



**WORLD BANK GROUP**  
Climate Change

# Integrated Landscape Programs – Main elements

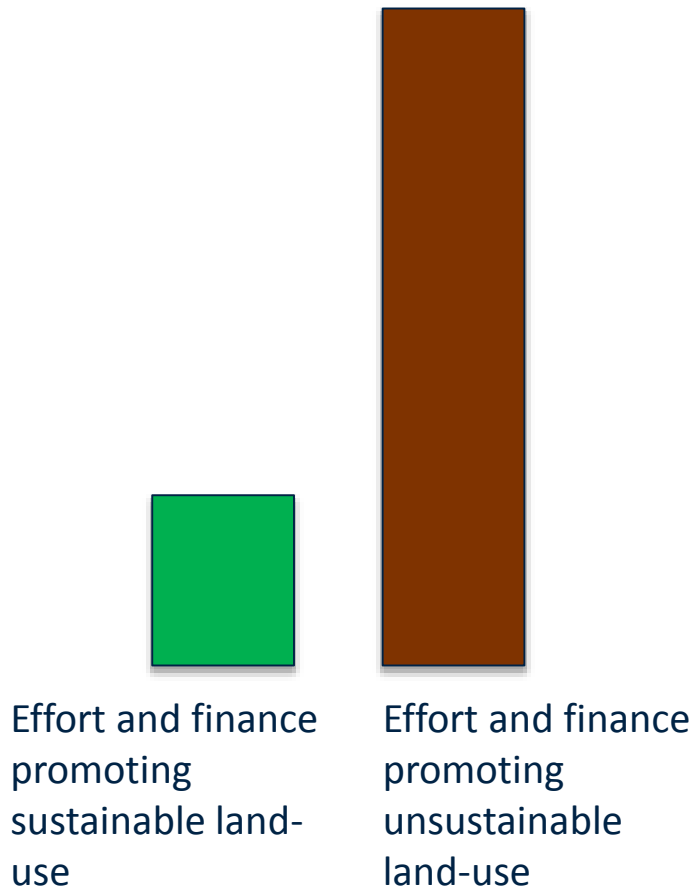
Ellysar Baroudy  
World Bank

# Land-use, development and finance

- Forests and other ecosystems underpin climate, food, energy, water, health and livelihood security.
- Deforestation and forest degradation are often linked to economic activity.
- It is therefore important to promote activities that have a lesser impact on the forest, lower emissions and also provide economic benefits and improved livelihoods, providing a transition to a green economy



# Promoting sustainable land-use



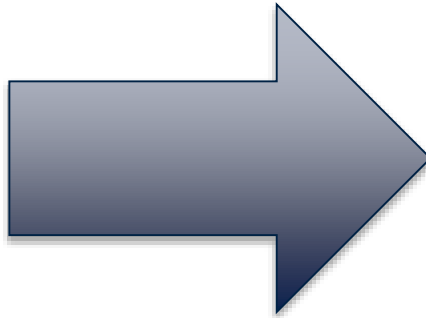
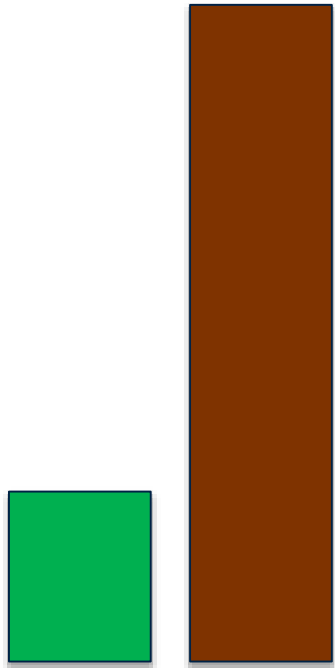
More effort and financing is being directed to promoting sustainable land-use

But forest-friendly development is currently dwarfed by the activities and flows of finance that cause unsustainable deforestation and forest degradation including:

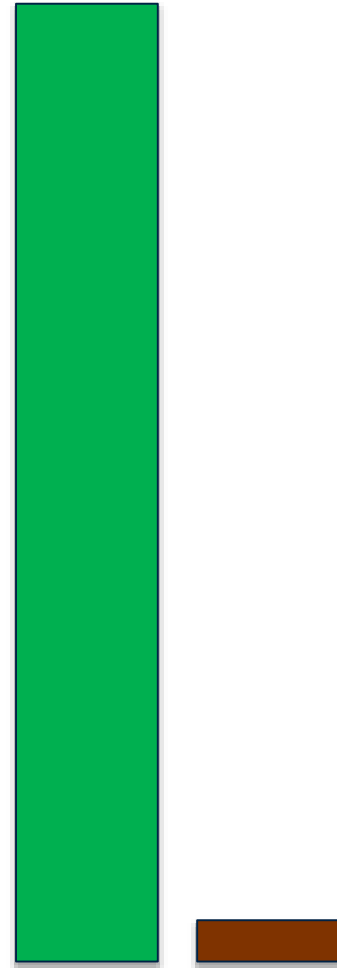
- Government policies and subsidy programs that promote unsustainable practices
- Private sector managing commodity supply-chains for short term benefit and not long-term sustainability
- Rural population not having alternative sustainable livelihood options

# Promoting sustainable land-use (cont')

So how do we go from this...

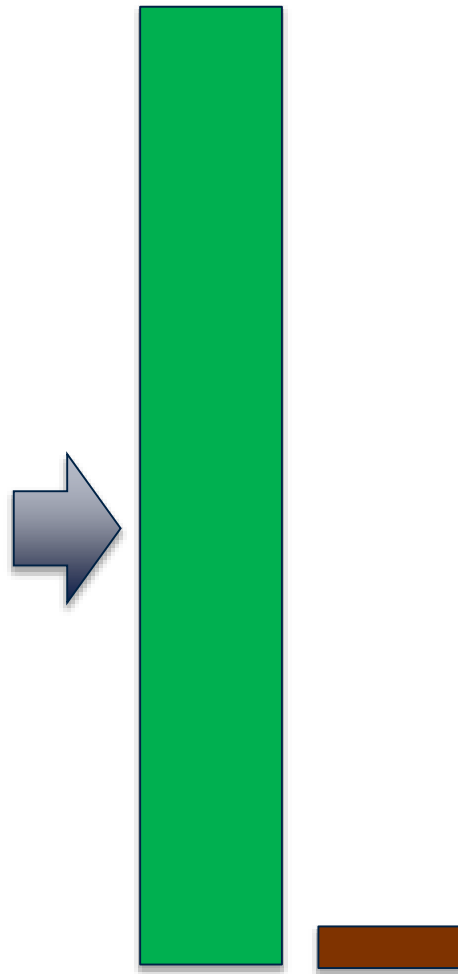


...To this?



# Promoting sustainable land-use (con't)

- **Climate finance is a new type of finance** that can change the status quo and can bring in new incentives
- However, the **amount of climate finance is limited**. It is therefore important to consider how climate finance can unlock and leverage other types of finance and help them to support sustainable land-use
- **Climate finance therefore has to complement other incomes streams that are part of a bigger financial package** to make the transition to low-carbon sustainable land use systems



# Promoting positive actions



ACTIVITY

Incentivise positive activities by lowering their costs, for example through:

- Grants and subsidies
- Low cost loans and guarantees
- Tax breaks



CAPITAL

Increase or create revenues, for example through:

- Increase access to capital, for example green bonds
- Facilitate access to markets and/or provide price premiums
- Payment for ecosystem services

ORGANISATION



Strengthen organizations ability to perform positive actions, for example through:

- Capacity building and TA
- Levelling the playing field
- Legal reform and law enforcement

# Promoting positive actions (con't)

All of this has to come together in a coordinated effort and vision to ensure that programs can achieve results on the landscape scale



# KEY ELEMENTS OF JURISDICTIONAL PROGRAMS

**WHY**

**Vision, Strategic Context & Rationale**

**WHO**

**Institutional / Inter-Sectoral Coordination**

**WHERE**

**Target Location & Action Plan**

**HOW MUCH**

**Integrated Financing Plan/Strategy**

**WITH WHOM**

**Multi-Stakeholder Engagement and Actions**

**WHAT**

**Policies and Measures to achieve goals**

**HOW**

**Robust Monitoring of Results & Open Communication and Consultation**



# KEY ELEMENTS OF JURISDICTIONAL PROGRAMS

## WHY

### A Vision, Strategic Context & Rationale

- Integrated in National Development Plans
- Clear view of development benefits, beyond carbon, including rural development and ecosystem services

## WHO

- Leader / Champion based on institutional mandate & responsibility
- Clear Implementation Arrangements and responsibilities
- Systems and procedures for coordination across Sectors, Geographic Boundaries

## WHERE

- Focus on Drivers Of Deforestation, Actions to Achieve ERs
- Targets Based On Evidence
- Strategies to Overcome Barriers
- Realistic Justification (Gainers / Losers, Do Benefits Exceed Costs)

## HOW MUCH

- Matching of financing to budgeted priority actions, planned results
- Leveraging resources from multiple sources
- Results-based financing
- Clear Incentives structure to support behavior changes

## WITH WHOM

- Communities, civil society, private sector as land / resource users & investors
- Civil society organizations as service providers, capacity builders, monitors
- Local, district, provincial governments as regulators, planners, policy makers
- Concrete actions for participation, collaboration, mutual benefit

## WHAT

- Investments on the ground to address drivers of deforestation & improve NR management
- Enabling environment – policies including strengthening land use planning and land tenure
- Private sector contribution to sustainable and equitable land management practices
- Incentives for behavior changes / benefit sharing

## HOW

- Transparent measurement & reporting of results
- Inclusive, participatory processes for consent and decision-making
- Transparency, info sharing with stakeholders & public
- Grievance and Redress Mechanism
- Clear legal arrangements for contracts, rights, safeguards



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