



# The DFCD's landscape work

- Projects supported by the DFCD do not exist in isolation. They operate within a wider societal and environmental context, that is shared with multiple stakeholders. We refer to this variety of interrelated factors as a 'landscape'.
- Working at a landscape level enables the DFCD to extend its impact beyond company boundaries and strategically address long-term climate and biodiversity challenges in an area.
- By investing across sectors and working with stakeholders across society - from governments companies and civil society organisations, to Indigenous Peoples and local communities - we can help to implement climate-smart landscape development practices that are interconnected and contextually relevant.
- Furthermore, this approach stimulates synergies between multiple stakeholders, and allows the DFCD to better originate interrelated projects, and catalyse a response to climate risks at the right governance level.

## KEY INTERVENTIONS IN THE LANDSCAPES

Our potential investment pipeline comes from two main avenues: First, through designating and targeting priority landscapes and second, by receiving funding applications from projects in eligible countries. Within these two contexts, the DFCD supports a landscape approach through:

### Alignment with local context and needs



The DFCD ensures project alignment with local needs through tools and processes, primarily with landscape narratives, co-created by SNV, WWF and other stakeholders. These narratives are living documents that detail environmental, social, political, and economic factors, to identify impact pathways and investment priorities in the landscapes. This is done for all projects, and not only those in priority landscapes.

### Strategic portfolio management and investment decision-making



Supporting multiple projects within a landscape enhances impact at scale. The Origination Facility and Investment Facilities focus on developing and investing in several projects within priority landscapes to amplify their collective impact. This often also involves projects that are implemented by actors outside of DFCD. The case studies exemplify how it works in practice.

### Leveraging Consortium Expertise



Both WWF and SNV respectively co-develop solutions at a landscape level, beyond their role in the DFCD. When feasible, the DFCD may utilise this work to support the fund's impact. For instance, using WWF's engagement in multi-stakeholder platforms to address coordination challenges and ensure fund investments align with local needs and policy goals.





## PRIORITY LANDSCAPES: CRITERIA SELECTION

The Consortium selects priority landscapes based on multiple criteria, namely:

-  1. Impact potential (i.e., relevant climate, environmental and social context)
-  2. Need and relevance for climate finance aligned with DFCD's offerings
-  3. Historic pipeline and local economic situation
-  4. Country office capacity of consortium members
-  5. Prioritization of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and focus countries by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs

## DFCD CONSORTIUM ROLES

Supporting a landscape approach is a collaborative effort, requiring specific roles from each Consortium member.

### Origination Facility (OF)

Jointly managed by WWF-NL and SNV, the OF coordinates Consortium partners' landscape work.

- The OF leads impact screenings, landscape narratives updating, and the formulation of customized landscape workplans to ensure project alignment with DFCD's impact themes within the local context.
- Country offices engage with key stakeholders through multi-stakeholder platforms or bilateral interactions to converge upon a joint, and locally owned landscape vision. Additionally, they carry out scoping studies, such as environmental risks and financial analysis, to identify pipeline opportunities that align with local needs and contribute to landscape-level impact.



### Investment Facilities (IF)

The Investment Facilities, Land Use and Water, managed by FMO and CFM respectively, play a part in the landscape work in multiple ways.

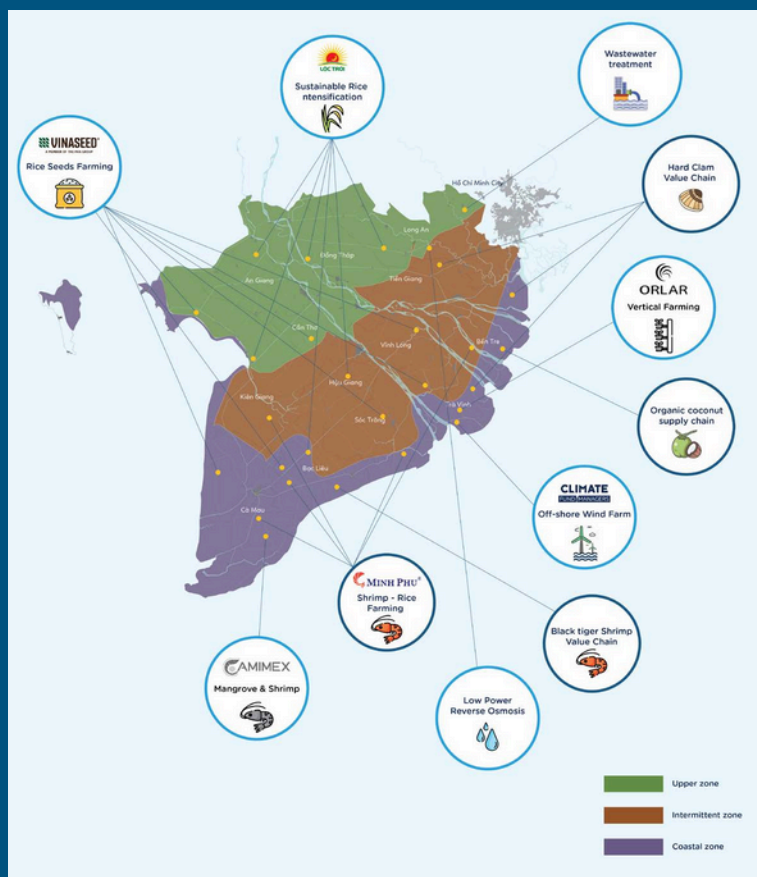
- The IF contribute to the landscape narratives with unique insights into existing investments within each priority landscape.
- The IF use the narratives to inform and shape strategic investment decision making and portfolio management within and outside of the DFCD.
- Specific landscape activities can strengthen and de-risk a project.



# Case studies

## DFCD investment into the Mekong Delta, Vietnam

In the Mekong Delta approximately 11 million people face risks of sea-level rise, land subsidence, and/or flooding, with saltwater intrusion also growing risk to agricultural production. Adapting to the threat of a changing climate in the Mekong Delta necessitates a landscape approach, with investment into new rice technologies, diversified agricultural practices, and better freshwater management. Moreover, the mounting costs of sea-dyke and concrete-led adaptation responses also requires Nature-based Solutions. In response, DFCD has mobilised significant investment across the Mekong landscape spanning the agriculture, water and forest sectors.



DFCD interventions in the Mekong Delta

- The Upper Delta is the only guaranteed area with access to fresh water all year but is prone to flooding. DFCD is investing in new rice technologies and integrated models of smallholder rice production.
- The intermittent fresh-saline middle delta, the intensity and duration of salt intrusion is driving the imperative to switch to salt-tolerant crops such as rice-shrimp farming and clams.
- In the saltwater coastal zone DFCD is investing in polyculture systems using fish, seaweed, and shrimp in varying degrees of intensity. The coast requires integrated mangrove-shrimp production.

The DFCD has utilised and contributed to WWF- Zambia's longstanding landscape work to promote sustainable development in the Kafue Flats, with initiatives like WWF's Kafue Flats Joint Action Group (KFJAG). This is a multi-stakeholder platform that brings together several stakeholders in the landscape such as businesses, farmers, and local government to address water stewardship.

## DFCD investment into the Kafue Flats, Zambia

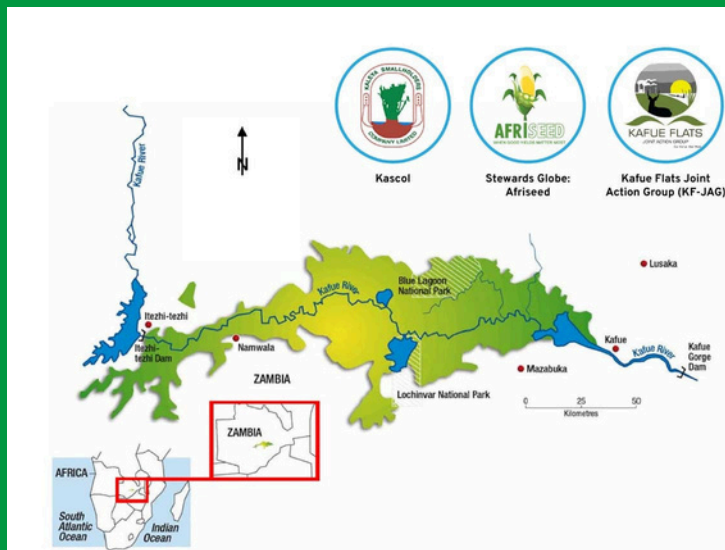
The Kafue Flats is of national and local importance for environmental conservation (wildlife, fisheries and water resources), economic activities (fishing, cattle grazing, sugarcane farming), and the production of hydroelectric power.

Alteration of the environmental flows due to hydropower production, more severe droughts caused by climate change, overfishing and unsustainable land uses are threatening the biodiversity, freshwater bodies, livelihoods of local communities and business in the landscape.

Solutions targeting water allocation, promoting climate-resilient land uses, and sustainable fishing practices that support livelihood of local communities and businesses at the landscape level are needed. This requires a joint action between the different stakeholders in the landscape to contribute to stewardship initiatives, regulations and cross-sectorial investments.

Godet, Flavia & Pfister, Stephan. (2007). Case study on the Itezhi-tezhi and the Kafue Gorge Dam The science and politics of international water management.

DFCD's Origination Facility has provided support to KASCOL, Zambia's oldest cooperative of sugar cane growers and active participant in the KFJAG to convert from flood irrigation to climate-smart drip irrigation, reducing water pressures in the Kafue Flats. In addition, support has been provided to Steward Globe Ltd (SGL), an emerging seed company in Zambia, for building smallholder farmers' climate resilience through the provision of climate resilient seeds and extension services.



DFCD interventions in the Kafue Flats. Adapted from Godet & Pfister, 2007