



THE THREE BASINS

CONCEPT NOTE

INTRODUCTION

Across the world, three major regions – the Amazon, the Congo, and the Borneo-Mekong-south-east Asia basins – together account for 80% of the world’s remaining tropical forests and are home to two-thirds of terrestrial biodiversity. Not only are these among the most critical wilderness areas left on Earth, but a recent *Nature* [study](#) also identified them as places with a particularly high abundance of carbon rich areas. These three tropical forest basins store ‘irrecoverable carbon’, which, if lost, cannot be replaced through natural regeneration. This makes them vital hotspots for forest conservation efforts. Additionally, two of these basins, the Amazon and Congo, form part of a stable tropical climate system: if we lose them, we do not know what will happen to tropical rainfall cycles and, in turn, the food security of two thirds of the global population. According to the World Economic Forum’s *Global Risks Report 2022*, climate action failure, extreme weather, and biodiversity loss are the top three risks facing humanity in the coming decade. All three are linked to the clearing of forests and conversion of natural habitats.

Yet tropical forests globally face enormous pressure from over-exploitation, extractive industries, climate change and land conversion, while receiving less financing than other forest regions. In some of these remaining tropical forest areas, such as the Congo Basin, perversely the low deforestation rate has not been recognised and supported, meaning these precious areas are now at risk as pressure on the forest increases. The Indigenous peoples and local communities who call these forests home are recognised as the most effective stewards of the land, when granted these rights. Deforestation on Indigenous lands has been [found](#) to be between 17% and 26% lower on average than on unprotected tropical forests globally. But these communities have limited access to financial resources, legal support, and platforms to ensure their voices are heard and their rights upheld.

WWF is uniquely positioned to keep these three remaining tropical forest basins standing with established offices and a suite of local partners across the Amazon, Congo Basin, and south-east Asia. Our work addresses the drivers of deforestation at a policy and grassroots level. We do this by shifting to sustainable forest practices, equipping Indigenous peoples and local communities to better defend their lands, tackling forest threats, and doing the groundwork needed to call on global leaders and businesses to deliver smart finance for sustainable standing forests as quickly as possible.

WWF’s landmark new *Forest Pathways* report and the global Three Basins Summit in October present crucial opportunities to develop this work. Our report is the first ever global blueprint showing how the world can move away from policies that are failing our forests and instead meet forest goals. We have only seven years left to meet the 2030 global goals of halting and reversing deforestation. Our report sets out four key pathways that we need to build in order for forests to thrive:

- **Accelerate the recognition of land rights** to Indigenous peoples.
- **End forest-harming investments and subsidies** such as agricultural subsidies responsible for the loss of 2.2 million hectares of forest per year.
- **Reform the rules of global trade** that harm forests, cutting deforesting commodities out of global supply chains, and removing barriers to forest-friendly goods.
- **Make the shift towards nature-based economies.**

There are promising increases in forest-related climate finance from both the public and the private sector. However, these are dwarfed by the size of current forest-harming subsidies. These must be repurposed to deliver finance on the ground. It is clear that public finances will not be enough to close the gap, meaning the private and philanthropic sectors must step up to help scale and mobilise forest investment. In this document, we present a summary of three initiatives in each of the remaining

tropical forest basins where WWF is intervening to protect and preserve their future, alongside a fourth programme to launch a global WWF hub that would help strengthen forest policies. We would love to invite you to discuss them further with WWF's global forest experts.

GABON: KEEPING FORESTS STANDING BY ACHIEVING 100% FSC CERTIFICATION

FUNDING NEED: £1M/YR FOR THREE YEARS FOR GABON/CHINA FSC, £850K/YR FOR THREE YEARS FOR FURTHER GABON FSC WORK & £150K/YR FOR THREE YEARS TO SCALE UP THE WWF FOREST FORESIGHT TOOL ACROSS GABON

Situated in the Congo Basin, Gabon is one of the most densely forested countries worldwide. These forests cover about 85% of its land area, equivalent to 22 million hectares. They provide a home to a rich diversity of wildlife, including critically endangered great apes and forest elephants, and a vital source of income and livelihood for local communities. Gabon is also one of only four countries in the world that absorb more carbon than they emit, so it is vital that we keep its forests intact. Currently timber production is the country's second most important export after oil, making the timber sector vital as Gabon seeks to diversify its economy and transition away from its dependency on fossil fuels. The Gabonese government uses forest concessions, where public forests are allocated to a private entity, as a strategic instrument to help implement sustainable forest management, with each concession subject to an annual quota of what can legally be cut down. Certification of its forests by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is part of an approach to ensure that the timber sector is sustainably managed and creates jobs as part of the country's ambition to develop a sustainable bioeconomy.

1. Working with Gabon and China to meet the 100% FSC certification target – creating a blueprint for Chinese forest enterprises working in Gabon and the wider Congo Basin

WWF has worked closely with colleagues and local partners in the UK, China, and Gabon towards achieving a major goal to ensure that, by 2025, all forest concessions operating in Gabon will have to be FSC-certified and permits will be withdrawn for those that have not achieved FSC certification. To date, only 2 million hectares, or 14% of total forestry concessions in Gabon, are FSC-certified. Illegal cases of deforestation are still rife, with large volumes of timber leaving the country every year illicitly. In the last decade, Gabon has seen a significant increase in Chinese investment influence, and approximately 70% of concessions are now managed and owned by foreign companies. We are making headway in ensuring all these concessions have forest management plans and sustainability certification, but we have much more to do to reach our 100% target.

Philanthropy could support Gabon to outline a strategic roadmap towards 100% FSC certification – ensuring its forests can continue to benefit people, climate, and nature. We have extremely strong government and private sector relationships, as well as established WWF offices in China and Gabon. This makes us well-positioned to work with the Gabonese government and Chinese concessions to ensure they commit to, and meet, the FSC certification target, to reduce illegal logging, deforestation, and associated carbon emissions from forestry and agriculture. A critical part of our strategy is to engage with concession holders and communities within or near the concessions to ensure illegal logging does not take place. This will also help facilitate mutual understanding between local communities and Chinese concession holders.

Further funding will also allow WWF offices in China and Gabon to continue vital stakeholder work to bring more companies into sustainable forest management and FSC certification. It would enable us to foster collaboration among stakeholders from government, civil society, and the private sector on sustainable development initiatives; improve conservation outcomes for Gabon's biodiversity; and increase the adoption of sustainable development practices among local communities and businesses, while improving incomes.

2. Preserving the wildlife-rich forests of north-east Gabon in partnership with Precious Woods – CEB

In addition, we are seeking funding for a related project focused on protecting and preserving forests in north-east Gabon in collaboration with our local partner Precious Woods – CEB, which was the first company in Gabon to achieve FSC certification in 2008. Today, the company manages a forest concession in Gabon of about 600,000 hectares. We want to strengthen sustainable forest management within its large FSC-certified timber concession that borders the south of Ivindo National Park. Ivindo and adjoining forests form a rich wildlife corridor and dispersal area, hosting critically endangered forest elephants and lowland gorillas alongside chimpanzees, African golden cats and more than 400 bird species. The work to showcase the Precious Woods – CEB model would also enable us to engage three other timber concession holders in the area that are yet to gain FSC certification and support them towards this goal while protecting wildlife.

3. Scaling up Forest Foresight – WWF’s AI-driven tool – to help prevent illegal deforestation across Gabon

Finally, with potential partner the World Resources Institute, we would support scaling up WWF’s innovative “Forest Foresight” across the whole of Gabon. Forest Foresight uses AI to model and predict where illegal deforestation is likely to occur. To date, in our Gabon pilot, the tool has enabled 34 field visits where deforestation was suspected. This helped to stop illegal gold mining in the buffer zone of Minkébé National Park and prevented the logging of about 30 hectares of forest. By scaling up this tool across the country, we will help unlock more effective decision-making to prevent illegality, which could be rolled out and applied regionally.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA: COMBATTING ILLEGAL LOGGING AND FOREST DESTRUCTION

FUNDING NEED: £1M PER YEAR OVER FIVE YEARS

Papua New Guinea (PNG) is home to the world’s third largest rainforest, covering some 65% of its land area. While lesser known than the bigger Amazon and the Congo basins, this vast range of rainforests in south-east Asia plays a crucial role in storing carbon and regulating the world’s climate. The forests also support the lives and livelihoods of millions of people, many of whom live rurally, and they provide a home for around 6% of the world’s species, two-thirds of which are endemic.

But the future of this rich forest basin is under threat. With rapidly accelerating levels of illegal logging, mining, infrastructure, and large-scale palm oil and rubber production, a quarter of PNG’s forests have been removed in the past 30 years. We are losing one of the planet’s most important and irreplaceable rainforests, before we even understand the biodiversity it contains. Estimates suggest up to 69% of the endemic trees could be at risk of extinction. The region is now at risk of mass deforestation – a fate that has already befallen Borneo and Sumatra. Currently, around 150,000 hectares are under palm oil cultivation; by 2030, the PNG government aims to have increased this ten-fold to 1.5m hectares.

In addition to the threat from forest clearance for palm oil, it has been estimated that up to 70% of all logging in PNG is illegal. This environmental crime has led to deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and displacement of local communities across the region. While the national government has good laws in place to protect the environment, they are not well enforced and are difficult to address within a complex land tenure system.

At WWF, we see a critical opportunity to combat the threats these precious rainforests are facing from illegal logging and palm oil production. We want to work in partnership with local law enforcement agencies and government organisations to identify and prosecute those involved in the illegal

timber trade. This will include strengthening governance and policy frameworks to better address illegal logging and forest destruction and improving sustainable land use practices among local communities and stakeholders. We will also facilitate and convene wider collaborations, including with legal networks, to boost engagement and raise the profile of these forests nationally and internationally and help unlock vital funds. With your support, our vision is to reduce illegal logging and forest destruction and improve the living conditions and livelihoods of local communities through sustainable forest management and alternative income-generation initiatives. Keeping PNG's forests standing would also improve the region's environmental resilience and socio-economic development.

With the majority of forest cover still remaining in PNG, we have a unique opportunity to save the region's tree diversity for the benefit of people and planet, a goal that is at the forefront of the conservation agenda.

THE AMAZON: EMPOWERING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES AGAINST IMMINENT THREATS

FUNDING NEED: £1M A YEAR OVER THREE YEARS TO DEVELOP OUR TOOLKIT IN THE BRAZILIAN AND COLOMBIAN AMAZON PLUS CATALYTIC GIFTS TO KICKSTART OUR LONG-TERM PROGRAMME TO STRENGTHEN THE BIOECONOMY ACROSS THE AMAZON

The Amazon is the single largest remaining rainforest in the world. It pulses with nature: more than 10% of the world's known plant and animal species are found here and close to one-sixth of the planet's freshwater flows through its rivers and streams. Spanning eight countries and one overseas territory, the Amazon is home to around 47 million people, including nearly 2.2 million Indigenous people in more than 410 ethnic groups. Protected Areas, including Sustainable Use Protected Areas and Indigenous territories, form a barrier against the advance of deforestation in the Amazon. Yet Indigenous peoples and local communities are at risk due to illegal activities that often go undocumented and unreported on their lands – and they face continued threats of conflict and violence. Huge areas of the rainforest continue to be converted for cattle ranching and farming, plundered for timber, and 'cleared' to make way for roads, hydropower dams, mining, or other development. No single strategy alone can keep this complex biome from its tipping point. We have identified two new opportunities to tackle the imminent threats to the Amazon rainforest in partnership with Indigenous peoples and local communities in Brazil and Colombia, which would help secure its future.



1. Empowering Indigenous peoples and local communities to fight deforestation in the Amazon

The vast geography of the Amazon requires a multi-pronged approach to tackling the high rates of deforestation and the threat of future forest loss. It needs the involvement of national and local government agencies, legislators, prosecutors, and civil society groups. The severity of threats facing the Amazon, and a lack of transparency, also highlight the importance of empowering Indigenous peoples and local communities – those at the forefront of conservation – with the tools and knowledge needed to actively monitor the forest and effectively report threats to their territories. Working with the private sector will not be enough on its own to stem the tide of loss resulting from illegal land grabs, man-made fires, and extractive activities such as illegal mining. In addition, the data required to tackle deforestation effectively needs to be increasingly nimble and layered, ranging from satellite and AI information on forest clearance and fire occurrence, to aerial drone monitoring and on-ground verification.

At WWF, we're working with local partners to further develop a powerful toolkit of approaches that will help equip and empower Indigenous peoples and local communities in the Brazilian and Colombian Amazon to detect, respond to and predict deforestation within their territories. In Brazil, WWF has strong existing relationships with Indigenous organisations. For example, in 2022, WWF-Brazil trained and equipped 178 Indigenous monitors in the states of Rondônia, Acre and Pará to expand their ability

to defend their lands. In Colombia, WWF is currently working with 32 Indigenous and local communities to provide up-to-the-minute community monitoring – combining tools such as camera traps, GPS and geographic information systems with traditional knowledge and community patrols.

Our experience has taught us that each region has its own context, so we will tailor the way we draw on this toolkit to the specific situations in Brazil and Colombia. Exchanges of experiences between Indigenous and community groups has been the most powerful and effective method for upscaling – for example Indigenous peoples in Rondônia have helped provide drone training for their counterparts in Pará state. Ultimately, our combination of approaches across Brazil and Colombia will provide a powerful proof of concept and learning for replication across the Amazon and other tropical rainforest regions. We are seeking urgent support over the next three years to scale up the toolkit, which is made up of four pillars:

PILLAR	BRAZIL	COLOMBIA
 <p>Improving the enabling environment: We will facilitate input into national plans and other legal frameworks that strengthen territorial rights, tackle illegality, and enable more sustainable sociobioeconomies. * <i>* These are economies that champion the sustainable use and restoration of healthy forests to support the wellbeing, knowledge, rights, and territories of Indigenous peoples and local communities.</i></p>	<p>In Brazil, WWF has already influenced the government’s Action Plan for Deforestation Prevention and Control in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm) including directly advocating for specific text and targets. The latest iteration of the plan sets out a roadmap for achieving the goal of zero deforestation in the Amazon by 2030. It comprises sustainable activities including sociobioeconomy, environmental monitoring, land use planning, and legal and economic tools. Continued advocacy on the enabling environment will be essential in Brazil, given ongoing legislative setbacks to land rights.</p>	<p>To date, WWF-Colombia has advocated for and helped shape the government’s strategy to combat forest fires. But there is more to be done. We want to ensure that the rights of Indigenous peoples and local communities continue to be upheld in Colombia’s ongoing plans to reverse deforestation and coordinate responses, such as via the Disaster Management Committees at local and national levels. We also want to see their rights reflected in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Our aim is to create and strengthen the flow of information between Indigenous peoples and local communities and these critical government structures.</p>
 <p>Applying spatial tools to inform action: We will strengthen remote sensing of forest loss such as by scaling up the use of innovative AI in tools such as ‘Forest Foresight’ and integrating drone technologies with monitoring. We will use these improved</p>	<p>The Brazilian authorities already have advanced spatial data from the Space Agency INPE, so WWF’s focus is on improving access to remote sensing by local civil society organisations that support land rights at the state level. With the Kanindé Ethno-environmental Defense Association, we developed and launched the Monitoring System of Kanindé Deforestation, an early warning satellite alert system. It carries out permanent monitoring of invasions and deforestation in 22 Indigenous lands in Rondônia with</p>	<p>Following the successful pilot of WWF’s ‘Forest Foresight’ tool in Gabon, we want to replicate the technology in Guaviare, Colombia. Using this model, we are working with local community monitors to ensure predicted deforestation events are added to community information. The plan is that this can be fed into national monitoring systems and greatly improve the response time of national authorities to deforestation and land-grabbing events. To date, monitoring information has</p>

<p>surveillance tools to improve enforcement efforts and so bring illegality to account.</p>	<p>over 5,000 people. Next, our aim is to scale up this approach to Acre state with similar remote sensing, drone, and on-ground surveillance capacity. At first, we will focus on seven Indigenous communities across 814,000 hectares – but could expand the online monitoring system for all 34 Indigenous lands across 3 million hectares.</p>	<p>successfully been used by the Murui Muina, Coreguage and Quichuas peoples to manage conflicts with newly arrived cattle ranchers.</p>
<div data-bbox="247 517 311 645" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Improving the recognition of land rights: We will provide vital support to Indigenous peoples and local communities in their initiatives to uphold their land rights and combat invasions and other illegal activities in their territories.</p>	<p>Using the remote sensing data gathered from drones and field expeditions, we will continue to support Kanindé to monitor and build legal cases across 22 Indigenous territories in Rondônia. To date, this work has included facilitating coordination with authorities such as FUNAI (the Brazilian government body that establishes and carries out policies relating to Indigenous peoples), equipment provision, in-field communications, training and support as well as transportation and safety measures. This has resulted in fines being issued for illegal fires, trucks laden with illegally harvested timber being impounded, and illegal land grabbers being detained.</p>	<p>With support, we want to implement community territorial monitoring across more than 100,000 hectares of the Predio Putumayo Indigenous Reserve – the largest Indigenous territory in Colombia – in partnership with the Indigenous organisation ACILAPP. In turn, we want to expand this across all 32 Indigenous and local communities WWF-Colombia currently supports. Ultimately, our ambition is that they all have the capacity to defend their rights, engage in governance and decision-making and make a key contribution to peace building in the Colombian Amazon. The Escazú Agreement that was ratified in 2022 thanks to the advocacy efforts of WWF-Colombia will help provide the framework for action across the region. It ensures access to information, citizen participation and the protection of human rights and the environment.</p>
<div data-bbox="236 1525 347 1626" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Supporting forest economies: The fight against deforestation cannot be won while the economics are stacked so highly in favour of ranching and other activities that require the removal of forests. We will strengthen sociobioeconomies and the sustainable</p>	<p>We are supporting the improvement and increase in the volume of rubber, açai and nut productions in four Indigenous lands and two Protected Areas across Rondônia, covering 2.8 million hectares with over 3,500 people. With further funding, our aim is to achieve proof of concept for target Indigenous groups, doubling our current reach to 7,000 people. We will focus on strengthening the rubber and Brazil nut supply chains by providing additional training, equipment and supporting commercial platforms</p>	<p>Cocoa, açai and tourism are promising sources of income generation for communities around the Chiribiquete National Park. The challenge now is to enable the growth of such community enterprises. This will require capacity building in sustainable production techniques and in supply chain integration which is often a very new skill set in these communities. In addition, the Colombian government and WWF want to demonstrate that marginalised communities and</p>

<p>livelihoods of Indigenous peoples and local communities based on the diverse range of products in each region, such as through the production of nuts, oils, rubber, and fruit pulp.</p>	<p>that will ensure their long-term sustainability. Through the ARPA Communities initiative (see below), we also want to work with the government to create a long-term approach and funding mechanism that would strengthen the sociobioeconomy of communities residing in 23 million hectares of Sustainable Use Protected Areas.</p>	<p>those displaced by the civil war can use their forests to support sustainable livelihoods, but this will take investment in capacity building.</p>
---	---	---

2. Strengthening the bioeconomy across the Amazon through ARPA Communities

The fourth pillar of our toolkit, centred around strengthening forest bioeconomies in the Amazon, has huge potential for transformative change in the region. In Brazil, together with [FUNBIO](#), the Brazilian Biodiversity Fund, we have also identified a window of political opportunity to scale up the existing Amazon Protected Areas Programme (ARPA) – the world's largest tropical rainforest conservation initiative established during President Lula’s first term 20 years ago. Its aim was to conserve 60 million hectares of the Amazon. Currently, it supports the consolidation of 120 Protected Areas, covering 62 million hectares of forest, and it already mobilises more than US\$200 million. Lula’s new Brazilian federal administration (2023-26) has pledged to achieve zero deforestation by 2030 and has unlocked financial mechanisms such as the Amazon Fund to support this aim.

Using the Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) approach, which finances the system of Protected Areas, our vision is to reduce deforestation and increase the value of standing forests through a new ARPA Communities project. With your support, WWF and FUNBIO propose a two-pronged approach. First, we will **strengthen the bioeconomy across 60 Sustainable Use areas, reaching 37,000 families**, reducing pressure on vital ecosystems while respecting Indigenous communities. This will include offering increased support for production and marketing of sustainable products (e.g., rubber, fruits, nuts, seeds, oils) to offer new livelihood opportunities and increase the value of standing forests. In 2020-21, 30% of all Amazon deforestation was on undesignated lands, so secondly the programme will propose to **designate new Protected Areas** from more than +50 million hectares of currently undesignated land in the Amazon. This will reduce deforestation and improve ecosystem services for people living in and around those areas. We are seeking philanthropic funders to help kickstart this programme to secure the long-term future of this precious landscape. Our initial assessment suggests that the programme needs for this work will ultimately include a US\$150 million sinking fund to be distributed at US\$10 million per year over 15 years.

CREATING A GLOBAL WWF POLICY HUB TO STRENGTHEN POLICIES FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST AND LAND USE IN KEY COUNTRIES

FUNDING NEED: £1.5M PER YEAR FOR THREE YEARS

Around the world, deforestation and conversion of forests is harming both people and nature. Agriculture and related forest land-use change currently generate a quarter of the world’s greenhouse gas emissions. This will triple if we continue to produce food using the current business model, which sees cultivated land encroaching onto nature. The global forest footprint associated with the commodity trade in timber, soy, coffee, cocoa, rubber, palm oil and beef in 2020 alone was estimated by Global Forest Watch to be 3.7 million hectares, equivalent to a land area the size of Belgium.

If the rapid pace of deforestation and conversion continues, a tipping point in the Amazon could be reached as early as 2030. This could see the entire biome lost, with huge implications for wildlife, food production, water supply, livelihoods, cultural and spiritual needs, and the stability of the global climate system. To avoid this, it is critical that we accelerate global efforts to ensure supply chains are sustainable and free from deforestation and conversion.

At WWF, more than 40 of the country offices in our global network, across all continents, are already addressing this issue. Together, we have developed a Deforestation and Conversion Free (DCF) Global Action Plan. This sees us working across markets to promote sustainable supply chain solutions among companies, platforms, and industries that produce or source agricultural products. These business solutions help companies shift towards more sustainable practices and reduce environmental impacts. But if we are to continue effectively tackling the drivers of forest destruction and loss in the Amazon, Congo and south-east Asia forest basins, we will need to strengthen our capacity, ensuring we can respond quickly to the challenges, create opportunities for cooperation, and ensure a joined-up approach. In particular, we will need to step up our support for governance in these three basins, addressing domestic consumption of key commodities and crucially the international commodities footprint in each region, which has increased rapidly in the past two decades.

With philanthropic funding, our ambition is to create a new WWF global Deforestation and Conversion Free (DCF) policy hub that can better connect policy efforts across the Amazon, Congo, and south-east Asia basins. The main objective of this newly-formed hub will be to ensure that DCF and equitable south-south trade is 'on the table' in key regional dialogues such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Forum on China–Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), the UN's Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD). The new DCF hub would also enable us to strengthen our current programmatic work in our network offices in the three basin countries where WWF operates. Our aim would be to step up engagement with governments and international companies who trade key commodities, to address illegality, and ensure south-south trade is compliant and sustainable.

Importantly, this new hub will also enable us to increase our capacity in one of the most critical countries on the DCF agenda: China. Due to its size and economic weight, China has an unparalleled impact on tropical forests globally. It is now the world's largest single country importer of soy, beef, and timber, as well as the world's second-largest importer of palm oil. It also has significant global operations in the mining of metals such as cobalt and nickel – both essential components in achieving a low-carbon future. As a result, China has a unique economic and political influence on critical commodity markets that drive deforestation. Its actions have the power to make or break ambitions of producer countries to eliminate deforestation from their supply chains and support a transition to a low-carbon economy.

Domestically, China has put in place extensive environmental protection legislation. The focus now turns to China's overseas footprint, which requires balancing the competing and contradictory forces of national growth, development, and global environmental stewardship. From the new central policy hub, our vision would be to scale up our work with China on its overseas footprint through our existing China-Brazil DCF project, a leading example of collaboration. This focuses on strengthening DCF policy and regulatory frameworks in both China and Brazil and encouraging sectors, associations, and companies to collaborate on DCF supply chains. Given the recent Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework alongside the Brazilian and Chinese government trade MOUs signed this year, there has never been a better time to build on this opportunity. This project will seek to work with key stakeholders in both China and Brazil, at a government, finance, private sector, and civil society level. Our aim is to ensure key stakeholders are brought together and that implementable DCF supply chain solutions and pilots are

co-developed, and to invite government officials to input, with the opportunity to see how this can be widely scaled.

With additional funding, our ambition would be to deliver the *Forest Pathways* report until 2030, the year when many of the global environmental goals are due to have been delivered. We also aim to deliver a robust advocacy and communications plan to ensure the science is widely disseminated among leaders in business and governments, and with the public. We see a major opportunity for an annual WWF *Forest Pathways* report to become a vital element of our global policy toolkit, allowing us to use the science to track progress year-on-year and create a shift from harmful pathways to ones that allow us to meet our forest goals.

THANK YOU

We would welcome the opportunity to discuss any of the above initiatives with you in more detail and how you can help us keep these vital forest basins standing. But we also appreciate that you have so much more to give than simply money. We would love to discover the causes close to your heart, exchange ideas and learn from each other to find solutions to the challenges facing our forests.

To arrange a follow-up meeting or phone call with the WWF Philanthropy team, please email at philanthropy@wwf.org.uk or call us on **(+44) 01483 412424**.



For a future where people and nature thrive | wwf.org.uk

© 1986 panda symbol and ® "WWF" Registered Trademark of WWF. WWF-UK registered charity (1081247) and in Scotland (SC039593). A company limited by guarantee (4016725)