



# PROGREEN

## GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

MAY 2019

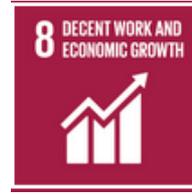
# Terrestrial Ecosystems Underpin Global Goals and Commitments

## Sustainable Development Goals

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.



Terrestrial Ecosystems agenda is also relevant to at least 7 other SDGs



# Global Forest-Related Commitments (as of May 2019)

## Paris Climate Agreement

100

Countries' NDCs include forest and land use, with commitments for:

153

million hectares reforested/afforested

41

million hectares of protected areas

## IPCC Special Report

1.5°

IPCC warned against warming over 1.5°C. All pathways to limit warming to 1.5°C include forests

## Bonn Challenge

350

Million hectares of deforested and degraded land restored by 2030

## Sustainable Development Goals

## United Nations Forum on Forests

6

Global Forest Goals by 2030

## Post-2020 Biodiversity Targets

TBD

New ambitious targets will be adopted in 2020

## UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration

10

2021-2030 is the Decade on Ecosystem Restoration

## WBG Adaptation and Resilience Action Plan

50

By 2025, increase integrated landscape management in up to 50 countries

120

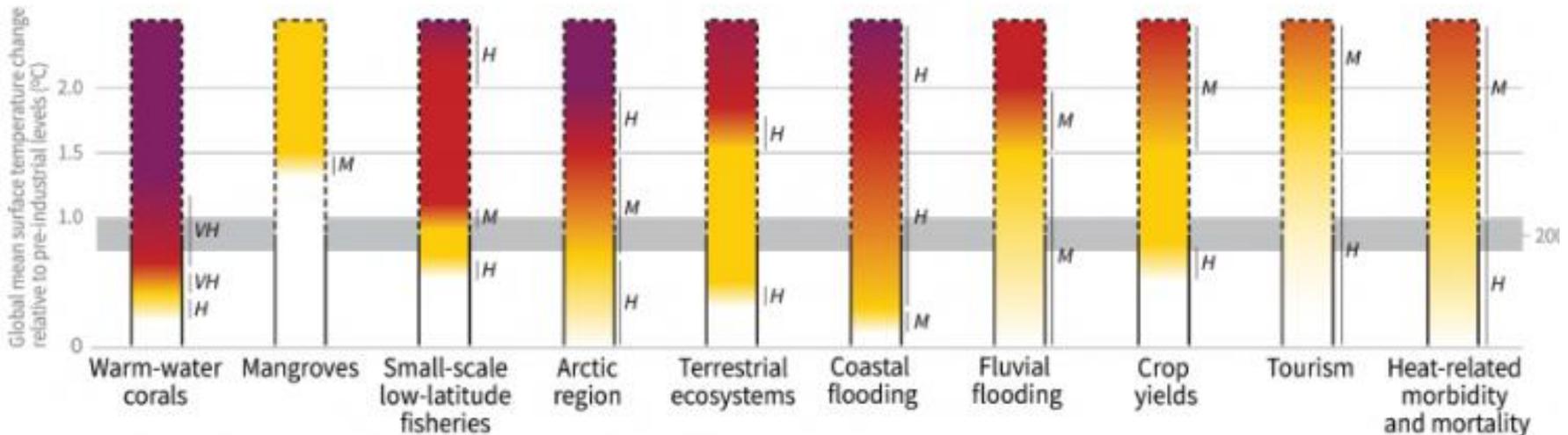
Covering up to 120 million hectares of forests

# Climate Change

**Challenge:** IPCC warns of increased risks to **ecosystems**, food security, livelihood, water supply and economic growth over 1.5°C global warming (IPCC, 2018).

**Opportunity:** All pathways to limit global warming to 1.5°C include planting forests and protecting existing ones (IPCC, 2018).

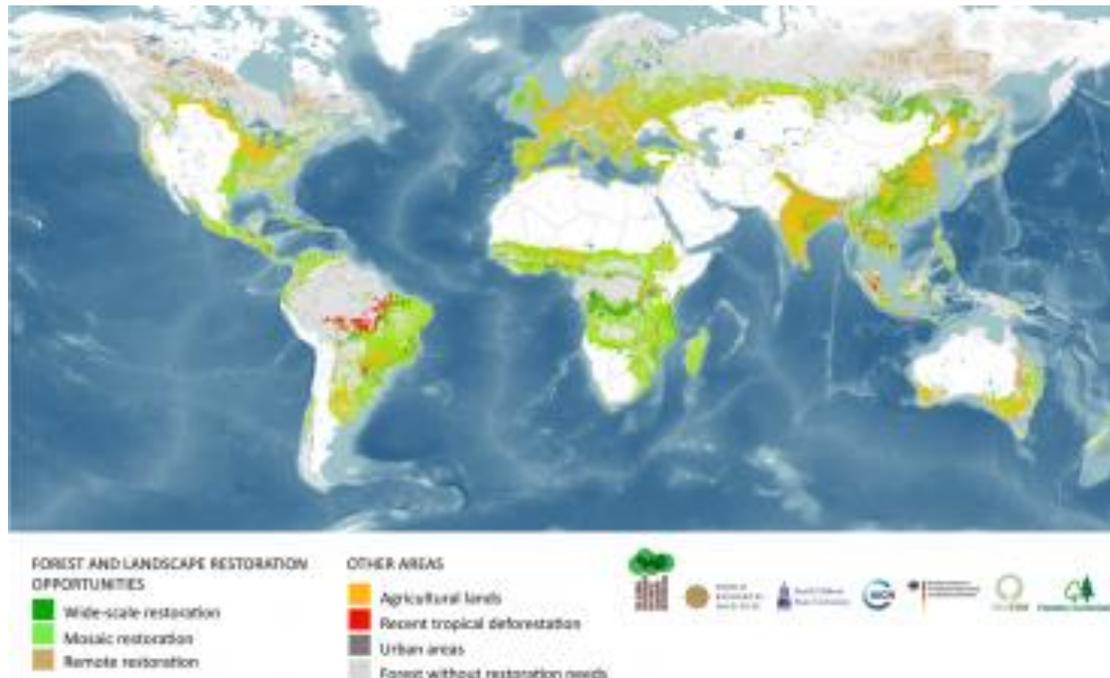
## Impacts and risks for selected natural, managed and human systems



# Land and Forest Degradation

**Challenge:** Degradation of the Earth's land surface impacts the well-being of 3.2 billion people; Costs of biodiversity and ecosystem losses estimated at 10% of annual global gross product (IPBES, 2018).

**Opportunity:** Restoration of 350 million hectares of degraded land by 2030 could generate US\$9 trillion in ecosystem services and remove 13-26 gigatons of GHGs from the atmosphere (Bonn Challenge).

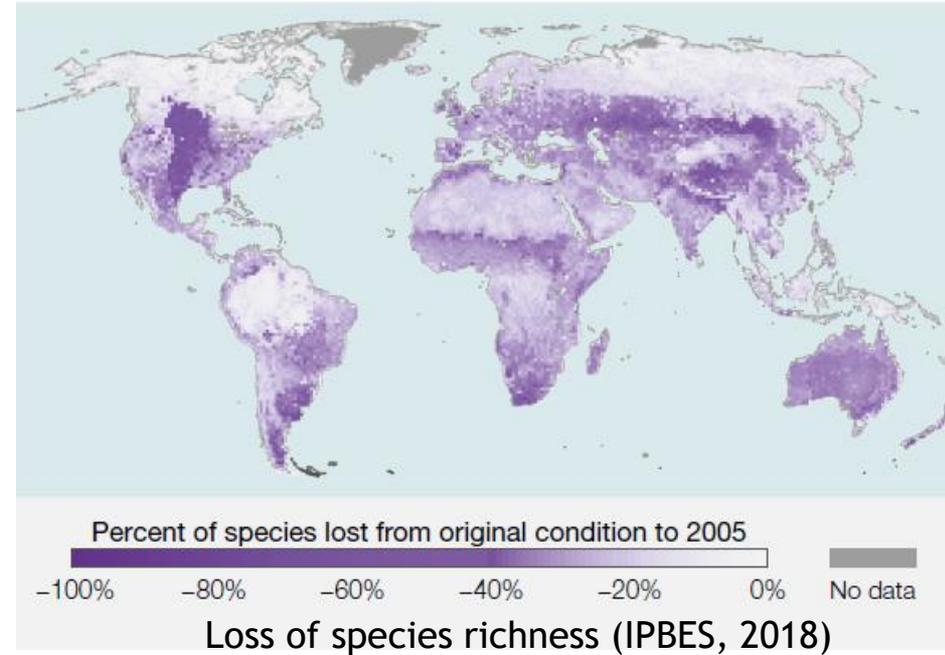
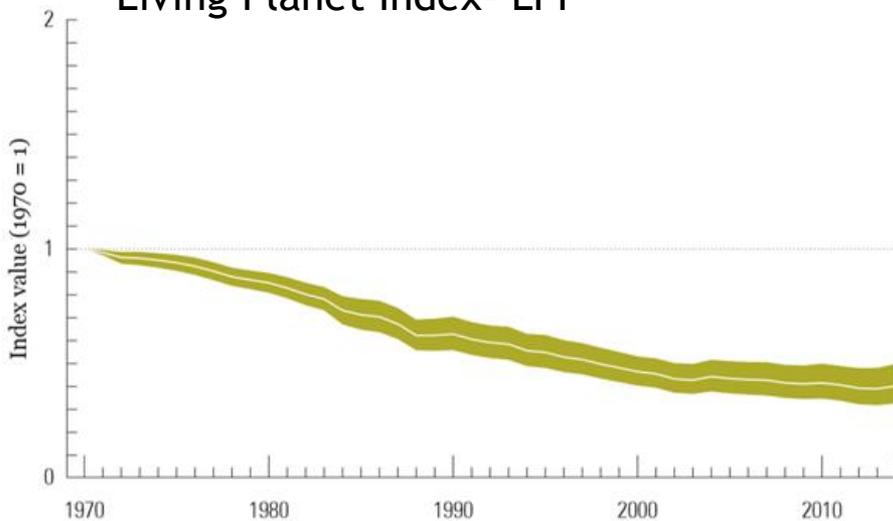


The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030) underscores the urgency to scale up restoration of degraded ecosystems as a proven measure to fight climate change, enhance food security and conserve biodiversity.

# Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

**Challenge:** Biodiversity, essential to ecosystem health, has declined by 52% over the last 40 years (LPI, 2016). Habitat loss and stress, unsustainable natural resource use, pollution and climate change all contribute to the loss.

Living Planet Index- LPI

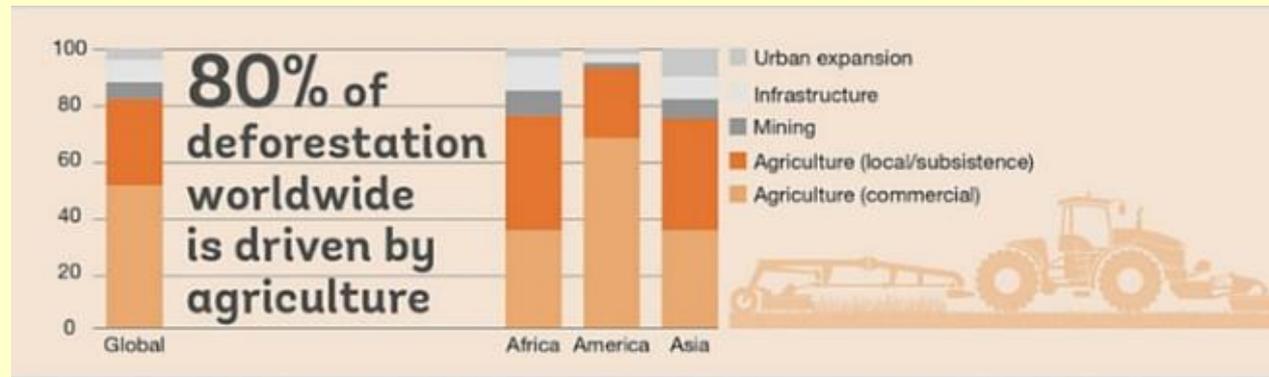


**Opportunity:** Integrated landscape management, protected areas, nature-based tourism, payments for environmental services, and prevention of wildlife crime can all help stop biodiversity loss.

# Key Drivers of Ecosystem Losses

**Agriculture** is the major driver of land use change leading to deforestation and degradation of terrestrial ecosystems.

Demand for food will increase 50% by 2050.



75% of the world's food crops, worth US\$577 billion, rely on pollination by insects and other animals.

Annual agricultural subsidies are US\$570 billion.



Mines in forest areas (PROFOR, 2018).

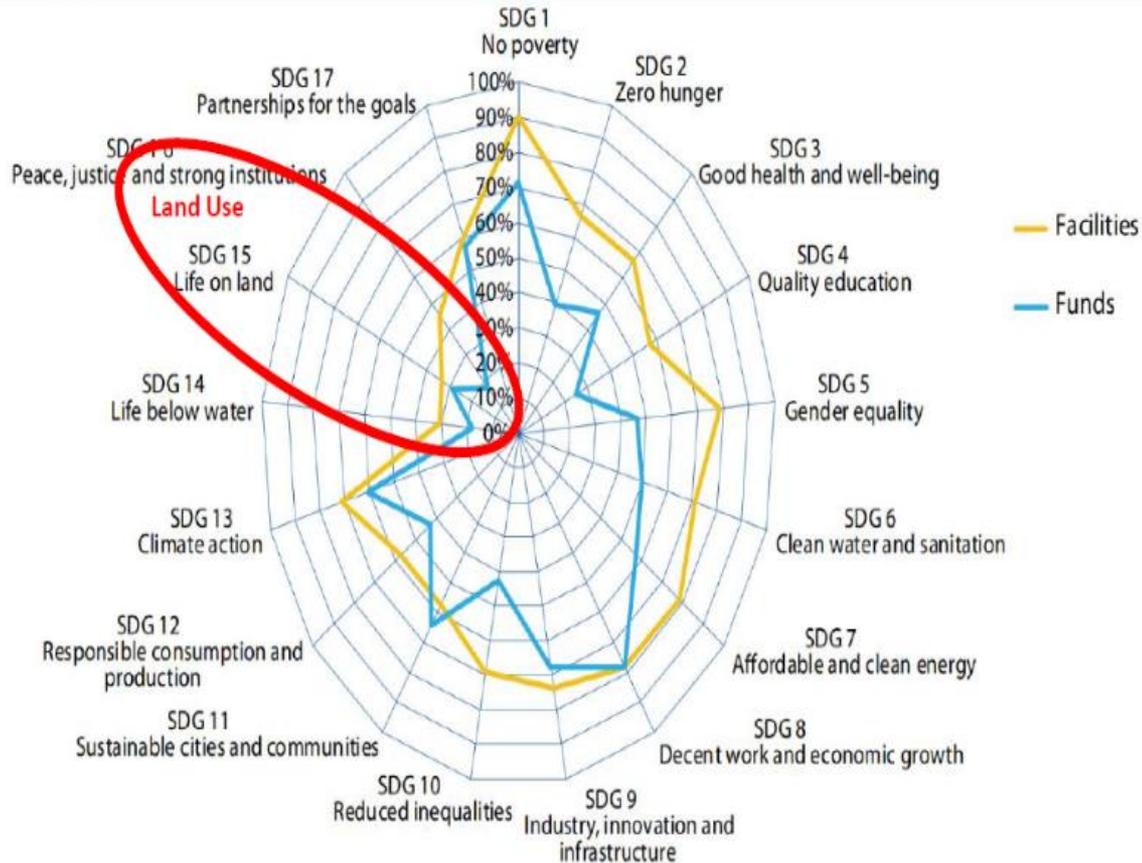
**Infrastructure**, including roads, drives roughly 10% of deforestation as does urban expansion, with mining responsible for another 7%.

There are over 1,500 large-scale **mines** in forests across the world, and another 1,800 in development.

Mining could affect as much as one third of the world's remaining forests.

# More Effective Funding Needed

SDG targeting by blended finance funds and facilities  
(Percentage)



Source: OECD 2017 Survey on blended finance funds and facilities, as published in OECD, *Making Blended Finance Work for the Sustainable Development Goals* (Paris, OECD Publishing, 2018).

## Observations

- SDG 15 is under-funded
- ODA is fragmented
- Lack of sustainability in public and private investments

## Implications

- Defragmentation
- MFD - Leverage private investment, production & consumption decisions:
  - Improve national policies:
    - Fiscal
    - Financial
    - Governance
    - Trade
  - De-risking
  - Financial innovations

# ProGreen: Multi-Donor Platform for Landscapes

**Goal:** *Maintain and improve ecosystem services in resilient production and conservation landscapes*

**ProGreen will catalyze** international dialogue, provide analysis and information and innovation, support policy reforms, and foster private and public investments in support of production and conservation landscapes.

**Knowledge,  
Technical Assistance**

**Grants**

# ProGreen : Types of Activities

## Knowledge and Policy Dialogue (BETF)

- Analysis
- Policy dialogue
- Communications

## Technical Assistance (BETF)

- Institutional strengthening
- Investment planning
- Evidence-based policy design

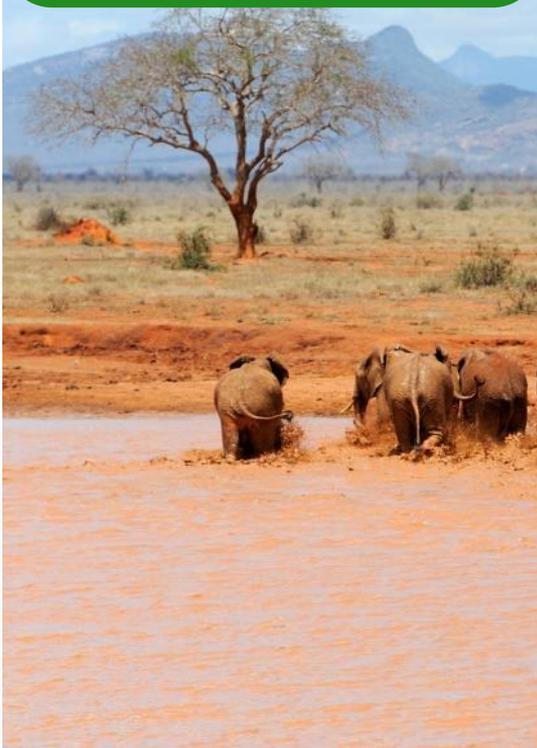
## Co-Financing (RETF)

- Catalyze & complement IDA/IBRD
- Support national level reforms
- Upfront investments for leveraging Emission Reductions Programs
- Maximizing finance for development (MFD)
- Financing packages coordinated with key partners

# ProGreen Pillars

**Goal:** *Maintain and improve ecosystem services in resilient production and conservation landscapes*

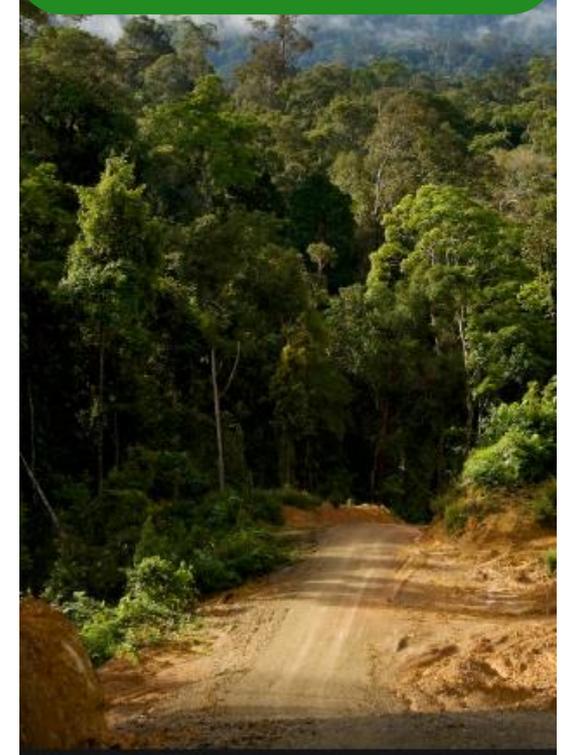
## Pillar 1: Management of Terrestrial Ecosystems



## Pillar 2: Management of Land-Use Changes from Agriculture



## Pillar 3: Management of Land-Use Changes from Other Sectors



***THANK YOU***

