors, for example by ensuring that their voice is heard and that their participation in the different activities is guaranteed. Incorporating new approaches and themes into the activities of the office (such as the issue of inclusion) requires specialised technical support to ensure that actions are effective in this regard.

It's crucial to get the private sector companies onboard to advocate for improved regulation since for instance the EU-deforestation law will affect specifically the private sector. Having a strong signal from the corporate sector that they also demand for a strong law gives a good mandate also for WWF to lobby. WWF has added value since it has good connections to many companies that are forerunners in sustainability. This way WWF can also ask these companies to raise their voice and influence decision makers. For WWF specifically it's very useful that we have a worldwide network and experts also in, e.g., Brazil, that can give concrete support on the law process informing how markets operate on the ground in landscapes where deforestation takes place. With this expertise we get the right information on what kind of law could work well and what components would not be efficient. Local expertise and presence is an added value for WWF. In addition to having presence in all EU-countries, WWF can strategically plan how it works through each EU country to advocate on joint goals; if there are good countries WWF can ask them to lead the way and if there are countries, that are not having very strong positions, WWF can try to influence them and put pressure. An EU-level multi-year campaign definitely was the right way to work regarding the EU-deforestation law process. Also having over million EU citizens activated to ask for a strong law could not be possible without a wider WWF network and also without cooperation with various other organisations and NGOs.

WWF has good connections to many companies and can ask them to raise their voice and influence decision makers.



CONTRIBUTION TO FINNISH DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Coffee is one of the biggest products consumed in Finland with a great risk to cause deforestation in its value chain. In Laos WWF Finland supports sustainable coffee production. In agroforestry system the coffee grows alongside other plants.

PHOTO: VISA TUOMINEN / WWF

Contributions to the MFA aggregate indicators and development policy objectives are described in the reporting template (PDF) in Finnish based on the achievements described in previous chapters. Here the programme contribution to the strengthening of civil society and the MFA's cross-cutting objectives is described in detail. WWF Finland and its partners have continued close cooperation and dialogue with MFA and Embassies in 2022.

SUPPORT TO CIVIL SOCIETY

The programme supports WWF Finland's partner WWF offices and their local civil society partners as the third outcome of the programme. The main results on civil society engagement are described under Output 3.2. and in Finnish in the separate PDF report. WWF Finland will continue its dialogue with the MFA and respective Embassies on this topic throughout the programme.

According to the [OECD's analysis](#) of civic space (2022), the rise of the global climate movement has been accompanied by businesses linked to resource extraction, infrastructure projects or agribusiness as well as government and government-allied actors increasingly targeting environmental CSOs for their work. According to [Global Witness 2020](#), over 70% of human rights defenders killed every year are involved in the protection of the environment or the closely related work of asserting Indigenous peoples' rights and the rights of other communities that are marginalised and discriminated against.

According to [CIVICUS](#), in 2022 the working environment for civil society remained hostile globally. There were no changes in WWF Finland's partner countries CIVICUS assessments in 2022. The status of civic space has influenced the implementation of the programme in several countries as well as other political processes like elections.

As WWF works very closely with the governments, elections for example may cause delays in the programme implementation if government offices are closed or are operating in limited capacity. Signing of MoUs with relevant government entities is a crucial step on the implementation of any WWF programmes. As 2022 was the first year the programme, signing or renewal of MoUs was done in all partner countries

for the new programme period. This caused delays of implementation in several partner offices.

There was a historical amount of NGOs participating in the COP15 in Montreal and also a high number of private sector entities. During the process there were concerns about possible limitations of NGO participation if the meeting would have been organised in China according to the original plan. It must be noted that there were very limited opportunities for observers to contribute to COP15 and the preparatory meetings, and Finland raised this issue a couple of times in discussions with the CBD Secretariat. Some human rights NGOs raised their concerns of COP27 negotiations being held in Egypt where civic space is largely restricted.

The participation in high-level international negotiations demonstrates both WWF's and this programme's ability to contribute to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development from the community and grass-roots level all the way to the UN processes. As a respected expert organisation, WWF really influenced the decisions and ensured also participation of different stakeholders in the negotiation processes. WWF Finland's participation in the international meetings and media coverage further strengthened WWF Finland's position as a knowledgeable international environmental NGO in Finland. Also, WWF partner offices strengthened their national statuses.

In Finland the school tour seeks to motivate the target audience to environmental action and to help them find empowering ways to be active citizens. Lesson content was built on the research findings of [The Youth Barometer \(2021\)](#) and, thus, to meet the needs of youth to learn more about nature loss and how they can help in preventing it. The lesson shows in concrete terms, how individuals can be active agents in system change and decrease their negative impact in other parts of the world. There was not much support available for teachers to train systems thinking in school, so the school tour has the potential to strengthen pupils' trust in being "influencers in the system".

Communications-wise WWF's role was to point out how Finnish citizens also have an impact on global equity. WWF pointed out especially how the

WWF and this programme have the ability to contribute to conservation and sustainable development all the way from the grass-roots level to the UN.

The school tour seeks to motivate the target audience to environmental action and to help them find empowering ways to be active citizens.

In 2022 the working environment for civil society remained hostile globally.

The participation in high-level international negotiations demonstrates both WWF's and this programme's ability to contribute to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. COP15 in Canada ended with grand applause when the new Global Biodiversity Framework was accepted.

PHOTO: SILJA ANNILA / WWF



impacts of Finnish consumption can also be seen outside Finland's borders and how every citizen can reduce their negative environmental impact. WWF for example gave advice on how to choose products which most likely have not created deforestation in their production process. WWF also gave advice on how to impact politics and business to improve the sustainability of Finnish consumption.

CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES OF THE FINNISH DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION POLICY AND HRBA

Reducing inequalities and securing non-discrimination

Disability Inclusion

During 2022, WWF organised three workshop sessions about disability inclusion in conservation for the programme partner offices and other interested colleagues from the WWF global network. These sessions were developed and implemented by Abilis Consulting and were a continuum of a disability inclusion capacity building process that started already in 2020, when WWF Finland ordered an analysis on the disability inclusion aspects in conservation work. After this, a management plan was

prepared and these training sessions were part of that. Based on the trainings, the partners were expected to start discussions with local disability organisations in the specific operating landscapes and plan the best ways of developing disability inclusion in their own contexts. Most of the partners started discussions with local disability organisations in 2022.

A coordinator from WWF Finland also provided various presentations to the wider WWF network on disability inclusion and it is expected that disability inclusion will be embedded in the social policies and the environmental and social safeguards of the WWF global network in the future. WWF Finland is the only office in the global WWF network (with over 100 offices) that has promoted disability inclusion and this is a big added value that WWF Finland international team has been able to provide to the global network.

During 2022, the programme was able to identify and provide direct support to 122 people with disabilities. Also, 1 small enterprise led by a person with a disability was supported. This is still a very small portion of the total number of beneficiaries but the process regarding improving disability inclusion was only started in 2022 and many of the partners only had started initial cooperation with local organisations working for people with disabilities. However, WWF Finland feels that this is a good start. During monitoring visits in 2022, WWF Finland staff had also a possibility to observe local right holders

Most partners started discussions with local disability organisations to develop disability inclusion in their own contexts.

with disability in several village meetings (e.g. in Borneo, Laos, Uganda and Madagascar). The topic was more present in discussions and little more visible in the field than before. This is an indication that the capacity building is slowly bearing fruit.

During 2022, programme partners started cooperation with 4 local organisations of people with disabilities (OPDs). The first steps of these partnerships have included introductory meetings, presenting the work of WWF also to the local OPDs while understanding their work. From these discussions, the planning of joint work has started. Partners are in different stages of cooperation and next years will show how this evolves. WWF Finland also signed a MoU with Abilis Consulting in Finland in order to continue regular information sharing and discussion both ways.

Other marginalised groups

Many of the programme rights holders represent Indigenous communities or are marginalised in their own societies due to the remoteness or due to ethnic origin or caste, or face other difficulties such as high vulnerability to climate change, environmental degradation or human-wildlife conflicts. In 2022, 5,083 Indigenous rights holders or people representing ethnic minorities benefited from conservation, sustainable management and use of renewable natural resources. 2,531 benefited from climate activities and 548 smallholders representing indigenous people or ethnic minorities were supported. Specific activities that are meant to reduce their inequalities were for instance climate vulnerability assessments, activities targeted to reduce human-wildlife conflicts, and FPIC consultations that were conducted to ensure right holders' needs and views were heard and integrated in the programme planning and implementation. Altogether 83 FPIC-consultations and ESSF consultations were done in 2022. As a result of one consultation in Papua, a local village declined participation in the programme based on their own wishes due to social conflicts in the area.

Gender mainstreaming

The programme has promoted the equal participation of and benefits for men and women as the rights holders of the programme. Further, women are one specific group of right-holders and have an important role in the programme implementation. Equal participation of women in the programme activities, including various decision-making groups and committees, is supported also by giving

emphasis on the specific needs and restrictions that women may have. Women are specifically targeted in the programme outcomes and outputs and many of the programme indicators collect disaggregated data on women's participation. During 2022, 93,097 women benefited from the programme directly or indirectly, which is 47% of the total beneficiaries. For example community tree nurseries in Uganda offer employment especially for women.

Also, the programme supported 4 women led-enterprises as well as provided capacity building and cooperation for 3 CSOs supporting women's rights and gender equality.

In Papua, the programme identified social roles of men and women of three project villages and their access to landscapes and natural resources based on gender practices. For example, women are mostly involved in domestic chores, and their needs are targeted to specific areas closer to settlements while men have more access to the primary forest area where they do activities to protect customary areas and to support livelihood for their family. The result of the assessment will become a baseline to encourage women's participation in community-led initiatives related to climate change impacts and ensure their voices are being heard.

CITES CoP19 in Panama in November 2022, where an advisor from EAWCH participated, adopted a resolution recognizing the importance of ensuring gender mainstreaming and equality in the convention. The decision forms the basis for the development of various instruments and measures that will set the convention on a positive path towards conservation success, improving living conditions and governance, reducing conflict, and social inequalities and eradicating gender-based violence related to legal and illegal international trade in wildlife. WWF together with the Global Wildlife Programme hosted a side event in CITES meeting on why it is important to consider gender in addressing illegal wildlife trade. The event was attended by 100 delegates and one of the panel speakers was the delegation head for Tanzania, highlighting the progress made in exploring how to integrate gender in IWT. This also provides the basis for the inclusion of gender in the new East Africa Community's wildlife strategy.

Human rights based approach

The programme has been developed using a human rights-based approach. The programme is still assessed to be human rights progressive.

Many of the programme rights holders represent Indigenous communities or are marginalised in their own societies.

During 2022, around 93,000 women benefited from the programme directly or indirectly.

Climate resilience was one of the cross-cutting objectives of the programme. In Nepal WWF supports the local communities in flood prevention by building various measures to control the floods.

PHOTO: TANJA PIRINEN / WWF



The FPIC processes and safeguards consultations have been integrated to the programme implementation, as measures to ensure the programme will not infringe human rights and would on the contrary do good and enhance people rights.

Consent to the interventions has been sought through the FPIC process and participatory planning has been conducted in the programme areas during the first year of the programme implementation. Consultations are always done before any activities are decided. Processes are meant to enable communities to have full information on the programme, have the possibility to discuss and plan the programme activities themselves, voice their concerns and questions and have the opportunity to refuse cooperation with WWF. For example, as a result of one FPIC consultation, one village declined cooperation with the programme and this decision was respected.

During consultations and FPIC processes some worries were raised by communities, e.g., on access limitation to natural resources or land, which have been addressed accordingly with the communities to agree on resource use plans together, respecting customary habits. Similarly, issues regarding possible elite capture have been addressed, e.g., by developing accountability and transparency mechanisms (internal monitoring and reporting within communities). Issues of underlying conflicts and/or tensions have been identified and mitigation measures planned, so that the project interventions won't exacerbate existing tensions and conflicts. In addition, WWF Tanzania is worried about the rising tensions between cattle herders and protected areas authorities, due to cattle herders encroaching on the protected areas seeking pastures with better vegetation. This problem is thought to be exacerbated by climate change, due to prolonged droughts.

Furthermore, additional resources were allocated to assist programme partners to advance safeguards and strengthen the offices' capacity to implement inclusive conservation.

WWF Finland actively participated in the discussion on human rights facilitated by the MFA as part of Finland's role as a member of the UN Human Right Commission. WWF Finland also made a statement for the Environmental Committee on

the Government of Finland Report on Human Rights Policy. The policy now includes a separate chapter on climate change and biodiversity. WWF celebrated the UNGA resolution in July when the right to a healthy environment was declared as a global human right. WWF Finland actively used this positive news in communication and advocacy work in Finland.

In addition, the school tour content was built on a human rights-based approach: social aspects of cacao production and sustainability were at the core of the lesson. The guide for Fingo's Global Citizenship Education materials was used as a checklist. For example, language was simplified, and key terminology explained in an additional file for teachers to use to increase accessibility. Photos were chosen to reflect diversity and WWF Photographic Images & Filming Policy was applied.

The school tour content was built on a human rights-based approach.

WWF Finland communication showcased many contact points between human rights and the environment, and published several articles and opinion pieces considering the topic and built the capacity to communicate about the linkage. The capacity of the WWF Finland International team was also strengthened. The development cooperation expert participated in an environmental and social safeguards training (ToT) organised for WWF's European offices. Based on this training workshop was organised also to WWF Finland conservation experts, especially looking into indigenous rights in conservation. Please refer to chapter on Outcome 3 for more detailed information.

Climate resilience and low carbon development

Climate change has been reported to have an impact on ecosystems, people and species in the programme areas. In 2022, impacts (direct and indirect) have been identified to be related, e.g., to freshwater availability, forest fires, prolonged droughts, flooding and landslides. The programme has prioritised enhancing climate resilience in its interventions, and similarly it aims to mitigate carbon emissions by protecting, restoring and sustainably managing forested landscapes. Please refer to chapter on Outcome 2 for more detailed information on progress and results on climate resilience and low carbon development so far.

WWF Finland actively participated in the discussion on human rights.

RESULTS BASED MANAGEMENT



Women cross a river on their way to work in
Bardia, Nepal.

PHOTO: JAMES MORGAN / WWF-US

CAPACITY BUILDING

WWF Finland is the only office in the global WWF network that has promoted and built capacity on disability inclusion.

Disability inclusion

See Disability Inclusion chapter under 2.2. WWF Finland is the only office in the global WWF network (with over 100 offices) that has promoted and built capacity on disability inclusion. This is a big added value that WWF Finland's International team has been able to provide to the global network.

Capacity building on monitoring and analysis of forest cover, deforestation and forest carbon sequestration

During 2021, WWF Finland conducted an analysis on avoided deforestation and carbon sequestration resulting from sustainable forest management and conservation efforts including enhancement through restoration activities for the WWF landscapes and project sites supported under WWF Finland Partnership Programme 2018–2021. The analysis revealed that there is a need to systematize forest cover, deforestation and forest carbon emission data collection, analysis and management in WWF Finland supported partner offices, as well to build capacity to analyze the data to support adaptive management at the landscape level to halt deforestation and reduce above ground carbon emissions. To strengthen existing WWF offices capacity in 2022, WWF Finland procured a Finnish consultancy company, Arbonaut, as consultant to provide capacity building for the Resilience for People and Biodiversity programme offices in forest cover and deforestation analysis and monitoring as well as forest carbon accounting.

The objective of the provided training was to improve and foster the existing Geographic Information System (GIS) skill set to enable the offices to map forest and forest cover changes using remote-sensing techniques and to quantify the resulting carbon dioxide emissions. The consultant conducted pre-training capacity assessment, 7 training sessions and a post-training capacity assessment, as well as provided recommendations for assessing the deforestation and degradation status and carbon sequestration for the programme landscapes. Out of the 7 country offices, the post-training assessment evaluated that 1 office has basic skills, 4 offices have medium skills and 3 offices have advanced skills. It is planned that the WWF country offices will conduct deforestation and carbon sequestration analysis in their respective programme forest landscapes in 2023, with some technical backstopping support.

Capacity building on supporting community conservation enterprises

During 2022 WWF Finland supported the network initiative Nature Pays. Nature Pays supports WWF practitioners in working with community conservation enterprises. For conservation to be effective, local communities must benefit from conservation efforts. This is the understanding at the heart of WWF's Nature Pays work, which helps communities set up and run small enterprises that support conservation, including activities such as ecotourism and handicraft production. Nature Pays has built an online learning platform for internal staff and it is planned to be released for external partners.

The prototype of the e-learning course had been built on pre-recorded lectures and restructured to fit this new format of online, fast pace training, offering lectures on the basics of how to support any growing Community Enterprise. A beta version of an e-learning course was tested with 150 practitioners and in 2022 there was a need for improving the course based on feedback and to prepare for a network launch. WWF Finland contributed to the roll out of this phase of the improvement of the original micro-learning course development. The course combines the knowledge from the Nature Pays Practitioner Guide with additional business concepts and tools. Additionally, an online live masterclass course was organised for WWF Finland partner offices focusing on creating shared-learning opportunities and building a community within the MFA program focus countries.

Socio-economic monitoring

Communities play a key role in the conservation work, and therefore it is important to measure how the work influences the social and economic conditions of the people involved in the programme. WWF Finland together with WWF UK and Germany started a process to introduce a wellbeing survey to WWF programme offices in measuring this impact.

The wellbeing survey tool captures data on natural resource management, governance, access, and conflict, as well as the socio-economic elements of human wellbeing. The use of the mobile application and web-based survey platform will be trained and baseline surveys conducted in 2023.

Advocacy skills

The programme supported an advocacy training workshop for WWF offices in Africa that was organised

The programme supported an advocacy training workshop for WWF offices in Africa.

by WWF's Global Policy and Advocacy Team and funded also by other WWF offices that fund advocacy work in Africa (for example Denmark and Sweden). The purpose of the training was to strengthen the policy advocacy work of WWF offices in Africa, with a specific focus on developing an understanding 1) of how to use the WWF's advocacy toolkit to develop, implement and monitor and evaluate strategic advocacy plans; 2) the policy priorities for WWF and the political context for network advocacy in the coming year; and 3) collaboration with local CSOs and best practices and networking with advocacy colleagues. 40 participants from 11 WWF offices in Africa and 1 from Asia took part in the training, including representatives from WWF Finland partner offices. There was significant variation in the level of advocacy expertise and experience, and the focus for the training was in learning from each other.

The participants appreciated the training and the timing was excellent, right before COP27 and COP15. The main conclusion of the training was that the cooperation between advocacy experts needs to continue, which led to the decision to operationalize and strengthen the Africa Policy Cabinet (Community of Practice). Also the need to mobilize increased support from the Network for advocacy work in Africa was noted as the grassroots level conservation work seems more appealing for the donors.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

WWF Finland monitors the programme via regular (monthly or quarterly) calls with partners, financial and technical reports, and active email communication. Monitoring visits to partner countries started again in 2022, after the pandemic and travel restrictions. In 2022 WWF Finland conducted monitoring visits to Madagascar, Uganda, Laos and Indonesia. Virtual monitoring visits were not organised in 2022. Implementing WWF offices monitor programmes locally, and visit the field regularly. Most of the partners organise frequent calls with supporting WWF network offices to update for example on the implementation of strategies, risks and financial updates and forecasts. The country director of WWF Bolivia and advisor of East Africa Wildlife Crime Hub visited Finland in 2022.

Progress of the programme is followed via the results framework and its indicators. At the beginning of the

programme implementation the results framework was adapted to the funding available, which was smaller than what was applied for. The results framework was revised in 2022, and some changes were made to baselines and targets. While compiling the 2022 report, further need for revisions to targets and baselines emerged. This will be done and the revised results framework will be submitted to MFA for approval in 2023.

It was noted that the setting of the baselines was challenging. In many countries this programme continues to work with the same communities as during the previous programme period. The baseline for the beneficiaries was set to be zero when the result framework was revised in August 2022. The programme will report only the people reached during the programme period, even though some of them have received support also during the previous programme period. There's also a possibility for double counting, as the same people may benefit from several interventions and it's not always possible to separate them.

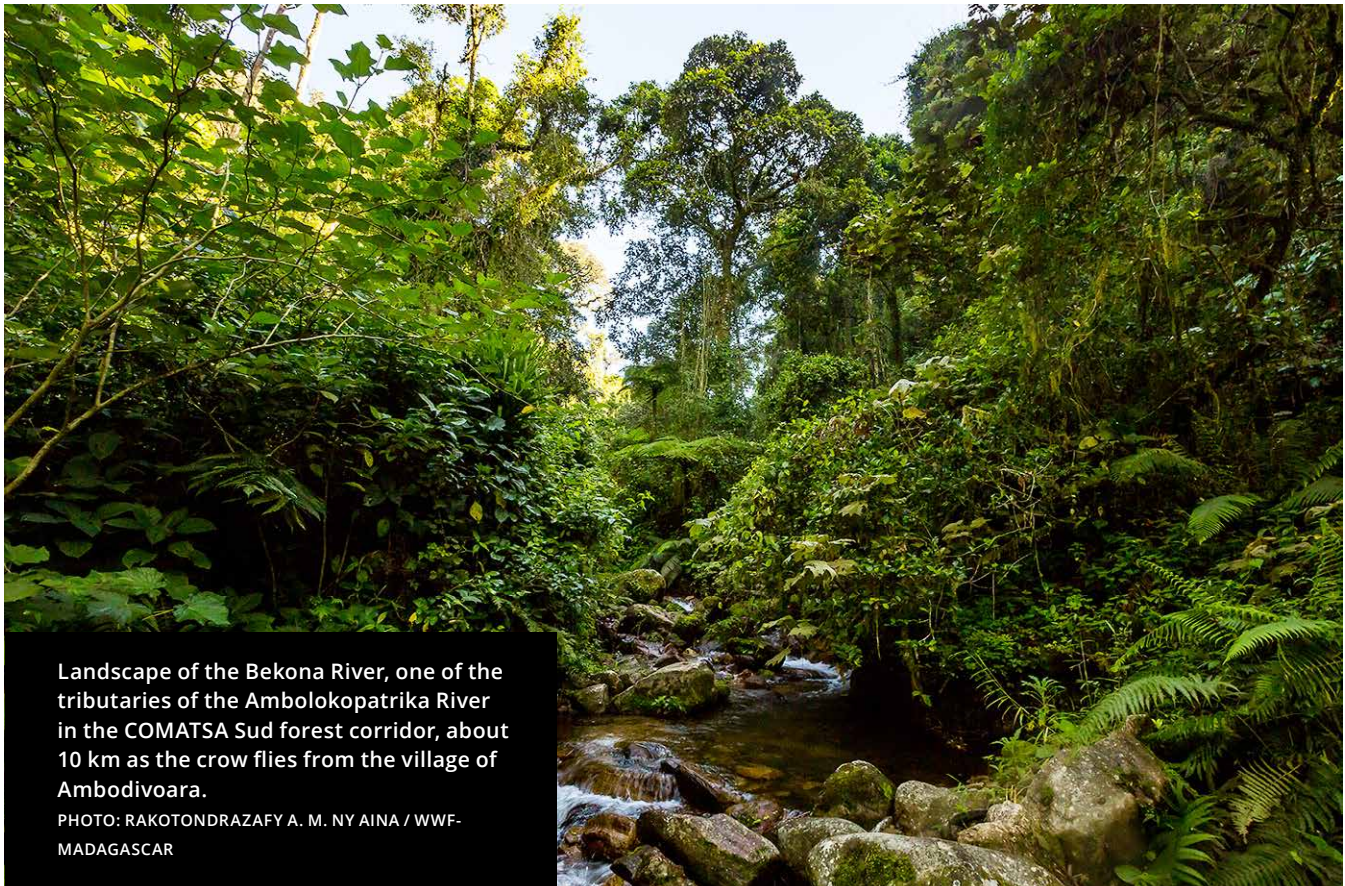
For forest hectares, MSMEs and supported CSOs the baselines include those that were supported during the previous programme period. Baselines and targets were discussed with partners several times, but it seems that they should have been discussed together with all the partners, and WWF Finland could have given more precise guidance so that every partner would have used the same logic in setting baselines and targets.

The MFA collects data from NGOs to the result report covering a certain time period. If this period is not the same as the programme period, this may lead to some beneficiaries being counted twice (from programme 2018–2021 and programme 2022–2025). This is something that should be discussed between the MFA and the NGOs who contribute to result reporting.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Risk matrix of the programme was revised in 2022 using WWF network's template (Annex 2). The risk monitoring practices vary among partners but each partner office has their own risk management system and keeps their own risk matrices or registers. Risks are discussed with partners at least annually and in WWF Finland programme update meetings quarterly.

Monitoring visits to partner countries started again after the pandemic and travel restrictions.



Landscape of the Bekona River, one of the tributaries of the Ambolokopatrika River in the COMATSA Sud forest corridor, about 10 km as the crow flies from the village of Ambodivoara.

PHOTO: RAKOTONDRAZAFY A. M. NY AINA / WWF-MADAGASCAR

Environmental and social safeguards and free, prior and informed consent consultations are part of the risk management.

The WWF network has guidance documents for risk management. WWF networks’ environmental and social safeguards and free, prior and informed consent consultations are also part of the risk management. Safeguards are designed to manage risks, uphold human rights, and ensure conservation projects deliver better outcomes for communities and nature. WWF uses safeguards to identify, avoid and mitigate any negative social and environmental impacts within its work. Safeguards are applied in the design, implementation, and monitoring of activities. Implementation of ESSF and FPIC in 2022 are described under Output 3.2.

With the funding decision the MFA gave feedback that the programme’s risk matrix didn’t cover SEAH (Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment) sufficiently. To address the risk of discrimination, sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, the WWF network has a “Workplace Conduct Policies and Procedures” document and a “Discrimination and Harassment free WWF” standard. All the WWF offices must commit to these standards and to take all reasonable steps to prevent and promptly respond to any discrimination, bullying, harassment, sexual harassment and violence in the workplace by an employee towards another employee or a person with whom the employee comes into contact. In 2023 the programme will work to further strengthen

In the current economic situation fundraising is challenging.

this theme to make sure that sufficient preventive measures are in place and that existing policies and guidelines are implemented in practice.

In the human rights training organised by East Africa Wildlife Crime Hub (EAWCH) in November, the SEAH theme was also discussed. The training was tailored to address issues experienced in conservancy management. Recommendations captured from the training include, among others: 1) The topics of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment were well understood. Participants recommend that SEAH obligations be added to the contracts of all staff – with different obligations. 2) The risk register template introduced in training should be shared – including information on assessing risk of SEAH in particular. 3) The outline of what a SEAH policy should include should be shared so that participants can take this information back to their conservancies for adaptation.

Inflation and the current economic situation in the world poses a risk that funding from donors may not continue or will be decreased. For example, WWF Sweden made extensive reductions to its support for the WWF network offices in 2022. Fundraising from private people, companies and the public sector has become more challenging. WWF Finland with its partners are actively looking for funding opportunities from different sources. The high

Poaching of low-risk species has been increasing as people struggle under hard economic and social conditions due to drought in Kenya and Tanzania.

inflation rate will decrease purchasing capacity which might impact on the conservation delivery. There's also increased pressure on natural resources and illegal activities in protected areas and forests due to post-COVID economic instability and the war in Ukraine. WWF explores and implements alternative options and alternative livelihood opportunities for forest dependent communities to reduce pressure on forest and control illegal activities caused by economic stress.

The drought in Kenya and northern Tanzania has placed a huge amount of stress on the system for people and wildlife, changing conflict dynamics and the nature of illegal wildlife trade. While poaching of traditional high-value species has decreased, poaching of perceived low-risk species such as bushmeat and sandalwood have been increasing as people are struggling under hard economic and social conditions due to the drought. Together with WWF Kenya, the EAWCH has supported fundraising to address the drought. In Kenya, WWF is providing food for rural communities in the most drought affected areas, water and grazing are also being provided for wildlife and people.

Extreme weather conditions pose a risk also to farming and agroforestry activities. In Borneo high rainfall in 2022 resulted in low production and harvest of coffee plants. This has an impact on the coffee plantation rejuvenation process and the provision of coffee seedlings is hampered, so that the area of coffee plantations is lower than the target. In Nepal climate induced extremes such as intense rain and prolonged dry spells, forest fire, and devastating natural calamities are a constant risk. Local communities in the implementation sites have observed climate change impacts and are struggling with natural disasters every year. The anecdotal evidence also supports the communities' observations. WWF Nepal supports the integration of climate change and disaster risk reduction (DRR) in periodic and sectoral plans as reported under Outcome 2.

As a result of successful conservation, wildlife populations are increasing. This has resulted in increasing human-wildlife conflict (HWC) in Nepal, and there's a risk also in East Usambara Mountains in Tanzania for conflicts, especially with monkeys and elephants. In East Usambara the risk is not that significant as the selected project area is mountainous and not usually affected by wildlife conflict, but the project will continue to monitor this as the ecosystem continues to improve, and the communities will be trained on HWC mitigation

measures as the need arises. In Nepal, increasing human-wildlife conflict along with increasing human injuries and casualties might decrease the tolerance level of the communities and therefore there's immediate need for mitigation actions to ensure effective conservation action delivery. WWF Nepal closely works with the governments and local communities to help human-wildlife coexistence.

WWF Tanzania recognizes a risk that duty bearers may not meet their human rights obligations in relation to the project due to inadequate knowledge of the human rights-based approach. This risk was mitigated by conducting social safeguards training to all partners that are involved in the project activities including the local government authorities.

In Nepal, infrastructure is a priority of all levels of governments (federal, provincial and local) and the investments are increasing. Infrastructure causes deforestation and fragmentation of forests which lead to decreased wildlife populations and biodiversity loss. WWF Nepal facilitates the rollout and implementation of wildlife friendly infrastructure guideline which was endorsed by the government in 2022.

In Borneo, due to reduced funding from the government for village development funds targeted to environmental management, WWF has had to provide this funding for villages for the development of livelihood activities as well as forest management. This has been a risk management approach since otherwise the activities that have been supported and implemented for long would have ended. In addition, WWF has had to support facilitation and training for government forest officials especially related to the land-use planning since the central government has reduced the funding for these operations radically. These are priority processes also for WWF and therefore as a risk management procedure WWF has prioritised the funding and support to these processes from the programme budget.

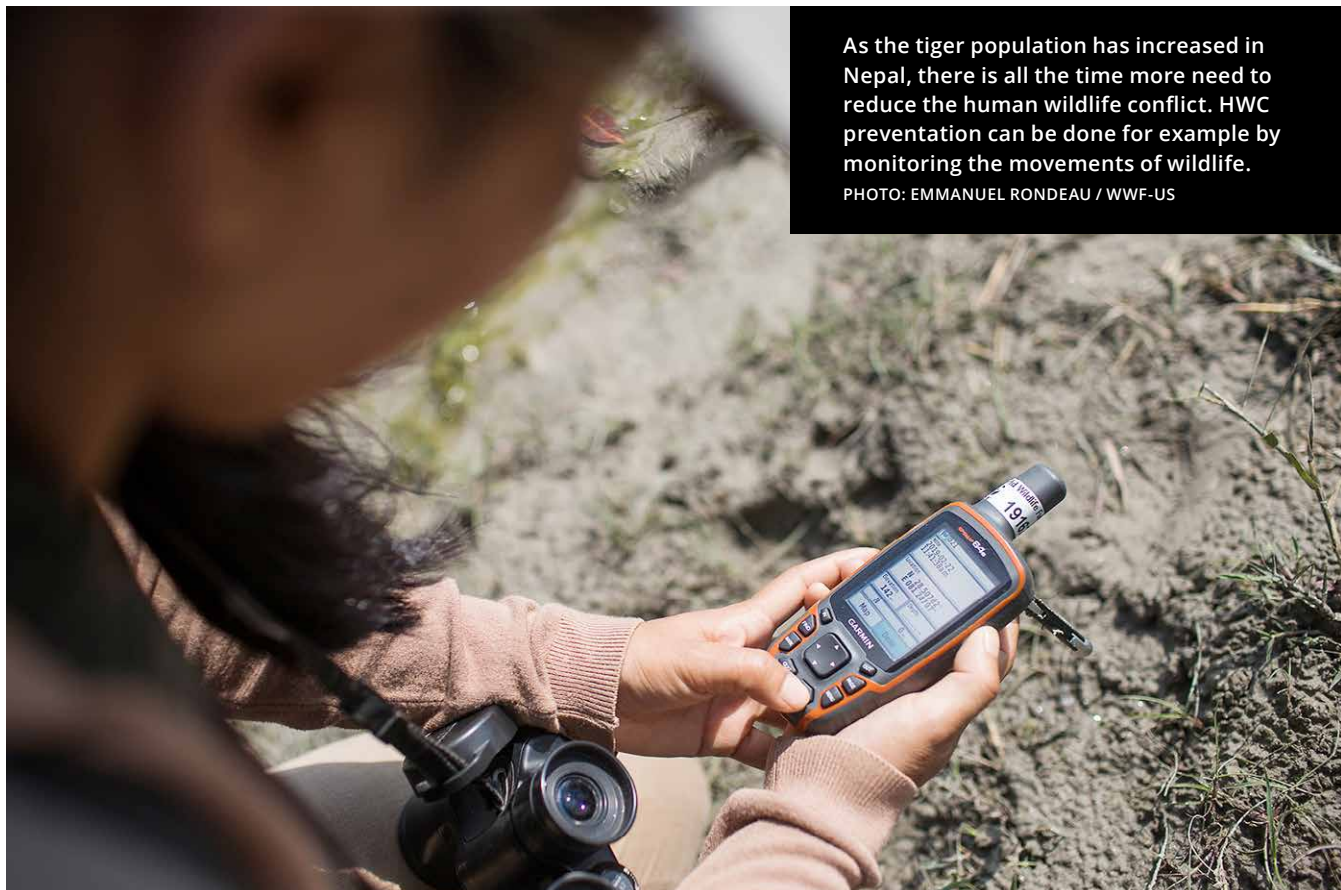
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

In 2022, the first year of the programme period, WWF Finland made agreements with all partner WWF offices for the MFA funding. Agreements were made for 4 years, and are amended as per need. Partner WWF offices make contracts with their local partners. The programme budget and work plan were submitted to MFA for approval in February



The report from 2022 shows, that the programme is going steadily towards its goals. In the programme landscape in Madagascar, the deforestation was decreased. One of the measures was to improve agricultural practices, such as vanilla cultivation.

PHOTO: RAKOTONDRAZAFY A. M. NY AINA / WWF-MADAGASCAR



As the tiger population has increased in Nepal, there is all the time more need to reduce the human wildlife conflict. HWC prevention can be done for example by monitoring the movements of wildlife.

PHOTO: EMMANUEL RONDEAU / WWF-US

2022, and they were revised in June 2022 and once more in October 2022. Both revisions were sent to and approved by MFA.

For the first time MFA allowed to leave part of the budget unallocated. In 2022 the programme used unallocated budget to increase resources for WWF Finland's and its partners' participation and advocacy work on international negotiations (COP15.2. and COP27). Due to the biodiversity year 2022, several international environmental high-level meetings were arranged. Additional budget was also used for capacity building, disability inclusion training for partners by Abilis, and deforestation and forest carbon assessment with Arbonaut. Unallocated funds were also used for advocacy training and the production of Nature Pays learning materials. These are described in more detail under chapter "Capacity building". Unallocated budget was also used to produce development cooperation related communications materials in the connection with WWF Finland's 50 years anniversary celebrations. EUR 10,000 was granted to Madagascar as cyclone emergency support. These allocations were included in the budgets and work plans that were submitted to the MFA for approval. Availability of unallocated funds provided WWF Finland an opportunity to address urgent and unexpected events and provide capacity building for partners.

In addition, EUR 33,000 from WWF Finland's budget was reallocated to partners during the year. EUR

17,000 was reallocated from WWF Finland's budget to Tanzania and Nepal to send a representative to participate in the preparatory meeting in Nairobi in June and the COP15 meeting in Montreal in December. EUR 6,000 was reallocated to Africa adaptation hub to support their participation in COP27 in Egypt in November. Kenya was supported to organise an advocacy workshop with EUR 10,000. These reallocations were possible because there were savings in WWF Finland's monitoring and evaluation budget as there was no need to hire a consultant to help with funding applications. Also, the costs of financial audits were less than what was budgeted. In the advocacy budget there was already budget allocation to support partners' participation in high-level meetings, and the cost of the consultant for the ODA policy paper was shared with other Nordic WWF offices.

WWF Finland organised two virtual sessions to go through administrative guidelines and donor requirements together with WWF partners. The Internal Programme Implementation Manual was updated and shared with partners for the new programme period.

WWF Finland follows up use of funds through financial reports that partners send to WWF Finland quarterly. The reports are reviewed and approved by the project coordinator, administrator and the director of the International Programme. If needed, additional information is requested from the

Expenses by countries/regions

Programmes	Total actual costs, €
Madagascar	251 288
Tanzania	109 542
Uganda	259 213
Indonesia	164 673
Laos	81 551
Nepal	389 407
Bolivia	117 941
Africa Adaptation Hub	61 647
East Africa Wildlife Crime Hub	76 496
Total costs of programmes	1 511 758
Finland	
Personnel	424 732
Communications	87 928
Advocacy	44 035
Planning, monitoring and evaluation	77 628
Total costs in Finland	634 323
Admin costs (7%)	150 226
Total costs	2 296 307
MFA support used	1 951 862
WWF Finland self-financing	344 446

partners. The expenditure levels as well as balances are monitored and reconciled quarterly with WWF Finland's accounts by the finance department together with the administrator and the director of the International Programme. The expenditure and other programme related issues are discussed with WWF Finland Senior Management quarterly in Finland. The funds are transferred to partners in two to four instalments per year depending on their expenditure rate.

Programmes were audited in the respective countries, using the template provided by MFA. The costs of WWF Finland and the annual programme level report were audited in Finland by PricewaterhouseCoopers.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Total available budget for the programme in 2022 was EUR 3,176,471, out of which EUR 2,700,000 was MFA support and EUR 476,471 self-financing. The total costs of the programme in 2022 were EUR 2,296,308.

The spending was 73 % of the available budget. At the beginning of 2022, the program document, program plans and budget were adapted to the support granted for the program period. The updated plans were submitted to MFA for approval in February. After the approval, WWF Finland made agreements with its partners, after which the partners were able to make agreements with their local partners. In practice, the implementation of the new program was able to start in the spring of 2022. At the beginning of 2022, some of the partners used carry forwards from the previous program period. The program also has a completely new partner, Bolivia, and starting a new program takes time. Many of the activities have already started in 2022, but the costs will only be realized when the work is finished. In some countries big procurements have been delayed.

In addition there was EUR 8,359 from the 2018–2021 programme period that was used between 1.4.–31.12.2022 by the East Africa Forest Programme (EUR 3,082) and Panda labs Innovation funding (EUR 5,141). Neither of these programmes is included in the current programme period. These are reported separately. EUR 136 of the carry forwarded amount was for East Africa Wildlife Crime Hub, which is also a partner in the current programme, and this amount is included in this report.



PHOTO: RAKOTONDRAZAFY A. M. NY AINA / WWF-MADAGASCAR

In Laos, Tanzania, Uganda and Bolivia the reported achievements were fully funded by this programme.

In Madagascar, reported achievements under Outcome 1 were fully funded by this programme. Under Outcome 2 this programme's contribution was 12% and under Outcome 3 the contribution was 57%. From the total Northern Highlands Landscape's funding this programme's share is around 11% annually.

In Nepal, for the output level, reported achievements were fully funded by this programme. For overall TAL this programme's contribution is approximately 13% and for Western TAL 65%.

In Borneo, reported achievements were 80 % funded from this programme. In Papua, this programme's contribution was 30 %.

For East Africa Wildlife Crime Hub, this programme's contribution was 20% of the hub's annual budget. For Africa Adaptation Hub, this programme's funding was around 90% of the reported results (WWF Regional Office for Africa contributed to Africa COP27 youth side event).

Expenses in the least developed countries (Madagascar, Tanzania, Uganda, Laos and Nepal) were EUR 1,091,002, which is 48 % of the total expenses. Expenses in the fragile states (Madagascar,

Tanzania, Uganda and Laos) were EUR 701,595, being 31 % of the total expenses.

In addition to the Partnership Programme, WWF Finland supports the WWF network offices through a network service fee which was EUR 787,460 in FY22. This funding is used to support the WWF network, including offices in Africa and Asia, in organisational development and compliance of the network policies etc. In 2022 we also channelled a private donation of EUR 10,000 from Finland to Bolivia for forest fire prevention in the Itenez landscape.

The detailed financial report is in Annex 3.

ANNEXES

1. Result framework
2. Risk matrix
3. Financial report
4. Audit report



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