



GRASSLANDS *and* SAVANNAHS

# GrassBank

a collective database for WWF's Global  
Grasslands & Savannas Initiative (GGSI)

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WWF

GRASSLANDS *and* SAVANNAHS

# 1.

## Introduction & Context

# FOREWORD

**GRASSLANDS AND SAVANNAHS** represent some of the world's richest and most diverse ecosystems. Indeed, over half our planet's terrestrial land consists of ecosystems dominated by grasses, forbs and shrubs. WWF's Global Grasslands and Savannas Initiative shines a long overdue spotlight on these critical ecosystems that play a fundamental role in tackling our climate and nature crises and how we feed our growing population

Grasslands and savannas provide homes to a quarter of the world's population and incredible biodiversity from charismatic megafauna, like elephants, tigers, bison and tapir, to the thousands of insects and pollinators that underpin the healthy ecosystems. The vast majority of agriculturally productive land, around 80%, is in grasslands or areas that were

formally grasslands. Global food security relies on healthy grasslands and savannas, but intensive production and over-exploitation means they have faced some of the fastest and largest rates of conversion and degradation of any biome. While food production creates employment for more than 1 billion people, degradation results in livelihood, habitat and biodiversity losses, carbon emissions, and food and freshwater insecurity. Long-term, this is unsustainable, and we must halt the conversion of grasslands and savannas, while also restoring those that have been degraded, ideally to a balanced and sustainable mix of natural habitat and agricultural land. However, globally less than 10% are protected and they are conspicuously absent from global agendas, public and private sector commitments and policies. This must change.



**João Campari,**  
Global Food Practice Leader

**THE INITIATIVE PROVIDES A SHARED HOME AND A PLATFORM TO RAISE THE PROFILE OF AND CHAMPION OUR GRASSLANDS AND SAVANNAHS TO ENSURE THAT IN OUR CONTINUED URGENCY TO PROTECT HABITATS WE ENSURE THAT ALL ECOSYSTEMS ARE RECOGNISED FOR THEIR INTRINSIC VALUES, PARTICULARLY THOSE THAT HAVE BEEN LEFT BEHIND UNTIL NOW.**



# WELCOME TO THE GCSI GRASSBANK!

**THE GLOBAL GRASSLANDS AND SAVANNAHS INITIATIVE (GCSI)** brings a sharp focus to these undervalued and overlooked ecosystems. With the vision of resilient and diverse grasslands and savannahs sustaining nature, ecosystem services and people, at its core the GCSI seeks impact at scale across multiple landscapes through protection, sustainable management and restoration practices. For this to happen, there first needs to be an increase in understanding together with putting in place the appropriate enabling environment. Namely, a shift in perspectives and beliefs about grasslands and savannahs which recognise and value the benefits they provide; a supporting global and political framework that proactively includes them in agendas and decision making; and resources invested into these landscapes to facilitate the all-important delivery of on the ground actions.

The GrassBank is a source of information that provides valuable insights into the work being delivered in grasslands and savannahs across the WWF network. Many offices and colleagues have been prioritising and working in grasslands and savannahs for years. These colleagues bring vast amounts of diverse expertise and knowledge which has been fundamental in developing a robust strategy reflecting the shared needs and the cross-cutting nature of the Global Grasslands and Savannahs Initiative (GCSI). Their inputs have been compiled to establish the GrassBank and a summary of this information is outlined in this report. This first iteration, finalised in June 2022, will be built on and developed as the landscape programmes and the Initiative evolve.



**Karina Berg,**  
Leader GCSI

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE GRASSBANK



## TIMELINE FOR GCSI





# KEY FACTS

## THE GOOD NEWS

# 54%

of land on the planet is made up of ecosystems that are dominated by grasses, forbs and shrubs

GRASSLANDS AND SAVANNAHS ARE HOME TO MORE THAN

# 2B

people and over 10,000 different species of grass



**60%**  
OF THE  
WORLD'S FOOD  
is produced in  
these systems



Grasslands alone represent about

# 1/3

of the global carbon stock in terrestrial ecosystems and store in total at least

# 80%

OF ALL AGRICULTURALLY PRODUCTIVE LANDS are located in grasslands or areas that were formerly grasslands

**3X MORE**  
carbon than tropical rainforests

GRASSLAND AND SAVANNAH BIOMES serve as either *freshwater sources or catchment areas for most of the world's largest rivers and wetlands.*

## THE CHALLENGE

Over

# 50%

of farmlands and more than 25% of rangelands are degraded

Countries have already submitted commitments to the three Rio Conventions to **RESTORE ALMOST**

# 90M

hectares of degraded grasslands, savannahs and rangelands by 2030



GRASSLANDS AND SAVANNAHS

HAVE THE HIGHEST RATES OF CONVERSION OF ANY BIOME, WITH OVER

# 1,7 M

hectares converted annually

# DEFINITIONS

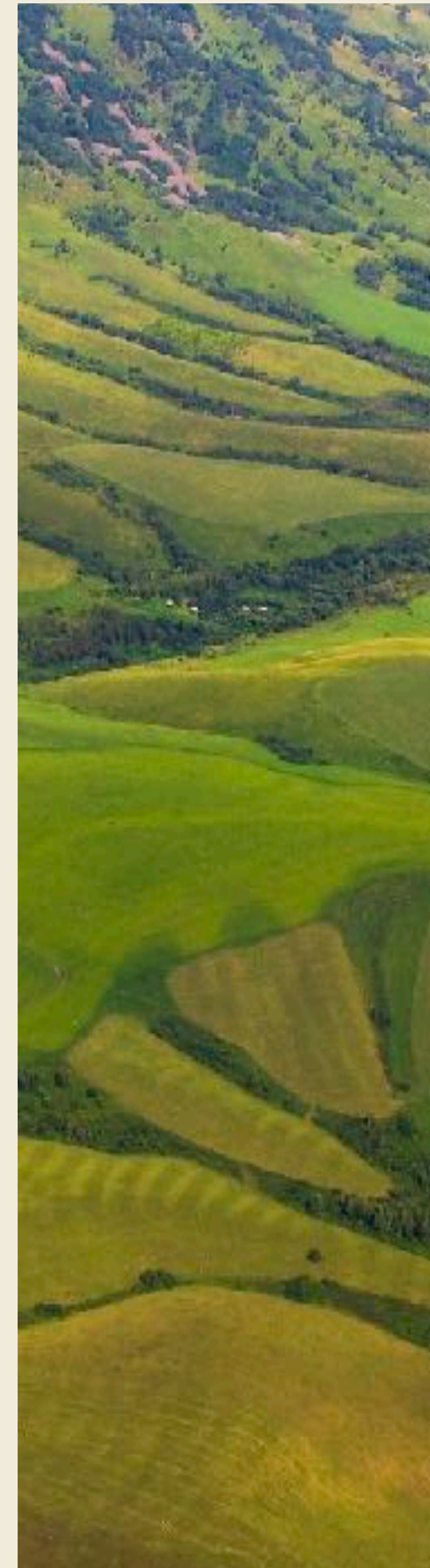
An incredible variety of words are used to refer to grass dominated landscapes, among them grasslands, savannahs, rangelands, prairies, steppe, meadows, etc. each reflecting a specific context or perspective. The range of words is symptomatic of the rich diversity of these ecosystems, but it has resulted in disjointed approaches. Some academics have begun to use the term **open ecosystems** as an umbrella description to represent the collective of ecosystems principally dominated by grasses, forbs and shrubs. For the purposes of the GGSI, **grasslands and savannahs** are used to represent the collective framing for landscapes and ecosystems dominated by grasses, forbs and shrubs. **Rangelands** may also be used if it is more appropriate to the context.

1. The definitions of each category can be found in Annex 1 - Grasslands and Savannahs
2. Source: : ILRI, IUCN, FAO, WWF, UNEP and ILC. 2021. Rangelands Atlas. Nairobi Kenya: ILRI <https://www.rangelandsdata.org/atlas>

The categories of Grasslands and Savannahs considered in this report are<sup>1</sup>



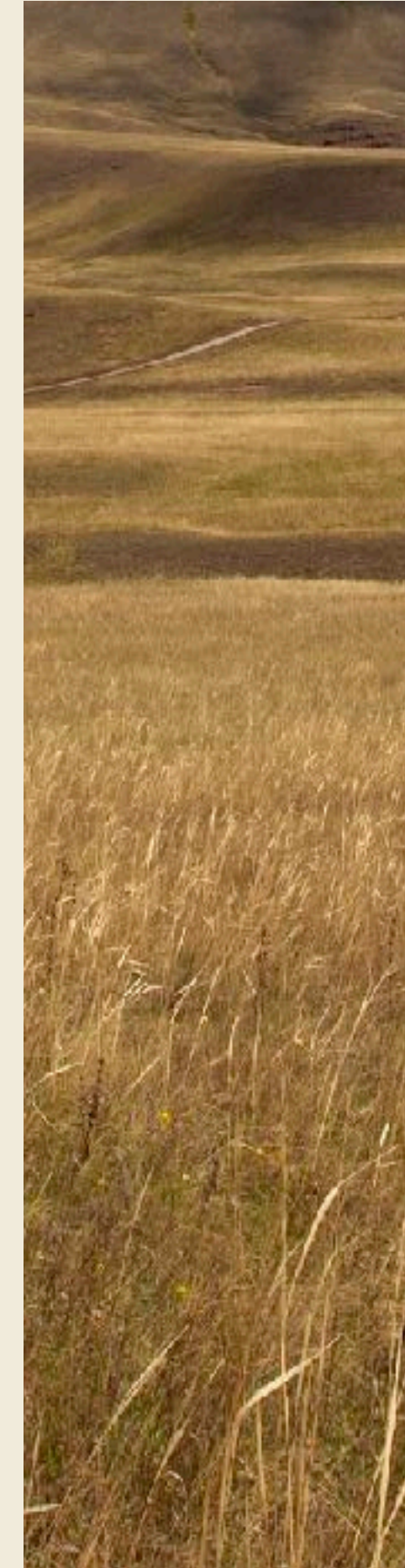
Deserts and xeric shrublands



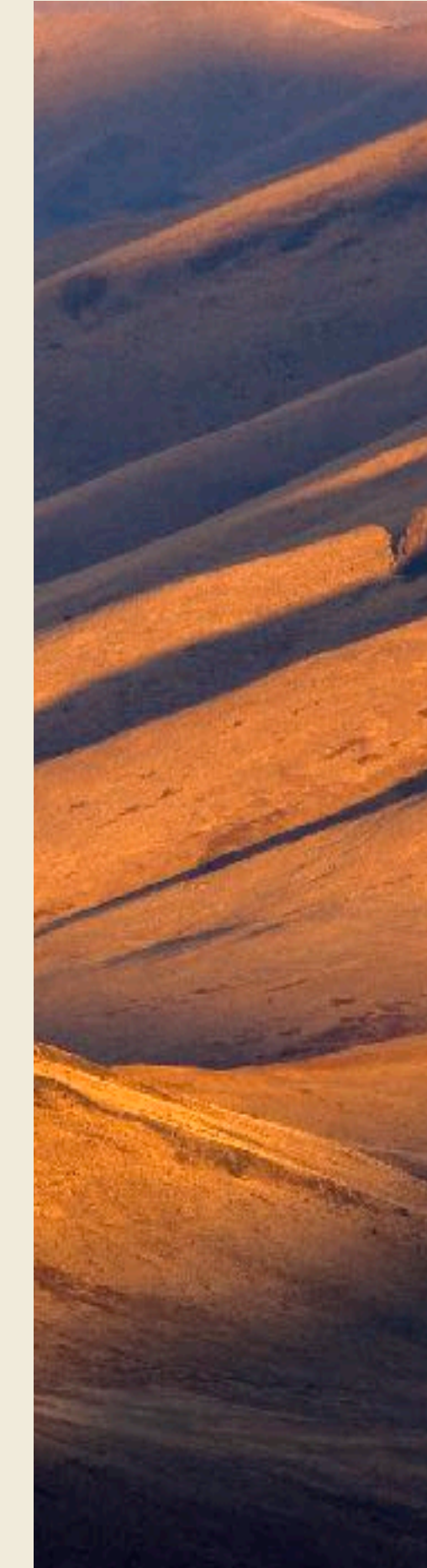
Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands



Tundra



Temperate grasslands, savannas, and shrublands



Montane grasslands and shrublands



Mediterranean forests, woodlands, and scrub



Flooded grasslands and savannas

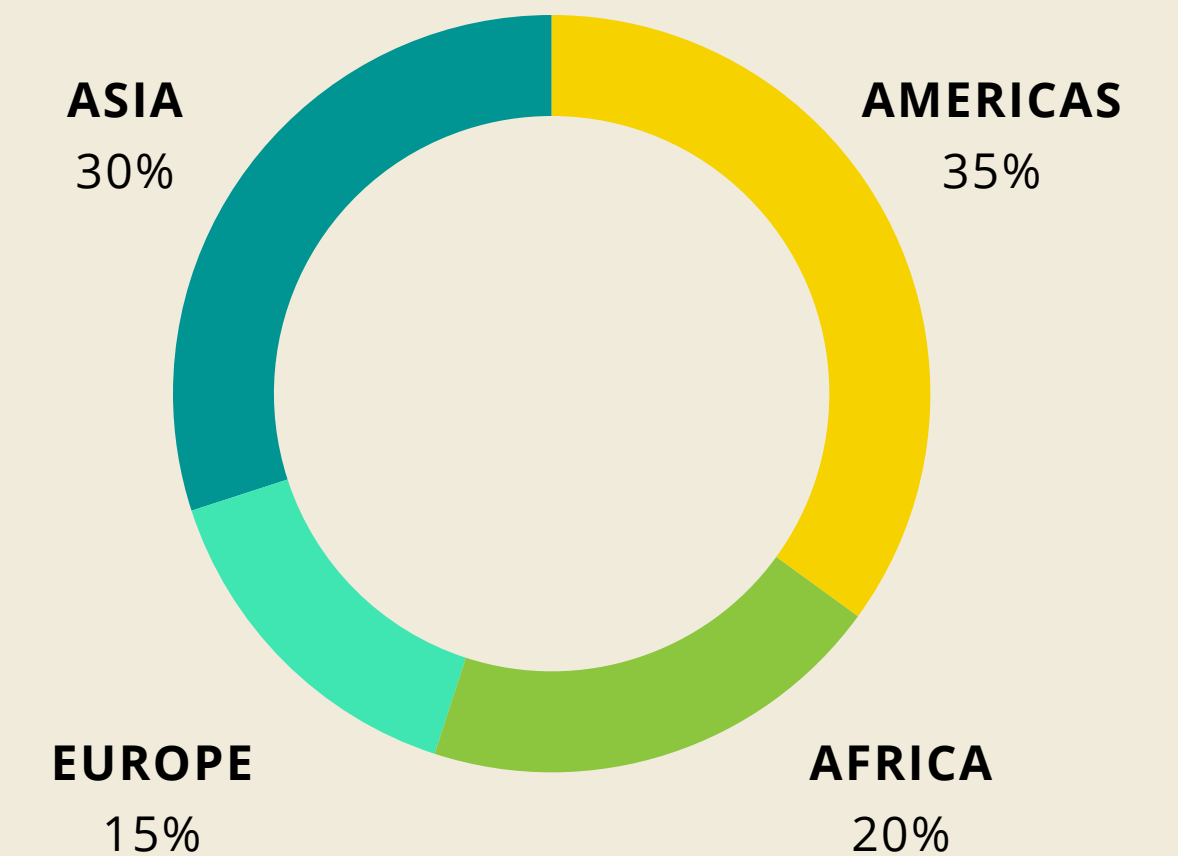
# METHODOLOGY: DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

GrassBank presents data from a total of **19 different locations in 18 countries** across the globe (see map on page 11), provided by colleagues from the WWF network. In April 2022, staff leads for grasslands and savannahs were invited to **respond to a detailed questionnaire** about the **social, economic and environmental composition** of these regions within their countries. This report provides the results of the questionnaire, analysed at global and country levels.

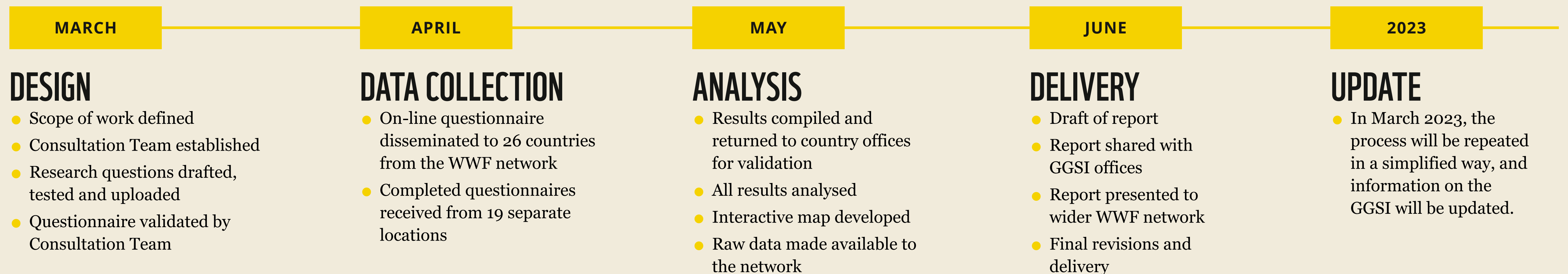
The data presented here therefore represents the views of those WWF colleagues who answered the questionnaire, and can be **complemented by official data**. As such, rather than draw conclusions, the report aims to provide an overview of the **current status of the grasslands and savannahs in which WWF operates**, and the priority **strategies and interventions for conservation** going forward. More than a mere repository, the idea is that this interactive process can be repeated on an annual basis, providing **a living picture of WWF's work** in these critical ecosystems.

# 19

**DIFFERENT LOCATIONS  
ACROSS THE GLOBE**



## TIMELINE (2022)







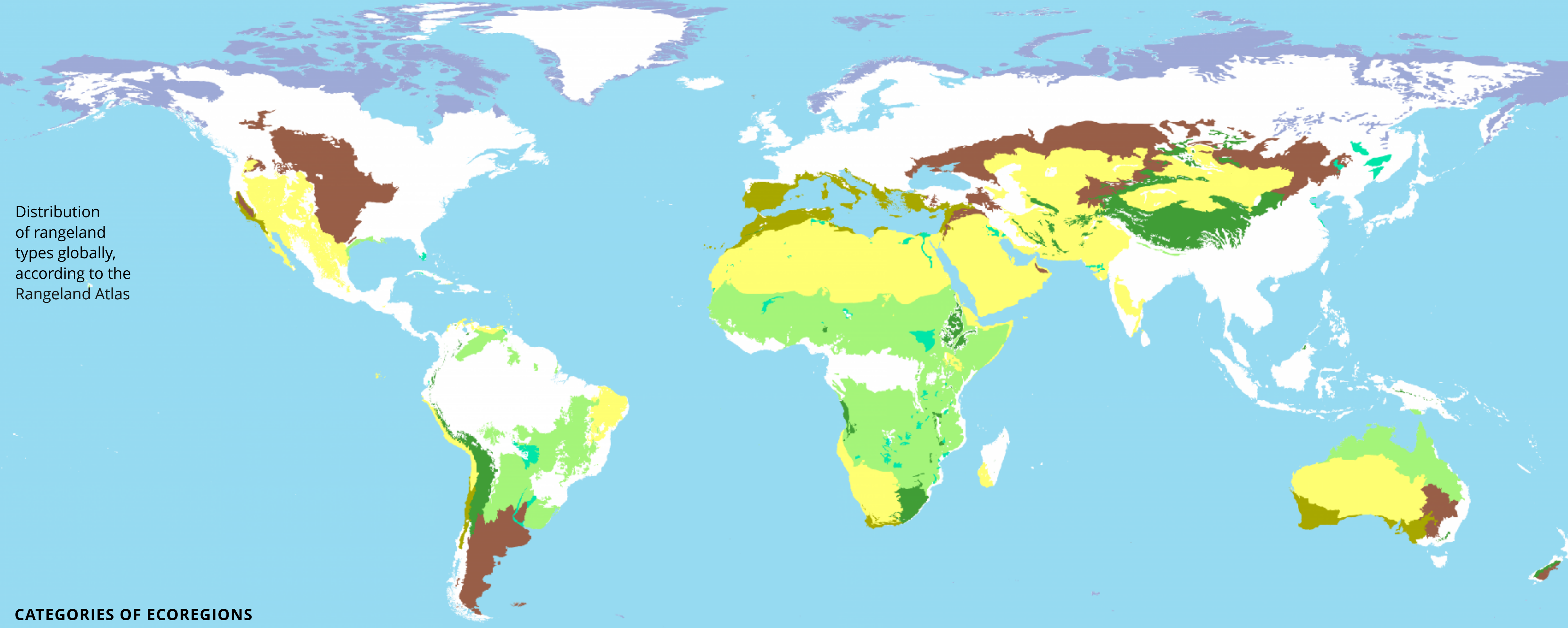
GRASSLANDS *and* SAVANNAHS

# 2.

## Global Data

# GRASSLANDS AND SAVANNAS ACROSS THE GLOBE

Distribution of rangeland types globally, according to the Rangeland Atlas



## CATEGORIES OF ECOREGIONS

● DESERTS AND XERIC SHRUBLANDS  
**35%**

● TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL GRASSLANDS, SAVANNAS, AND SHRUBLANDS  
**26%**

● TUNDRA  
**15%**

● TEMPERATE GRASSLANDS, SAVANNAS, AND SHRUBLANDS  
**13%**

● MONTANE GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS  
**6%**

● MEDITERRANEAN FORESTS, WOODLANDS, AND SCRUB  
**4%**

● FLOODED GRASSLANDS AND SAVANNAS  
**1%**

# GGSI PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

**SURVEY QUESTION:** What are the names of the grasslands or savannas landscapes you work in? Which broad categories of ecoregion do they fall into? For the total area in your country, please state the approximate size in hectares of Grasslands and Savannas **n=14**

Map of GGSI participating countries and their grasslands and savannas areas (m ha), with the % as a proportion of the total land area of the country

ha AREA (M)  
% PROPORTION OF THE COUNTRY'S LAND AREA

## THESE 18 WWF COUNTRY

offices work in areas that cover

# 1,5B

hectares of grasslands and savannas



## CATEGORIES OF ECOREGIONS<sup>1</sup>



1. The definitions of each category can be found in Annex 1 - Grasslands and Savannas

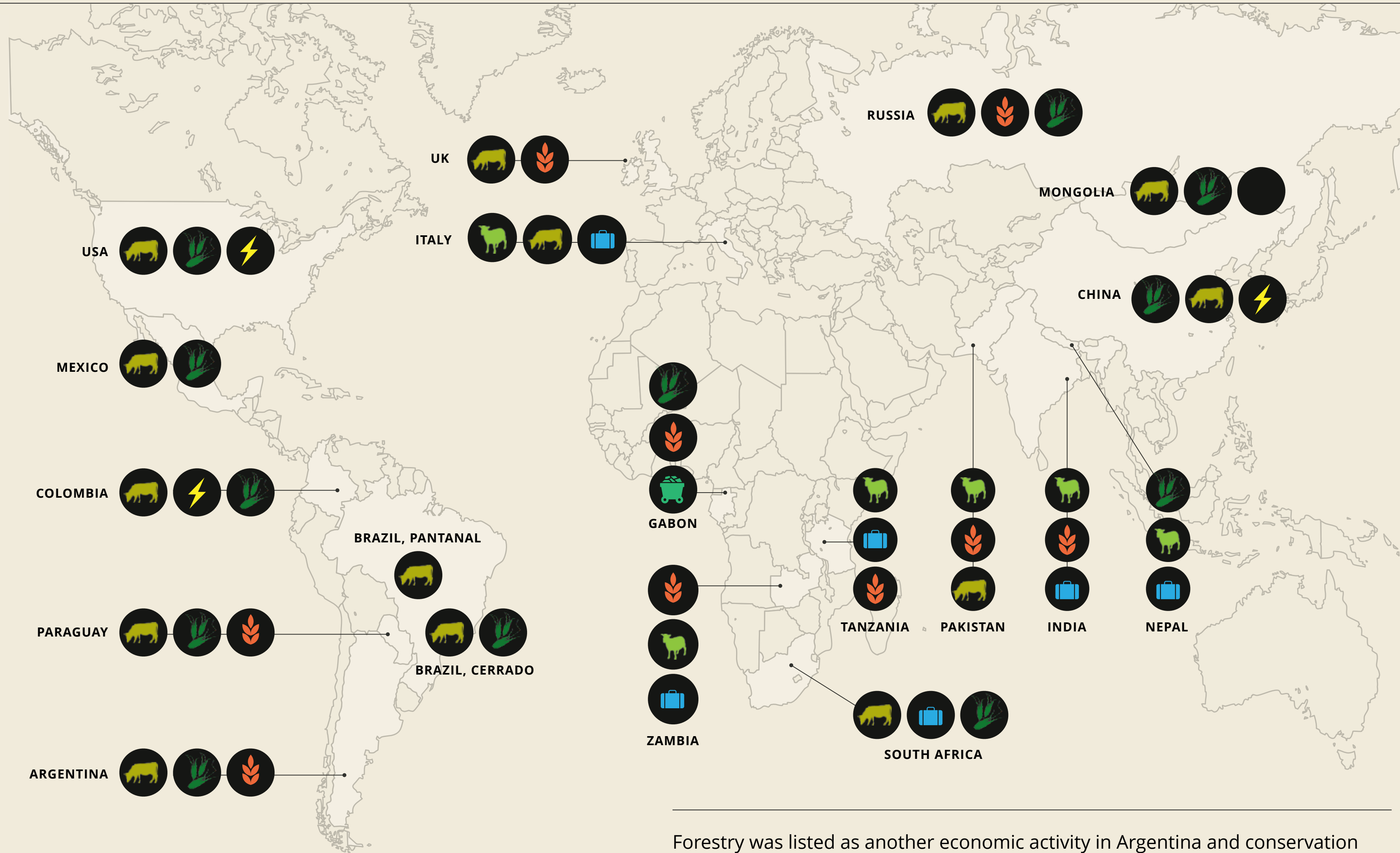
# MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

**SURVEY QUESTION:** Please select the main economic activities, up to 3 (options: Commodity crop production; Energy generation; Industrial activities; Livestock production; Mining; Subsistence agriculture; Traditional herding; Tourism; Other) **n=14**

The three main economic activities were ranked by each country office according to their presence and relevance from a pre-established list. The rank does not necessarily represent their share in the country's GDP.

**IN THE AMERICAS,** we see livestock production and commodity crop production accounting for the majority of economic activity. We also notice less variety of activities.

**IN ASIA AND AFRICA,** traditional herding and subsistence agriculture represent more than 50% of the economic activities.

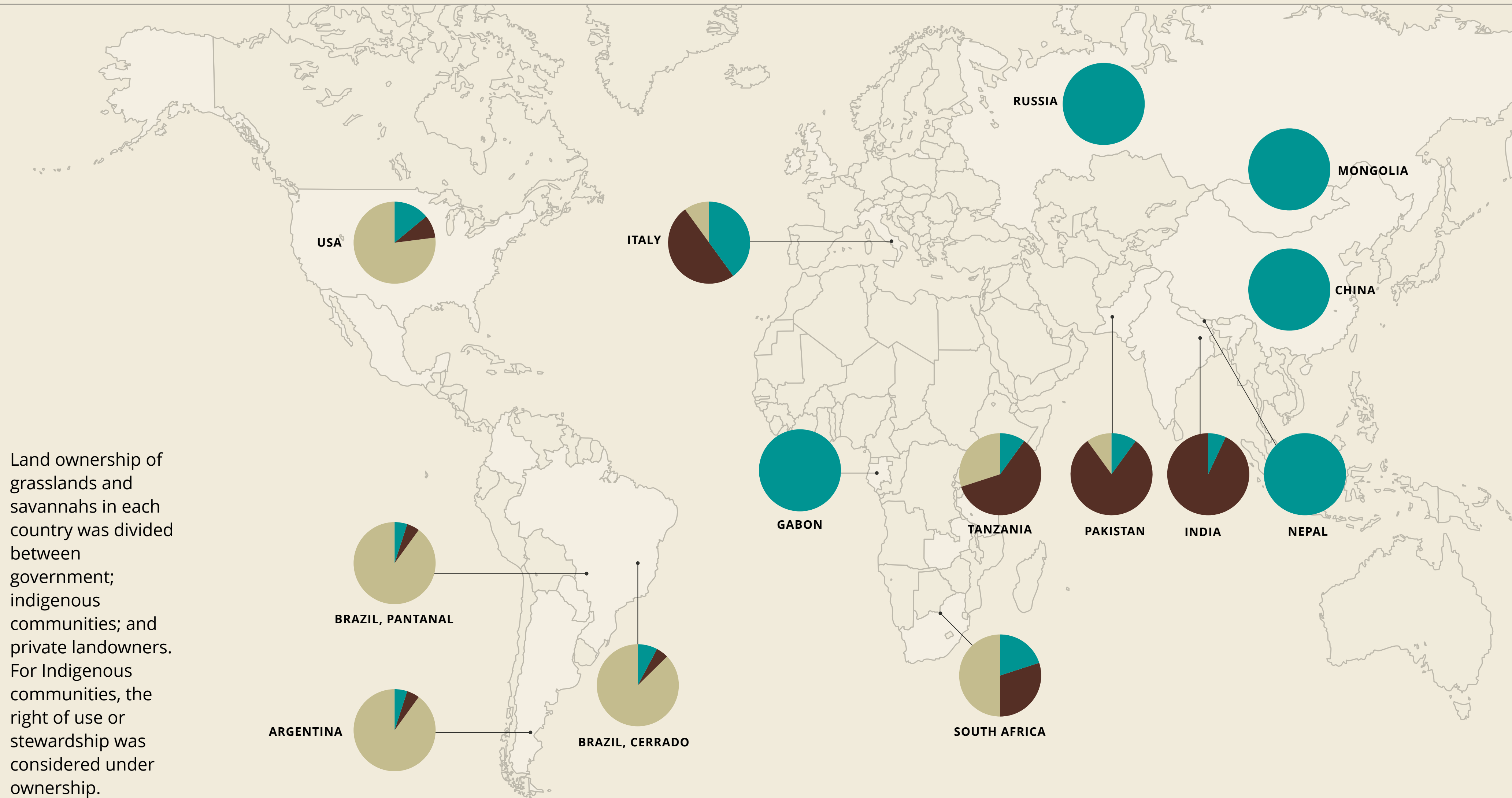


Forestry was listed as another economic activity in Argentina and conservation grazing in the UK. Russia listed climate change and Nepal, remittance. These economic activities, with the potential to better balance economic results with environmental and social goals, have a lot of **room to grow in terms of what they currently represent in which country**, according to the survey.

-  Livestock production
-  Traditional herding
-  Commodity crop production
-  Subsistence agriculture
-  Energy generation
-  Mining
-  Tourism

# DISTRIBUTION OF LAND OWNERSHIP

**SURVEY QUESTION:** Please indicate the % owned by government; indigenous communities; private landowners. n=14



## LAND OWNERSHIP GLOBAL

**48%**

Government

**30%**

Private landowners

**22%**

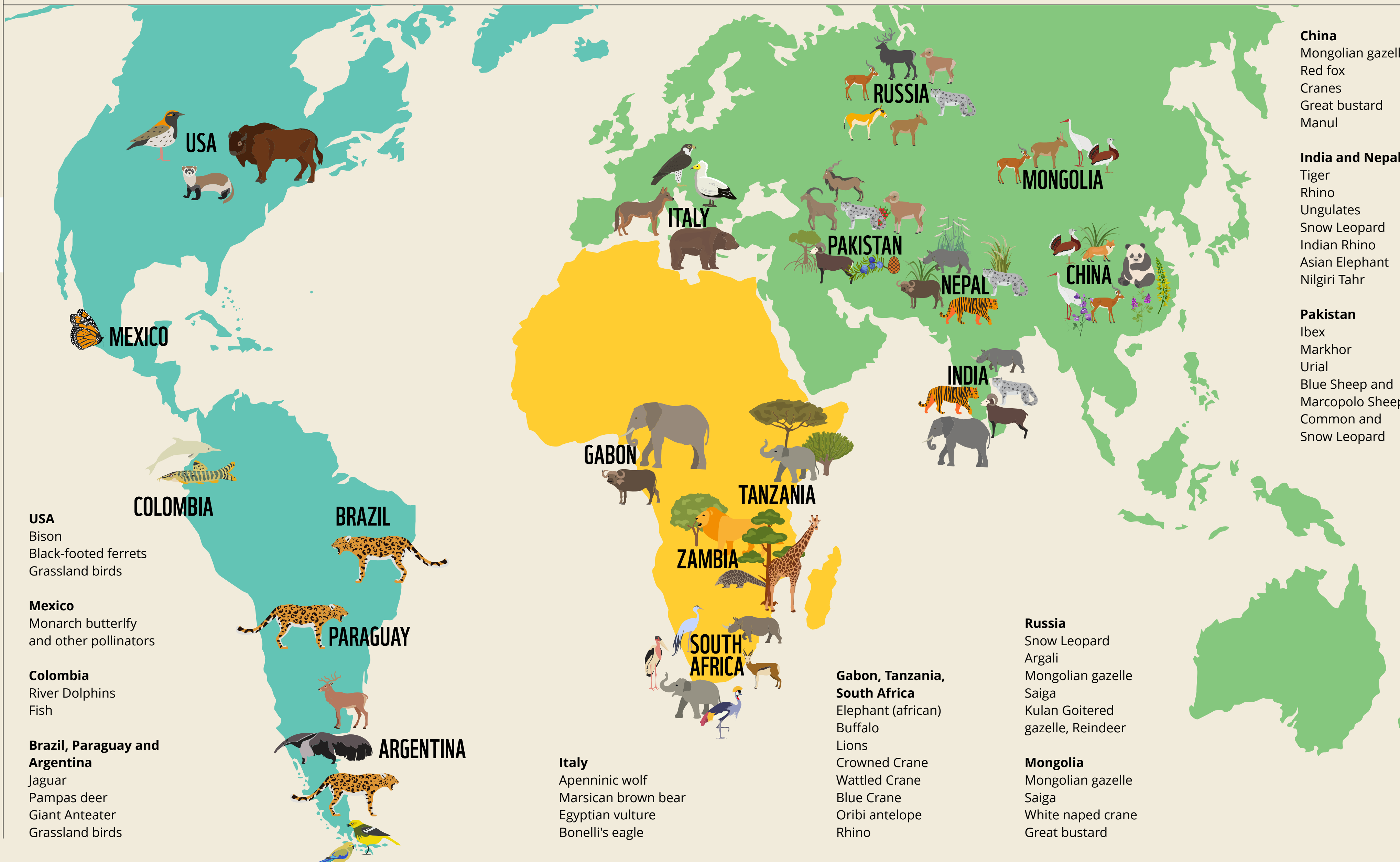
Indigenous communities

● Government ● Private landowners ● Indigenous communities

From the participating countries in **ASIA** and **AFRICA** we can see a large portion of land under Government ownership. In **THE AMERICAS**, private ownership is much more common.



# PRIORITY FAUNA AND FLORA SPECIES FOR COUNTRY OFFICES



- USA**  
 Bison  
 Black-footed ferrets  
 Grassland birds
- Mexico**  
 Monarch butterfly  
 and other pollinators
- Colombia**  
 River Dolphins  
 Fish
- Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina**  
 Jaguar  
 Pampas deer  
 Giant Anteater  
 Grassland birds

- Italy**  
 Apenninic wolf  
 Marsican brown bear  
 Egyptian vulture  
 Bonelli's eagle

- Gabon, Tanzania, South Africa**  
 Elephant (african)  
 Buffalo  
 Lions  
 Crowned Crane  
 Wattled Crane  
 Blue Crane  
 Oribi antelope  
 Rhino

- Russia**  
 Snow Leopard  
 Argali  
 Mongolian gazelle  
 Saiga  
 Kulan Goitered gazelle, Reindeer
- Mongolia**  
 Mongolian gazelle  
 Saiga  
 White naped crane  
 Great bustard

- China**  
 Mongolian gazelle  
 Red fox  
 Cranes  
 Great bustard  
 Manul
- India and Nepal**  
 Tiger  
 Rhino  
 Ungulates  
 Snow Leopard  
 Indian Rhino  
 Asian Elephant  
 Nilgiri Tahr
- Pakistan**  
 Ibx  
 Markhor  
 Urial  
 Blue Sheep and  
 Marcopolo Sheep  
 Common and  
 Snow Leopard

**SURVEY QUESTION:**  
 In relation to Grasslands and Savannahs, which are the priority species of fauna and flora the country office works with, if any? Please list up to a maximum of five.  
**n=14**

## FLORA

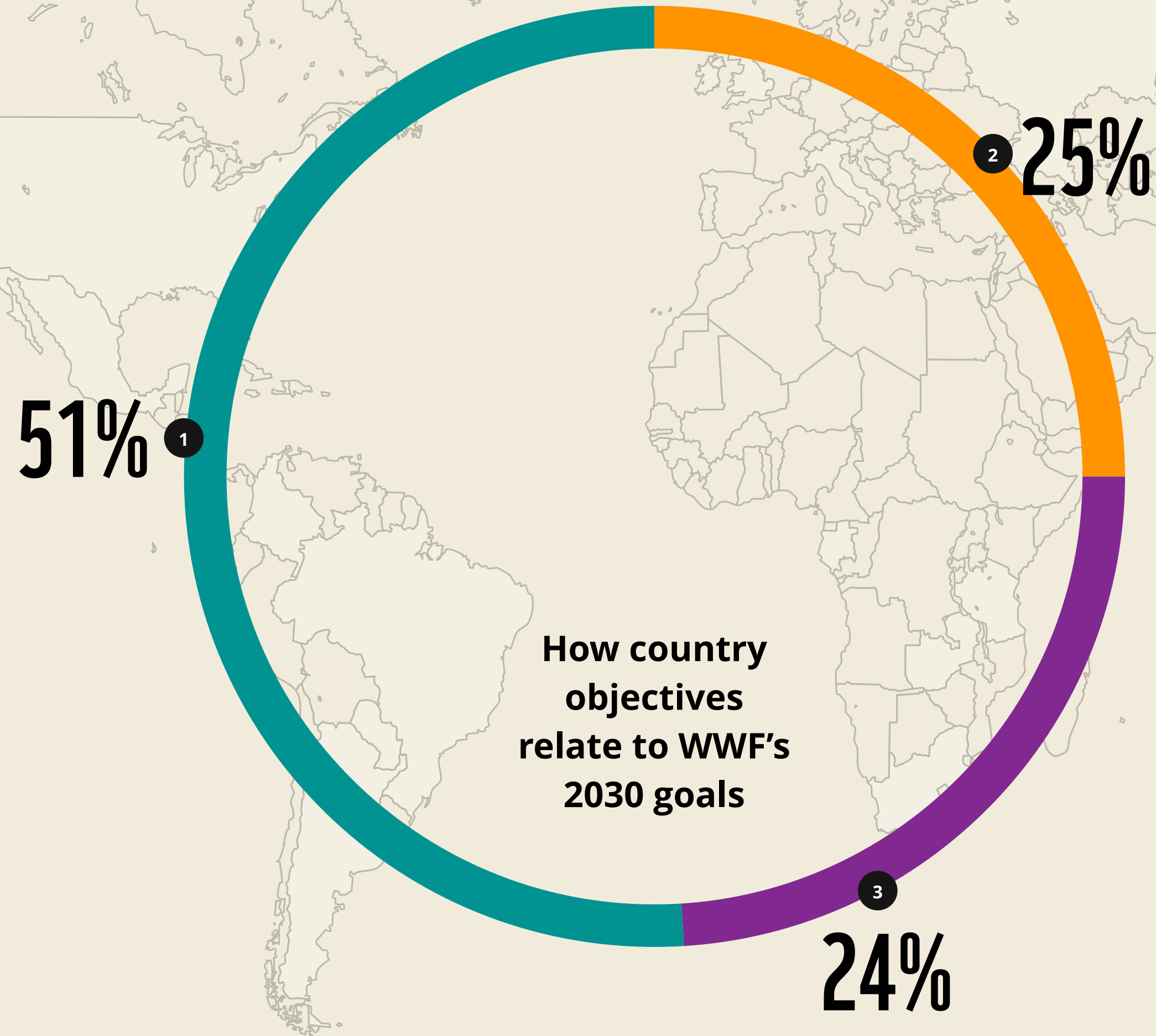
- China**
- *Leymus chinensis* (Trin.) Tzvel
  - *Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Pall
  - *Medicago*
  - *Fabaceae*
  - *Stellera chamaejasme* Linn
- Nepal**
- *Phragmitis- Saccharum- Imperata* type
  - *Themeda- Arundinella* type
  - *Andropogon* type
  - *Danthonia* type
  - *Kobresia* type
- Pakistan**
- *Pinus gerardiana* (Chilghoza Pine)
  - *Taxus wallichiana* (Yew)
  - *Avicennia marina* (Mangrove Specie)
  - *Juniperus macropoda*
- Tanzania**
- *Acacia* species
  - Invasive species (e.g. *prosopis*)
- Zambia**
- Rose wood
  - Zambezi teak

# LOCAL OBJECTIVES AND THE WWF 2030 GOALS

**SURVEY QUESTION:** In relation to work delivered in grasslands and savannahs what are your main objectives? (List up to 5, in order of relevance). Please link the objectives above to the most appropriate WWF 2030 Goal **n=19**

Each country submitted their main objectives for grasslands and savannahs work<sup>3</sup>, connecting each one to one of the three WWF 2030 Goals<sup>4</sup>.

**ZERO LOSS OF NATURAL HABITAT** is the most predominant goal globally, connected to 51% of local objectives.



How country objectives relate to WWF's 2030 goals

**IN ASIA** all three goals are equally represented. **IN AFRICA** we see that Zero Extinction is not represented, although there are many key species listed.



**1 ZERO LOSS OF NATURAL HABITATS**

Maintain existing natural ecosystems, conserve, use sustainably, restore & ensure climate resilience.



**2 ZERO EXTINCTION**

Stable or increasing populations of species.



**3 HALVE FOOTPRINT**

Of consumption & production, and halve CHG emissions.

3. The full list of objectives can be found at each country's factsheet  
 4. WWF 2030 Goals as listed in the document: [WWF Goals, Outcomes and Targets](#)

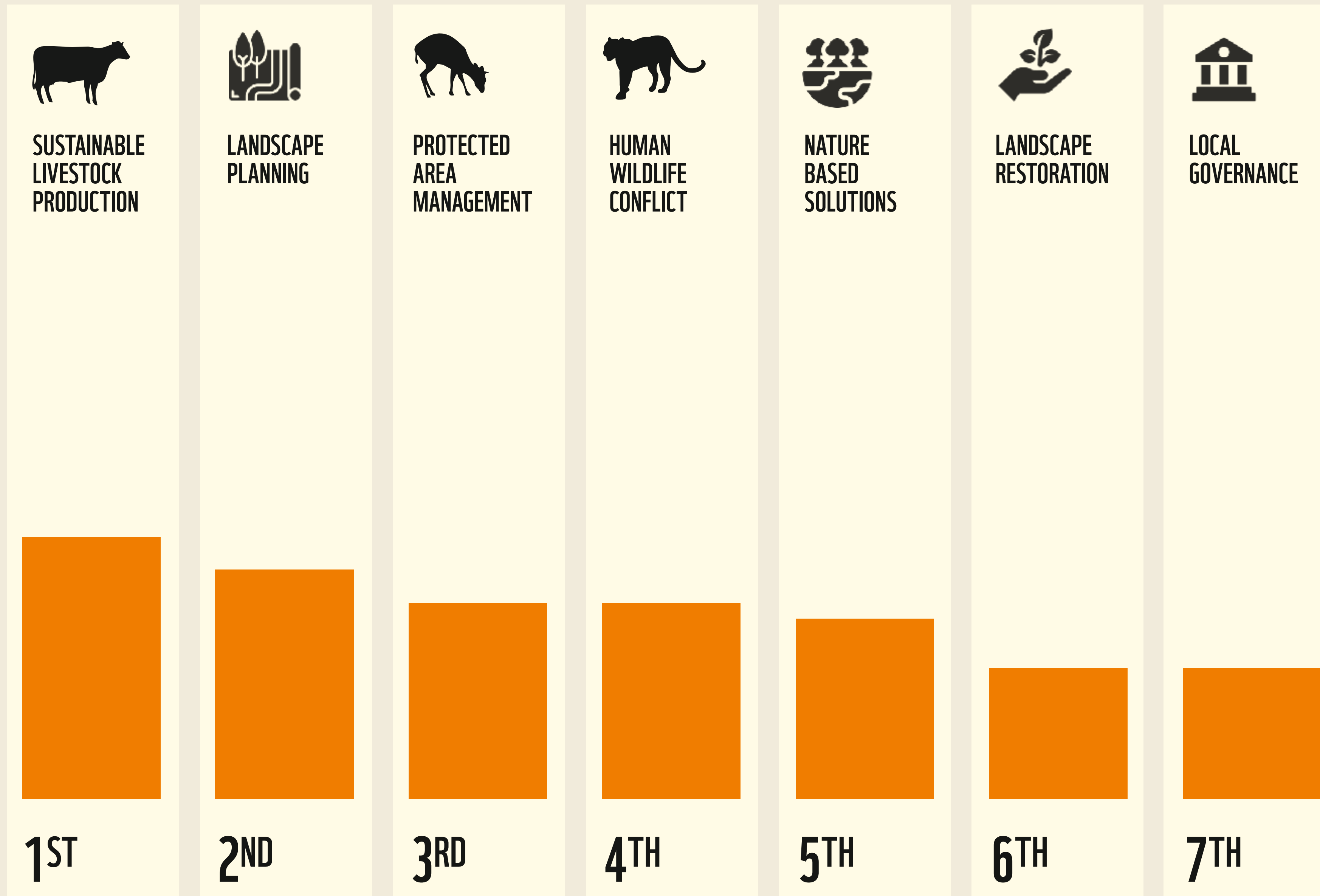
# LOCAL STRATEGIC APPROACHES TO ACHIEVING THEIR GOALS

**SURVEY QUESTION:** What approaches are prioritized in your office to reach your objectives? n=19

Participants were invited to list up to three local strategic approaches that enable the country offices to reach one of the three WWF global objectives (see previous page). Of 15 common WWF approaches<sup>5</sup>, each country ranked their top three, in order of relevance to their current grasslands and savannas work. The results shown here are the weighted average of their answers.

**Ranking of most relevant WWF common approaches among participating countries ►**

5. A full list and description of each approach can be found in Annex 2.



The single most important strategy deployed by the participating country offices is 'sustainable livestock production', demonstrating the connection between the GGSI and the Food Practice. Landscape planning, protected area management and human/wildlife conflict complete the top four strategies.

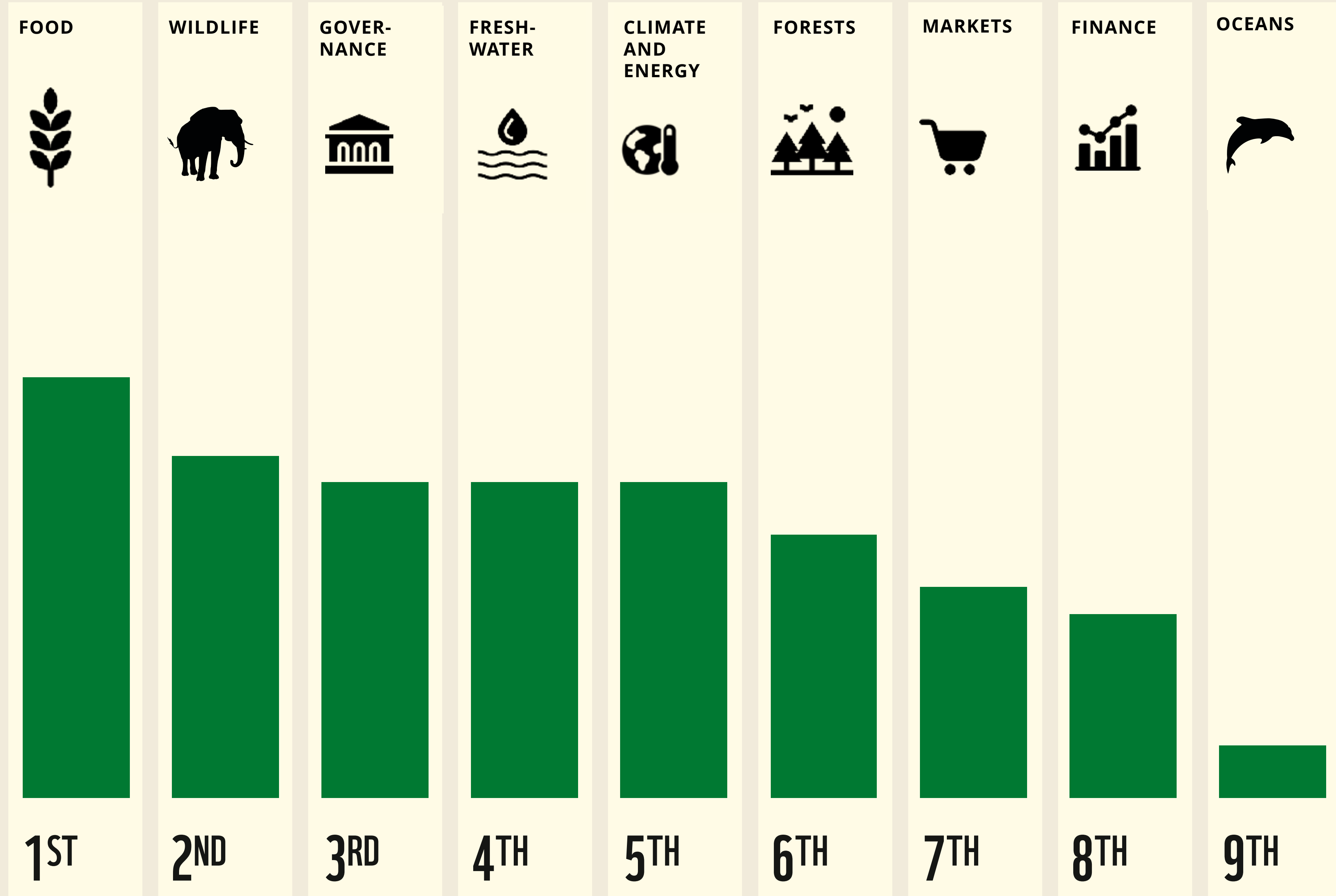


# GGSI AND LINKS TO THE WWF PRACTICES

**SURVEY QUESTION:** Which WWF cross-cutting practices are most strongly linked to your current grasslands and savannas work? (Please rank them in order, with 1 being the most connected – options: Climate and energy; Finance; Food; Forests; Freshwater; Governance; Markets; Oceans; Wildlife) **n=19**

Each participating country ranked the nine WWF cross-cutting practices in order of relevance to their grasslands and savannas strategy.

Ranking of priority WWF cross-cutting practices ►



**FOOD** ranks first, reflecting its significance as one of the main economic activities in the landscapes and impacting these ecosystems, mentioned in the questionnaire responses.

**WILDLIFE** is second, which is also aligned to answers in other sections and the broader work of WWF.

# PROGRESS INDICATORS


**SURVEY QUESTION:** What indicators do you use to monitor progress towards your objectives or outcomes? (Please list no more than 5 and by order of relevance) **n=18**

Participating country offices were asked to list the main indicators that they use to monitor progress towards achieving their objectives. For the purposes of this report, the indicators were aggregated according to specific themes, which are listed in the figure.

## Progress indicators grouped by key themes ►


PROPORTIONAL SCORE OF EACH INDICATOR

**CONSERVATION/  
ZERO  
CONVERSION** **1<sup>ST</sup>**



**EXAMPLES**

- Loss of native vegetation in ha
- Area (ha) secured and incorporated into formal protected area networks



**SUSTAINABLE  
MANAGEMENT  
AND PRODUCTIVE  
PRATICES** **2<sup>ND</sup>**



**EXAMPLES**

- Hectares under improved livestock management
- # of integrated natural resources management plans (incl. water, rangelands, forests etc.) developed and operationalized



**WILDLIFE** **3<sup>RD</sup>**



**EXAMPLES**

- Measures of co-existence between people and wildlife
- Population of wildlife (elephants)



**RESTORATION** **4<sup>TH</sup>**



**EXAMPLES**

- No. of ha under active and/or passive restoration process
- Hectares of areas under restoration



**SOCIAL-  
ECONOMIC  
IMPACTS** **5<sup>TH</sup>**




**EXAMPLES**

- No of families and amount of income generated
- Targeted households in focal landscapes whose socio-economic well-being has improved from conservation projects




**OTHER  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
IMPACTS** **6<sup>TH</sup>**



**EXAMPLES**

- Metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e greenhouse gas emissions mitigated
- Annual surveys for caring capacity of grasslands



**ADVOCACY** **7<sup>TH</sup>**



**EXAMPLES**

- Changes in the pro-grasslands legislation and policies
- Access to innovative financial mechanisms (such as the 37D tax break for protected areas)



**KNOWLEDGE** **8<sup>TH</sup>**



**EXAMPLES**

- High conservation value savannahs areas mapped
- Reports and peer reviewed publications

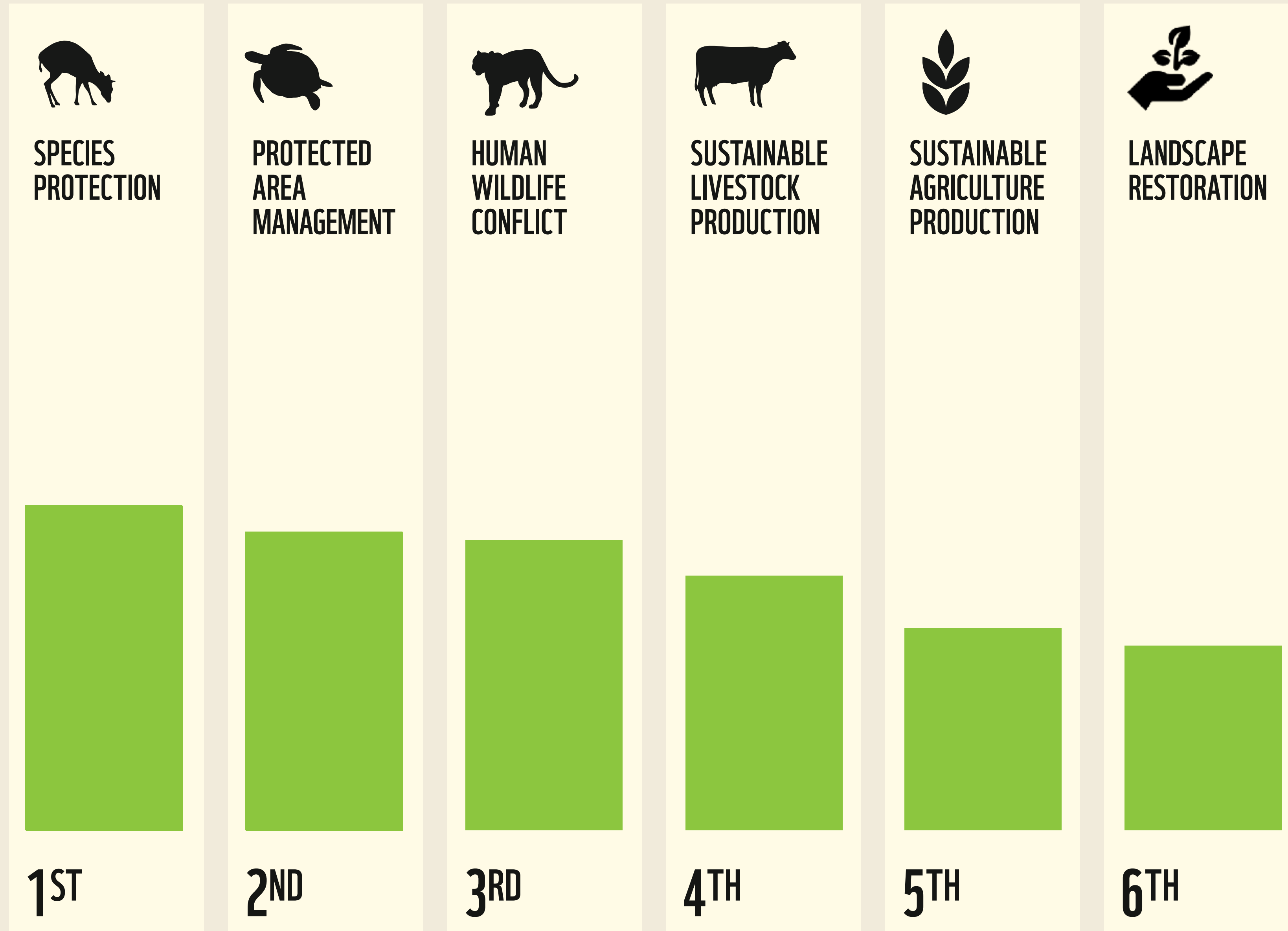


There is significant alignment between different offices, particularly with the most important indicator, which was, for most countries, related to loss of native grasslands (ha) or, conversely, its conservation. The key themes and indicators are aligned to the results shown in the Approaches section.

# SKILLS AND EXPERTISE AMONG LOCAL TEAMS

**SURVEY QUESTION:** Which are the 5 main expertise/skills in your team? n=18

Each country selected their main expertise (up to 5) from a pre-established list of 15 (same as the approaches), in order of importance.



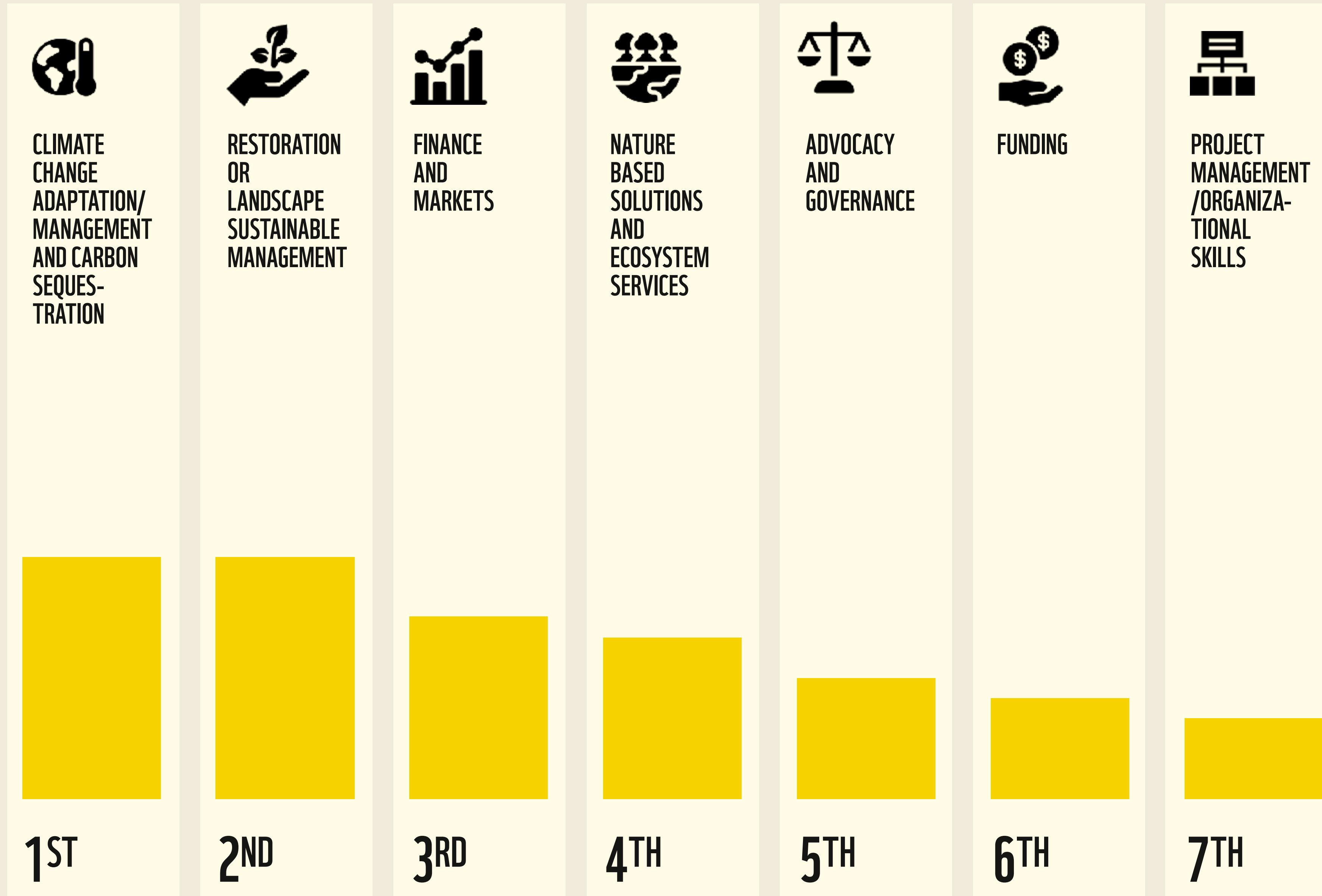
**THE THREE TOP AREAS** of expertise are connected to more traditional WWF work with conservation and species protection. Species protection ranks 13 out of 15 as an approach. This reveals the changing nature of WWF's work in recent years and the multidisciplinary character of Grasslands and Savannahs work.



# CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES

**SURVEY QUESTION:** Which are the 3 priority gaps in expertise/skills that the GGSI could support the country office with? (list in order, with 1 being the most relevant) Knowledge Gaps: Which 3-5 research topics would be the most useful to advance your work on grasslands and savannahs? **n=19**

Each country wrote as a free answer the top expertises and knowledge gaps they would like GGSI support for. Their answers were grouped by themes.



**SOME DEMANDS** for capacity building could be, potentially, catered for by the internal WWF network, based on the answers on expertise and approaches and also on support areas existing in different offices.

**THE TOP TWO** are connected to the final impact of the work being done, climate change adaptation and carbon sequestration; and sustainable management of landscapes. Nature based solutions and finance and markets are the next top two areas of interest, reflecting the changing nature of WWF strategy. And two operational gaps are present: funding and project management.

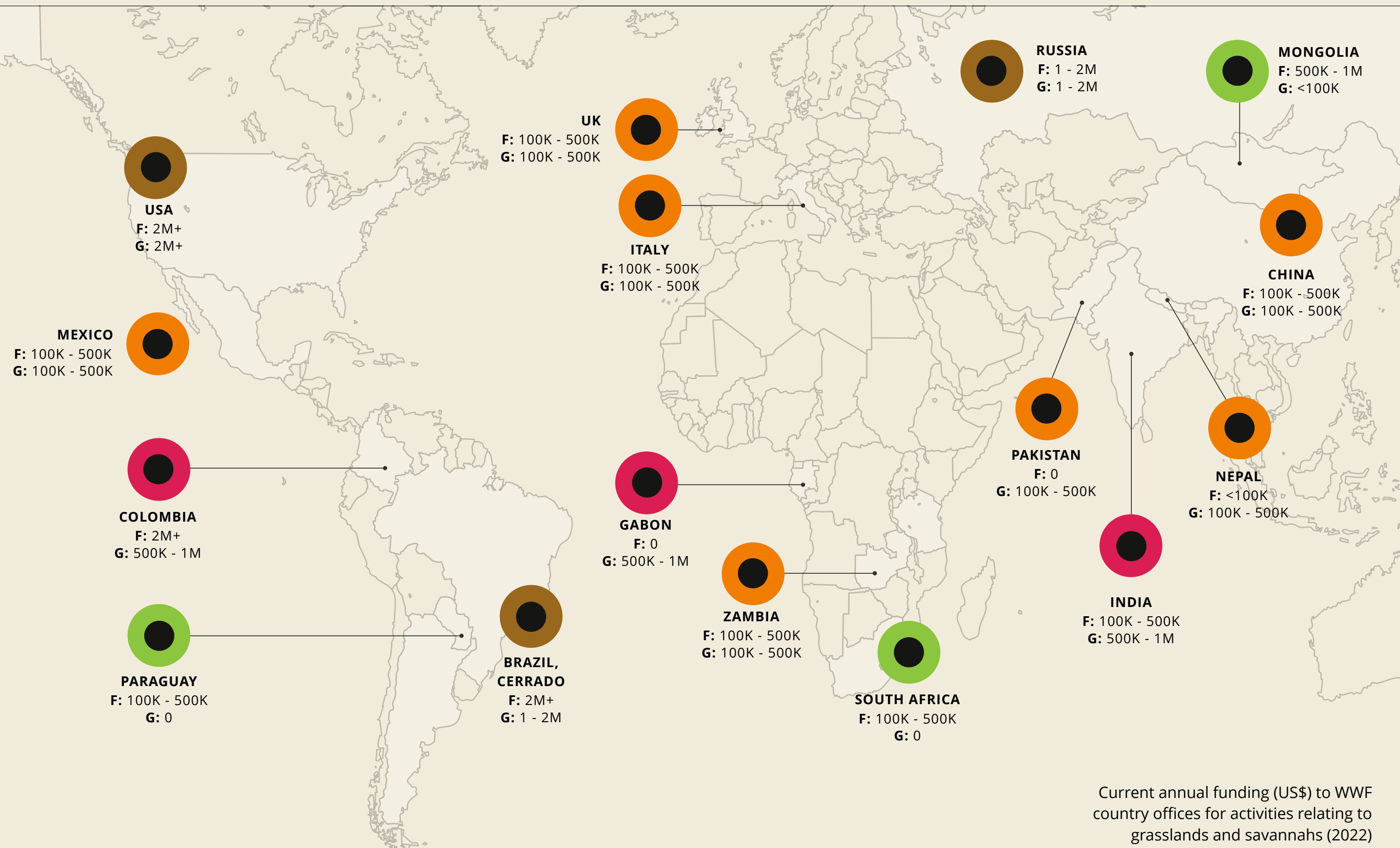
# COUNTRY OFFICE FUNDING

Countries provided a rough estimate of their current funding and their needs to fully meet their objectives, as well as a list of their current donors. It should be noted that these numbers change frequently and the goal of this question is more to provide a direction and understanding of opportunities (magnitude of the needs of the network) than to arrive at a precise, fixed value.

(US\$/ YEAR):  
**F:** CURRENT FUNDING  
**G:** FUNDING GAP



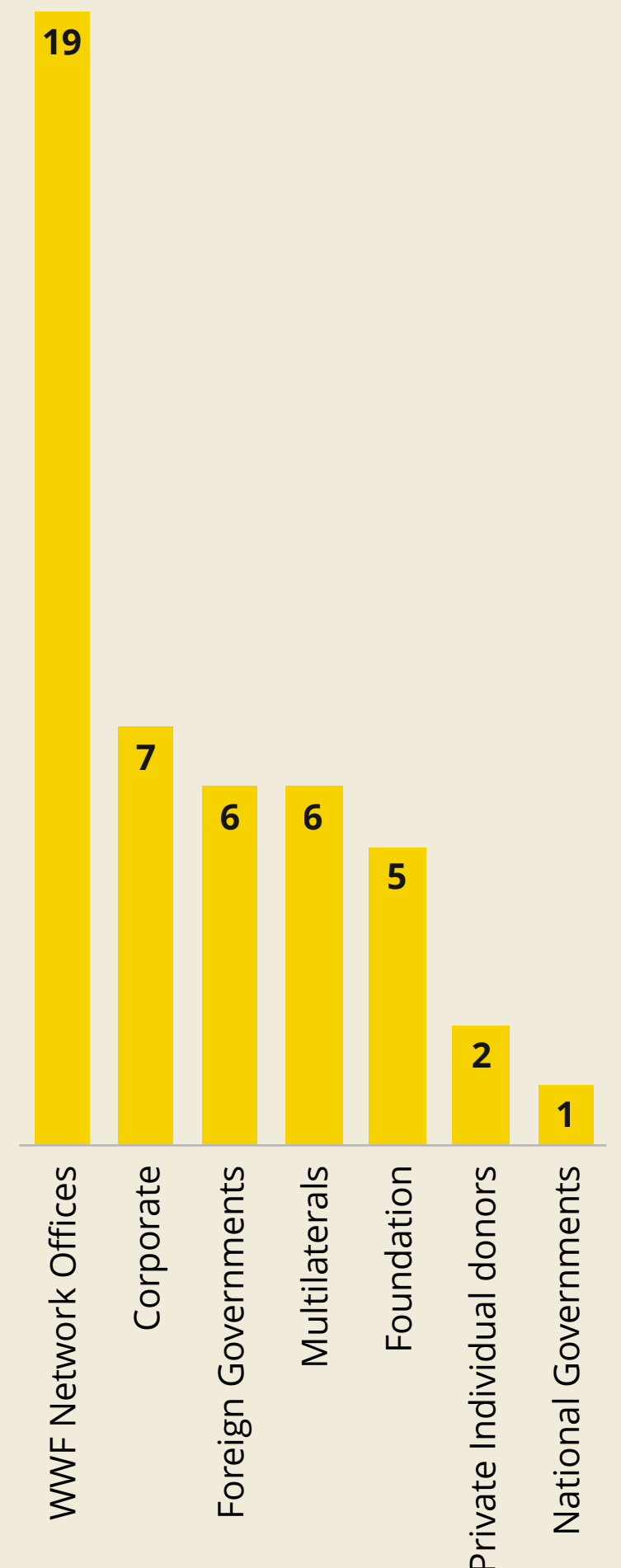
**SURVEY QUESTION:** What is the approximate total value of current funds (in USD) for grasslands and savannah programmes in your country office? When do the funds end? What annual budget (USD) does the Country Office need in order to be able to deliver all of the grasslands and savannas objectives? List up to 5 of your current funders in order of total investment **n=16**



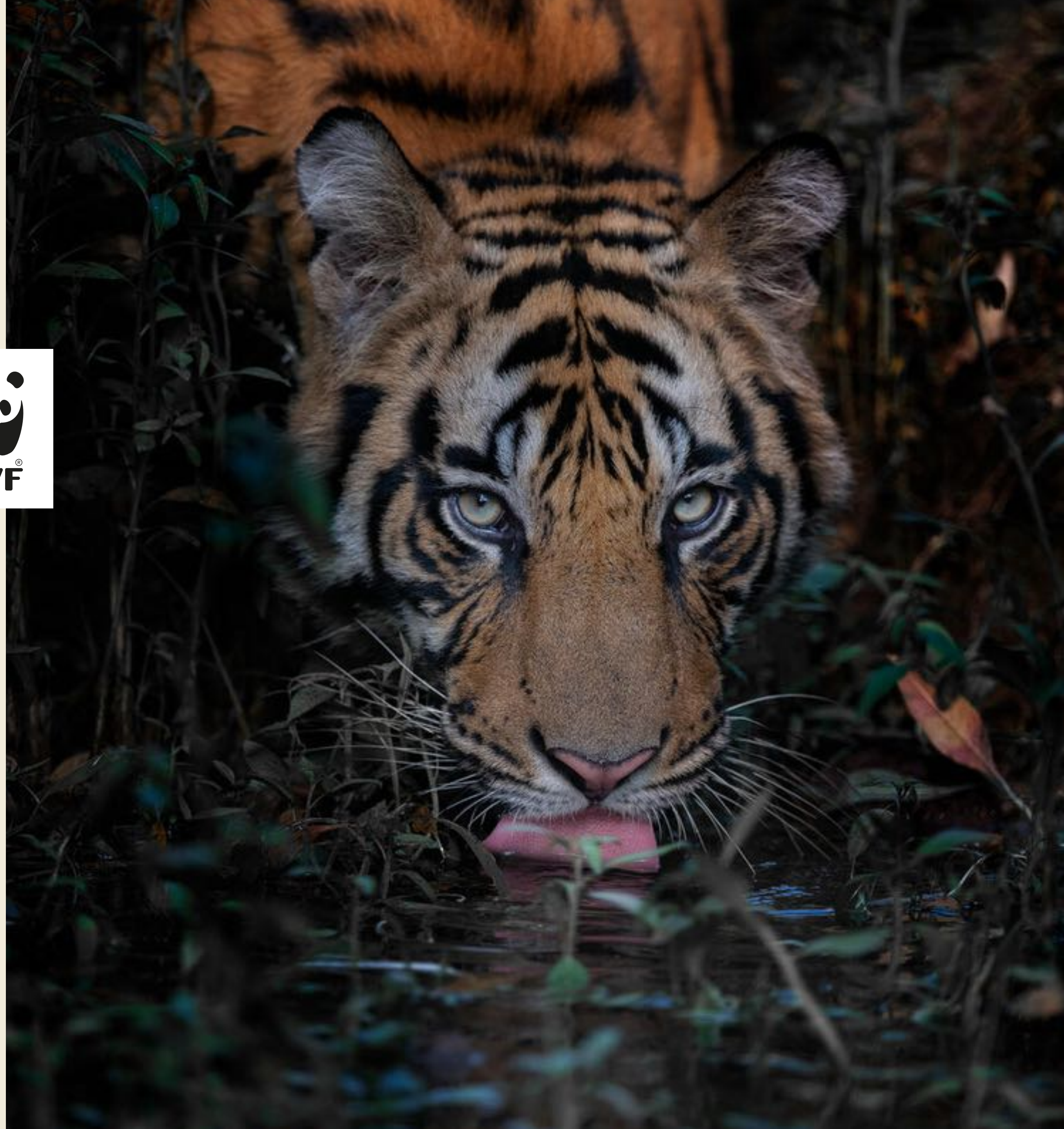
Current annual funding (US\$) to WWF country offices for activities relating to grasslands and savannas (2022)

## FUNDING BY DONOR TYPE

Sources of funding, by type of donor (16 country offices answered, some providing more than one answer)



Most funding (41%) for Grasslands and Savannas work comes from within the WWF-network. That can indicate opportunities to optimize the use of shared resources as well as to access different form of funds in a more centralized way via GGS.



GRASSLANDS *and* SAVANNAHS

# 3.

## Country data

# ARGENTINA



ARGENTINA

## Bahia Samborombon, Pampas

Temperate grasslands, savannas, and shrublands

## Humid Chaco

Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands

### G + S TEAM

2

full-time

5

part-time

AREA  
(M ha)

56

PROPORTION  
OF LAND AREA

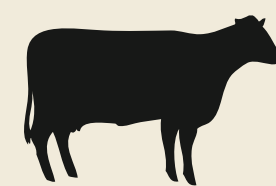
20%

LAND  
OWNERSHIP

90%

private  
landowners

ECONOMIC  
ACTIVITIES:



- 1<sup>st</sup> Livestock production
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Commodity crop production
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Forestry

TEAM SKILLS AND  
EXPERTISES

## SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- Sustainable agriculture production
- Landscape planning
- Influencing policy
- Monitoring, communication

CAPACITY BUILDING  
OPPORTUNITIES

## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

- Rangeland/ grassland capacity building
- Monitoring
- Restoration

WWF  
PRACTICES



1. Food
2. Markets
3. Finance
4. Governance
5. Fresh Water
6. Climate and Energy

FUNDING (US\$)

**Value:**  
not provided

**Gap:**  
not provided

**Main donors:**  
WWF-offices and  
foreign government

OBJECTIVES

- ▶ **BY 2025**, 100% of the cattle ranches that encompass the current distribution (2017) of the Pampas Deer in the Bahía Samborombón-Laguna Salada Grande Landscape integrate the species within sustainable production systems.
- ▶ **BY 2025**, 100% of the companies prioritized by Vida Silvestre (beef, soy, fish and wood production chains), plus 20% of the country's energy production, source products that come from Sustainable Management practices and renewable sources.
- ▶ **BY 2025**, grassland conversion in the Bahía Samborombón-Laguna Salada Grande landscape, driven by agricultural activities, is halted and the conversion of forests, savannas and grasslands in the Chaco region does not exceed 400,000 hectares.
- ▶ **BY 2025**, at least 100,000 ha of forests, savannas and grasslands in the priority ecoregions are under ecological restoration processes, with a special focus on priority landscapes.

INDICATORS

1. Loss of native vegetation in ha.
2. Number of ha under active and/or passive restoration process.
3. No. of farms that are implementing best practices (agreements with Fundación Vida Silvestre).

FAUNA



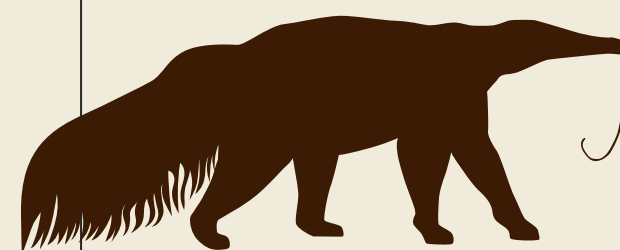
Birds



Pampas deer



Jaguar



Giant anteater

# BRAZIL - CERRADO

WWF GOALS ▶ 1. Zero loss of natural habitat ▶ 2. Zero extinction ▶ 3. Halve footprint



AREA  
(M ha)

**200**

PROPORTION  
OF LAND AREA

**24%**

LAND  
OWNERSHIP

**90%**

private  
landowners

*Brazilian Cerrado*  
Tropical and subtropical  
grasslands, savannas, and  
shrublands

G + S TEAM

**10**

full-time

**30**

part-time

ECONOMIC  
ACTIVITIES:



- 1<sup>st</sup> Livestock production
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Commodity crop production
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Forestry

TEAM SKILLS AND  
EXPERTISES

## SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

- Producer incentives
- Influencing policy
- Nature based solutions
- Landscape restoration

CAPACITY BUILDING  
OPPORTUNITIES

## INFLUENCING POLICY

- Producer incentives
- Nature based solutions
- Market transformation

WWF  
PRACTICES



1. Food
2. Markets
3. Forests
4. Finance
5. Climate and Energy
6. Governance

FUNDING (US\$)

Value:

**2 M+**

Gap:

**1-2M**

*Main donors:*

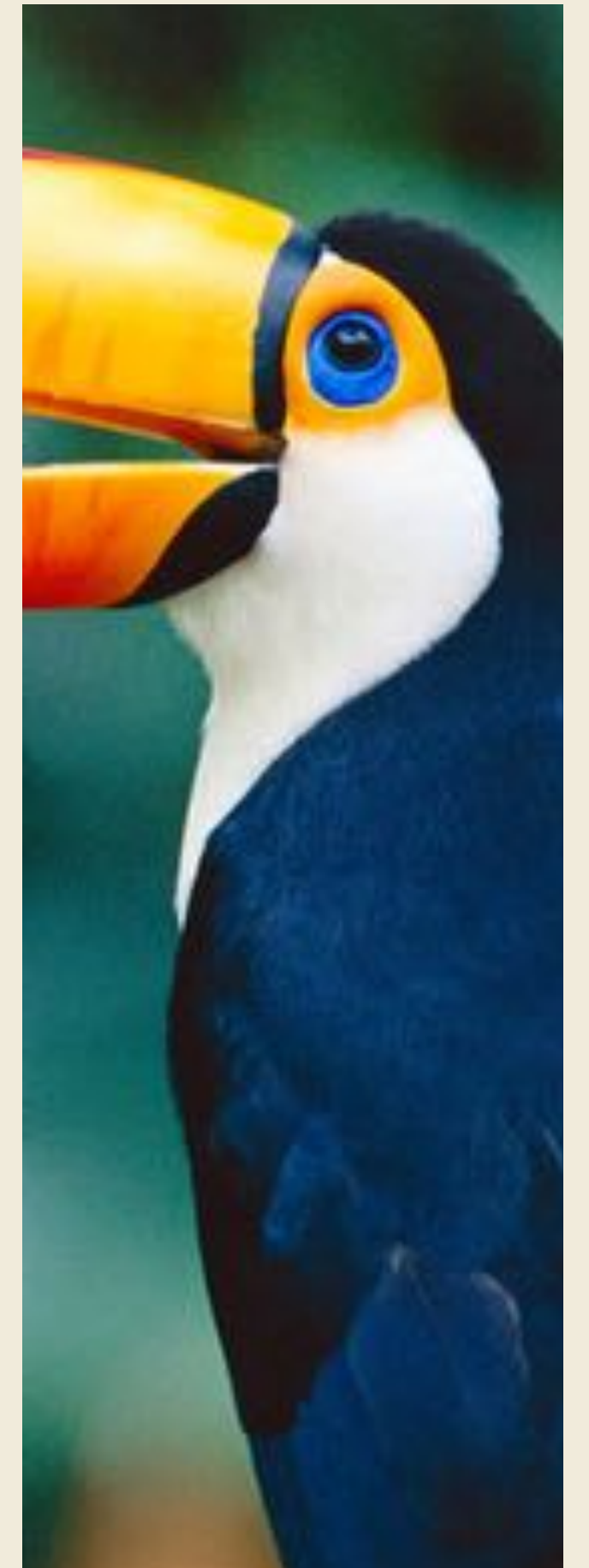
- European Union
- WWF-UK
- WWF-NL
- WWF-INT
- WWF-US

OBJECTIVES

- ▶ Zero conversion of native vegetation by 2030.
- ▶ Restoration of 2 million hectares of native vegetation by 2030.
- ▶ Rehabilitate 10 million hectares of degraded pastureland by 2030.
- ▶ Expand protected areas from 8% to 17% by 2030.
- ▶ Access to the market for 20,000 families from traditional communities by 2030.

INDICATORS

1. Hectares of Cerrado converted (legally/illegally) on annual basis.
2. Hectares of degraded pastures.
3. % and hectares of Cerrado under protection by the Brazilian System of Protected Areas (SNUC)
4. Number of families and amount of income generated.
5. Hectares of areas under restoration.



FAUNA

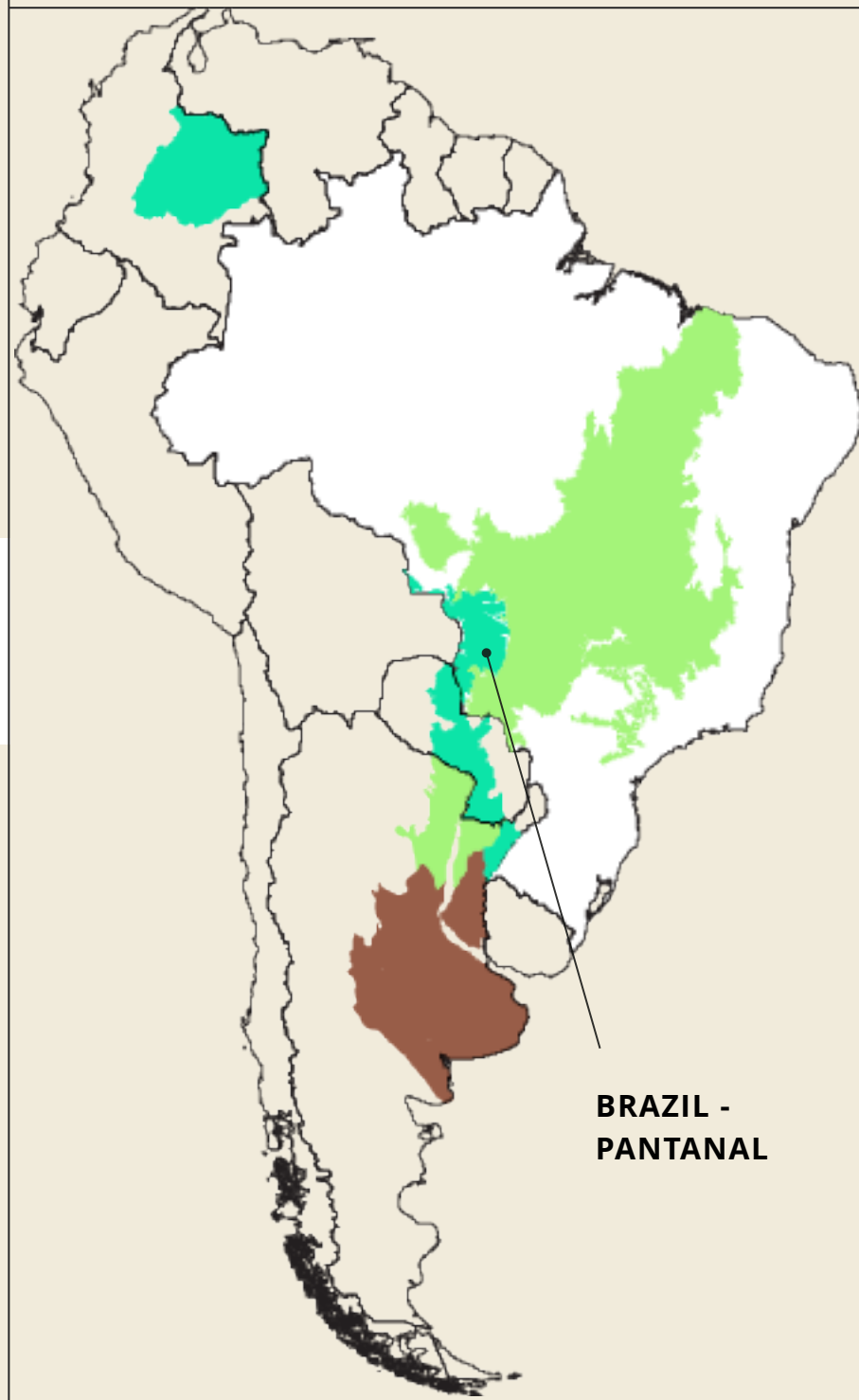


Jaguar



# BRAZIL - PANTANAL

WWF GOALS ▶ 1. Zero loss of natural habitat ▶ 2. Zero extinction ▶ 3. Halve footprint



BRAZIL - PANTANAL

AREA (M ha)

17

PROPORTION OF LAND AREA

2%

LAND OWNERSHIP

90%

private landowners

*Pantanal*  
Flooded grasslands and savannas

G + S TEAM

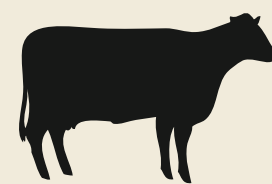
2

full-time

8

part-time

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:



- 1<sup>st</sup> Livestock production
- 2<sup>st</sup> Mining
- 3<sup>st</sup> Tourism

TEAM SKILLS AND EXPERTISES

## LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

- Land or freshwater stewardship
- Sustainable livestock production
- Protected area management

CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES

## INFLUENCING POLICY

- Local governance
- Landscape planning

WWF PRACTICES



1. Freshwater
2. Climate and Energy
3. Forests
4. Wildlife

INDICATORS

1. Hectares restored.
2. Number of dams.
3. Number of fires.
4. Jaguar population.

FUNDING (US\$)

*Main donors:*  
European Union  
WWF Network

OBJECTIVES

- ▶ Restore 400k ha in the Pantanal headwaters.
- ▶ No more dams on the Pantanal headwaters.
- ▶ 7 times reduction in the number of fires.
- ▶ Reduction of jaguar and farmers conflict.

FAUNA

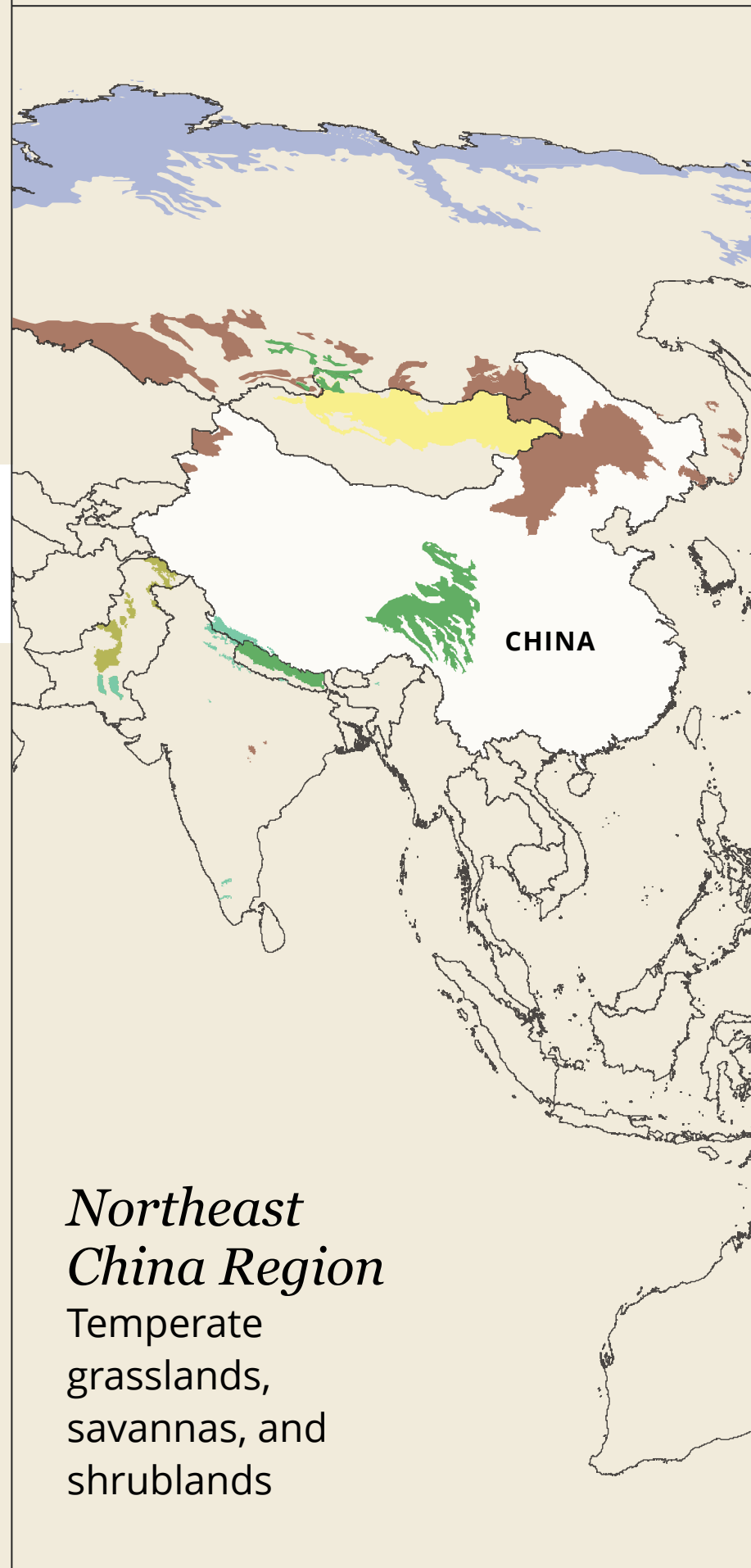


Jaguar



# CHINA

WWF GOALS ▶ 1. Zero loss of natural habitat ▶ 2. Zero extinction ▶ 3. Halve footprint



## Northeast China Region

Temperate grasslands, savannas, and shrublands

### G + S TEAM

1

full-time

4

part-time

AREA  
(M ha)

330

PROPORTION  
OF LAND AREA

41%

LAND  
OWNERSHIP

100%

Government

ECONOMIC  
ACTIVITIES:



1<sup>st</sup> Commodity crop production

2<sup>nd</sup> Livestock production

3<sup>rd</sup> Energy generation

### OBJECTIVES

- ▶ **BY 2035**, 50% of degraded grassland of Northeast China is restored.
- ▶ **BY 2035**, the biodiversity of grassland ecosystems is restored.
- ▶ **BY 2035**, public awareness of grassland ecological service is improved.
- ▶ **BY 2035**, grassland management practices for sustainable development are applied and promoted.

TEAM SKILLS  
AND EXPERTISES

## CAMPAIGNS

- Landscape restoration
- Species protection
- Sustainable agriculture production
- Human wildlife conflict

OPPORTUNITIES  
FOR DEVELOPMENT

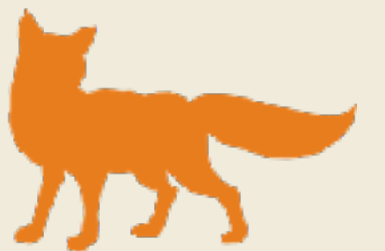
## NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS

- Landscape restoration
- Sustainable agriculture production

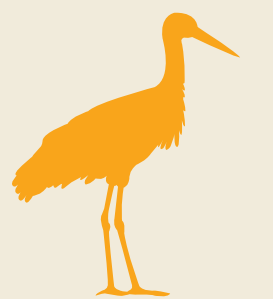
FAUNA



Mongolian gazelle



Red fox



Cranes



Great bustard



Manul

WWF  
PRACTICES



1. Food
2. Governance
3. Finance
4. Markets
5. Freshwater
6. Climate and Energy

INDICATORS

1. Grassland restoration area.
2. Vegetation coverage of key sites.
3. Biodiversity index.

FUNDING (US\$)

Value:

100K -  
500K

Main donors:  
YILI Group

Gap:

100K -  
500K





# COLOMBIA

WWF GOALS ▶ 1. Zero loss of natural habitat ▶ 2. Zero extinction ▶ 3. Halve footprint



AREA  
(M ha)

35

SAVANNAHS

42%

(The Orinocoia is a bi-national basin shared with Venezuela)

## Orinoquia Region, Orinoco Region

- Flooded grasslands and savannas
- Tropical and subtropical
- Grasslands, savannas, and shrublands

G + S TEAM

1

full-time

8

part-time

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:



- 1<sup>st</sup> Livestock production
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Energy generation
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Commodity crop production

TEAM SKILLS AND EXPERTISES

## LANDSCAPE PLANNING

- Local governance
- Sustainable livestock production
- Sustainable agriculture production
- Protected area expansion
- Protected areas in general, influencing policy, species protection, campaigns

CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES

## LANDSCAPE PLANNING

- Local governance
- Protected area management

WWF PRACTICES



1. Food
2. Governance
3. Forests
4. Freshwater
5. Finance
6. Climate and Energy

FUNDING (US\$)

Value:

2 M+

Gap:

500K-1M

Main donors:

- GEF
- BMU IKI
- WWF NL
- IDB

OBJECTIVES

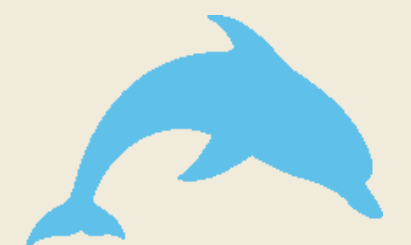
- ▶ **CONSERVATION-RESTORATION:** By 2030, Key Biodiversity Areas are effectively conserved, populations of key species are stabilized, community territories are effectively managed, and production systems are nature positive allowing the restoration of degraded ecosystems, and increasing connectivity.
- ▶ **ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION:** By 2030, the systemic transformation of economic sectors is resilient and compatible with nature and a low-carbon development.

- ▶ **JUST SOCIETY:** By 2030, Colombian society is more just and equitable, respecting life in all its manifestations, and governance systems are inclusive and transparent.

- ▶ **CITIZEN MOBILIZATION:** By 2030, Colombia has a more informed, empowered and active civil society to conserve nature and maintain a stable climate.



FAUNA



River Dolphins



Fish

# GABON

WWF GOALS ▶ 1. Zero loss of natural habitat ▶ 2. Zero extinction ▶ 3. Halve footprint



GABON

**Gamba complex**  
Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands

G + S TEAM

4

part-time

AREA  
(M ha)

2

PROPORTION  
OF LAND AREA

8%

LAND OWNERSHIP  
Gabon state is land owner (land use concessions)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:



- 1<sup>st</sup> Commodity crop production
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Subsistence agriculture
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Mining

TEAM SKILLS AND EXPERTISES

## SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

- Species protection
- Human wildlife conflict
- Landscape planning

CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES

## SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

- Local / traditional practices
- Nature based solutions

WWF PRACTICES



- 1. Food
- 2. Governance

OBJECTIVES

- ▶ BY 2035, High Conservation Value savannas are characterized.
- ▶ BY 2030, The conversion of High Conservation Value savannas is halted.



INDICATORS

- 1. High conservation value savannas areas maintained.
- 2. High conservation value savannas areas mapped.

FUNDING (US\$)

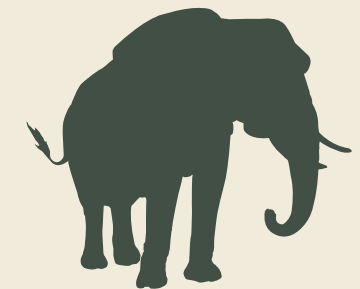
Gap:

500K  
-1M

Main donors:

WWF NL  
WWF UK  
AFD / WWF FRANCE

FAUNA

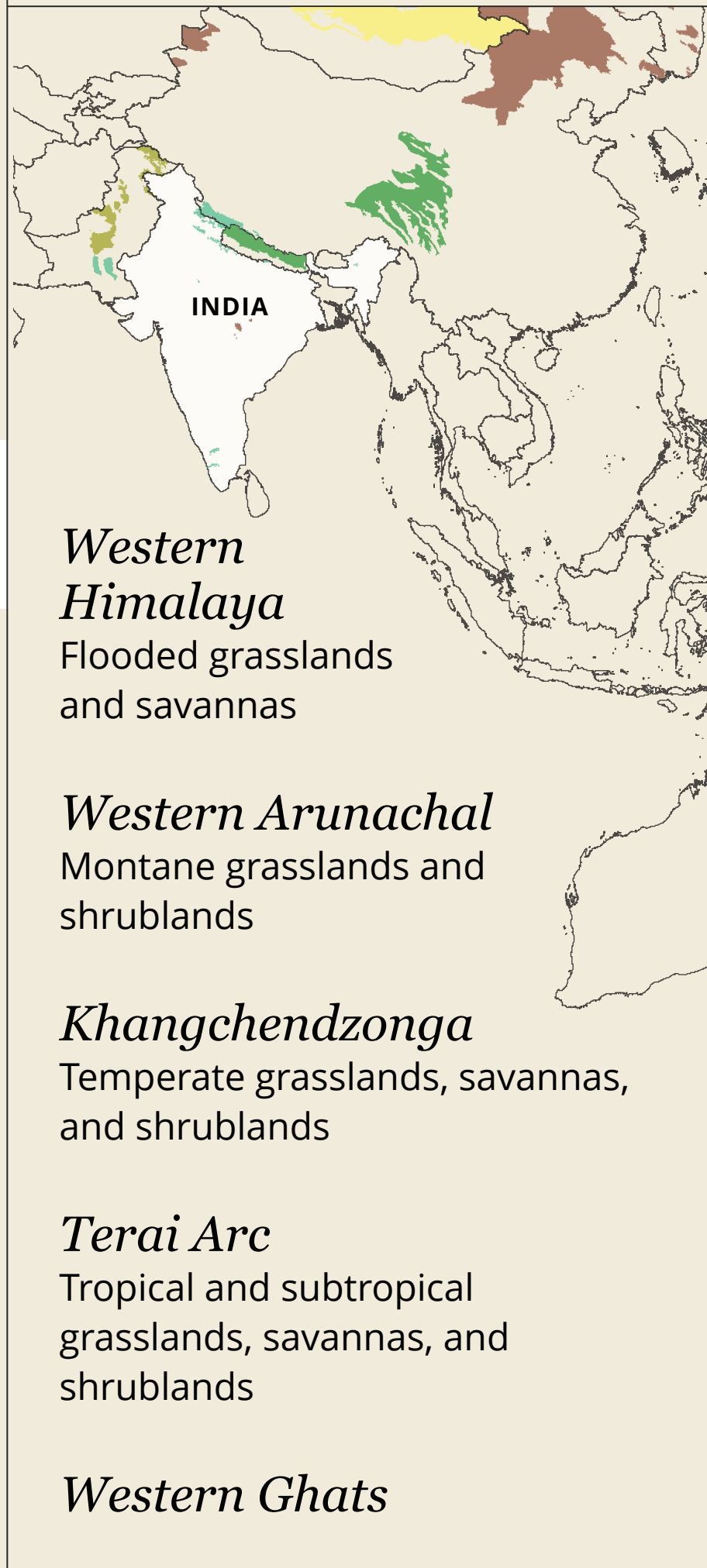


Elephant



Buffalo

# INDIA



**G + S TEAM**

**2** full-time      **3** part-time

**AREA (M ha)**

**79**

**PROPORTION OF LAND AREA**

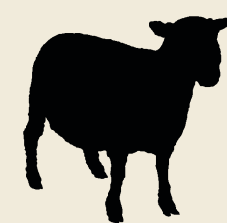
**24%**

**LAND OWNERSHIP**

**93%**

Indigenous Communities

**ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:**



- 1<sup>st</sup>** Traditional herding
- 2<sup>nd</sup>** Subsistence agriculture
- 3<sup>rd</sup>** Tourism

**TEAM SKILLS AND EXPERTISES**

## HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICT

- Influencing policy
- Local / traditional practices
- Local governance
- Species protection

**OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT**

## HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICT

- Sustainable livestock production
- Local governance

**FUNDING (US\$)**

*Value:*  
**100K - 500K**

*Gap:*  
**500K - 1M**

**Main donors:**  
WWF UK  
WWF Japan  
Indian Corporate Donors

**WWF PRACTICES**



- 1. Governance**
2. Wildlife
3. Food
4. Climate and Energy
5. Markets
6. Finance

**INDICATORS**

- 1.** Changes in the pro-grasslands legislation and policies.
- 2.** Measures of co-existence between people and wildlife.
- 3.** Number of community clusters developing and adopting a shared vision of rangeland management.
- 4.** Reports and peer reviewed publications.

**OBJECTIVES**

- ▶ **BY 2025**, a community led vision for management of High Altitude Rangelands is developed and implemented.
- ▶ **BY 2025**, the mapping of the High Altitude Rangelands is completed.
- ▶ **BY 2025**, the state and national policies recognize rangelands as unique ecosystems (and not miscastify them as wastelands).
- ▶ **BY 2030**, fill in the knowledge gaps by conducting multiple studies on rangeland mapping, dynamics, interactions and nutrient cycling.
- ▶ **BY 2030**, there is close to zero retaliatory killing of grassland carnivores.

**FAUNA**



Tiger



Indian Rhino



Snow Leopard



Asian Elephant



Nilgiri Tahr

# ITALY



ITALY

*Central Apennines*  
Mediterranean forests, woodlands, and scrub

*Central Eastern Italian Alps*  
Montane grasslands and shrublands

*Sicily*

**G + S TEAM**

**2** full-time      **3** part-time

**AREA (M ha)**

**4**

**PROPORTION OF LAND AREA**

**13%**

**LAND OWNERSHIP**

**10%**

private landowners

**ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:**



- 1<sup>st</sup> Traditional herding**
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Livestock production**
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Tourism**

**TEAM SKILLS AND EXPERTISES**

## HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICT

- Protected area management
- Sustainable livestock production
- Local / traditional practices
- Campaigns

**CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES**

## HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICT

- Protected area management
- Local / traditional practices

**INDICATORS**

- 1.** Target species population size and trends.
- 2.** Human-induced mortality of carnivores.
- 3.** Economic trends in traditional farming activities.

**WWF PRACTICES**



- 1. Wildlife**
2. Food
3. Climate and Energy
4. Forests
5. Markets
6. Freshwater

**OBJECTIVES**

- ▶ Facilitate the expansion of brown bear population through the enhancement of connectivity and mortality reduction.
- ▶ Support coexistence of large carnivores with pastoralism.
- ▶ Promote a shift towards extensive livestock production.

**FUNDING (US\$)**

*Value:*

**100K-500K**

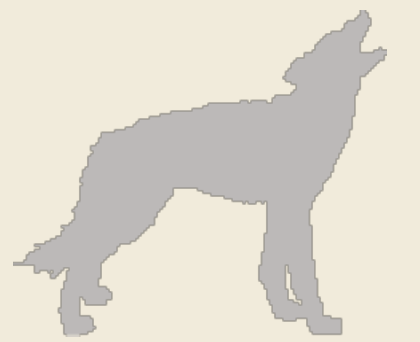
*Gap:*

**100K-500K**

*Main donors:*

- EU
- Corporate donors
- Private donor

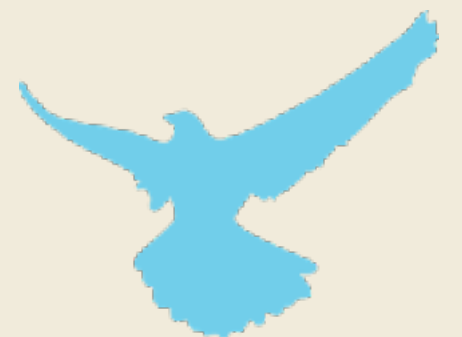
**FAUNA**



Apenninic Wolf



Marsican Brown Bear



Bonelli's Eagle



Egyptian Vulture

# MEXICO



AREA  
(M ha)

9

PROPORTION  
OF LAND AREA

5%

ECONOMIC  
ACTIVITIES:



1<sup>st</sup> Livestock  
production  
2<sup>nd</sup> Commodity  
crop production

TEAM SKILLS  
AND EXPERTISES

## SPECIES PROTECTION

- Sustainable livestock production
- Local governance
- Human wildlife conflict
- Climate change adaptation

WWF  
PRACTICES



1. Food
2. Climate and Energy
3. Wildlife

CAPACITY BUILDING  
OPPORTUNITIES

## SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- Climate change adaptation
- Species protection

FUNDING (US\$)

Value:

100K-500K

Gap:

100K-500K

Main donors:  
Global EbA Fund

OBJECTIVES

- ▶ **BY 2024**, over 250,000 hectares in three terrestrial corridors build sustainable rural development models that diminish unsustainable cattle grazing practices and stop soil degradation and deforestation.
- ▶ **BY 2024**, a priority pollination corridor is consolidated through generation of science, society mobilization, development of financial incentives and the implementation of best productive practices that build resilience for biodiversity and the productive sector.

INDICATORS

1. Hectares under improved livestock management.
2. Rancher groups implementing livestock sustainable practices.



FAUNA



Monarch butterfly



Other pollinators

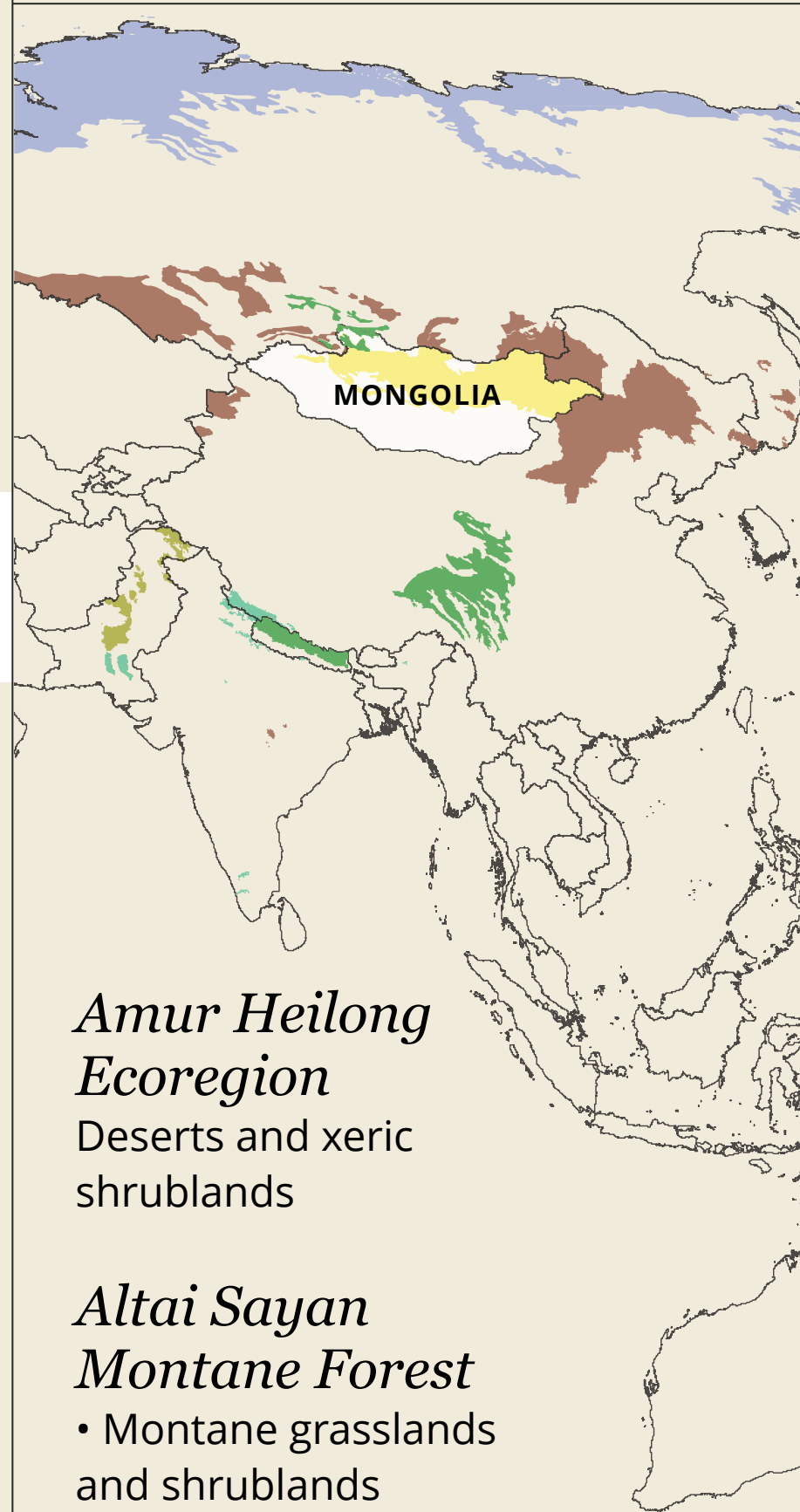
G + S TEAM

3

part-time

# MONGOLIA

WWF GOALS ▶ 1. Zero loss of natural habitat ▶ 2. Zero extinction ▶ 3. Halve footprint



**Amur Heilong Ecoregion**  
Deserts and xeric shrublands

**Altai Sayan Montane Forest**  
• Montane grasslands and shrublands  
• Temperate grasslands, savannas, and shrublands

**G + S TEAM**

**3** full-time      **3** part-time

**AREA (M ha)**

**87**

**PROPORTION OF LAND AREA**

**56%**

**LAND OWNERSHIP**

**100%**  
Government

**ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:**



- 1<sup>st</sup> Livestock production**
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Commodity crop production**
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Traditional herding**

**TEAM SKILLS AND EXPERTISES**

## CAMPAIGNS

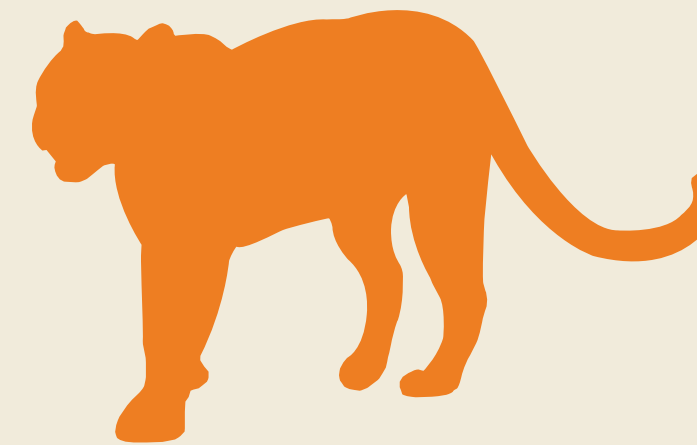
- Protected area management
- Species protection
- Landscape planning
- Local governance

**CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES**

## LANDSCAPE PLANNING

- Sustainable livestock production
- Sustainable agriculture production

**WWF PRACTICES**



- 1. Wildlife**
- 2. Oceans**

**FUNDING (US\$)**

**Value:**

**500K-1M**

**Gap:**

**<100K**

**Main donors:**  
GEF

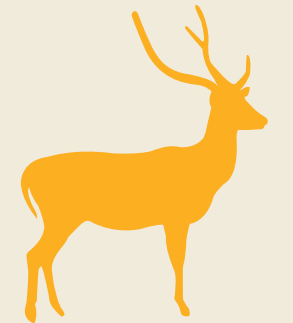
**OBJECTIVES**

- ▶ Strengthening the enabling environment for the sustainable management of drylands in Mongolia.
- ▶ Scaling up sustainable dryland management in the Eastern Steppe of Mongolia.
- ▶ Strengthening biodiversity conservation and landscape connectivity.

**INDICATORS**

- 1.** Hectares of terrestrial protected areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use.
- 2.** Hectares of landscapes under improved practices.
- 3.** Metric tons of CO2e greenhouse gas emissions mitigated.
- 4.** Hectares of land restored.
- 5.** Direct beneficiaries (at least 40% of both women and men).

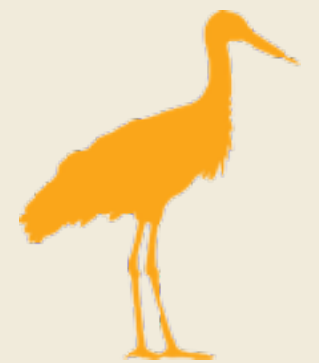
**FAUNA**



Mongolian gazelle



Mongolian saiga antelope



White naped crane



Great bustard



# NEPAL

WWF GOALS ▶ 1. Zero loss of natural habitat ▶ 2. Zero extinction ▶ 3. Halve footprint



**Terai Arc Landscape**  
Flooded grasslands and savannas

**Sacred Himalayan Landscape**  
Montane grasslands and shrublands

**Chitwan Annapurna Landscape**  
Temperate grasslands, savannas, and shrublands  
Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands

**G + S TEAM**

**7**  
full-time

**AREA (M ha)**  
**1**  
**PROPORTION OF LAND AREA**

**9%**

**LAND OWNERSHIP**  
**100%**  
Government

**ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:**



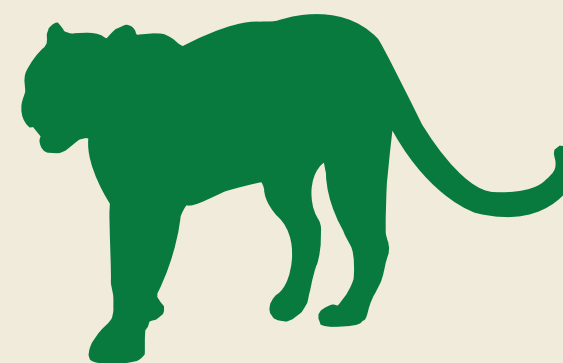
- 1<sup>st</sup> Subsistence agriculture**
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Traditional herding**
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Tourism**

**TEAM SKILLS AND EXPERTISES**

## PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT

- Species protection
- Landscape restoration
- Climate change adaptation
- Human wildlife conflict
- Governance

**WWF PRACTICES**



- 1. Wildlife**
2. Forests
3. Governance
4. Climate and Energy
5. Freshwater
6. Food

**CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES**

## LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

- Protected area management
- Species protection

**FUNDING (US\$)**

**Value:**

**< 100K**

**Gap:**

**100K-500K**

**Main donors:**

- WWF US
- WWF UK
- WWF DE
- WWF Finland
- WWF Canada

**OBJECTIVES**

- ▶ **BY 2025,** Management of critical grassland habitat for enriching vulnerable wildlife population.
- ▶ **BY 2025,** Management of critical grassland habitat in corridors for facilitating wildlife dispersal.

- ▶ **BY 2025,** Providing enabling environment for conservation of critical ecosystems in the landscape.

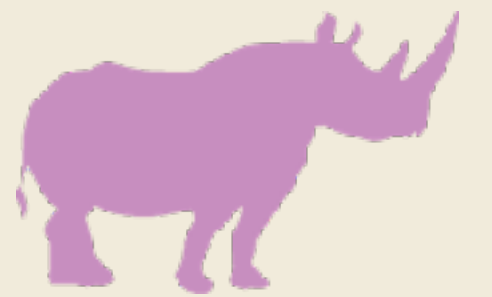
**INDICATORS**

- 1.** Area of forest, grassland and rangeland under protection or management.

**FAUNA**



Tiger



Rhino



Ungulates



Snow Leopard

# PAKISTAN

WWF GOALS ▶ 1. Zero loss of natural habitat ▶ 2. Zero extinction ▶ 3. Halve footprint



**Scrub Zone-  
Central Punjab**  
Mediterranean forests,  
woodlands, and scrub

**Moist Temperate-Hazara  
and Malakand Region**  
Montane grasslands and shrublands

**Dry Temperate-Suleman  
Range, Chitral and Gilgit  
Baltistan Region**  
Temperate grasslands, savannas, and  
shrublands

**Sub Alpine Pastures- Chitral  
and Gilgit Baltistan Region**  
Tropical and subtropical grasslands,  
savannas, and shrublands

**Mangroves-Coastal Region**  
Mangroves

AREA  
(M ha)

52

PROPORTION  
OF LAND AREA

60%

LAND  
OWNERSHIP

10%

Private  
landowners

ECONOMIC  
ACTIVITIES:



- 1<sup>st</sup> Subsistence agriculture
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Traditional herding
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Tourism

TEAM SKILLS  
AND EXPERTISES

## HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICT

- Land or freshwater stewardship
- Nature based solutions
- Protected area management
- Species protection
- Sustainable Agriculture Production

CAPACITY BUILDING  
OPPORTUNITIES

## NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS

- Protected area management
- Sustainable agriculture production

WWF  
PRACTICES



1. Forests
2. Food
3. Climate and Energy
4. Wildlife
5. Freshwater
6. Governance

G + S TEAM

6

part-time

OBJECTIVES

- ▶ Rehabilitation of forest grassland (2500 ha).
- ▶ Approximately 0.6 million ha of land is under sustainable agriculture by WWF-Pakistan.
- ▶ At least 25,000 ha of critical forest ecosystems/protected areas brought under sustainable management.

INDICATORS

1. Rangeland Degradation Rate.
2. Land use change analysis through GIS and RS.
3. Annual surveys for carrying capacity of grasslands.

FUNDING (US\$)

Gap:

100K-500K

FAUNA



Ibex



Markhor



Urial



Blue Sheep and  
Marcopolo Sheep

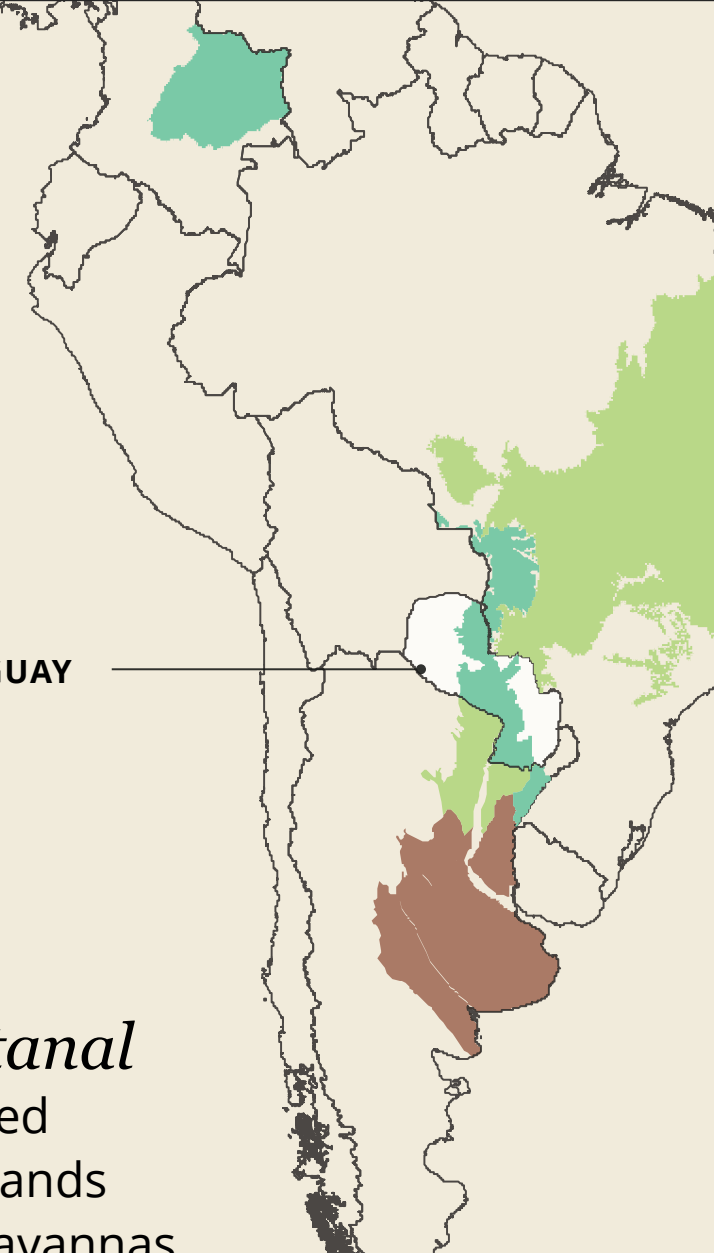
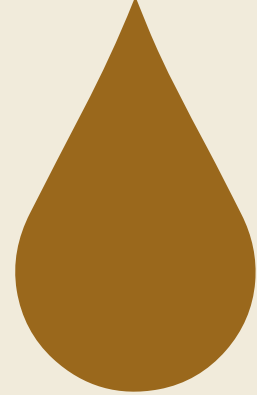




Common and  
Snow Leopard

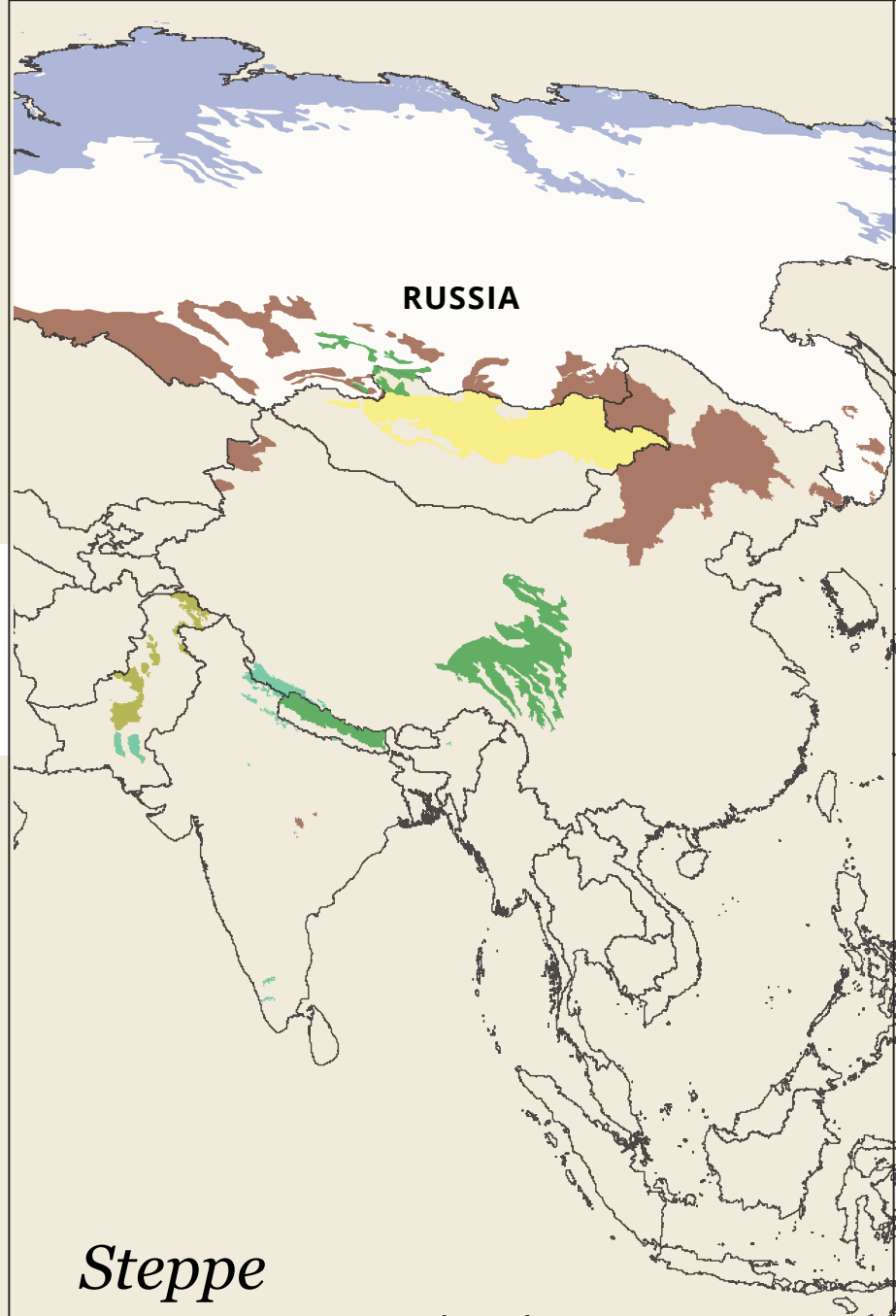


# PARAGUAY

WWF GOALS ▶ 1. Zero loss of natural habitat ▶ 2. Zero extinction ▶ 3. Halve footprint

 <p>PARAGUAY</p> <p><i>Pantanal</i> Flooded grasslands and savannas</p> <p><i>Cerrado</i> Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands</p> <p><i>Humid Chaco</i> Flooded grasslands and savannas</p>	<p>AREA (M ha)</p> <p><b>10</b></p> <p>PROPORTION OF LAND AREA</p> <p><b>24%</b></p>	<p>TEAM SKILLS AND EXPERTISES</p> <p><b>LAND OR FRESHWATER STEWARDSHIP</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable livestock production</li> <li>• Landscape planning</li> <li>• Protected area management</li> <li>• Human wildlife conflict</li> </ul>	<p>WWF PRACTICES</p>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Freshwater</li> <li>2. Governance</li> <li>3. Climate and Energy</li> <li>4. Wildlife</li> <li>5. Finance</li> <li>6. Food</li> </ol>	<p>OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>BY 2025</b>, critical ecosystems are effectively protected against large and unusual wildfires (Strategic outcome).</li> <li>▶ <b>BY 2025</b>, at least three incentives are identified, strengthened, and/or promoted to ensure conservation of natural resources and sustainable development.</li> <li>▶ <b>BY 2025</b>, at least four public/private protected areas in the Chaco-Cerrado-Pantanal region are provided financial and technical support to improve their status and management effectiveness.</li> <li>▶ <b>BY 2025</b>, support expansion of protected and conserved areas by 100,000 hectares through alternative conservation strategies (e.g., certified forests, private PA, voluntary corridors).</li> <li>▶ <b>BY 2025</b>, support at least two institutions or initiatives that implement ecosystem restoration activities in the Chaco-Cerrado-Pantanal region.</li> </ul>	<p>INDICATORS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Campaigns, local partners engagement, policy making and strategies against wildfires.</li> <li>2. Incentives for conservation of natural resources and sustainable development.</li> <li>3. Protected Areas with management effectiveness improved.</li> <li>4. Hectares conserved through alternative conservation strategies.</li> <li>5. Hectares of restored ecosystems.</li> </ol>
	<p>ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:</p>  <p><b>1<sup>st</sup> Livestock production</b></p> <p><b>2<sup>nd</sup> Commodity crop production</b></p> <p><b>3<sup>rd</sup> Subsistence agriculture</b></p>	<p>CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES</p> <p><b>LOCAL GOVERNANCE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Campaigns</li> <li>• Producer incentives</li> </ul>	<p>FUNDING (US\$)</p> <p><i>Value:</i></p> <p><b>100K-500K</b></p> <p><i>Main donors:</i></p> <p>EU IKI - BMU GEF - CI WWF NL</p>		<p>FAUNA</p>  <p>Jaguar</p>
<p>G + S TEAM</p> <p><b>2</b></p> <p>part-time</p>					

# RUSSIA



**Steppe**  
Temperate grasslands, savannas, and shrublands

**Alpine meadow**  
Montane grasslands and shrublands

**Tundra**  
Tundra

G + S TEAM

6

part-time

AREA  
(M ha)

463

PROPORTION  
OF LAND AREA

27%

LAND  
OWNERSHIP

100%

Government

ECONOMIC  
ACTIVITIES:



- 1<sup>st</sup> Livestock production
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Subsistence agriculture
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Commodity crop production

TEAM SKILLS AND  
EXPERTISES

## PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT

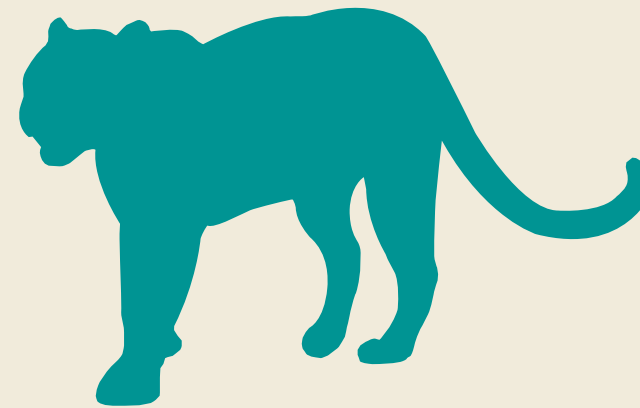
- Species protection
- Protected area expansion
- Human wildlife conflict
- Local / traditional practices

CAPACITY BUILDING  
OPPORTUNITIES

## LANDSCAPE PLANNING

- Human wildlife conflict
- Local / traditional practices

WWF  
PRACTICES



1. Wildlife
2. Climate and Energy
3. Food
4. Freshwater
5. Markets

FUNDING (US\$)

Value:

1M - 2M

Gap:

1M - 2M

OBJECTIVES

- ▶ Total coverage of Priority areas conserved by PAs and OECMs in all biomes increased.
- ▶ Priority species' populations are stable, or increased. Key habitats conserved.
- ▶ Target priority areas and species populations restored.
- ▶ Adaptation projects facilitate achieving WWF's environmental goals and improve the living conditions of local people.
- ▶ Eliminate, or minimise impacts on priority ecosystems and species from key economic sectors and projects.

INDICATORS

1. New PAs are created to conserve: 6,300,00 ha of tundra ecosystems, 203,000 ha of the steppes, 340,000 ha of highlands.
2. Natural resources management on 300,000 ha of tundra, on 210,000 ha of steppe, 385,000 ha of highlands is carried out in accordance with environmental requirements.
3. 185,000 ha of saiga habitats are restored.
4. 5,718,000 ha of PAs are created to conserve reindeer habitats.
5. Population is stable or growing for saiga, reindeer and snow leopard.

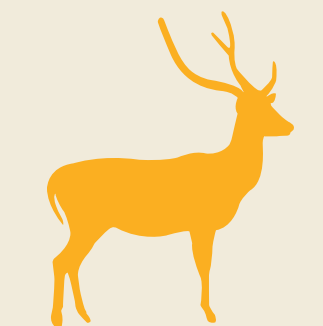
FAUNA



Snow Leopard



Argali



Mongolian gazelle



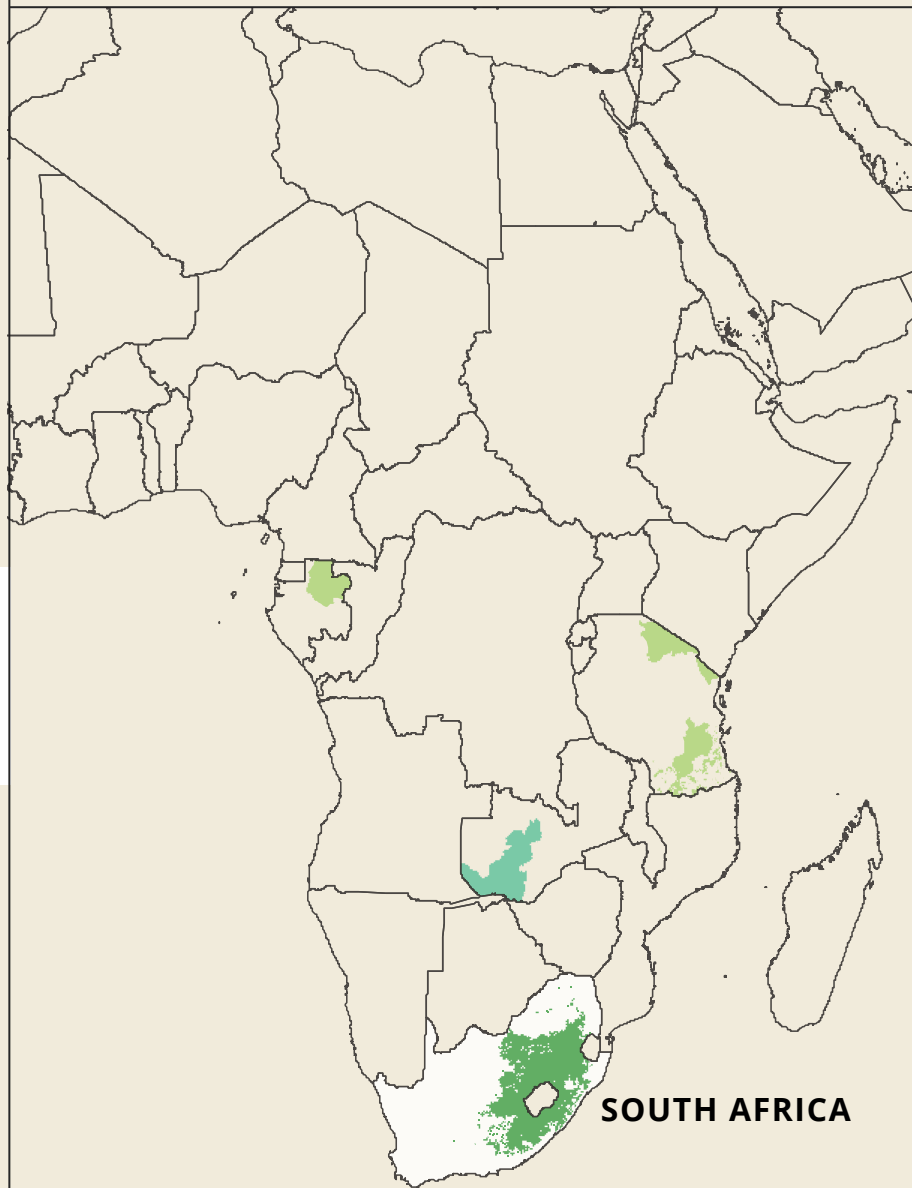
Saiga



Kulan  
(Asiatic wild ass,  
goitered gazelle,  
reindeer

# SOUTH AFRICA

WWF GOALS ▶ 1. Zero loss of natural habitat ▶ 2. Zero extinction ▶ 3. Halve footprint



*Highveld grasslands*  
Montane grasslands and shrublands

*Drakensberg montane grasslands*  
Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands

G + S TEAM

3

full-time

AREA  
(M ha)

36

PROPORTION  
OF LAND AREA

30%

LAND  
OWNERSHIP

50%

Private  
landowners

ECONOMIC  
ACTIVITIES:



- 1<sup>st</sup> Substance agriculture
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Traditional herding
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Tourism

TEAM SKILLS  
AND EXPERTISES

## PROTECTED AREA EXPANSION

- Protected area management
- Sustainable livestock production
- Species protection
- Land or freshwater stewardship

WWF  
PRACTICES



- 1. Freshwater
- 2. Food
- 3. Climate and Energy
- 4. Wildlife
- 5. Finance
- 6. Governance

CAPACITY BUILDING  
OPPORTUNITIES

## PROTECTED AREA EXPANSION

- Protected area management
- Sustainable livestock production

FUNDING (US\$)

Value:

100K-500K

Main donors:

- Fronemann bequest
- Nedbank Green Trust
- National Parks Trust of SA
- H&M and Kerring Johannesburg Stock Exchange

OBJECTIVES

- ▶ Protect/Secure/Manage prioritized land that align with the Vision, Objectives and Targets of WWF-SA.
- ▶ Capacitate institutions and partners relevant to the achievement of targets.
- ▶ Enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the programme in the context of WWF-SAs internal governance processes.

INDICATORS

- 1. Area (ha) secured and incorporated into formal protected area networks.
- 2. Implementation of METT to ensure appropriate management of conservation areas.
- 3. Access to innovative financial mechanisms (such as the 37D tax break for protected areas).
- 4. Job creation and capacity development in community space for improved management of landscapes.

FAUNA



Crowned Crane



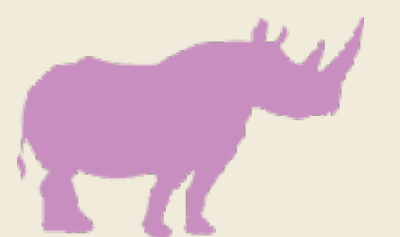
Wattled Crane



Blue Crane

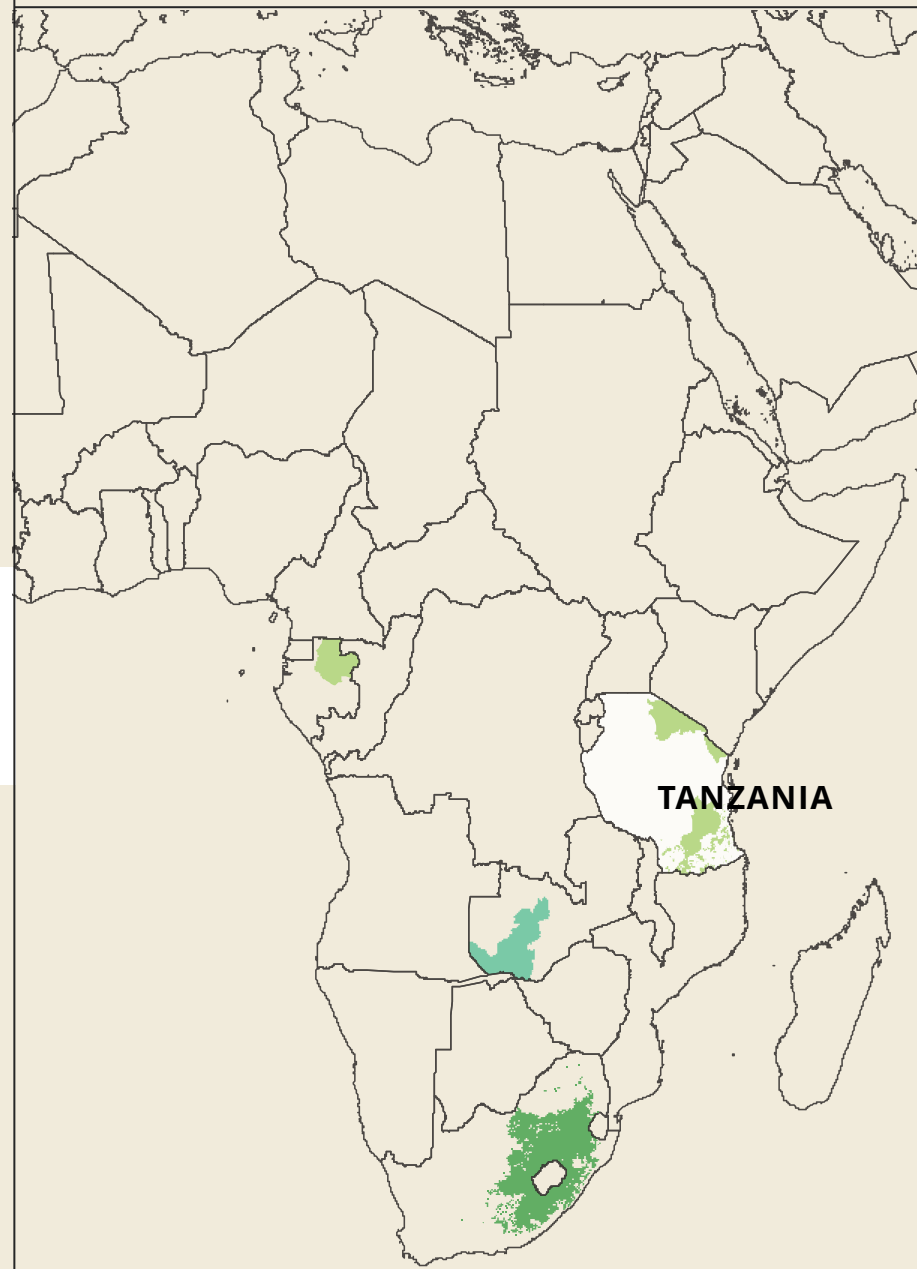


Oribi antelope



Rhino and elephant

# TANZANIA



AREA  
(M ha)

13

PROPORTION  
OF LAND AREA

9%

LAND  
OWNERSHIP

30%

Private  
landowners

*Southern Kenya -  
Northern Tanzania  
(SOKNOT)*

Tropical and subtropical  
grasslands, savannas,  
and shrublands

G + S TEAM

2

part-time

ECONOMIC  
ACTIVITIES:



1<sup>st</sup> Traditional  
herding

2<sup>st</sup> Substance  
agriculture

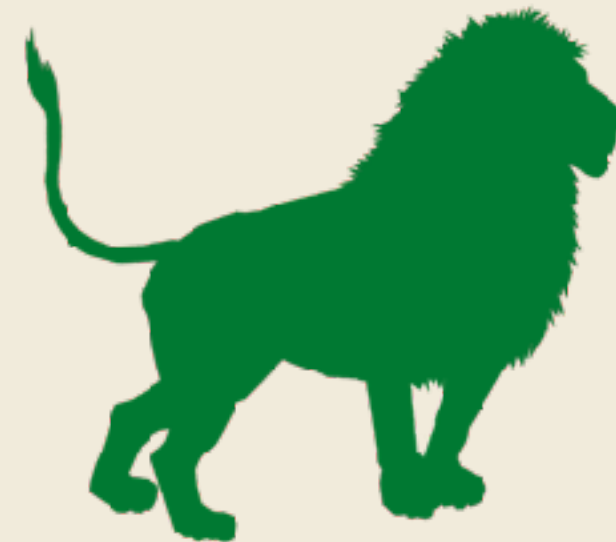
3<sup>st</sup> Tourism

TEAM SKILLS  
AND EXPERTISES

## SPECIES PROTECTION

- Human wildlife conflict
- Protected area management
- Nature based solutions
- Influencing policy
- Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)

WWF  
PRACTICES



1. **Wildlife**

2. Freshwater

3. Food

4. Governance

5. Climate and Energy

6. Markets

CAPACITY BUILDING  
OPPORTUNITIES

## SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- Human wildlife conflict
- Landscape planning

FUNDING (US\$)

*Main donors:*

German Ministry of  
Economic  
Development and  
Cooperation (BMZ)

UK Foreign  
Commonwealth  
Development Office  
(FCDO)

German Technical  
Cooperation (GIZ)

OBJECTIVES

- ▶ **BY END FY25**, grass-, rangelands and farms are sustainably managed in 50% of identified target areas incl. climate-smart practices and improved irrigation.
- ▶ **BY END FY25**, land use/spatial plans developed in all target areas including the demarcation of conservation / migration zones and rangelands.

INDICATORS

1. Number of land use plans developed and implemented.
2. Number of integrated natural resources management plans (incl. water, rangelands, forests etc.) developed and operationalized.
3. Area (ha) of forests/ rangelands/wetlands sustainably managed and restored.



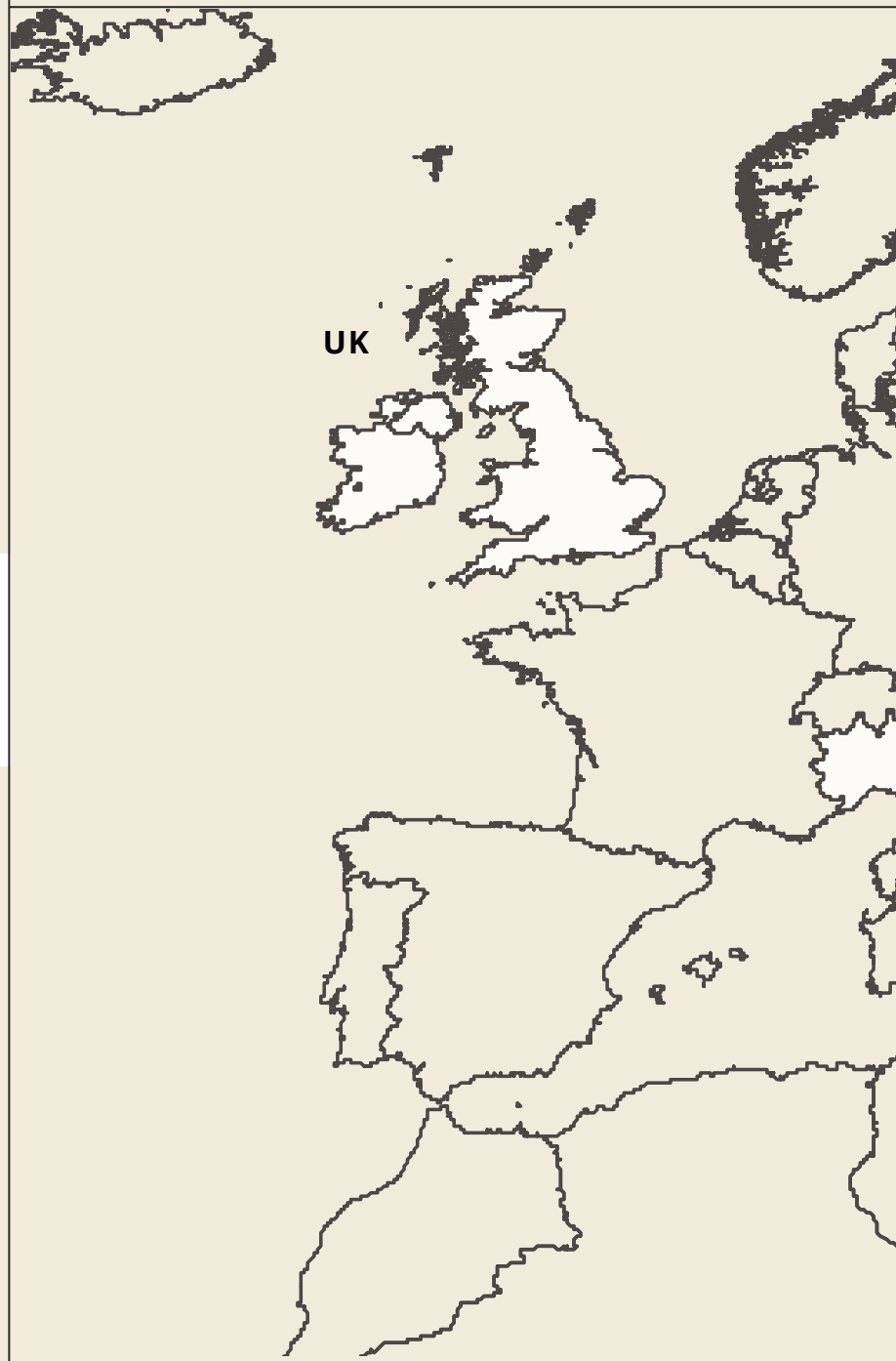
FAUNA



Elephants



Lions



*UK lowland grasslands*  
Temperate grasslands, savannas, and shrublands

G + S TEAM

1

part-time

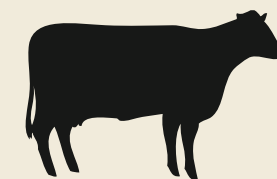
AREA  
(M ha)

190

PROPORTION  
OF LAND AREA

0,8%

ECONOMIC  
ACTIVITIES:



1<sup>st</sup> Livestock  
production  
2<sup>nd</sup> Substance  
agriculture

TEAM SKILLS  
AND EXPERTISES

## SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

- Producer incentives
- Influencing policy
- Nature based solutions
- Landscape restoration

CAPACITY BUILDING  
OPPORTUNITIES

## INFLUENCING POLICY

- Producer incentives
- Nature based solutions
- Market transformation

WWF  
PRACTICES



1. Food
2. Markets
3. Forests
4. Finance
5. Climate and Energy
6. Governance

FUNDING (US\$)

*Value:* 2 M+      *Gap:* 1-2M

*Main donors:*  
European Union  
WWF-UK  
WWF-NL  
WWF-INT  
WWF-US



OBJECTIVES

- ▶ 185ha of wildflower protection and restoration - funded by a partnership with Air Wick by Botanica (part of Reckitt).

INDICATORS

1. Delivery of 185 ha of protection / restoration.



# USA

WWF GOALS ▶ 1. Zero loss of natural habitat ▶ 2. Zero extinction ▶ 3. Halve footprint



*Northern Great Plains*  
Temperate grasslands, savannas, and shrublands

AREA (M ha)

74

PROPORTION OF LAND AREA

7%

LAND OWNERSHIP

77%

Private landowners

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:



- 1<sup>st</sup> Livestock production
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Commodity crop production
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Energy generation

TEAM SKILLS AND EXPERTISES

## SPECIES PROTECTION

- Sustainable livestock production
- Landscape planning
- Local / traditional practices
- Land or freshwater stewardship

WWF PRACTICES



1. Food
2. Wildlifes
3. Markets
4. Finance
5. Climate and Energy
6. Governance

CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES

## SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- Local / traditional practices
- Species protection

FUNDING (US\$)

Value: + 2M

Main donors:  
Margaret A Cargill Philanthropies

Gap: + 2M

Cargill  
McDonalds  
Walmart Foundation  
Rosen Family Foundation

OBJECTIVES

- ▶ BY 2030, no net loss of grasslands.
- ▶ BY 2025, 5 herds of 1,000 bison.
- ▶ BY 2030, 5 Native nation-led populations of 30 breeding adult black-footed ferrets.
- ▶ BY 2023, protect 74,600 acres of grasslands.
- ▶ BY 2023, increase sustainable management on 593,000 acres of grasslands.

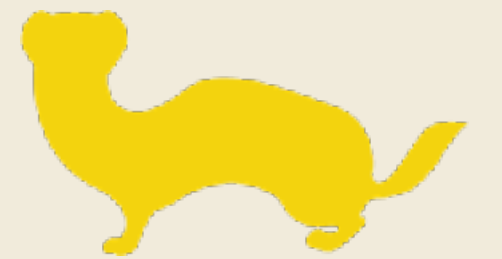
INDICATORS

1. Annual conversion rates.
2. Enrollment in RSVP (ac and producers).
3. Number of bison
4. Number of black-footed ferrets.

FAUNA



Bison



Black-footed ferrets



Grassland birds

G + S TEAM

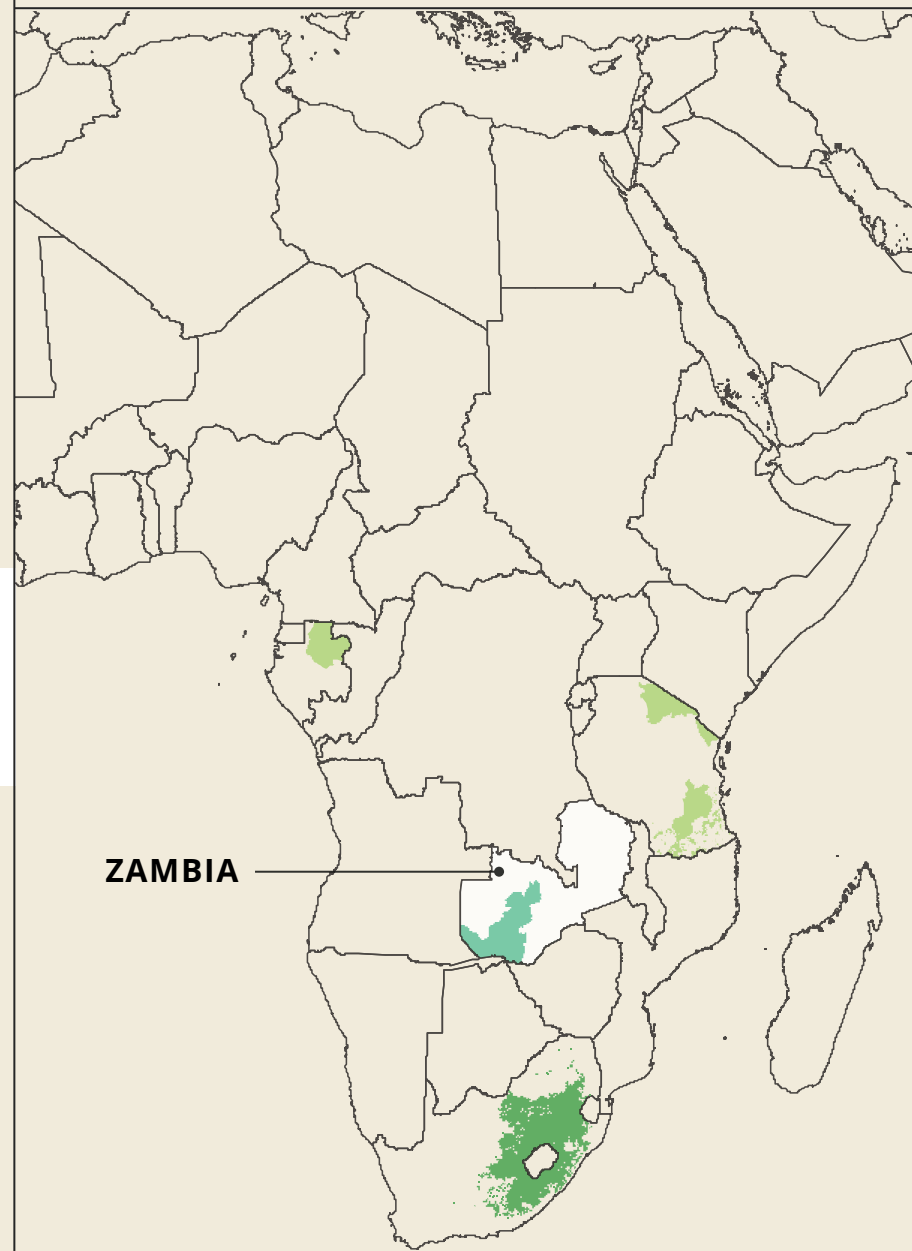
18

full-time



# ZAMBIA

WWF GOALS ▶ 1. Zero loss of natural habitat ▶ 2. Zero extinction ▶ 3. Halve footprint



AREA  
(M ha)

56

PROPORTION  
OF LAND AREA

20%

### OBJECTIVES

- ▶ **BY 2030**, the environment, natural resources and biodiversity in Zambia are secured and sustainably managed, for people and nature to thrive
- ▶ **BY 2025**, key freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are secured and populations of flagship and priority wildlife species in target places are stable and/or increasing.

### TEAM SKILLS AND EXPERTISES

## SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

- Human wildlife conflict
- Landscape restoration

### OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

- Rangeland/Grassland Capacity Building
- Monitoring
- Restoration

### FAUNA



Elephants



Lions



Pangolin

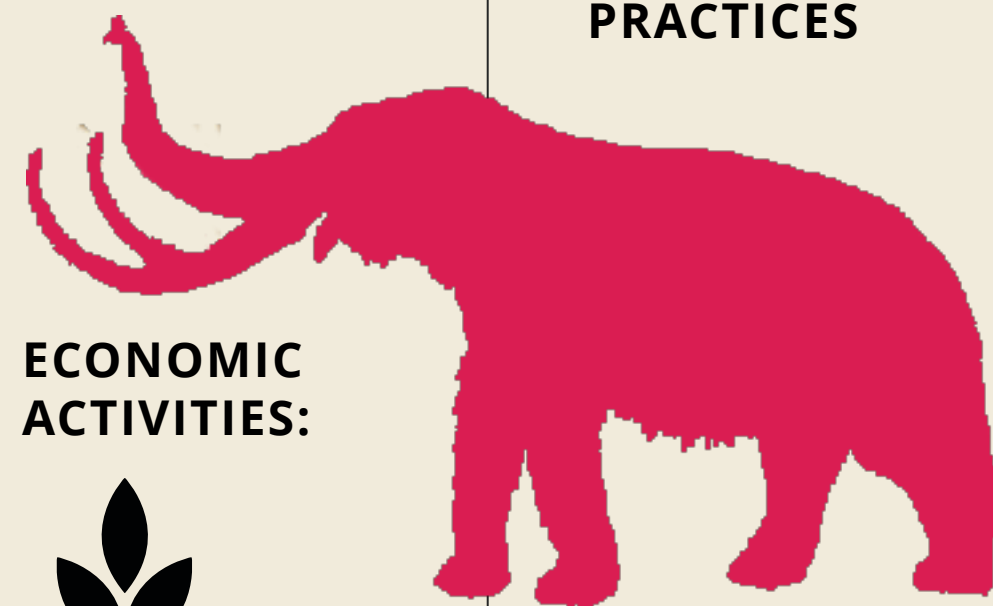


Angolan giraffe

*Silwana Landscape*  
*Kafue Landscape*  
*Bangweulu Landscape*  
Flooded grasslands and savannas

*Baroste Landscape*  
Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands

### WWF PRACTICES



### ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:



- 1<sup>st</sup> Subsistence agriculture
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Traditional herding
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Tourism

### INDICATORS

1. Loss of native vegetation in ha.
2. Number of ha under active and/or passive restoration process.
3. Number of farms that are implementing best practices, agreements with Farmer Field Schools (FFS).

### FUNDING (US\$)

Value:

100K - 500K

Main donors:

WWF-offices and WWF Germany

Gap:

100K - 500K



### G+S TEAM

2

full-time

5

part-time



GRASSLANDS *and* SAVANNAHS

# Annexes

# TYPES OF GRASSLANDS AND SAVANNAHS

The categories of grasslands and savannas considered in this report are:

1

## **Deserts and xeric shrublands**

Generally, evaporation exceeds rainfall in these ecoregions, usually less than 10 inches annually. Temperature extremes are characteristic with a rich array of often ephemeral habitat, reflecting the scarce availability of water. Woody-stemmed shrubs and plants that have evolved to minimise water loss characterize vegetation in these regions. Animal biodiversity is well adapted and diverse with local endemism. Highly sensitive to grazing, soil disturbance, burning, ploughing, and other cover alteration.

2

## **Flooded grasslands and savannas**

Large expanses or complexes of flooded grasslands, supporting numerous plants and animals adapted to the unique hydrologic regimes and soil conditions. Large congregations of migratory and resident waterbirds may be found in these regions. The availability of water and productivity annually and seasonally shifts among complexes of smaller and larger wetlands. Most terrestrial species have relatively widespread ranges and track flooding patterns and seasonal resource abundance; riparian and gallery habitats are important for many species. Maintaining hydrographic integrity is critical to these habitats. Sensitive to diversion and channelization of water flow, water quality changes, loss of riparian and gallery habitats and alteration of natural fire regimes.

3

## **Mediterranean forests, woodlands, and scrub**

Characterized by hot and dry summers, cool and moist winters. Only five regions in the world experience these conditions: the Mediterranean, south-central and southwestern Australia, the fynbos of southern Africa, the Chilean matorral, and the Mediterranean ecoregions of California. Globally rare habitat with extraordinary biodiversity of uniquely adapted animal and plant species. Most plants are dependent on and adapted to fire. Regional and local endemism, some with highly restricted range. Highly sensitive to habitat fragmentation, grazing, and alteration of fire regimes. Native species are particularly at risk from exotic plants and animals that establish and spread with ease.

4

## **Montane grasslands and shrublands**

Tropical, subtropical and temperate high elevation (montane and alpine) grasslands and shrublands, including the puna and paramo in South America, subalpine heath in New Guinea and East Africa, steppes of the Tibetan plateaus. The plants and animals of tropical montane paramos are adapted to cool, wet conditions and intense sunlight. Around the world, plants display rosette structures, waxy surfaces, and bristly (pilose) characteristics. Local and regional endemism can be pronounced in some regions. Large natural landscapes required to support large vertebrates tracking seasonal or patchy resources; water sources and riparian vegetation important for wildlife in drier regions. Highly sensitive to ploughing, overgrazing, and excessive burning due to their challenging climatic and soil conditions.

5

## **Temperate grasslands, savannas, and shrublands**

Known as prairies in North America, pampas in South America, veld in Southern Africa and steppe in Asia, they are generally devoid of trees, except for riparian or gallery forests, but can support individuals or clusters of trees. Biodiversity includes a number of large grazing mammals, associated predators, burrowing mammals, numerous bird species, and a diversity of insects. Exceptionally rich floras in some regions, most species have relatively widespread distributions and larger vertebrate species may occur in great abundance. Large natural areas needed to maintain natural fire regimes which are important to maintain community structure and composition. Water and riparian vegetation important for many species. Sensitive to ploughing, overgrazing, excessive burning or fire suppression as well as loss and degradation of riparian or gallery forest habitats and water sources. Loss of keystone species impacts on animal and plant communities.

6

## **Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands**

Grasses dominate the species composition of these ecoregions, although scattered trees may be common. Characterized by seasonal rainfall levels between 90-150 cm per year, there may be great variability in soil moisture throughout the year. Large mammals are typical in these habitats especially in the East Africa / Zambezi region. The Cerrado and Llanos are noted for complexity of habitats and unusually high endemism levels. Large natural landscapes for grazers and their associated predators to track seasonal rainfall or migrate to new areas during periodic droughts. Large-scale natural fire regimes are important for regeneration. Sensitive to ploughing, overgrazing by domestic livestock, and excessive burning, alteration of surface water patterns significantly impact on many vertebrate species.

7

## **Tundra**

Structurally the Tundra is a treeless expanse that supports communities of sedges and heaths as well as dwarf shrubs. Vegetation is generally scattered, but can be patchy reflecting changes in soil and moisture gradients. A treeless polar desert found primarily in high latitudes, link Alaska, Canada, Russia, Greenland, Iceland, and Scandinavia, as well as sub-Antarctic islands. Long, dry winters feature months of total darkness and extremely frigid temperatures. Most precipitation falls in the form of snow during the winter while soils tend to be acidic and saturated with water where not frozen. Species typically with widespread distribution, vast natural habitats allow species to track patchy resources that vary in location from one year to the next. Migration corridors for large vertebrates like the caribou must remain intact to allow large-scale seasonal movements. Sensitive to climate change, particularly groundcover and surface water flow.

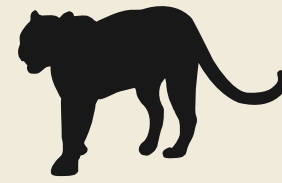
# WWF'S APPROACHES



CAMPAIGNS



CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION



HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICT



INFLUENCING POLICY



LAND OR FRESHWATER STEWARDSHIP



LANDSCAPE PLANNING



LANDSCAPE RESTORATION



LOCAL / TRADITIONAL PRACTICES



LOCAL GOVERNANCE



NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS



PRODUCER INCENTIVES



PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT



PROTECTED AREA EXPANSION



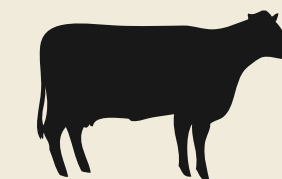
SPECIES PROTECTION



SUBSIDIES



SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION



SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

## CLIMATE AND ENERGY



## FOOD



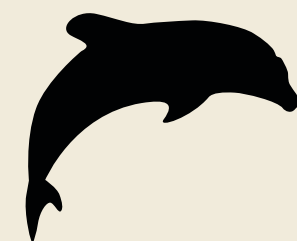
## FORESTS



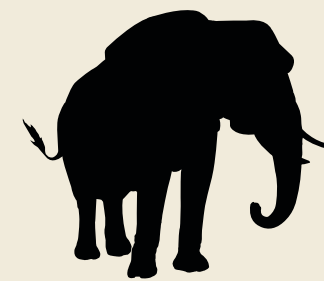
## FRESHWATER



## OCEANS



## WILDLIFE



## FINANCE



## GOVERNANCE



## MARKETS



## WWF PRACTICES:

Practices are the structural backbone of conservation across the WWF network. There are nine Practices and each one is made up of conservationists and supporting functions operating out of WWF International. Practices also establish Network Initiatives that prioritise specific areas of focus and many offices engage in these to deliver on our global goals.

**CLIMATE & ENERGY** – focuses on managing the unavoidable impacts of climate change and mitigating the impact of future climate impacts.

**FOOD** – focuses on transforming the food system to ensure that it protects and conserves nature while ensuring there is enough nutritious food for all current and future generations.

**FORESTS** – focuses on contributing to sustaining and enhancing the value of forests to climate, water regulation, biodiversity, food, human health and people's wellbeing,

**FRESHWATER** – focuses on protecting wetlands, keeping rivers free flowing, bending the curve of the freshwater Living Planet Index and using our freshwater resources sustainably.

**OCEANS** – focuses on productive and resilient ocean ecosystems, sustaining human wellbeing and conserving biodiversity.

**WILDLIFE** – focuses on having wildlife thriving – securing the world's most threatened and ecologically, economically, and culturally important species in the wild.

**FINANCE** – focuses on encouraging a meaningful shift in Finance using the familiar Finance framework of risk and opportunity to integrate environmental risks, deliver greater investment for sustainable development; and drive sustainable practices through the economy.

**GOVERNANCE** – focuses on promoting the exercise of power & responsibilities to serve environmental and sustainable development.

**MARKETS** - focuses on driving systems change that reduces the impacts of production and consumption, and that benefits people and nature

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WWF Goals, Outcomes and Targets. 2020 (internal document)



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collaboration  transformation

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