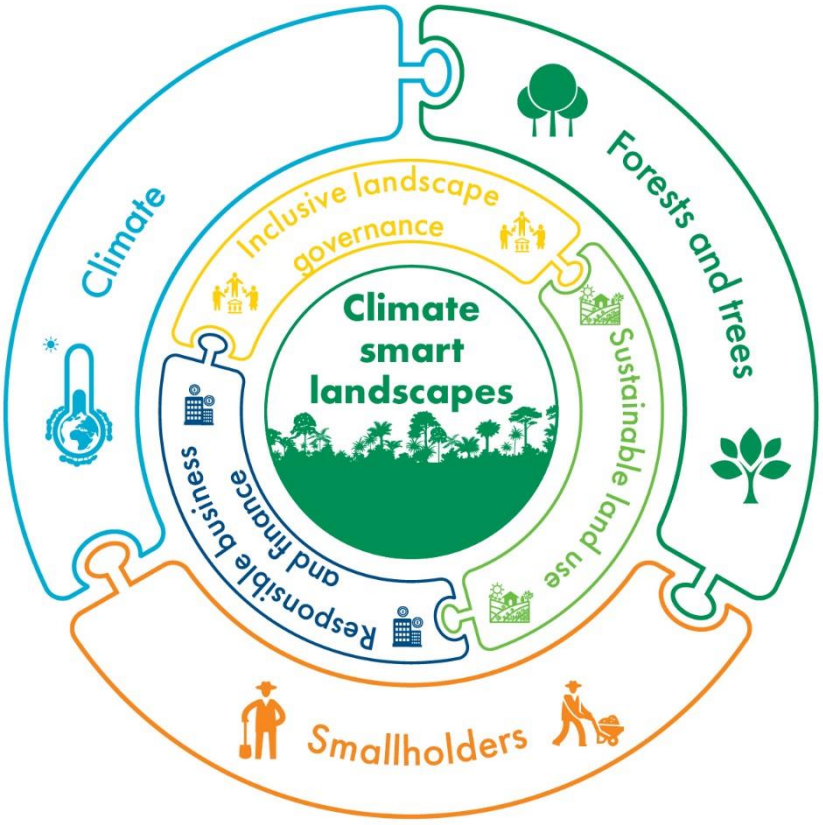
Tropenbos International

Working Landscapes

Promoting sustainable use of forests and trees for people and climate



Inception report

July 2019

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1 Introduction

The Working Landscapes (WL) programme promotes climate-smart landscapes to help achieve the Paris Agreement as well as the Sustainable Development Goals. Climate-smart landscapes maximize synergies between climate change mitigation, adaptation, improved livelihoods and environmental integrity. The deliberate management of trees and forests is key to realizing climate-smart landscapes, as they increase carbon sinks, improve resilience to climate change, support people's livelihoods and sustain agricultural value chains.

Working Landscapes is a programme implemented by Tropenbos International (TBI) and started in January 2019 with an inception phase to operationalize the programme. We also took the recommendations into account that resulted from the Quality at Entry (Q@E) meeting on 6 September 2018.

This report provides a summary of the results of the inception phase. It describes how we operationalize the WL Theory of Change (ToC) into nine country programmes which are mutually linked through four thematic programmes that increase coherence and focus. This first chapter presents the objectives of the inception phase, followed by an overview of the general ToC and programme in terms of its intended impacts, priorities, strategies, and approach. Chapters 2-5 summarizes the plans resulting from the inception phase. It introduces the programme countries (chapter 2) and the selected landscapes (chapter 3), detailing the key intended outcomes for each country (chapter 4) and how we have organised these in four themes (Nationally Determined Contributions, agrocommodities, restoration, and business and finance; chapter 5). Chapter 6 outlines our plans in Ethiopia and the western Sahel region, and their connection to other activities in the programme. Chapter 7 specifies how gender and youth inclusion are addressed in all themes and country programmes. Chapter 8 presents our approach to planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning (PMEL) and the key performance indicators. The ninth and final chapter presents the specified budget. The annexes have the narratives of the country-level theories of change.

1.1 Inception phase

The principal aim of the inception phase was for TBI and the TBI Network members (the partners contracted by TBI to implement the programme in the selected countries[1]) to contextualize the overall Theory of Change (ToC) presented in the programme document. The inception phase intended to:

1. Develop specific ToCs for each of the original focus countries of the programme (Indonesia, Viet Nam, Ghana, DR Congo, Suriname, Colombia and Bolivia). We first selected landscapes for the implementation of the programme (where this had not been done already). Country-level ToCs followed the generic WL ToC model, and were contextualized using a landscape and problem analysis including an analysis of relevant stakeholders, policies, gender and youth, potential partners, climate vulnerability assessment, etc. Stakeholders were consulted in the process. For each country ToC we developed a results framework and a gender and youth strategy.
2. Develop ToCs for cross-cutting, global strategies (as suggested during the Q@E meeting). The development of these ToCs followed a comparable process. The TBI office in Wageningen led

[1] All implementing partners mentioned in this report are national TBI Network members, with exception of Instituto Boliviano de Investigación Forestal (IBIF) in Bolivia. In the report, it is treated as if a TBI Network member.

the development of strategic ToCs (with inputs from the network members), and ensured mutual connection between country-specific ToCs on four key themes.
3. Develop an approach for activities in the new priority countries (as requested by DGIS). Prior to engaging in actual ToC development, we have organized consultations with organizations and experts.

Part of the inception phase was intended to incorporate feedback received during the Q@E meeting into the design of the programme. The main points included:

- Specific inclusion of Youth as a target group.
- To elaborate (contextualize) ToCs for countries and main cross-cutting strategies, and provide specific outcomes and change indicators for each.
- To more specifically address the priorities in the new "Buitenlandse Handel en Ontwikkelingssamenwerking" policy, specifically concerning the relation between climate change and stability in one or more of the new priority regions.
- To explore collaboration/exchange with the NDC partnership.

The general approach of the inception phase was to independently develop concept notes ('few pagers') on countries and themes, elaborate draft country ToCs based on the context analyses and strategic discussions that followed, and then finalize country-level and thematic ToCs interactively. In the course of the inception phase, two global meetings were organized to accomplish this. The first one in January set the stage for the inception phase tasks and provided a common reference for the Network members involved. A second meeting in May took semi-complete ToCs and thematic concept papers as a starting point in order to develop the thematic programme elements and to align themes and countries. Inception activities for the new countries ("dryland countries", due to their location) follow a different path, but it is intended that their ToCs, once completed, are aligned with the thematic ToCs and that these countries form an integrated part of the WL programme.

1.2 Impacts sought

The programme seeks to achieve benefits in terms of climate change mitigation and adaptation, through sustainable use of forest and trees in climate-smart landscapes. We assess these benefits in terms of the area and the number of people benefiting from improved climate-smart landscape practices and policies. We estimate that implementing our landscape-level and national plans will directly and indirectly contribute to improved landscape governance and land-use practices in an area of over 11 million ha, impacting the livelihoods of around 2.15 million men, women and youth in 7 countries[2]. Improved policies and practices have the potential to be relevant for an area of more than 77 million ha and impacting 8.3 million people. See section 8 for a more detailed description of the key performance indicators and our monitoring, evaluation and learning approach.

1.3 Strategic priorities and outcomes

Working Landscapes will increase the role of forests and trees in achieving climate change mitigation and adaptation. The ToC (Figure 1) considers the following strategic priorities, which we consider to be the conditions needed for achieving climate-smart landscapes:

- Inclusive landscape governance, ensuring that decisions reflect the interests of local communities, taking the interests of men, women and youth into account.

[2] These figures still exclude the dryland countries.

- More sustainable land-use practices by small-scale and large-scale producers of agricultural and forestry products.
- Responsible business and finance, leading to effective implementation of social and environmental standards and commitments, and equitable inclusion of smallholders in value chains.

The programme document emphasizes the interrelatedness of these strategic priorities: each 'solution' contributing to improved climate-smartness of landscapes by means of forests and trees is premised on the assumption that these conditions must be in place, with their relative contribution depending on the context. Consequently, country ToCs developed during the inception phase reflect these three priorities.

1.4 Strategies (sphere of influence)

The ToC shows how three distinct but interconnected strategies contribute to fulfilling these conditions and achieving the programme's objectives (see Figure 1).

1. Strengthening the role of forests and trees in the national formulation and implementation of NDCs

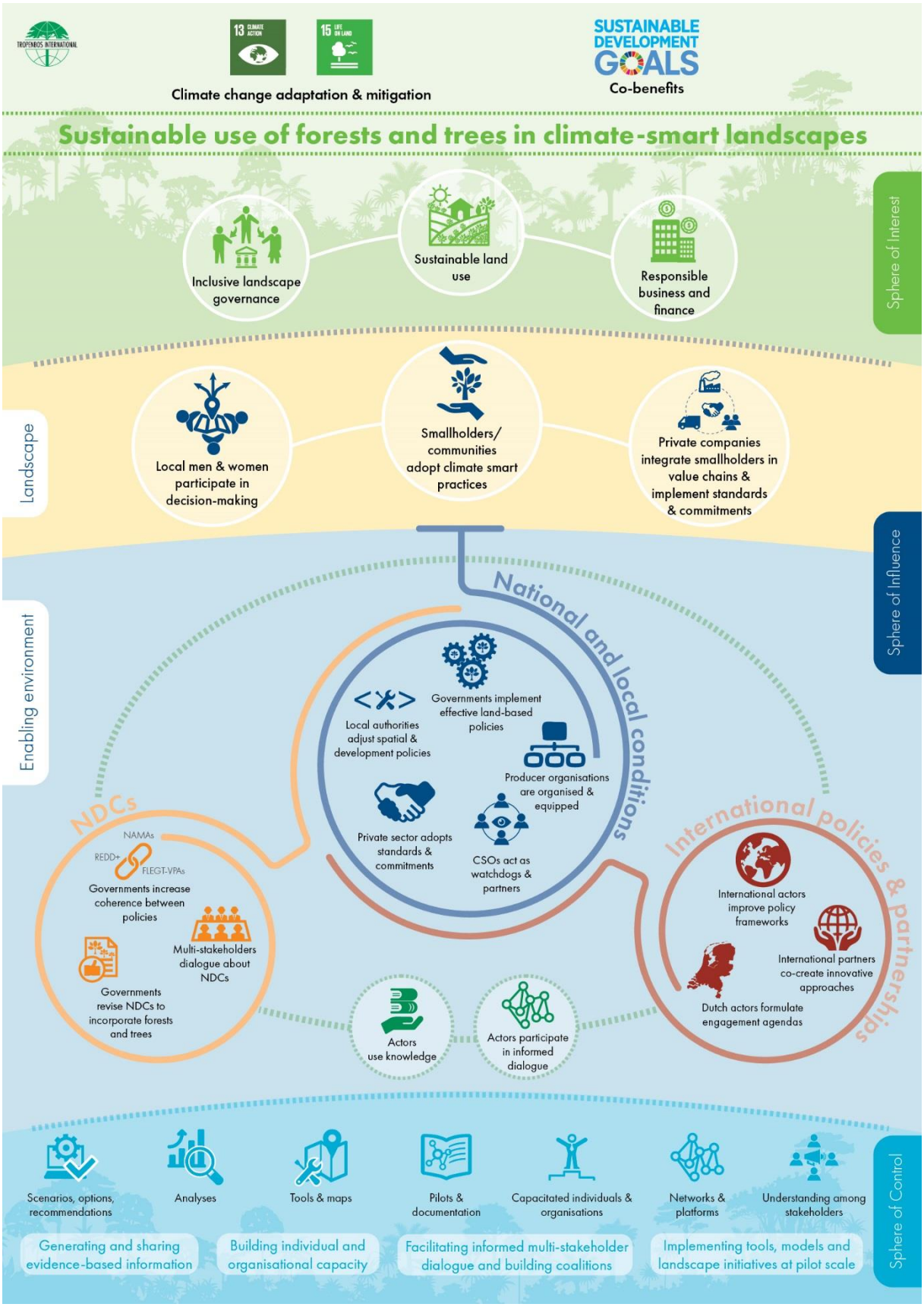
We will work with the governments of Indonesia, Viet Nam, Ghana, DR Congo, Suriname, Colombia and Bolivia, as well as those of the new countries in the dryland zone (Ethiopia and in West Sahel), to better anchor forest and tree-based mitigation and adaptation into their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which lay down national climate targets and the plans to achieve them. An analysis of their current (intended) NDCs reveals that they do not yet maximize the role of forests and trees for mitigation and adaptation. This means that there is a great potential to advocate for an increased focus on forest and trees in climate-smart landscapes in the NDC updates, which are to be submitted to the UNFCCC in 2020 and 2025. To this aim, we will use documented best practices related to forests, trees and climate change to inform national policy processes, and facilitate national multi-stakeholder dialogues, as input to the NDC revision and implementation processes[3]. As an intended outcome, we strive for adoption of revised NDCs that operationalize the concept of climate-smart landscapes with an increased role for forest and trees, taking the interests of men, women and youth into account.

2. Implementing policies and practices towards climate-smart landscapes

The programme aims to contribute to tangible improvements in climate change mitigation and adaptation in landscapes in the programme's focus countries, by contributing to measures that promote the role of forests and trees in landscapes, avoid deforestation, and restore forested landscapes. We seek to influence policies and practices of landscape actors directly, as well as improve enabling local and national conditions. We intend to use these measures as models for implementation of the respective NDCs (strategy 1), while, in turn, well designed NDCs could provide the impetus to achieve change in the landscapes.

[3] In the practical elaboration of the ToC, this strategy was incorporated integrally as one of the programme's four themes (NDCs, see section 5.1)

Figure 1. The Working Landscapes Theory of Change



Landscape actors

At a landscape level, our target groups are climate-vulnerable smallholder men and women, local communities and small and medium-sized entrepreneurs, larger businesses and local governments. The key outcome sought is that these landscape actors adopt, implement and/or enable inclusive and sustainable practices that lead to climate-smart landscapes:

- Local men and women participate in decision-making.
- Smallholders and local communities adopt climate-smart practices.
- Private companies integrate smallholders in value chains, and implement standards and commitments.

In the programme landscapes, we will therefore, depending on the landscape selected: support the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation approaches in the form of community forestry and agroforestry innovations with smallholders and local communities; work with companies and investors to pilot inclusive value chain partnerships; and support local governments to make landscape governance and planning more inclusive. In these landscapes, we will also analyze requirements for successful implementation of zero-deforestation commitments and identify and promote smallholder-driven landscape restoration approaches leading to climate change mitigation and increased adaptive capacity of local men, women and youth.

National and local conditions

To support these changes at landscape level, we seek to mainstream climate considerations in enabling national policies, private commitments and civil society roles. We will work with governments and civil society to improve forest and landscape governance. To ensure that local voices are heard we will strengthen and support forest and farm producer organizations and organizations of women and youth in representing themselves and working with governments and companies. We will also support investors and companies in designing and implementing company policies leading towards climate-smart practices, sustainability and inclusiveness.

3. Promoting international policies and partnerships

Because of the connection between national and international processes, we will stimulate South-South learning and policy innovation, and we will translate these lessons into concrete inputs into international policy processes related to climate change and landscape governance. The programme will analyze relevant lessons from the country-level and landscape-level work, and share them with Dutch and international professional networks. We will also work with knowledge organizations and practitioners in the Netherlands and in international networks to jointly develop innovative ideas on business and smallholders that can be tested and applied in the landscapes where we work. The intended outcome is that international-level actors incorporate national experiences and evidence on forest and trees in climate-smart landscapes in updated climate commitments and in related new policy frameworks. In the course of the inception phase, we decided to organize this work in four thematic programmes, each representing an important area where national and international processes and experiences come together.

1.5 Approach (sphere of control)

TBI works in partnerships with local governments, CSOs, universities, training and education providers, and representatives of target groups. The livelihoods and livelihood options of women and youth in poor and marginalized communities are highly impacted by changes in land use and governance, so we involve them as distinct stakeholders and target groups in our activities. TBI network members will engage directly with public and private decision-makers in their respective

countries, to bring about structural changes in the policies and practices that shape the use of forests and trees, and lives of men, women and youth. The programme's approach is based on four broad types of activities:

- Generating and sharing relevant information.
- Building individual and organizational capacities.
- Implementing tools, models and landscape initiatives at pilot scale.
- Facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogue based on programme results and evidence; and building coalitions in support of climate smart landscape objectives.

The tangible products delivered by the programme include knowledge products (analyses, documented best practices from pilots, tools, maps, and policy scenarios, options and recommendations), collaborative networks and coalitions, improved understanding among stakeholders, and capacitated people and organizations.

Box 1. About the TBI Network

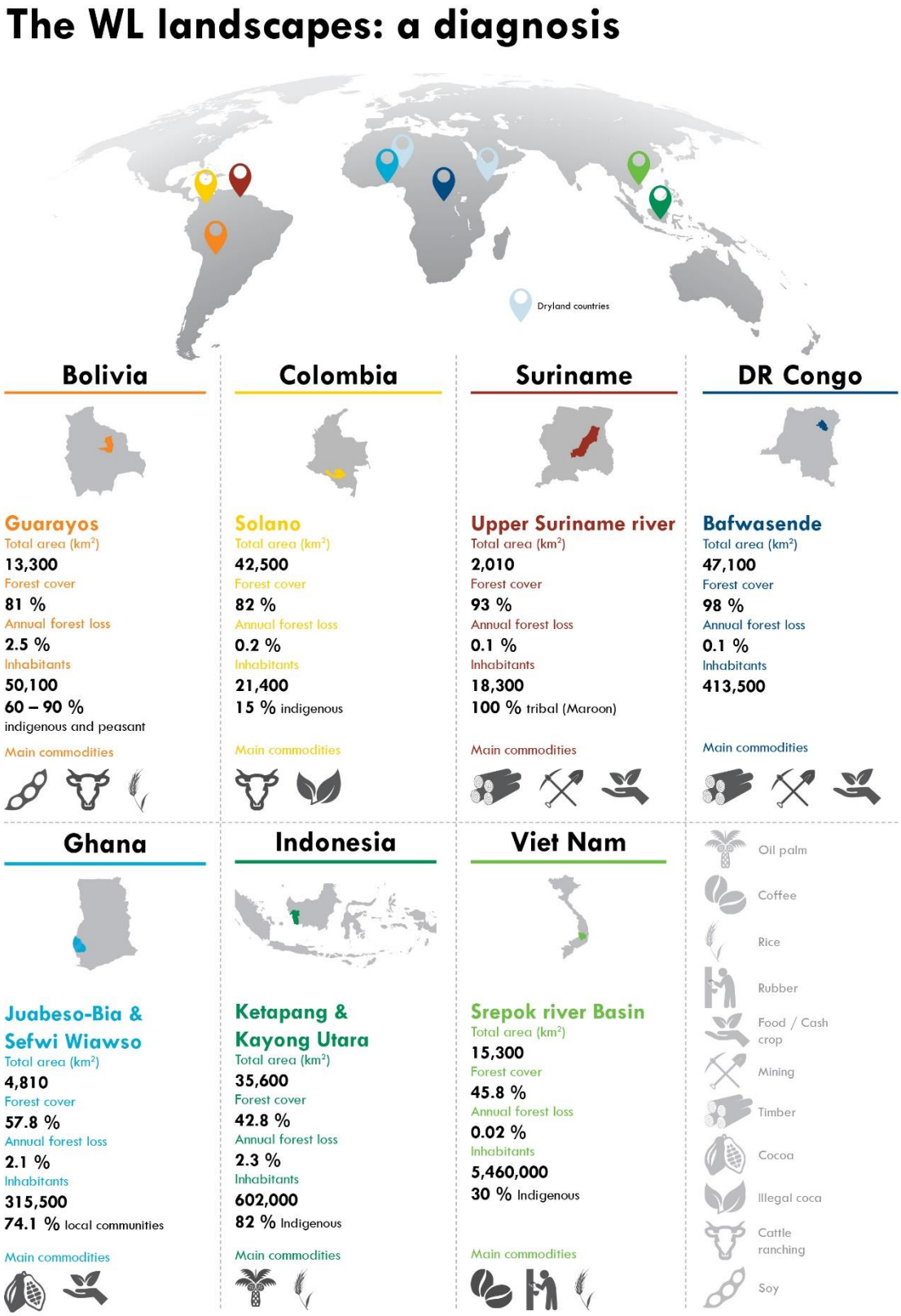
The TBI Network is a network of nationally-rooted independent Tropenbos organizations in Indonesia, Viet Nam, DR Congo, Ghana, Suriname, Colombia and the Netherlands. The Network members have committed themselves to collaboration in pursuit of common goals through a Memorandum of Understanding. They coordinate with each other, and work together in joint programmes. The TBI office in the Netherlands implements activities at the international level building on the work in the network countries, and is designated as the secretariat, providing support services to the network, including administrative processes, communication, capacity development and fundraising at the international level. A significant part of the Working Landscapes programme focusses on influencing national-level policies and practices in the focus countries. The TBI members are uniquely positioned to do so, because of their long-standing and trusted relationships with governments and other key actors in their respective countries. In addition, TBI's organization as an international network and our membership of regional and global partnerships, enable us to use the lessons from the country-level work to inform international policy debates.

2 Focus countries

The programme focusses on countries in the TBI Network, i.e., Indonesia, Viet Nam, Ghana, DR Congo, Suriname, Colombia and the Netherlands. These countries present a wide diversity of forest and tree-related issues and opportunities for climate smart landscapes, and a long history of working with governments, CSOs, research organizations, producer groups and communities makes TBI and its Network members well positioned to achieve significant progress towards achieving the ambitions of the programme. Next to that, Working Landscapes will be active in Bolivia, Ethiopia and a yet to be selected country in the western Sahel. Bolivia provides opportunities and a concrete case[4] for the development of inclusive business relations between the wood industry and community enterprises. Ethiopia and the western Sahel were included based on the recommendations made at the Q&E meeting (see section 6 for further elaboration).

[4] TBI has worked intensely with the RNE La Paz on inclusive business development in Bolivia.

Figure 2. The WL landscapes: a diagnosis



3 Landscape characteristics

Seven landscapes were identified (with the selection of landscapes in the dryland countries still pending), each relevant in terms of their climate change vulnerability and their potential for climate change mitigation and adaptation. In the inception phase, rapid climate vulnerability assessments were conducted. In

Figure 2, a brief diagnosis is provided of some key landscape features.

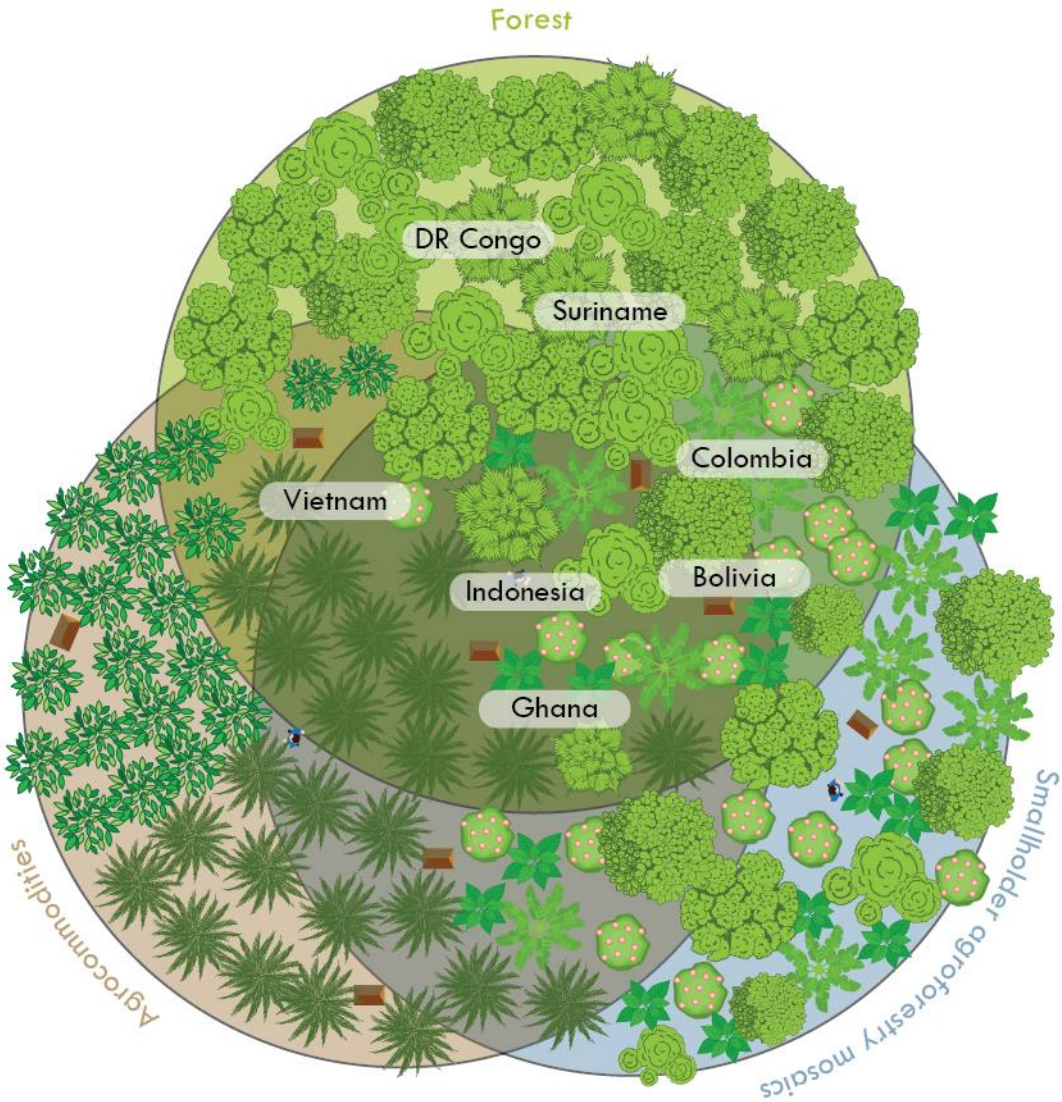
Most landscapes report vulnerability to drought, changes in water availability, and the lengthening of dry seasons (and associated fires in the Indonesian and Bolivian landscapes). Some crops and dependent livelihoods are particularly vulnerable (cocoa in Ghana, coffee in Viet Nam), while others are less so (oil palm in Indonesia). Local people who depend on rainfed agriculture for their subsistence (e.g., in the landscapes in Suriname, DR Congo, and Ghana) are also vulnerable; climate change often exacerbates existing vulnerabilities related to lack of access to land or markets, and unequal relations with powerful actors and elites. Gender inequities make women even more vulnerable. People in some landscapes have been able to raise their income due to, e.g., agrocommodity farming (e.g., oil palm in Indonesia, coffee in Viet Nam); their resilience is further supported by relatively well-functioning government services. Landscape specific information on vulnerability and key mitigation and adaptation opportunities is provided in

Table 1.
Together, the landscapes represent a cross section of vulnerabilities to climate change, and models to respond to this through the integration of forests and trees in climate-smart landscapes in the context of NDCs. This is outlined in the summary of the country ToC in a country narrative (Annexes 1-7); the general patterns are described below and depicted in Figure 3.

- The more forested landscapes with limited current, but potentially increasing, deforestation threats, present opportunities to provide models of how deforestation can be avoided, while generating income that helps local people to develop and build their resilience against the effects of climate change (e.g., DR Congo and Suriname).
- Landscapes which are located within the deforestation frontier, where commercial agriculture or cattle ranching gains ground at the expense of forests and smallholder agroforestry mosaics, present opportunities to show how forest management, forest conservation and forest restoration can be alternatives for deforestation for agrocommodity agriculture (e.g., Bolivia, Colombia, Indonesia, Viet Nam).
- Within agrocommodity landscapes, there are opportunities to demonstrate more climate-smart, smallholder-driven models that mitigate climate change by reduced encroachment and increasing the on-farm tree component, and help people adapt to climate change by diversifying farms and using trees to buffer microclimate (e.g., Viet Nam, Ghana, Indonesia).

We expect that yet to be selected landscapes in the arid region will be different in terms of forest cover and many other features, but that they will serve to show how restoration and conservation efforts contribute to mitigation and major resilience against the effects of climate change.

Figure 3. Indicative positioning of the selected landscapes between forests, agroforestry mosaics and agrocommodity landscapes.



4 Programme framework: Thematic and national programmes

4.1 Thematic programmes

In order to structure the programme, we established four themes that help bringing focus and coherence to the national ToCs, and to establish a mutually reinforcing 'linking and learning' relation between landscape activities and international activities. By combining applicable country and landscape-level activities into a coherent thematic programme, we believe the programme will be more effective and its impact will be greater, both internationally and nationally.

During the first inception meeting, we selected four main themes to link the national programmes. They are based on clear cross-cutting issues present in many or all countries, and on opportunities provided by the international agenda, in particular where the international agenda is a potential driver of climate-smart behaviours in the selected landscapes. Each theme consists of elements of

the national ToCs, as well as additional elements of a cross-cutting and/or international nature. The latter could include learning-oriented elements, but also international policy-oriented elements. Thematic teams, comprised of staff from the various Network members, will coordinate the implementation of each theme. The four themes are:

1. Nationally Determined Contributions: The improvement of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) is a key entry point for the WL programme and it represents a separate strategy in the WL ToC (strategy 1).
2. Agrocommodities: This theme was selected due to the prevalence of agrocommodity-related challenges to climate smartness in the WL landscapes, and the opportunity provided by incipient EU policy design against deforestation and zero deforestation initiatives.
3. Restoration: This theme addresses priorities in some landscapes, and is expected to be especially relevant for the new arid land countries. It presents a key pathway for us to draw these new countries into the framework of the wider WL programme.
4. Business and finance: Responsible business and finance is a core condition for climate-smart, forest-rich landscapes selected in the WL programme, and it presents a specific challenge for smallholders and smallholder producer organizations. It is expected that the programme will be able to mobilize knowledge and solutions for innovative financing mechanisms, tailored to the needs of smallholders and smallholder producer organizations.

The themes are closely linked. For instance, models for inclusive agrocommodity production developed in a country programme will often involve an element of business organization, governance and financing, and therefore contribute with a different perspective to either thematic programme.

Next to themes, the WL programme has a cross-cutting strategy on Gender and Youth. Gender and youth elements are integrated in all thematic and national programmes, but they are also organized in a separate strategy which, in general terms, is organized in the same way as the thematic programmes. See section 7 for further details.

4.2 National programmes: key propositions

National ToCs (covering the landscape strategy and the NDC strategy in the WL ToC) were developed for seven countries. They are summarized in the annexes 1-7; the main propositions contained in each are provided in Table 1.

In keeping with TBI's bottom-up approach and commitment to diversity in the programme, the inception process led to variation in thematic emphasis between country programmes. Local relevance determined and informed the design of the respective national intervention strategies. The potential of each programme element was maximized to contribute to landscape and national priorities on the one hand, and to jointly-agreed international priorities on the other. Evidently, this is an iterative process, and it is expected to require active management during the implementation phase. In

Table 1, it is shown how country programmes and thematic programmes link to each other.

The thematic and national ToCs are not totally overlapping. National ToCs may contain elements that are not captured in the selected themes (for instance aspects related to spatial planning and local governance, which are crucial to achieve climate smart landscapes), while thematic ToCs contain international and cross-cutting elements not captured in national ToCs.

Table 1. Key propositions per country ToC, and how they link to the thematic programmes, along with brief landscape descriptions (dark green) and main aspects of vulnerability to climate change.

Colombia - Solano Landscape					
Landscape with large expanses of forest and high (and increasing) deforestation rates due to land grabbing for cattle ranching; indigenous reserves and immigrant communities along with large farms; former guerilla area that has a weak governance due to the demobilization of the guerilla. Should present a model of improved indigenous and colonist forest management and restoration that can resist expanding agricultural (livestock) frontier in a context of unclear and/or varying land titles.					
Vulnerability to climate change Climate change in combination with high deforestation rates may lead to water scarcity in the Andes region and increased local (landscape) droughts and floods because of extreme events, and river bank erosion.					
		NDC model[5]	Agrocommodities	Restoration	Business and Finance
Model 1	Develop a model – including associated appropriate financial mechanisms (based on community forestry, sustainable use, REDD+ and PES principles) – that promotes the valuation of the forests and trees to be implemented in the areas that are under threat of deforestation as an attractive alternative to cattle ranching.	✓[1]			
	(a) A proof of concept of financial mechanisms that make the sustainable use of forests and restoration efforts an attractive alternative to livestock breeding, e.g. through forest bonds and carbon tax exemptions for enterprises that acquire them, PES, and/or for integrating forest functions and value chains.	✓		✓	✓
	(b) A model of intercultural participative inclusive governance aligning various conflicting land use plans (life plans, municipal planning, departmental planning) and monitoring them in participatory way, leading to reduced conflict, reduced encroachment into forest and restoration.	✓	(✓)		
	(c) Implement innovative restoration models that integrate traditional and technical knowledge, including a large number of forest species in contrast to mono plantations or low diverse plantations with 5 or 6 species.			✓	✓

[5] For the NDC theme (only): All countries provide models that have potential for implementation of NDCs. In addition, some components of these models themselves (labelled by the letters in the table) could be replicable within the countries, even without replicating the complete model. These have also been given a check in the NDC column

NOTE: the table provides a summary of the key propositions of the WL programme in each country, as taken from ToC and country narrative. Each proposition represents a model, mechanism, approach towards achieving specific climate-smart landscape, and can be interpreted as a main deliverable of the programme. A model usually includes aspects of its governance, practices and business and finance aspects in keeping with the WL Theory of Change. For each country, distinctly different models are colour-coded; the lettered rows represent various aspects of the same model.

Ghana - Juabeso-Bia and Sefwi Wiawso Landscapes					
Agrocommodity landscape with important remnant forests. Demonstrating the viability of climate smart zero-deforestation cocoa agroforestry systems leading to reduced deforestation and increased and more stable farmer income.					
Vulnerability to climate change Rapid expansion of cocoa farms into remnant forest areas; high vulnerability of sun varieties of cocoa to climate change. Decline in rainfall will lead to drop in cocoa yield by 14% and 28% for 2020 and 2050 respectively: climate suitability for cocoa production in the humid tropical West Africa may decline in the next few years to come (decade). Dominance of cocoa monocultures – neglect of crop and income diversification.					
		NDC model[1]	Agrocommodities	Restoration	Business and Finance
Model 1	Zero deforestation and adaptation model for cocoa agroforestry by developing business cases for FFPOs[6] and CREMAs to engage into farm income diversification based on community forestry, timber, cocoa agroforestry, NTFP and value addition of cocoa	✓[1]			
	(a) Increase forest cover and the number of trees in the landscape, especially in cocoa farms and on degraded forest lands, improving attractiveness and reducing disincentives[7] of trees to farmers		✓	✓	✓
	(b) Stop encroachment by accelerated implementation of a sustainable and climate-smart cocoa supply chain by cocoa producers, cocoa bean license buying companies (LBCs) and governments through exclusion of illegal cocoa and harmonization of deforestation-free cocoa standards		✓		✓
	(c) Increase farmers' resilience by design of climate-smart practices that ensure sustainable diversification of crops and incomes of smallholder farmers		✓		
	(d) Provide/develop financial incentives to land users to apply climate smart models / or facilitate access to credit and market access for farmers who engage in climate smart practices	✓		✓	✓

[6] Food and Forest Producer Organisations
[7] Including policy and legislative approaches

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Suriname - Upper Suriname River landscape					
Predominantly forested area with primary and secondary forests with increased accessibility due to more infrastructure and inhabited by tribal people; should demonstrate and set the example of preservation of more or less intact forest while providing benefits to inhabitants through improved agroforestry **Vulnerability to climate change** Moderate expected impacts of climate change; vulnerability of population relatively high due to high dependency on rain-fed subsistence agriculture; increasing risk of deforestation and forest degradation due to advancing infrastructure followed by forestry and mining.					
		NDC model[1]	Agrocommodities	Restoration	Business and Finance
Model 1	A model of strengthened local governance in the Saamaka territory, that is well integrated in the formal governance structures and processes, and that serves as a model for locally controlled, climate smart development in a heavily forested landscape with limited current commercial activity and the urgent need of local people to earn income.	✓[1]			
	(a) Improved access to land and integrated traditional - decentralized land and forest governance with land tenure rights.	✓			
	(b) Local people engage in climate smart integrated community forestry and commercial agriculture that allows for a 50% increase in income for men and women and offer economic opportunities to the youth, potentially supported under a REDD+ scheme	✓			✓
	(c) Local sustainable socio-economic development through access to financial services that are adapted to the requirements and possibilities of the communities and productive organizations, with a view to develop value chains and community forestry, and resulting in intensified and integrated forest and land management and community forestry.				✓

NOTE: the table provides a summary of the key propositions of the WL programme in each country, as taken from ToC and country narrative. Each proposition represents a model, mechanism, approach towards achieving specific climate-smart landscape, and can be interpreted as a main deliverable of the programme. A model usually includes aspects of its governance, practices and business and finance aspects in keeping with the WL Theory of Change. For each country, distinctly different models are colour-coded; the lettered rows represent various aspects of the same model.

Bolivia – Guarayos Landscape					
Large forested area located on indigenous lands in an area with a rapidly advancing agricultural frontier; should demonstrate how indigenous governance and small scale, inclusive timber business development could present sustainable forest management as a viable alternative to conversion into commercial agriculture, and how improved internal governance reduces encroachment. **Vulnerability to climate change** An increase in annual average temperatures and a reduction of annual precipitation resulting in an increased risk of droughts, an extension of the "dry season", and an increase in associated fires; high deforestation rates.					
		NDC model[1]	Agrocommodities	Restoration	Business and Finance
Model 1	Demonstration of the viability of the indigenous territory model and inclusive and sustainable forest management as an alternative to advancing the agricultural frontier, as an example of the Bolivian proposal for joint mitigation and adaptation.	✓[1]			
	(a) An operational model of inclusive and participatory indigenous (self) governance that sets and enforces internal rules for natural resource management.	✓			
	(b) Increased integrity and monitoring of land and resource interactions between indigenous territory and third parties, including agribusinesses, leading to reduced encroachment.	✓	✓		
	(c) Develop model(s) of equitable, profitable and inclusive business collaborations between indigenous forest owners and timber industries based on sustainable forest management, also aiming at and (financially) rewarding restoration activities of deforested and degraded lands; and, jointly with financial service providers develop financial products that are adapted to the needs of the associations.	✓			✓

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DR Congo – Bafwasende Landscape					
Vulnerability to climate change Heavily forested area (95% primary, 3% secondary) with small population but deforestation expected to increase in the post-war context; proposed as a model to show strengthened resilience through local economic development and adaptation based on intact forest; "people must have an income in order to preserve the forest" Limited effects of climate change expected, but rising immigration linked to deforestation risks, importance for climate mitigation to retain forest cover.					
		NDC model[1]	Agrocommodities	Restoration	Business and Finance
Model 1	Harness the potential of local entrepreneurs (mainly Yira immigrants) to disseminate models of mixed cocoa/banana agroforestry, providing secure income through organized value chains that reduces pressure for encroachment.		✓		✓
Model 2	Establish an international payment for environmental services model, based on an agreed land use and green development plan, to conserve 95% of standing forest and drive socio-economic development of regional urban centres (this may be through a REDD+ approach)	✓			✓
Model 3	Operationalisation of community forestry model for sustainable forest management, equity (IP and gender) and enterprise development	✓			✓
Model 4	Establishment of cooperative incubator organizations that partner with producers and buyers to help implement international social and environmental standards and commitments.		✓		✓

NOTE: the table provides a summary of the key propositions of the WL programme in each country, as taken from ToC and country narrative. Each proposition represents a model, mechanism, approach towards achieving specific climate-smart landscape, and can be interpreted as a main deliverable of the programme. A model usually includes aspects of its governance, practices and business and finance aspects in keeping with the WL Theory of Change. For each country, distinctly different models are colour-coded; the lettered rows represent various aspects of the same model.

Viet Nam Upper Srepok River Basin					
Heavily deforested area with (for VN) large remaining primary forests; high population, very strong proliferation of cash crops, including on unsuitable lands. Should present a model of landscape restoration linked with increased resilience to change of coffee plantations through agroforestry.					
Vulnerability to climate change Increasing drought associated with climate change, forest loss and ground water depletion with large impacts on main cash crops (coffee). Climate change is expected to increase the water needs of coffee and other crops, while the decrease in forest cover may result in reduced water availability. This will put local livelihoods and forest at risk in the river basin					
		NDC model[1]	Agrocommodities	Restoration	Business and Finance
Model 1	Elaborate the modalities for inclusion of coffee farmers in the national PES (water) (financial) mechanism that enables for instance the restoration and management of upstream forests.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Model 2	Model for greater inclusiveness and participation in restoration on production and protection forest land.	✓		✓	
Model 3	A model for restorative coffee agroforestry on marginal grounds currently occupied by unsustainable coffee.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Model 4	(tbd: establish a 'landscape coffee' model that is less vulnerable to climate change and certified)		✓		✓

NOTE: the table provides a summary of the key propositions of the WL programme in each country, as taken from ToC and country narrative. Each proposition represents a model, mechanism, approach towards achieving specific climate-smart landscape, and can be interpreted as a main deliverable of the programme. A model usually includes aspects of its governance, practices and business and finance aspects in keeping with the WL Theory of Change. For each country, distinctly different models are colour-coded; the lettered rows represent various aspects of the same model.

Indonesia – Ketapang and Kayong Utara Landscapes					
Heavily deforested area with important remaining primary forests and large percentage of peatlands; very strong proliferation of cash crops (oil palm). Should present an integrated landscape model demonstrating forest and peatland conservation and smallholder agriculture in an intensely managed agrocommodity landscape.					
Vulnerability to climate change Increasing risk of large scale fire/haze in degraded forests especially on peat; risk of deforestation associated with smallholder palm oil expansion; limited vulnerability of main crops					
		NDC model[1]	Agrocommodities	Restoration	Business and Finance
Model 1	Demonstration of an oil palm landscape that protects and connects HCV and HCS in the form of agro-ecological connection zone in production areas (APL), widely known as essential ecosystem areas (KEE), which is collaboratively managed by multi-stakeholders (government, estate companies, civil society and local communities) within and outside the landscape.	✓	✓	✓	
Model 2	Implement community-based models for sustainable peatland management.	✓		✓	✓
	(a) Protect carbon stocks through a community-based peatland conservation approach under the Indonesian NDC.	✓		✓	✓
	(b) Restore degraded peatlands by peatland-adapted agroforestry/ agriculture supported by income earning models that link peatland restoration with sustainable development, and exploring multiple funding sources to enhance stakeholders to participate in long term green investments.	✓		✓	✓
Model 3	Implement a jurisdictional village-cluster-based zero deforestation model for independent smallholder palm oil producers integrated in the palm oil value chain based on sound village-level planning and adoption of good agricultural practices which comply to appropriate standards and ESG Performance criteria[8].	✓	✓		✓

[8] Incl. contributing to providing jurisdictional level business support and lending institutions that apply sustainability criteria to support this model

NOTE: the table provides a summary of the key propositions of the WL programme in each country, as taken from ToC and country narrative. Each proposition represents a model, mechanism, approach towards achieving specific climate-smart landscape, and can be interpreted as a main deliverable of the programme. A model usually includes aspects of its governance, practices and business and finance aspects in keeping with the WL Theory of Change. For each country, distinctly different models are colour-coded; the lettered rows represent various aspects of the same model.



5 Thematic programmes

5.1 Nationally Determined Contributions

The problem

Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) are at the heart of the Paris Agreement. In NDCs, countries lay down their climate targets and the plans to achieve them. In our view, in order to optimize synergies between mitigation and adaptation objectives (and other sustainable development goals), NDCs would need to promote transformational change towards the deliberate and inclusive governance of forests and trees in climate-smart landscapes. However, there is currently a lack of recognition of the role forests and trees can play in achieving these goals. Based on an analysis of the (intended) NDCs in the WL countries, we conclude that they lack concrete approaches towards inclusive climate-smart landscapes. Also, we observe that these NDCs make little reference to gender issues and their emphasis tends to be on carbon metrics, rather than on transformational change. Without improvements to their NDCs, countries are unlikely to achieve their long-term mitigation and adaptation targets.

Adequate attention to climate-smart landscape approaches in NDCs should result in the alignment of sectoral policies, taxes, subsidies, land-use regulations and planning processes, maximizing synergies between mitigation and adaptation objectives. In this thematic programme, TBI focuses on developing concrete models that demonstrate the potential of a landscape approach towards aligning such polices, regulations and processes, and realizing mitigation and adaptation synergies on

the ground, accounting for gender and youth and in the context of the NDCs. This should eventually help to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement and the SDGs.

Vision

A new generation of NDCs includes concrete and inter-sectorial strategies towards climate-smart landscapes, with a key role for forests and trees managed by smallholders and local communities. Finance for such strategies is available and oriented at leveraging private capital into low carbon, sustainable and inclusive landscape initiatives.

Outcomes

To achieve this vision, we will work towards the following main outcomes:

1. Governments in WL countries include integrated landscape approaches in their revised NDCs, taking the interests of men, women and youth into account.
2. Increased achievement of NDC commitments, due to collaboration between donors, governments, CSOs and key national and international climate action NGOs to implement climate-smart landscape models in the country, learning from the experience in the WL landscapes.
3. Intermediary international organizations (e.g., the NDC partnership) adopt integrated landscape approaches as a means of implementation for climate action, and translate these into guidance for NDC design and implementation.

Strategies

To achieve the first outcome, we believe there is a need for national dialogues, where different stakeholders (including government agencies, CSOs, financial institutions, and private and philanthropic investors) can discuss the options to improve the formulation and implementation of NDCs, using climate-smart landscape approaches. These dialogues should be supported by evidence. This requires the documentation of contributions of integrated landscape approaches (including community-based forest management, agroforestry and climate-smart entrepreneurship as provided by the WL country programmes) to national climate objectives, in terms of reducing GHG emissions, climate impacts, vulnerability and risks. It also requires the identification of (policy and financial) barriers for increasing the role of trees and forests in NDCs, and ways to overcome them.

To achieve the second outcome, there is a need to develop and implement learning mechanisms that allow different stakeholders to share their experiences and strengthen their capacities to implement climate-smart landscape approaches. This can be done through courses, exchanges, and methodology development, validation and dissemination.

To achieve the third outcome, there is a need to document experiences in WL landscapes on how a climate-smart landscape approach contributes to national climate commitments and how to strengthen the participation of landscape stakeholders in the national dialogues on such commitments. These joint experiences should be used as input for an international dialogue on climate-smart landscape approaches, their relevance for NDCs, and their application on a wider scale. At the same time, we believe it is necessary to assist international organizations such as the NDC partnership in developing guidance on how to include climate-smart landscape approaches in NDCs (moving from a focus on carbon metrics towards a focus on transformational change through climate-smart landscapes).

Implementation

The inception phase specified how partners integrate inclusive governance, sustainable practices and responsible business and finance approaches into landscape-level strategies and models that demonstrate the role of forests and trees in climate-smart landscapes.

Table 1 provides a summary of the climate-smart models and strategies that have been identified during the inception phase and incorporated in country level ToCs, and that hold promise as implementation mechanisms in national NDCs.

In order to achieve that WL country governments will include these integrated landscape approaches and models in their revised NDCs, the NDC thematic programme will work with each country programme to:

- Develop a common approach towards impact, vulnerability and risk assessments in the landscape, taking gender and youth into account, and developing a monitor framework to assess progress on adaptation (through virtual workshops and an e-dialogue), and then apply it.
- Develop a common approach to reflect on the models and draw lessons learned from the experiences, documenting positive contributions by communities and SMEs to climate action and vice versa as well as how climate-smart landscapes achieve synergies between climate change mitigation, adaptation and development.
- Based on the lessons learned, identify ways to overcome barriers for including trees and forests in proposed climate actions that relate to national NDCs.
- Facilitate national dialogues on specific landscape models, their relevance for NDCs, and means for NDCs to promote their application on a wider scale.
- Identify relevant business and finance models, and facilitate a multi stakeholder dialogue on business and finance models and their relevance for NDCs (together with the business & finance theme).

To accelerate the achievement of NDC commitments, country programmes will:

- Share documentation about landscape models with other stakeholders, nationally and internationally.
- Build capacity on climate-smart landscape approaches, among others by facilitating different forms of participative learning on existing models.

To promote that intermediary international organizations adopt climate-smart landscape approaches and translate them into guidance for NDC design and implementation, the TBI network will join the NDC partnership. As a network, we will:

- Provide lessons learned from transformational processes in the WL landscapes, using evidence-based stories.
- Analyze means to assess change in vulnerability to climate change.
- Analyze and share evidence of adaptation achieved by landscape models.
- Show how gender and youth inclusion can help NDC implementation



5.2 Agrocommodities

The problem

The production of agrocommodities is one of the main drivers of forest loss in the tropics, contributing significantly to global climate change. At the same time, climate change will affect agrocommodity production, as changing weather circumstances are affecting yields and increase uncertainty.

Over the last few years, governments in both consumer and producer countries have stated their intention to halt deforestation in major commodity supply chains, and a growing number of companies have adopted commitments to eliminate deforestation from their supply chains. Despite this, deforestation trends remain alarmingly high, and companies that committed to zero-deforestation are not on track to meet their targets.

Agrocommodities are produced by both large-scale companies and smallholders. In many countries, the role of smallholders in agrocommodity value chains is increasing. However, poverty is still widespread, and smallholders often face barriers to realize a transition towards deforestation-free value chains, including the lack of secure tenure rights, and limited access to quality inputs and financing. Implementation of zero deforestation commitments and other sustainability standards may, in effect, eliminate smallholders from agrocommodity value chains, thereby increasing the risk of poverty, reducing smallholders' adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change and perpetuating deforestation risks. Women and youth may face specific barriers to value chain inclusion, as they often lack access to land rights, credit and development programmes.

Vision

Our long-term vision is that producers, companies and governments implement measures and policies that support climate-smart, sustainable agrocommodity production models. These climate-smart, sustainable production models have demonstrated that they avoid deforestation and include climate-smart agricultural practices or elements of it. Besides, they offer a positive value proposition

and fair living income for producers, taking the different needs and interests of men, women and youth into account. Women, men and youth are equally represented in producer associations and in decision-making processes.

Outcomes

Within this theme, the focus of our work is on halting deforestation due to agrocommodity production and on the inclusion of smallholders in these supply chains.

We will work towards three main outcomes:

1. Producers, companies and governments adopt and support sustainable, climate-smart production models for agrocommodities, taking the different needs and interests of men, women and youth into account, which halt deforestation across the landscape, and create a positive value proposition for smallholders.
2. Producers, companies and governments accelerate the implementation of sustainable, climate-smart agrocommodity supply chains and agreed land-use plans that halt deforestation and build in safeguards and supporting measures to ensure value chain inclusiveness of smallholders.
3. National and regional governments, sector associations and international fora support the uptake of sustainable, climate-smart agrocommodity supply chains that halt deforestation and promote value chain inclusiveness of smallholders, as a measure to comply with zero-deforestation commitments and to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Strategies

To deliver the outcomes mentioned above, we apply a three-step strategy. The first step is to develop climate-smart sustainable agrocommodity production models (such as agroforestry practices for the production of cocoa and coffee), and the measures and incentives needed to promote them. There is a need to build evidence on best practices and their conditions at the landscape level. This should help to convince producers, companies and governments that good alternatives are available to make the desired transformation to climate-smart and sustainable agrocommodity production, while also stressing the urgency of such a transformation.

The second step is to accelerate the uptake of companies' commitments and pledges in an inclusive way. For this, there is a need to develop measures that help smallholders to overcome barriers to comply with company's commitments, policies and pledges to halt deforestation, and to develop incentives to promote their participation in the value chain, including women and youth. The organizational capacity of smallholders and their position in the market will need to be strengthened. It also requires that land tenure is clear and secure, and that smallholders (men, women and youth) actively participate in decision-making processes regarding the landscape.

The third step is to bring climate-smart, sustainable and inclusive agrocommodity production to scale. Best practices and lessons learned at the landscape level need to be brought to regional, national and international levels, to mainstream them and adapt them in policies and standards. Given the importance of (international) trade and the influence that buyers, consumers and investors can exert, there is a need to build a connection between the countries and landscapes in the WL programme and developments in the EU (and in other international initiatives). This should help to: (i) increase awareness in WL countries about international developments, so they can anticipate; (ii) understand the impacts of international policies, pledges and commitments in WL countries; and (iii) bring possible concerns and experiences in the WL countries back to the international discussions, so

that international commitments and policies to promote deforestation-free agrocommodities are designed with adequate safeguards to ensure the inclusion of smallholders.

Implementation

The theme 'agrocommodities' is relevant for the WL programmes in Bolivia, DRC, Viet Nam, Ghana, Indonesia and Colombia, which focus on landscapes where the production of agrocommodities is (or is expected to be) a driver of deforestation. Agrocommodity production is usually part of international value chains, which allows us to leverage efforts and connect to discussions in the international arena.

As financial incentives are key to achieve climates-smart agrocommodity value chains, this theme links closely to our work on the 'Business and Finance' theme. Also, in each of the countries mentioned above, we will work to include climate-smart agrocommodity production models in the NDCs. Below we shortly describe the implementation per country, and network-wide.

Bolivia

In the Guarayos landscape in Bolivia we will work to reduce encroachment of soy producers on the Guarayos Indigenous Territory. We will engage with international buyers of soy to commit them to comply with sustainability standards including the recognition of indigenous territories. Through a multi-stakeholder platform that includes agribusinesses, we will increase the awareness of the economic importance of standing forests and the importance to recognize and respect the territorial limits of the indigenous territory, and its regulations on resource use. This is further supported by efforts to strengthen local governance on land and resource use, taking the interests of men, women and youth into account.

DRC

Cocoa production is emerging as a driver of deforestation in the WL Bafwasende landscape. At the same time, cocoa cultivation provides important income-earning opportunities for local communities. We aim to harness the local entrepreneurial potential to establish models of mixed cocoa/banana agroforestry as an income-earning opportunity that reduces pressure on the forest. We will organize producers in cooperative incubator organizations and partner with cocoa producers and buyers to help implement international social and environmental standards and commitments. We will also work with local, regional and national partners to improve landscape governance and promote the development of comprehensive land use and development plans, taking the interests of men, women and youth into account.

Viet Nam

Coffee is an important source of income for people living in the Srepok River Basin in Viet nam, but also a driver of deforestation. We therefore focus on the identification and uptake of a model for restorative coffee agroforestry on degraded grounds. Besides, we will support coffee certification and the inclusion of coffee farmers in the national PES scheme, as incentives for sustainable coffee agroforestry, better management of the upstream forests and more efficient water use.

Ghana

On cocoa farms in the Juaboso-Bia and Sefwi-Wiawso landscapes in Ghana, we will focus on developing approaches to increase tree cover, to diversify and increase agricultural productivity through climate-smart practices. We will work on removing disincentives for integrating trees in

cocoa farms, such as insecure (tree) ownership. The purchase of cocoa beans from illegal cocoa farms will be curtailed in forest reserves by developing harmonized deforestation-free cocoa standards and stronger enforcement of forest laws. We will improve farmers' organizational capacity and participation in decision making processes, including men, women and youth. We will work with License Buying Companies to curtail the purchase of cocoa beans from illegal farms in forest reserves. We will also work with the Forestry Commission, traditional councils and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to halt encroachment.

Indonesia

Over the past 20 years, the districts of Ketapang and Kayong Utara (K-KU) in West Kalimantan, Indonesia, have experienced massive degradation due to the expansion of oil palm monoculture plantations. We will demonstrate that oil palm plantations can be combined with effective protection and connection of High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) areas. This will be in the form of agro-ecological connection zones, known as essential ecosystem areas (KEE), which will set an example of zero-deforestation palm oil production, conserving critical forest areas and biodiversity, stimulating collaboration between companies and local communities, and providing local livelihood options. Next to that, we will work in a village cluster dominated by independent smallholder palm oil producers to improve natural resource governance based on sound village-level planning, taking the interests of men, women and youth into account. This should lead to proper mapping of and allocation for oil palm farms, adoption of Good Agricultural Practices, avoidance of farm establishment in HCV and HCS areas, and government recognition of farmers' lands and performance of plantation management. Best practices on this jurisdictional village-cluster-based model and other lessons learnt will be upscaled and shared on the national level.

Colombia

While the agrocommodities mentioned above all have international value chains, cattle production in the Solano landscape in Colombia is destined only for local and national markets. Deforestation in the Solano landscape was originally driven by the establishment of illicit coca crops. Fumigation then forced most of the peasants to turn to cattle production, and to further expand pastures. We plan to develop a model of intercultural participative inclusive governance, aligning various conflicting land use plans, leading to reduced conflict and reduced encroachment into the forest. This model will serve as an example of how planning can contribute to sustainable land use, balancing the development of land use including cattle with forest conservation in the landscape, taking the interests of men, women and youth into account.

Network-wide implementation

Across the landscapes, the network will collect information about best practices, the impacts of commitments and policies, and possible solutions, and the conditions needed to ensure smallholder inclusion. This information will be supported with insights from other partners (e.g. universities), and translated into recommendations for companies, NGOs and policy makers at national and international levels. We will engage with international actors to ensure that commitments and related policy frameworks incorporate measures that promote climate-smart production and ensure the inclusion of smallholders. We will specifically collaborate with the lobby of major European NGOs to influence the positions of the Amsterdam Declaration Partnership and the European Commission.



5.3 Restoration

The problem

Land use change is estimated to contribute about 10-12% of the total global greenhouse gas emissions. This is mostly from human-induced drivers of land degradation, such as deforestation, wetland drainage, overgrazing, and unsustainable land-use practices. There is increasing scientific evidence that the restoration of degraded lands can support climate change adaptation and mitigation objectives, while achieving other co-benefits for local communities. Restored lands can help take the pressure off existing forest, provide alternative sources of income, improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, and increase the carbon levels in the soil and rehabilitated vegetation. Despite increasing international attention, the many pledges and commitments have not translated yet into action on the ground at the scale required. Moreover, efforts to address land degradation have been reactive and fragmented. They have failed to address the causes of degradation and deliver the benefits for local communities. As land degradation has many interrelated causes, it can only be addressed through the simultaneous and coordinated use of diverse policy instruments.

Vision

Degraded landscapes have regained their vital functions and provide wealth for the people living and depending on it. Carbon stock, tree cover, soil fertility and other key ecosystem services have been restored. Policies and practices are in place to generate good income for local people from sustainable land use and business practices in the landscape. Governments are able to simultaneously address multiple goals related to restoration, climate adaptation and mitigation, taking the interests of men, women and youth into account.

Outcomes

The programme works towards three main outcomes:

1. Restoration: Local communities, governments and companies implement a participative landscape restoration model that increases carbon stock and gives local people access to the benefits of restored lands, including men, women and youth.
2. Sustainable business practices: Governments, companies and financial institutes have mechanisms in place to invest in participative landscape restoration and sustainable business practices of local people and producers.
3. Bring to scale: National governments support participative landscape restoration, to comply with restoration commitments and to meet the goals of their NDC's and other policies.

Strategies

Participative landscape restoration has the potential to contribute to all desired outcomes of the Working Landscapes programme. Successful participative restoration will contribute to increased carbon sequestration and resilience of climate-vulnerable people; it depends on sustainable land use and the development of responsible business; and on inclusive governance, bringing together a range of actors with differing aims and priorities.

To deliver the outcomes we apply a three-step strategy. The first step is to document successful models and promote multi-stakeholder dialogue to develop tailor-made participatory landscape restoration models that increase carbon stocks, and benefit local communities with special attention for gender and youth. For this, there is a need to:

- Take stock of successful participative landscape restoration approaches to inform and facilitate dialogue with key actors in the landscape.
- Develop and test participative restoration models together with institutes responsible for implementation and other relevant partners.
- Document experiences and lessons learned and identify options to include the model in national policies and legislation.

The second step is to develop mechanisms to invest in participative landscape restoration and sustainable business practices of local people and producers. This requires:

- The identification of options for sustainable business development in local communities, taking the interests of men, women and youth into account.
- Engagement with governments, companies and financial institutes to create access to markets and develop investment opportunities in local sustainable business models.

The third step is to engage with national and international actors to promote application of the participative landscape restoration model at a wider scale. For this, there is a need to:

- Facilitate national dialogues to create enabling conditions for participative restoration models in national policies and legislation.
- Document experiences, to contribute to discussions in international platforms and with organizations to share experiences and promote application of participative landscape restoration at a wider scale.

Implementation

Restoration is relevant in four landscapes in the programme. These are landscapes that have been heavily deforested due to fast moving agricultural frontiers. This is the case with oil palm in Indonesia, coffee in Viet Nam, cocoa in Ghana, and cattle breeding in Colombia. Although not identified yet, we expect the dryland countries to contribute to this theme as well.

Indonesia

In Indonesia we will restore degraded peatlands that have high carbon content and are highly susceptible to fire, by promoting tree-on-farm initiatives and agroforestry. We will design income-earning models that link peatland conservation and restoration with sustainable development. Local communities will be supported to protect carbon stocks under the Indonesian NDC, and use the income as incentive to strengthen community-based peat-swamp forest protection and peatland-adapted agriculture. We will generate multiple funding sources to enhance stakeholders to participate in long-term green investments, including tree planting. We will seek to include the approach in the national peat restoration plan to get wider application.

Viet Nam

In Viet Nam, we enable communities to participate in forest restoration and management, and obtain benefits from these forest resources through agroforestry and the extraction of non-timber forest products or timber, including men, women and youth. Coffee agroforestry will be used to restore ecosystem functions in degraded areas. To ensure application at a wider scale we will cooperate with the Ministry of Rural Development and Agriculture (MARD) to include the approach in the national policies.

Ghana

In Ghana, we will develop a mixed cocoa-timber production model and work with key stakeholders to realize tree planting on farms and degraded forest reserves. This will increase the possibilities to use forests outside reserves for timber production, increase tree cover on farms, and promote climate-smart agriculture through agroforestry, especially in cocoa production systems. Key stakeholders in the cocoa and timber sector will be involved to institutionalize restoration learning and experience-sharing in platforms, to scale up restoration and contribute to achieving Ghana's NDC targets.

Colombia

In Colombia, forest lands that are degraded to pastures will be re-converted into forests using dozens of species (analogous reforestation), providing new income opportunities from selling timber and non-timber forest products, for men, women and youth. Forest-bonds will be developed and issued to attract investments. A platform with key governmental and non-governmental stakeholder will be established to create a citizens agenda on restoration and include the approach in the policies of regional environmental authorities.



5.4 Business & Finance

The problem

Family farms (over 500 million worldwide) produce 70-75% of the world's food supply. Although there are over 440 investment funds specialized in food and agricultural investments, managing over 73 Billion USD in assets, a large percentage of the rural population still lives below the poverty line, especially in the tropics. And, although forests provide environmental services that are necessary to maintain the productive capacity of agricultural landholdings, agricultural expansion is a major driver of deforestation. Something is clearly off. Moreover, climate change is threatening agriculture. And, as a significant part of the global food production relies on a very small number of species, climate-related risks are a serious threat. Investments are needed to promote more climate-smart and inclusive agricultural production. However, financial institutions traditionally prefer single asset investments, thus promoting unsustainable, often large-scale production techniques in climate sensitive crop production systems. Having said that, banks are starting to recognize that investing in monocultures composes a financial risk. Therefore, systems that retain or increase agro-biodiversity are attract increasing recognition and greening finance is on the radar of all banks these days.

There is a need to bridge the distance between system banks and investment portfolios on the one hand, and smallholders in remote, rural areas on the other. To attract financial investments to climate-smart smallholder production, however, aspects such as legal barriers around land tenure, collateral and recognized legal entities (incl. community enterprises and producer organizations) need to be overcome.

Vision of success

In our vision, sufficient capital flows into integrated and diverse landscapes and local businesses, making land-use practices more climate-smart, and encourages the integration of smallholders in value chains, adherence to social and environmental performance standards, and the effective implementation of zero-deforestation commitments. National governments, businesses and financial institutions promote and adopt inclusive, innovative business models and financing schemes,

minimizing negative, and maximizing positive social and environmental impacts, taking the interests of men, women and youth into account.

Outcomes

Within this theme, TBI will focus on supporting the design and implementation of innovative business models that contribute to climate-smart agricultural and agroforestry production that benefits local smallholders. This will result in the following main outcomes:

1. Increased flow of financial resources towards sustainable, integrated forest-farm systems in smallholder agriculture, facilitating a responsible intensification of production through improved agroforestry systems, that avoids further deforestation and forest degradation, and contributes to climate-smart mosaic landscapes.
2. Fair, inclusive and equitable integration of smallholders in the value chains of commodities that are produced in climate-smart landscapes, leading to job creation and diversification of income-generating activities.
3. Companies implement private sector standards, performance criteria and commitments to sustainability (FSC, PEFC, and RSPO standards, ESG performance criteria adopted by financial service providers, and zero-deforestation commitments of the New York declaration).
4. Implementation of financing mechanisms:
    a. Gender-sensitive and socially inclusive finance mechanisms that provide easy access to finance for smallholders and producer organizations, such as innovative saving and loan systems.
    b. Enhanced competitiveness of sustainable forest management compared to other land uses through the deployment of improved designs and implementation of financing instruments such as REDD+ and other Payment for Environmental Services schemes.
    c. Improved and aligned public policies and regulations on financial products and business development, promoting sustainable land use and inclusive trade.

Strategies

Our overall strategy contains two main components. The first focuses on smallholders and producer organizations. There is a need to strengthen producer organizations, to ease and increase their access to finance, including women and youth. There is also a need to increase the number of (producer groups of) smallholders that are integrated in the value chains of agricultural, forest and non-timber forest products, in an inclusive and equitable manner. This involves bringing parts of the value chains closer to the farm level, which should help to create jobs, diversify income strategies, raise average family income, and increase the number of employed people outside the primary sector.

Also, smallholder farming and small-scale forestry initiatives need to be able to meet international private sector standards and verifiably adhere to ESG performance criteria. By organizing producers, and improving the production and land-use performance, stimulated by ESG performance criteria imposed by financial institutions, the financial burden to meet standards and criteria can be reduced. That will increase the competitiveness of smallholder farm products and timber and non-timber forest products.

The second component focusses on financial institutions, and on bridging the gap between financial institutions and smallholders. This requires that their language is synchronized, and that both parties

understand each other's needs and realities. Next to that, there is a need to change risk perceptions of financial institutes; increase incubation/enabling finance; enhance incubation platforms for know-how, market access, and bankability of forest/farm businesses; promote the formation of producer organizations to offer scale to financial institutions; and, deploy innovative financial packages to foster responsible, climate-proof, integrated land-use systems, taking the distinct interests of men, women and youth into account. Financial institutions also need to set the right ESG performance criteria that will assist producers to meet international standards. To accomplish all of the above, a dialogue and joint learning platform will be facilitated between financial institutions, producers/producer organizations, and supported by green NGOs/CSOs and knowledge-based institutes, resulting in best practices that can be shared and rolled out.

Implementation

The WL country programmes provide a basis for learning on this theme. Lessons from our work at the country and landscape level will be used to contribute to national and international debates on financing climate-smart agricultural production in forested landscapes by smallholders. Below we provide examples of how the theme fits in the WL country programmes.

Colombia

In Colombia the focus will be on the development of a forest-bond system, in combination with tax exemptions for enterprises that acquire such bonds, and Payment for Environmental Services (PES) systems, to increase the competitiveness of sustainable forest management in comparison with other land uses. This will also include innovative restoration models that combine traditional multi-species systems and new technical knowledge.

Ghana

In Ghana the focus will be on the development of business cases for FFPOs and CREMAs to engage in farm income diversification by increasing forest cover and the number of trees in the landscape. This will involve removing disincentives for farmers to plant trees. Attention will also go to the provision of financial incentives for land users that apply climate-smart models, the facilitation of easier access to credits, and ways to increase market access for farmers who engage in climate-smart practices.

Suriname

The WL programme in Suriname will focus on increasing income for men, women and youth, through climate-smart integrated community forestry and commercial agriculture, and (potentially) through a REDD+ initiative. In addition, the programme will promote greater access to financial services by communities and producer organizations, resulting in intensified and integrated land management and community forestry.

Bolivia

In Bolivia, the business and finance (B&F) focus will be on the development of business collaborations between forest owners and timber industries, also rewarding restoration activities. This will be supported by tailored-made financial products that will be developed in collaboration with financial services providers.

DR Congo

In DRC, most WL programme elements have a B&F component. The programme aims to harness the potential of local entrepreneurs in integrated agroforestry systems, and facilitate the development of

PES systems to conserve standing forests and promote SFM in community forestry models. The DRC programme will also support the establishment of cooperative incubator organizations to implement international performance standards.

Viet Nam
In Viet Nam, modalities will be elaborated to include coffee farmers in national PES mechanisms, and attention will go to the development of a model for restorative coffee agroforestry on marginal grounds that is certified and less vulnerable to climate change.

Indonesia
In Indonesia, the focus will be on community-based models for sustainable peatland management by protecting carbon stocks and the restoration of degraded peatlands, contributing to sustainable development. For this, the programme will explore multiple funding sources to enhance stakeholders' participation in sustainable peatland management and restoration. Also, a jurisdictional village-cluster-based zero deforestation model for independent oil palm smallholders will be implemented, based on sound village-level planning and adoption of good agricultural practices.

Network-wide implementation
We will:

- Increase the dialogue with Dutch financial service providers (FMO, Rabobank) on: perceptions of risk, returns and transaction costs; needs and realities of SMEs and producer organizations; the need for appropriate ESG performance indicators, incubator funding, blended finance, long return horizons, and multi-asset class investments.
- Report on the positive contributions that climate-smart forested landscapes can make to meeting climate and sustainable development goals, and how innovative business and finance, taking the interests of men, women and youth into account, can play a pivotal role to bring about transformational change.
- Identify characteristics of a favourable enabling environment for sustainable investments in smallholders, SMEs and producer organizations.
- Develop an approach to promote financing business incubation services from within mature producer organizations, reducing the needs for external finance.
- Support efforts to improve the design and implementation of financing instruments (e.g. REDD+ and other PES schemes) and processes, with a view to enhance the competitiveness of sustainable forest management compared to alternative land uses, while improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people.
- Work with partners in networks (FTA, GPFLR, FAO inclusive finance group) and other programmes (GLA, MoMo) to develop innovative approaches and policy options for sustainable finance.
- Provide the Dutch government and Netherlands-based CSOs and companies with recommendations for their engagement in inclusive finance and business models that stimulate the use of forest and trees in support of climate-smart landscapes (IMVO convenants, Amsterdam declaration on Palm Oil, etc.).
- Make market linkages with European based businesses and sustainable business initiatives, including those related to zero deforestation, no net loss, land degradation neutrality, etc.
- Contribute to the EU taxonomy for finance, to finance sustainable growth that is currently being developed.

6 Dryland countries

As a result of the discussions at the Quality@Entry meeting, TBI agreed to include at least two countries belonging to the Ministry's new priority countries[9] in the development of the WL programme. As these countries are mostly located in the dry zone, we'll call them dryland countries to distinguish them from the other WL programme countries.

With dryland countries, TBI ventures into unknown areas: landscapes in the arid zone, with no TBI history, and no existing partners. We have welcomed this as an opportunity to extend our network into a new area of strategic importance and decided to build up our presence in the countries for the longer term, beyond the lifespan of the Working Landscapes Programme. In the new countries we envision a role where we strengthen the impact of running initiatives that are close to the TBI mission, i.e., to sustainably use forests and trees for the benefit of local people and the global community.

During the inception phase, we took a broad approach to identify the countries where we can implement this vision most effectively. We kept the options open to develop a programme in three general areas: West Sahel (Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger), Ethiopia and Uganda (where TBI is active through the Green Livelihoods Alliance programme)[10]. We looked for possibilities to develop partnerships with existing programmes, where TBI could play a role in line with its niche, while our long-term perspective was to identify, eventually, a local TBI Network Member. Lacking a true arid land opportunity, Uganda was eliminated quite early in the process.

We identified Dutch organizations within our network with activities in these countries, and conducted a quick scan of ongoing activities and opportunities for TBI or a TBI approach. We organized a series of individual meetings and concluded with two regional brainstorm sessions with a select group of people. Meetings were organized on Ethiopia (25 March) and West Sahel (3 April). Further consultations were done during visits to SNV, Both Ends, Wetlands International, as well as with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In line with the thematic focus of the Working Landscapes programme, we made the choice to focus our efforts on landscape restoration — a key issue in the arid regions. In our vision, restoration transforms degraded lands into landscapes that have regained their vital functions to provide wealth for the people living and depending on it, and cushion them against effects of climate change. Restoring carbon stock and putting in place policies and practices that enable local people to generate good income from sustainable land-use and business practices are two key steps required for this. As newcomers in arid zones, our strategy is to first take stock of successful participative landscape restoration approaches in the countries where we start working, and then seek to establish activities in association with ongoing programmes in those countries.

A rapid inventory among experts of the area indicated that significant restoration efforts exist but they are not always aligned or benefiting from each others' experiences, and many do not account for local needs and interests. This limits their effectiveness and leaves their potential to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation underused. Our stocktaking will serve as a basis to co-

[9] Countries located in one of the four focus regions: Sahel, Horn of Africa, Middle East and Northern Africa.
[10] Given the scope of the WL programme, we constrained our analysis to the ten countries with which the Netherlands entertain a broad development relationship.

develop and test participative and gender inclusive restoration models, including mechanisms to invest in participative landscape restoration and sustainable business practices of local people and producers, and finally identify options to include the model in national policies and legislation and in ongoing regreening efforts.

The conclusion of this exploratory phase is that both West Sahel and Ethiopia present promising opportunities. In both regions, we could add value by stocktaking successful participative landscape restoration approaches to inform and facilitate dialogue with key actors.

In Ethiopia, our intention is to document and share the lessons learned in specific regions and to identify options to scale the regional successes in Tigray to a national level. We aim to play a role in systematizing restoration lessons in this region, and help facilitate their nation-wide application. We propose to partner with Wetlands International, to help strengthen their capacity building and learning programme. We will also investigate the opportunities provided by the new phase of the Drydev Ethiopia programme. The next step will be to conduct an exploratory mission to Ethiopia this summer, leading to the identification of initial activities.

In West Sahel, the landscape of opportunities is more complex: there is a risk of duplication of efforts and further exploration is needed to identify a suitable TBI role and entry point. Apart from systematizing lessons learned with regreening (as in Ethiopia), consulted organizations expressed a need to develop mechanisms to invest in participative landscape restoration and sustainable business practices of local people and producers. In our explorations to date, we have not yet decided which initiatives and partners would make the best fit. We see opportunities to link to the coalitions that will be formed in the new phase of Drydev West Africa, and will closely follow the tendering process starting this summer. We will conduct a mission to West Sahel as soon as we have more clarity about our role and entry point. This will be at the end of summer, or early autumn.

The exploratory missions in the second part of 2019 will be completed with a report on programme issues and recommendations for coalition building with local partners. This will be further elaborated in an in-country workshop, resulting in a validated country programme starting early 2020.

Box 2. Overall planning for the dryland countries

July
- TOR for in country research Ethiopia ready

August-September
- Exploratory mission to Ethiopia
- TOR for in country research West Sahel ready

October-December
- Report on programme issues and recommendations for programme development Ethiopia
- Exploratory Mission to West Sahel
- In country research into key issues for programme development with local partner in West Sahel
- Report on programme issues and recommendations for programme development West Sahel
- In country workshops on selected programme issues with stakeholders (In Ethiopia and in West Sahel)
- Alignment with local partners and programme development in Ethiopia and West Sahel

January
- Working Landscapes Programme in two regions ready to start

7 Gender & Youth strategy

The problem

In order to address the role and importance of men, women and youth appropriately, gender and youth will be a cross-cutting strategy in the WL programme. Gender and youth will be addressed across country level activities as well as in the themes; the gender and youth strategy will bring focus and coherence to these efforts. This section describes this strategy.

In most forested areas in the tropics, women play a key role in smallholder agriculture and are dependent on forest resources for fuelwood, food, medicines and other products. However, they tend to have limited or no rights to land and forest resources, limited access to (financial) resources and services like training, and fewer possibilities than men to participate in decision making. Women are negatively affected when large-scale plantations displace smallholder agriculture while offering limited employment opportunities for women, and they are disproportionally affected by effects of climate change, such as water scarcity. Young people[11] are vulnerable too. In decision-making processes seniority tends to be important, and it is therefore difficult for young people to engage. Moreover, young men and women are increasingly moving out of villages for higher education and employment opportunities. It is crucial that also rural areas offer opportunities for young people, making it attractive for them to stay (or return): young people are part of the solution to realize inclusive climate-smart landscapes and community resilience.

Vision

We envision climate-smart landscapes that offer adequate livelihood options for men, women and youth, now and in the future. In these landscapes, women and youth act as agents of change and their active involvement in landscape governance and land-use practices contributes simultaneously to equity, sustainability and resilience.

Outcomes

Working Landscapes will contribute to the following three outcomes:

1. Inclusive governance: men, women and youth participate in land-use decisions and landscape governance on equal terms, and decisions reflect the interests of men, women and youth.
2. Sustainable practices: men, women and youth are involved in applying sustainable land-use practices, and equally benefit from these practices, including securing access rights.
3. Responsible business and finance: men, women and youth have equal access to finance, training and other development opportunities, benefit equally from the implementation of social and environmental performance standards and commitments; and are involved in value chains on equal terms.

Strategies

It is Working Landscapes' overall strategy to mainstream issues related to gender and youth in all our activities. We believe that involving women and youth in all our activities will ensure that their perspectives are taken into account, increasing the chance that they will ultimately benefit. The differentiated roles, interests and needs of men, women and youth in landscape governance and

[11] Roughly defined as people between 15 and 24 years of age.

land-use practices, require us to be alert in the design of all intervention strategies and in the implementation of the programme. Working Landscapes employs two overall strategies to mainstream issues related to gender and youth in our activities.

First, within the TBI Network, we consider inclusion of women and youth an objective in itself, to be pursued regardless of the other objectives of the programme. For that reason we ensured that ToCs were developed on the basis of a detailed gender and youth context and stakeholder analysis, and the identification of key gender & youth issues that need to be addressed, either for programme or equity objectives. As a result of this analysis and issue identification, explicit gender and youth ambitions are expressed in the objectives and interventions of the country programmes.

Second, in the country and landscape programmes we make sure that women and youth are adequately included in the design, implementation and monitoring of all our interventions. by the Gender Marker developed by CARE International, we ensure that all are at least 'gender & youth sensitive' on a scale of 'harmful' to 'transformative' (Main gender and youth issues in the WL landscapes

During the inception phase several key gender and youth issues were identified that will be addressed in the country-specific programmes. Below we mention the main issues, for each of the above-mentioned desired outcomes.

Figure), which means that interventions are (1) informed by a gender and age segregated context and stakeholder analysis; (2) adapted to meet the distinct needs and interests of men, women and youth; (3) ensuring meaningful participation of men, women and youth; and (4) monitored by gender and age segregated monitoring and analyzing systems.

To operationalize the network-wide gender and youth strategy, we:

- Ensure gender and age balance among participants and resource persons of all activities within the WL programme, by creating space for women and youth to participate and speak out in all activities, and systematic gender- and age disaggregated monitoring for all interventions. Tracking gender and age disaggregated data will provide 'warning flags', for example when participation of women or youth is low.
- Ensure that interventions addressing gender & youth inequalities are culturally and context appropriate, especially when challenging power relations and culturally embedded norms and values.
- Conduct targeted capacity building activities for youth and women.
- Establish a WL gender & youth focal point network and mainstream gender & youth in PMEL frameworks, and ensure documentation, communication and exchange of good practices and inspiring examples.
- Ensure continuous organizational and network commitment and support for gender and youth sensitive, responsive and/or transformative action, staff training, and internal policies regarding gender, youth and staff composition. Currently, TBI in Wageningen has contracted a gender consultant to strengthen gender & youth commitment, support and capacity, and improve policies and strategies (funded outside the WL framework).
- Ensure that all staff within the programme is aware of, and implements the gender and youth strategy.

Main gender and youth issues in the WL landscapes

During the inception phase several key gender and youth issues were identified that will be addressed in the country-specific programmes. Below we mention the main issues, for each of the above-mentioned desired outcomes.

Figure 4. From gender harmful to gender transformative change

Gender Harmful/Negative	Gender Neutral	Gender Sensitive	Gender Responsive/Positive	Gender Transformative
Programme approaches are reinforcing inequitable gender stereotypes, or dis-empowering certain people in the process of achieving programme goals. Programme uses gender norms, roles and stereotypes that reinforce gender inequalities	Gender is not considered relevant to development outcome Gender norms, roles and relations are not affected (worsened or improved)	Gender is a means to reach set development goals Addressing gender norms, roles and access to resources in so far as needed to reach project goals	Gender is central to achieving positive development outcomes Changing gender norms, roles and access to resources a key component of project outcomes	Programme approaches or activities actively seeking to build equitable social norms and structures in addition to individual gender-equitable behaviour. Gender is central to promoting gender equality and achieving positive development outcomes Transforming unequal gender relations to promote shared power, control of resources, decision-making, and support for women's empowerment

Inclusive governance

In all WL landscapes decisions regarding land-use practices are predominantly made by men, and all WL country teams identified a lack of women and youth involvement in planning and governance structures as a major issue. This is partly because of cultural factors (traditional leadership is usually male), but also because of a lack of space or opportunities, and a lack of capacity of women and youth to participate. Even when decisions in the household are taken jointly, decisions beyond the household level tend to be made by older men. As a result, the interests and needs of women and youth are often not sufficiently taken into account in decisions on forest and land use.

There is a need to create space and opportunities for women and youth to participate in decision making, and to increase their capacity to do so meaningfully. Addressing these issues is not easy, because it may mean that existing power relations are challenged. In the Bolivian WL landscape, for example, the relations between men and women in the indigenous territory are highly unequal; in the Guarayan culture women do not take part in decision making. Although women are aware of this, and wish to change this relationship of power, the cultural context makes this an uphill battle. In such a case, affirmative gender actions will not be enough. It is necessary to build on the strategies that the women themselves identify to overcome the prevailing disparate relationship.

Sustainable practices

When women do not have land ownership, it does not necessarily limit their access to land or forested areas, but it implies dependency on the family of the husband or her own family. It often means that it is more difficult to access financial and other resources. Also, where land use is based on collective community rights, this does not necessarily mean equal rights or benefits for women

and youth, because decisions are still often dominated by men. Joint ownership of husband and wife (such as in Viet Nam) may improve access of women to resources and services.
Women face several other challenges. They tend to play a large role in subsistence farming, and their work load may be increasing, for example due to environmental degradation (DRC, Ghana), men migrating for jobs (Suriname), or men changing from subsistence farming to cash crops (Bolivia). Therefore it is necessary to pay attention to the costs or burden of changes, where extra effort or labour is involved. It is often women who do the extra (voluntary) work because they are more inclined to do something that benefits the community, adding up to their work load. In some landscapes, women are losing access to the forest resources they depend on. In Suriname, for example, women use plots that are located closer to the village to gather products for household consumption, but these plots are sometimes given out as concessions. Also, the knowledge and the valuable role of women in conserving biodiversity and sustainable forest use is often not acknowledged/recognized, thus neglecting important opportunities for more sustainable and climate-smart practices.

In several WL landscapes it is reported that the interest of youth in agriculture has been decreasing; they tend to move away to cities. For all our activities it is therefore important to look for opportunities to interest youth and engage them in climate-smart agriculture and forest activities.

Responsible business and finance

As it is mostly men who are engaged in business activities, business development programmes often (only) focus on men. Women and youth have more difficulties to access financial and other resources, e.g., to get loans for businesses, because ownership of their assets (for mortgages) might not be under their own name. Also, women and youth often have less financial, marketing and business skills, and may be overlooked in initiatives to increase local people's access to finance, training and other development opportunities.

All WL country programmes will ensure tailor made, but equal access to financial, business, training and other development opportunities. 'Tailor made' because the needs for finance, training, etc. might be different for men, women and youth. We will also pay specific attention to the informal economy, in which women and youth might organize themselves to start small businesses. This could open opportunities to support women and youth to expand their role in value chains and business opportunities. Table 2 provides examples of planned interventions related to gender and youth in the country-level ToCs.

Table 2. Examples of gender and youth-related interventions in the WL country ToCs

Country	Intervention
Indonesia	Work with village and district governments to upscale participatory and (gender and youth) inclusive natural resource and land-use planning
Viet Nam	Ensure representation of women and youth in participatory restoration planning, in which multi-stakeholder land-use planning and climate scenarios are developed, so that their interest and needs are taken into account, and benefits from restoration are safeguarded
DRC	Empower women, youth and Mbuti to participate in control mechanisms and improved governance at local level
Ghana	Facilitate access of women and youth to the climate-smart decision table through CREMAs, and build their capacity to effectively take part in climate smart decisions based on shared rights, responsibilities and equitable benefits.

Bolivia	Work in a targeted manner with women and young people to improve their political and technical skills, so they have the confidence to develop and strengthen their own initiatives, and to participate more actively in current productive initiatives.
Colombia	Promote the participative formulation of a local public policy to promote gender equality. This process will help them to identify their skills and needs and stimulate and qualify their participation in other spaces.
Suriname	Establish community-level land-use plans where the areas for agricultural expansion and the location of community forest concessions are clearly defined, safeguarding access to resources for all stakeholders, including women and youth.

8 Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

A programme-wide planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning (PMEL) framework will be the basis for reporting to DGIS, as well as for learning and adaptive planning. The PMEL framework will be made consistent with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) requirements and the results will be made available through IATI. The overall PMEL framework is based on a small number of quantitative Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), complemented with qualitative assessment techniques.

8.1 Impact

Two Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) will be used to monitor impacts, i.e., the area and the number of people affected by improved practices and policies related to climate change adaptation and mitigation. Either KPI is disaggregated in a set of related (and to an extent overlapping) sub-indicators. The sub-indicators serve to clarify the KPIs, and allow for local variation in interventions. During the inception phase, country teams have identified sub-indicators appropriate to the programme (see examples in Table 3).

Table 3. Examples of KPI sub-indicators identified in country programmes

KPI: Area affected by improved climate-smart landscape practices
Forest area
Area that has been restored or reforested
Area under improved smallholder agroforestry and community forestry
Area under improved environmental and social standards
Area under improved company commitments
Area under local control
Area subject to more inclusive governance and participatory planning (landscape approaches, participatory land use plans)
KPI: Number of beneficiaries impacted by improved climate-smart landscape practices
Number of men and women with improved access to forest and tree resources
Number of men and women that adopted climate-smart practices and management
Number of men and women involved in inclusive landscape governance initiatives
Number of men and women included in inclusive business arrangements

Impact in terms of KPIs will be monitored at three levels, which differ in terms of the scale of the impact and the level of confidence with which we can attribute the observed changes to the programme:

- Project: Direct impacts through project implementation and support to immediate target groups (e.g., communities, small enterprises, local governments) in our direct intervention areas.

- Landscape: Measures the programmes indirect impacts on area and beneficiaries in the landscape through knowledge sharing, capacity building and dialogues, peer-to-peer learning and other outreach activities. “Indirect” means: achieved through the changes effected through the ToC. As landscape programmes, landscape-level impact is the primary impact we seek to achieve.
- Beyond the landscape: Plausible contributions to impact beyond the landscape, e.g., through revised policies and practices by governments and companies, and adoption of programme developed approaches and models by other projects. These impacts are generally achieved on a longer time scale.

The rationale for taking this approach is that it makes sense to distinguish between contributions to impact achieved by the project itself (which are generally small, but directly attributable and achievable in the relatively short term) and impacts achieved through the pathways envisaged in the ToC. These may be quantitatively substantial, but generally take a longer period to be accomplished, generally with or through others (partners, target groups).

To monitor these impacts, we will use analyses of geo-spatial and population data of the intervention areas – for instance, deforestation data. After the inception phase, a baseline study will be conducted in each country, to assess the current status of the applicable (sub)KPIs. The area displaying improved practices and the number of men, women and youth impacted will be tracked annually on the project scale . An impact evaluation aimed at all impact levels is planned at the end of the programme. Table 4 shows the intended scope of impact for the key performance indicators per country programme by 2023, based on an analysis of country level ToCs and the scope of their impacts.

8.2 Qualitative assessment of outcomes

These quantitative assessments will be complemented with qualitative methods to assess outcomes within the sphere of influence and the sphere of interest for each country programme, and for the thematic programmes. For the desired outcomes that relate to the sphere of control and the sphere of influence, data will be collected on an annual basis, in order to track progress towards intended programme outcomes and to inform adaptive planning.

To assess the extent to which the programme contributes to changes in target group practices and policies as summarized in the ToC, we will use the Outcome Harvesting technique. Outcome Harvesting does not assess progress towards predetermined objectives or outcomes, but rather, it collects evidence of what has changed and, then, working backwards, determines whether and how an intervention has contributed to these changes. This is then interpreted in terms of the ToC (which may subsequently be adjusted as part of an adaptive learning process)

Outcome harvesting encompasses two main steps. First, we will identify the main changes in target group behaviours (decisions, adoption of practices, gender attitudes, etc.), their significance in terms of the desired outcomes in the Sphere of Influence, and related TBI activities. In a second step, we will validate the extent to which TBI’s activities have contributed to the observed changes. This approach will cover all strategies and desired outcomes. During outcome harvesting, the gender & youth dimension of the qualitative outcomes will be explicitly addressed as part of the methodology. This means that, if possible, outcomes will be disaggregated for men, women and youth.

8.3 Milestones

Countries will set up a milestone framework for the duration of the programme. Milestones can relate to outputs, events, or intermediate outcomes, and will provide a good indication whether the

programme is on track or underperforming at an early stage. The milestones are indicative and will be updated yearly. Together with harvested outcomes, they provide input for annual reflection meetings. Programmes will add specific milestones related to gender and youth. Information on relevant outputs (publications, manuals, tools, workshops, media coverage, capacity building etc.) will be collected throughout the year. Where possible, gender and age-disaggregated information will be collected, both for reporting purposes, and to serve as 'warning flags' when participation of men, women or youth is low.

8.4 PMEL cycle

To ensure that our annual planning takes reflection and learning into account, we have aligned our review and planning schedule. During country-level reflection and learning meetings, to be held in February/March of each year, country teams will reflect on the ToC, the harvested outcomes of the previous year, progress towards desired outcomes, and underlying assumptions. The meetings will focus on learning, and may result in a revision of the country ToC.

In addition, we will conduct an annual global review and planning meeting in September, including all country leads and coordinators. In this meeting the focus will be on the international and cross-cutting themes. Based on the results of this meeting, as well as previously harvested country-level outcomes, the country leads prepare the annual plan for the upcoming year.

The PMEL cycle is related to the annual reporting schedule as follows:

- Annual plan and annual budget: 1 December of each year
- Progress updates: End of each quarter (for IATI indicators)
- Analytic progress report: 1 July of each year
- Annual financial progress report: 1 July of each year
- Annual audited accounts / Audit report and Report of findings: 1 July of each year

Table 4. Key performance indicators per country programme by 2023 at three spatial levels: estimates of the scope of impact.

	(i) Project (direct project impact by 2023)		(ii) Landscape (indirect impact by 2023)		(iii) Beyond landscape (plausible contribution to impact)	
	KPI: Area (ha)	KPI: Number of beneficiaries	KPI: Area (ha)	KPI: Number of beneficiaries	KPI: Area (ha)	KPI: Number of beneficiaries
Bolivia[12]	300,000	2,000	750,000	10,000	2,500,000	90,000
Colombia[13]	161,400	3,800	4,241,600	55,875	45,640,500	1,138,000
DR Congo[14]	1,652,500	250,000	4,708,700	455,657	19,956,700	2,614,630
Ghana[15]	42,000	1,200	300,000	6,000	1,200,000	50,000
Indonesia[16]	200,000	40,000	630,000	120,000	4,600,000	1,400,000
Suriname[17]	125,000	990	170,000	5,400	2,000,000	20,400
Viet Nam[18]	10,000	8,000	500,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	3,000,000

[12] Bolivia: at the project level, 300,000 ha under sustainable forest management practices through inclusive business partnerships (equivalent to 10 community forest organizations and 2,000 beneficiaries). Indirect impact is 85% of the surface area under forest management plans for the Guarayos territory and the Guarayos population of 10 thousand beneficiaries. At the regional level, the indigenous territories of Guarayos, Monteverde and Lomerio with 90,000 beneficiaries.

[13] Colombia: at project level an impact on 161,400 ha through improved governance of the Peneya river basin, and 600 ha through improved practices of peasant and indigenous peoples. On indirect level, the project aims to impact the entire Solano municipality through improved governance, with improved practices targeted on 2,500 hectares, including up to 12,400 persons. A plausible contribution to impact is expected in six neighbouring Amazonian Departments of Colombia through revision of policies and practices of departmental governments.

[14] DR Congo: the project scale impact is on two sectors in Bafwasende through improved land use and development plans, sustainable forest management and growing sustainable enterprises. On landscape scale, the project aims to impact the entire Bafwasende Territory through improved land use and development plans, sustainable forest management and growing sustainable enterprises generating income and employment. At the plausible scale, the scope of impact is the entire Tshopo province.

[15] Ghana: The project has an impact on 42,000 ha in the Juabeso-Bia and Sefwi-Wiawso landscapes through improved governance and improved standards and company commitments, impacting 1,200 people of about 30 communities. Indirect impact on landscape scale is expected to reach 300,000 ha and 6,000 people through dissemination and peer-to-peer knowledge sharing. The plausible impact is reached through revised policies and practices by the government operable on the Hotspot Intervention Areas (HIA) identified through the Ghana Cocoa-Forest REDD+ programme.

[16] Indonesia: the project impacts 200,000 ha in the two landscapes, of which 150,000 ha through improved governance and up to 170,000 ha through improved standards and company commitments. Up to 45,000 ha of the 200,000 ha has improved smallholder practices and/or restored forest area. With national regulation and district regulations formulated and issued, along with alignment with national programs, collaborations with sub-national governments and relations built with private sector, 630,000 ha in the landscape of K-KU will be indirectly impacted, of which 400,000 ha due to the regulation on inclusiveness of participatory approach and 250,000 ha under improved standards and market. As many as 120,000 people are projected to benefit at this scale. Post project completion, the enforcements of the regulations (district and national) will potentially contribute impacts at the scale of Ketapang district (West Kalimantan) and other districts in Kalimantan.

[17] Suriname: the project directly impacts 25 Saamaka villages (c. 125,000 ha) in the Upper Suriname River landscape. The impact on the landscape scale is maintenance of a forest cover of 85% in the landscape, equalling 170,000 hectares and impacting most of the Saamaka people living in the landscape. The plausible contribution to impact is another 2 million hectares representing the area populated by five other Maroon tribes and four indigenous tribes.

[18] Viet Nam: project scale impact is in two districts, of which about 20% degraded land is targeted. The indirect impact is estimated to cover about 30% of the Srepok river basin through dissemination of results through

9 WL programme budget

The WL programme budget has been updated and detailed based on the results of the inception phase. The identification of thematic programmes has led to some modifications. The budget total and distribution per year have been kept unchanged. The structure of the ToC is leading for the structure of the budget; this is mainly visible in the strategic budget. A strategic and categoric presentation of the budget is provided in Table 5 (category) and Table 6 (strategy).

In the development of the budget we explicitly account for synergies between the Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA)[19] and WL during the period 2019-2020, as indicated in the original programme document.

Additional detail in the budget due to the inception phase consists of:

- A more explicit inclusion of themes, especially in strategy 3 (of the strategic budget) and thematic implementation (in the categoric budget). In the inception phase we decided to support the landscape programmes in four themes. The national level activities are allocated to ToC strategies 1 (*Strengthening the role of forests and trees in the national formulation and implementation of NDCs*) and 2 (jointly referred to as *Landscape and thematic programme*, as each activity contributes to both a country ToC and one or several thematic ToC(s)). Crosscutting and internationally oriented aspects of the themes are allocated to ToC strategy 3 (*Promoting international policies and partnerships that support climate-smart landscapes*).
- We have now allocated annual budgets to countries (distinguishing between GLA and non-GLA countries), including tentative allocations for the dryland countries. As the proposed regional activities such as support to the CAFI initiative are yet to be clarified, we merged these together into *Dryland countries, regional activities and CAFI*

Strategy 1 – Strengthening the role of forests and trees in the national formulation and implementation of NDCs
This requires a budget of 50,000 per year and per partner country to develop the cases, arguments and policy inputs in national NDC policy shaping processes. As this assumes the presence of an office and staff, and the national policy influencing objectives align well with some objectives in the GLA, we expect that GLA countries can produce similar results at 25% of that budget.

Strategy 2 – Implementing policies and practices towards climate-smart landscapes
This strategy is organized in three thematic programmes, implemented with different emphasis in each programme country including the dryland countries:

1. Agrocommodities
2. Landscape restoration
3. Responsible business and finance

In the presentation, only the allocations per country are shown. GLA has already established infrastructure and addresses some comparable priorities through different means, so the budget allocation to the GLA countries has been reduced by c 60% in the first two years. Actual annual

CSOs and multi-stakeholder dialogues. Plausible impact is on up to 30% of the Central Highland through changes in government policy.

[19] The Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) is a Strategic Partnership in which TBI participates during 2016-2020. As GLA and WL share 5 countries, the WL budget has been adjusted to account for expected efficiencies (see programme proposal for further details).

country budgets are expected to deviate from the presented allocations by 10-25% in order to be able to maximize the programme's effectiveness and seize opportunities.

Strategy 3 - Promoting international policies and partnerships that support climate-smart landscapes
This budget line consists of a series of internationally oriented thematic activities in Wageningen, the South and in international arenas.

Direct programme-related costs consist of coordination and PMEL, inception phase, IATI, audit, communication and investment.

Indirect costs are determined by means of a management fee calculated over the staff time input in the programme. TBI maintains a staff time register. A provision for overhead cost is made in the rates for staff time that will be allocated to the proposed project. This provision is calculated in agreement with 'Handleiding Overheidstarieven' of the Ministry of Finance. The institutional costs consist of costs of governance, network, administration, rent, utilities, corporate communication, etc.

Table 5. Budget (categoric presentation)

Row Labels	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Grand Total
Personnel	410,000	473,750	783,000	783,000	633,250	3,083,000
Thematic implementation						
International travel	25,000	25,000	49,000	49,000	48,000	196,000
Publications	25,000	25,000	50,000	50,000	75,000	225,000
Workshops and Events	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	83,700	183,700
Regional activities and CAFI*	43,000	51,000	55,000	55,000	24,750	229,000
Collaborative activities and partnerships#	11,750	11,750	14,000	14,000	14,000	65,500
Subtotal	*129,750*	*137,750*	*193,000*	*193,000*	*245,450*	*899,200*
Direct project-related cost						
Audit	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	60,000
Inception Phase	100,000					100,000
Investments	50,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	70,000
Learning	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Programme Communication	4,000	4,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	32,000
Subtotal	*176,000*	*31,000*	*35,000*	*35,000*	*35,000*	*312,000*
Contracts Partners						
Inception Phase	235,000					235,000
Strategy 1	87,500	187,500	400,000	400,000	400,000	1,475,000
Strategy 2	246,500	779,250	1,216,000	1,216,000	680,000	4,137,750
Other (audit)	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	190,000
Subtotal	*607,000*	*1,004,750*	*1,654,000*	*1,654,000*	*1,118,000*	*6,037,750*
Indirect Costs						
Indirect (estimate)	145,000	180,000	295,000	295,000	223,300	1,138,300
Grand Total	**1,467,750**	**1,827,250**	**2,960,000**	**2,960,000**	**2,255,000**	**11,470,000**

Notes to the table:

*allocation for supporting activities of regional collaboration/meetings, including in the framework of CAFI

#allocation for collaboration with international and Dutch partners and participation in thematic networks

Table 6. WL programme Budget (Strategic presentation)

Strategic categories	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Grand Total
INCEPTION						
Inception phase implementation	**100,000**					**100,000**
Country-level inception	**235,000**					**235,000**
Bolivia	25,000					25,000
Colombia	55,000					55,000
DRC	25,000					25,000
Ghana	25,000					25,000
Indonesia	25,000					25,000
Suriname	55,000					55,000
Viet Nam	25,000					25,000
Subtotal	*335,000*	-	-	-	-	*335,000*
STRATEGY 1 STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF FORESTS AND TREES IN THE NATIONAL FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NDCS						
NDC theme	**87,500**	**187,500**	**400,000**	**400,000**	**400,000**	**1,475,000**
Bolivia	7,500	15,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	172,500
Colombia	25,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	225,000
DRC	7,500	15,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	172,500
Ghana	7,500	15,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	172,500
Indonesia	7,500	15,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	172,500
Suriname	25,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	225,000
Viet Nam	7,500	15,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	172,500
Dryland countries	-	12,500	50,000	50,000	50,000	162,500
Country support and coordination	**35,000**	**40,000**	**40,000**	**40,000**	**35,000**	**190,000**
Subtotal	*122,500*	*227,500*	*440,000*	*440,000*	*435,000*	*1,665,000*
STRATEGY 2 IMPLEMENTING POLICIES AND PRACTICES TOWARDS CLIMATE-SMART LANDSCAPES						
Dryland countries, regional activities and CAFI	**47,000**	**90,250**	**250,750**	**250,750**	**153,500**	**792,250**
Landscape and thematic programme	**242,500**	**740,000**	**1,020,250**	**1,020,250**	**551,250**	**3,574,250**
Bolivia	17,500	80,000	145,750	145,750	78,750	467,750
Colombia	77,500	170,000	145,750	145,750	78,750	617,750
DRC	17,500	80,000	145,750	145,750	78,750	467,750
Ghana	17,500	80,000	145,750	145,750	78,750	467,750
Indonesia	17,500	80,000	145,750	145,750	78,750	467,750
Suriname	77,500	170,000	145,750	145,750	78,750	617,750
Viet Nam	17,500	80,000	145,750	145,750	78,750	467,750
Country support and coordination	**113,750**	**125,750**	**290,000**	**290,000**	**175,000**	**994,500**
Subtotal	*403,250*	*956,000*	*1,561,000*	*1,561,000*	*879,750*	*5,361,000*
STRATEGY 3 PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL POLICIES AND PARTNERSHIPS THAT SUPPORT CLIMATE-SMART LANDSCAPES						
Thematic programme implementation	**227,000**	**273,750**	**359,000**	**359,000**	**411,950**	**1,630,700**
NDCs - International and crosscutting	56,750	68,375	89,750	89,750	103,000	407,675
Agrocommodities - International and crosscutting	56,750	68,375	89,750	89,750	103,000	407,675
Restoration - International and crosscutting	56,750	68,500	89,750	89,750	102,975	407,675
Business and Finance - International and crosscutting	56,750	68,500	89,750	89,750	102,975	407,675
Subtotal	*227,000*	*273,750*	*359,000*	*359,000*	*411,950*	*1,630,700*

Strategic categories	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Grand Total
SUPPORTING AND CROSS-CUTTING						
Audit	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**250,000**
Coordination, gender and youth, and PMEL	**75,000**	**75,000**	**150,000**	**150,000**	**150,000**	**600,000**
Investment	**50,000**	**5,000**	**5,000**	**5,000**	**5,000**	**70,000**
Programme communication	**40,000**	**40,000**	**80,000**	**80,000**	**80,000**	**320,000**
Partner meetings	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**100,000**
Subtotal	*235,000*	*190,000*	*305,000*	*305,000*	*305,000*	*1,340,000*
INDIRECT						
Indirect (estimate)	**145,000**	**180,000**	**295,000**	**295,000**	**223,300**	**1,138,300**
Subtotal	*145,000*	*180,000*	*295,000*	*295,000*	*223,300*	*1,138,300*
Grand Total	**1,467,750**	**1,827,250**	**2,960,000**	**2,960,000**	**2,255,000**	**11,470,000**

Annex 1: Country narrative Indonesia

Towards a climate-smart landscape in Ketapang and Kayong Utara Districts, West Kalimantan, Indonesia

Introduction

Ketapang and Kayong Utara are adjacent districts, covering 3,500,000 hectares in the province of West Kalimantan, Indonesia. Over the past 20 years, the landscape in Ketapang and Kayong Utara (referred to as the K-KU landscape below), has experienced massive degradation, mostly due to the expansion of oil palm monoculture plantations on forested lands, including peatlands. Conversion and degradation of peatlands is particularly problematic, because of their high carbon content and susceptibility to fire. Peat fires present a significant source of CO_2 emissions and haze. The area under independent smallholder oil palm plantations has also increased rapidly and this presents additional challenges in the landscape, due to uncontrolled growth and unsustainable practices. Overall, oil palm expansion has led to conversion, degradation and fragmentation of forests, with severe consequences for biodiversity, including the endangered Bornean orangutan *(Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii)*.

Natural resource governance in both districts is poor, and existing policies, regulations and multi-stakeholder processes do not function effectively. The participation of local communities in land-use decision making processes is limited. Like in many areas in Indonesia, unclear land tenure contributes to poor landscape governance; many communities experience tenure insecurity, and conflicts over tenure are common.

The K-KU landscape reflects what is happening in many other parts of Indonesia; poor governance allows for the establishment of large-scale oil palm plantations at the expense of forest and peat areas, followed by uncontrolled expansion of smallholders. Through our work in partnership with various landscape actors, we aim to contribute to a climate smart K-KU landscape, while also providing a model of climate-smart landscape development that can be applied in other areas of Indonesia.

Vision

We envision a climate smart K-KU landscape, where deforestation is halted, degraded peatlands are restored and managed sustainably, and the remaining patches of forest are connected by ecological corridors. Smallholders maintain or adopt agroforestry practices, using indigenous species for wet or rewetted peatlands. Oil palm plantations, both large-scale and small-scale, are governed under zero-deforestation principles and are managed sustainably. Land-use planning and decision making are based on participatory, inclusive and bottom-up processes, and consistently promote climate-smart approaches. Facilities such as well functioning Village Business Units effectively support Smallholder farmers and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) for their climate-smart practices and practices that promote trees in the landscape.

Pathways

Building on promising local initiatives we will develop models for improved practices in the K-KU landscape, providing options for local stakeholders to achieve a climate-smart landscape. Simultaneously, we will develop joint efforts with actors and organizations at the sub-national and

national level, to improve policies and regulations, mainstreaming and upscaling the models. In the programme, we will work on three main pathways to achieve climate-smart landscapes.

First, the way oil palm estates are integrated in the broader landscape must improve and their contribution to deforestation must stop. We will demonstrate that oil palm plantations can be combined with effective protection and connection of High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) areas. This is in the form of agro-ecological connection zones, known as essential ecosystem areas (KEE), which are collaboratively managed by governments, companies, civil society organizations and local communities. It will set an example of zero-deforestation palm oil production, conserving critical forest areas and biodiversity, stimulating collaboration between companies and local communities on natural resource management, and providing local livelihood options (ecotourism, NTFPs, etc.). It is based on legal support by subnational governments through spatial planning, villages' and local communities' adoptions, with technical guidance, support and facilitation from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) and its technical implementing unit at province level (BKSDA), which holds a national mandate on biodiversity conservation. We assume that the approach will gain support throughout K-KU as well as elsewhere, by a combination of public sector measures (e.g., establishing national and subnational regulations and identification and designation of jurisdictional HCV approaches by provincial and district governments) and private sector measures (e.g., increasing interest from estate companies that commit to zero deforestation). We will work together with IDH, YIARI, FFI, UNDP and GIZ projects to accomplish this.

Second, further degradation of peatlands must be stopped and reversed, through the effective community-based protection and sustainable management of peatland areas. This requires income-earning models that link peatland conservation and restoration with sustainable development. Villages and communities need to be supported to protect carbon stocks under the Indonesian NDC, and to use the income as incentive to strengthen community-based peat-swamp forest protection and peatland-adapted agriculture, where local men and women farmers adopt wet-peatland species to restore degraded peatland areas. This requires secure forest tenure for communities, and adequate protection of the peat areas through the district spatial plans. It also requires capacitated village business units (BUMDes), so they can manage the funds and invest in social and economic development. Our work in this area will complement and complete the livelihood revitalization component of the Rewetting, Revegetation and Revitalization (3R) approach, initiated by the National Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG). By collaborating with the BRG, in partnership with Wetlands International Indonesia and the NDC authority, the models can be replicated in other community-managed peatland areas in K-KU as well as elsewhere in Indonesia. It will ultimately help to reduce fires in these areas.

Third, land use by local communities (small-scale oil palm plantations, agroforests, community forests) should not cause further degradation, and new livelihood options should be developed through sustainable management and restoration. We will work in a village cluster dominated by independent oil palm smallholders, to improve natural resource governance, based on sound village-level planning, with special attention to the role of women and youth. This should lead to proper mapping of, and allocation for oil palm farms, adoption of Good Agricultural Practices, avoidance of farm establishment in HCV and HCS areas, and government recognition of farmers' lands and performance of plantation management. Together this will qualify farmers to sell their produce to CPO mills at a set price or to other large-scale businesses through alternative market mechanisms. This jurisdictional village-cluster-based model will be advocated to other areas in the K-KU landscape

through district regulation. Ultimately, it should inform practices in other parts of Indonesia through collaboration with SPKS (Association of Independent Smallholder Oil Palm Farmers), Sawit Watch, Forest Peoples Programme. We will also support the development of alternative livelihoods in forest-margin communities in the form of sustainable NTFP extraction and forest-ecosystem-service-based entrepreneurship.

All these models critically depend on agreed and respected land use. Building on positive results of earlier participatory village planning, we will work with village and district governments in the K-KU landscape to upscale participatory and (gender-) inclusive natural resource and land-use planning. We expect that these processes will contribute to the design and implementation of land use plans that appropriately reflect the needs and preferences of local men and women, including future generations. This is a key condition for climate-smart landscape development.

Another key condition is land tenure security for local communities, including men and women. In the context of K-KU, with its large areas of state-forest lands, we expect that ongoing national programs of Social Forestry and TORA (Land Reform) will grant communities with community-forestry permits and the land-reform rights, and we will support this in several focus villages. In these villages we will facilitate the development of community-forest schemes, and improve the capacities of local stakeholders to develop and implement community forest management plans.

To support the activities described above, we will work with the MoMo programme to build capacity among small holders and communities to develop their climate-smart ideas into business propositions, and to encourage finance providers (local banks, credit unions but also external investors) to invest in such activities.

Annex 2: Country narrative Viet Nam

Towards a climate-smart landscape in Srepok River Basin through inclusive restoration

Introduction

The Srepok River Basin is located in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam, that comprise five provinces and represent a distinct agro-ecological region of the country. The basin measures about 1.53 million hectares, with some 2.14 million people living in the area. It is home to 12 native ethnic groups as well as migrants, who mainly come from Viet Nam's Central and Northern provinces.

The region has the largest remaining natural forests of Viet Nam. The forest cover of Srepok River Basin is about 45%. The Government of Viet Nam manages and preserves the forest through state agencies such as forest management boards, national parks, and forest enterprises (currently known as forest companies). Though local people involved in protecting the forest, mainly through annual contracts with the state forest agencies, they receive little benefit for their efforts.

The river basin has a wide variety of land-use types, including agricultural production, forestry plantations, animal husbandry, protected areas, and residential areas. Besides crops such as cotton, maize, tea, pepper and coffee are an important source of income for people living in the landscape. However, coffee also has its negative effects because it uses a lot of water and is partially grown in areas that are unsuitable (e.g. slopes). Many coffee plantations are monocultures that have been established on encroached forestland, and the expansion of coffee continues to be a driver of deforestation in the landscape. The current annual rate of deforestation is about 34,000 hectares, and natural forest areas continue to decline.

Climate change is expected to increase the water needs of coffee and other crops, while the decrease in forest cover may result in reduced water availability. This will put local livelihoods and forest at risk in the river basin.

Another challenge in the landscape is that the decisions about the use of land and forest resources, are made by different government agencies, who do not interact. Therefore, there is no integrated planning at the landscape level. Moreover, there is very little participation from other stakeholders, in particular communities, in these decision-making processes. In addition, the benefits of protecting and restoring the forest are not clear and not accessible for communities in the landscape. The value of forest is seen as low, compared to the cultivation of cash crops, thus discouraging local people to protect forest. Also, the ecosystem services provided by the forest are not valued by stakeholders in the landscape.

Vision

Tropenbos Viet Nam envisions a landscape where forests are protected and restored, so they can provide essential ecosystem services, while these services are valued by the landscape actors. Communities in the landscape are able to participate in forest restoration and management, and obtain benefits from these forest resources, for example through agroforestry, and the sustainable extraction of timber and non-timber forest products, or timber. In addition, coffee farms will apply climate smart practices to increase their resilience to climate shocks, and coffee agroforestry is used

to restore ecosystem functions in essential areas. Especially, all stakeholders work together to develop, implement and monitor landscape restoration plans.

Desired changes

In response to the above identified problems, Tropenbos Viet Nam intends to contribute to policies and practices that contribute to

- Inclusion of all relevant landscape actors in landscape restoration and protection activities.
- Effective restoration of degraded forest lands.
- Community benefits from effective protection and restoration of forest lands, including PES payments.
- Feasible application of climate-smart restorative agriculture and coffee agroforestry.

Pathways

In order to achieve those changes, Tropenbos Viet Nam will apply a combination of strategies, including:

- Promoting participatory restoration planning, with all relevant stakeholders, based on ROAM[20], land use planning and climate scenarios. This planning process will also include the voices of women and youth to ensure that they can represent their interest and benefit from restoration;
- Improved community involvement in restoration of production forest (through land allocation, with technical support and access to finance) and protection forest (through new benefit sharing arrangements between management boards and communities);
- Identified suitable models for restorative coffee agroforestry, together with farmers, coffee companies and relevant government agencies;
- Promoted PES, i.e., coffee farmers and companies pay upstream forest owners (including communities) that protect and manage the forest, for the water services provided by the forest, payments go to upstream forest owners (including communities) who use money to protect and manage forest. Create understanding of the link between forest, -water and -coffee, get actors committed to PES, and work together to develop a mechanism. Still, Tropenbos Viet Nam understands that this is a long-term strategy, thus we will first work on enforcement of forest protection with relevant actors (with payments as extra incentive).
- Enhanced coffee certification and improved water use, by working with companies and certification bodies (and IDH) to promote coffee agroforestry and efficient water use (based on landscape coffee models developed under the GLA).

Assumptions

This ToC is based on assumptions about what are the most suitable strategies for the current context in the landscape and in Viet Nam. The ToC and its underlying assumptions may be revised and adapted according to changes in the course of implementation. The current assumptions are:

- Stakeholders in the landscape will see a need for participatory restoration once they understand the importance of forest for climate resilience and have access to the results of ROAM.
- Youth is interested in restoration once they see it is important for their future.
- Women can benefit from restoration as long as their needs are taken into account in planning and implementation.
- Forest is important to regulate water supply to coffee farms downstream.

[20] A restoration assessment was conducted in part of the landscape in 2018. In the Working Landscapes programme, we will build on the results. The assessment was based on the Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM) from IUCN.

- Actors will see the importance of coffee-forest-PES as a feasible option for forest protection, because of the importance of forests for the water supply to coffee farms.
- Together with stakeholders we will be able to find restoration models that are (financially) beneficial for communities and communities will be interested to implement these models.
- Climate-smart restorative coffee models are financially viable for farmers.
- Certification promotes sustainable (climate-smart) practices, is feasible and functions as an incentive for smallholders.

Annex 3: Country narrative Ghana

Transforming Juabeso-Bia and Sefwi Wiawso from high climate risk into climate-smart landscapes

Introduction

In the Juabeso-Bia (JB) and Sefwi-Wiawso (SW) landscapes in the Western North Region, like many parts of the high forest zone of Ghana, conversion of forests to agriculture is a major cause of CO_2 emissions. Expansion of cocoa farms into forested lands (both within and outside forest reserves) has been increasing in the past three decades. Next to that, illegal logging, illegal surface mining, and slash and burn farming have also been contributing to forest degradation in the two landscapes. Deforestation and forest degradation in the JB and SW landscapes are major contributors to climate change. At the same time, the landscapes are at high risk of climate change impacts, because cocoa farming (especially in non-shaded systems) is vulnerable to changes in temperature, rainfall and prolonged drought periods.

The WL programme will be implemented with reference to Ghana's policy direction and related actions, such as the Ghana National Climate Change Policy, the Ghana Forestry Development Master Plan (FDMP), the REDD+ strategy and Ghana's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). In particular, the programme will contribute to Ghana's NDC goals of: (a) reforestation/afforestation of degraded lands; (b) agricultural resilience building in climate vulnerable landscapes through community-based conservation agriculture (referred to as climate-smart agriculture below); (c) value addition based sustainable utilization of natural resources; and (d) resilience for vulnerable groups (women and youth) through community-led adaptation and livelihood diversification.

Despite Ghana's proposed actions in its NDC, there is still much scope for the government to improve its policies and regulations, especially in the cocoa sector. Currently, the government — through COCOBOD — and some private Licensed Cocoa Buying Companies (LBCs), still finance cocoa farming inputs (e.g. pesticides and fertilizer subsidies) that are not tied to conditions that encourage adoption of sustainable and climate-smart cocoa production (e.g. planting or maintaining shade trees on cocoa farms). Also, current policies on tree tenure limit the potential for increasing tree cover in cocoa farms.

Tropenbos Ghana (TBG) will implement the Working Landscapes programme in the JB & SW landscapes with the following rationales. First, both landscapes are part of the nine Hotspot Intervention Areas (HIA) identified through the Ghana Cocoa-Forest REDD+ programme as areas where interventions for halting deforestation and restoring degraded forest are prioritized nationally. Second, the Cocoa and Forest Initiative (CFI) identified the same landscapes as relevant for piloting cocoa companies' corporate efforts to curtail cocoa-related deforestation. Third, the landscapes have relatively good forest cover and scope for crop diversification, making them suitable for developing and upscaling integrated climate-smart models. Last but not least, support from other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and LBCs active in the landscapes can function as leverage to synergize interventions to move towards deforestation-free cocoa production and ensure living wages for cocoa farmers.

TBG believes that halting deforestation and degradation in combination with climate-smart land-use and restoration, through inclusive decision making and sustainable incentives, will lead to resilience

of the JB and SW landscapes, guaranteeing sustainable livelihoods of smallholder cocoa farmers. As such it will be possible to transform JB and SW to resilient climate-smart landscapes.

Vision

TBG envisages JB and SW as climate-smart agriculture-forest mosaic landscapes with deforestation rate reduced to zero, where cocoa farmers halt encroachment of farms into forest reserves, and cocoa beans buying companies are committed to excluding beans from illegal cocoa farms in forest reserves. Degraded forests are restored and tree cover on farms is increased through agroforestry, reducing climate change risks for smallholders. Tenure rights to land and trees is secured for farmers. Farm productivity is increased through crop diversification and integrated agriculture, including adoption of improved crop varieties. Smallholder income from diversified and integrated agriculture is sufficient and secured, and food security enhanced. The landscape will have no illegal mining in forest reserves, limited responsible mining in off-reserve areas, and exploitation of timber following sustainable standards. There will be inclusive decision making that takes into account the needs of smallholders, and particularly of youth and women, regarding sustainable land use and climate-smart options.

Pathways

To achieve lasting change, we will focus on developing and supporting climate-smart practices that have proven to improve farm productivity, household incomes and at the same time reduce CO_2 emissions. Smallholder cocoa farmers, crop farmers, loggers and other stakeholders of agriculture (such as the government, LBCs and land owners) are our principal target groups. We distinguish between four main pathways.

The first is to increase forest cover and the number of trees in the landscape, especially in cocoa farms and on degraded forest lands, improving attractiveness and reducing disincentives for trees on farms. Cocoa farms present an important opportunity for increasing tree cover, since the crop grows well under 30-40% shade provided by trees that grow above the cocoa canopy. Disincentives for integrating trees in cocoa farms have to be removed and cocoa farmers are to be capacitated in agroforestry practices. TBG will work with landscape and national-level stakeholders to develop an inclusive governance model, with a focus on ensuring secured on-farm tree ownership rights to farmers, with guaranteed benefits from tree planting. This should help to: enhance interest in long-term investments in restoration and tree planting; avoid the deliberate killing of trees by farmers; and increase overall trust between stakeholders. There is also a need to ensure adherence to forest resources harvesting standards and deforestation free standards for cocoa farmers. For this we will work with local governance arrangements, specifically the Community Resources Management Areas (CREMAs), with support of the Forestry Commission, Traditional Councils and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs). The government, private companies and farmers need to demonstrate commitment to funding tree planting in the landscape, and especially on farm lands. Developing and sharing feasible investment models for tree planting and restoration is necessary to increase forest cover. CSOs' willingness to collaborate in developing the models and sharing with all key stakeholders will facilitate tree planting.

The second pathway is to stop encroachment by accelerating the implementation of a sustainable and climate-smart cocoa supply chain by cocoa producers, cocoa bean license buying companies (LBCs) and governments, through exclusion of illegal cocoa, and harmonization of deforestation-free cocoa standards. TBG will work with cocoa stakeholders such as the government, LBCs, and farm-based groups to curtail the purchase of cocoa beans from illegal cocoa farms in forest reserves. For

this to be achieved, the government and private sector need to develop explicit definitions of deforestation related illegal cocoa farms, establish procedures for excluding illegal cocoa beans from the commodity chain, and harmonize deforestation-free cocoa standards (DFCS). TBG will coordinate the establishment of monitoring, evaluation and learning platforms with private companies and smallholder farmers and other relevant stakeholders to consolidate joint lessons learnt and will help to define common grounds for integrating these standards in cocoa commodity chains for effective implementation towards deforestation free cocoa production. The harmonization of DFCS by various LBCs (in collaboration with the government, farmers and CSOs) is expected to result in enhanced understanding among stakeholders, increased practical knowledge, and more efficient use of resources for large scale adoption of climate smart practices. Comprehensive DFCS and procedures will help LBCs to curtail sourcing of cocoa from illegal farms in forest, and adherence to DFCS will increase private and government investment in sustainable and climate-smart landscapes. The Forestry Commission, traditional councils and MMDAs need to halt encroachment of cocoa farms into forest reserves by capacitating CREMA management committees and other community-based organizations to enforce forest laws. Smallholder cocoa farmers in the landscape will need to be equipped and organized, to strengthen their capacities and positions in the cocoa value chain, and to increase their productivity and incomes from cocoa farms, so that further clearance of forest reserves will be avoided.

The third pathway is to increase farmers' resilience by design of climate-smart practices that ensure sustainable diversification of crops and incomes of smallholder farmers. In our view, the diversification of crops and income sources is a crucial step to increase the resilience of smallholders. To achieve this, diversification must be supported by spatial and development plans. Ghanaian government institutions (Forestry Commission and COCOBOD) consider climate-smart practices as a way to sustain cocoa production in Ghana. However, spatial and development plans are yet to integrate crop diversification as a tool for resilience at the landscape level. Government and customary institutions need to adjust and implement their spatial and development policies, based on shared rights, responsibilities, safeguards and equitable benefits, that ensure climate-smart and sustainable land-use practices. TBG will facilitate a dialogue with MMDAs and other stakeholders to contribute to these changes. We will promote diversified sustainable land-use practices (e.g. agroforestry), build capacity of farmers to develop smallholder plantation of timber trees with intermediate products (e.g. spices, nuts, etc.) and facilitate farmers' access to improved seeds, crop varieties, organic farm inputs, etc., to kickstart climate-smart agricultural practices in the landscape, with special attention to the interest of women and youth. These efforts will lead to increased yields and productivity. Cocoa farmers will also need to organize themselves into cooperatives around market niches and value addition. With this, they can increase their bargaining power to equitably reap benefits along cocoa value chains, and invest in sustainable practices to maintain and/or enhance their benefits. As part of the diversification and climate resilience strategy, and in collaboration with cooperatives in other landscapes, we will explore options for organic cocoa standards as a special niche.

The fourth pathway is to develop financial incentives for land users to apply climate-smart models and facilitate access to credit and markets for farmers who engage in climate-smart practices. In order to bolster climate-smart practices in the landscapes, the practices must demonstrate sustainable financial flows to land users. Financial flows will be initiated by promoting savings using the Village Savings and Loans Association model, and connecting farmers' groups to low interest credit for climate-smart farming investment. Facilitating access to local and international markets for

products from the climate-smart landscapes (targeting especially the premium markets) should sustain finances. TBG will support groups and cooperatives to participate in product exhibitions, connecting with regional and global FFPO marketing hubs, and promote savings among climate-smart agricultural practitioners to enhance their income-generating potential.

Mainstreaming gender and youth in the implementation of the Ghanaian NDC

In line with actions under the Ghanaian NDC to build resilience for vulnerable groups such as women and the youth, we believe it is important to pay specific attention to women and youth, supporting their agricultural practices to increase their incomes. However, a major barrier is lack of inclusiveness in decision making, especially regarding climate smart choices. Currently the participation and influence of women and youth on climate-smart landscapes decisions is low.

Women often use much of their time to do household chores and childcare, and their role in decision making beyond the household tends to be limited. In addition, land ownership barriers restrict women's access to credit and development programmes. Consequently, women are generally unable to influence land use and cropping choices. Young people also lack opportunities to own land for farming and depend largely on share-cropping arrangements, which often limit their choices of farming. This is among the reasons why some venture into illegal logging and illegal mining, while others decide to migrate to the urban areas. Hence, TBG aims to facilitate access of women and youth to the climate-smart decision table (through CREMAs in the landscapes), and to build their capacity to effectively take part in decision-making processes, based on shared rights, responsibilities and equitable benefits. We will further collaborate with the government to improve and implement spatial and development policies that assure sustainable livelihoods of women and youth. TBG will also support and streamline financial flows to the landscapes that promote sustainable and climate-smart practices and create decision-making and income-generating opportunities for youth and women. The national government, businesses and financial institutions will be encouraged to promote and adopt sustainable, inclusive and innovative business models and financing schemes in general, and specifically for women and youth.

Annex 4: Country narrative Democratic Republic of the Congo

Towards a climate-smart Bafwasende landscape in DRC

Introduction

The Bafwasende landscape in the Tshopo Province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is one of the country's poorest areas. It is sparsely populated — with 455,657 inhabitants in an area of 47,087 km² — and has a forest cover of approximately 98%. With its immense forest cover, it makes a significant contribution to global carbon sinks and to stabilization of regional rainfall patterns. The forests, however, are threatened. The recent return of peace and stability, and associated (re)construction of basic infrastructure, is expected to increase pressure on the forest. Also, migration into the Bafwasende territory, mainly by Yira people from North Kivu, is a driving force of deforestation. This trend is already being observed in the neighboring territory of Mambasa, where Yira migrants now account for nearly 40% of the total population. The migration of the Yira people is driven by land scarcity in their home province and facilitated by road construction. Armed conflicts and the current ebola epidemic accelerate migratory movements to Bafwasende. Partly due to migration, more and more areas in Bafwasende are being cleared, and the average size of agricultural fields has been increasing, with cocoa as one of the main crops. The expansion of agriculture causes deforestation, while at the same time it is contributing to the well-being of local populations. Another important driver of deforestation is logging. The demand for timber is high, due to post-conflict reconstruction activities, and growing regional and international markets.

Ongoing deforestation in the Bafwasende landscape has a negative impact on climate change mitigation. Moreover, as Bafwasende's population is poor and highly dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, they are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. There is thus an urgent need to make the Bafwasende landscape climate smart. This means that forests will need to be conserved, while allowing people to develop their livelihoods based on sustainable natural resource management, as well as agro-pastoral and mining activities. The DRC WL programme aims to help conserve the forests of Bafwasende while improving the living conditions of the landscape inhabitants.

Vision

In our vision of success, the forests and lands in the Bafwasende landscape are used sustainably for the benefit of all inhabitants as well as the climate. We envision that the area has maintained at least 95% of its forest cover by 2040. The remaining 5% is used for sustainable forestry, agriculture, mining, hunting and fishing, contributing to local economic and social development. In our vision, Bafwasende will develop two urban centers, that provide high quality services (communications, finance, water, power, education, health care, etc) to its local inhabitants and travelers.

In our vision, marginalized groups, especially the Mbuti indigenous people, participate in the local governance, live in harmony with other groups and have secured access to lands. Women and youth actively participate in local governance, in harmony with elders, and have secured access to lands. The Yira migrants live in harmony with other groups and contribute to innovation, to transformation and to improved living conditions.

Traditional leaders and local elites embrace development and changes in society. Local access to land and forest resources is secured, and detailed land use plans guide the development of community forestry, and agroforestry systems. Artisanal mining complies with national (environmental)

regulations, and miners reinvest at least part of their incomes in the landscape. Producers are organized in cooperative incubator organizations, and women and youth take active part in local enterprises. Tax revenues from these economic activities are invested in public services.

Key outcomes

We distinguish between the following three main intended outcomes:

- Inclusive landscape governance ensuring secured access to forest, land and mineral resources to groups of local people. This implies: detailed land use, land allocation and development plans; inclusive decision-making bodies and control mechanism of local governments, with equitable representation of Mbuti, women and youth; secure local rights to land/forest; and inclusive models of Local Community Forest Concessions (CFCLs).
- Sustainable land-use practices by small-scale and large-scale producers of agricultural and forestry products. This implies sustainable mining and logging, responsible fishing and hunting, and resilient agriculture, especially climate-smart cocoa agroforestry systems that contribute to local employment and investment. Cooperative business incubators, artisanal forest unit (UFAs) and CFCLs are sustainably managed, create added value, and provide technical and financial support to entrepreneurs in the Bafwasende landscape.
- Responsible business and finance, leading to effective implementation of social and environmental standards and commitments, and equitable inclusion of smallholders in value chains. This implies that smallholders have access to markets and finance, and that Bafwasende's elites invest in the development of a climate-smart landscape. It also implies effective organization of producers in cooperative incubator organizations, with special attention for Mbuti, women and youth.

Pathways

We propose a model whereby the almost intact forest of Bafwasende landscape is largely conserved, by supporting pathways towards improved livelihoods in a way that does not lead to deforestation. The model is based on the inclusive development of land-use and development plans, generation of permanent and sustainable incomes through agroforestry, improved education and health, and improved governance through inclusion of Mbuti, women and youth in decision making. To achieve this, our approach focuses on 4 intervention strategies which are complementary to each other:

1. Establish models of mixed cocoa/banana agroforestry as an income-earning opportunity that reduces encroachment. Agroforestry can replace slash and burn agriculture and will contribute to settle people in permanent areas. Cocoa will generate sustainable income a couple of years after planting. Meanwhile, food crops (e.g., banana) will produce subsistence income. Agroforests would need to be established according to land use plans, that have been developed with communities. To promote mixed agroforestry in Bafwassende, we believe it is possible to harness the entrepreneurial potential of Yira immigrants. In the neighboring territory of Mambasa we see that the immigration of Yira significantly improved living conditions, and contributed to the development of urban centers with better facilities (education, health, power, business, etc.). The Yira also started agroforestry (cocoa and food crops) and local people started to develop agroforestry following Yira models. We believe a similar change could be achieved in Bafwassende.
2. Establish an international payment for environmental services (PES) model to conserve 95% of the standing forest and drive socio-economic development of rural communities as well as regional urban centers. This requires the mobilization of climate finance. To make it work, local governments have to assure inclusive landscape governance, ensuring secured access to natural resources to groups of local people. It also requires establishing a clear spatial plan with

guarantees for its monitoring and implementation. Ultimately, Bafwasende needs to be recognized as a model by the national REDD authority, and the international community would need to invest in the model. The UNDP is implementing a REDD programme in the landscape and we will partner with them to increase our impact.

3. Operationalize community forestry and artisanal forest unit models for sustainable forest management and enterprise development. There is a need to improve the governance of locally controlled forests. This requires implementing UFAs (managed by local authorities) where artisanal loggers operate, and the development of effective community-based forest management in CFCLs (managed by local communities). It requires that the provincial authority is willing to implement community forestry and issues CFCLs to local communities in Bafwasende, while the local communities that have rights would need to develop land plans for both conservation and production use of their forests. Also, artisanal loggers will need to organize themselves into associations and should lobby provincial authorities to establish UFAs.
4. Empower women, youth and Mbuti, so they can participate effectively in governance at the local level. Currently, women, youth and Mbuti have limited access to land and resources, and limited options to participate in decision making related to land-use. We believe that it is necessary to empower them, so they can act as forces for positive change. This will also require changes in attitudes of religious and traditional leaders. Youth are a crucial group to engage, as they represent not less than 60% of the Bafwasende population. To engage youth, we need to tell success stories and organize exchange visits between Mambasa and Bafwasende.

Annex 5: Country narrative Suriname

Towards climate-smart landscape in the Upper Suriname River area

Introduction

In Suriname, the Working Landscapes programme focuses on the Upper Suriname River area (USRA), which is a heavily forested landscape with limited (but increasing) commercial activity, predominantly inhabited by the Saamaka Maroon population. Tropenbos Suriname has been active in the area since 2014 and has established good contacts and working relations with local people and traditional authorities.

USRA is the most densely populated river basin in the country. The area of the landscape totals 201,000 ha, with 124,989 ha of primary forests and 75,906 ha of secondary forests. The population strongly relies on rain-fed subsistence agriculture, and is considered highly vulnerable to climate change. Changes in temperature and rainfall and drought spells are reducing crop output, affecting river water quality and freshwater availability. Floods will lead to homesteads being lost and droughts affect the accessibility of the villages by river, affecting the mobility of people and products, resulting in higher costs for households. The absence of effective legal safeguards for their traditional territories exacerbates their vulnerability.

The rapid growth of the Maroon population in combination with a lack of formal land (use) rights and increased investments for the development of economic activities (such as tourism, infrastructure, logging, and mining), lead to increased pressure on the forest. Whereas commercial agriculture is currently limited due to high transportation costs and lack of markets, ongoing improvements of the road network are likely to increase commercial agricultural activities by local elites in the near future, increasing pressures on the forest.

Vision

In Tropenbos Suriname's vision, a climate-smart landscape in the Upper Suriname River area provides the best example of the possibilities of a Green Development Path, in line with the High Forest Cover, Low Deforestation (HFLD) status of the country.

Local Saamaka tribal communities have formalized access or tenure rights over 85% of the forest in the landscape. For the governance of this area, communities have developed a coherent and comprehensive vision on their climate resilient development path in a participatory and democratic way and in collaboration with traditional and state authorities. Outside pressure on the land and resources from logging, mining, tourism and commercial agricultural is being dealt with adequately avoiding deforestation. District and national level government institutions take due account of Saamaka proposals for land-use planning and landscape governance.

Forest user rights have been distributed among local inhabitants in a democratic and inclusive manner by traditional authorities to be used for future community forest management and forest conservation activities, well adapted to the culture of the people. Communities have adapted their productive agricultural activities and forest use to be climate resilient. The existence of well-developed agricultural and forest product value chains enables local people to economically benefit from the forest. Green investments and funding have been made available for the development of climate resilient productive activities and the development of value chains. Local communities have access to these funds and have successfully developed new income generating activities.

Key outcomes

With the programme we aim to achieve three main outcomes:

1. Inclusive landscape governance: Traditional and local authorities, communities and other stakeholders work together on the development of a strong future-oriented local governance structure. Specifically, local communities will actively participate in the development of legislation on formal tenure rights over land and forest resources.
2. Sustainable land use: Local people engage in watershed conservation and climate-smart productive activities (community forestry, agroforestry and cash crops) and product value chain development that allow for a significant increase in income for men and women and offer economic opportunities to the youth.
3. Responsible business and finance: The investments necessary to develop climate smart productive activities and product value chains are made available by government, funding agencies, private investors and climate funds that people can access and manage properly.

Pathways

The programme intends to strengthen local governance capable of facing climate change challenges in the Saamaka territory, in a way that is well integrated in formal governance structures and processes. This means to serve as a model for locally controlled, climate-smart development in heavily forested areas, to be replicated in other parts of Suriname where Maroon communities exist. We distinguish between four pathways:

The first pathway is to assure local participation in the development of legislation on formal tenure rights over land and forest resources. Current occupation and land use rights are only partially recognized and respected by the national government. The formalization of property rights for indigenous and tribal (Maroon) people is a highly contested political issue that has been strongly pushed by international institutions. The government has now established a step-by-step process to change legislation before November 2019 (and before the 2020 elections), but direct participation in the formulation of the legislative change is limited. To ensure the consultation and participation of indigenous and tribal people in the process of development of the property rights legislation, Tropenbos Suriname will collaborate with NGOs and grassroot organizations such as the indigenous organizations (VIDS and OIS) and the Maroon organizations (VSG and KAMPOS) to provide stakeholders with relevant information and facilitate local-level consultations on government proposals.

The second pathway is to improve local land and forest governance. The traditional Maroon governance system allows local elites to play a more dominant role in access to land and resources for economic purposes. This may result in local elites taking advantage of economic opportunities when they arise, without appropriately considering the collective interests. With the planned road construction, and increased opportunities offered by mining, logging, tourism and commercial agriculture, there is a risk that local elites will take advantage of these, without adequate attention to community needs. To prevent this, local governance system needs to become more inclusive, with increased participation of women and youth. Also, local communities need to establish a land-use plan where the areas for agricultural expansion and the location of community forest concessions are clearly defined, safeguarding access to resources for all stakeholders.

Renewed land-use planning and improved internal regulations should prepare the Maroon population for more autonomous territorial governance, once formal land rights have been

established, and should enable local communities to benefit from outside investments while maintaining a forest-based development model. These land-use plans will need to be discussed in a multi-stakeholder dialogue that includes local communities, traditional authorities, local representatives of the ressort council and district council, and the Ministry of Regional Development (RO) to incorporate other actors' points of view and to have the resulting plan formally accepted by the national government.

The third pathway is to engage local people in climate-smart productive activities that allow for improved livelihoods for men and women and offer economic opportunities to the youth. This requires that people have sufficient capacity for the implementation of climate-smart productive activities in the form of community forestry, agroforestry and the cultivation and processing of food and commercial crops. The youth should be reached through the educational system with practical classes and skills development. To increase local benefits, there is a need to identify high value niche markets for agricultural and/or forest products and possibilities for local processing and the organization of producer cooperatives. Also, local communities require assistance with establishing and managing community forestry concessions, including organizational, administrative and commercial aspects. Climate funding can be used to further support community-based forest governance, and community forestry should be included as a strategy in the NDC.

The fourth pathway is that financial resources to develop value chains and community forestry are available and accessible to men, women and youth of the local communities. Financial incentives and access to credit are needed to enable local people to establish climate-smart productive activities based on integrated forest and land management and community forestry. Credit providers, and those that take decisions on the allocation of climate funds, need to have information about the viability and contribution of climate-smart productive activities, and should develop financial mechanisms for men, women and youth of the communities and the productive organizations, such as the cooperatives, that are adapted to their requirements and possibilities. This also means that cooperatives and community forest organizations should have sufficient capacity to manage the funds that are made available to them and that entrepreneurship should be developed among youth.

Assumptions

- The government is willing to share its proposal on the formalization of property rights for indigenous and tribal people, is open to allow for local participation and local consultation, and is prepared to adapt its proposal to accommodate local concerns.
- A major assumption regarding this pathway is the collaboration of the traditional authorities that may be unwilling to change to avoid that they lose power. It also requires in-depth understanding of the traditional system to touch upon these issues without generating conflicts between local groups and between men and women. Tropenbos Suriname will provide and share information that is expected to generate discussions among community members to have them suggest certain changes. Tropenbos Suriname proposes to work on this issue with local technicians (men and women) that are constantly present in the field and serve both as implementers as informers to detect possible resistance at an early stage. The topic will be worked on in close collaboration with the Maroon organizations, VSG and KAMPOS, with whom a good working relation exists and who are aware of the reality in the landscape. The central government has already identified the problem of elite capture in community forestry and significantly changed the regulations to ensure more participation and transparency.

- It is assumed that the national government will welcome local proposals oriented at the governance of the territories. Local regulations and governance systems have been *de facto* recognized for long and considering the upcoming formalization of land tenure rights, it is expected that slightly modernized land use plans are welcome and accepted by the national government.

Annex 6: Country narrative Colombia

Towards a climate-smart landscape in Solano

The problem

In recent years, Colombia has been confronted with very high rates of deforestation. Deforestation occurs in different parts of the country, but especially in the departments of Guaviare, Putumayo and Caquetá, where the Andean foothills and the Amazonian plains are connected. It is expected that further deforestation in this area will affect water supplies. Initially, deforestation took place in order to establish illicit coca crops. Later, widespread fumigation forced farmers to turn away from coca production, converting their fields and forests into pastures for cattle ranching. This process has transformed the vegetation cover, creating a mosaic of forests and areas with ever larger pastures.

The guerrilla that dominated this area had imposed environmental rules that controlled deforestation and promoted the protection of water sources. But since the signing of the peace agreement the guerrilla became demobilized, while the state has very little control over the area. As a result, deforestation has been increasing. The National Development Plan estimates a loss of forest cover of 200,000 hectares per year for the next 4 years, contributing significantly to Colombia's GHG emissions.

The municipality of Solano, in the southern department of Caquetá, is located right on the edge of the deforestation border in the Colombian Amazon. The Solano landscape functions as an ecological corridor of two large National Parks, Chiribiquete and La Paya, which occupy more than 5 million hectares. The area represents the larger trend of expanding cattle production at the expense of forests. Solano is an interesting case, because it combines different types of land tenure: the indigenous resguardos with collective property titles on the one hand, and possessions of peasants and state forest lands on the other. Deforestation in the resguardos is much lower than in the other areas.

Envisioned change

We envision an intercultural climate-smart landscape with high forest cover that contributes to the connectivity and helps to maintain the ecological and climatic processes between the Amazon and the Andes. This landscape is shaped by intercultural participative inclusive governance that integrates different visions (including those of indigenous groups, peasants, women and youth) and production systems. The landscape consists of a mosaic of sustainable production systems, restoration initiatives, indigenous and peasant forest-use systems, diverse home gardens (chagras), and protected water sources and natural forests. There are financial mechanisms appropriate to the region that encourage the restoration and integration of the forest in different production systems. The landscape contributes to Colombia's NDC and SDGs, by reducing deforestation and promoting an integrated model of mitigation and adaptation that values forests and trees.

Pathways towards a climate-smart landscape

The WL programme in Colombia seeks to promote a climate-smart landscape in the deforestation frontier of Solano. In general terms, it seeks to transform a culture that considers forests as an 'enemy' into one that considers forest as an 'ally' for income generation and climate change adaptation and mitigation. We will specifically work to achieve inclusive governance, sustainable land and forest use, and financial mechanisms that are adapted to the needs of local communities. In doing so, we will pay particular attention to the position of women and youth.

Inclusive governance

To achieve inclusive governance, two different strategies will be worked on. The first is to ensure that the local government integrates different visions and production systems in spatial planning, with special attention to the role of forests and trees. In our view, this requires the establishment of a multi-stakeholder platform composed of the municipality of Solano, peasant representatives, indigenous authorities and CSOs. The platform can ensure that the perspectives and management plans of local and indigenous communities are integrated into spatial plans, and effectively address climate change considerations (the Colombian court recently sentenced that Amazonian municipalities need to consider climate change related risks in their spatial plans). The multi-stakeholder platform should also promote the implementation of a citizen's agenda on climate change adaptation and mitigation, including the restoration of forests and actions to solve socioecological conflicts between neighbours (especially between peasants and indigenous resguardos). The participative formulation of the citizen's agenda should result in social appropriation, the mobilization of financial resources for implementation, and practical actions. This requires the creation of a citizens' committee that follows up on the agenda, in collaboration with the Municipality and the Regional Environmental Authority.

The second strategy is to scale up this model of local governance. The Solano model needs to be made visible, to influence governance in the six Colombian Amazon departments (provinces), and to contribute to debates about land allocation, land rights and access to resources in the context of the ecological functions of land property.[21] For this we plan to collaborate with partners in a working group on forest governance in the Colombian Amazon.

Sustainable land and forest use

To contribute to sustainable use of land and forests, there is a need to develop effective models that promote restoration, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the main ecosystems present in the landscape—from flooding areas to sedimentary plains, both in indigenous resguardos and in peasant areas. Such models need to be developed and implemented collaboratively by local and indigenous communities, technicians from the environmental authority, research institutions, universities and CSOs.

The models need to promote good practices for soil, water and forest conservation and restoration that include monitoring and evaluation of the results. Their successful implementation will require access to legal markets for timber and other forest products. A key condition for this is that the environmental authorities will ensure the possibility of commercializing timber and forest products through long-term forest permits. Regional Environmental Authorities are currently exploring mechanisms for the allocation of forest permits and payments for environmental services to indigenous and peasant communities. This is expected to provide opportunities for proposals for the restoration and sustainable use of the forest and its products on a larger scale.

To develop and implement models for sustainable use of land and resources, we will participate in working groups with CSOs to promote markets for forest products and work with educational institutions to set up training programmes for peasant and indigenous communities. This should help

[21] The Colombian constitution recognizes the ecological and social functions of private property. This means that owners should comply with certain ecological and social principles. However, it is not always clear in the debates about land allocation how to understand these principles. It is therefore important to clearly formulate the conditions related to sustainable use and conservation in land possessions in state forests.

them to develop productive alternatives based on forest restoration and commercial use of timber and forest products. Finally, we aim to scale up successful models in the six departments of the Colombian Amazon region, covering an area of at least 15,000 hectares by 2030. For this we will collaborate closely with the environmental authorities of Corpoamazonia and CDA.

Financial mechanisms

Existing financial mechanisms do not include options for indigenous communities with collective land titles and are very limited for peasants, as they do not have formal land titles. The few possibilities they have, are for the improvement of their agricultural and livestock activities without considering the forest. To change this, it is necessary to generate and implement tailor-made financial mechanisms that promote the conservation and restoration of forests. The mechanisms would need to be developed through a participatory process with indigenous and peasant communities, and financial institutions. They would need to be adapted to the local economy and specificities related to the local conditions and tenure rights. We believe that existing carbon climate and environmental funds, such as Fondo Acción and Patrimonio Natural, PES, voluntary markets and carbon taxes, can be used to create a fund for forest restoration (including forest bonds to make money available in the fund). This requires mechanisms that link these funds to the environmental performance of communities.

We will work with government entities, academia, existing funds (Patrimonio Natural, Fondo Accion, Fondo del Carbono among others), CSOs and local communities to define ways to pilot tailormade financial mechanisms and to scale them up to the Colombian Amazon region and other areas in the country with high deforestation rates.

Some financial institutions consider collective forms of land tenure (and the lack of formal property titles) as a major risk. However, we believe that this does not have to be an insurmountable barrier, as some financial and government institutions (Instituto Sinchi, CDA, Corpoamazonia and National Parks) are already familiar with the functioning of PES and carbon credits in collective territories. This provides a good basis to innovate towards funds that promote the restoration and sustainable use of the forest.

Gender and youth

Taking into account women´s specific role in assuring food security both in indigenous resguardos and in peasant households, special attention will be given to agrobiodiversity and climate-smart income-generating opportunities related to forests and forest products for women, based on their specific knowledge, skills and possibilities. We will also work to address the barriers that women face to participate in decision-making, especially in public spaces. For this, we will promote the participative formulation of a local public policy to promote gender equality.[22] This process will help them to identify their skills and needs and stimulate and qualify their participation in other spaces. Also, in our work on financial mechanisms, we will stress the need to increase access to financial resources by women.

In the Colombian Working Landscapes programme we will also pay special attention to youth. In order to achieve a real transformational long-term change, we believe it is important to involve younger generations, and to assure they will have the knowledge and skills necessary to develop and

[22] In Colombia, there are guidelines to formulate local policies to fill the gap between men and women (*la politica de la mujer*). Currently Solano does not yet have such a policy.

maintain a climate smart landscape. At the moment, the options for young people in the Solano landscape are mostly limited to working in illegal coca plantations or mining, enrolment in armed forces, or migration. Education levels are low, and higher education is not within reach. The programme plans to collaborate with educational institutions, so they will offer curricula and courses for sustainable land and forest use, food security, restoration and adaptation to climate change.

Annex 7: Country narrative Bolivia

Working Landscapes Programme in the Guarayos Indigenous Land

Introduction

The landscape of the Guarayos Indigenous Territory (GIT) is located to the northwest of the department of Santa Cruz, within the province of Guarayos, and overlaps with the municipalities of El Puente, Ascensión de Guarayos and Urubichá. The landscape is located within the Blanco River basin.

According to data from the National Institute of Statistics (up to the year 2012), Guarayos province has 50,131 inhabitants. The area is vulnerable to projected changes of the local climate, such as the increase in annual average temperatures and a reduction of annual precipitation. This will result in an extension of the dry season and a higher probability of droughts, increasing the risk of forest fires.

The rate of deforestation has been increasing, due to expansion of large-scale sorghum, soybean, and cattle farms. These large-scale 'agro-industrial' producers have access to technology and financing to face climate variability. Small-scale producers of corn and other products on which local food security depends, are more vulnerable to climate change. Education levels are not optimal, access to financing is low and differentiated, living conditions are poor, and there is a lack of public investments in disaster prevention.

Vision of success

We envision Guarayos as a model for a well-governed climate-smart indigenous territory with national government recognition. The model is identified as a main strategy in Bolivia´s NDC. Indigenous leaders govern the territory in an inclusive, transparent and democratic manner in close collaboration with municipalities, governors and national government institutions. Integrated land and forest management practices, that combine traditional Guarayo values, knowledge and beliefs with scientific knowhow, allow for sustainable food production and income generation. Men, women and young people actively participate in the decision-making processes, and opportunities exist for the pursuit of their own vision of development considering cultural, gender and generational points of view. Inclusive and transparent business relations between indigenous communities and forest companies have been developed based on trust and just prices. Local people participate in the development and application of territorial land- and forest-use planning and monitoring, and the development of regulations to limit the possibility to convert forested lands for other purposes than small-scale climate smart agriculture.

Key outcomes

To achieve the vision of success described above, we have identified the following conditions, which are intended outcomes of the Working Landscape programme in Bolivia:

1. The Guarayos Indigenous organization (COPNAG) supports the participation of Guarayan communities in decision-making about land and natural resources: It is necessary to work with community-level political representative organizations (Centrales Indígenas), women organizations (CEMIG), and youth organizations at the community and territorial level, and productive organizations based in the territory, to develop a vision of the governance of the territory and its development model. This must be managed and executed by COPNAG with the support of CEMIG.

As key intermediate outcomes for this key outcome we will achieve:

- COPNAG, CEMIG, Centrales Indígenas, productive organizations and youth organizations develop a shared vision of a culturally-specific indigenous development model of the Guarayos territory based, on inclusive and transparent governance, integrated forest and land management, and strategies for climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- COPNAG, CEMIG, Centrales Indígenas, productive organizations and youth organizations include their constituencies and/or members in decision-making processes related to the access and use of natural resources in the Guarayos Indigenous Territory.
- All Guarayos indigenous productive organizations use their territory according to its internal planning (climate smart), and comply with their internal regulations, productive potential and regenerative capacity, based on a full understanding of future consequences if regulations are not taken into consideration.
- The Guarayos people disengage from the alienation of land and natural resources in the territory and face juridical processes when doing so.

2. All internal and external stakeholders in the Guarayos province know, recognize and respect the territorial limits of the Guarayos Indigenous Territory and apply its regulations on resource use. It is necessary to generate agreements on the use of land and resources in the indigenous territory between their owners and neighbours (peasants and private agricultural properties/companies) in order to preserve its character as indigenous territory and its development potential for future generations of the Guarayos people. For this, the necessary efforts will be made so the neighbours of the territory know and respect the limits and internal regulations on resource use. At the same time, we will work with the authorities to invest in culturally adequate development plans for the territory (municipalities and governors) and to enforce agreements on land and natural resource use established between the COPNAG, migrant farmers, the agro-industry, the organizations of cattle breeders and the Mennonites.

As intermediate outcomes for this key outcome we will achieve:

- Guarayos Indigenous Territory´s internal and external stakeholders know, recognize and respect its territorial limits and its regulations on resources use.
- Authorities comply with their mandate to control forest and land use in Guarayos Indigenous Territory.
- Guarayos leaders understand the consequences of the alienation of land and decide to reject new renting and selling arrangements and correct previous arrangements.
- International buyers of agricultural products produced on illegally occupied indigenous lands reject this practice and refuse to purchase products that originate from indigenous territories.
- Local juridical institutions know and apply regulations related to selling and renting indigenous land and natural resources.

3. Government agencies, the private sector, the financial sector and communities adopt inclusive and responsible practices and policies, so that Guarayan families can earn income in sustainable and climate-smart ways: It is necessary to work on innovative business models that make the Guarayan population more resilient. Existing relationships between companies and communities tend to be uneven, and it is therefore necessary to develop new approaches that balance the relationships between the suppliers of forest resources and other actors in the value chain. Also, innovative finance mechanisms should encourage communities to engage in the restoration of deforested and degraded lands.

As intermediate outcomes for this key outcome we will achieve:

- Government entities implement innovative policies in inclusive business models and finance between the private sector and communities.
- Forestry companies and financial service providers implement and develop innovations in inclusive business models and finance.
- Financial incentives are being developed for restoration of degraded land and forest in the indigenous territory.

4. The Plurinational State of Bolivia implements effective policies that favor the sustainable and resilient management of the Guarayos Indigenous Territory: In its National Determined Contribution (NDC), Bolivia needs to commit to fulfil a series of ambitious goals related to the integral and sustainable management of land and forests, to achieve mitigation and adaptation goals, while also benefitting the overall environment and local people. The landscape approach represents an opportunity to show the important role that indigenous territories can play in complying with the NDCs

Pathways leading to the outcomes

We have identified five pathways to achieve the key outcomes. The first pathway is related to the development of better governance in the region. There are several problems that must be overcome by the Guarayan people in order to act collectively and with a single development objective, so they will be able to face the external pressures that come from peasants and agricultural companies. To achieve this, we will support the COPNAG and the Centrales Indígenas to develop a 'Life Plan' for their territory, serving as the basis for collective decision-making regarding the use of land and natural resources. At the same time, we will work together with the main associations of locally-based producers of timber and non-timber forest products to develop their capacities – both in technical and political terms.

The second pathway is through capacity development of the groups that are most vulnerable to climate change: women and young people (including children). For this, we will work in a targeted manner with women and young people to improve their confidence and leadership, and develop their political and technical skills. We will support their active participation in existing productive initiatives, as well as the development of their own initiatives. We will work with educational centers to develop a specific curriculum to build the knowledge of young people about the territory and its main productive capacities.

The third pathway is to develop the capacity of the producer's associations to adapt, adopt and develop climate-smart technology in their activities. This will be a joint learning process based on a dialogue between scientific and traditional knowledge.

The fourth pathway is aimed at the development of a monitoring system with the neighbours (peasants and private agricultural properties/companies), to ensure that the boundaries of the indigenous territory are respected, and that practices are applied that promote the conservation of the forests and soils of the region. This will be achieved through the generation of information for both local people and local authorities, and the development of a multi-actor platform (within the framework of Law No. 300) for collective decision-making in the region. At the same time, the Bolivian Forest Service (ABT) will be supported to more effectively exercise its role to monitor and enforce the use of land and forest resources in the region.

The fifth and final pathway is to develop inclusive forest businesses (timber and non-timber) in the region. For this, we will work with financial service providers to develop financial products that are adapted to the needs of producer associations, and we will work with the associations to strengthen their capacity to manage funds. In this way, these associations will be in a position to develop more equal commercial relationships with sawmills and traders. In addition, we will support national authorities to develop legal instruments that facilitate these inclusive businesses and to control compliance with commitments.