

# Report on the UN Climate Summit Forests Pavilion

*Held on Tuesday 23 September 2014, 9.00am-12.30pm at UNICEF House, New York  
on the occasion of the UN Secretary-General's Climate Summit*

The UN Climate Summit Forests Pavilion was held on Tuesday 23 September in advance of the formal Forests session of the Climate Session held that afternoon. The Forests Pavilion was an opportunity to delve deeper into the announcements being made at the Summit that day, and to elaborate on the actions and momentum surrounding the Forests action area of the Climate Summit. Opened by **Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator**, and moderated by **Frances Seymour, Senior Fellow, Center for Global Development**, the Pavilion brought together government ministers from developed and developing countries, governors of states and provinces, CEOs of major corporations, indigenous leaders, and leaders of civil society, in front of an audience of almost 400 of the leading thinkers and policy-makers in the forests space, in a series of thematic panels that, among other things, saw new pledges announced to restore over 30 million hectares of degraded forest lands and pledges by donor countries to fund up to 20 major new emission reduction programmes.

Before introducing a [short video summarizing the forests challenge](#), Helen Clark remarked upon the central place that Forests have taken in the Climate Summit, and indeed in the fight against climate change, and expressed her optimism at the diverse cross sector of participants reflected among the day's speakers. She introduced the [New York Declaration on Forests](#) that would be formally unveiled that afternoon – with 159 endorsers (as of 23 September 2014) including countries, sub-national governments, major companies, NGOs and indigenous peoples' organizations. The morning's proceedings were skillfully facilitated by Frances Seymour.



Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator



Private Sector Panel, Left-Right: José Lopez, Nestlé; Jeremy Wilson, Barclays; Shinta Kamdani, Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Peter Heng, Golden Agri-Resources; David MacLennan, CEO, Cargill; Irene Rosenfeld, CEO, Mondelez (moderator)

## **Panel 1: The Role of the Private Sector: Market Disruption, Investments, Political Cover for Reforms**

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Moderated by **Irene Rosenfeld, CEO, Mondelez**, this panel brought together private sector leaders to discuss the role of companies in addressing deforestation. A recurring point made by panelists was that no single company or sector can address this challenge alone, but that collaboration is crucial. Ms. Rosenfeld outlined some of the steps taken by Mondelez to address the impact of its operations, including this year's publication of a Palm Oil Action Plan. She also announced the next phase of work with the UNDP Green Commodities Programme to establish the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Platform, facilitating collaboration across the industry. **Peter Heng, Chief Sustainability Officer, Golden Agri-Resources**, spoke of the ubiquity of palm oil and the demand from consumers for deforestation-free, traceable palm oil products. He pointed out that differentiating palm oil that is deforestation-free and traceable can ensure better market access. **Shinta Kamdani, Sintesa Group/Kadin–Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry** announced the work of KADIN to create a new platform for collaboration in Indonesia, beginning with an ambitious Indonesian palm oil pledge by four major companies (Golden Agri-Resources, Wilmar, Cargill and Asian Agri) with other companies encouraged to join. **David MacLennan, CEO, Cargill** cited addressing deforestation as one of the most important things companies can do – and highlighted Cargill's recent commitment to zero deforestation in its palm oil supply chains. He also highlighted Cargill's work in expanding sustainability initiatives to other commodities, including soy, cocoa, beef and cotton. Speaking for the Banking Environment Initiative (BEI), **Jeremy Wilson, Vice Chairman, Corporate Banking, Barclays**, emphasized the role banks can play in driving capital towards socially and environmentally sustainable economic activity, and introduced BEI's compact with the Consumer Goods Forum, to commit to work with client companies on financing solutions to support sustainable supply chains of palm oil, timber, soy and beef. **José Lopez, Executive Vice President, Nestlé**, expressed optimism that companies and sectors can work collaboratively to address deforestation. Nestle for example is already ahead of its own targets to address deforestation. In response to a question regarding what governments can do to help companies that are trying to address deforestation in their supply chains, panelists emphasized the following: a need for partnership and dialogue with governments to find solutions appropriate for their people and culture; a need for governments to play a leading role in land use planning and resolving issues around land rights and tenure; providing the right incentives for banks and companies to undertake sustainable, commercially viable activities; and an overall need for governments to see sustainability as part of a long-term commitment to society.

## **NGO Remarks: The Power of Partnerships to Effect Transformational Change**

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**Carter Roberts, President and CEO, WWF**, speaking in response to the preceding panel, noted the remarkable sense of urgency among those companies that have fully embraced the importance of forest conservation in addressing climate change. These companies see the imperative to move at a scale and a speed that matters. He welcomed the fact that it is no longer only Western multi-nationals that are taking interest in sustainability – with companies from the South and the East now increasingly becoming a major part of the solution. He also noted that there is a cohort of companies - the bottom 25 per cent – that have a disproportionate impact on resources and are unlikely to change their behaviour without government encouragement.



Carter Roberts, President and CEO, WWF



Forest Countries Panel, Left-Right: H.E. Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, Peru; Harrison Karnwea, Liberia; H.E. Heru Prasetyo, Indonesia; Teras Narang, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia; Victor Kabangele, DR Congo; Frances Seymour (moderator)

## Panel 2: The Role of Forest Governments: Reforms for Market Transformation - land-use planning, rule of law & incentives

Moderated by Frances Seymour, this panel brought together national and sub-national leaders from Indonesia, Peru, Liberia and DR Congo to discuss some of the approaches they are taking to address deforestation in their jurisdictions. First to speak was **H.E. Heru Prasetyo, Head of REDD+ Agency, Indonesia**, who emphasized the importance of land use planning, rule of law and incentives as three areas crucial to the fight against deforestation. Outlining some of the steps that Indonesia is taking, he highlighted the following: framing forest management within a green economy narrative; connecting actors all along the supply chain - from the supply-side to the demand-side (on this he invited **H.E. Rusman Heriawan, Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Indonesia**, to speak on Indonesia's partnership with UNDP to establish a national platform for sustainable palm oil); and viewing climate change and REDD+ as cross-generational challenges. **Teras Narang, Governor of Central Kalimantan Province, Indonesia**, representing over 20 subnational leaders and members of the Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF), introduced the Rio Branco Declaration, which was launched in August 2014 and has been endorsed by 21 members of the GCF to date. The Rio Branco Declaration commits its members to reducing deforestation by 80% by 2020 if provided with predictable and sufficient results-based payments to help achieve this commitment. He emphasized that leaders at the sub-national level can do more than their fair share to mitigate climate change but only if REDD+ is made a reality, and highlighted indigenous peoples and traditional communities as the best examples of successful approaches to protecting forests. **Victor Kabangele, National REDD+ Coordinator, DR Congo**, spoke of the challenge of decoupling agricultural production and energy security from forests. He emphasized the need for commitment not only at the high political level, but from all stakeholders to a low carbon development pathway. He also announced DRC's commitment to developing a large-scale emissions reductions programme in Mai Ndombe (12 million ha) with the support of the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. Mr. Kabangele called for an ambitious climate agreement that takes into account large-scale incentives for REDD+, including jurisdictional programmes that provide "proof of concept" for other countries to learn from. **Harrison Karnwea, Managing Director, Forestry Development Authority, Liberia**, highlighted Liberia's ambitious target to set aside 30 per cent of the country's remaining forests as protected area, and the signature of a Voluntary Partnership Agreement with the Government of Norway that addresses forest law enforcement, trade and governance. With the signing of the agreement



with Norway, Liberia intends to work with the communities that will be paid directly for conserving forests. **Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, Minister of Environment, Peru**, too announced the signing of a Letter of Intent with Norway and Germany, in this case, an agreement that will see Peru receiving around USD 300 million, based on results, by 2020. This major agreement will include the titling of 5 million hectares of indigenous lands.



Left to Right: H.E. Hisao Harihara, Japan; The Rt. Hon. Ed Davey MP, UK; H.E. Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, Peru; H.E. Barbara Hendricks, Germany; H.E. Heru Prasetyo, Indonesia; Mary Nichols, California; Harrison Karnwea, Liberia; H.E. Tine Sundtoft, Norway; Teras Narang, Central Kalimantan; Victor Kabengele, DR Congo; H.E. Rusman Heriawan, Indonesia



Developed Countries Panel, Left-Right: Jeremy Goon, Wilmar; Mary Nichols, California; H.E. Hisao Harihara, Japan; H.E. Barbara Hendricks, Germany; H.E. Tine Sundtoft, Norway;



Forests Countries Panel, Left-Right: H.E. Heru Prasetyo, Indonesia; Teras Narang, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia; Frances Seymour (moderator)



Participants at the Forests Pavilion

### **Panel 3: The Role of Developed Countries: International Incentives and Support**

Moderated by Frances Seymour, this panel saw ministers and high level representatives of developed countries outline the role they intend to play in addressing deforestation, including through their support to the efforts of developing countries to protect their forests. **The Rt. Hon. Ed Davey MP, Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change, United Kingdom**, alongside **H.E. Tine Sundtoft, Minister of Climate and Environment, Norway**, and **H.E. Barbara Hendricks, Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation,**

**Building and Nuclear Safety, Germany**, announced the intention of Germany, Norway and the UK to fund up to an additional 20 large scale emission reduction programmes with robust country proposals by 2016, through multilateral and bilateral funding arrangements. Together, since 2008, these three countries have collectively provided over USD 3 billion in bilateral and multilateral support to over 50 countries for programmes that support efforts to slow, halt and reverse deforestation. Noting that the short-term costs of addressing deforestation are high and that developing countries must be supported in their efforts, Minister Sundtoft pledged Norway's continued contribution of at least 500 million USD per year for REDD+ until 2020, and committed to push for scaled up financing for REDD+ as part of a new climate agreement. Recognizing the need to address the drivers of deforestation, Germany, Norway and the UK applauded the work being done by the private sector to eliminate deforestation from commodity supply chains by 2020, and pledged continued support to public-private partnerships like the Tropical Forests Alliance 2020. Germany, Norway and the UK also pledged to work with other consumer countries to promote national commitments that encourage deforestation-free supply chains, including through public procurement policies to sustainably source commodities such as palm oil, soy, beef and timber. **H.E. Hisao Harihara, Vice Minister for International Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan**, expressed Japan's strong support for the New York Declaration on Forests, and emphasized the need for immediate and collective efforts to work towards an effective climate agreement in Paris. As the second largest financial contributor in the forest sectors (according to an OECD report), Japan is dispatching technical experts to work with forest countries to develop their institutional and technical capacities for sustainable forest management and REDD+ readiness regulation. Noting that forest fires are making California's forests a net contributor to global emissions, **Mary D. Nichols, Chairman, California Air Resources Board**, announced California's endorsement of the New York Declaration on Forests. She went on to speak of how wealthier countries and jurisdictions can tie their emissions reduction efforts to the REDD+ agenda. She described California's Cap and Trade Program, intended as a model for others, and noted increasing interest on the part of states in North America to work cooperatively across borders. California and the Government of Quebec, for example, have jointly auctioned carbon allowances and are looking to advance these partnerships with other US states. California also works in partnership with governments in Indonesia, Brazil and Mexico through the GCF Task Force.

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## Private Sector Response

Reacting on behalf of the private sector, **Jeremy Goon, Chief Sustainability Officer, Wilmar**, noted that regulatory environments in their current state are not best suited for promoting sustainable development. He recounted that when Wilmar first announced its "no deforestation, no peat, no exploitation" policy last year, they were surprised by the adverse reactions from some forest governments. However, he noted that engagement from donor countries has had a tremendous impact on this attitude, and implored Germany, Norway and the UK in particular to continue with their efforts. He also called on the government bank regulators in forest countries to take a more participatory role in ensuring that the activities funded by local banks are sustainable.

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## Panel 4: Indigenous Peoples and their Territories: Fundamental to Climate Change Solutions

Moderated again by Frances Seymour, this panel focused on the role of indigenous peoples in protecting the world's forests, and in particular on the announcement made for the Climate Summit by a global coalition of

indigenous peoples from the Amazon Basin, Mesoamerica, the Congo Basin and Indonesia to protect up to 400 million hectares of indigenous lands in the service of climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience. **Edwin Vasquez, the Indigenous Coordinator of the Amazon Basin - COICA, Amazon Basin** opened the discussion, speaking on behalf of COICA which is pledging to sustainably manage 240 million hectares of Amazon forests in the service of humanity. In return, he emphasized, indigenous rights must be respected, including rights to full and effective participation, and free, prior and informed consent. He expressed his hope that different sectors and stakeholders can work collaboratively to achieve practical solutions to the issues facing indigenous peoples. He also honoured the memory of four indigenous leaders recently killed in Peru for their efforts to secure legal title to their ancestral lands. **Henderson Rengifo, The Interethnic Development Association of the Peruvian Rainforest - AIDSEP, Peru** re-emphasised this message and highlighted indigenous peoples' request for the titling of 20 million hectares of indigenous lands in Peru. Noting that the Peruvian and Norwegian governments had just signed an agreement of USD 300 million for REDD+, he requested that 10 per cent be set aside immediately for the titling of indigenous lands. **Joseph Itongwa, Le Réseau des Populations Autochtones et Locales pour la Gestion Durable des Ecosystèmes Forestiers en Afrique Central - REPALEAC, Congo Basin** described some of the challenges facing indigenous peoples in the Congo Basin, again including a lack of recognition of their lands and territories. He warned that indigenous peoples will not be able to continue to protect forests as successfully as they have to date without having their rights reinforced in national laws. In particular, he highlighted the threat posed to indigenous peoples by the extractive industries, and the need to develop sustainable livelihood options. He also outlined some of the positive steps indigenous peoples are taking in the face of threats to their forests, including documenting traditional forest management practices, and mapping their ancestral lands to better define their territories. **Chief Candido Mezua, Alianza Mesoamericana de Pueblos y Bosques (Mesomeric Alliance of Peoples and Forests - AMPB)** recounted the dramatic impacts that climate change is already having on indigenous peoples, reminding participants that, as well as being part of the solution, indigenous peoples are also at the front lines of the impacts of this global issue. He emphasized that indigenous peoples don't want to tackle this issue alone, but want to work collaboratively with the support and respect of governments and companies. Finally, **Mina Setra, Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN - Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago), Indonesia**, reminded participants that indigenous peoples are the original owners of lands and resources that have long been exploited by others. She emphasized that indigenous lands are in many regions, the only forested areas that are left standing, and pleaded with participants to take urgent action before it is too late.



Indigenous Peoples Panel, Left-Right: Chief Candido Mezua (AMPB); Edwin Vasquez (COICA)



Indigenous Peoples Panelists, Left-Right: Joseph Itongwa (REPALEAC); Henderson Rengifo (AIDSEP); Chief Candido Mezua (AMPB); Mina Setra (AMAN); Edwin Vasquez (COICA)



## Panel 5: Advancing Forest Restoration

The panel was moderated by **Julia Marton-Lefèvre, Director-General, IUCN**, who introduced the momentum behind the forest restoration effort which is currently displaying great progress, the ambition behind the Bonn Challenge, and the opportunity provided by the Climate Summit and the New York Declaration on Forests to ramp up that ambition, and to restore an additional 200 million hectares of forests (beyond the Bonn Challenge) by 2030. **H.E. Michelle Melisa Martínez Kelly, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, Guatemala**, outlined some of the steps being taken in Guatemala to mitigate climate change, including the announcement of a plan to restore 1.2 million hectares of highly vulnerable areas within a larger area of 3.9 million hectares that has identified as a potential forest restoration area. This plan will be funded by USD 500 million of public money. Guatemala is also implementing activities for forest restoration as part of its REDD+ commitments. From the international community, Minister Kelly called for additional scientific support and financial contributions to drive the restoration goals. Speaking from the perspective of the private sector, **Aida Greenbury, Managing Director, Sustainability and Stakeholder Engagement, Asia Pulp and Paper (APP)**, pointed out the companies making zero-deforestation commitments must also consider replanting, forest restoration, and sustainable forest management, all as one package to ensure sustainability and the functionality of the landscape itself – not only for the sake of conservation but also in order to protect long term investments. She also noted the huge conflicts between implementing climate change priorities and development, and challenged participants to consider how this conflict should be managed. **H.E. Ato Belete Tafere, Minister of Environment and Forests, Ethiopia**, spoke of the role that management of natural resources has played in Ethiopia's socioeconomic progress, and emphasized the need to restore degraded land if this progress is to continue. In Ethiopia, 17 million hectares has been preserved through extensive integrated watershed management with the involvement of communities, and Minister Tafere expressed his confidence that Ethiopia will be able to contribute 10 per cent (15 million hectares) of the landscape restoration needed to meet the total global commitment of the Bonn Challenge. Finally, **Bianca Jagger, IUCN Bonn Challenge Ambassador & Founder and Chair of Bianca Jagger Human Rights Foundation** reiterated the importance of forest landscape restoration, not only for its contribution to tackling climate change, but for the benefits it brings to people and communities, and congratulated Ethiopia and Guatemala for spearheading this initiative.



Restoration Panel, Left–Right: Bianca Jagger; H.E. Ato Belete Tafere, Ethiopia; Aida Greenbury, Asia Pulp and Paper; H.E. Michelle Melisa Martínez Kelly, Guatemala; Julia Marton-Lefèvre, IUCN (moderator)



Restoration Panel, Left-Right: Bianca Jagger, H.E. Ato Belete, Tafere, Ethiopia; Aida Greenbury, Asia Pulp and Paper

## The Role of Multilaterals

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Before handing over to Ambassador Tubiana to close the event, Frances Seymour acknowledged the important role that multilateral institutions have played in supporting countries across the spectrum of REDD+ action. The critical role of partnerships to bring about changes in behaviour, consumption and policy is reflected in the priorities of multilateral initiatives, such as the long-standing Global Environment Facility support to sustainable forest management and commodity funding continued in the new cycle through the \$45 million funding package to remove deforestation from key commodity supply chains and the 700 million towards sustainable forest management; the UN-REDD Programme which now supports 56 countries and is preparing its future package of support for the five years to come; and the support of the World Bank's forest funds, including the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, the BioCarbon Fund and the Forest Investment Program, to a range of countries, with new commitments confirmed today for Chile, DR Congo, Ghana, Mexico, Nepal, Republic of Congo, Viet Nam and Zambia.



H.E. Laurence Tubiana, Climate Ambassador, France



Participants at the Forests Pavilion

## Closing Remarks: The View from the Summit

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Closing the proceedings, **H.E. Laurence Tubiana, Climate Ambassador, France**, praised the Forests action area of the Climate Summit, and the New York Declaration on Forests in particular, for delivering the sense of momentum and action that the Climate Summit as a whole was designed to inspire. She praised the collaborative approach of the Forests action area as a positive model for success in Paris, with stakeholders from a range of sectors, working together towards a set of common goals, and called on other sectors to emulate the inclusive and transparent approach being taken here. She also acknowledged the New York Declaration as an ambitious commitment to action in the run-up to the 2015 UNFCCC COP in Paris. Paris, she reminded participants, will be about a global alliance for climate – and a legally binding agreement won't be realised in practice without vision, alliances and partnerships.

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**Rapporteurs:** Mallorie Bruns (Meridian Institute), Tim Christophersen (UNEP), Dearbhla Keegan (UNDP)  
**Photographs:** Dearbhla Keegan (UNDP)



## Resources

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[UN Climate Summit website](#)

[The New York Declaration on Forests – Action Statement and Action Plan](#)

[Forests Video](#)

[UNDP Climate Summit Forests Action Area Online Resource Room](#)

## List of Speakers

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H.E. Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, Minister of Environment, Peru

H.E. Minister Ato Belete Tafere, Minister of Environment and Forests, Ethiopia

H.E. Michelle Melisa Martínez Kelly, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, Guatemala

The Rt. Hon. Ed Davey MP, Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change, United Kingdom

H.E. Barbara Hendricks, Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, Germany

H.E. Tine Sundtoft, Minister of Climate and Environment, Norway

H.E. Hisao Harihara, Vice Minister for International Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan

H.E. Heru Prasetyo, Head of REDD+ Agency, Republic of Indonesia

H.E. Laurence Tubiana, Climate Ambassador, France

H.E. Rusman Heriawan, Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Republic of Indonesia

Governor Teras Narang, Governor of Central Kalimantan province, Republic of Indonesia

Ms. Mary D. Nichols, Chairman, California Air Resources Board

Mr. Victor Kabengele, National REDD+ Coordinator, DR Congo

Mr. Harrison Karnwea Sr., Managing Director, Forestry Development Authority, Liberia

H.E. Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator

Mr. David MacLennan, CEO, Cargill

Ms. Irene Rosenfeld, CEO, Mondelez

Mr. Jeremy Goon, Chief Sustainability Officer, Wilmar

Ms. Aida Greenbury, Managing Director, Asia Pulp and Paper

Mr. Peter Heng, Chief Sustainability Officer, Golden-Agri Resources

Ms. Shinta Kamdani, Sintesa Group/ Kadin – Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Mr. José Lopez, Executive Vice President, Nestlé

Mr. Jeremy Wilson, Vice Chairman, Corporate Banking, Barclay's

Mr. Joseph Itongwa, Le Réseau des Populations Autochtones et Locales pour la Gestion Durable des Ecosystèmes Forestiers en Afrique Central - REPALEAC, Congo Basin

Chief Candido Mezua, Alianza Mesoamericana de Pueblos y Bosques – AMPB

Mr. Henderson Rengifo, The Interethnic Development Association of the Peruvian Rainforest - AIDESEP, Peru

Ms. Mina Setra, Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN - Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago), Indonesia

Mr. Edwin Vasquez, The Indigenous Coordinator of the Amazon Basin – COICA

Ms. Bianca Jagger, IUCN Bonn Challenge Ambassador; Bianca Jagger Human Rights Foundation

Ms. Julia Marton-Lefèvre, Director General, IUCN

Mr. Carter Roberts, President and CEO, WWF

Ms. Frances Seymour, Senior Fellow, Center for Global Development

## Acknowledgements

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### Governments

- Government of Colombia
- Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Government of France
- Government of Germany
- Government of Indonesia
- Government of Japan
- Government of Liberia
- Government of Mexico
- Government of Norway
- Government of Peru
- Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Norway's International Climate and Forests Initiative (NICFI)

### Companies

- Asia Pulp and Paper
- Barclay's
- Cargill
- Golden Agri-Resources
- Mondelez
- Nestlé
- Unilever
- Wilmar
- World Economic Forum (WEF)
- We Mean Business
- Burness Communications

### Indigenous Peoples Organizations

- Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN - Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago)
- Alianza Mesoamericana de Pueblos y Bosques (Mesamerican Alliance of Peoples and Forests)
- Indigenous Coordinator of the Amazon Basin - COICA
- Interethnic Development Association of the Peruvian Rainforest – AIDSEP
- Le Réseau des Populations Autochtones et Locales pour la Gestion Durable des Ecosystèmes Forestiers en Afrique Central – REPALEAC

### Civil Society Organizations

- Climate Advisers
- Meridian Institute
- Center for Global Development
- Climate and Land Use Alliance (CLUA)
- Environmental Defense Fund
- Ford Foundation
- Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force
- International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- World Resources Institute (WRI)
- Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF)

#### Multilateral Organizations

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- United Nations Environment Programme
- The UN-REDD Programme
- The World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
- The Global Environment Facility
- UNICEF