



WORLD
RESOURCES
INSTITUTE

WRI'S TOP OUTCOMES

2016



The **World Resources Institute** is a global research organization that turns big ideas into action at the nexus of environment, economic opportunity, and human well-being. We work on six urgent challenges: water, food, forests, energy, cities, and climate.



Our 500+ experts and staff work in more than 60 countries. We have institutional offices in Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, and the United States, as well as a new regional office for Africa in Ethiopia, a liaison office in Europe, and a sustainable cities program office in Turkey.

OUTCOMES AT WRI

At WRI, we measure our success by our **outcomes**: positive actions by governments, companies, and civil society, informed by our work, that improve people's lives and the environment. Each year, our staff and leadership select WRI's Top Outcomes—our biggest outcomes of the year.

WRI'S APPROACH



We start with **data**: we conduct independent, decision-relevant research and analysis. Using our research and tools, we work with partners to inspire and support **action** by government, companies, and civil society. Finally, we seek to **scale** our work to reach more people and places.

2016 TOP OUTCOMES

This year's Top Outcomes reflect strong leadership on sustainability from national and local governments and businesses around the world, starting with the landmark Paris Agreement on Climate Change in December 2015. These outcomes represent only part of WRI's work—they are snapshots of the changes we are helping to create. All are underpinned by top-quality research and analysis and key partnerships, without which these outcomes would not have been possible.

We are grateful to our partners, donors, and staff for their commitment to real-world change and their tireless efforts to make these outcomes a reality. I invite you to learn more about joining the WRI community at the back of this brochure.

I am proud to share WRI's 2016 Top Outcomes.

Manish Bapna

Executive Vice President and Managing Director



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OUTCOME



WRI Supports Adoption of
Landmark Paris Agreement
on Climate Change

As the impacts of climate change become increasingly evident, the need for international climate action is ever more urgent. Drawing on expertise from across WRI, the Institute provided specific guidance to inform the path-breaking Paris Agreement, which involves all countries in reducing emissions and in increasing resilience, especially of the world's most vulnerable people.

THE CHALLENGE

The most severe impacts of climate change—damaging and often deadly drought, sea-level rise, and extreme weather—can only be avoided by keeping average global temperatures within 2 degrees C (3.6 degrees F) of pre-industrial levels. Achieving this critical goal requires a universal, comprehensive international agreement.

WRI'S ROLE

WRI informed and helped drive support for a global agreement on climate change through research, partnerships, and communications. WRI led the Agreement for Climate Transformation (ACT 2015) consortium, engaging with experts in more than 20 countries to craft a blueprint for a strong, universal agreement. ACT 2015's proposals on mitigation, resilience, finance, transparency and accountability, and a mechanism to increase ambition over time strongly informed the final negotiating text at global climate talks in Paris in 2015. The final outcome also reflected WRI's longstanding work on rules for clear accounting of mitigation targets, policies, and results.

Since 2014, the New Climate Economy (NCE) project, of which WRI is the managing partner, has developed agenda-setting analyses, drawing on research from its network of over 100 partners, showing that economic growth and climate action can be mutually reinforcing. NCE's Global

Commissioners delivered this narrative—which was important in getting buy-in from national governments and companies for an ambitious agreement—to more than 45 global decision-makers, including Heads of Government and Finance Ministers. WRI experts also contributed to ongoing communications and media engagement on the talks and countries' commitments, helping inform public opinion and build political will for a strong agreement.

THE OUTCOME

In December 2015, 195 countries adopted the Paris Agreement, uniting them on a common path to a zero-carbon, climate-resilient future. The agreement is the first to provide equal attention to reducing emissions and building resilience, while setting a firm goal of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5 to 2 degrees C.

WRI will support implementation by engaging on the design of robust rules to operationalize key elements of the agreement and by supporting the NDC Partnership, a coalition providing countries with the tools, best practices, and support they need to deliver their national climate plans, or Nationally Determined Contributions.

OUTCOME



African Countries Commit to Restore More Than 63 Million Hectares of Degraded Land

WRI worked with partners to establish AFR100, an African-led initiative that helps advance the African Union goal of restoring 100 million hectares of degraded land. To date, AFR100 partner countries have committed to bring 63.3 million hectares of land into restoration by 2030 and nearly \$1.5 billion has been earmarked to support the 100 million hectare target.

THE CHALLENGE

Nearly two-thirds of Africa's land is degraded, which hinders sustainable economic development and resilience to climate change. As a result, Africa has the largest restoration opportunity of any continent: more than 700 million hectares (1.7 billion acres) of degraded forest landscapes that can be restored. The potential benefits include improved food and water security, biodiversity protection, climate change resilience, and economic growth. Recognizing this opportunity, the African Union set an ambitious target to restore 100 million hectares of degraded land by 2030.

WRI'S ROLE

Partners including the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), the World Bank, and WRI supported the establishment of AFR100 and attracted additional financial and technical partners. The partnership includes investors, in-country partners like the Green Belt Movement and Kijani (Forests for Change) in Kenya, and longstanding global partners such as the Global Environment Facility, IUCN, FAO, and the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF). This extensive partner network reinforces critical links between AFR100 and the Bonn Challenge, the African Resilient Landscapes Initiative, and other restoration initiatives.

To secure political commitments to AFR100, partners worked with national stakeholders to underscore the close alignment between restoration and numerous sustainable development goals. Partners also provided analyses to decision-makers showing where restoration is already happening, the size and location of restoration opportunities, and pathways for scaling up restoration. AFR100 was influenced by Initiative 20x20, an effort to restore 20 million hectares (nearly 50 million acres) in Latin America and the Caribbean by 2020, for which WRI is the secretariat.

THE OUTCOME

AFR100 connects political partners—participating African nations—with technical and financial support to assess restoration opportunities, develop strategies, and implement restoration on the ground at scale. To date, 21 AFR100 partner countries have committed to bring 63.3 million hectares (156 million acres)—an area nearly the size of France—into the process of restoration by 2030. Financial partners have earmarked \$481 million in private finance and \$1 billion in development finance to support the 100 million hectare target. Many AFR100 partner countries are beginning to scale up proven restoration approaches and monitor their progress.

OUTCOME

An aerial photograph of Mexico City, Mexico, showing a dense urban landscape. In the foreground, there is a lush green park with many trees. In the middle ground, several tall skyscrapers are visible, some of which are under construction, with cranes attached to their sides. The sky is overcast and grey. The text 'Mexico and Mexico City Introduce Energy Efficiency Standards for Buildings' is overlaid on a dark semi-transparent rectangle in the lower-left portion of the image.

Mexico and Mexico City
Introduce Energy Efficiency
Standards for Buildings

WRI convened government, business associations, and civil society organizations in Mexico to develop a model energy conservation code for buildings, endorsed by the government, which cities nationwide can adapt and adopt. WRI and partners also worked with Mexico City to elevate efficiency in construction regulations. Both changes will help save energy and money and improve health.

THE CHALLENGE

Mexico is experiencing a boom in residential and commercial construction. Nonetheless, the country set a target to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 22 percent below business as usual in 2030, while Mexico City aims for an even steeper cut of 30 percent below the 2000 level by 2020. Buildings account for nearly one-fifth of the nation's energy consumption, so improving energy efficiency in buildings is central to achieving Mexico's climate goals.

WRI'S ROLE

WRI helped launch and coordinates the Building Efficiency Accelerator (BEA), a global network of businesses, governments, and NGOs focused on rapidly increasing energy efficiency in buildings as part of the UN's Sustainable Energy for All initiative. WRI convenes the Mexico City BEA, which identified the need for a national model code for building efficiency. WRI secured funding for the work and selected CASEDI—a professional association promoting green buildings—to adapt the International Energy Conservation Code, in partnership with the Ministry of Energy, the National Commission for the Efficient Use of Energy (CONUEE), ALENER (an industry association promoting energy efficiency), the British Embassy, the Danish Energy Agency, and WRI. Through the BEA, WRI also facilitated dialogue

with Mexico City's Secretary for the Environment and mayor to advance the publication of construction regulations on energy efficiency.

THE OUTCOME

In 2016, the Ministry of Energy endorsed the new Energy Conservation Code for Buildings in Mexico and issued a guidance document on how cities can adapt and adopt the model code into local regulations for new commercial and residential buildings. These comprehensive standards include guidance on energy efficiency in building materials and equipment and building elements such as windows, insulation, ventilation, and lighting.

Mexico City announced updated construction regulations with enhanced provisions for efficient lighting and water heating. In line with the new Energy Conservation Code, WRI and the BEA have helped to develop broader energy efficiency provisions for the city's construction regulations. Once published, these will position Mexico City as a model in adapting and adopting the Code and contribute to the city's climate goals, air quality, and economic competitiveness. WRI and the BEA are now also helping Guadalajara and Mérida to adapt and adopt the Code.

OUTCOME



India Takes Landmark First Step to
Cut Road Fatalities in Half by 2020

Drawing on 15 years of global urban transport experience, WRI contributed independent research and capacity-building to inform stakeholders in India who shaped major new proposed vehicle legislation prioritizing safety. If passed into law, the India Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill 2016 could save a total of 300,000 lives by 2020, setting an example for road safety worldwide.

THE CHALLENGE

India's Motor Vehicles Act of 1988 was created as the country was starting to undergo economic reforms that encouraged the use of motor vehicles. Provisions for safety and references to non-motorized vehicles and pedestrians are entirely absent. India now has just 2 percent of the world's motorized vehicles but suffers 11 percent of global traffic fatalities. The government has recognized the need for systemic reform.

WRI'S ROLE

WRI has been part of the Bloomberg Initiative for Global Road Safety—in coalition with the World Bank, the Global Road Safety Partnership, and the World Health Organization—which has worked for years to demonstrate the importance of safety for all road users through independent research. In India, WRI has focused road safety strategies on sustainable mobility, such as non-motorized and public transport.

When proposals to include road safety in India's motor vehicle laws came up for public discussion in 2014, WRI used the opportunity to raise awareness about road safety and sustainable mobility, spreading the message through opinion pieces, workshops, and training for civil society groups and trucking and taxi associations. This helped to build a consensus that sustainable mobility can play an important role in improving road safety.

THE OUTCOME

For the first time, the Motor Vehicles Act is poised to take into account all types of road users, including calling for a National Transport Policy with rules and guidelines for non-motorized traffic. The Union Cabinet of India has approved the amendment; if passed by Parliament, it could cut traffic fatalities by 50 percent per year, potentially saving a total of 300,000 lives by 2020.

India serves as an example for countries committed to the Brasilia Declaration on Road Safety of 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the New Urban Agenda of Habitat III (the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development), all of which feature principles of safer mobility. WRI's research and participation over the past 10 years in global efforts such as the Bloomberg Initiative for Global Road Safety have contributed to this growing momentum. India's progress is among the first of many important steps to come.



OUTCOME

WRI Informs China's Groundbreaking
Green Finance Roadmap

WRI worked with key representatives of Chinese institutions and other stakeholders to craft recommendations on how China's financial system could support robust, inclusive, and environmentally sustainable growth. The work contributed to broader efforts to support comprehensive financial reforms, resulting in China's *Guidelines for Establishing the Green Financial System*.

THE CHALLENGE

China's sustained economic growth over the past three decades has lifted hundreds of millions of people out of poverty, but it has come at significant cost to the environment. The nation's current environmental challenges can only be addressed by shifting investment toward economic activities that contribute to greener growth. The Chinese government was one of the first to recognize that, in addition to regulatory and public spending measures, this requires reform of the financial system, so that funds are allocated toward environmentally-sound investment.

WRI'S ROLE

WRI's President, Andrew Steer, was invited by the Chinese government to co-chair the Green Finance Task Force of the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED), set up to provide policy recommendations to the government on green financial reform and transformation. Members included senior representatives from the People's Bank of China, the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Renmin University. WRI also invited global experts on financial reform to join the Task Force, including from the OECD, the World Bank, the Climate Policy Initiative, and the UNEP Inquiry into the Design of a Sustainable Financial System. This work built upon and complemented work by the People's Bank of China, the UNEP Inquiry, and others.

WRI worked with Green Finance Task Force members and its co-chair, the former president of Renmin University, to write the CCICED report, which recommended a system-wide approach to green financial reform, including specific recommendations on green bonds, environmental disclosure and liability, lending targets, stock market rules, and policies to ensure high standards for overseas investment. CCICED delivered the recommendations to the Vice Premier of China.

THE OUTCOME

In August 2016, seven Chinese ministries jointly released *Guidelines for Establishing the Green Financial System*—the world's first systematic roadmap pushing reform across all segments of a country's financial and environmental governance systems. These shifts will benefit public agencies and companies that aim to introduce low-carbon development plans and projects, ultimately offering substantial benefits to the general public and providing a practical example to other nations.

OUTCOME

Democratic Republic of the Congo
Enables Forest-based Communities
to Secure Land Rights



WRI convened governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to inform new rules on community forest rights that go beyond subsistence use of natural resources. The resulting decree completes the legal framework for forest-dependent communities to obtain rights to manage large areas of land over the long term.

THE CHALLENGE

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), commercial forestry concessions have historically received precedence over community development due to a lack of legally-recognized property rights, limiting communities' ability to control and profit from the natural resources on their customary lands. DRC's Forest Code of 2002 gave local communities the right to community forestry concessions, but lacked necessary regulations for implementing these rights, including rules to govern allocation and management of these concessions.

WRI'S ROLE

WRI worked alongside a wide range of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders to advance regulations on community forestry concessions. In 2015, WRI conducted a situation analysis of how community forest rights were allocated and managed in DRC to identify obstacles and common ground among the competing visions for community forestry management. WRI collaborated with the Ministry of Environment to design and carry out a multi-stakeholder consultation on crafting the new regulation, served on the validation committee responsible for ensuring the proposed regulation integrated stakeholder views, and provided technical input on language and content.

THE OUTCOME

DRC Ministerial Decree No. 025, signed into law in February 2016, provides rules governing concession management by forest communities. The final regulation incorporates some of the safeguards proposed by civil society actors and WRI throughout the consultation process, such as language on including women and indigenous peoples in the community institutions governing concessions. The legal framework advances community forestry rights in DRC, granting forest-dependent communities significantly more autonomy to manage areas of land up to 50,000 hectares (124,000 acres) and to benefit from a range of uses, such as conservation, ecotourism, small-scale timber extraction, production of wood energy, or the harvest of non-timber forest products.

WRI will continue to support the implementation of community forestry rights in DRC. Next steps include working with the government and other partners to develop a national community forestry strategy and creating an operational guide for how communities should produce required concession management plans.

OUTCOME

Brazilian Cities Begin to Reshape Urban Areas Through Sustainable Mobility Plans



Working with Brazil's Ministry of Cities, WRI developed an easy-to-use method for cities to create plans for greater sustainable mobility. The method emphasizes public and non-motorized transport and community engagement, representing a major shift in Brazil's urban planning. Successfully implemented plans will benefit millions of people in more than 3,000 cities.

THE CHALLENGE

In the last 15 years, Brazil's public transport ridership dropped 15 percent, while the country's car fleet nearly tripled and its motorcycle fleet grew five-fold. These trends exacerbate congestion and pollution and contribute to climate change. In 2012, after decades of unplanned urban growth and lack of investment in basic infrastructure, Brazil implemented the National Urban Mobility Policy, which requires cities with more than 20,000 residents to develop an Urban Mobility Plan to improve mobility and promote sustainable development. The law affects more than 3,000 cities and demands significant expertise to be successfully implemented.

WRI'S ROLE

Collaborating with Brazil's Ministry of Cities, WRI drew on its experience in designing and implementing sustainable mobility projects to create a Seven Steps method for cities to use in developing Urban Mobility Plans. The method emphasizes the importance of public and non-motorized transport and outlines how to engage civil society in the planning process.

Officially endorsed and published by the Ministry of Cities in 2015, Seven Steps has been downloaded more than 10,000 times. WRI and the Ministry

also offered over 20 workshops on the method, attended by representatives of more than 300 cities. WRI now provides direct support to 18 cities—home to 24 million people—in the development of their Urban Mobility Plans and projects through strategic planning and capacity-building events, training in civic engagement, and technical support on project implementation, particularly on non-motorized transport and public transport. The team also shares experiences and good practices from other cities.

THE OUTCOME

Cities in Brazil are taking action to implement their Urban Mobility Plans and projects, reshaping congested, car-centric cities to favor active and public transport. As of August 2016, over 170 cities had already developed their plans. As a result, millions of Brazilian city dwellers will experience a safer, healthier, more inclusive and accessible urban environment. Examples of projects implemented to date include low-speed zones, expanded sidewalks, and new bus and cycling lanes. The process has changed the paradigm of urban mobility planning in Brazil by emphasizing community involvement from the outset and shifting from building roads for cars to building cities for people.

OUTCOME



U.S. Companies Spur Utilities to
Deploy New Renewable Energy

WRI brings U.S. companies seeking more renewable energy together with traditional, coal-intensive electric utilities to jointly advance new, cost-effective renewable energy generation. Since 2015, businesses working with WRI have contracted more than 450 megawatts of new solar generation through regulated utilities in Nevada and North Carolina—equivalent to taking 120,000 cars off the road.

THE CHALLENGE

Corporate demand for renewable energy is a central driver of clean energy growth in the United States. In 35 states, electricity customers must buy power through their local utility, so companies cannot purchase local renewable energy unless their utility offers it. Companies are setting ambitious renewable energy targets and considering the ease of purchasing renewable energy when deciding where to locate new facilities.

WRI'S ROLE

WRI helps utilities meet corporate demand for new renewable energy without impacting other customers. WRI's Charge team brings together regulated coal-intensive utilities—often in politically conservative states with limited clean energy requirements—with their largest customers to agree on optional rates for renewable energy, called green tariffs. WRI provides feedback to utilities on green tariff proposals to help make them attractive to regulators and corporate electricity buyers.

In partnership with other NGOs, WRI amplifies the collective voice of large buyers through the Renewable Energy Buyers Alliance (REBA), a coalition to empower multinational companies to transform electricity systems by cost-effectively scaling up renewable energy. WRI also created the

Corporate Renewable Energy Strategy Map, which shows states where companies can more easily meet their clean energy goals. Utilities and states actively seek to be included on the map and frequently ask about creating green tariffs as a means to attract economic development.

THE OUTCOME

Major utilities are creating voluntary programs to rapidly expand access to new renewable energy for their largest customers. Since 2015, green tariffs at monopoly, coal-intensive utilities have led to contracts for 450 megawatts of new solar energy capacity, which will help utilities annually avoid over half a million tons of carbon dioxide emissions—comparable to taking 120,000 passenger vehicles off the road. Contracts for an additional 500 megawatts of new solar energy are under negotiation, and more utilities are now replicating green tariffs.

By creating access to renewable energy for companies and aligning the interests of utilities with their customers, WRI and REBA partners are moving the conversation beyond politics, creating bipartisan support for measures that contribute to local economic development, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and cleaner air.

OUTCOME



Indian Companies and Chinese
Megacity Set Ambitious Greenhouse
Gas Reduction Targets

WRI used its Greenhouse Gas Protocol tools to help a major city in China and businesses in India measure and manage greenhouse gas emissions. Chengdu—one of China’s most populous cities—and nine large companies in India set clear and ambitious targets to reduce emissions intensity, supporting the achievement of China and India’s national emission reduction goals.

THE CHALLENGE

Cities and businesses have a critical role to play if China and India are to meet their ambitious greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions targets. Megacity Chengdu, with an administrative area population of 14 million, is China’s fifth largest city and continues to grow rapidly. In India, the industrial and energy sectors account for three-quarters of emissions. Slowing the rise of, and ultimately reducing, these emissions requires tools to measure and manage them.

WRI’S ROLE

WRI has worked with Chengdu since 2011 through the Sustainable and Livable Cities Initiative. In 2014, Chengdu developed its first GHG inventory using WRI’s GHG Protocol tools. In 2016, WRI conducted an analysis suggesting that Chengdu’s emissions could peak by 2025 and helped the city develop a roadmap to achieve the target.

In India, WRI has worked since 2013 with The Energy and Resources Institute and the Confederation of Indian Industry to convene and support the India GHG Program (IGHGP), a voluntary industry-led partnership of over 50 large companies committed to measuring and managing their GHG emissions. The potential is large: members account for about 15 percent of India’s GHG emissions and include, for example, NTPC and Indian Railways,

the nation’s largest electricity producer and consumer, respectively. Through IGHGP, members receive training on GHG Protocol tools and support on developing GHG inventories and cost-effective emission reduction strategies.

THE OUTCOME

In June 2016, Chengdu announced it would peak its emissions by 2025, ahead of China’s national target of peaking carbon dioxide emissions around 2030. Chengdu’s commitment could avoid emissions equivalent to shutting down 20 U.S. coal-fired power plants by 2025 and demonstrates confidence that a low-carbon economy and economic growth can be pursued together. In India, nine IGHGP members, including the nation’s largest automobile, cement, and chemical companies, have committed to reduce GHG emissions intensity by at least 20 percent, most by 2020, and have agreed to work with their supply chains to measure and manage emissions.

WRI will continue to support cities and companies in contributing to national climate targets, offering input to Chengdu’s strategy for emission reductions after 2025 and expanding the India GHG Program.

OUTCOME

A photograph showing three people in a forest setting. On the left, a woman with dark hair tied back, wearing a black and white checkered shirt, is pointing her right index finger towards a tablet computer. In the center, a man wearing a camouflage military uniform is looking at the tablet. On the right, another man in a tan military uniform and a green beret with a gold emblem is also looking at the tablet. The background is a dense green forest. A semi-transparent black box with white text is overlaid at the bottom of the image.

Civil Society Organizations Use
Public Information to Protect Forests

Global Forest Watch (GFW), an interactive online forest monitoring and alert system led by WRI, is used around the world to better manage forests. For example, GFW enabled civil society organizations to work with local stakeholders in Uganda and Nicaragua to document and report illegal practices in order to protect local forests and community rights.

THE CHALLENGE

For decades, local stakeholders around the world have tried to monitor forests with often outdated, low-resolution, and hard-to-access maps and data. In Uganda, for example, the National Forestry Authority (NFA) has struggled to pinpoint illegal deforestation within the 1.2 million hectares (3 million acres) of forest reserves it manages. In Nicaragua, illegal cattle ranching has devastated large expanses of forest, threatening the security and livelihoods of indigenous peoples and depleting wildlife habitat.

WRI'S ROLE

Global Forest Watch (GFW), created by a partnership of over 90 organizations and led by WRI, allows anyone with an Internet connection or mobile device to monitor forests in near-real-time with unprecedented precision using satellite data. GFW collaborates with over 100 civil society organizations globally to generate evidence, raise public awareness, and improve forest management. GFW supports these partners through small grants, data sharing, and technical training and support, including helping to adapt GFW to meet their needs.

In Uganda, GFW partnered with the Jane Goodall Institute, Google, and NFA forest rangers to develop Forest Watcher, an application designed specifically for the rangers and drawing on GFW data. Forest Watcher

allows rangers to use smartphones and tablets offline for on-the-ground monitoring and verification of deforestation alerts. In Nicaragua, GFW worked with Global Wildlife Conservation and the Rama and Kriol communities to establish an indigenous forest ranger program that uses GFW to monitor the forests on which they depend.

THE OUTCOME

Civil society organizations around the world are using data from GFW to protect forests and community forest rights and to drive policy change. Uganda's NFA has used Forest Watcher to identify and prosecute illegal loggers, and GFW is now adapting the app for use worldwide. The Nicaraguan rangers have used GFW to identify and report illegal deforestation and encroachment by ranchers. Local authorities have returned the land to the community.

These examples provide a snapshot of GFW's reach. Governments and companies around the world also use GFW to better manage forests. More than a million unique users have accessed the platform since its launch in 2014, and users continue to report a diverse range of changes it has enabled.

ABOUT WRI

WRI's **mission** is to move human society to live in ways that protect Earth's environment and its capacity to provide for the needs and aspirations of current and future generations.

RESPONDING TO GLOBAL CHALLENGES

Our work focuses on:

- **WATER:** Address global water quality and quantity risks to help ensure a water-secure future.
- **FOOD:** Produce food sustainably and reduce loss and waste to feed a growing population.
- **FORESTS:** Reverse mass deforestation and accelerate the restoration of degraded lands.
- **ENERGY:** Catalyze the provision of clean and affordable energy for all.
- **CITIES:** Create more efficient, livable, low-carbon cities and transport systems.
- **CLIMATE:** Drive down global greenhouse gas emissions and enhance resilience to climate impacts.

We deliver on these challenges in part through our expertise in business, economics, finance, and governance.

JOIN OUR COMMUNITY

EXPLORE | WRI's blogs are a great introduction to our work. Our website also offers free access to all our publications and to path-breaking interactive maps and data applications, such as Global Forest Watch, a dynamic online monitoring and alert system; and Aqueeduct, which measures and maps water risk around the globe. Check them out at WRI.org.

STAY UP TO DATE | The weekly WRI Digest email newsletter offers insights into the six global challenges, information on new WRI publications and online tools, and updates from the growing WRI community. Sign up at wri.org/sign-wri-digest.

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