An Overview of Select Jurisdictional Initiatives/Methodologies

Agenda and Speakers

0-15  IDH Verified Sourcing Areas - Willem Klaassens, IDH
15-30  LandScale - Jeff Milder, Rainforest Alliance
30-45  Commodities/Jurisdictions Approach - Lloyd Gamble, WWFUS
45-60  Q&A

Participants can ask questions throughout the presentations using the Q&A feature in Zoom
Upvote questions you like by clicking the 🌈

About the Jurisdictional Exchange Network
The Jurisdictional Exchange Network creates space for expert exchange on the global challenges of jurisdictional/landscape approaches to support the responsible production and sourcing of forest-risk commodities.

The objectives of this multistakeholder Network are:
✓ Create more connectivity amongst the community of practice working on jurisdictional/landscape approaches
✓ Support better alignment of activities and initiatives underway
✓ Explore cross-cutting issues and share best practice
A platform actively matching end buyers with multi-stakeholder coalitions in landscapes, achieving a direct collaboration on sustainability & impact

An assessment system to measure, verify, and communicate sustainability progress of landscapes to drive investment, sourcing, and action for sustainable landscapes

An approach to help companies identify jurisdictions achieving reduced deforestation at scale and to enhance incentives for achieving these results through improved market access
Verified Sourcing Areas

TFA Jurisdictional Exchange Network
September 2019
Why do we need a new approach to sustainability?

Present systems don’t deliver the sustainability impact we desire:

✓ They do not lift the base sustainability level or stop deforestation
✓ No use of comparative strengths of government, companies and CSOs
✓ Struggle reaching beyond frontrunners; cannot satisfy future market needs

We need a sustainability solution which:

✓ Includes all the producers and all the land in a jurisdiction
✓ Embraces the continuous improvement model
✓ Moves beyond commodity-specific certification
✓ Creates a transparent link between region & market
✓ Provides Buyers a solution to meet their sustainability targets
✓ Brings the landscape approach to mainstream markets
A new solution
Verified Sourcing Areas

COMPACT + TRANSPARENT SUPPLY CHAIN + COMMITTED END BUYERS
Verified Sourcing Areas: how does it work? (1/3)

Compact:

- Agreement between local public, private and civil society stakeholders
- Identifying sustainability KPIs & timelines to be set in a jurisdiction
- To create End-Buyer interest and impact driven support
- For continuous improvement of local sustainability issues
- And progress made visible on a VSA Online Platform
Committed End-Buyers

- Bound by self-imposed Global Sustainability Commitments
- Looking to source commodities reflecting their Commitments
- Ready to commit to improving sustainability in related jurisdictions

Can achieve continuous and lasting improvement

- Through a direct link with a VSA of their choice
- Creating visible improvement with their sustainability funds, knowledge and resources
- Monitoring sustainability impact through the VSA online platform

...... while buying agricultural products from a VSA
Verified Sourcing Areas: how does it work? (3/3)

The VSA supply chain

- Transparency fit-for-purpose
- Creates a direct link between Buyers and Production Regions
- Sustainability improvement cooperation between supply chain actors

TRANSPARENT SUPPLY CHAIN

- Integrates sustainability into Traders’ client offering for End-Buyers
- Provides supply chain transparency through VSA Platform
- May include full traceability if requested by End Buyer

Verified Sourcing Areas: the sustainable trade initiative
VSA Online Platform

company

consumer

compact Brazil Juruena Valley

sustainability goals

projects partners

indicators

Verified Sourcing Areas.org

VSA Online Platform

Verified Sourcing Areas.org

Verified Sourcing Areas.org

Verified Sourcing Areas.org
VSA Compact Tool gives guidance on...

How to build & implement a Compact with with the right governance conditions and ensuring transparency

How to set sustainability goals & KPIs on VSA Global Impact Themes and Local Impact Themes
VSA Global Impact Themes & Local Impact Themes

**Global Impact Themes**
- Forest Protection
- Labour
- Land Tenure / Land Rights
- Improved Livelihoods

**Local Impact Themes**
- e.g. Improved water storage
- Access to education
- Preservation of indigenous trees

Mandatory & scored against global standard
# VSA Global: incentives for the major stakeholder groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Value proposition of VSA Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Committed end buyers</td>
<td>• Provides visible contribution to impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Increases credibility on the claim by having information on the progress and performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Chain</td>
<td>• Ensures security of demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Integrates sustainability into offered service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local government</td>
<td>• Delivers sustainability target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Gets empowered to carry out regulatory role and enabled to increase regional income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big producers</td>
<td>• Increases income through tapping on new markets and higher prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Increases the stability of demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallholders</td>
<td>• Increases income and the stability of demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provides access to advisory/technical support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>• Improves impact of public funds by leveraging purchasing power of end buyers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Increases engagement at local level thereby improving visibility and credibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil society</td>
<td>• Informs consumers about the origin and the sustainability value of the products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Offers civil societies in producing countries a platform to engage in decision making</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VSA Readiness Pilots 2019-2020

Brazil
Juruena, MT
Cotriguaçu, MT

Colombia (2020)
Magdalena

Cameroun (2020)
Cote d’Ivoire (2020)

Indonesia
Aceh Tamiang
Musi Banyuasin
West Kalimantan
2020: West Papua
2020: Sembilang

India (2020)
Andhra Pradesh

Viet Nam
Di Linh
Krong Nang
Lac Duong
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Justin Adams</td>
<td>TFA 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Brett</td>
<td>The World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Buchanan</td>
<td>Conservation International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christine Dragisic</td>
<td>US Department of State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toby Gardner</td>
<td>Stockholm Environment Institute / Trase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignacio Gavilan</td>
<td>Consumer Goods Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadia Hoarau-Mwaura</td>
<td>Jacobs Douwe Egberts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juliana Lopes</td>
<td>Grupo Amaggi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Mallet</td>
<td>ISEAL Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petra Meekers</td>
<td>Unilever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rob Meyers</td>
<td>Pepsico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth Nussbaum</td>
<td>Proforest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Pendlington</td>
<td>Mars Wrigley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernando Sampaio</td>
<td>PCI, Mato Grosso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Seymour</td>
<td>World Resources Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gita Syahrani</td>
<td>Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank you!

Verified Sourcing Areas

Willem Klaassens
klaassens@idhtrade.org

Guido Rutten
rutten@idhtrade.org
Overview

1. Challenge & the LandScale solution
2. Overview of LandScale and how it works
3. LandScale development process and next steps
1. Challenge & the LandScale solution
The challenge

Landscape- or jurisdictional-scale action is needed to address the pressing & linked challenges of **climate**, **forest/ecosystem protection**, **poverty**, and **governance** – while providing adequate **food & other commodities** for a growing population.

Yet we lack **trusted information** needed to:
- Incentivize landscape sustainability
- Guide effective action
- Credibly measure & demonstrate results
- Link key actors inside & outside the landscape
The LandScale solution

A standardized approach to assess and communicate sustainability status and trends of landscapes

...enables its users to

UNDERSTAND
Information on key indicators of landscape sustainability performance helps identify sustainability risks & opportunities

ACT
LandScale assessments inform decisions, drive incentives, and support collaboration for sustainable landscape management

COMMUNICATE
Independent verification and an online reporting platform enable users to credibly communicate or make claims about landscape performance & progress
LandScale can help multiple landscape actors...

Global Actors
- Supply chain companies
- Donors
- Financial institutions
- National governments

Landscape Actors
- Local governments
- Producers
- Civil society organizations
- Communities

LandScale can help support progress toward sustainability in any rural landscape dominated by natural resource-based industries and supply chains, including agribusiness, forestry, extractions, and infrastructure. It is useful for both global and local landscape actors.
2. Overview of LandScale & how it works
LandScale is a collaborative initiative

Advisory Group

Industry – reps from: Olam, Unilever, Touton, Mars, Sime Darby, Global Agribusiness Alliance
Investors – reps from: European Investment Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Working Lands
Gov’t and Civil Society – reps from: GIZ, Forest Trends-Supply Change, WWF Landscape Finance Lab

Secretariat

Global partners

Donors

Supported by:
Components of LandScale

**Assessment framework & guidance**
Goals / Indicators / Metrics framework

**Verification mechanism**
Independent (2nd or 3rd party) verification of accuracy of LandScale assessments

**Data & reporting platform**
Online resource to manage data and visualize landscape performance & trends

**Supporting tools**
E.g., method to assessment contribution of individual actors to landscape sustainability outcomes; scenario modelling or others TBD
## Sustainable Landscape Goals

### PILLAR 1: ECOSYSTEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainable Landscape Goals</th>
<th>Indicators*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Protect and restore ecosystems</td>
<td>1.1.1 Natural ecosystem conversion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.2 Natural ecosystem degradation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.3 Ecosystem restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Protect biodiversity</td>
<td>1.2.1 Threatened species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2.2 Biodiversity habitat conversion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Maintain and enhance ecosystem services</td>
<td>1.3.1 Water quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3.2 Water quality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PILLAR 2: HUMAN WELLBEING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainable Landscape Goals</th>
<th>Indicators*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Improve standard of living, especially for vulnerable and marginalized groups</td>
<td>2.1.1 Poverty, disaggregated by population segment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.1.2 Food insecurity, disaggregated by population segment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Respect, protect and fulfill human rights</td>
<td>2.2.1 Child labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2.2 Forced labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2.3 Workers’ rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2.4 Other human rights</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Boldface = core (always required); Plain text = landscape-dependent; see full Framework for additional Optional indicators
## LandScale Assessment Framework (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PILLAR 3: GOVERNANCE</th>
<th>Sustainable Landscape Goals</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Recognize and protect rights to land and resources, and reduce related conflicts</td>
<td>3.1.1 Land &amp; resource tenure security</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Recognize and protect rights to land and resources, and reduce related conflicts</td>
<td>3.1.2 Land &amp; resource conflicts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Promote transparency, participation, inclusion and coordination in land use policy, planning and management</td>
<td>3.2.1 Land use plan adoption &amp; enforcement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Promote transparency, participation, inclusion and coordination in land use policy, planning and management</td>
<td>3.2.2 Coordination of government agencies in land use policy, planning &amp; management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Promote transparency, participation, inclusion and coordination in land use policy, planning and management</td>
<td>3.2.3 Stakeholder participation &amp; inclusion in land use policy, planning &amp; management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Promote transparency, participation, inclusion and coordination in land use policy, planning and management</td>
<td>3.2.4 Illegality and corruption related to land &amp; resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PILLAR 4: PRODUCTION</th>
<th>Sustainable Landscape Goals</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Promote regenerative agricultural, agroforestry and tree production systems</td>
<td>4.1.1 Agricultural, agroforestry &amp; tree plantation productivity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Promote regenerative agricultural, agroforestry and tree production systems</td>
<td>4.1.2 Resource use efficiency in agricultural, agroforestry &amp; tree production systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* **Boldface** = core (always required); **Plain text** = landscape-dependent; see full Framework for additional **Optional** indicators.
Table 1. Pillar 1: Ecosystems

### Goal 1.1 Protect and Restore Ecosystems
Natural ecosystems are critical for addressing climate change and biodiversity loss, and for maintaining the ecosystem services on which humans depend. Where ecosystems have been converted or degraded, restoration can revitalize their productive capacity and biodiversity value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Applicability</th>
<th>Performance Metrics</th>
<th>UN SDG Targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Natural Ecosystem Conversion</td>
<td>Conversion of natural ecosystems to other land uses, disaggregated by land cover type</td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>- Natural ecosystem conversion rate (ha/yr), disaggregated by land cover type</td>
<td>15.1; 15.2; 15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2 Natural Ecosystem Degradation</td>
<td>Degradation of natural ecosystems, disaggregated by land cover type</td>
<td>Landscape-dependent</td>
<td>- Total area of natural ecosystem converted (ha), disaggregated by land cover type</td>
<td>15.1; 15.2; 15.3; 15.4; 15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Natural ecosystem degradation rate (ha/yr), disaggregated by land cover type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Degradation severity (e.g., low, medium, high), disaggregated by land cover type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Total area natural ecosystem degraded (ha), disaggregated by land cover type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Natural ecosystem fragmentation (index)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Example of assessment results (partial)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Performance metric (best-fit)</th>
<th>Initial assessment (Yr 0) historic reference levels</th>
<th>2nd assessment (Yr 3)</th>
<th>3rd assessment (Yr 6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.1.1 Natural ecosystem conversion</strong></td>
<td>Natural ecosystem conversion rate (ha/yr), disaggregated by land cover type</td>
<td>750 ha/yr avg natural forest converted (since 2012)</td>
<td>181 ha/yr avg natural forest converted</td>
<td>104 ha/yr avg natural forest converted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.3.1 Water quantity</strong></td>
<td>River discharge (m$^3$/second)</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>25 m$^3$/s avg stream discharge</td>
<td>30 m$^3$/s avg stream discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.1.1 Poverty, disaggregated by population segment</strong></td>
<td>% of population living on &lt;$1.90/day</td>
<td>11% total population 13% women 18% youth No data available on indigenous groups</td>
<td>10% total population 12% women 17% youth 40% indigenous groups</td>
<td>7% total population 8% women 10% youth 35% indigenous groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.1.1 Land &amp; resource tenure security</strong></td>
<td>% of landscape with formalized land and resource tenure rights that have clearly defined boundaries shown in publicly accessible maps</td>
<td>29.1% of landscape with formalized land tenure rights</td>
<td>37.2% of landscape with formalized land tenure rights</td>
<td>48.9% of landscape with formalized land tenure rights</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. LandScale development process & next steps
## Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUGUST - OCTOBER 2019</th>
<th>QUARTER 4 2019</th>
<th>QUARTER 2 2020</th>
<th>QUARTER 4 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>v0.1 of LandScale framework and guidance open for consultation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Test LandScale in pilot landscapes to gather feedback about application of v0.1 in diverse settings</strong></td>
<td><strong>Launch data &amp; results platform and second public consultation on v0.2 incorporating feedback from consultations and field testing</strong></td>
<td><strong>Full LandScale framework v1.0, guidance, verification mechanism, and data &amp; results platform ready for use</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Field testing LandScale to hone its relevance and application for a wide variety of landscapes and stakeholders

**GUATEMALA**
Region: Western Costa Sur
Interests: Banana and palm oil producers concerned with sustainable water management
Partners: Rainforest Alliance, Solidaridad

**PERU**
Region: San Martín
Interests: Local government concentrated on sustainability goals to position Lamas Province as sustainable production region to attract buyers and finance
Partners: Rainforest Alliance

**MEXICO**
Region: To be selected by October 2019 (Yucatán Peninsula and/or Jalisco)
Interests: Companies, NGOs, and communities focused on sustainable economic activities including timber, soy, tourism, berries and avocados
Partners: Rainforest Alliance

**COSTA RICA**
Region: Greater San José metropolitan watershed
Interests: Public private partnership interested in restoration and conservation to ensure sustainable water supply for Agua Tica Water Fund members and coffee producers
Partners: International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

**GHANA**
Region: Juabeso Bia and Kakum Hotspot Intervention Areas
Interests: Cocoa producers, companies, and government committed to monitoring and communicating progress toward reducing deforestation and ensuring social benefits
Partners: Nature Conservation Resource Centre (NCRC)
Thank you for your interest!

To learn more and help shape LandScale:

• Visit our website: www.LandScale.org

• Provide feedback on the Assessment Framework v0.1 (until Oct. 15): https://collaborase.com/landscale

• Join our mailing list and follow us on Twitter @land_scale
A platform actively matching end buyers with multi-stakeholder coalitions in landscapes, achieving a direct collaboration on sustainability & impact

An assessment system to measure, verify, and communicate sustainability progress of landscapes to drive investment, sourcing, and action for sustainable landscapes

An approach to help companies identify jurisdictions achieving reduced deforestation at scale and to strengthen incentives for achieving these results through increased procurement
THEORY OF CHANGE

By providing additional incentives (in the form of improved market access) to jurisdictions that are reducing D&D at scale, CJA will catalyze better results in these initiatives and provide supply chain businesses with another avenue for reducing deforestation-associated risks.
HOW IT WORKS..

- National and subnational-scale programs are assessed by independent experts for consistency with criteria established by sourcing companies for preferential sourcing.

- Global standards for jurisdictional forest and climate programs have been assessed; programs that have been assessed under accepted standards will not need to be assessed again.

- Current information on positively assessed jurisdictions is provided on a public website for use by any company wishing to apply this approach.

- Companies may use information on eligible jurisdictions to inform and/or prioritize sourcing of commodities relevant to their supply chains.
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

- Multi-stakeholder CJA consortium = 70+ participants
- Funding - USDOS
- Implementing partners
  - **WWFUS** - overall lead with focus on attracting company partnerships
  - **Climate Focus** - pre-assessment technical reviews and commodity data
  - **Meridian Institute** - focus on strategic linkages, consultations and workshops
CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

- Strategy for reducing D&D at scale while increasing productivity and livelihood opportunities
- System for measuring and monitoring land-based GHG emissions against a baseline
- Commitment to social and environmental safeguards and reporting
- Consultative multi-stakeholder approach
- High-level political commitment (e.g., links to NDC)
ASSESSMENT OF JURISDICTIONAL INITIATIVES

- Only opt-in initiatives/programs will be assessed
- Only positively assessed initiatives/programs are profiled
- Pre-assessment technical review based on expert assessment guide
- Volunteer assessment panel drawn from CJA consortium makes recommendation to consortium
- No objection decision from consortium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scoring for Criteria and Subquestions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Criteria and Subquestions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overarching criteria: Consistency with UNFCCC decisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDD+ programs should be consistent with UNFCCC REDD+ decisions, as captured in <a href="http://unfccc.int/files/land_use_and_climate_change/redd/application/pdf/compilation_redd_decision_booklet_v1.1.pdf">http://unfccc.int/files/land_use_and_climate_change/redd/application/pdf/compilation_redd_decision_booklet_v1.1.pdf</a>. Broader Sustainable Landscape programs should follow the same decisions for forest-related portions, and be consistent with any other relevant UNFCCC decisions. The criteria below have been designed to be consistent with UNFCCC decisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each criterion must be Green in order for a jurisdiction to be eligible for prioritized sourcing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criterion 1: A strategy for how to reduce emissions from forests and other lands whilst increasing agricultural productivity and improving livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanation: To be eligible for prioritized sourcing, a jurisdiction must be implementing a strategy that is expected to reduce deforestation and forest-related emissions, while allowing agricultural production to continue or increase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green: Subquestions 1.1 and 1.2 must be Green in order for Criterion 1 to be Green. Subquestion 1.3 must be Green or Yellow in order for Criterion 1 to be Green.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow: Criterion 1 should be marked Yellow if either subquestion 1.1 or 1.2 is marked Yellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange: Criterion 1 should be marked Orange if either subquestion 1.1 or 1.2 is marked Orange.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference materials/links:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- FCPF Carbon Fund Methodological Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- VCS Guidance for Jurisdictional and Nested REDD+ Program Design</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRE-QUALIFYING JURISDICTIONAL STANDARDS

VCS JNR
PROVIDING INFORMATION TO BUSINESSES

On jurisdictional initiatives

- Contact/proponent
- Program strategy
- Assessed GHG baseline
- MRV reports
- Social and environmental safeguards monitoring
- Stakeholder engagement

### On available commodities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Type/Variety</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tonnes</th>
<th>Area under production (ha)</th>
<th>Certifications Available</th>
<th>Contacts</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>Fair trade</td>
<td>Momede Nemane</td>
<td>FAO Database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>850</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>842</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bananas</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>670000</td>
<td>86148</td>
<td>Fair Trade Organic</td>
<td>Arnaldo Ribeiro BANANAMOZ</td>
<td>FAO Database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>517500</td>
<td>66902</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>2017</td>
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WHAT IS PREFERENTIAL SOURCING?

- Indication of increased or extended procurement from eligible jurisdictions
- Will be flexible, adapted to company supply chains, commodity and geography
- Transparency and visibility ideal to demonstrate market benefits
- On-going consultations on business logistics of procurement will inform
LEARNING AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

- CJA is just coming on-line, will be adaptive as needed
- Jurisdictional readiness is the primary barrier
- Overlap of qualifying jurisdictions with major production geographies
- Relationship to other jurisdictional partnership methodologies
FOCUS OF YEAR AHEAD

- Several initiatives will come on line via Carbon Fund pipeline
- First pilot assessments (Mato Grosso, Mozambique, Ghana)
- Deep dives with companies on logistics of preferential sourcing
- Upgrade beta-version website and associated database
- Targeted outreach to companies in relevant supply chains
THE COMMODITIES/JURISDICTIONS APPROACH (CJA)

METHODODOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

Lloyd Gamble, WWFUS

THANK YOU!

For more information:
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https://commoditiesjurisdictions.wordpress.com/
Q&A

To ask questions, please use the Q&A feature in Zoom

Upvote questions you like by clicking the 👍

Thank you for your participation.

For any questions or suggestions regarding the Jurisdictional Exchange Network, please contact Petra Tanos at petra.tanos@weforum.org