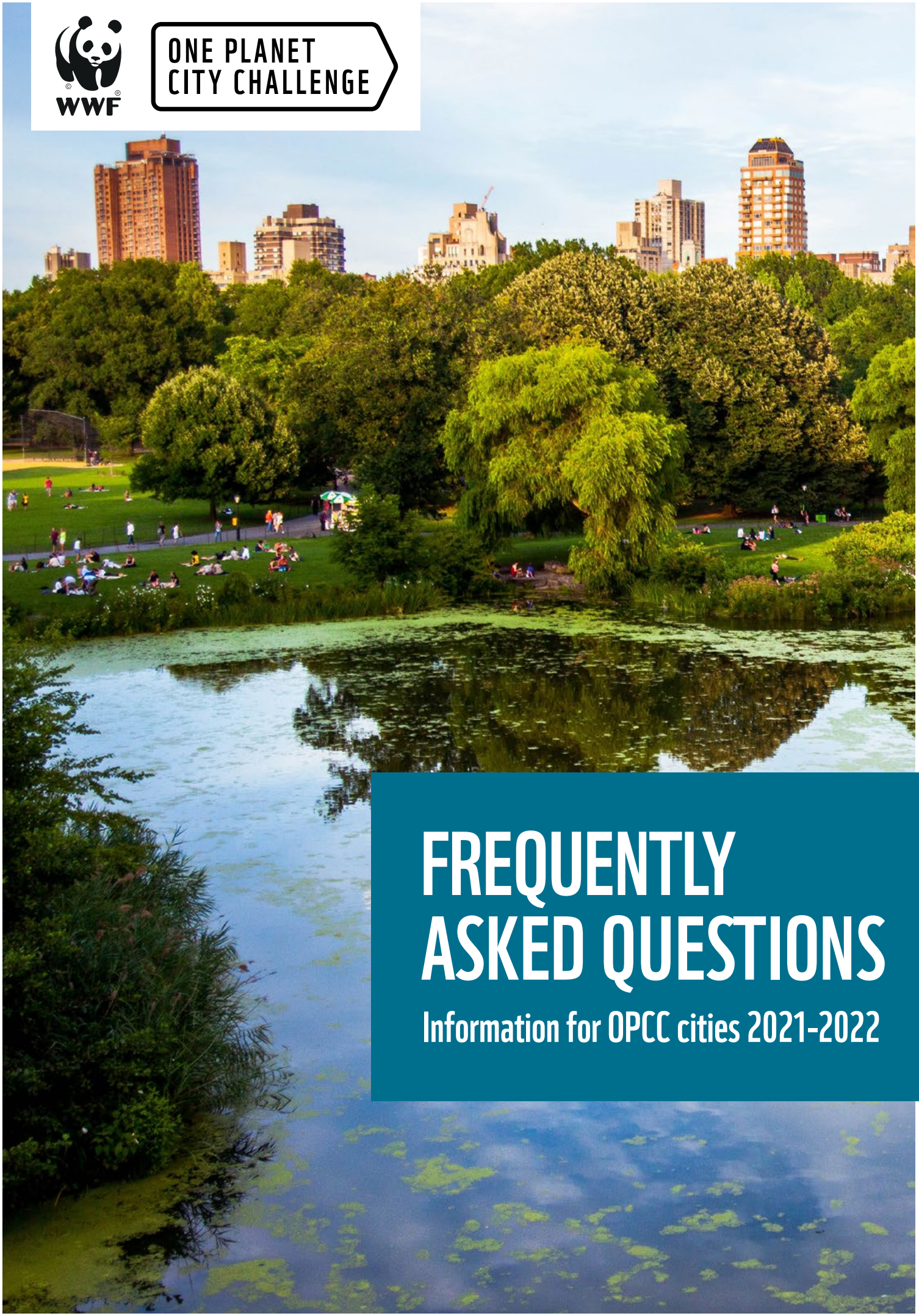


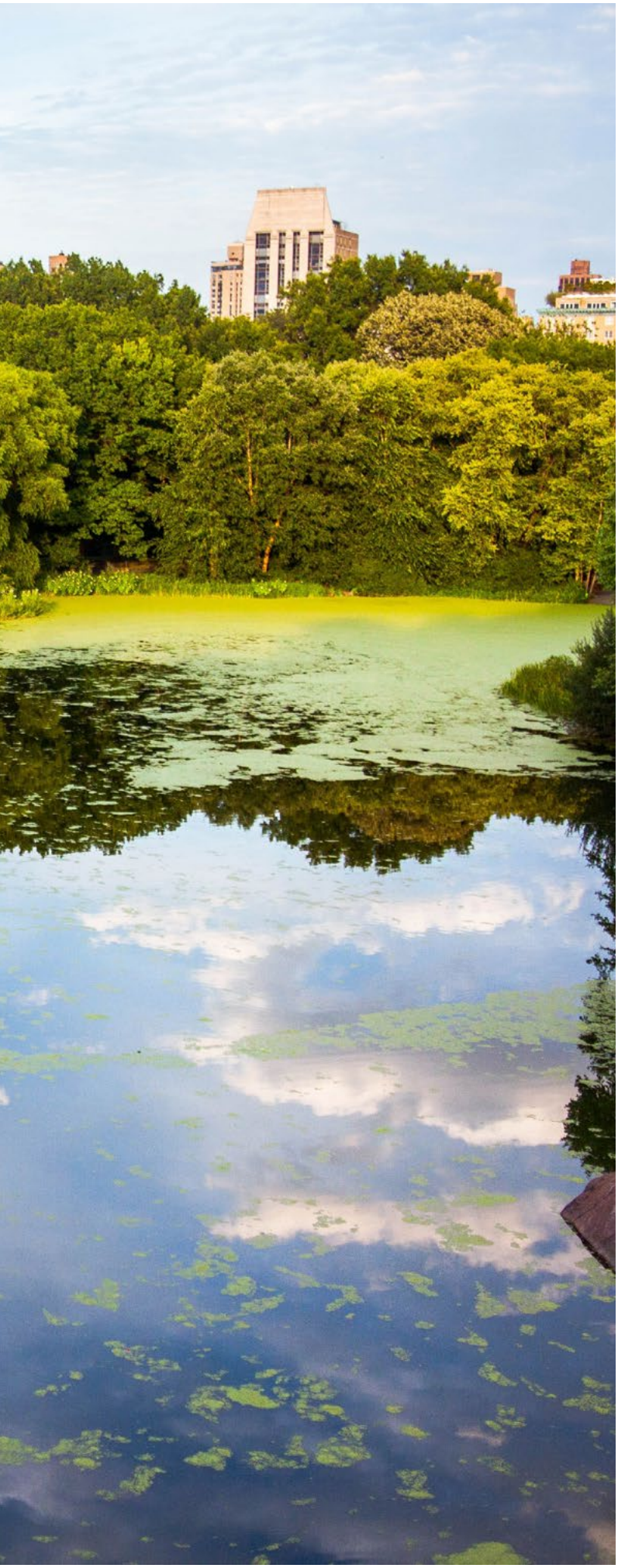
ONE PLANET CITY CHALLENGE

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Information for OPCC cities 2021-2022



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CONTENTS

THE OPCC IN A NUTSHELL 4

WHY AN OPCC FAQ BOOKLET? 4

1. QUESTIONS ON THE OPCC'S MAIN FEATURES 5

2. QUESTIONS ON THE USER EXPERIENCE OF THE CDP-ICLEI UNIFIED REPORTING SYSTEM 7

3. QUESTIONS ON THE OPCC CITIES QUESTIONNAIRE 9

4. QUESTIONS ON THE OPCC'S FOCUS ON 1.5 °C ALIGNMENT 10

This document contains frequently asked questions for WWF's One Planet City Challenge.

If you want additional guidance, please refer to:

- OPCC's Participant Cities Booklet (changed from Candidates booklet)
- OPCC Updated Assessment Framework
- CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting System

If you want to join the OPCC or have any other questions please contact your national WWF office or opcc@wwf.se.

Please contact cities@cdp.net, for questions related to CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting System. For other technical questions, please contact opcc-helpdesk@wwf.se

Cover photo: © Hector Arguello / Unsplash

THE OPCC IN A NUTSHELL



The One Planet City Challenge (OPCC) is a biennial competition organized by WWF to guide cities towards effective climate action, while publicly recognizing the most ambitious cities as leaders in the field.

The aim of the OPCC is to develop and disseminate best practices in the fields of climate mitigation and adaptation. In this round of the OPCC, cities will be reviewed on how their efforts align with the Paris Agreement and its goal to limit global warming to max 1.5 °C. Targets reflecting a city's fair share of the Paris Agreement are so-called science-based targets. Your feedback report will show our assessment of your targets, and how well your climate action package is balanced towards those goals. Participants will also receive guidance on big-win actions to help them get there. In some cases, your national WWF office may provide additional programs on, for example, food, nature-base-solutions, adaptation, waste or mobility.

To participate in the OPCC, cities are required to report their climate ambitions through the CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting System. The OPCC data requirement is fully aligned with the Common Reporting Framework of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (GCoM)[1].

1 For more information, please refer to Global Covenant of Mayors Common Reporting Framework in the following link: https://bit.ly/2wRn1wf.

The OPCC has grown steadily since its inception in 2011. At this point, close to 600 cities from 53 countries on 6 continents have participated at least once in the OPCC.

WHY AN OPCC FAQ BOOKLET?

This Frequently Asked Question (FAQ) booklet addresses common questions about participation, reporting and key features of WWF's One Planet City Challenge (OPCC). Read this first to find your answers.

The booklet is divided into four sections dedicated to:

Section 1 | **Questions on the OPCC's main features.**

Section 2 | **Questions on the user experience of the CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting System.**

Section 3 | **Questions on the OPCC Cities Questionnaire, which is the OPCC's main requirement for data reporting.**

Section 4 | **Questions on OPCC's focus on 1.5°C alignment.**

1. QUESTIONS ON THE OPCC'S MAIN FEATURES

Q: Do cities need to estimate their own science-based target?

A: This is not required, although cities are welcome to indicate if they have already done such estimates. One of the benefits of the OPCC participation is that you will receive guidance on what a science-based target that reflects your fair share of the Paris Agreement should be.

Q: Do cities need to have a GHG inventory to participate in the OPCC?

A: A GHG inventory forms part of the evaluation criteria of the OPCC. It is not a mandatory requirement to have one, however, the lack of such inventory will lead to a lower overall score. Furthermore, without an inventory, a city will receive much less useful feedback. Therefore, it is highly recommended.

Q: Do cities need to have a science-based target in place in order to participate in the OPCC?

A: No, but cities that have targets based in science will have an advantage when the jury selects the global winners.

Q: Is there a science-based climate target-setting methodology for cities?

A: There are several ways for cities to set an emissions reduction target that is in line with what science indicates is necessary if we are to keep global heating within 1.5 °C. WWF is a part of the Science Based Target Network (SBTN), which has thoroughly evaluated and tested three methodologies to set science-based targets in line with a 1.5 °C goal in cities. The OPCC 1.5 °C Alignment Method is one of these. They are backed by the latest science, comprehensive and taking equity consideration into account. For more information, please consult the following guide.

The OPCC 1.5 °C Alignment Method is based on the latest data from IPCC's Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C. It integrates considerations on how to allocate an emissions budget that is both fair and compatible with the 1.5 °C goal. The method is suitable for any type of city that reports in line with the reporting requirements of GCoM. The method is well tested and has been applied among others to the 255 cities that participated in the OPCC in the 2019-2020 cycle.

Q: What is a science-based target for cities?

A: Science-based targets (SBTs) are measurable and actionable environmental targets that allow cities to align their work with societal sustainability goals and the biophysical limits that define the safety and stability of our Earth's systems.

Q: What is the OPCC Jury?

A: The OPCC Jury is the body that, based on reported data, will select national and global OPCC winners with the most ambitious and inspiring commitments and actions. The jury selects winners based on criteria defined by WWF's assessment framework. It is made up of leading urban sustainability and climate experts from a wide range of countries, representing UN institutions, international development banks, scientists and researchers, including members of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), leading city networks, and more. Our jury chair is Seth Schultz, Executive Director of The Resilience Shift. Once confirmed you will find a list of jury members for this OPCC round on: www.panda.org/opcc.

Q: What's new about this OPCC round?

A: This round of the OPCC builds on and improves features introduced during the last cycle such as: (1) a method that helps to align city targets to a maximum global warming of 1.5 °C, (2) an assessment framework that rewards evidence-based climate action planning, and (3) an approach to provide action-oriented advice tailored to each participating city.

This time around, the OPCC focuses even more on coaching participants to set science-based targets and develop an impactful climate action package. More information about webinars, partnerships and special offers for this year's OPCC check out: panda.org/opcc.

In assessing frontrunners, WWF will invite the jury to select **two global winners**. This will enable us to recognize the specific challenges facing cities at different stages of development. The jury will be asked to select a winner from a high GDP per capita setting, and one from a low GDP per capita setting. This will also allow us to reward a city that must achieve a steeper decline in emissions, as well as a city that can be allowed to mitigate their emissions more slowly.

Finally, the OPCC 1.5 °C Alignment Method is recognized by the Science-Based Targets Network (SBTN) and endorsed by the Cities Race to Zero Initiative, within the UN Race to Zero Campaign, as a method that can enable cities to set GHG emission reduction targets in line with the Paris Agreement. If your city is interested in joining the Race to Zero campaign, or is already involved, OPCC participation can provide an early independent review of whether your climate targets are aligned with the requirements of the Race to Zero and guidance on where improvements are needed.

Q: Who can participate? Does OPCC allow the participation of regions or departments, districts or other smaller jurisdictions within a city?

A: Yes, we welcome all types of cities and local governments, including districts, regional and metropolitan governments.

Q: How does the OPCC engage our citizens?

A: One of the goals of the OPCC is to increase transparency and make climate action data available to city stakeholders. In addition to this, the OPCC includes a public engagement campaign called 'We Love Cities'. In this campaign, we profile national finalists and invite them to rally support for their climate actions, as well as collect suggestions from their citizens to further accelerate the change. In 2020, the campaign gathered over 1.2 million votes and close to 80 000 improvement suggestions for the 54 finalists from the 26 countries on board. To find out more about the campaign, visit www.welovecities.org.

Q: What is the Feedback on 1.5 °C Alignment? Will all participating cities be provided with this report?

A: The OPCC assessment examines whether your climate targets are aligned with your fair share of the Paris Agreement, whether your mitigation actions align with your main emissions sectors and whether your adaptation actions map effectively to your climate risks. To support knowledge sharing, we provide each participant with a Feedback on 1.5 °C Alignment, including examples of how similar cities are taking climate action. For more details, please refer to "One Planet City Challenge: Updated Assessment Framework".



2. QUESTIONS ON THE USER EXPERIENCE OF THE CDP-ICLEI UNIFIED REPORTING SYSTEM

Q: How can a city that is interested in participating in the OPCC get access to the CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting System?

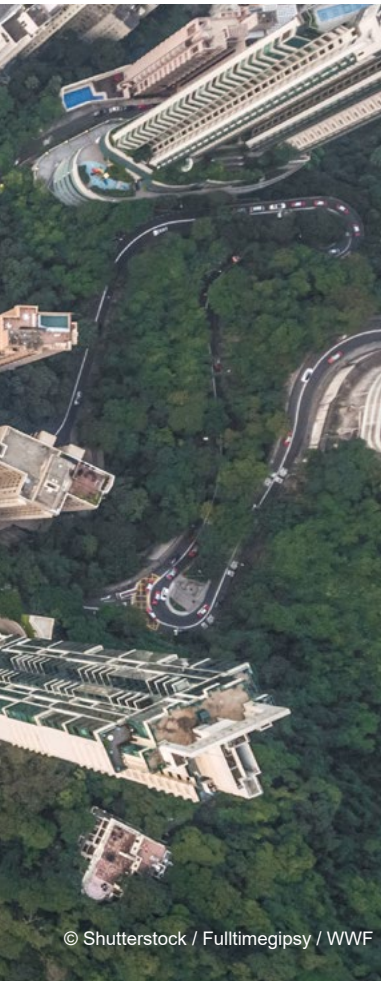
A: Interested cities can register via invitation only. If your city is interested but hasn't received an invitation letter with instructions, please contact cities@CDP.net and request a registration link. Please copy WWF (opcc@wwf.se) in your message for additional facilitation.

Q: Now that my city has access to the CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting System, how do we participate in the OPCC?

A: It is simple. Once you have registered and logged into the CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting System, you will be able to choose to 'join' the OPCC by ticking the corresponding box in the system (for more information, refer to CDP guidance).

Q: What are the relevant deadlines for joining and submitting information for the OPCC?

A: The reporting platform opens on 6 April 2021. The deadline for entering data to benefit from both CDP's scoring and joining the OPCC is 29 July but for entering the OPCC alone the deadline is 31 August. Participating cities will receive a draft Feedback on 1.5 °C Alignment by mid October with an opportunity to improve their reporting until 1 November 2021. These dates align with the reporting schedule of the Global Covenant of Mayors. Final Feedback on 1.5 °C Alignment Reports will be available by February 2022.



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Q: Can cities participating in the OPCC make changes to the information they have submitted if they need to update information?

A: Yes, they can. Cities can open a disclosure amendment directly from the dashboard once they have submitted. Please bear in mind that amendments must be submitted before the relevant deadlines to be assessed as part of the OPCC.

Q: Will we be able to use our previous reporting to the CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting System for our renewed submission?

A: Yes, the information you entered in the CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting System in previous years can be transferred to your 2021 questionnaire where applicable. Please note that some questions in the current questionnaire have been modified since last year, and therefore not all fields will match 100%. Also, keep in mind that attachments are not automatically transferred. Review the automatically transferred answers carefully as it is your responsibility to ensure that your answers are updated and correct.

Q: Can participating cities appoint third party entities to report to the OPCC on their behalf?

A: No. In the CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting System it is not possible to appoint third party entities. While reporting formats can be shared with third parties for complementary information, the submission of information must be done by the participating city itself. However, you may of course be supported by a consultant in the preparation of the data.

Q: Can cities participating in the OPCC do offline reporting?

A: Yes, once registered and having joined the OPCC from an individual account, a city can download the data submission questionnaire in Excel to do offline reporting. Please note that *uploads* to the system can *only* be done in Excel format.

Q: What happens after the OPCC reporting deadline?

A: We will perform basic quality checks to highlight gaps and potential errors and invite cities to amend their information and make corrections to their reported data by 1 November 2021.

Q: Will data submitted to the OPCC via CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting System be public after submission?

A: To participate in the OPCC, all data submitted to the CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting System must be public. All data will appear on CDP Open Data Portal.


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3. QUESTIONS ON THE OPCC CITIES QUESTIONNAIRE

Q: What kind of data do cities need to report to the OPCC?

A: For more details, please consult the data submission questionnaire. Reporting requirements are aligned with those of the Global Covenant of Majors for Climate & Energy's (GCoM).

Q: Can actions by citizens, universities or companies be reported as part of our OPCC submissions?

A: The data submission questionnaire, which was developed to align with the Global Covenant of Majors (GCoM) Common Global Reporting Framework (CRF), is limited to actions taken by the local government. However, cities can report these as actions implemented in collaboration with citizens or universities or companies.

Q: Can cities participating in the OPCC report climate actions and plans yet to be implemented?

A: Yes, actions and plans yet to be implemented should be reported by indicating the status of the action accordingly. For example, as a scoping or pre-feasibility study, or pre-implementation.

Q: Can cities participating in the OPCC report mitigation and adaptation actions under one single integrated plan?

A: Although cities must choose a primary focus and then report the action accordingly i.e. under the mitigation or adaptation sections, complementary actions can be reported as co-benefits. In this case, it is important to indicate in the reporting that this aspect complements another one in an integrated plan.

Q: Can cities participating in the OPCC report national plans as city plans?

A: Cities should only report on national plans if there is a section pertaining specifically to local governments. In this case, the relationship should be clearly defined in the action summary.

Q: Can OPCC data submissions be in languages other than English?

A: The data submission questionnaire is available to review and download in a few languages, but it is highly recommended that reports, especially summary boxes, are submitted in English.

Q: Do cities need to upload evidence to support their reporting to the OPCC?

A: We encourage cities to attach evidence when it is indicated in the data submission questionnaire.

Q: Do cities need to include all GHGs if reporting an inventory?

A: Please consult the GCoM's Common Reporting Framework (CRF) guidelines for further details. We recommend reporting all items required by the CRF, which is a comprehensive list of emission sources. There are, however, sources that are not required such as scope 3 emissions in the non-waste sector. Alternatively, cities can report emissions using the Global Protocol for Community Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories (GPC). GCoM cities are, however, required to report their emissions in the CRF format.

Q: How recent do climate actions need to be to comply with OPCC data submission requirements?

A: Although the data submission questionnaire does not include a historical time constraint, we recommend reporting the most up-to-date information covered by the latest action planning, and including all actions that are relevant in your city - planned, under implementation or recently evaluated.

Q: If a city does not have anything to report to the OPCC in terms of adaptation actions (or mitigation actions) will it be punished?

A: Mitigation and adaptation action plans form the basis for your scoring in our assessment of your reporting. There is no penalty, but the lack of such plans will lead to a lower overall score. We will, however, provide you with more knowledge on how to develop an impactful climate action plan as a part of your OPCC participation, so that you can improve your score in future rounds.



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4. QUESTIONS ON THE OPCC'S FOCUS ON 1.5 °C ALIGNMENT

Q: Why should we limit global warming to 1.5 °C?

A: We have known for a long time that higher global temperatures lead to greater climate impacts – on land, in the oceans, and in the polar regions. But now we know more specifically what effects can be expected when global mean temperature rises by 1.5 °C in comparison to 2 °C. For example:

- nearly 700 million people (9% of world population) will be exposed to extreme heat waves at least once every 20 years in a 1.5 °C world, but more than 2 billion people (28%) in a 2°C world.
- similarly, in a 1.5 °C scenario, the end of the century projection is that 70% of tropical coral reefs are at risk of severe degradation due to temperature-induced bleaching, but virtually all in a 2 °C world. Limiting global warming to 1.5 °C is to keep climate change at a more manageable level – a safe limit. Read more here.

Q: What are our chances of limiting global warming to 1.5 °C?

A: The IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) looked into safe global greenhouse gas emissions pathways in a special report on the impacts of a global



warming of 1.5 °C (SR15). They concluded that if the world halved its emissions by 2030, the likelihood of reaching the 1.5 °C target would increase to approximately 60%. But to achieve that, emissions would need to start an immediate decline. For every year of inaction, two years are taken away from the 2030 deadline. This highlights the urgency of addressing the climate crisis. Read more about SR15 in Summary for for Urban Policy Makers: What the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C means for cities.

Q: What type of targets and ambitions align with 1.5 °C?

A: According to the so-called Carbon Law the world needs to halve greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, or sooner, and then halve again each decade until we reach Net Zero by 2050, or sooner, starting from today's emission levels. This is consistent with WWF's One Planet City Challenge view on 1.5 °C alignment. The goal to reach "Net Zero by 2050 at the latest" is commonly seen as a long-term goal deadline for actors everywhere.

Q: What does "net zero emissions" mean?

A: Climate emissions should be mitigated as far as they can. However, when emissions can't be avoided or further reduced in the short run, offsetting can help a city to reach net zero emissions. For example, over time, a city may decrease its emissions by 85-90 %. The emissions that remain can be compensated for by offsets that remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere, for example by investing in afforestation or ecosystem restoration. This is what is commonly referred to as 'Net Zero' emissions.

Q: How is a city's fair share of the Paris Agreement determined?

A: To determine each city's *fair share* of the Paris Agreement, the OPCC adheres to **Fair Allocation Principles.** There are three principles that dominate the global debate on fair allocation of carbon budgets:

- **Equality** – all people should have equal rights to emit emissions, regardless of their country's level of development.
- **Responsibility** – for contributing to climate change, both historically and in the future, which links to the 'polluter pays' principle.
- **Capacity** – for solving the problem (also described as 'capacity to pay') should be considered.

The OPCC assessment takes this into account by using the Human Development Index (HDI) to require a deeper mid-term (2030) emissions reduction target for cities in countries with a higher HDI. A city's ambition alignment is assessed against science-based targets where the recommended 2030 emissions reduction ranges between 25% and 65%. This localizes the global goal of halving emissions by 2030.

Q: Are these targets science-based

A: The OPCC 1.5 °C Alignment Method is recognized by the Science-Based Targets Network (SBTN) and endorsed by the Cities Race to Zero Initiative, within the UN Race to Zero Campaign, as a method that can enable cities to set GHG emission reduction targets in line with the Paris Agreement.

Q: What type of actions and solutions would align with 1.5 °C?

A: To examine if a city is on a 1.5 °C trajectory, WWF's OPCC doesn't only look at a city's goals, but also examines evidence of climate action. Whether actions and solutions are in line with 1.5 °C is hard to determine in absolute terms, but we use the following items as indicators:

- 'Vision' representing the city commitment and the ability to drive change (i.e. Political Commitment, Mitigation Targets, Adaptation Targets and Emissions Reporting)
- 'Impact' representing the reduction potential of current city climate action (i.e. Climate Risk Assessment, Mitigation Actions and Adaptation Actions).
- ´Confidence' representing the amount of evidence and the extent of agreement within this evidence, i.e. the self-consistency of the information reported.

We review a city's total action package to examine whether mitigation actions align with the main emissions sectors and whether adaptation actions map the climate risks effectively. Read more about our approach in the OPCC Updated Assessment Framework booklet.

Q: How fast do emissions need to decrease for 1.5 °C alignment?

A: We urge cities to decrease emissions as fast as possible, and to do all they can to achieve this. We estimate that global average emissions will need to decrease by 6-8 % yearly starting today, in order to meet the goal of limiting climate change to 1.5 °C. However, cities in a context with high GDP per capita will in general need to decrease emissions faster than others.

Q: Should some countries/cities decrease their emissions faster than others?

A: Economic capacity and historical emissions form an important part of a fair transition. We suggest all cities should reduce their emissions as soon as possible so global net zero emissions can be achieved by 2050 or sooner. We also suggest that for cities with high consumption levels these goals should include consumption-based emissions. Consumption-based emissions are all other GHG emissions that occur outside the city boundary as a result of activities taking place within the city boundary, such as the production, transportation and life cycles of goods and services.

Q: Does the OPCC calculate with a carbon budget?

A: The latest IPCC analysis reports that setting carbon budgets is difficult at the global scale, referring to the differences in measuring surface temperatures, uncertainties in estimating non-CO_2 gases and how earth-system feedback is considered. The OPCC 1.5 °C Alignment method was designed to avoid calculating a carbon budget due to these uncertainties. However, it was built using 1.5 °C-compatible low overshoot scenarios. From these trajectories we derived average emissions per capita for specified years (e.g. 2050). So although it is not made explicit, there is a carbon budget implied in our method.

Q: What are scopes 1, 2 and 3 in climate city reporting?

A: A scope means the extent to which a subject matter is dealt with or to which it is relevant.

- Scope 1 for cities is defined as: GHG emissions from sources located within the city boundary.
- Scope 2 for cities is defined as: GHG emissions that occur due to the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling within the city boundary.
- Scope 3 for cities is defined as: all other GHG emissions that occur outside the city boundary as a result of activities taking place within the city boundary, such as emissions from the production and transportation of goods. These include consumption-based emissions but also include inputs to production processes that occur inside the city boundary.

Q: Are my city's targets in line with 1.5 °C?

A: Based on the data reported by your city, we can determine if your city's targets are equivalent to its fair share of the Paris Agreement and its aim to limit climate change to 1.5 °C. On a global level this means reaching net zero at the latest by 2050 and setting an interim target to halve emissions by 2030 or earlier. The OPCC framework adapts this to your local context using the Human Development Index (HDI) which is why the fair share and related goals vary at the local level. Reach out to the OPCC core team directly at opcc-helpdesk@wwf.se to find out if your current ambitions and targets are aligned with the 1.5 °C goal, and if not, how they can be adjusted. We use cities' reporting on the CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting System as the primary data source to conduct our assessments, and the results can be found in each participant's Feedback on 1.5 °C Alignment Report delivered in Q1 2022.

Q: Can I use my city's ambition alignment to 1.5 °C in our communication?

A: Yes, you can say that according to your reporting to WWF's OPCC your city's targets are science-based, and compatible with ambitions to limit global warming to 1.5 °C.

Q: Will my city be included in WWF's communication?

A: WWF will highlight examples of ambitious participants in a variety of OPCC communications activities including publications, events and social media. WWF also issues press releases and targets local, national and global media where and when appropriate, for example when announcing national finalists and winners. Check panda.org/opcc for continuous updates.

Q: What is the Race to Zero campaign?

A: The Race to Zero is an umbrella campaign—driven by science—that aggregates net zero commitments from a range of leading networks and initiatives across the climate action community in order to mobilize an unprecedented coalition of cities committed to setting science-based targets and to start implementing inclusive and resilient climate actions ahead of and beyond COP26 in Glasgow. These 'real economy' actors join 120 countries in the largest ever alliance committed to achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050 at the latest. Collectively these actors now cover nearly 25% of global CO_2 emissions and over 50% of GDP. This will send governments a resounding signal that businesses, cities, regions and investors are united in meeting the Paris goals. Read more here.

Cities can participate in the Race to Zero campaign by joining Cities Race to Zero. The Cities Race to Zero is organised by C40 Cities, the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy (GCoM), ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), CDP, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the World Resources Institute (WRI). It is an official partner and the city track of the COP26 Race to Zero, designed to help cities meet the Race's commitment criteria using the best available tools and expertise available. To join Cities Race to Zero please go to the online portal at: www.citiesracetozero.org where your mayor, council leader (or equivalent) will be asked to sign the Cities Race to Zero pledge and follow the step by step process to completing your Cities Race to Zero commitment.

Q: What is the Race to Resilience?

A: The Race to Resilience is a sibling campaign to Race to Zero. It sets out to catalyse a step-change in global ambition for climate resilience, putting people and nature first in pursuit of a resilient world where we don't just survive climate shocks and stresses but thrive in spite of them.

Through a partnership of initiatives, the campaign will focus on helping frontline communities to build resilience and adapt to impacts of climate change, such as extreme heat, drought, flooding and sea-level rise.

Urban: Transform urban slums into healthy, clean and safe cities

Rural: Equip smallholder farmers to adapt and thrive

Coastal: Protect homes and businesses against climate shocks.

There are a range of initiatives relevant for cities. For more information see here.

Q: My city participates in WWF's One Planet City Challenge (OPCC), does this qualify it for joining Race to Zero/Race to Resilience?

A: The OPCC 1.5 °C Alignment method is recognized by the Science-Based Targets Network (SBTN) and endorsed by the Cities Race to Zero Initiative, within the UN Race to Zero Campaign, as a method that can enable cities to set GHG emission reduction targets in line with the Paris Agreement. To join Cities Race to Zero please go to the online portal at: www.citiesracetozero.org where your mayor, council leader (or equivalent) will be asked to sign the Cities Race to Zero pledge and follow the step by step process to completing your Cities Race to Zero commitment. We invite all Cities Race to Zero participants and applicants to enter the OPCC, where we provide guidance to your city and assess whether your current climate targets and actions are aligned with the ambitions of the Race to Zero campaign. Use this assessment to guide your next steps and be recognized as a frontrunner through our initiative.

Q: How can our city contribute to raising national climate ambitions?

A: Commitment to, and action on, a 1.5 °C-aligned pathway is the most powerful contribution a city can make. Join your like-minded peers and other stakeholders to increase your influence on other cities and on your national government to have them follow your lead. The OPCC promotes ambitious participants and their solutions in various communications channels and arenas, both national and global.



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