



# Top 10 *Outcomes*

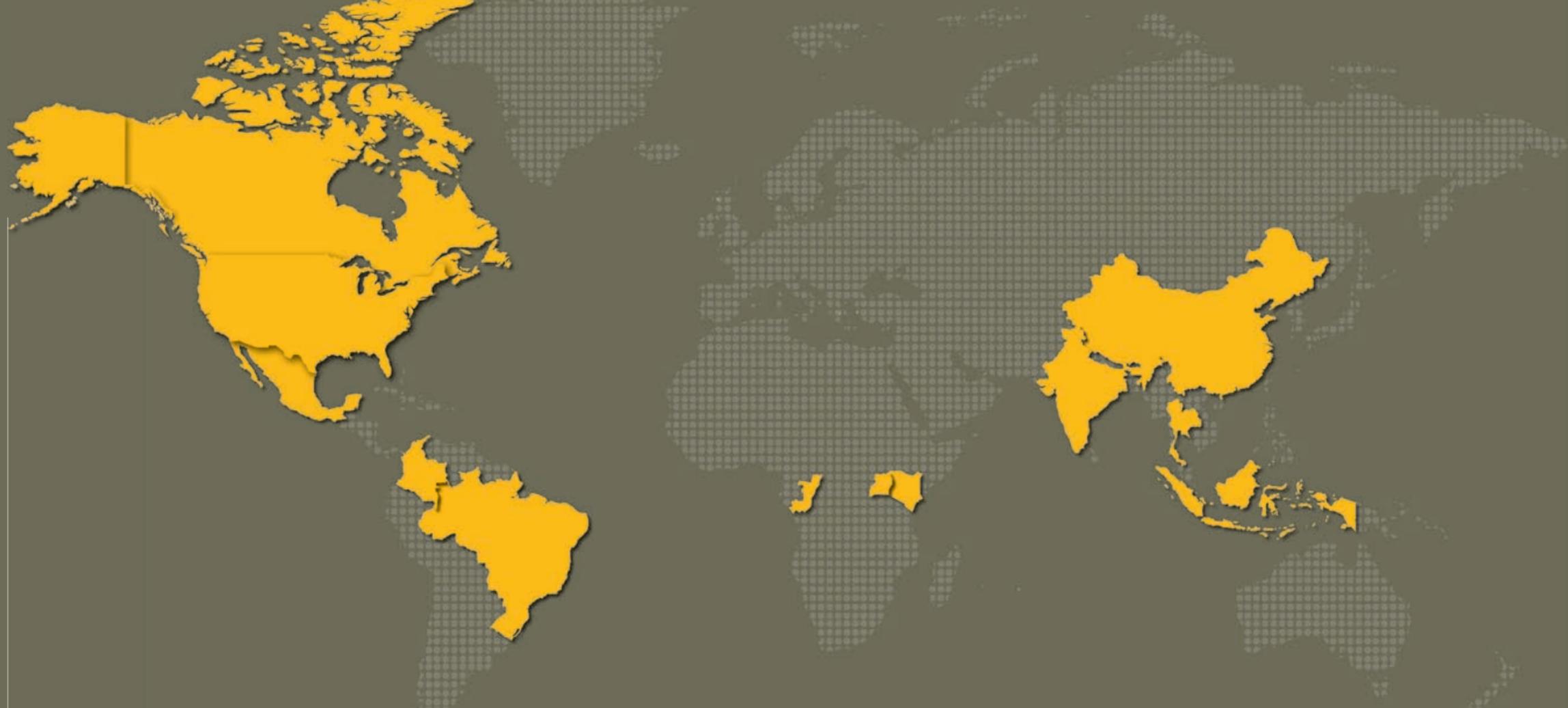


WORLD  
RESOURCES  
INSTITUTE

2008

Top 10

*Outcomes*



WRI'S TOP TEN OUTCOMES  
WE WORK TOGETHER AS

SHOW WHAT'S POSSIBLE WHEN  
A GLOBAL COMMUNITY.

MEXICO, COLOMBIA,

BRAZIL, INDONESIA,

INDIA AND CHINA

A photograph of a steel mill interior. A glowing hot metal slab is being processed by machinery. The scene is filled with industrial equipment, pipes, and structural elements. The lighting is dominated by the bright orange and yellow glow of the molten metal.

VIRGINIA BARREIRO, NEW VENTURES

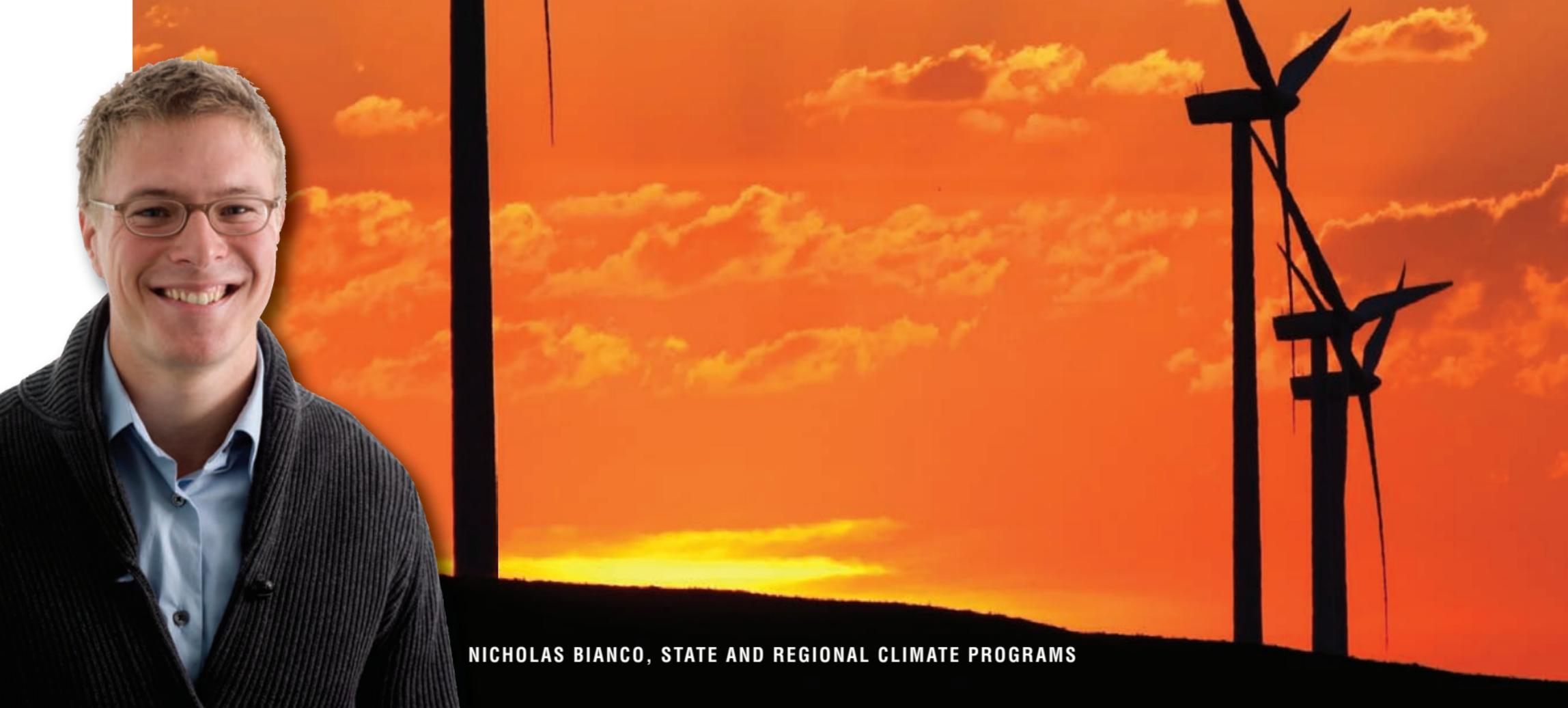


## INVESTMENTS IN SUSTAINABLE ENTERPRISES ECLIPSE \$150 MILLION

WRI's New Ventures project identifies, mentors, and provides small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with access to investment. New Ventures operates in six of the world's most vibrant emerging economies – Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, and Mexico – where the environment and development decisions being made today will impact the entire world, and where the private sector, particularly SMEs, is driving economic growth.

This year, the full New Ventures portfolio grew to 180 enterprises and facilitated the transfer of \$158 million from angel investors, banks, green funds, venture capital funds, and development banks to SMEs that are protecting the environment and delivering economic growth.

One shining example is Beijing Shenwu, a manufacturer of energy efficient industrial furnaces that uses a new recycled combustion air technology to reduce energy consumption by as much as 60% and decrease CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by at least 30%. Deployment of the system in the Chinese steel industry has reduced that country's annual industrial energy consumption by the equivalent of 2.09 million tons of coal, thus cutting CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by over 11.72 million metric tons a year. It is a critical feat given that China and the U.S. are the world's top greenhouse gas emitters.



**NICHOLAS BIANCO, STATE AND REGIONAL CLIMATE PROGRAMS**



## STATES AND PROVINCES TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE

An increasing number of U.S. states and Canadian provinces are enacting regulations to limit greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. WRI has been an active contributor to this movement, providing critical technical and policy advice, and facilitating negotiations.

Arizona, California, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and four Canadian provinces recently agreed to collectively reduce GHG emissions by 15% of 2005 levels by 2020 and establish a cap-and-trade system. Under the plan, companies obtain permits for the emissions attributable to their operations. Cleaner, more efficient companies needing fewer permits may sell what they don't need to those with larger emissions. This initiative is the largest effort of its kind in North America. Member states account for nearly 27% of total U.S. GHG emissions. Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, along with Manitoba, have also agreed to design an emissions reduction market.

Both efforts build off of the experiences of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, a similar program among ten northeastern states targeting electric utilities that WRI helped create in 2005. Carbon trading began in September 2008.

# KENYA AND UGANDA





## POVERTY MAPPING IN ACTION

Poverty maps not only identify the distribution of poor populations, but pinpoint places where development lags and highlight the location and condition of infrastructure and natural resource assets that are critical to poverty reduction programs.

WRI has helped design and support poverty mapping efforts in Kenya and Uganda. Kenya has used the maps to distribute critical budget resources to its Constituency Development Fund (CDF) which has allocated a total of approximately US\$475 million for development and poverty reduction efforts. Before the maps, funds were based on population rather than on need. That has changed, with a greater share of funds going to formerly neglected rural areas.

Poverty maps were also used by the Kenya Water and Sanitation Program, a five-year, US\$65.3 million effort to ensure resources reached poor communities with low access to safe water and sanitation.

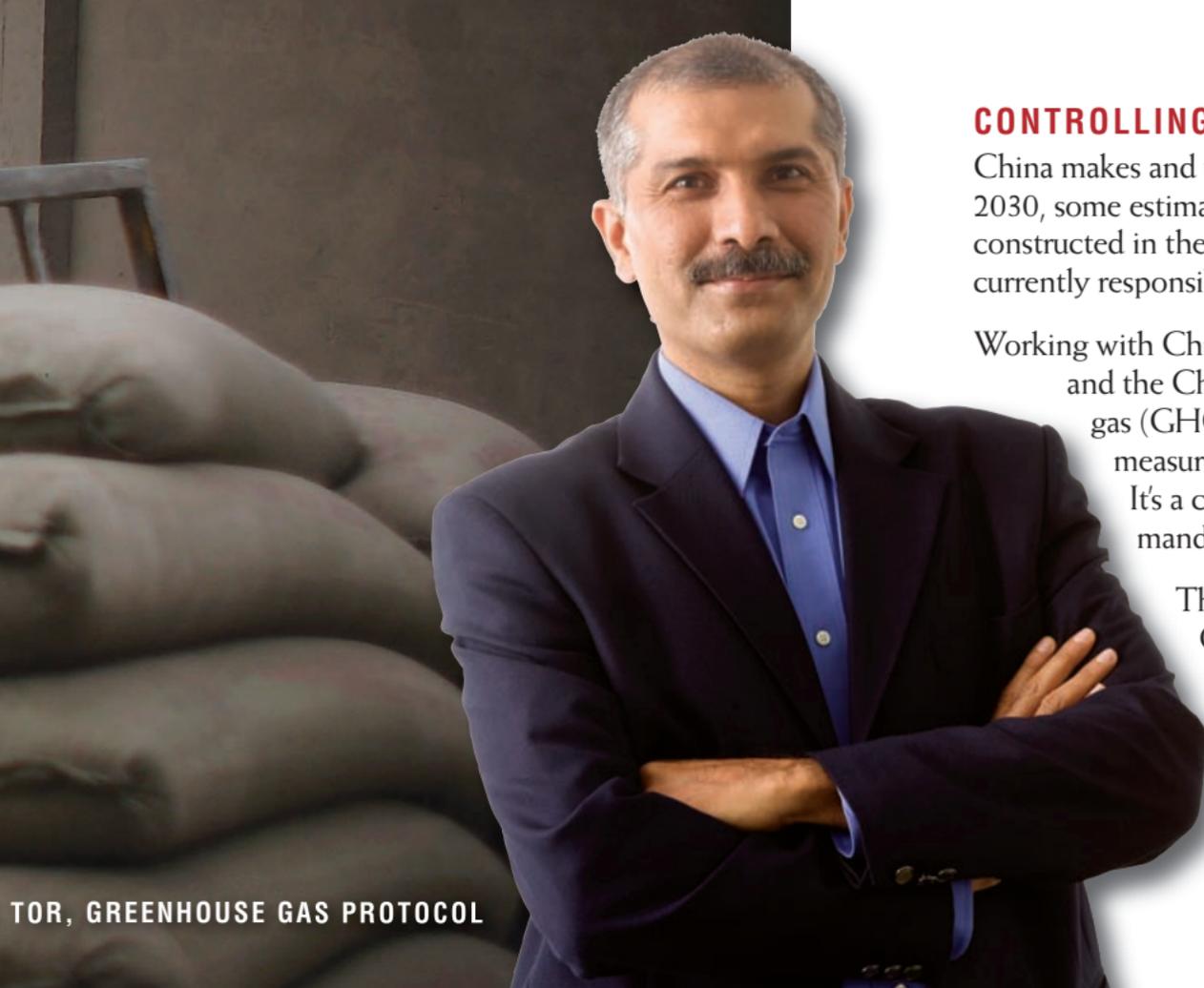


**NORBERT HENNINGER, DIRECTOR, POVERTY AND ECOSYSTEM MAPPING**

CHINA



PANKAJ BHATIA, DIREC



## CONTROLLING CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS IN CHINA'S CEMENT INDUSTRY

China makes and uses almost half of the cement in the world. Between now and 2030, some estimates are that China will erect half of all buildings expected to be constructed in the world. Cement is an energy intensive and polluting business currently responsible for 15% of China's emissions of carbon dioxide.

Working with China's National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and the China Building Materials Academy, WRI is providing greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting tools and training to help cement companies measure GHG emissions and better understand their energy needs. It's a critical step in helping a booming industry meet government mandated energy reduction goals.

The GHG Protocol (developed by WRI and the World Business Council on Sustainable Development) is the basis for the program. It has been adopted by China's NDRC as a standard in its efforts to lead national programs to address global warming. Our aim is to work with the NDRC to expand use of the GHG Protocol into other energy- and GHG-intensive industries (oil and gas, petrochemical, chemical, power generation, and iron and steel).

# WORLDWIDE





## SHAPING INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE POLICY

The Bali Action Plan, agreed to by 187 nations (including the U.S.) in December 2007, is a critical step forward in shaping an international climate agreement to succeed the Kyoto Protocol, which expires in 2012. It contains no binding commitments, but calls for deep cuts in global greenhouse gas emissions and provides a timetable of two years to shape the agreement.

It also introduced the notion of “nationally appropriate actions” whereby developing countries in a new international agreement meet CO<sub>2</sub> reduction targets in ways that don’t constrain their ability to reach their sustainable development goals. It’s a concept WRI’s climate experts have been instrumental in shaping and expanding over the last few years in the international climate arena. WRI worked closely with South African negotiators and others to draft the language agreed to in the Bali Action Plan.

**ROB BRADLEY, DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE POLICY**



THAILAND





## **FAIR ENERGY IN THAILAND**

Electricity production accounts for 40% of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Too often, electricity decisions are made through closed processes with little scrutiny. WRI's Electricity Governance Initiative is a civil society partnership working in India, Indonesia, Thailand, South Africa, and the Philippines – five countries with rapidly growing emissions from power generation – to improve public participation in the energy decisions that affect their lives.

The Electricity Governance Initiative has played an important role in the development of Thailand's new Energy Industry Act, provisions of which include: promoting adequate energy services while maintaining fairness for both consumers and businesses; protecting consumer interests with regard to tariffs and service quality while increasing competition and preventing abuses of power; and promoting fairness and transparency in the provision of energy without unjust discrimination.

**SMITA NAKHOODA, DIRECTOR, ELECTRICITY GOVERNANCE INITIATIVE**



TARYN FRANSEN, PROJECT MANAGER, GREENHOUSE GAS PROTOCOL



## TOP BRAZILIAN COMPANIES ANNOUNCE PLANS TO COMBAT GLOBAL WARMING

Brazil currently ranks fifth in the world in terms of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The country's energy mix, long dominated by hydro power, is trending towards fossil fuels, and the Brazilian general public is increasingly concerned with climate change.

Although not bound by Kyoto Protocol GHG emissions limits, Brazil is committed to fighting global warming. In partnership with WRI and other organizations, the Brazilian government launched the Brazil GHG Protocol Program, a voluntary public registry of corporate greenhouse gas emissions. Participants will log annual inventories of emissions and will receive training on accounting practices and management reduction strategies. Sixteen major corporations joined the effort, the first program of its kind in South America.

Standardizing how greenhouse gases are measured and reported lays the foundation for future mitigation efforts. Our goal is to expand the program and bring GHG accounting tools and training to the agricultural, biofuel, and forestry sector, which are major sources of greenhouse gas emissions in Brazil.

INDONESIA AND

THAILAND



LALANATH DE SILVA, DIRECTOR,



## OPENING THE DOOR TO ENVIRONMENTAL DEMOCRACY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

For eight years, WRI and 160 partners in 40 countries have been working to open up the channels of information on environmental decision-making. This effort – The Access Initiative – is the largest global action network dedicated to ensuring that people have the right and the ability to influence decisions about the natural resources on which their communities depend.

How does it work? Coalitions of civil society groups assess the state of access to information, public participation, and justice in their nation. Gaps in laws, institutions, and practices are identified. The coalitions then engage their government in a dialogue and develop campaigns to bring about reform.

It isn't easy, especially in Southeast Asia where leaders have long kept political control through information control. Eight years of work by The Access Initiative, however, came to fruition recently when Indonesia enacted a new Freedom of Information Act. The Access Initiative also played a strong role in ensuring Thailand's new constitution enshrines the right of the public to have information about new development projects that affect the environment and to participate in decisions concerning such projects. Rights to remedies are provided when the government acts in breach of these provisions.



**MINDY SELMAN, WATER QUALITY ANALYST**



## **COST-EFFECTIVE CLEANUP OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY**

One of America's great natural resources, the 64,000 square mile Chesapeake Bay, is in a state of decline largely as a result of nutrient pollution from farms and wastewater treatment plants. Too many nutrients in the water can lead to explosive algae growth which in turn blocks out sunlight and absorbs oxygen. Aquatic life dies out. More than 400 coastal waterways worldwide suffer from adverse effects of nutrient over-enrichment, also known as eutrophication.

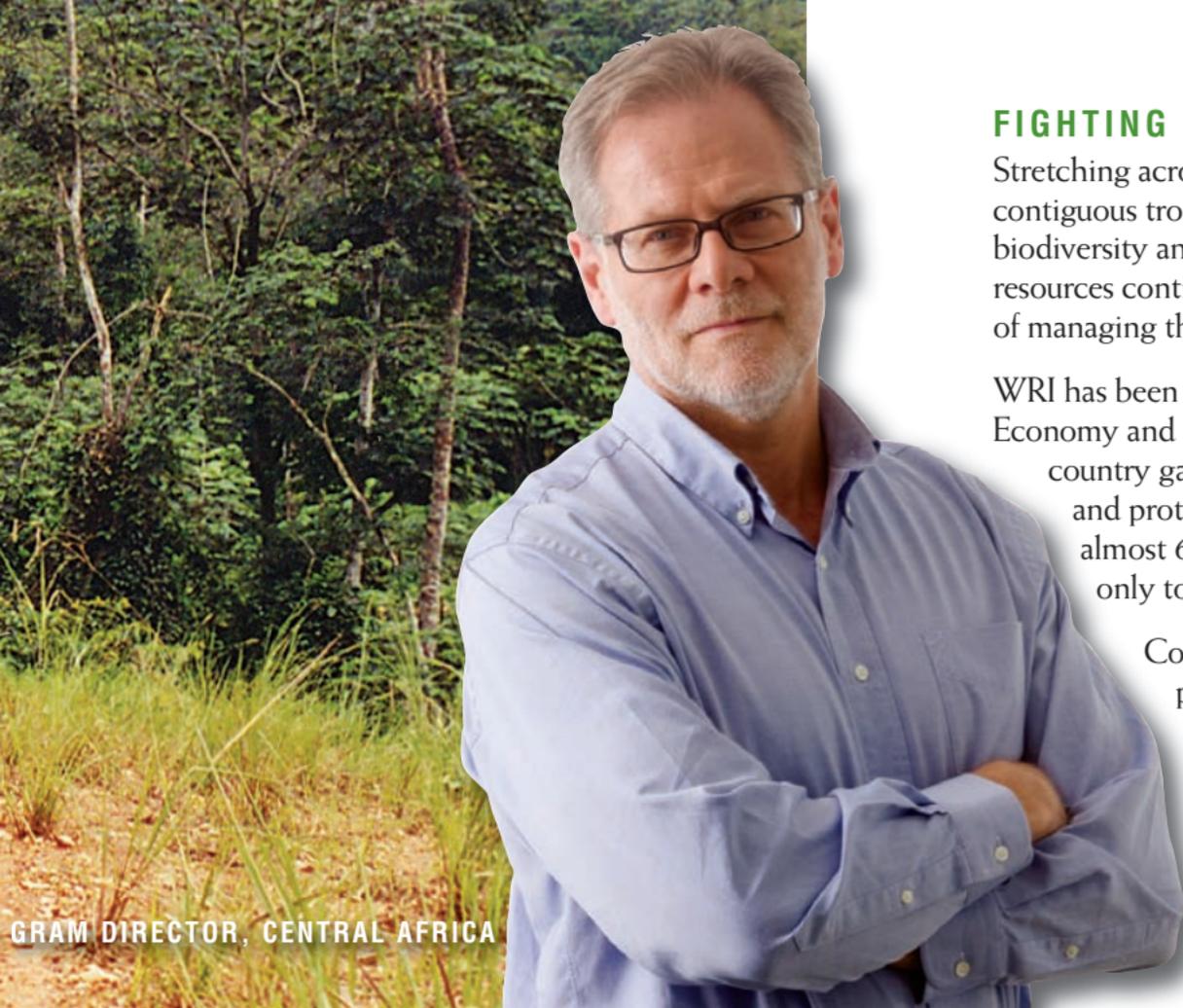
Three states with an impact on the Chesapeake Bay – West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland – have been working with WRI to set up and launch a state-based regional nutrient trading market. Farmers can now go online and sell the nitrogen and phosphorous reduction credits they earn from better conservation practices to municipalities and companies that must meet mandated water pollution reduction requirements. It's similar to the cap-and-trade approach that has reduced acid rain.

The establishment of a robust water quality trading market in the Chesapeake region will not only help reduce hard to manage nutrient pollution, but it will serve as an example for other multi-state watersheds, such as the Mississippi River Basin, as they seek cost-effective solutions for addressing eutrophication.

# REPUBLIC OF CONGO



PIERRE METHOT, PRO



## FIGHTING ILLEGAL LOGGING IN CENTRAL AFRICA

Stretching across six countries, the Congo Basin contains the second largest contiguous tropical rainforest in the world and is home to a wealth of biodiversity and wildlife populations. As global demand for the region's forest resources continues to grow, Central African nations recognize the importance of managing these resources for the future.

WRI has been working with the Republic of Congo's Ministry of Forest Economy and a Congolese environmental group since 2004 to help that country gather and digitize data on all its forest concessions, logging roads, and protected areas for the first time. Forests cover 22 million hectares, almost 65% of Congo's territory. Forestry related revenue is second only to that of petroleum to Congo's economy.

Combined with training programs, the interactive forest atlas produced through this collaboration helps the Congolese government better monitor and manage its forest concession titles, adjust taxable areas accordingly, and prioritize its limited resources to combat illegal logging by dispatching field control units to investigate pre-identified problem areas rather than stumbling upon them.

# WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

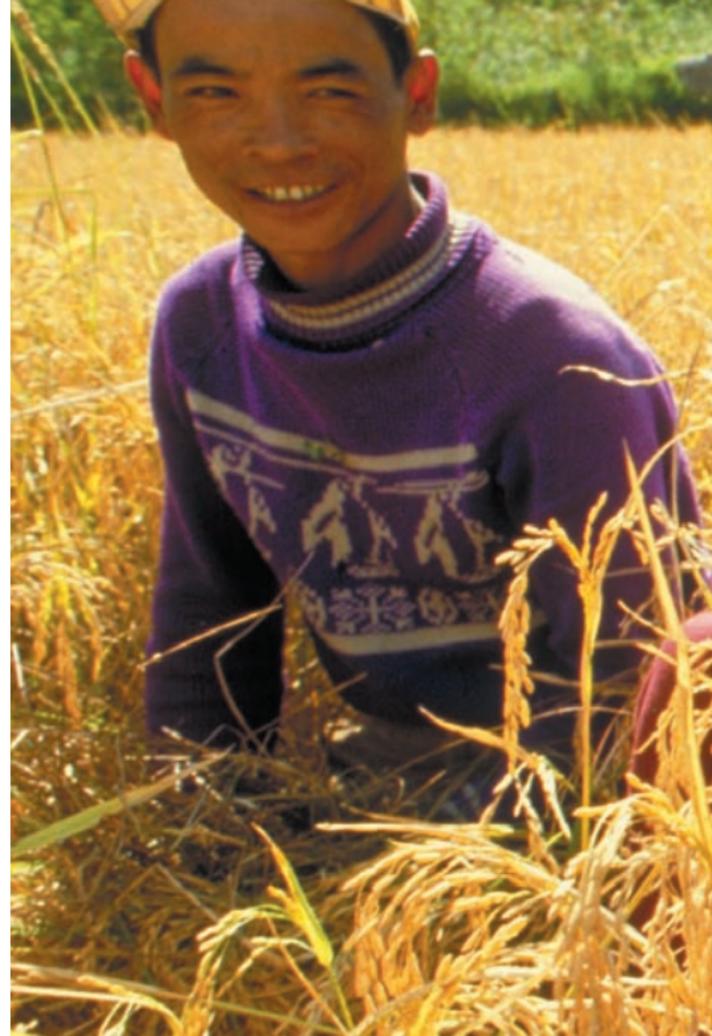
## HOW YOU CAN SUPPORT WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

We measure our success by the changes governments, institutions, businesses, and individuals are making to protect natural resources while advancing economic opportunity. We believe we are making a difference.

If you agree, please consider a donation. As a nonprofit organization, WRI relies on your support.

Donations to WRI, which are tax-deductible, can be made securely online at [www.wri.org](http://www.wri.org) or mailed to:

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**WRI protects the planet and improves people's lives. Our Top Ten Outcomes for 2008 demonstrate the impact of our work in four sustainable development goals.**

**Climate Protection.** Protect the global climate from further harm due to greenhouse gas emissions and help humanity and the natural world adapt to unavoidable climate change.

**Governance.** Empower people and support institutions to foster environmentally sound and socially equitable decision-making.

**Markets and Enterprise.** Harness markets and enterprise to expand economic opportunity and protect the environment.

**People and Ecosystems.** Reverse rapid degradation of ecosystems and assure their capacity to provide society with needed goods and services.

Each outcome is a glimpse of what's possible when we work together as a global community. Visit [www.wri.org](http://www.wri.org) for more information about our work or to make a donation.



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