CDP
DISCLOSURE INSIGHT ACTION

Accelerating the Adoption of Landscape and Jurisdictional Approaches

Global challenges and policy recommendations

November 2023

CDP Global LA/JA Policy Brief 2023

Foreword

In an era marked by unprecedented environmental challenges that are ever more interconnected with socio-economic development, the urgency of adopting innovative and inclusive strategies for sustainable development has never been more evident. As we confront complex issues like climate change, biodiversity loss, and social inequalities, it becomes increasingly apparent that piecemeal approaches and isolated interventions only offer limited solutions.

The need of the hour is to envision and implement holistic, integrated, and scalable solutions that transcend individual companies, sectors and jurisdictions. In this pursuit, Landscape and Jurisdictional approaches (LA/JA) have emerged as a beacon of hope, promising a path towards a resilient and prosperous future.

LA/JA call for a fundamental shift in how we view and address environmental and socio-economic challenges. At their core, these approaches advocate for the integration of efforts across geographical landscapes and administrative jurisdictions. By acknowledging the interdependency of ecological and human systems, LA/JA offer a unique opportunity to balance the aspirations of development with the needs of conservation and social inclusivity.

The benefits of adopting LA/JA include the optimization of resource utilizations, the promotion of sustainable land management and the reduction of pressures on fragile ecosystems. In addition, LA/JA can empower local communities and stakeholders, foster participatory decision-making processes that cater to the needs and aspirations of diverse actors. Moreover, LA/JA have the potential to unlock new avenues for public-private partnerships, attract investments, and facilitate the scaling up of successful interventions.

This policy brief draws attention to the challenges of the international, national, and sub-national policy environments to unlock the benefits of LA/JA. A specific focus is placed on regional case studies from Brazil and Indonesia, two nations that exhibit the highest number of disclosed LA/JA initiatives through CDP's disclosure platform. It also outlines required policy actions, which are pivotal in overcoming the barriers and challenges that might impede the adoption of LA/JA.

The policy brief calls upon policymakers at all levels, inter alia, to support LA/JA, to develop integrated policy frameworks that facilitate the implementation of the long-term sustainability goals of landscapes and jurisdictions, to accelerate the design and implementation of economic policies and financial incentives foundational for the longevity of LA/JA and to build strong and transparent monitoring and evaluation platforms.

The move to a more holistic and integrated approach is not without its complexities, but the potential benefits far outweigh the challenges. We stand at a critical juncture in our journey towards a sustainable and inclusive future. LA/JA offer a way forward. By aligning policies with these forward-looking paradigms, we can harness the power of collective action, driving positive change that transcends borders and secures a thriving planet for generations to come.

Thomas Maddox
Global Director,
Forests and Land Use, CDP

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About this report

Landscape and Jurisdictional approaches (LA/JA) provide a management framework that can unify the actions of multiple stakeholders within a landscape or jurisdiction (usually sub-national) towards addressing systemic deforestation and ecosystem degradation drivers that cannot be tackled at the individual project level or supply chain level.

They are increasingly supported by public and private actors as part of holistic management strategies, where multiple stakeholders, land-use types, ecological functions, and development objectives are aligned under one shared and context-specific vision of sustainability. LA/JA have the potential to maximize the contributions of the private sector to environmental goals and to deliver multiple socio-ecological and economic benefits, including:

- **Climate change resilience**
- **Better livelihoods and human well-being**
- **Adaptation and mitigation**
- **Maintenance and improvement of ecosystem services**

For the private sector, LA/JA can help companies meet no-deforestation and other nature commitments while aligning their goals with the sub-national government's environmental policies, as well as giving them an opportunity to identify potential supply chain risks and scale up traceability, monitoring, and verification efforts. Collective action for LA/JA can provide long-term benefits for all, drive impacts at scale, and build resilient ecosystems, communities, and businesses[1]. Despite this, CDP's data shows that corporate participation in LA/JA, while increasing, remains low in robustness.

Collective action for LA/JA can provide long-term benefits for all, drive impacts at scale, and build resilient ecosystems, communities, and businesses.

1 Collective action: Corporate engagement in landscape and jurisdictional approaches

Enabling policy environments is one of the crucial elements needed for effective environmental action and to promote private-public partnerships at scale. This is especially true for emerging approaches such as LA/JA, which relies on multi-level governance arrangements, strong governmental willingness, formal structures, commitments to support and provide a conducive environment for dialogue, negotiation, and agreements for implementation.

Policies at the global, national, and sub-national levels are interdependent and their influence on each other must be understood to indicate, among other issues, how governments at different levels can foster the enabling conditions to carry out LA/JA projects and programs and to increase corporate participation in them.

In this policy brief, CDP provides insights on how international environmental policies and transnational initiatives influence the design and implementation of LA/JA by assessing:

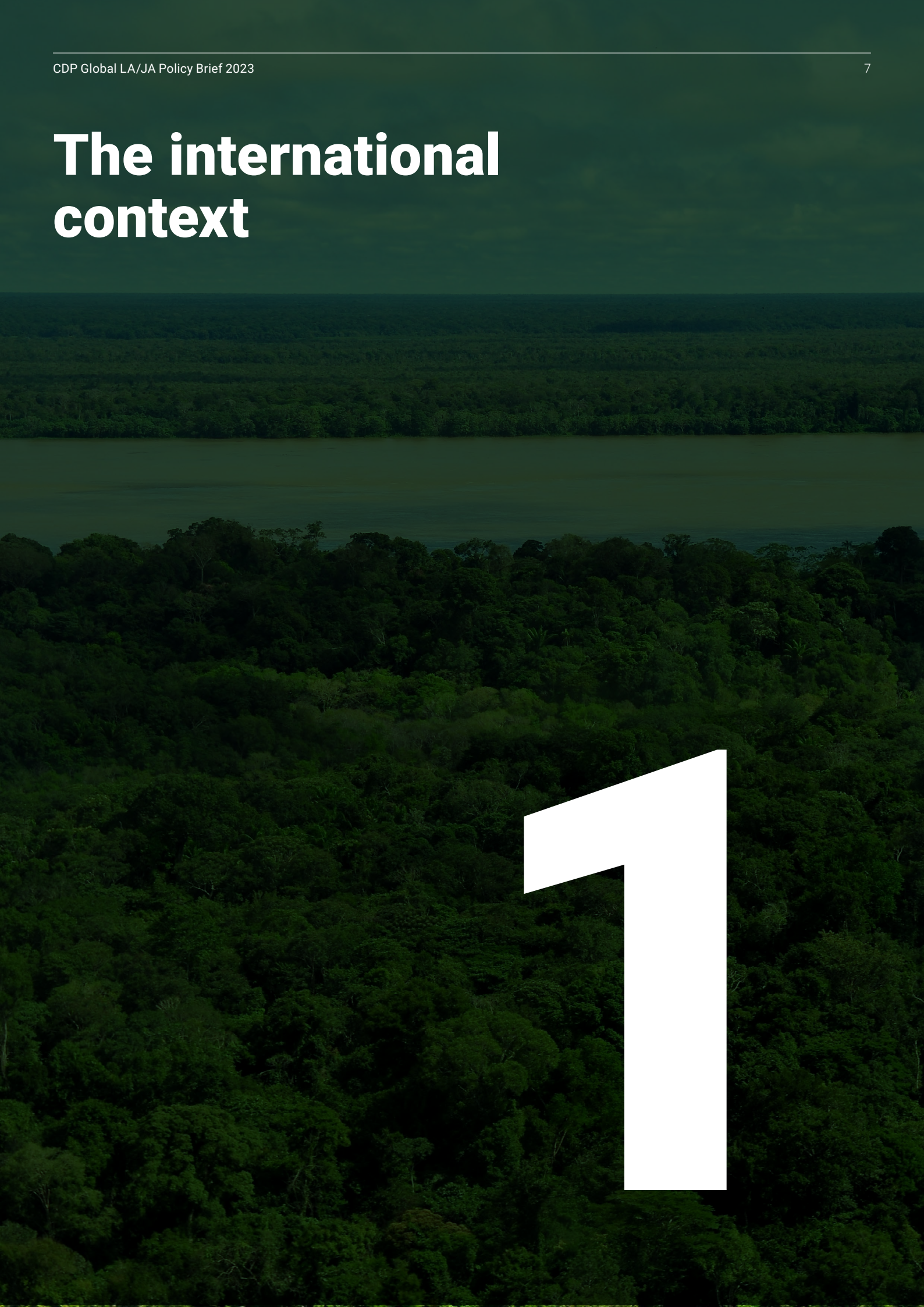
- How international environmental agreements address LA/JA and related concepts;
- How transnational multi-stakeholder initiatives shape the design and implementation of LA/JA.

It also provides insights on how national and sub-national policies influence the adoption and implementation of LA/JA programs, by presenting case studies from Brazil and Indonesia, highlighting:

- Environmental policies that facilitate LA/JA adoption in those countries, as well as the possibilities for corporate engagement in LA/A;
- The challenges and opportunities arising from LA/JA programs currently being designed and implemented in sub-national jurisdictions in Brazil and Indonesia.

Based on those insights, this brief provides recommendations for policymakers on how to accelerate the adoption of LA/JA.

The international context



1

The international context

International environmental agreements set the principles, norms, rules, and, ideally, targets that influence policy decisions by governments and other stakeholders. That influence occurs in varying ways and intensities, depending on the issue addressed by the agreement, the political economy of the problem at hand, and how each country will or will not internalize the provisions of the agreements, among several other variables. For that reason, analyzing how international environmental agreements address specific environmental problems can shed light on why and how governments act upon environmental problems they identify and intend to tackle.

In addition to environmental agreements, transnational multi-stakeholder initiatives, aimed at addressing more specific aspects of broader environmental issues also provide knowledge, guidelines, norms and other forms of support to stakeholders, will also influence how policies are designed and implemented. Due to their more specific thematic focus, these initiatives will, as will be seen below, sometimes have a more direct influence on the shape taken by a policy.

Presence of LA/JA in international environmental agreements

Overall, explicit references to LA/JA are missing from relevant international environmental agreements and declarations (see Annex I for a detailed assessment of those agreements and declarations). There is greater recognition of other collaborative, large-scale approaches that are conceptually similar to LA/JA, such as Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA)[2], Jurisdictional REDD+ and Integrated Landscape Management. Only very general requirements on the participation of and encouragement of public-private partnerships can be detected.

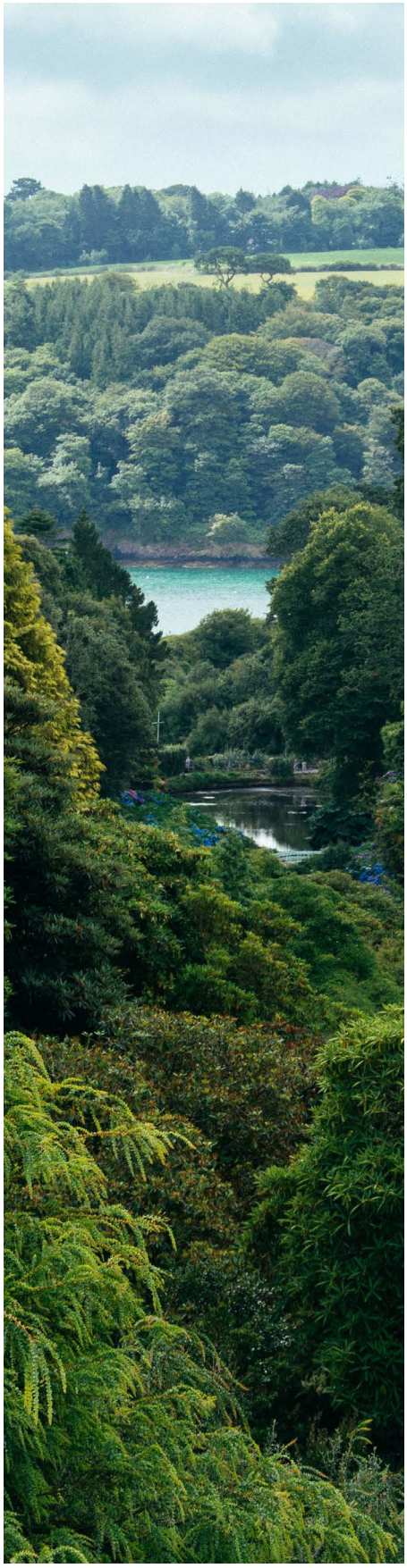
LA/JA are beneficial for the successful implementation of many of the goals set in the international environmental agreements and declarations.

Despite the lack of an explicit and formal recognition of LA/JA in international environmental agreements, their references to conceptually similar concepts indicate that LA/JA are beneficial for the successful implementation of many of the goals set in the agreements.

The **UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)** promotes ecosystem approaches as a central implementation framework for the achievement of its objectives. Ecosystem approaches have a stronger emphasis on ecological science-driven "integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way"[3]. The recently approved **CBD**

2 According to the IUCN, EbA "harnesses biodiversity and ecosystem services to reduce vulnerability and build resilience to climate change". https://www.iucn.org/resources/issues-brief/ecosystem-based-adaptation.

3 Ecosystem Approach (cbd.int)



Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, while not explicitly mentioning LA/JA, commits to implement certain targets[4] through area-based conservation that is integrated in wider landscapes, reinforcing ecosystem-based approaches and mainstreaming biodiversity across all levels of government and sectors of the economy, including the private sector.

The **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** gives special attention to negotiations on the mechanism on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) that is outlined in Article 5 of the Paris Agreement. REDD+ can be implemented through JA (Jurisdictional REDD+ or JREDD+). JREDD+ has the potential to facilitate integrated landscape management and overlaps with several LA principles[5], such as the engagement of multiple stakeholders in an equitable manner in decision-making processes or the clarification of rights and responsibilities among them.

For the **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)** and its Strategic Framework 2018-2030, it is important to point out an explicit reference in the introduction of the text on the need for integrated strategies to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality. This can be found implicitly again in the strategic objective to promote sustainable land management.

Both the updated **New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF)**, as well as the **Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use (Glasgow Declaration)** aim to halt global deforestation by 2030. Neither contains explicit nor implicit references to LA/JA in their objectives. The NYDF implicitly promotes JREDD+, particularly through public policies to scale-up payments for verified emission reductions and private-sector sourcing of commodities. In comparison with the NYDF, the Glasgow Declaration highlights in its introduction that promoting sustainable land use requires engagement with "interconnected" and "interdependent" systems. However, the declaration does not outline LA/JA as an integrated framework for engaging with such interconnected systems.

4 Target 3 – Conserving 30% of global land and sea areas; and Target 8 – Minimizing the impact of climate change on biodiversity and contributing to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches.

5 Ten principles for a landscape approach to reconciling agriculture, conservation, and other competing land uses | PNAS

For the **Sustainable Development Goals - Agenda 2030 (SDGs)**

> **it is implicit that the majority of the goals are inter-connected, and the landscape approach would likely be the most suitable framework for achieving many of the stated goals or at least the targets would benefit by being addressed through a landscape lens.[6]**

The social, environmental, and economic systems that are addressed by the SDGs are interrelated in themselves and between each other and integrated solutions are thus crucial to their achievement.

6 Integrated landscape approaches to managing social and environmental issues in the tropics: learning from the past to guide the future - Reed - 2016 - Global Change Biology - Wiley Online Library

The extent to which these policies influence the adoption and design of LA/JA

Despite the lack of explicit recognition of LA/JA, international environmental agreements have the potential to indirectly influence the adoption and design of LA/JA through (see Annex 2 for more information):

Capacity-building

Funding

Scientific and technical assistance

Normative guidelines

Such potential indirect influence is indicated by the use of concepts related to LA/JA, such as integrated management, ecosystem approach, EbA or REDD+.

On capacity-building, CBD, UNFCCC, and SDGs have developed knowledge hubs that provide interested stakeholders with information and learning tools on landscape approaches, EbA, integrated landscape management, REDD+, and ecosystem approaches. This information comprises, for example, best practices, implementation approaches, workshops or guidance with the aim of developing an understanding of integrated approaches to land use management.

Another mechanism can be captured under scientific and technical assistance. The Science-Policy Interface (SPI) under the UNCCD developed science-based evidence on integrated landscape management (ILM) and integrated land use planning (ILUP) as requested by the Conference of the Parties. Neither the IPBES nor the IPCC have implemented similar work in this respect. In turn, the UNFCCC promotes the upscaled adoption of JREDD+ through the technical assessment of REDD+ programs and the verification of carbon credits.

The CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC enable funding opportunities in support of LA/JA-like activities, through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environmental Facility (GEF).

The CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC enable funding opportunities in support of LA/JA-like activities, through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). For instance, UNFCCC JREDD+ verified carbon credits were bought by the GCF. Recently, non-state actors, like individual citizens and private companies, also have the potential to buy REDD+ carbon credits verified by the UNFCCC on the *REDD.plus* platform developed

and coordinated by the Coalition for Rainforest Nations. This new platform can be understood as a marketplace for UNFCCC verified carbon credits and facilitates an economic incentive structure to promote LA/JA. While initially only the GCF, Germany, Norway, and the UK made individual transactions for UNFCCC-verified carbon credits, everyone has now the potential to buy credits on a public marketplace coordinated by a civil society organization.

Last, normative guidelines are provided by the CBD on the design and implementation of the ecosystem approaches, and by the UNFCCC on the design and implementation of JREDD+. The lack of normative guidelines provided *explicitly* to LA/JA correlates to the fact that LA/JA do not receive formal recognition in international environmental agreements. However, normative guidelines not specifically focused on LA/JA provided by those agreements do influence the adoption of LA/JA. As seen in more detail below, Brazil's and Indonesia's commitments to the Paris Agreement led the countries to establish policies to reduce emissions from the AFOLU sector, and LA/JA have been adopted in both countries with the aim of achieving their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement.

Transnational initiatives contribute to the design and implementation of LA/JA.

Presence of LA/JA in transnational initiatives and how they influence the adoption and design of LA/JA

In contrast to the international agreements, transnational initiatives led by other stakeholders not only **explicitly refer to LA/JA, but also contribute to their design and implementation, and are frequently either driven by, or have a strong integration of the private sector (see Annex 3).**

Overall, more than 25 initiatives were identified that explicitly assist and enable the design and implementation of LA/JA. These initiatives develop guidance and verification for LA/JA implementation, finance the design and implementation of LA/JA, provide for collaborative spaces, and collect and make available relevant data on LA/JA. It is important to highlight the prominent role of initiatives that technically and financially support the design and implementation of JREDD+. The six initiatives displayed in Table 1 are deemed particularly relevant for the promotion of LA/JA, based on an internal consultation with CDP colleagues working on LA/JA. A list of the remaining initiatives can be seen in Annex 3.

Table 1. Relevant initiatives assisting the upscale design and implementation of LA/JA.

Name of initiative	Stakeholders	How they support the design and implementation of LA/JA	Private sector involvement
The Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF-TF)	Founding members include the states of California, Illinois (US), Amapá, Pará, Mato Grosso, Amazonas, Acre (Brazil), Aceh, and Papua (Indonesia)	◥ Facilitate collaboration between sub-national governments. ◥ Attract international donor funding. ◥ Develop targeted strategies and investment plans for JREDD+ and low-emissions development with civil society partners.	Promotion of public-private partnerships
Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest finance (LEAF) Coalition	NICFI (Norway), UK, US, and companies including Amazon, Bayer, Unilever etc	◥ Fund for REDD+, by financing large scale tropical forest protection across entire countries or large jurisdictions. ◥ Facilitates for the first time the participation of the private sector in JREDD+.	Public-private initiative
Forest Positive Coalition of Action	Consumer Goods Forum (CGF)	◥ Capacity-building. ◥ Collaborative strategy development for sustainable production landscapes.	Private sector-led
Effective company actions in landscapes and jurisdictions: guiding practices	ISEAL	◥ Provides guidance for and verification of landscape level actions. ◥ Guiding practices to steer how companies can support and invest in LA/JA and transparently and credibly claim their contributions.	Private sector as one central target audience
LandScale	Rainforest Alliance, Verra, and Conservation International	◥ Enables stakeholders, including the private sector, to generate and communicate reliable information about landscape sustainability. ◥ Provides data and insights needed to link landscape actors to landscape initiatives.	Private sector as one central target audience
SourceUp	Global Steering Committee comprises public and private actors (eg Unilever, Mars, Pepsico, Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari, PCI, Trase, TFA, IDH, Proforest, ISEAL)	◥ Facilitates LA/JA by bringing multiple stakeholders together under a 'Compact' that can ultimately become a verified sourcing area. ◥ Facilitate collaboration between agri-commodity companies and multi-stakeholder initiatives in producing regions.	Promotion of public-private partnerships

The **Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF-TF)** is a **collaborative space that facilitates sub-national leadership** to reduce deforestation through jurisdictional approaches, promoting good environmental governance, green financing, protection of IPLC rights, and advancing low emission development pathways. GCF-TF attracts international donor funding that has been used to a large degree to support states and provinces to **develop targeted strategies and investment plans for JREDD+ and low-emissions development with civil society partners**. From 2017 to 2020, 35 tropical forest member states and provinces of the GCF-TF developed and updated such strategies and investment plans. Building on this, the Innovation Funding window is now **funding developed strategic jurisdictional initiatives**.

The **Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest finance (LEAF) Coalition** is another currently emerging fund for JREDD+. The LEAF Coalition is a public-private initiative that facilitates first time participation of the private sector in JREDD+. Its goal is to halt deforestation by financing large scale tropical forest protection across entire countries or large jurisdictions through programs that involve all key stakeholders, including IPLCs. As of 2021, the Coalition has mobilized US$1 billion in financing.

The private sector **Forest Positive Coalition of Action** that has been established under the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) **provides for capacity-building, as well as collaborative strategy development for sustainable production landscapes**. The coalition is led by 21 companies with a collective market value of around US$2 trillion, to leverage collective action and accelerate systemic efforts to remove deforestation, forest degradation and conversion from key commodity supply chains, while supporting sustainable forest management, conservation and restoration. It aims to use LA/JA to bring about positive environmental and social impacts, including conservation, restoration, and improving local livelihoods, beyond their supply chains and at scale by collaborating and innovating with other stakeholders.

Initiated by NGOs in 2019, **LandScale** is a collaborative effort to drive improvements at scale by **enabling stakeholders, including the private sector, to generate and communicate reliable information about landscape sustainability**. LandScale offers a guided approach to assessing landscape performance through a digital platform. It is designed to provide data and insights needed to link landscape actors to landscape initiatives. Furthermore, LandScale offers validation of claims that stakeholders can make on their own assessment milestones, landscape performance, and contribution to landscape performance.

Similarly, **ISEAL**'s work on LA/JA aims to **provide guidance for and verification of landscape level actions** to ensure that sustainability claims made by jurisdictions, landscape initiatives, and the companies that source from or support them, are credible. So far, ISEAL has developed a set of guiding practices to steer how companies can support and invest in LA/JA and claim their contributions in a transparent and credible manner.

SourceUp is a platform for collaboration in supply chain sustainability, at the landscape level. It connects buyers of commodities with coalitions of stakeholders in regions producing these commodities, to **jointly improve sustainability along the supply chain through collaboration and market incentives**. In this way, SourceUp helps companies to source agricommodities in line with their sustainability commitments, while facilitating landscape initiatives and multi-stakeholder coalitions that agree on a common sustainability agenda.

LA/JA and deforestation-free supply chain regulations

Deforestation-free supply chain regulations are on the rise in the EU, UK, and the US. Core design features of these due diligence regulations comprise the development of comprehensive traceability systems through which regulated entities must ensure and prove that their imported and/or exported agricultural commodities and derived products are not sourced from land that has been legally or illegally deforested. To ensure compliance in producing regions, halting deforestation, enforcing environmental laws, land titling and registration, as well as the accessibility of traceability solutions for supply chain participants is crucial.

LA/JA can support producing regions in meeting specific regulatory requirements, such as those outlined in the deforestation-free supply chain regulations of the EU[7]. First, LA/JA can strengthen the enforcement of national environmental laws (ie forest-, biodiversity-, land use or climate laws), since their governance structures encourage collaboration to identify deforestation drivers and mitigate risks amongst local/regional landscape stakeholders. Second, LA/JA that partner with public authorities and sourcing companies can accelerate land registration procedures for farmers and financially support legal land titling processes. Third, LA/JA can facilitate pre-competitive collaboration among sourcing companies and between sourcing companies and small farmers & intermediaries that will ultimately enhance accessibility of data and traceability solutions.

7 European Deforestation Regulation: Key Opportunities and Risks - JA Hub (jaresourcehub.org)

Regional case studies from Indonesia and Brazil

2

Regional case studies from Indonesia and Brazil

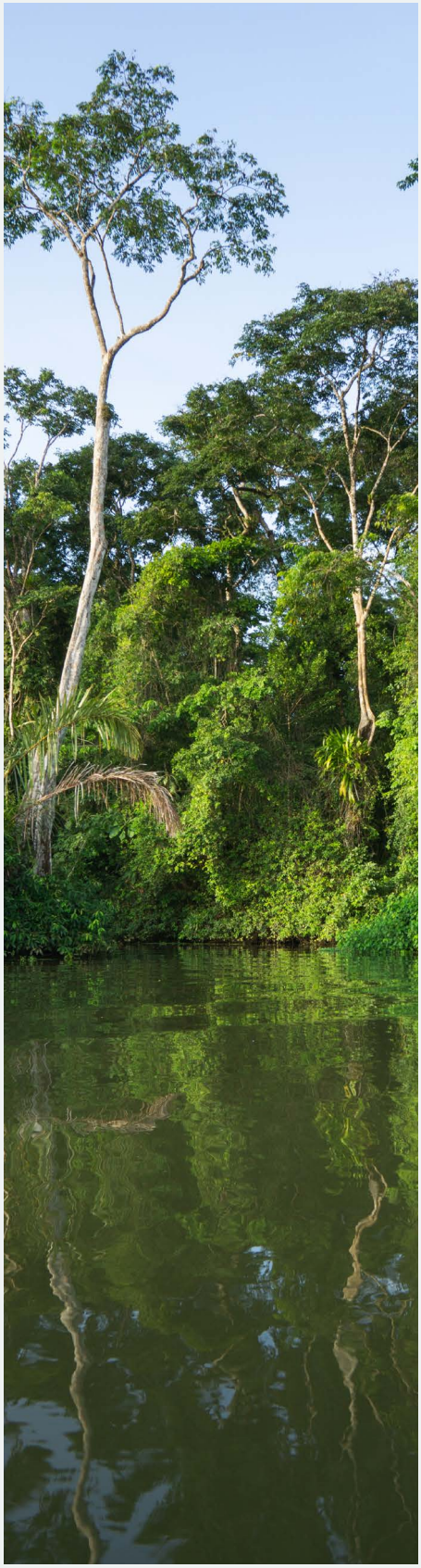
Without solid guidance that comes from international environmental agreements, the design and implementation of LA/JA programs is strongly influenced by transnational multi-stakeholder initiatives. LA/JA programs will be ultimately shaped by national and sub-national characteristics, challenges, stakeholders and, above all, their linkage to policy frameworks. The linkages between national and sub-national policy frameworks and LA/JA will be specific to each jurisdiction implementing LA/JA, but some commonalities may be found. To identify such specificities and commonalities, it is productive to assess case studies. From these case studies, valuable insights on how to improve policies in support of LA/JA globally can be extrapolated.

This report assessed the linkages between LA/JA and national and sub-national policy frameworks, as well as existing and emerging LA/JA programs of Brazil and Indonesia. Although LA/JA are implemented across the globe, Brazil and Indonesia were selected as cases because they had the most LA/JA initiatives disclosed through CDP in 2022 compared with other jurisdictions[8]. In addition, they are megadiverse countries with large populations, developing economies with an important export-oriented agricultural sector and similar socioeconomic challenges including income inequality, poverty, and infrastructure development. Also, both countries have a long history of commodity-driven deforestation and, at best, mixed results in their efforts to combat forest loss.

The remainder of this section will present policies at the national level that are relevant for LA/JA adoption and design, and present case studies of existing and emerging sub-national LA/JA programs and the most relevant policies that underpin them. It is important to highlight that in some cases, the LA/JA programs described are themselves institutionalized as regulations or laws.

8 Meeting nature goals: Landscape and Jurisdictional Approaches - CDP

LA/JA in national policy environments



Brazil

In Brazil, the Amazon, Cerrado, and Caatinga biomes occupy a large part of the country's territory and are home to a significant part of the world's biodiversity. These biomes have been historically impacted by an environmentally harmful and socially disruptive economic model, based mainly on unsustainable agricultural production patterns. This led to historically high deforestation rates in the country.

Through a set of multi-sector public policies, Brazil has shown its ability to drastically reduce deforestation rates, especially in the Amazon. In that region, the country has managed to decrease the rate of deforestation by 72% between 2004 and 2018[9] through the establishment of protected areas, soy and cattle moratoriums, monitoring systems, command and control[10] actions, and credit restriction mechanisms for landowners who deforested illegally[11]. Some of those policies also contain provisions that relate to and support the establishment of LA/JA, providing the national policy framework within which sub-national policies are enacted. Table 2 below provides a summary of those policies and how they relate to the LA/JA agenda in the country.

International commitments are also crucial to the LA/JA agenda in Brazil. The most relevant of those commitments is the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement. Brazil upgraded its NDC in 2022 and 2023, making the following changes:

Eliminate illegal deforestation by 2030

Reduce GHG emissions by 53% between 2005 - 2030

New long-term objective to reach GHG neutrality by 2050

9 Ministério do Meio Ambiente, 2018. Taxa de desmatamento na Amazônia Legal

10 "Command and control instruments establish norms, rules, procedures and standards for economic activities aiming to ensure the achievement of the objectives of a given policy, with legal and administrative sanctions for non-compliance". LUTOSA, Maria Cecília J.; YOUNG, Carlos Eduardo F. Política Ambiental. In: KUPFER, David; HASENCLEVER, Lia. Economia Industrial: Fundamentos Teóricos e Práticos no Brasil. 1 ed. Rio de Janeiro: Campus, 2002. Cap. 24, p. 569 – 590.

11 Estadão, 2020. Novo sistema do Inpe consolida liderança do Brasil

These commitments, together with the policies presented in Table 2 below, are major drivers supporting the LA/JA agenda, since they will demand a wide range of multistakeholder actions to protect and restore forests, in addition to enhancing other socioenvironmental activities and economically value ecosystem services.

Table 2. National policies that support LA/JA.

Year	Policy	How do they support LA/JA?
2012	**Forest Code**[12]	◥ Creates the CAR system (Rural Property Registry)[13]. ◥ Defines (i) minimum forest conservation percentages for each biome; (ii) different types of protected areas. ◥ Creates the Environmental Regularization Plan (PRA) to support and encourage environmental preservation and recovery to foster compliance with the Forest Code. Each Brazilian State is also responsible to adapt and create specific PRA's programs to foster compliance with the federal law [Forest Code]. ◥ Creates instruments to compensate forest protection, such as the Environmental Reserve Quota (CRA): a bond that can be issued to, among other things, remunerate rural properties with a higher level of environmental preservation than required by law[14].
2017	**National Policy for Native Vegetation Recovery (Proveg and Planaveg)**	Main objective of the policy is to foster large scale restoration projects by amplifying and strengthen "public policies, financial incentives, markets, good agricultural practices and other measures necessary for the recovery of native vegetation of at least 12 million hectares - by 2030"[15]. Among the main financial incentives foreseen are: (i) credit lines to companies, rural producers and other stakeholders that are engaged with forest restauration; (ii) donations; (iii) forest bonds; (iv) tax breaks levied on inputs, products, financial investments, or activities associated with the recovery of native vegetation.
2020	**Forest+ Program**	A program of the Ministry of Environment to "create, promote and consolidate the market for environmental services (ES)"[16]. Among the main objectives[17]: (i) Sign partnerships with national and international actors to support payment for ES projects – including REDD+; (ii) Foster sectoral agreements to generate demand for ES; (iii) Foster good methodological practices for valuation, verification, validation, certification and monitoring of ES; (iv) foster a digital platform for payment for ES.
2021	**National Policy on Environmental Payment Services**	Encourage individuals and organizations (eg companies, NGOs, associations) to economically, socially and culturally value the different ecosystem services through the elaboration and execution of voluntary private projects.
---	**Green Credit Lines**	PRONAF[18] - Has credit lines to foster agroecology, organic and sustainable commodity production for small and medium producers[19]. Low Carbon Agriculture Program (ABC Program)[20] - Has different credit lines regarding climate change mitigation technology for agriculture. Among them stand out programs to foster (i) recovery of deforested areas; (ii) Nature based Solutions (NbS) and sustainable environmental production; (iii) climate change mitigation[21]. According to official numbers, the program has channeled more than 17 billion Reais to projects[22].

12 Forest Code.
13 CAR is a digital platform where all rural properties must be registered to facilitate (i) environmental, social and economic planning, (ii) monitoring of deforestation. This registration must be validated by each Brazilian State to identify if the rural properties are compliant with the environmental legislation (e.g., if they have the minimum required extent of forests or if they are protecting riverbanks and hillsides).
14 Getulio Vargas Foundation - Sao Paulo School of Economics. Bioeconomy Observatory. Environment as an opportunity: Market legal instruments (2022) [PORT].
15 Brazilian Federal Government. Report. National Policy for Native Vegetation Recovery.
16 Brazilian Ministry of the Environment.
17 Brazilian Federal Government. Report. National Payment for Environmental Services Program [FOREST+].
18 National policy to strengthen family farming.
19 https://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/financiamento/produto/pronaf
20 Program for mitigation and adaptation to climate change for the consolidation of a low-carbon economy in agriculture.
21 ABC Program.
22 Brazilian 2022 NDC to the Paris Agreement.

73%

increase in deforestation rates in the Amazon between 2018 and 2021

Activities that exert strong pressure on Brazilian biomes:

- Illegal deforestation for commodity production
- Illegal mining
- Timber traffic
- Land grabbing
- Predatory fishing

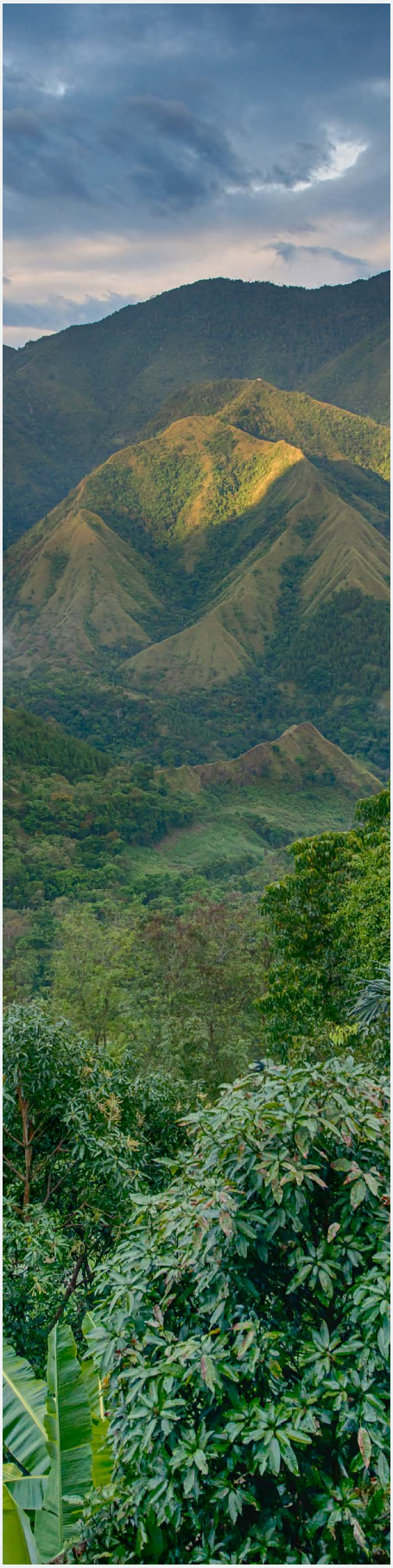
Political changes in the country, however, have jeopardized the success of previous years, with a 73% increase in deforestation rates in the Amazon between 2018 and 2021[23]. Despite the important advances brought about by the policies present in the table above, key national and regional challenges remain that Brazil must tackle to reduce deforestation rates once more and to also foster the impact of LA/JA.

The first of those key challenges is the need to increase state capacity and command and control mechanisms to guarantee proper environmental law enforcement. Poor enforcement and lack of state capacity to monitor, discourage and tackle illegal activities that are harmful to the environment have been chronic problems in Brazil, both at the national and sub-national levels. Activities such as illegal mining, illegal deforestation for commodity production, timber traffic, land grabbing, and predatory fishing are some examples of activities that exert strong pressure on the Brazilian biomes.

Another key challenge is the insufficiency of economic and financial policies to increase the value of standing forests, facilitate market access for sustainable production, and incentivize those who take care of nature and the services it provides. These policies can be seen as a means by which national and sub-national governments create incentives for environmental actions (eg forest conservation/restoration, production of high-value-added forest-related products, and deforestation-free supply chains). If well accepted and applied, such policies have the potential to create financial products and environmental solutions crucial to scale LA/JA initiatives, helping forest restoration/conservation, socioeconomic resilience, and welfare for local communities. State monitoring of these activities is essential to make such projects viable and attractive to people, civil society organizations, and the private sector in the long term.

Brazil

23 Dantas, C. 2022. Lula reduziu desmatamento da Amazônia em 70%; aumento em anos de Bolsonaro é de 73%.



Indonesia

Deforestation in Indonesia has been mostly driven by the expansion of palm oil plantations. After peaking in 2016, forest loss in the country has declined, but rates remain high. Policies such as the Moratorium on New Licenses for Primary Forest and Peatland, initiatives to prevent fires in peatlands and to promote sustainable plantation management, as well as the engagement in international partnerships, have helped with the decline.

Similar to Brazil, Paris Agreement commitments have been the main driving force behind the growing recognition of LA/JA in Indonesia. The country submitted its enhanced NDC prior to the 27th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP27), increasing the ambition on emissions reduction from 29% to 31.89% and 41% to 43.2% with international support[24]. In 2021, Indonesia launched the Long-Term Strategy on Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 (LTS-LCCR 2050)[25]. The LTS-LCCR 2050 sets ambitious targets to transform the forest and other land uses (FOLU) and energy sectors that represent the main sources of GHGs emissions in the country. Through a Low Carbon Scenario Compatible with the Paris Agreement (LCCP) target, Indonesia foresees reaching the peak of national GHGs emissions in 2030, with net sink in the FOLU sector. This net sink in the FOLU sector is envisioned to reach 540 Mton CO_2e by 2050 and plays a key role in Indonesia's net-zero commitment for 2060[26]. The significant reduction in FOLU emissions needed should occur through a decrease in deforestation and peat related emissions and a significant increase in carbon sequestration from secondary forest, afforestation, and reforestation. These objectives for FOLU emission reductions are integrated with aims to improve agricultural productivity in order to further allow the achievement of sectoral development targets.

Aside from enabling national policies, achieving the LTS-LCCR 2050, including the objective of a 2030 net sink in FOLU, requires actions by local governments and corporations[27]. This is the case since nearly 5 million ha of natural forests can be found in areas allowed to be used for establishing plantations and for development purposes[28]. In this context, a central tool for achieving the FOLU emission reduction targets is the sub-national implementation of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). Under the implementation of REDD+ activities, local governments and private concession holders who conserve forests beyond existing regulatory

24 https://unfccc.int/documents/615084
25 Indonesia Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 (Indonesia LTS-LCCR 2050) (unfccc.int)
26 Ibid.
27 Ibid.
28 Ibid.

The forest and other land uses (FOLU) sector is envisioned to contribute to roughly

55%

of the total projected emission reduction target in 2030.

requirements are eligible for receiving result-based payments under Ministerial Regulation 70/2017[29] and the recently published Presidential Decree on Carbon Pricing[30].

Moreover, sub-national governmental leadership will also be needed to implement the National Action Plan on Sustainable Palm Oil (NAP SPO) under Presidential Decree 06/2019. Palm oil producing provinces and districts are required through NAP SPO to allocate a part of their budgets to action plans and to multistakeholder processes to enhance the sustainable production of palm oil. A specific focus lies hereby on encouraging the growth and development of smallholder plantations.

In 2022, the government of Indonesia set an Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (ENDC) with the FOLU sector contributing to ~55% of total projected emissions reduction targets in 2030 under counter measure 1 (unconditional mitigation scenario). The government also enacted the Ministerial Decree 168/2022 establishing the FOLU Net Sink 2030 Operational Plan. To achieve the FOLU target, the government set six mitigation plans, such as reducing the rate of deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), developing industrial forest plantations, sustainable forest management, forest rehabilitation, peatland management including mangroves, and increasing the role of sub-national governments in biodiversity conservation. In addition to this, JA could present an important approach for sub-national jurisdictions to develop holistic REDD+ strategies, as well as to implement the NAP SPO in an integrated manner, combining forest protection measures with sustainable agricultural intensification. An indicator of progress in mainstreaming the concept of JA into national development policy and practice was the integration of JA into Indonesia's 2020-2024 Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2020-2024). The Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) collaborated with development partners, NGOs and academics to develop Guidelines for Regional Sustainable Plantation Planning based on the JA[31]. The work was published in 2020 and serves as guidance for implementing JA under RPJMN. In order to provide credible and accurate information on the sustainability performance of jurisdictions in Indonesia, particularly from the agricultural sector, BAPPENAS is currently developing the Sustainable Jurisdiction Indicators (SJI), launched at the end of 2022[32].

Indonesia

29 OPERATIONAL PLAN INDONESIA'S FOLU NET SINK 2030 - Kementerian LHK (menlhk.go.id)
30 PERPRES No. 98 Tahun 2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Nilai Ekonomi Karbon untuk Pencapaian Target Kontribusi yang Ditetapkan Secara Nasional dan Pengendalian Emisi Gas Rumah Kaca dalam Pembangunan Nasional [JDIH BPK RI]
31 Panduan - Panduan Perencanaan Perkebunan Berkelanjutan Daerah Berbasis Pendekatan Yurisdiksi
32 Terpercaya | European Forest Institute (efi.int)

Sub-national policy frameworks and LA/JA programs

This subsection provides a description of some of the most important LA/JA programs currently being implemented by sub-national governments in Brazil and Indonesia (see Table 3).

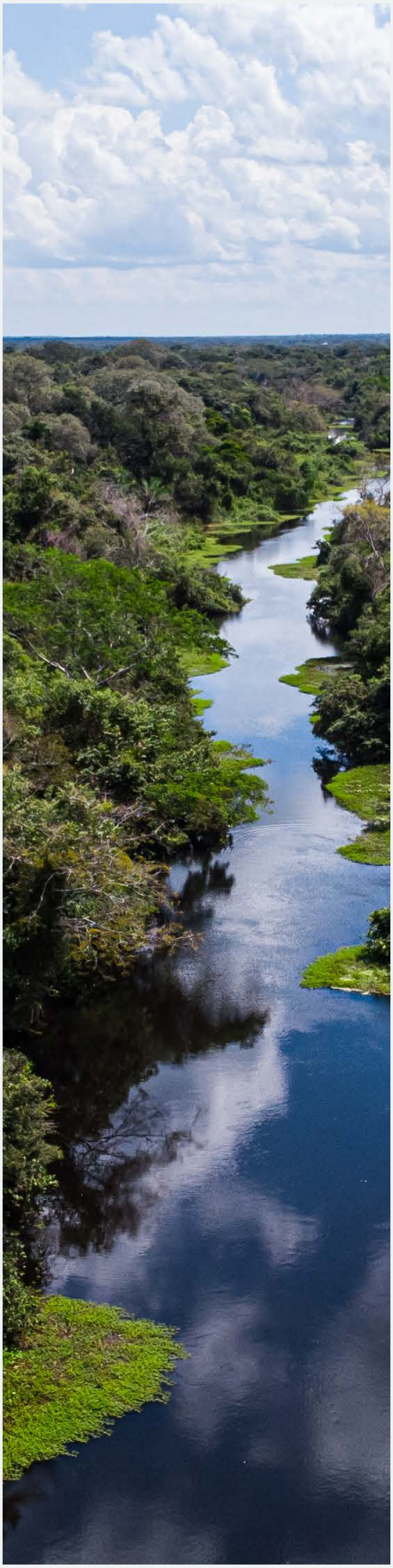
Table 3. Summary of sub-national LA/JA programs in Brazil and Indonesia[33]

LA/JA Program	State/Province, Country	Date	Main objectives
Produce, Conserve and Include (PCI)	**Mato Grosso, Brazil**	2016	◥ Bring investment to scale impact and foster sustainable development in the State. ◥ Net-zero emissions.
Sustainable Territories	**Pará, Brazil**	2019	Offer alternatives for economic transition to areas under pressure from deforestation and offer compensation that makes it possible to unblock bottlenecks ranging from environmental and land title regularization to market promotion of sustainable value chains.
Produce and Protect Platform (Acre PPP)	**Acre, Brazil**	2017	◥ Reduce deforestation by 80% and greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation by 80% in relation to the period 1996-2005. ◥ Establish management plans in 100% and reach zero illegal deforestation in the state's protected areas and increase the area of protected areas by 155,120 hectares. ◥ Restore degraded areas of rural properties registered in the Rural Environmental Registry and restore 10,000 hectares of permanent preservation areas (APP) in the Acre River Basin. ◥ Reduce poverty rates and child mortality. ◥ Intensify the production of sustainable forest products, establish 180,000 hectares of community-based timber management and 180,000 hectares of low-impact industrial forest logging by 2030.
Competitive and Sustainable Tocantins	**Tocantins, Brazil**	2020	To promote the equitable and competitive development of the Tocantins state, with rational uses of natural resources, respecting the next generations and the improvement of the quality of life of its population[34].
Balsas Region Produce, Conserve & Include Pact (Maranhão PCI)	**Maranhão, Brazil**	2020	◥ Expansion and increased efficiency of agricultural and forest production. ◥ Conservation of native vegetation and restoration of degraded areas. ◥ Socioeconomic inclusion of family agriculture and traditional populations[35]
Riau Hijau	**Riau, Indonesia**	2021	Optimize natural resource management for sustainable development, increase vegetation cover, improve air and water qualities, and adaptation actions to changing environmental conditions.
Jurisdictional REDD+, East Kalimantan	**East Kalimantan, Indonesia**	From 2015	◥ Improve the province's governance on emission reductions action related to forest and natural resources. ◥ Regulating spatial planning and permits. ◥ Building stakeholders participation and governance. ◥ Improve strategic climate investment in the jurisdiction.
Jurisdictional REDD+, West Kalimantan	**West Kalimantan, Indonesia**	From 2012	

33 Note: This table only contains selected LA/JA programs that were initiated and/or are implemented by sub-national governments in specific sub-national jurisdictions. As a result, the table is non-exhaustive and does not intend to capture all LA/JA programs in Brazil and Indonesia.

34 Tocantins State Administration

35 IDH Latam



Brazil

Mato Grosso - Produce, Conserve and Include (PCI)

The state of Mato Grosso, located in the intersection between the Amazon and the Cerrado, is one of Brazil's agricultural powerhouses, the country's main producer and exporter of soybeans. Mato Grosso has experienced a long story of high deforestation, driven mainly by large scale agriculture and cattle raising, and secondarily by small scale agricultural colonization, mining, and unsustainable logging. For many years, the governments of Mato Grosso earned a reputation for prioritizing an unsustainable, forest risk commodity-based development model at the expense of the state's rich ecosystems.

In recent years, however, the governments of Mato Grosso recognized the importance of strengthening the state's environmental policy framework. Several policies have been enacted, the most relevant of which being: State System for reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest degradation, conservation, sustainable Forest Management and Increase in Forest Carbon Stocks - REDD+[36], State policy on climatic changes[37], State plan to control deforestation and forest fires; Mato Grosso Carbon Neutral Plan and adhesion to Race to Zero campaign[38]. Despite those legal and institutional advances, Mato Grosso still has one of the highest deforestation rates in Brazil.

To strengthen the engagement of multiple stakeholders and to achieve the collective goals of the environmental and rural development agendas in the state, the government established, in 2015, the Produce, Conserve and Include (PCI) Initiative[39], considered one of the most important in Brazil's JA programs[40]. PCI promotes several socio-environmental projects with the objective of bringing investment in to scale impact and fostering sustainable development in the State. Since October 2021, the state's emissions reduction target has been incorporated into the PCI Strategy's set of goals . The achievement of PCI goals and Mato Grosso's net-zero target are intrinsically connected to the state's forest conservation goals and the scalability of corporate climate action, especially from the agribusiness companies[41].

Pará - Sustainable Territories (ST)

36 State Law n° 9878/2013.
37 Complementary State Law n° 582/2017.
38 State Decree 1160/2021.
39 More information about the initiative, projects, and results on: http://pci.mt.gov.br/ - https://pcimt.org/index.php/ - https://pcimonitor.org/.
40 CDP. Produce, Conserve and include Initiative in Mato Grosso. A Brazilian case study on jurisdictional approaches, p.9.
41 Ibid.

Besides promoting synergies among public, private and third-sector players engaged in low-carbon socio-economic development initiatives in Pará, is a hub that seeks to leverage the results of initiatives in the territory.

The state of Pará, the second largest in the Legal Amazon, had the highest deforestation rate in Brazil in 2021[42]. The main drivers of deforestation in the state are cattle raising, large scale agriculture, mining unsustainable logging, and charcoal and firewood production. In trying to tackle those drivers, the government of Pará has enacted several important policies and initiatives, central among which are the state policy on Climate Change[43], the Amazon Now State Plan, the Eastern Amazon Fund, the Pará Environmental Regularization Plan, and the Green Label (Selo Verde) – Digital Platform to track forest Risk Commodities, especially beef[44].

Especially relevant for LA/JA, the state of Pará has a low-carbon economic development axis, which seeks to foster the region's forest economy and sustainable agricultural production to achieve its climate goals[45]. Within this axis, the **Sustainable Territories** policy[46] foresaw a JA strategy in which the main goal was "to offer to areas under pressure from deforestation alternatives for economic transition and offer compensation that makes it possible to unblock bottlenecks ranging from environmental and land title regularization to market promotion of sustainable value chains"[47].

To support this JA, the Sustainable Territories Digital Platform[48] "besides promoting synergies among public, private and third-sector players engaged in low-carbon socio-economic development initiatives in Pará, is a hub that seeks to leverage the results of initiatives in the territory"[49].

The platform also counts on the Sustainable Territories Observatory, a geospatial tool that supports the implementation of public and private policies to serve the stakeholders linked to the platform.

42 MapBiomas. Annual Report on Deforestation (2021) - São Paulo, Brasil, p.46. Pará usually is the State with the most emissions in the country. In 2020, due to land- use change, the State emitted 354.2Mt CO2. SEEG. Análise das emissões brasileiras de Gases de Efeito Estufa e suas implicações para as metas climáticas do Brasil 1970-2020. 2021, p. 31.
43 State Law n° 9.048/2020.
44 For a description of these initiatives, see Tropical Forest Alliance and MN Socioflorestal. Amazon Now: Private Sector Opportunities for a Low-Carbon Economy in Pará, Brazil, May 2022.
45 Tropical Forest Alliance and MN Socioflorestal. Amazon Now: Private Sector Opportunities for a Low-Carbon Economy in Pará, Brazil, May 2022.
46 Pará State Decree n°344/2019.
47 Tropical Forest Alliance and MN Socioflorestal. Amazon Now: Private Sector Opportunities for a Low-Carbon Economy in Pará, Brazil, May 2022, p.14.
48 Website.
49 Tropical Forest Alliance and MN Socioflorestal. Amazon Now: Private Sector Opportunities for a Low-Carbon Economy in Pará, Brazil, May 2022, p.14.

Around

12%

of the state's original forest cover has been lost to deforestation, and around

80%

of the deforested area is currently occupied by cattle ranching.

Acre – Produce and Protect Platform (Acre PPP)

Unlike Mato Grosso and Pará, large jurisdictions with a highly capitalized agroindustry, Acre has a much smaller economy. Most of the deforestation in the state occurs in small-scale settlement areas along roads in the southern, more populated part of the state. Currently, around 12% of the state's original forest cover has been lost to deforestation, and around 80% of the deforested area is currently occupied by cattle ranching.

Acre has been a pioneer in including forest protection at the core of the state's development strategies, aiming to improve the quality of life of rural producers, riverside and extractive communities, and indigenous peoples. For over 40 years, grassroots environmental movements have consolidated a tradition of cooperatives that work to increase the income and wellbeing of more than 2,500 farmers households that depend on forest-based products[50]. Acre's jurisdictional initiatives have been playing a crucial role to achieve transformations that promote the reduction of deforestation in forested landscapes and encourage the valuation of socio-biodiversity products, making the State one of the most advanced REDD+ Jurisdictions in the world[51].

Conceived as a state strategy to tackle climate change, the System of Incentives to Environmental Services (SISA) was created in 2010 . With seven programs, including the Incentives for Environmental Services - Carbon (ISA Carbono), the state signed an agreement for financial cooperation with Germany to start the Global REDD Early Movers Program (REM). As one of the results, "the total avoided deforestation during the period 2007-2017 was 282.525 Hectares"[53]. In 2017, during COP 23, Acre launched its Jurisdictional Strategy[54] – **Produce and Protect Platform (Acre PPP)**. It has several features to monitor, evaluate, and help publicize the sustainable development strategy of the State:

- A public dashboard where all the JA goals are tracked[55].
- A public dashboard with socioenvironmental data[56].
- A business investment portfolio for different forest products and commodities that are produced in the State[57].

50 M. de los Rios, O. David, C. Stickler, D. Nepstad. 2018. "Acre, Brazil" in C. Stickler et al. (Eds.), The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability. San Francisco, CA:EII; Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR; Boulder, CO:GCF-TF.
51 Ibid.
52 Law N. 2.0308/10.
53 Acre Jurisdictional Profile (2018). Earth Innovation Institute. Detailed Report, p.4.
54 Instituto Sociambiental. Lançada Plataforma que dá acesso aos dados socioeconômicos e ambientais do Acre (2017).
55 Acre JA Goals M&E Dashboard.
56 Acre socioenvironmental data.
57 Acre business investment portfolio.

The Plan to Prevent and Combat Deforestation and Forest Fires (PPCDIF 2021-2025) has the goal of reducing

100%

of illegal deforestation by the year 2025.

Tocantins - Competitive and Sustainable Tocantins (CST)

Tocantins is partly located in the Amazon (13%) and in the Cerrado (87%). Tocantins is the state with the highest deforestation rate in Cerrado, with 48.293 km² deforested between 2001 and 2022. The main drivers of deforestation in the state are[58] cattle raising, large-scale agriculture, small scale agriculture and colonization, transportation infrastructure, small-scale illegal logging and coal mining.

To combat those drivers, Tocantins has created a Plan to Prevent and Combat Deforestation and Forest Fires (PPCDIF 2021-2025), which has the goal of reducing 100% of illegal deforestation by the year 2025[59]. The PPCDIF incorporates prevention actions, command and control, and combat and monitoring of deforestation and fires. In addition to the PPCDIF, the state's environmental policy framework consists of general environmental[60] and forest[61] policies, the state Climate Change, Environmental Conservation and Sustainable Development Law[62], as well as more recently enacted initiatives the most important of which being the Payments for Environmental Services Law and the State Climate Fund (Funclima)[64].

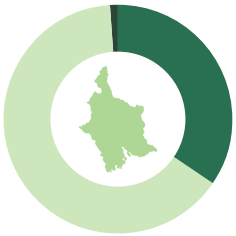
Based on those policies, the state has developed a Jurisdictional strategy of sustainable development and national and international competitiveness called **Competitive and Sustainable Tocantins (CST)**[65]. The Strategy has objectives, guidelines and is structured around the four axes: 1) Economic; 2) Social; 3) Environmental; and 4) Infrastructure.

Faced with the rise of global commitments and legislation for low-emissions development, the Strategy showcases an effort by the state and other sectors to reinforce the use of techniques and technological knowledge that are related to JAs. For the state, these can guarantee more sustainability for production chains, help fighting deforestation and illegal fires, and enable a focus on diversity, vulnerable communities, and more inclusive economic growth[66]. The Strategy also includes levels of governance, monitoring and transparency, and investments.

58 M. de los Rios, A.C. Crisostomo, O. David, C. Stickler. 2020. "Tocantins, Brazil" in C. Stickler et al. (Eds.), in The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability. San Francisco, CA: EII; Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR; Boulder, CO: GCF-TF.
59 SEMARH-TO. 2021. Plano de Prevenção e Combate aos Desmatamentos e Incêndios Florestais do Estado do Tocantins (PPCDIF).
60 State Law N. 261/1991.
61 State Law N. 771/1995.
62 State Law N. 1.917, April 17, 2008.
63 State Law N. 4111/2023.
64 State Law N. 4131/2023.
65 See annex.
66 SEMARH-TO. 2021. Estratégia Tocantins Competitivo e Sustentável.

Brazil

Biomes of the state of Maranhão



- **Cerrado 64%**
- **Amazon 35%**
- **Caatinga 1%**

Maranhão – Balsas Region Produce, Conserve & Include Pact (Maranhão PCI)

The state of Maranhão is located in a region where three biomes meet – Amazon (35% of the state's area), Cerrado (64%) and Caatinga (1%), making up a tapestry of landscapes rich in biodiversity. The state's main deforestation drivers are mining, cattle raising, large-scale agriculture, small-scale agriculture and colonization, unsustainable logging, charcoal and firewood production. Maranhão was among the four states that deforested the most between 2019 and 2021[67].

One of the tools of the state to tackle environmental problems is the Maranhão Partnerships program (MAPA)[68], a government agency responsible for structuring strategic partnerships with the private sector based on business opportunities[69]. In 2021, more functions were attributed to MAPA, among which were to manage credits resulting from environmental services and products, as well as to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation, especially from the creation of financial, economic, and green investment arrangements. The development of strategies aimed at mobilizing and raising financial resources and investments, such as jurisdictional REDD+ and LA/JA, were also included[70]. In addition to MAPA, other important environmental policies in Maranhão are the state's environmental[71] and forest and biodiversity[72] policies, the State Ecological and Economic Zoning of the Amazon[73] and Cerrado[74] Biomes, the Maranhão Climate Change Forum[75], the Green Maranhão[76] plan and the State Policy on Payment for Environmental Services & REED+[77].

Maranhão's JA program is named **Balsas Region Produce, Conserve & Include Pact (Maranhão PCI)** and includes 12 municipalities and signatories representing the public and private sectors, as well as civil society organizations. The jurisdictional strategy defined socio-environmental goals and outcomes for the state until 2025[78]. Territorial priorities are already in place, which enables collective action coordination and public/private projects. In April 2021, representatives of state and municipal governments, the private sector (companies, associations, and producers) and civil society in the state of Maranhão formalized the creation of the Pact Management Committee.

67 G1, 2022. Maranhão é um dos quatro Estados do Brasil que mais desmatou entre 2019 e 2021, aponta Relatório Anual de Desmatamento.
68 Maranhão Partnerships was stablished by law 11.140/2019.
69 MAPA. 2021. Legislation.
70 MAPA. 2022. REDD+ MAPA.
71 Law N. 5.405/2012.
72 Law N. 8528/2006.
73 Lei N. 11.269/2020.
74 Law. N. 11.734/2022.
75 Law N. 10.161/2014.
76 Governor Decree N. 32.969/2017.
77 Law N. 11578/2021.
78 See Annex for more information.

Indonesia

Riau - Riau Hijau

The economy of the Riau province, in the Sumatra Island, is heavily export-oriented, notably based on the oil and gas sector and plantations for oil palm, which cover nearly 60% of its land area[79], and partially also for acacia plantations (for pulp and paper). In 2020, Riau possessed the largest area of palm plantations in Sumatra with 2.8 million ha and was the largest producer of Crude Palm Oil (CPO), with 9.5 million tons[80]. Its production base contains a mix of state-owned, large private plantations and smallholder farmers. According to the World Resources Institute Riau lost 4 million ha of tree cover between 2001 and 2021, equivalent to a 51% decrease in tree cover since 2000. The main causes of forest loss were illegal logging, illegal encroachment, forest fires, land use overlaps and forest conversion to other land-based sectors (mining, agriculture, and plantation)[81]. Importantly, Riau possesses extensive peatlands, which store vastly more carbon than forests, accounting for about one third of the total peat area in the country[82].

Since 2016 the rate of deforestation has decreased considerably in Riau. To some degree this can be attributed to the moratoria (Presidential Instruction 5/2019) of primary forest conversion, opening of peatlands forests, and expansion of palm oil plantations that was enacted in 2015. At the provincial level, Riau enacted the 2019-2024 Regional Mid-Term Development Plan (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah, RPJMD). The Siak district in Riau, is a founding member of the Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari (LTKL), a collaborative forum of regional governments. The district has committed to Green Siak District, based on District Regulations No. 22/2018 with the aim to integrate sustainability principles into their development program and natural resource utilization to increase community welfare[83]. Furthermore, Riau is one of seven provinces piloting Low Carbon Development (LCD) since the provincial government signed a Memorandum of Understanding with BAPPENAS in 2020. LCD was declared a central foundation for Indonesia's future development in the 2020-2024 RPJMN. Overall, its targets to increase economic and social growth through low-emission growth that minimizes the exploitation of natural resources. The updated LCD Initiative (LCDI) report outlines several scenarios aligned with the updated NDC on how Indonesia can achieve Paris Agreement targets until 2030 and net-zero objectives by 2060 or sooner, while stimulating economic growth and environmental protection.

79 Palm Oil Industry in Indonesia - CPO Production & Export | Indonesia Investments (indonesia-investments.com)
80 Ditjenbun (Direktorat Jenderal Perkebunan Kementerian Pertanian Republik Indonesia, Directorate General of Plantations and Estate Crops of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic Indonesia), 2021. Statistics of National Leading Estate Crops Commodity. The Ministry of Agriculture, Jakarta.
81 Provincial Government of Riau, 2021. Regulation of the Governor of Riau No. 9/2021 on the Sustainable Green Riau Development 2019-2024.
82 According to the Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry No. 130/MENKLH/SETJEN/PKL.0/2/2017 on the Establishment of the Map of the National Peatland Ecosystem Functions.
83 https://siakhijau.or.id/

East Kalimantan was the first province in Indonesia to successfully participate in and implement REDD+, under the agreement between the Government of Indonesia and the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).

The promotion of JA is implicitly reflected in the Green Riau Regional Action Plan (Riau Hijau) that was formalized through Riau Governor Regulation No. 9/2021[84]. Riau Hijau aims to optimize natural resource management for sustainable development through multi-stakeholder collaboration. The action plan outlines objectives to increase vegetation cover, the air and water quality, and adaptation actions to changing environmental conditions. Although the province of Riau has not explicitly adopted a JA, Riau Hijau serves as precursor to the widespread implementation of JA in the province. This is because Riau Hijau is directly led by the local government and includes clear targets, as well as monitoring and evaluation schemes. Furthermore, Riau Hijau was developed based on RPJMD, signifying that the commitment to strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration for better natural resource management is an overarching objective in the province going forward.

East Kalimantan – Jurisdictional REDD+

East Kalimantan is one of the provinces in the Borneo Island in Indonesia, with more than 60% of the total area covered by forests[85]. It has the second highest GDP per capita in Indonesia and its economy is mainly based on the extraction of natural resources, such as coal, timber, and oil and gas[86]. East Kalimantan is the third largest carbon emitter among Indonesian provinces, following Central Kalimantan and Riau, due to deforestation and forest degradation by estate crops, mining, timber plantation, subsistence agriculture, unsustainable logging practices, forest and land fires and aquaculture and agriculture, which contributed up to 85% of the total emissions. East Kalimantan lost 3.55 million ha of tree cover[87] between 2001 and 2021.

East Kalimantan does not have a dedicated JA program, and the implementation of jurisdictional level conservation policies is carried out in the context of the province's REDD+ program. East Kalimantan was the first province in Indonesia to successfully participate in and implement REDD+, under the agreement between the Government of Indonesia and the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)[88]. East Kalimantan has also joined the GCF-TF and enacted the East Kalimantan Green Commitment through Governor regulation 22/2011. This was followed by the issuance of the East Kalimantan Green commitment through Governor's regulation 22/2011.

Indonesia

84 Riau Hijau Regulation
85 https://kaltimprov.go.id/halaman/potensi-kehutanan#:~:text=Potensi%20Kehutanan&text=Luas%20hutan%20Kalimantan%20Timur%20tahun,%2C%20dan%20hutan%20pendidikan%2Fpenelitian.
86 https://kaltim.bps.go.id/indicator/8/36/1/nilai-ekspor---impor-bulanan-.html
87 Global forest watch
88 https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2022/11/08/indonesia-receives-first-payment-for-reducing-emissions-in-east-kalimantan

REDD+ work in the province has focused on improving land governance, strengthening government capacity for forest administration, reducing deforestation linked to palm oil expansion, overlogging and timber plantation, reducing encroachment by providing sustainable alternatives to communities, program management, and monitoring and evaluation. To carry out these actions, the provincial government has committed to covering 75% of the total budget, while the rest is expected to come from the private sector and other partners.

Leadership from the Governor and the establishment of a multi-stakeholder working group – the Regional Council on Climate Change (*Dewan Daerah Perubahan Iklim* – DDPI), which represents local governments, academia, and civil society, has contributed substantially to the development and implementation of environmental actions in the province. The DPPI has been active in developing, among others, the East Kalimantan Environmentally Sustainable Development Strategy and the East Kalimantan Provincial Strategy and Action Plan for REDD+, as well as in monitoring the contribution of each sector. Climate-related issues were incorporated into East Kalimantan Regional Planning (RTRW) 2016-2036 and Regional Medium-term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2021-2024, by integrating aspects related to the Sustainable Development Goals, greenhouse gas reduction planning, strategic environmental impact assessment, and biodiversity. Therefore, the alignment of green commitments with regional planning and associated policies will help ensure jurisdictional action toward the province's environmental goals.

Indonesia

The Provincial Regulation on Sustainable Land-based Business Management encourages the private sector in the land-based industry to protect the high conservation value forest (HCV)in their concessions to a minimum of

7%

West Kalimantan – Jurisdictional REDD+

West Kalimantan, also located in Borneo, has 37,68% of its area covered by forests. Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector contributes around 20% of provincial GDP, with a strong investment in plantation crops, particularly oil palm (accounts for 53% of agricultural production)[89]. Deforestation in West Kalimantan is driven by land clearing for the expansion of palm oil and other agro-industrial plantations. Forest fires are a recurring environmental issue in the province, as is land and water pollution from unregulated mining and agricultural practices. Land conflicts and indigenous rights issues are other problems that beset West Kalimantan, often arising from land encroachment by agricultural and industrial activities.

Like Riau, West Kalimantan also developed a Regional Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMD, 2018 – 2023), which incorporated climate and forest-related issues, with deforestation, degradation, and waste management as several substantial issues contributing to climate change. West Kalimantan government's commitment to climate change and land use has been formalized through the Provincial Regulation 6/2018 on Sustainable Land-based Business Management. This regulation encourages the private sector in the land-based industry to protect the high conservation value forest (HCV) in their concessions to a minimum of 7% of the concessions' area. Through this regulation, the provincial government has a jurisdictional role to maintain the forestry development including the conservation of forests to support the West Kalimantan commitment to reduce the emission of GHG from the LULUCF sector by 60% in 2020[90]. West Kalimantan has also set commitments on sustainable land development, particularly on four topics:

1. **Management of sustainable land-based social enterprises**
2. **Forest fire prevention**
3. **The regional action plan on the Sustainable Development Goals**
4. **The regional action plan on GHG emission reduction and low carbon development**

Indonesia

89 https://earthinnovation.org/uploads/2018/09/profiles_led/SJS_Profiles_ENG/Indonesia/Profile_WESTKALIMANTAN_Peteru_2019_ENG.pdf
90 CDP 2022 States and Regions Questionnaire

As in East Kalimantan, West Kalimantan does not have a dedicated JA program, but rather a series of jurisdictional level policies also related to the implementation of REDD+. The government of West Kalimantan has been actively engaged in multi-stakeholder policy spaces since 2010, alongside its involvement in the GCF-TF. In 2012, a REDD+ Task Force was established through Governor Decree 115/ BLHD/2012. In 2016, West Kalimantan became the first province to publish Forest Emission Reference Level (FREL) calculations in collaboration with academics and NGOs. The preparation of the FREL document is based on the vision and mission stated in the Provincial Action Plan Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (SRAP REDD+) document which was released in 2013[91]. In 2015-2016, West Kalimantan was appointed as the GCF-TF coordinator for representatives of five other provinces in Indonesia (East Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Aceh, Papua and West Papua).

The prospect of REDD+ finance provided the entry point for some of the earliest JA initiatives in the province and was a factor in motivating the new governor to maintain support related policies[92]. West Kalimantan recorded the largest number of REDD+ programmes within its jurisdiction since 2012, which have been implemented with different funding and collaborating with different stakeholders. The jurisdictional commitment in West Kalimantan is focused on the topics of forest and peat protection and conservation. In 2016, three main pillars were encapsulated as the strategy to reduce emissions:

1. **Strengthening its forest management unit**
2. **Regulating spatial planning and permits**
3. **Building partnerships with the private sector to ensure commodities are produced sustainably and in an environmentally friendly manner**

Moreover, a Safeguard Information System (SIS) and Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) instrument have been established to improve the implementation of REDD in West Kalimantan.

Indonesia

91 https://repository.untan.ac.id/index.php?p=fstream-pdf&fid=1119&bid=1119
92 Ibid.

Challenges for the adoption of LA/JA

3

Challenges for the adoption of LA/JA

Lack of recognition of LA/JA

It can be argued that the lack of 'literal' recognition of the value of LA/JA translates into a formal disregard for the concept in relevant policies. A growing number of studies highlight LA/JA as a central implementation framework for achieving multiple and interconnected environmental and social objectives outlined in such agreements. This indicates that the relatively new and academic concept of LA/JA has so far not found practical translation and mainstreaming in public policy making.

Studies and technical articles on gaps and needed action for accelerating the adoption of LA/JA add several important aspects to the outlined conclusions. On the formal recognition of LA/JA, "policymakers need to enhance engagement across ministries to stimulate the creation of policies that take into account the conflicting and competing objectives in any landscape"[93]. Other findings highlight the need to maintain political support for LA/JA after government and bureaucratic turnovers[94].

Lack of standardization

Global policies fall short on providing standardization to the concept through for example normative guidelines or the support of scientific work and thus the provision of evidence-based information on LA/JA. Initiatives led by international, regional, or national stakeholders that promote LA/JA are to some degree complementary to global policies in so far as their work covers aspects that are lacking in global policies. To begin with, they work on providing normative guidelines (eg ISEAL) and corporate discussion groups (eg Forest Positive Coalition).

93 How landscape approaches can help achieve the SDGs – in three (challenging) steps - CIFOR Forests News
94 Jurisdictional approaches to sustainable resource use - Evidensia

Insufficient knowledge on the enabling environment/incentives for private sector engagement.

The insufficient knowledge on the enabling environment/incentives for private sector engagement, results in a lack of public-private partnerships. Governments lack the understanding of how to attract the private sector, and the private sector has not fully understood the advantages of engaging in LA/JA. Contributing factors range from a lack of available data to missing platforms of exchange. In comparison to global environmental policies, initiatives led by international, regional, or national stakeholders aim to resolve these issues by being driven by or having a strong integration of the private sector and providing better data on LA/JA (eg LandScale).

On evidence-based information of LA/JA, studies point out a lack of evidence of effectiveness of LA/JA[95,96]. However, another study concludes that such a "lack of evidence does limit the ability to show where, and under what conditions, LA are successful (or even feasible)"[97]. Authors also point out that it remains unclear how best to approach the private sector to engage in LA/JA. On the issue of finance, researchers argue that LA/JA "require substantial financial resources, and attracting and sustaining sufficient funding can be a major challenge"[98].

95 https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0264837716312091
96 Measuring the effectiveness of landscape approaches to conservation and development | SpringerLink
97 Integrated landscape approaches in the tropics: A brief stock-take - ScienceDirect
98 Jurisdictional approaches to sustainable resource use - Evidensia

Table 4. Specific challenges for the adoption and implementation of LA/JA programs in Brazil and Indonesia

The table is organized according to the five structural elements that "all jurisdictional initiatives that seek to operate effectively" should have in place according to ISEAL's Good Practice Guide[99] for JA.

Structural Element	Mato Grosso	Pará	Acre	Tocantins	Maranhão	Riau	East Kalimantan	West Kalimantan
Engaged stakeholders Key stakeholders in the jurisdiction, including local government and producing enterprises, are identified and actively engaged in the initiative.	Conflict of interest between traditional economic groups and less influential stakeholders' that are not able to place and defend their positions (eg giving up working with pesticides and supporting organic production) in the same way as large commodity producers who have a greater dialogue with political leaders.				Maranhão PCI could benefit from better public deliberation on climate change issues, enhancing public action towards the goals established for the territory. With a network of actors periodically discussing strategies to combat environmental issues, LA/JA projects can more frequently receive greater attention from all stakeholders, helping forest conservation, welfare for local communities and other benefits.			
Governance Clear and transparent operating procedures define the legal standing of the initiative and the governance roles, responsibilities and decision-making for different stakeholders in that initiative.	Government engagement with the JA can vary over time, which is prejudicial for long-term results and collective achievement goals. Shared goals should be overarching and isolated from political pressure, otherwise JA's credibility and legitimacy could be compromised over time.				Lack of an Updated State Plan on Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Forest Fires. An updated program with timebound targets to reduce deforestation and wildfires in the state's biomes was not identified. An easily accessible public plan to identify vulnerable regions and forest protection initiatives is crucial to make the state accountable to the JA's conservation goals.	1) JA as a framework for sustainable landscape management is not yet explicitly referenced in the province's main policies and regulations. 2) Lack of national and sub-national cooperation, integrated data management, and capacity of government officials. The insufficient capacity of governmental officials can be qualified as inadequate knowledge on JA and a lack of experience on how to practically implement JA.		
Progress framework Sustainability impact goals or outcomes, timebound targets and milestones are defined for the jurisdiction, and action plans lay out steps required to meet milestones and outcomes.	1) In 2021, the strategic goals of PCI were changed. Two of them stand out[100]: • Illegal deforestation was supposed to end in 2020, but the date was postponed to 2030. • 90% of the rural properties of the State should have been registered in the CAR system in 2016 (postponed to 2024) and 100% (changed to 90%) of this information should have been validated by the State in 2018 (postponed to 2024). Significant changes like this could signal a lack of state commitment and capacity to enforce previously defined agreements between multiple stakeholders, which could compromise JA's credibility and legitimacy over time. 2) Crucial goals like "achieving 0% of illegal deforestation by 2030" are difficult to be reached and are not advancing very much.	Pará JAs goals and digital monitoring & evaluation tools were officially launched in the second half of 2022 which does not allow us to assess the results achieved so far. In any case, the recommendations presented for the Mato Grosso progress framework can also be used for Pará: significant changes on JA goals could signal a lack of state commitment and capacity to enforce previously defined agreements between multiple stakeholders, which could compromise JA's credibility and legitimacy over time.	Some of Acre's goals and timebound targets are outdated. No information available on the achieved results.	Main challenge is the absence of a JA Monitoring and Evaluation Platform, complicating the assessment of results.		The goals and targets have been set; however, the data collected is not comprehensive yet as it is still project-based.	

99 https://www.isealalliance.org/get-involved/resources/making-credible-jurisdictional-claims-good-practice-guide-v11-2022
100 Mato Grosso State & PCI. Update of the PCI strategic goals for Mato Grosso – 2030 Vision.

Structural Element	Mato Grosso	Pará	Acre	Tocantins	Maranhão	Riau	East Kalimantan	West Kalimantan
Financing The jurisdictional initiative has defined a budget and secured or identified resources sufficient for the ongoing operation of the initiative, including monitoring of progress.	Low visibility of the initiative and of the projects associated with it, inside and outside of the jurisdiction, may be preventing them from receiving additional national and international funds, especially from potential private sector stakeholder or international financing mechanisms.			Tocantins still does not have a REDD+ program created by law. REDD+ could contribute to enhancing capital flows to achieve CST's goals. As soon as REDD+ programs are designed and running, the state could get access to funds that are channeled to forest protection.	1) Lack of Ecological Tax (ICMS Ecológico[101]). Maranhão is one of the Brazilian states that do not adopt the ecological tax. It means that its municipalities that have better environmental performance do not receive higher financial compensation from the state. 2) Lack of a state fund for climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives. LA/JA projects and goals can benefit from state funds channeled specifically to fight climate change, foster sustainably supply chains and protect forests. The greater the variety of state financial mechanisms, the greater the capacity for LA/JA projects to access more resources and obtain better long-term results.	The Government of Riau Province has allocated climate change-related funding that is implicitly dedicated to JA, but the funding is still insufficient to finance all the planned activities as laid out in its regional planning document.		The biggest challenge in implementing REDD+ in the province is the low level of financial support. Lack of multilateral or bilateral financing schemes supporting what West Kalimantan has delivered in terms of efforts toward reducing deforestation and degradation emissions.
Monitoring system A framework is in place to monitor performance improvements in the landscape, in conjunction with the capacity to manage and analyze the data and accurately communicate the results.	Monitoring and evaluation platforms take initial steps to ensure transparency and accountability in land use sector on a state level, but it is not possible to know how and to what extent each project contributes to the advancement of the JA's goals. Information missing from the platforms includes a description of the initiative, its stage of implementation, the results intended or achieved, how they are contributing with the KPIs, and how much investment is still needed to achieve its objectives.			1) Absence of a JA Monitoring and Evaluation Platform. Its absence does not contribute to accountability and transparency of the jurisdictional performance, making it difficult to sustain a high level of stakeholder engagement, especially among investors and companies, that usually require up-to-date data for financial decision-making. A lack of an organized website also does not contribute to a communication strategy of the initiative to attract capital flow for the region. 2) Lack of capacity to validate the environmental compliance status of the state's rural properties. CAR validation is fundamental for effective land use planning and environmental legislation compliance. 85% and 83% of the rural property information in Tocantins and Maranhão, respectively, was classified as "not validated". With better CAR validation in the states, M&E of JA goals will be facilitated.	The jurisdictions already have monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for certain projects that implicitly adopted JA (read: REDD+), which can be monitored transparently through the National Registry System. However, the current monitoring mechanisms have not been linked to local government's green targets or national sustainability targets.		

101 ICMS Ecológico is a tax mechanism that allows municipalities to access a larger portion of state revenues than they are originally entitled to if they prove they have good quality and up-to-date environmental policies that protects nature.

Recommendations for policymaker

Recommendations for policymaker

Drawing on the identified challenges, the following section sets out recommendations for policymakers across the world that want to promote LA/JA.

1 Countries should support the formal and explicit recognition of LA/JA in international environmental agreements and work together on a standardized, unified definition.

While jurisdictional and landscape level action is indirectly recognized as important in international environmental regimes, there is still no agreed upon definition of LA/JA, nor a consensus on what approaches should look like. However, LA/JA are promising mechanisms that can help countries overcome siloed approaches, allowing policymakers to tackle climate and biodiversity targets simultaneously. To ensure that LA/JA continue to gain traction, countries must support the further development and wide-scale adoption of a standard definition and normative guidelines on the design and implementation of LA/JA. Such definition and guidelines should be formalized at the highest level possible, by one of the United Nations committees or by one of its environmental conventions, such as the UNFCCC or the CBD.

2 National governments must strengthen support for sub-national jurisdictional strategies and governance frameworks aiming to implement LA/JA.

Accelerating the adoption of JA requires the development of an integrated policy framework driven by national and sub-national policymakers that is based on the cooperation from all stakeholders. Such an integrated policy framework is central to ensure cross-sectoral coordination and the reduction of overlapping and conflicting interests among national and sub-national public authorities. Developing an integrated policy framework should also consider enshrining JAs in the jurisdictions policy framework as laws, not simply as regulations or decrees, to help ensure programs will remain in place in case of political changes. In this way, JAs' continuity, credibility and legitimacy are strengthened, further facilitating the engagement of relevant stakeholders, such as the private sector.

3 Jurisdictions must build strong and transparent monitoring and evaluation platforms.

Credibility is "one of the most important factors influencing the ability of jurisdictions to attract the partners that they need"[102]. Having a digital platform in place brings transparency when highlighting principles, criteria, and indicators for assessing practices and impacts related to a transition to a sustainable development model on a given territory[103]. It also keeps governments accountable for the collective goals established and provides investors and the private sector with up-to-date data for financial decision-making.

4 States and regions should disclose through CDP to ensure standardized reporting of progress and to facilitate attracting private sector finance.

It is crucial to draw new investors and companies with an interest in financing low-carbon territorial development initiatives that align to private sustainability efforts. For this purpose, major communication and outreach campaigns to advertise LA/JA should be mobilized. CDP's work can catalyze both direct and indirect mechanisms for driving finance into sustainable landscapes and sub-national jurisdictions. Our disclosure mechanism supports the pipeline of LA/JA by encouraging capital markets to drive disclosure on LA/JA and incentivizing companies and sub-national governments to credibly engage in LA/JA. The resulting data helps to track LA/JA global progress, trends, and enables policymakers and private sector stakeholders to gain a clearer picture on the driving factors and opportunities behind LA/JA. Overall, CDP's data allows policymakers to design LA/JA in ways that enhance private sector engagement and connect initiatives with market interest in the development of a sustainable and resilient economy.

102 Stickler, CM, AE Duchelle, JP Ardila, DC Nepstad, OR David, C Chan, JG Rojas, R Vargas, TP Bezerra, L Pritchard, J Simmonds, JC Durbin, G Simonet, S Peteru, M Komalasari, ML DiGiano, MW Warren. 2018. The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability, p.9. San Francisco, USA: Earth Innovation Institute/Bogor, Indonesia: Center for International Forestry Research/Boulder, USA: Governors' Climate & Forests Task Force Secretariat.

103 Ibid.

5 National and sub-national governments should design and implement economic policies and financial incentives that enable long-term financing for jurisdictions and landscapes.

Tapping into sources of additional finance and connecting projects with economic and financial mechanisms is crucial. Existing funding gaps must be identified and communicated by sub-national governments and non-state program developers. Policymakers need to ensure that identified funding gaps are overcome rapidly to help jurisdictions achieve greater capital flows for environmental policies focused on increasing the socio-environmental sustainability level of the jurisdiction. Economic and financial mechanisms can range from the adoption of an ecological tax to transfer more cash to municipalities with good environmental performance to the development of REDD+ programs or other payment for environmental services structured by law.

6 Participation of less influential social groups, such as local land users and landowners, in project development and implementation must be ensured.

To achieve the sustainable development indicators and macro-objectives of the JAs, sub-national governments should design and enforce broad sectoral economic agreements with key economic sectors while putting special emphasis on strengthening the inclusion of less influential groups in the decision-making process (eg indigenous people, local communities, NGOs, and small/medium producers). This applies particularly to cases, where a few commodities are the main drivers of deforestation, and a small number of actors concentrate much political power. It is necessary to ensure that traditional communities and indigenous peoples have their rights protected and receive socioeconomic benefits from the economic activities they carry out and the ecosystem services they sustain.

Annexes

Annex I: LA/JA-related references of international environmental agreements

International Agreement	Where are LA/JA-related terms mentioned?	Details	Specific mentions to the private sector?
UNFCCC 1992	**Article 4(1e) Commitments**	"Cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change; develop and elaborate appropriate and integrated plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture, and for the protection and rehabilitation of areas, particularly in Africa, affected by drought and desertification, as well as floods."	
Paris Agreement	**Article 5(2)**	"Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, (…)"	
	Article 6(8)	"Parties recognize the importance of integrated, holistic, and balanced non-market approaches being available to Parties to assist in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions, (…)"	These approaches shall aim to "enhance public and private sector participation in the implementation of NDCs".
CBD 1992	**Article 6 (b) General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use**	"Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies."	
CBD	**Primary Framework for Action**	The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. "(…) As described by the Conference of the Parties, the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention." Operational guidance for applying the ecosystem approach list (1) focus on the relationships and processes within ecosystem, (2) enhance benefit-sharing, (3) use adaptive management practices, (4) carry out management actions at the scale appropriate for the issue being addressed, with decentralization to lowest level, as appropriate, and (5) ensure intersectoral cooperation (…)	Principle 12 for applying the ecosystem approach outlines that it should involve all relevant sector of society and scientific disciplines.
Kunming-Montreal Global biodiversity framework	**Target 2**	"Ensure that at least 20 per cent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems." - Ensuring connectivity of functions and services across ecosystems & land-uses is the main reason of working at a landscape scale. Additionally, LA/JA always include restoration actions in degraded areas.	
	Target 3	"Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes." - Specifically mentions that conservation efforts should be made considering wider landscapes and seascapes + social aspects, which are core fundaments and principles of LA/JA.	
	Target 8	"Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO2e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity." - Ecosystem-based approach is considered a synonym of LA where the landscape is ecologically defined. Additionally in the global south JREDD+ with a broader JA objective will play a key role to articulate climate and biodiversity agendas in a sub-national jurisdiction.	
	Target 14	"Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values." - All levels of government – including sub-national jurisdictions (giving JAs a role to facilitate national to local biodiversity action). All sectors of economy – cross sectorial nature of LA/JA includes multiple economic sectors.	
	Target 15	"All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal." - Engagements on LA/JA from companies, will have to progress on demonstrating biodiversity impacts.	Biodiversity target directly linked with corporates-private sector
	Target 21	"Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth." - Social, human well-being, multi-stakeholder, and governance processes are not only enhanced in LA/JA but a principle and element of success.	

International Agreement	Where are LA/JA-related terms mentioned?	Details	Specific mentions to the private sector?
Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development	**Paragraph 2**	"We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. We are committed to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner."	It acknowledges the role of the diverse private sector, ranging from micro-enterprises to cooperatives to multinationals, (…) in the implementation of the agenda. It calls for encouraging and promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships, such as PPP that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the SDGs sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
	Paragraph 11	"The challenges and commitments contained in these major (UN) conferences and summits are interrelated and call for integrated solutions. (…) "	
	Paragraph 55	"The SDGs and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable (…)."	
	SDG 2.4	"By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality."	
	SDG 6.5	"By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate."	
	SDG 15.9	"By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts."	
UNCCD	**Introduction Paragraph 1**	"Addressing Desertification/land degradation and drought (DLDD) will involve long-term integrated strategies that simultaneously focus on the improved productivity of land and the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources."	The implementation framework outlines that countries could make use of public–private partnerships, and innovative agreements.
	Strategic Objective 1	"To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality."	
Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use	**Introduction**	"We, the leaders of the countries identified below: Emphasise the critical and interdependent roles of forests of all types, biodiversity and sustainable land use in enabling the world to meet its sustainable development goals."	Objective 5 states that signatories commit to significantly increase finance and investment from a wide variety of public and private source.
		"Recognise that to meet our land use, climate, biodiversity and sustainable development goals, both globally and nationally, will require transformative further action in the interconnected areas of sustainable production and consumption; infrastructure development; trade; finance and investment; and support for smallholders, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities."	
	Objective 6	"Facilitate the alignment of financial flows with international goals to reverse forest loss and degradation, while ensuring robust policies and systems are in place to accelerate the transition to an economy that is resilient and advances forest, sustainable land use, biodiversity and climate goals."	
New York Declaration on Forests	**Objective**	"Reward countries and jurisdictions that, by taking action, reduce forest emissions and conserve and enhance forests – particularly through public policies to scale-up payments for verified emission reductions and private-sector sourcing of commodities."	Overall, NYDF signatories comprise public, as well as private stakeholder that are collectively committing with their- varying mandates, capabilities, and circumstances, to doing their part to achieve the objectives of the NYDF in partnership, including by ensuring that strong, large-scale economic incentives are in place commensurate with the size of the challenge.

Annex II: Mechanisms under international environmental agreements influencing the adoption of LA/JA

International Agreement	How do these frameworks may influence the adoption of LA/JA?	Details
UNCCD	**Technical and scientific assistance**	Science Policy Interface provided science-based evidence on the potential contribution of integrated land use planning (ILUP) and integrated landscape management (ILM) to positive transformative change for achieving land degradation neutrality (LDN) and addressing desertification/land degradation and drought issues. The report provides an analytical overview of common tools and approaches that are used, or can be used, to support integrated land use planning (ILUP) and integrated landscape management (ILM) and identifies ways in which these tools and approaches can aid in achieving LDN targets. Further, working papers published by UNCCD and produced by external partners assess ILM as a viable means of achieving sustainable and equitable development, or the role of ecological restoration for the rehabilitation of production landscapes taking an integrated approach.
UNCCD	**Capacity-building**	WOCAT is a consortium of institutions to support the adoption, adaptation, dissemination and mainstreaming of sustainable land management (SLM) and the sharing of SLM best practices by member countries of the UNCCD. The aim is to assist land users and the public to benefit from secure ecosystem services and the capacity to adapt to a fast-changing world. WOCAT has developed a database with currently over 500 case studies on Technologies (the activities implemented in the field) and more than 250 Approaches (the strategy, or enabling environment, required to implement the technologies successfully), as well as geographic data (maps of degradation and SLM at different scales). Officially recognized by UNCCD, WOCAT has the mandate to support the 196 signatory countries in recording their SLM best practices and using the SLM knowledge of stakeholders worldwide – from land users to decision-makers – to improve local land management. In 2020, the UNCCD-WOCAT Partnership was extended to boost the uptake of SLM practices around the world through a strengthened global partnership. The database contains several projects that can be found when searching for “integrated landscape”, “landscape approach”, or “ecosystem approach”.
UNCCD	**Capacity-building**	UNCCD established a Knowledge Hub in which it includes relevant publications on ILM, such as this publication with public policy guidelines.
UNFCCC	**Capacity-building**	UNFCCC REDD+ Web Platform was established with the purpose of making information on the outcomes of activities relating to national REDD+ implementation under Article 5 available, including activities on capacity building, demonstration of activities, addressing drivers of deforestation and mobilization of resources.
UNFCCC	**Technical and scientific assistance**	UNFCCC also technically analysis submitted REDD+ results to the UNFCCC REDD+ Web Platform and verifies carbon reductions and removals. In addition, information on already transferred results-based payments for verified reductions from the Green Climate Fund, as well as the Governments of Norway, Germany, and UK, are published on the Lima REDD+ Information Hub. Recently, the REDD.plus platform was established by the Coalition for Rainforest Nations. On this page, carbon reductions and removals, which are verified by the UNFCCC and registered under the Paris Agreement on the Lima REDD+ Information Hub can be purchased by public and private stakeholders.
UNFCCC	**Financial support**	The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a fund established within the framework of the UNFCCC as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism to assist developing countries in adaptation and mitigation practices to counter climate change. The objective of the GCF is to “support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties using thematic funding windows”. It is intended that the GCF is the centrepiece of efforts to raise Climate Finance under the UNFCCC. In total 10 approved funding proposals can be found when searching for “landscape approach”. Project titles explicitly refer to “ecosystem-based adaptation approach”, “sustainable landscapes”, “integrated approach”, “community-based landscape management”. Further, the webpage lists 13 REDD+ projects which are in the process of implementation.
UNFCCC	**Normative guidelines**	Official UNFCCC decisions in the context of JREDD+ relate to for example modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying carbon reductions, the development of forest reference emission levels, and safeguards.
UNFCCC	**Capacity-building**	Organization of intersessional workshops held on Sustainable land and water management, including integrated watershed management strategies, to ensure food security.

International Agreement	How do these frameworks may influence the adoption of LA/JA?	Details
UNFCCC	**Capacity-building**	The Adaptation Knowledge Portal is an online resource of the UNFCCC Knowledge-to-Action Hub for Climate Adaptation and Resilience (also called as the Nairobi work programme (NWP)). The NWP responds to knowledge needs identified by Parties and those arising from the implementation of the Cancun adaptation framework as well as other relevant workstreams and bodies under the Convention. The Adaptation Knowledge Portal provides free and open access to adaptation knowledge resources. The portal provides information on the NWP's work, its network of over 400 leading and diverse partner organizations, as well as engagement opportunities. Its database contains several documents on ecosystem-based adaptation, such as a synthesis report by the UNFCCC Secretariat, technical workshop report, policy briefs or scientific reports.
CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD	**Financial support**	The Global Environment Facility (GEF) serves as a financial mechanism for CBD, UNFCCC, and UNCCD. GEF financing promotes integrated approaches. The new GEF 2020 strategy emphasizes the need to support transformational change and achieve impacts on a broader scale. The strategy calls for the GEF to focus on the drivers of environmental degradation, and it addresses the importance of supporting broad coalitions of committed stakeholders and innovative and scalable activities. The three programs – Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa, Sustainable Cities, and Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains – will test the delivery of more integrated approaches that address discrete, time-bound global environment challenges. In the commodity sector, the GEF and UNDP launched a $500 million strong Good Growth Partnership (GGP) in 2017. The Partnership has taken its integrated approach to Brazil, Paraguay, Liberia, and Indonesia. To date, is has contributed to the establishment of 13 sub-national, and national, government-led multi-stakeholder platforms, which are committed to legalizing and implementing long-term action plans to produce sustainable palm oil, beef, and soy.
CBD	**Normative guidelines**	CBD provides operational guidance as well as principles for the application of the ecosystem approach as the primary framework for action.
CBD	**Capacity-building**	CBD provides a data base on case studies using the ecosystem approach, an ecosystem approach sourcebook that aims to facilitate the implementation of projects using the ecosystem approach, as well as an ecosystem approach e-newsletter. Furthermore, synthesis reports of CBD technical workshops provide data on EbA.
Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development	**Capacity-building**	The Global Partnership for Sustainable Development was "revitalized" under the Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development. It aims to facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of implementation of all the goals and targets, bringing together Governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system, and other actors and mobilizing all available resources. Its Partnership Platform contains 6740 projects of voluntary commitment and multi-stakeholder partnerships made in support of the implementation of the SDGs. When using the search terms "jurisdictional approach" and "landscape approach", 40 projects (0.6%) can be filtered out. Of these 40 projects, at least 15 projects are not aimed at managing land use systems, leaving only 0.4% of the projects registered to be potentially LA/JA relevant.
Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development	**Capacity-building**	The SDG Knowledge Hub contains news, guest articles, policy briefs and events regarding the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including all 17 SDGs. For SDG 15, issued content explicitly refers to the Landscape Approach, Ecosystem Approach, Sustainable Land Management or REDD+. For the Landscape Approach, the knowledge hub contains one policy brief, four guest articles and a large number of news articles.
Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use	**/**	/

Annex III: Transnational initiatives led by international, regional, or national organizations and governments that assist and enable the design and implementation of LA/JA

Stakeholders	Name of initiative	How they address LA/JA	Progress to date	Private sector involvement
World Bank	**PROGREEN**	Multi-Donor Trust Fund that supports countries' efforts to improve livelihoods while tackling declining biodiversity, loss of forests, deteriorating land fertility, and increasing risks such as uncontrolled forest fires, which are exacerbated by a changing climate. Through an integrated landscape approach, PROGREEN aims to help countries meet their national and global sustainable development goals and commitments, including poverty reduction, in a cost-effective manner. Program Pillar 1 has the objective to increase the area of land under integrated management to improve livelihoods, support economic development, and maintain and restore ecosystem services. Pillar 2 will reduce the demand for land conversion to agriculture through improved management of agriculture lands. Pillar 3 will reduce land-use change driven by sectors beyond agriculture such as infrastructure, mining, and transport.	In August 2020, the Partnership Council approved the first Annual Work Plan and Budget for PROGREEN. The agreed plan will support country programs in Argentina, Ethiopia and Ghana, and regional programs in Central Asia, the Oasis of Northern Africa and the Sahel.	As a cross-cutting theme PROGREEN aims to increase private sector collaboration and investment in reducing deforestation and habitat loss. Through in-depth analysis and outreach activities, PROGREEN identifies and supports leveraging private sector investment in projects and value chains.
	BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL)	Building on the BioCarbon Fund's 15+ years of experience, the ISFL is creating a portfolio of programs that will promote sustainable agriculture, forestry and smarter land-use practices in an integrated approach. ISFL understands the need for new tools and approaches to address deforestation, climate change, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable development. Building on momentum at the international, national, and subnational levels, climate-smart land use approaches—applied across agriculture, forestry, and other land use sectors—offer innovative and effective solutions to address the multifaceted challenges of deforestation and land use change. ISFL is working to bring these approaches to the forefront, convene stakeholders, and disseminate best practices and lessons learned.	Operational since 2013. Currently supports programs in Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mexico, and Zambia. Program results listed for each country program.	Private sector engagement is one of the four key pillars of the ISFL.
	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)	The FCPF supports REDD+ efforts through its Readiness and Carbon Funds. The FCPF Readiness Fund helps countries set up the building blocks to implement REDD+. This includes designing national REDD+ strategies, developing reference emission levels, designing measurement, reporting, and verification systems and setting up national REDD+ management arrangements, including proper environmental and social safeguards. In order to be allowed into the Carbon Fund, countries need to follow in their REDD+ program design the FCPF Carbon Fund Methodological Framework.	Launched in 2008, the FCPF works with 47 countries. Of these 47 countries, only 15 have finalized REDD+ programs and have been allowed into the Carbon Fund. Only one country has so far received payments for emission reductions in the Carbon Fund (Annual Report 2021).	So far, BP Technology Ventures is the only private sector entity that provides funding for the Carbon Fund.
NICFI (Norway), UK, US, and companies including Amazon, Bayer, Unilever etc.	**Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest finance (LEAF) Coalition**	The Coalition's goal is to halt deforestation by financing large scale tropical forest protection across entire countries or large states and provinces ("jurisdictions") through programs that involve all key stakeholders, including Indigenous peoples and local communities.	In 2021, the Coalition mobilized $1bn in financing.	Public-private initiative.
Founding members include the states of California, Illinois (US), Amapá, Pará, Mato Grosso, Amazonas, Acre (Brasil), Aceh, and Papua (Indonesia)	**The Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF-TF)**	GCF-TF is a subnational collaboration of 39 states and provinces. At its core, GCF-TF aims to reduce deforestation through jurisdictional approaches, promoting good environmental governance, green financing, protection of IPLC rights, and advancing low emission development pathways. In 2014, the GCF-TF signed the Rio Branco Declaration, committing its signatories to reducing deforestation in their states and provinces by 80 percent by 2020. Funding provided to the GCF-TF aims to support states and provinces to develop with civil society partners targeted jurisdictional strategies and investment plans for REDD+ and low-emissions development. Another funding stream supports strategic jurisdictional interventions.	From 2017 to 2020, 35 tropical forest member states and provinces of the GCF-TF developed and updated jurisdictional strategies and investment plans for REDD+ and low-emissions development	GCF-TF promotes partnerships with public and private sector stakeholders at multiple levels—from business and supply chain leaders to Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
Consumer Goods Forum (CGF)	**Forest Positive Coalition of Action**	The coalition is led by 21 companies with a collective market value of around US$2 trillion, to leverage collective action and accelerate systemic efforts to remove deforestation, forest degradation and conversion from key commodity supply chains, while supporting sustainable forest management, conservation and restoration. It aims to use LA/JA to bring about positive environmental and social impacts, including conservation, restoration, and improving local livelihoods, beyond their supply chains and at scale by collaborating and innovating with other stakeholders. There are 4 key elements of its new strategy published in 2021: moving from deforestation-free to forest positive businesses; from commitments to action; from own supply to suppliers and landscapes; and maximising collective impact through Coalition-wide Actions.	Achievements can be found here and include the publication of the Palm Oil-, Soy-, and Pulp & Paper roadmap, or the launch of the Landscape Engagement Ambition to transform production landscapes.	Private sector-led.
FAO, UNDP, and UNEP	**UN-REDD Program**	The UN-REDD Programme's global work on landscape approaches and planning aims to synthesize experiences on land-use planning/ spatial planning to accelerate REDD+ implementation, both through knowledge-sharing events and knowledge products.	Published report on tools for integrated land use planning for REDD+, info briefs, or developed GIS tutorials supporting REDD+ countries in undertaking spatial analyses.	
UNEP and UNDP (GEF funded)	**National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP)**	Under the Cancun Adaptation Framework, NAPs were introduced to identify adaptation needs and develop action plans to address those needs. Article 7 of the Paris Agreement requests countries to develop, if appropriate, NAPs. As an activity under the National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP), UNEP was requested to develop Supplementary Guidelines for Integrating Ecosystem-based Approaches (EbA) into NAPs. This will feed into the UNFCCC discussions and help countries understand why, where, when and how EbA can be integrated into NAPs.	Supplementary guidelines to the UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines published on integrating EbA into NAPs.	
FAO		"Integrated landscape management" for ecosystem services and biodiversity" is one of three work streams in FAO's Strategic Programme 2 on ecosystem services and biodiversity. The Land and Water Division is FAO's focal point for ILM.	As part of their work, FAO implemented and implements for example GEF-funded projects on ILM and publishes reports.	

Stakeholders	Name of initiative	How they address LA/JA	Progress to date	Private sector involvement
IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative	**Produce, Protect, and Include (PPI) approach**	IDH brings together businesses, governments, farmers, communities, and civil society to build sustainable governance models in tropical sourcing areas, or landscapes. Through the PPI approach, IDH creates areas where agricultural products are grown sustainably (Production), forests and natural resources are safeguarded (Protection), and communities thrive (Inclusion). PPI approaches work through a number of key interventions: green growth planning, PPI compacts, landscape governance and creating linkages to market. IDH aims to protect and restore 5 million hectares of vulnerable landscapes by 2030 with the PPI approach.	Applying the PPI approach in 22 landscapes in 13 countries. To link landscape coalitions with markets and help bring them to scale, IDH has created SourceUp.	Private sector a central partner of IDH in their PPI approaches.
IUCN	**Sustainability and Inclusion Strategy for Growth Corridors in Africa (SUSTAIN-Africa) and SUSTAIN Pro**	SUSTAIN-Africa is an IUCN-led, 10-year initiative that started in 2014. It was created to implement climate-resilient landscape development in Tanzania and Mozambique and, ultimately, to support the transition from business-as-usual to economic trajectories that combine growth with ecosystem resilience and social prosperity in Africa. Specific focus on freshwater and water security. In 02/2022 IUCN launched SUSTAIN Pro, another 10-year initiative aimed at addressing livelihood inequality, ecosystem degradation and agricultural challenges in key growth corridors in Tanzania and Mozambique.	Progress report of SUSTAIN-Africa available here.	Private sector referenced as a relevant stakeholder for SUSTAIN and SUSTAIN Pro.
IUFRO	**Task Force on Transforming Forest Landscapes**	Task Force aims to provide the scientific basis for transforming forest landscapes (FL) to climate-resilient land-use systems that fulfil the complete spectrum of ecosystem service (ES) requirements of current and future societies. This includes the following activities in collaboration with local professionals and stakeholders: Designs of scenarios and projections for future FL development under climate change scenarios and varying societal requirements for different regions of the globe; Explore best practice approaches (BPA) covering the socio-political, ecological and economic dimensions of landscape transitions; Develop suitable FL outreach and education materials as well as Research and Development (R&D) schemes to be implemented on the ground and addressing the needs of different stakeholder groups.	Three thematic areas: (1) scenario analyses and projections, (2) best practice approaches for FL preservation, restoration and adaptive management, and (3) FL outreach and educational programme. Publications can be found here.	Elaboration of specific R & D topics for the private sector
Rainforest Alliance, Verra, and Conservation International	**Landscale**	Initiated in 2019, LandScale is a collaborative effort to drive improvements at scale by making reliable information about landscape sustainability widely available to decision-makers. Hereby, LandScale offers a guided approach to assessing landscape performance through a digital platform. It is designed to provide data and insights needed to link landscape actors to landscape initiatives. Further, LandScale offers validation of claims that stakeholders can make on their own assessment milestones, landscape performance, and contribution to landscape performance.	LandScale provides results on 17 landscape-level assessments.	Aims to enable the private sector and other stakeholders to generate and communicate reliable information about landscape sustainability. However, most LandScale projects are commissioned by environmental NGOs.
CIFOR & ICRAF	**COLANDS Initiative**	Since 2018, the research organization CIFOR operationalizes landscape approaches over a period of 5 years as part of the COLANDS initiative in three tropical countries – Indonesia, Burkina Faso and Zambia – over the course of five years. In this work, CIFOR uses landscape approaches to address challenges in communities in these countries and observe the implementation process and local uptake of such approaches. Moreover, CIFOR contributes to scientific studies on landscape approaches.	CIFOR conveys findings of the COLANDS initiative.	
WWF (Financed from 2016-2019 by Climate KIC and European Institute of Innovation and Technology)	**Landscape Finance Lab**	The Landscape Finance Lab aims to co-create sustainable landscapes by supporting landscape practitioners in scoping, structuring, designing and funding landscape approaches, by innovate financing through structuring landscape investment portfolios and investment vehicles in cooperation with investors, and by providing capacity-building to investors and land managers on landscape approaches.	Several results have already achieved, including a developed pipeline of investable sustainable landscape projects valued $1billion, across 15 countries.	Provide services to the finance sector and aim to connect the finance sector with landscape projects.
Global Landscapes Forum (GLF)		GLF is dedicated to the landscape approach and aims to catalyse a movement for it. GLF brokers connections across sectors and scales. The forum provides a platform for often-marginalized voices from communities around the globe, especially for women, youth, and rural, Indigenous and local communities. The five thematic themes of the GLF work include restoration, finance, rights, food and livelihoods, and measuring progress.	Since 2013, GLF has connected over 7000 organizations in their network, had 185 countries involved in their events, and reached more than one billion people through media work.	Private sector central for GLF outreach and network activities.
Earth innovation Institute	**Green Jurisdictions Database**	The Green Jurisdictions Database (GJD) aggregates available data on forests, carbon emissions, agricultural production, along with social indicators, policies and programs to support states and provinces in tropical forest regions that aims to engage in JA. The GJD allows to analyse a range of indicators including agricultural production, livestock, social and economic development, and governance at the subnational level.	GJD provides data on forests and sustainable development across 55 tropical forest jurisdictions.	Aside for regional governments, the database is also aimed to support investors and commodity buyers, as well as forest carbon credit buyers in their decision-making.
World Economic Forum	**Jurisdictional Action Network – JA Resource Hub (TFA)**	The hub serves organizations who seek to advance Jurisdictional Approaches that support the responsible production and sourcing of forest-risk commodities. It does so through leveraging the expertise and experience of TFA's partners, complements ongoing efforts, promotes success stories, and explores cross-cutting issues in diverse jurisdictional initiatives. More specifically, it aims to drive and mobilize the private sector to take collective actions that build momentum in districts, provinces and states that seek to become sustainable.	The hub provides several tools for stakeholders, including guides on practical steps companies can take to support jurisdictional initiatives, or critical thinking on how and why jurisdictional initiatives make measurable progress.	Multistakeholder partnership and platform with the explicit aim to facilitate private sector action.

Stakeholders	Name of initiative	How they address LA/JA	Progress to date	Private sector involvement
EcoAgricultural Partners (co-led with Rainforest Alliance, Conservation International, UNDP, Landscape Finance Lab, and Tech Matters)	**1000 Landscapes for 1 billion People**	The initiative aims to provide substantive capacity-building, network facilitation, and finance solutions to fulfil the objective of delivering landscape solutions across 1,000 landscapes for 1 billion people by 2030.		Initiative aims to engage multiple stakeholders. Engagement with private financial institutions highlighted.
ISEAL	**Effective company actions in landscapes and jurisdictions: guiding practices**	SEAL aims to ensure that sustainability claims made by jurisdictions, landscape initiatives, and the companies that source from or support them, are credible.	ISEAL has developed a set of guiding practices to steer how companies can support and invest in LA/JA and claim their contributions in a transparent and credible manner.	Target audience for ISEAL is the private sector.
Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN)	**Blueprint for Sustainable Landscapes; TerraViva,**	SAN is a global collaborative network of organizations. One of SANs aims is to develop a practical, multi-level set of tools to drive long-term sustainability improvements across a landscape. The envisioned tool will serve as a "blueprint" for sustainability in a given region, providing a reliable assessment of how farms and other land uses are currently contributing to that goal, as well as streamlining and augmenting the work of standard systems and others that are working in the region. It will also assist in the development of feasible paths by which farmers can improve their practices, and help financial institutions design better investment vehicles to support these efforts.	The Blueprint for Sustainable Landscapes is currently being field-tested in Colombia. Further, SAN recently started the pilot phase of TerraViva, a community-led landscape management approach.	
Global Forest Watch	**The Commodities/ Jurisdiction Approach**	The approach aims to bring together corporate commitments to reducing deforestation in supply chains with national and subnational-scale ("jurisdictional") programs that are reducing deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions leverages the combined power and resources of the public and private sectors. In order to do this, the initiative is assessing nnational and subnational-scale programs by independent experts for consistency with a series of criteria established by sourcing companies for preferential sourcing.	Uncertain	Direct service provider to companies, using corporate perspectives on how LA/JA should look like.
Accountability Framework Initiative (AFI)		AFI is a collaborative effort to build and scale up ethical supply chains for agricultural and forestry products through developing guiding principles.	Core Principle 10 on collaboration for landscape and sectoral sustainability. Principle states that companies should contribute to landscape, jurisdictional, and sectoral initiatives to address key social and environmental challenges related to their operations and supply chains.	Guidance for private sector.
RSPO	**Jurisdictional Approach Pilot Framework**	RSPO aims to leverage its impact in making sustainable palm oil the norm. Aside from the conventional approach to certification where the focus is on the mill and its supply base, RSPO is looking to upscale this approach to a jurisdictional level. In the context of sustainable oil, this will involve the certification of the production and processing of oil palm products at the jurisdictional level that uses a particular model of jurisdictional landscape development.	The RSPO Jurisdictional Approach Pilot Framework is available for use by interested parties. The piloting framework offers guidance and a framework for developing JAs to the certification of sustainable palm oil, which will follow the RSPO Standards and sets a stepwise approach that is coherent across all regions.	JA is a framework for Group Certification which allocates legal requirements and authority to a Jurisdictional Entity (JE), with a multi-stakeholder governing body, likely including also private sector representatives, which will establish an Internal Control System to facilitate full compliance with the RSPO Standards.
VERRA	**VCS Jurisdictional and Nested REDD+ (JNR) Framework**	The VCS Jurisdictional and Nested REDD+ (JNR) Framework is an accounting and verification framework for jurisdictional REDD+ programs and nested projects. It was designed as a market-ready accounting and crediting framework to catalyse high-impact forest conservation activities that produce important co-benefits for the communities that maintain them while also supporting national governments in reaching their long-term climate goals. Version 4 released in 2021.	Unaware of existing JNR projects. JNR Framework Version 4 released in 2021.	Private sector central for the future market demand of JNR credits.
ART	**TREES - The REDD+ Environmental Excellence Standard**	TREES – The REDD+ Environmental Excellence Standard – is ART's standard for the quantification, monitoring, reporting and verification of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission reductions and removals from REDD+ activities at a jurisdictional and national scale.	No projects so far.	Private sector central for the future market demand of JNR credits.

Author

Frederik Buchholz
Senior Global Policy Officer,
Forests

Authors of the Indonesian regional case studies

Nur Arifiandi
Regional Lead, Policy and Regulations,
Forests, CDP SEA&OC

Devyandra Putri
Senior Policy and Public Affair Officer,
CDP SEA&OC

Authors of the Brazilian regional case studies

Francisco Gandolfi de Tulio
Policy & Forests Analyst,
CDP Latin America

Maria Clara Nascimento
CSTAR Coordinator,
CDP Latin America

Acknowledgements

Thomas Maddox
Helen Finlay
Claire Prescott
Norma Mercedes Pedroza Arceo
Miriam Garcia
Andre Socrates
Raíssa Saré
Rebeca Rocha

With special thanks to:

Hugo Rosa da Conceicao

Supported by: **Walmart Foundation**

The research included in this report was made possible through funding by The Walmart Foundation. The findings, conclusions and recommendations presented in this report are those of grantee alone, and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of The Walmart Foundation.

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