



cooearth

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Cool Earth's vision is a world where rainforest is protected, keeping our shared climate in balance.

We work with local partners to develop, scale up and share the most effective ways to protect rainforest.

Pioneering change

UK businesses are among the most innovative in the world. Emissions reductions, investment in renewables and development of low carbon technologies have been led by UK organisations. They will continue to be central in the fight against catastrophic climate breakdown.

It is an understatement to say that this past year has seen people's concern about the natural world move up a gear. Our window for avoiding quite disastrous changes is closing fast. As Sir David Attenborough, an admirer of Cool Earth's approach put it, "We face a devastating future... and have one decade left to fix it."

Recognising 2030 as the point of no return for the natural world is not just speculation. Dr Johan Rockström, Professor of Environmental Science at the Stockholm Resilience Centre and the latest addition to the Cool Earth board, has demonstrated beyond doubt that 2030 is indeed when planetary boundaries will be irreversibly breached.

This has focused minds on conservation that both delivers immediate results and is capable of being scaled up.

Thanks to the early adoption and foresight from A.S. Adventure and a growing community of businesses, Cool Earth is now one of the few organisations that fit this description. We can demonstrate how community-led conservation is an effective way to keep rainforest standing. Through its work with A.S. Adventure, Cool Earth is also investing in the practical realisation of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at a local scale across its rainforest partnerships.

This year, Cool Earth has launched new partnerships in Mozambique, Cameroon and Cambodia, which will add another quarter of a million acres to the forest we are protecting. This puts us in four continents, working across 13 partnerships and with ambitious plans to have 30 new partnerships by 2030, the support of our partners has never been more important.

Cool Earth Partnerships

KEY

- Logging
- Mining
- Loss of culture
- Wildfire
- Bushmeat hunting
- Malnutrition
- Poverty
- Health
- Palm oil
- Illiteracy
- Remoteness
- Unsustainable farming
- Drought
- Charcoal
- Wildlife conflict
- Flooding



HUARACAYO

Sustainable cacao production, Inga intercropping



URAKUZA

Fish farming, Inga intercropping



CAMANTAVISHI

Community-led data collection, Funding for financial resilience



CUTIVIRENI

Fish farming, Inga intercropping



MOUNT MUANENGUBA

Fruit tree farming, Education



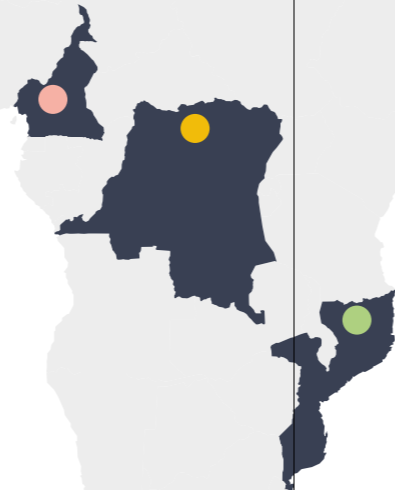
PARIJARO

Agroforestry and coffee production, Community-led data collection



OVIRI

Funds for health and education, Supporting planning decisions



CARDAMOM MOUNTAINS

Chicken farming, Rice production



LUBUTU

Energy-efficient stoves, Firewood use reduction



MOUNT NAMULI

Beekeeping, Education



GADAIKU

Household Giving Programme, Income generation



WABUMARI

Health and sanitation, Income generation



SOLOLO

Education programme, Teacher training

FUTURE SCOPED PARTNERSHIPS
BORNEO, COLOMBIA, GHANA,
ECUADOR, DRC

State of the rainforest

Despite covering only 3% of Earth's surface, rainforest is our life support system, keeping the world's climate in balance. Protecting rainforest is the most important action we can take to support people, sequester carbon, and preserve wildlife.

But in 2018 alone, an area of primary tropical forest the size of Belgium was lost¹, the majority of it in small patches less than five hectares in size. That's why community-led conservation is more important than ever; neither fences nor reserves will be as effective as empowering indigenous and local people to protect their rainforest.



Fresh water

With often more than 480 tree species in a single hectare of rainforest², these densely packed and varied areas are essential for the global irrigation system. They act as Earth's 'biopump', forming clouds and distributing fresh water around the world.



Sustaining people

Supporting 1.6 billion people worldwide, rainforests are also home to 350 million people around the tropics. They are essential for shelter, health, food, cultures and traditions. And when they are lost, so are many ways of life.



Carbon sequestration

The world's rainforests play a huge role in keeping the climate in balance. Storing carbon in their trunks, roots, leaves and soils, they are capable of providing 23% of the cost-effective climate mitigation needed before 2030³.



Rich biodiversity

Tropical rainforests are home to more species than any other terrestrial habitat. In fact, one in ten species live in the Amazon rainforest alone⁵. But without urgent action on deforestation, over one million species are predicted to become extinct before the turn of the next century.

"Fundamentally, human wellbeing on Earth depends on functioning rainforests and Cool Earth has one of the most effective means of conservation that goes hand-in-hand with community development.

I would put rainforests right there at the top of humanity's to-do list, together with the energy transition, if we are to stand a chance of securing a habitable Earth system. The rainforest's stability is an insurance for my life irrespective of where I live on the planet. That is why supporting Cool Earth is such an important climate action."

Professor Dr Johan Rockström

Co-author of the "Hothouse Earth" theory and Cool Earth trustee



Jaime Peña, Tinkareni, Peru

¹ World Resources Institute, 2018

² MongaBay, 2019

³ World Resources Institute

⁴ World Atlas

We're working where we're needed

Rainforest nations have far more in common than just trees. Many have low literacy rates, malnutrition, high fertility rates, and gender inequality. If these aren't addressed, the cycle of poverty and deforestation will only continue.

Cool Earth recognises this, and works to share the best ways of addressing poverty and other social issues that ultimately contribute to forest loss. By empowering communities to address these challenges, we can reduce pressure on the forest and keep trees standing whilst also helping resolve major health, social and economic issues.



"When we're working together with other partners it's positive for us because we can share experiences and see what strategies we can use. The experiences that Cool Earth has had in other countries can be used here."

**Filimonio Felizardo,
Legado, Mozambique**

How we work

1 Meet



We work with communities and people who want to protect the forest in which they live. From setting up an in-country team working directly with communities to helping local charities develop their capacity, our partnerships are agile and adaptable to each location.

2 Discuss



Each partnership is different. Through research and discussion, Cool Earth and the community establish the best ways to work together and identify the key threats and drivers of deforestation in each unique setting.

3 Plan



With a shared vision, long-term resilience goals are identified and set for the partnership. These aims will all be different, from developing sustainable incomes, or creating new education opportunities, to achieving greater food security.

4 Learn



Where possible, Cool Earth develops or draws on existing links with experts on the potential solutions of threats to the forest. We also look to past successes in our partnerships, and across the conservation and development sector.

5 Invest



Whether it's climate, food or finance, resilient communities are key to the long-term protection of their forest. By investing in sustainable livelihoods, strong self-determining communities have greater capacity to protect their forest.

6 Empower



We support communities to become empowered and continue protecting rainforest beyond the end of a partnership. We aim to have equipped them with the tools and skills to have no need for Cool Earth funds long term.

7 Monitor



Cool Earth is developing robust and consistent monitoring and evaluating frameworks across all of our partnerships to make sure we can adapt to new issues that arise from time-to-time, and to take steps with our partners to come up with new approaches.

8 Review



Using a combination of outcome monitoring, satellite analysis, and reviews of programme delivery costs, we can evaluate the long-term effectiveness of each partnership and the most successful approaches to achieve positive impacts for rainforest protection.

9 Report



To progress and remain accountable to our donors and, most importantly, our beneficiaries, Cool Earth regularly reports on partnership challenges and successes.

10 Share



The approaches that work in Peru, may often apply to Papua New Guinea. We are committed to growing and passing on the learnings and challenges of other partnerships across the tropics.

Partnership Overview

By working with people who want to protect their rainforest, Cool Earth empowers them to do so. From setting up an in-country team to working directly with communities and local NGOs to develop their capacity, our partnerships are community-led, agile and adaptable to each location.

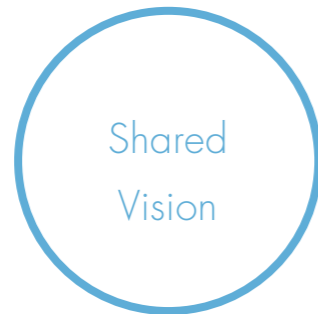
Whether it's climate, food or finance, resilient communities are key to the long term protection of their forest. By investing in sustainable livelihoods, strong self-determining communities have greater capacity to protect their forest.

2018/19 Partnership Investment

Protecting carbon-rich rainforest is key to averting climate breakdown. Funding from A.S. Adventure is helping Cool Earth to support rainforest communities in developing sustainable livelihoods that outprice deforestation. This continues to be the most effective conservation approach there is.

Mapping and monitoring

Indigenous knowledge and community leadership



Resilient, empowered communities

Reduced pressure on forest



Cacao production provides a vital income for the Asháninka in Peru.

A.S. Adventure 2018 Funded Activities



Regenerative agriculture

Initial investments have been made in regenerative agriculture to address income generation and food security. This is one of the best strategies to provide communities with the tools to continue using their diverse territorial resources by responsibly managing land use.

Financial support

Cool Earth funds will be given to provide financial resilience to counter the threat of forest extraction industries. Identifying basic necessities that will benefit the whole community and monitoring processes are implemented to see if results from bridge funding have an impact on the natural environment.

Data collection

Community-led data collection will aim to assess canopy cover, developing skills and helping the community understand the current state of their forest.

Capacity building

Developing capacity building activities reduce the impact of commercial and subsistence farming on the forest.



Inga, a nitrogen-fixing tree that thrives in the warm, damp conditions of the Peruvian Amazon.

Community members in Tinkareni taking part in a participatory mapping exercise.

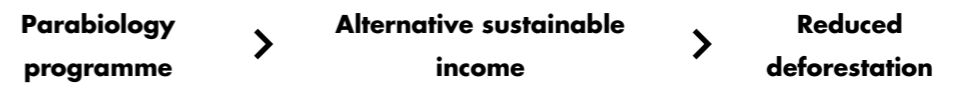


The river view over Camantavishi.

Camantavishi, Asháninka, Peru

The area of Camantavishi lies in the Ene basin and acts as a buffer zone for two protected natural areas; the Asháninka Communal Reserve and the Otishi National Park.

For the Asháninka who call Camantavishi home, their forests continue to be their market. Whether it's yucca, corn, achiote, fresh water or medicinal plants, the forest is where local people find everything they need. As ever, that's why keeping the forest standing strong is essential to support families and ensure the continued survival of their community.



Location
Junín Province, Peru

Camantavishi, Asháninka, Peru



The remote village of Camantavishi.



Asháninka women wear the traditional cushma and red achiote paint.



Threats and challenges

Poverty

A lack of sustainable incomes and subsequent poverty places immense pressure on the forest. The need for healthcare and cash means offers for the forest become attractive or sustainable slash and burn farming is the only option.

Malnutrition

Despite knowing their forest and where to find food, it's all too common for communities to suffer from malnutrition, particularly a lack of protein.

Slash and burn

When adequate nutrition is a challenge and reliable incomes are nonexistent, people use slash and burn to grow food, degrading increasing amounts of forest in the process.



Upcoming activities

Data collection

Community-led data collection will aim to assess canopy cover, developing skills and helping the community understand the current state of their forest.

Financial support

Cool Earth funds will be given to provide financial resilience to counter the threat of forest extraction industries. Identifying basic necessities that will benefit the whole community and monitoring to see if results from bridge funding have an impact on the natural environment.

Capacity building

Developing capacity building activities have the potential to reduce the impact of commercial and subsistence farming on the forest.

The community of Camantavishi is acutely aware of the pressures on their forest. Understanding the state of their primary forest, they are focussed on building their capacity to protect it for generations to come.

Funding from A.S. Adventure has helped with the development of regenerative and sustainable farming designs to reduce pressure on the forest.

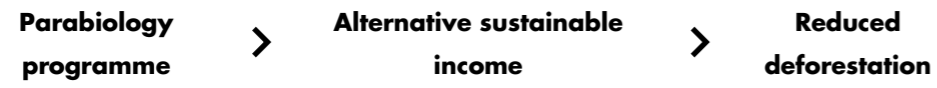


Camantavishi village nestled among the trees.

Parijaro, Asháninka, Peru

Parijaro is Cool Earth’s most remote partnership with the Asháninka.

Coming from the Asháninka word for waterfall, this high altitude community live perched on a plateau overlooking the Cutivireni river. The remote and dense rainforest of Parijaro became a refuge for many Asháninka during the Shining Path era of the 1990s. And it is this remoteness that has kept the forest protected from external threats, and local traditions and cultures allowed to flourish.



Boys sit by the fire as night falls in Parijaro.



Location

Junín Province, Peru



A dramatic waterfall plunges through the forest near Parijaro, Peru.

Parijaro, Asháninka, Peru



Threats and challenges

Poverty

Lack of sustainable income opportunities places further pressure on the forest. The need for healthcare, education and cash for emergencies means offers for the forest become unavoidable.

Food insecurity

When adequate nutrition is a challenge and reliable incomes nonexistent, people use slash and burn to grow food, degrading forest in the process.

Lack of skills

Access to education for many remains too distant, expensive, or simply non-existent. This holds many back from accessing regular employment, an income or getting involved in community decisions.



Upcoming activities

Coffee production

Improving sustainable coffee production and quality using agroforestry systems and training, aims to develop sustainable incomes.

Data collection

Community-led data collection to assess canopy cover will not only improve literacy rates, but also essential skills that could provide an income and research links long term.

Financial support

Bridge funding aims to provide financial resilience to counter the threat of forest-extraction industries. The community identifies basic necessities that will benefit all and monitoring processes are implemented to see if results from bridge funding have an impact on the natural environment.



The remote village of Parijaro.

At 1,400 metres in altitude, Parijaro is ideally suited for growing coffee. The community wants to develop their coffee crop into their main income source. Cool Earth has been working with the coffee growers to improve cultivation and harvesting techniques and to put them in touch with local buyers and markets that can be sustainable in the long-term.

By using the bridge funding to invest in basic needs, the community are working to develop regenerative and sustainable farming designs to reduce pressure on the forest and address rates of malnutrition in the community.



Coffee grown in the Asháninka partnership.



Marjorie, a beneficiary of the chicken project in Oviri.

Oviri, Asháninka, Peru

Unlike Cool Earth's other Asháninka partnerships, Oviri lies between steep mountains on the Rio Tambo, which eventually becomes the Amazon River.

But like other communities, Oviri was greatly oppressed and most members had to flee to protect both their lives and traditions during the Shining Path era of the 1990s. When they returned a few years later, their villages had been burned to the ground. This upheaval and need to rebuild their lives did lead to a distancing of people from their connection with nature, but the desire to hang onto their ways of life is still firmly rooted.

**Parabiology
programme**



**Alternative sustainable
income**



**Reduced
deforestation**



Location

Junín Province, Peru

Oviri, Asháninka, Peru



Rudmi Yonicayle Tomas, president of the Iyare association.



Oviri Village.



Threats and challenges

Poverty

A lack of sustainable incomes and subsequent poverty places immense pressure on the forest. The need for healthcare and cash means offers for the forest become attractive or sustainable slash and burn farming as the only option.

Malnutrition

Despite knowing their forest and where to find food, it's all too common for communities to suffer from malnutrition, and particularly a lack of protein.

Remoteness

Geographical remoteness from education, health and food services causes problems for the community when trying to become financially resilient without external help.



Upcoming activities

Financial support

Bridge funding aims to provide financial resilience to counter the threat of forest-extraction industries. The community identifies basic necessities that will benefit all and monitoring processes are implemented to see if results from bridge funding have an impact on the natural environment.

By using the bridge funding to invest in basic needs, the community is working to develop regenerative and sustainable farming designs to reduce pressure on the forest and address rates of malnutrition in the community.

After addressing basic needs such as health and education, the community is strengthened and workshops can take place, developing skills to bring sustainable incomes long term.

Right: Mario Damina Rommo, fish farmer and father in law to the association president, Rudmi (left).



Cutivireni, Asháninka, Peru

On the banks of the Ene River, which forms the headwaters of the Amazon river, Cutivireni is Cool Earth's longest-standing partnership. There, the traditional Asháninka way of life is as present as ever.

But poverty, illiteracy and population expansion are putting pressure on the forest and all that lives there.

Parabiology programme > **Alternative sustainable income** > **Reduced deforestation**



Passing around the local brew, masato, made by fermenting yucca and sweet potato.



Location

Junín Province,
Peru

Day breaks over the village of Taroveni, a few hours walk from Cutivireni, Peru.



Cutivireni, Asháninka, Peru



Threats and challenges

Poverty

A lack of sustainable incomes and subsequent poverty places immense pressure on the Asháninka forest. The need for healthcare and cash means offers for the forest become attractive or unsustainable slash and burn farming as the only option.

Population expansion

The end of the era of the Shining Path meant a larger young population in Cutivireni. As they seek to develop incomes and access services, this is placing further stresses on the forest.

Slash and burn

Unsustainable farming often occurs through slash and burn agriculture, where patches of forest are cleared to grow and sell crops.



Slash and burn agriculture.



Upcoming activities

Health and education

Access to reliable and affordable health and education aims to reduce the need for emergency cash that often drives deforestation and the sale of trees to loggers.

Coffee and cacao

Improving sustainable coffee and cacao production and quality using agroforestry systems, accompanied by training, aims to develop sustainable incomes, form local market links and protect rainforest from exploitation.

Data collection

Community-led data collection to assess canopy cover will not only improve literacy rates, but also essential skills that could provide an income and research links long term.



Cacao pods shortly after harvesting.

Reconnecting local people with the forest to understand its intrinsic and economic value helps local people use and learn from their environment without destroying it. But this is only possible when basic needs are addressed.

By developing responsible farming systems to address unsustainable farming practices, communities can generate a source of income and help feed a growing population. It all helps to invest in basic necessities that serve the interest of the whole community, like education and healthcare.



Jaime stands next to a tree he planted in his youth.



The community taking part in a participatory mapping exercise to help us understand pressures on the forest.



Our New Partnerships

By working in all three of the world's major rainforest biomes and across 13 partnerships, Cool Earth shares local knowledge and develops the best ways to protect rainforest. From the moment our partners approach us to the point at which communities have sustainable livelihoods that keep rainforest standing, the investment from our business partners has been instrumental to our success.

Innovation is the key to scaling up rapid rainforest protection and the lessons learned in one partnership can often be applied to benefit another.

Cardamom Mountains, Cambodia

Without action, the future of this forest, its people and species will continue to be threatened. A changing climate and deep-set poverty force local communities to turn to the forest for an income, in their drive to escape hunger.

Increased rice/poultry yields > Fewer hunger months > Reduced deforestation

Key Info

Biodiversity

More than 70 species in the Cardamom Mountains are on the IUCN red list, and for many keystone species, like the Asian elephant and Siamese crocodile, this forest represents their last real hope of survival.

Ecosystem services

Swathes of more than two million hectares of pristine rainforest cover these mountains near the Thai border, providing an income, water source and habitat for many.

Culture

The local indigenous Khmer Daeum who call the mountains home have historically used resources in harmony with the landscape, with particular respect for elephants and reverence for crocodiles.



Partner Organisation

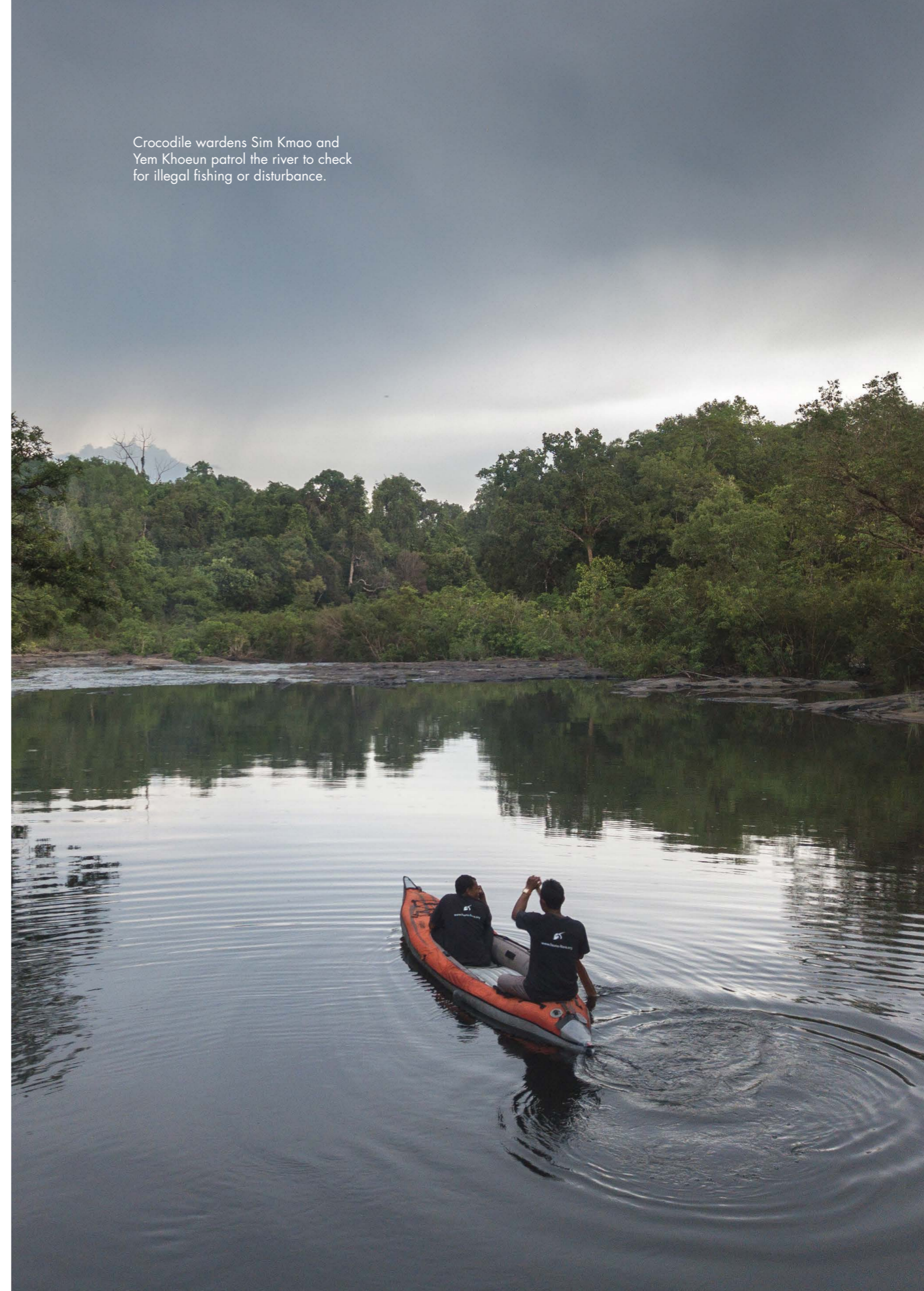
Fauna & Flora International (FFI)



Location

Koh Kong Province

Crocodile wardens Sim Kmao and Yem Khoeun patrol the river to check for illegal fishing or disturbance.



Cardamom Mountains, Cambodia



Threats and challenges

Food insecurity

Hunger months are when a family is unable to eat enough nutritious food due to lack of money or resources. In this area alone, three quarters of the indigenous communities suffer from three hunger months a year, with many earning less than \$1 a day.

Poverty

Decades of conflict and corruption have fuelled forest exploitation with families desperate to find a source of living. The loss of so many of the local population during the conflict has meant that communities have also been losing their cultural and spiritual ties with the forest.

Health

85% of people who need to pay for medical services do not have the means to pay, forcing them to take loans that exacerbate debt which they attempt to resolve through unsustainable forest use.

Wildlife conflict

The cycle of hunger and poverty drives poaching, hunting for bushmeat and conflict between communities, elephants and crocodiles.



Upcoming activities

Crocodile protection

Local people with a desire to see the native species of critically endangered Siamese crocodile protected will be employed as crocodile wardens. This creates a much needed livelihood for these conservationists and a means to educate other people in the area about threats to these crocodiles.

Chicken husbandry

Community members are trained to become paravets, in turn providing training to others in free-range, modern chicken husbandry practices. This has proved highly successful in both providing more protein and an increasing income for families. There is also improved social wellbeing being reported, with more respect from other villagers and their family as a result of their entrepreneurial success.

Rice production

To improve technical skills and low rice yields, farmer field schools teach improved theoretical and hands-on methods, from selecting the right seeds to connecting farmers to markets.

By integrating conservation and livelihood development approaches, and drawing upon a strong connection to the landscape, this partnership works with local people in an innovative manner.

Decreasing the severity of hunger months will aim to reduce the reliance on logging and hunting for an income and source of food. Helping to put people back in charge of their forest and living in harmony with local wildlife.

"I am happy to live here, it is my birth land. I love to live here, I love the forest and I don't want to lose it. I am committed to protecting it."

Om Jan,
Commune Councillor, Por Beung





Cameroon rainforest

Mount Muanenguba, Cameroon

Traditionally, conservation practice in the marginalised South-West Region of Cameroon has been the fencing off of reserves.

But inevitably, separating people and their forest has led to increased poverty and community conflict. Instead, this partnership recognises the community's relationship with their forest, and aims to provide alternative sustainable livelihoods that reduce pressure on the wildlife-rich ecosystem.



Key Info

Biodiversity

A megadiverse area for wildlife, this region is an important habitat for birds, boasting the highest plant density in Central Africa and one fifth of all African primate species including drills, chimpanzees and monkeys.

Ecosystem services

With the mountain slopes covered mainly by fertile volcanic soil, plants and crops thrive and grow easily.

Culture

Totalling five communities, this area is home to around 10,000 people.



Partner Organisation

Centre for Community
Regeneration and Development
(CCREAD-Cameroon)



Location

South-West Cameroon

Mount Muanenguba, Cameroon



Community members planting regenerative tree nurseries.



Threats and challenges

Poverty

A lack of sustainable and reliable income is driving deforestation due to expanding community agriculture and continued hunting.

Deforestation

Tree-cutting to produce charcoal and land clearance for palm oil plantations and larger farmland plots is on the rise.

Bushmeat hunting

Although illegal and dangerous, 90% of local communities have at least two hunters in each family. With no alternative income generation activities, families continue to hunt endangered species.



Upcoming activities

Livelihood generation

A key aim is to provide alternatives to illegal bushmeat hunting by diversifying livelihoods, introducing new sustainable and profitable agricultural techniques and empowering hunters to become full-time farmers.

Sustainable farming

Community nurseries will be established with cacao, fruit trees and non-timber forest products given to the five communities. Durable agricultural equipment such as wheelbarrows and watering cans will also be given to at least 200 households, ensuring farmers don't spend all their profit on tools and can reinvest in their families.

Education programmes

Workshops will take place for at least 200 farmers, bushmeat hunters and their families. These aim to educate forest community members on the importance of preserving rainforests and their species, and the dangers of unsustainable practices.

The current situation in Cameroon makes forest protection neither simple nor easy, but Hilary Ngide, Executive Director at CCREAD-Cameroon, says that the conflict and uncertainty in the country makes it all the more imperative to support the people who live there.

"I'm doing what I like to do, and want to do what I can. I might have to move on foot for hours, but I need to be there to encourage others. While we are working only within five communities in this initial phase of the project, we have received calls and applications from more than twenty five different forest communities asking for an extension of the project to their communities."

Hilary Ngide,
Executive Director at CCREAD-Cameroon



Community members constructing beehives for sustainable honey production under the guidance of a CCREAD technician.

“Anyone who is paying attention to that 1.5 degree report late last year coming from the IPCC knows we cannot keep global warming within tolerable boundaries without not only protecting, but restoring large areas of forest.”

Tony Juniper,
Cool Earth ambassador, in conversation with Matthew Owen

Rainforest in Mozambique is cleared using 'Slash and Burn' in order to create space for agriculture.

Mount Namuli, Mozambique

Forty years ago, the communities encircling Mount Namuli lived in balance with the mountain and its forests.

But now poverty, extreme weather, and a growing young population have placed new pressures on the forest as people seek to earn a living. That's why Cool Earth has partnered with Legado to develop sustainable incomes and share key learnings that ensure a thriving future for those who call these forests home.

Beekeeping > **Alternative sustainable livelihood** > **Reduction in forest clearance**

Key Info

Biodiversity

An important bird, plant and amphibian habitat, Namuli's endemic species include the horseshoe bat, Namuli pygmy chameleon and Vincent's bush squirrel.

Ecosystem services

The spectacular rugged peaks provide an essential source of drinking water and agricultural irrigation water in the nearby communities and beyond.

Culture

The Lomwe people of Mozambique consider Mount Namuli to be their ancestral home. In fact, they believe that all of us are descended from a Great Mother who inhabits the mountains of Namuli.



Partner Organisation

Legado



Location

Montane Forests of Namuli, N. Mozambique.

Callisto Imora stands in his field on the slopes of Mount Namuli. He now has to plough furrows along the contour, rather than top to bottom, in order to conserve rainfall.



Mount Namuli, Mozambique

Once the communities have beehives on their side, we're sure there will be a real buzz around conservation surrounding the mountain.

This essential learning curve will help share solutions with other communities that are losing their rainforest elsewhere.

This partnership is undoubtedly one of the more challenging. Visiting the partnership in late 2018, Cool Earth found forest burning at a rapid rate for potato farming. This might have been reason to give up on the forest for good. But it was a challenge Cool Earth had to rise to. After meeting the local people with a spiritual connection to their trees, there was never an option to let it just continue to be lost.



Threats and challenges

Potatoes

Slash and burn agriculture is the main driver of forest and wildlife loss in the region. It's mostly driven by potato growing, a key source of income for local people.

Fires

Burning to clear forested land is potentially destructive. Fire destroys the natural soil seed bank, inhibiting forest regeneration, and these fires often spread into neighbouring forest areas.

Watershed

Rain runoff becomes more rapid in areas that have lost forest cover, leading to soil erosion, nutrient loss, and unreliable river flow.



Upcoming activities

Sustainable farming

Cool Earth will support Legado to address the conflict between farmers and local forest; providing training in sustainable conservation agricultural techniques which do not harm precious habitats.

Beekeeping

80 beehives will be distributed to local beneficiaries. Once a market for honey is secured, local communities should have another choice to growing potatoes for an income, incentivising the control of wildfires and the preservation of forests to protect the bees.

Education programmes

Local teams have received beekeeping training, in order to support and monitor beneficiaries taking part. Questionnaires will also be given to schools and community members related to environmental education and the cultural importance of Mount Namuli.

Basiliana Joao lives in the foothills of Mount Namuli.



A Model for Measurable Outcomes

“The SDGs are a framework to integrate people and planet. It’s the first time we have that. The rainforests are fundamental to the development agenda we must follow which is why I put my bets on Cool Earth’s new SDG fund.”

Professor Johan Rockström



Cool Earth recognises the significance of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (Global Goals) and has closely aligned its programme activities with 11 of these goals and their targets.

Cool Earth is working with A.S. Adventure to invest in the practical realisation of high-level ambitious SDGs at a local scale with its partners.

The SDG programme makes a significant contribution to climate action through the emissions reduction achieved by rainforest protection as well as alleviating poverty and providing people with access to clean water, energy and education.

A masonaste tropical hardwood stands tall, safeguarded by the Asháninka of the Peruvian Amazon.





Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Poverty is one of the main drivers of deforestation and strengthening livelihoods can be the solution to creating resilient and stable communities. Cool Earth's approach focuses on addressing poverty in two key ways:

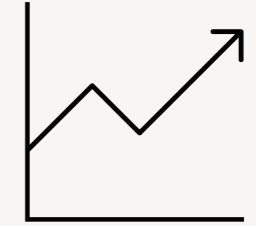
1. We provide funding to communities which they choose to invest in a number of livelihood programmes, from cacao production to coconut oil.
2. Cool Earth's parallel programmes support the community with capacity building, training and support to carry out these activities, turning them into sustainable long-term income solutions.



Location
Asháninka,
Peru

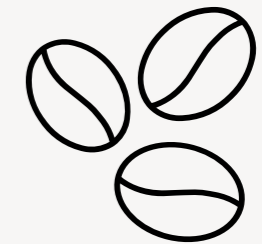
90%

Of households reported that over the last three years incomes have increased or stayed the same.



68%

(34/50) of Ayompari (cacao/coffee cooperative) think that being a member of the cooperative gives them a lot more hope for improving their income.



Source: Household Survey (Baseline) 2015



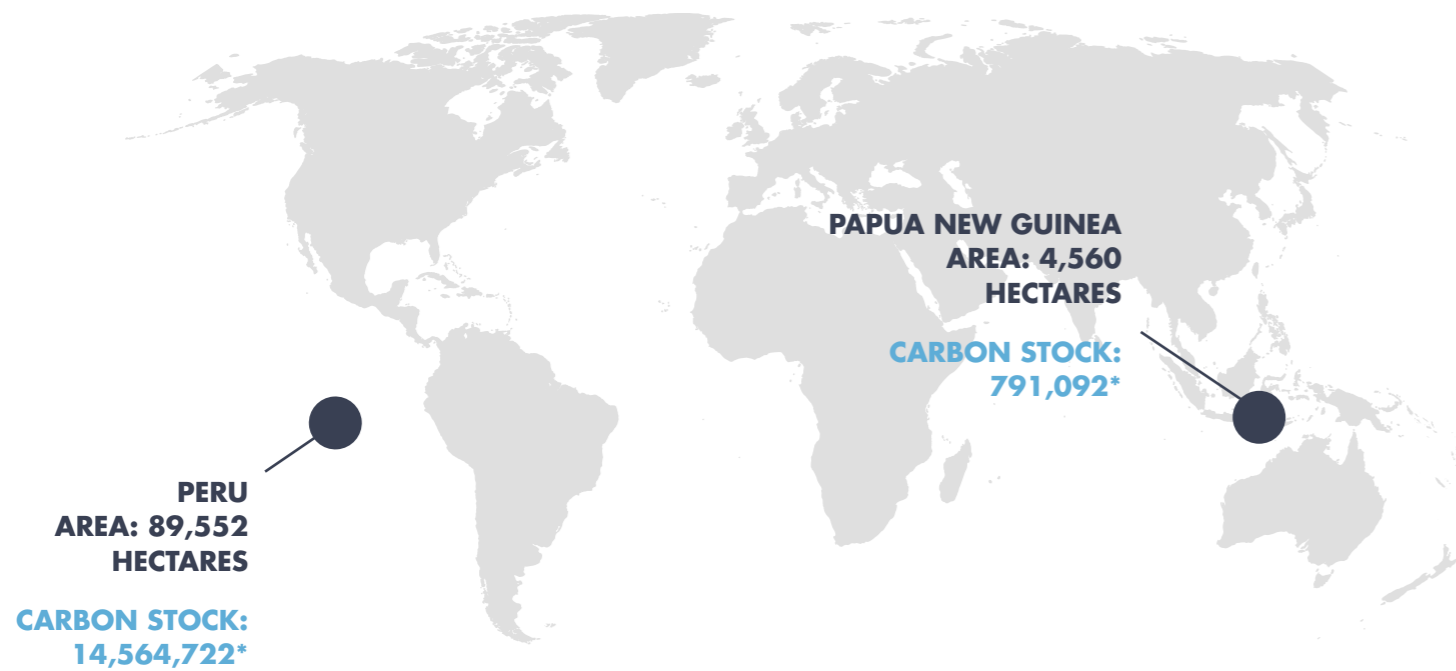


Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Protecting rainforest is one of the most effective actions we can take to tackle climate breakdown. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) regard reducing rainforest loss to be a priority if emissions are to be halved by 2030 and global heating is to be kept below 1.5°C.

Cool Earth was created to develop the best ways of working alongside rainforest communities to address multiple drivers of deforestation. Mitigating carbon emissions from deforestation is therefore central to our mission and by partnering with Cool Earth, A.S. Adventure supports innovation in global rainforest protection and emissions reduction.

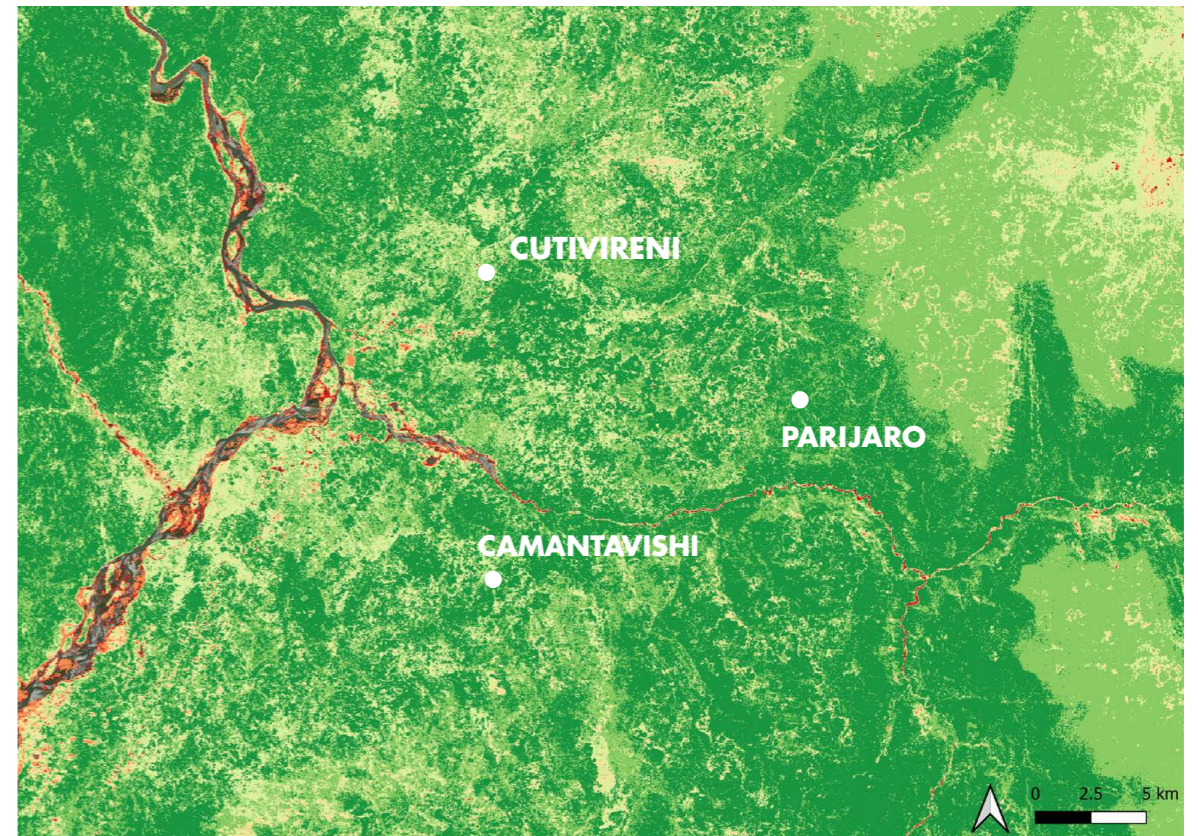
TOTAL CARBON STOCK IN COOL EARTH PARTNERSHIPS (AGB¹ + BGB²) 2018



¹ Above ground biomass: stems, branches and leaves.
² Below ground biomass: roots.
 * Measured in tonnes of carbon.



Above: Carbon stocks in Papua New Guinea partnerships.



Carbon stocks in central Asháninka partnerships, Peru.

The dark green shows carbon density of over 171 tonnes per hectare.
 Red shows carbon density of less than 35 tonnes per hectare.



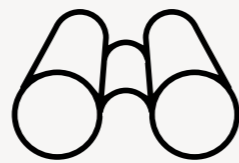
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Tropical rainforest provides habitat to millions of species, many of which are threatened with extinction before they have even been discovered. Without a doubt, this continued loss of life on land is an ecological, social and economic crisis. This mega-diverse habitat needs protection, as do all that live there.

Understanding its richness of species goes hand-in-hand with valuing the rainforest. From biodiversity monitoring to GIS mapping, measuring forest health is an essential indicator of the success of Cool Earth's partnerships and their outcomes.

630

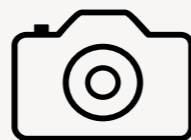
Forest Patrols.



Forest Watch teams are key to patrolling conservation areas and monitoring biodiversity activity. In Cool Earth's Lubutu partnership in DRC, they have conducted 630 patrols. Perhaps the most important work of the patrols has been the removal of a staggering 1,779 snares.

13

Camera traps installed.

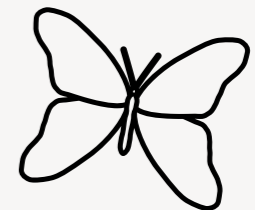


Cool Earth's biodiversity officers in Peru and Papua New Guinea use camera traps to capture images of rare species. Local community Forest Watch teams in our partnerships are key to measuring our effectiveness.



119

119 Red List Species found in our partnerships.



Cool Earth's work to preserve rainforest protects the habitats of critically endangered species. The spectacled bear is the best known IUCN Red List species in Peru and despite its rarity, the Asháninka Biodiversity Officer, Jaime Peña, regularly captures photos of them.

Investments in Innovation

Dr Seth Flaxman of Imperial College London: Deforestation forecasting

Working with Artificial Intelligence expert Dr Seth Flaxman, Cool Earth is applying innovative deep learning methods to satellite imagery and geospatial data to develop a system that can produce spatial forecasts of future deforestation events. Understanding where deforestation is likely to occur before it happens will help inform early intervention and planning with Cool Earth partner communities.

University of Leicester: Deforestation detection

Led by experts at the University of Leicester, Cool Earth's MEL team will trial the Forest Sentinel service, a new forest change detection system based on high quality satellite data. If successful, the system will be rolled out across our in-country teams and partners.

YAKUM: Community-led mapping and data collection

YAKUM, the Shuar word for howler monkey, is a grassroots organisation operating throughout the Ecuadorian Amazon. Working with experts around the world, they are experimenting in the fields of agroforestry, permaculture, community-led mapping, data collection and research to protect the diverse rainforest and local indigenous cultures.

University of Exeter: Co-supervising PhDs

Cool Earth has contributed to the University of Exeter's Diamond Jubilee Scholarship Match Fund to provide a PhD opportunity within the Centre for Circular Economy. It's hoped that the four year PhD will help Cool Earth better understand the use of agroforestry practices to secure food production for subsistence and livelihood development alongside forest conservation and maintenance of biodiversity and soil health.

University of Sussex: Parabiology programme

The aim of the parabiology programme, developed with Dr Mika Peck, is to establish biodiversity research amongst rainforest communities. With training to carry out a range of technical tasks including collection of raw field data, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of results, local women and young people will gain environmental awareness and a crucial new income.

"My role within the Cool Earth team allows me to apply cutting edge science to improve our understanding of how we can be effective in keeping rainforests standing."

James Ball,
MEL Project Coordinator

Aerospace Cornwall

More than £100,000 in funds have been secured from Aerospace Cornwall, a programme funded by the England European Regional Development Fund. This has been essential in supporting Cool Earth's Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning team to invest their time in innovative projects that use the latest Earth Observation (EO) satellite data.

The team has been working to develop projects that monitor canopy cover in threatened rainforests. This includes the integration of essential community knowledge and on-the-ground data collection to map land use and support improved use of forest resources.

Aerospace Cornwall has helped Cool Earth pioneer new and innovative ways of working as a climate change and rainforest conservation charity. It's all part of Cool Earth continuing to learn from the last decade of work, and to ensure forest communities are as equipped and supported as they can be when it comes to protecting their trees.



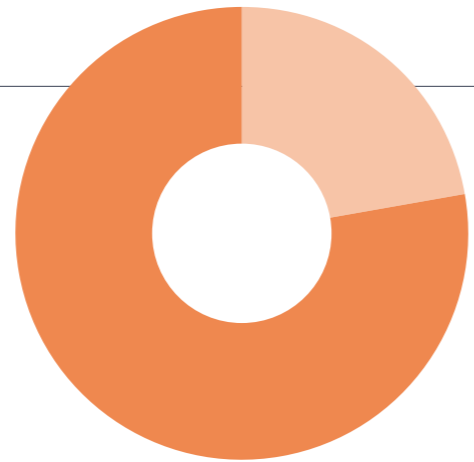
"Aerospace Cornwall has provided a fantastic opportunity for Cool Earth to kick-off its MEL work and to understand better how it can utilise cutting-edge research and technology alongside forest communities to protect rainforest for many years to come."

Natalie Gawor,
Cool Earth MEL Manager

Financial Summary

2018 TOTAL INCOME (£) 3,207,066

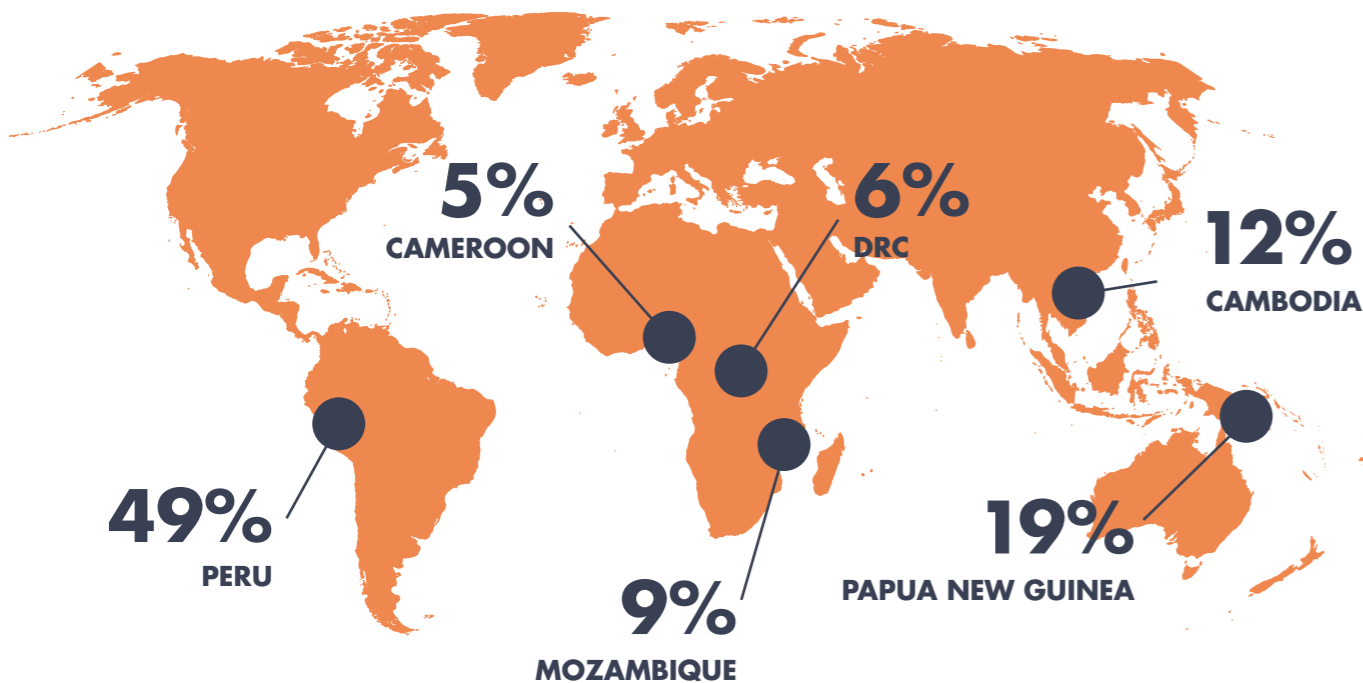
USA 716,279 (22%)
UK 2,490,787 (78%)



INCOME SOURCES (£)

TRUSTS & FOUNDATIONS	1,032,179.01
BUSINESS DONATIONS	603,480.33
INDIVIDUAL FUNDRAISERS	409,935.00
REGULAR GIVING	257,327.67
INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS	831,749.03
GIFT AID AND OTHER	72,395.42

PROGRAMME SPEND BY PARTNERSHIP

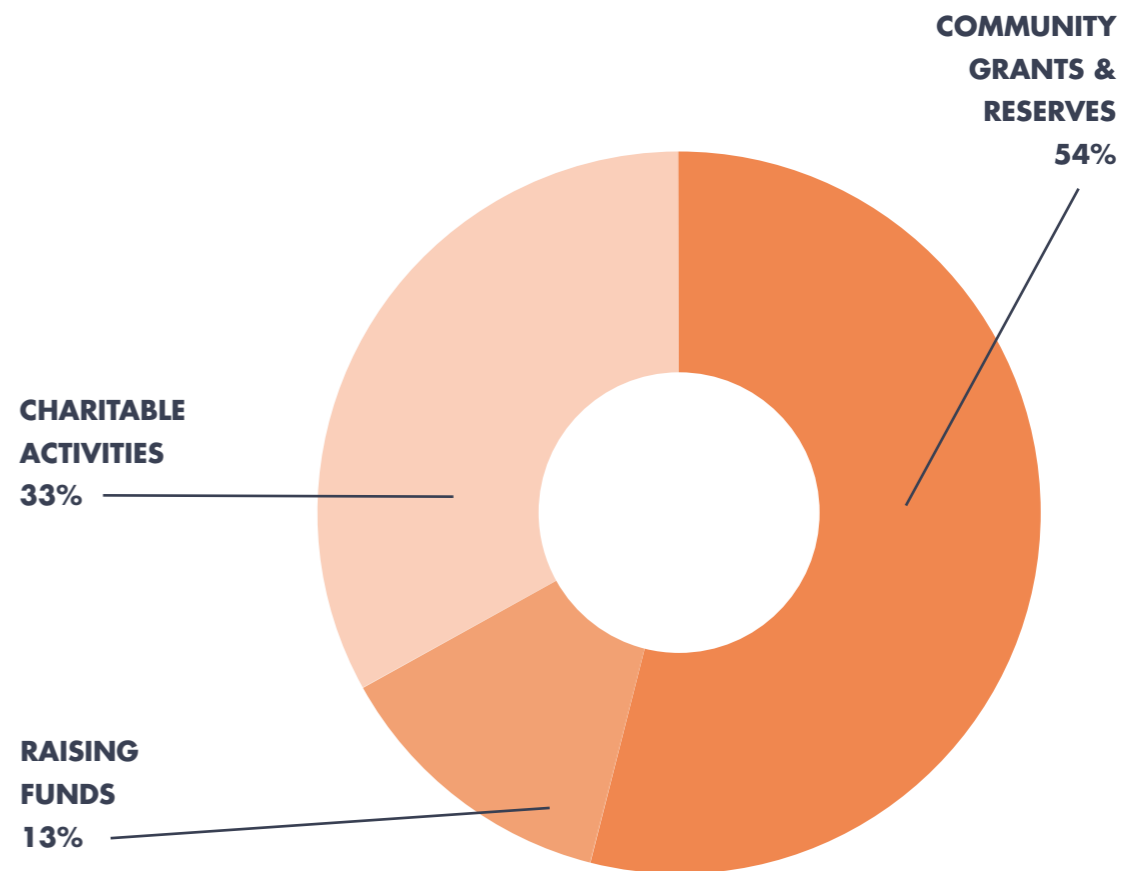


In the past year, Cool Earth spent 13% of its income on raising funds, with a focus on growing the fundraising team and investing in group fundraisers.

Community spending increased in 2018 and it is set to increase substantially again this year. Our reserves have also grown by 12% in-line with the rise in community spending.

That's because Cool Earth's trustees insist that before Cool Earth enters any partnership it is fully funded. This golden rule underpins our reserves policy, judged to be exceptionally prudent in the sector, and ensures that irrespective of the funding environment, the charity can meet its obligations to every community partner.

WHERE YOUR SUPPORT GOES



“Supporting Cool Earth is perhaps the most important action we can take.”

Sir David Attenborough

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