INTEGRATED LAND-USE/LANDSCAPE APPROACH FOR REDD+ AND BEYOND

{UNEP|FAO}

Introduction

To simultaneously meet a number of the Sustainable Development Goals, including those on climate change, poverty reduction, food security, forest and biodiversity conservation, landscapes worldwide are increasingly being called upon to deliver multiple goods and services. REDD+ policies and measures have great potential to move countries toward achieving these goals. The extent to which they are able to do so depends on a variety of factors, such as their geographic location and scale, how they are designed and implemented, and whether they contribute to achieving and sustaining productive and resilient landscapes that can increase sustainable agricultural production while decreasing deforestation and forest degradation. Integrated landscape approaches and land-use planning help decision makers consider the broad range of economic, environmental and social development goals they want to achieve and determine the appropriate land-use activities to do so. An integrated approach to sustainable land and natural resource management – aiming to reconcile targets for different sectors to achieve returns on a 'triple bottom line' –is key to providing an enabling environment for promoting sustainable land use by all actors, including the private sector, as well as providing a framework for improved management of public lands.

This proposal related to land use has two components addressing A) a broader policy issue of agriculture-forestry transformational change at the landscape level for REDD+; and specific need for B) synthesising the experience on integrated land-use (spatial) planning for REDD+ and lessons both for REDD+ and other sectors. Both components are intended to help ensure that policies and measures for REDD+ are designed in a way that the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are addressed, social and environmental benefits are realised and risks avoided based on experience to date.

COMPONENT A: TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE AT THE INTERSECTION OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY: INTEGRATED LANDSCAPES FOR REDD+

Context

In developing countries, agriculture, forestry and other land uses feature strongly in countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions: 71% have included agriculture and 80% have included land use, land use change and forestry as part of their national mitigation contributions. Both agriculture and forests have the potential to significantly contribute to climate change response, and reinforce each other's role. Yet, while forests and trees provide key services to sustainable agriculture and food security, agriculture remains the major driver of deforestation globally.

The 2016 edition of the State of the World's Forests (SOFO) showed that forest loss is not a necessary trade-off of increased agricultural productivity, food security and poverty reduction. More than 20 countries analysed in SOFO 2016 (see Box 1), show that interventions in agriculture, forestry and other land uses may contribute not only to climate change mitigation, but can also provide adaptation benefits, and have great potential to enhance contributions to livelihoods, income generating activities and food security. The realization of these multiple benefits is frequently linked to integrated landscape approaches, which facilitate impact at scale and across sectors, including meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as countries' climate change commitments.

- Costa Rica has reduced pressures for forest to agriculture land-use conversion using, inter alia, legal instruments and structural changes in the agriculture sector aiming to mitigate these pressures and to reduce food insecurity, social protection measures, funding for the forest sector, and payments for the services provided by forests.
- In Ghana, support to increased agricultural productivity has been provided through investments in infrastructure, use of fertilizers and support for smallholders; private-sector investment in degraded land and forests has been encouraged; and ongoing tree-tenure reform will provide farmers the right to own and benefit from trees they

have planted. The importance of both forestry and agriculture for economic development have been recognized.

• The Republic of Korea began an intensive forest rehabilitation programme in the 1960s, which it integrated with a community-based, integrated rural development programme aimed at rural development and improving livelihoods. It also banned the use of woodfuel in 20 cities, introduced alternative sources of energy for cooking, and planted fruit and nut trees in particular. These efforts not only increased forest cover from 1955-2010 nearly 14-fold, but also have served to control erosion, protect watersheds, and provide a solid foundation for food security.

Box 1. Country examples described in SOFO 2016

Under this global component of the UN-REDD Programme 2018-2020, the transformational impact potential of REDD+ for planning and implementing landscape interventions that contribute to low-carbon and climate-resilient development pathways will be leveraged. The proposed work focuses on maximizing complementarities and coordination between key institutional and local actors at the intersection of agriculture and forests, which is critical to realizing a paradigm shift in how landscapes are perceived and managed. The work will better illustrate that it is possible to increase sustainable agricultural production, reduce rural poverty and achieve development goals while decreasing deforestation and forest degradation, and provide tailored tools for countries to do so in the context of REDD+ implementation.

The outputs of this global component will be very relevant and useful for countries that are planning and/or engaged in REDD+ implementation, particularly in their efforts to coordinate and integrate the agendas and plans of the different land-use sectors (i.e. environment/forestry, agriculture) towards contributing to mutual objectives – as well as better understanding the needs of and relevant incentives for actors on the ground. Box 2 provides some examples of planned country activities under UN-REDD TA for 2018-2020 that may benefit from the outputs of this global component.

• Cote d'Ivoire: Analysis of sectoral laws to assess gaps and conflicts, and proposal of legal reforms and draft legislation
• Colombia: Support to community forestry, sustainable forest management and landscape approaches
       Technical inputs for the assessment of environmental and social benefits and risks of PAMs
• Peru: Identification of options to address the risk of emissions displacement and reversals
     Public-private coalition to promote deforestation-free agriculture
• Congo: REDD+ PAMs and private sector engagement
• Zambia: Mainstreaming of REDD+ into key sectors such as mining and energy

Box 2. Examples of planned country activities that could benefit from increased knowledge, guidance on and tools for catalyzing transformational change at the intersection of agriculture and forestry, and other land uses

Rationale and approach: Integrated landscape approaches and agriculture-forestry synergies
Landscape approaches seek to achieve social, economic and environmental benefits by integrating and reconciling agriculture, forestry and other land uses to help countries find "win–win" solutions and meet overarching challenges of food security, climate change, biodiversity loss and desertification.

In the last decades, enhanced agriculture productivity has been linked to global forest loss. For example, between the years 1990 and 2013, agriculture area and planted forest area worldwide have increased, while primary and natural forest area has decreased. Between 2000 and 2010, there was a net gain in agricultural land of 6 million hectares per year and net forest loss of 7 million hectares per year in tropical countries. These global figures show that in the past, the importance of forests and trees for agriculture and food security have been overlooked in many ways. Forests and trees help to maintain the environmental conditions needed for agricultural production: they stabilize the soil, prevent erosion, and enhance the land's capacity to store water, and moderate air and soil temperatures. Integrated landscape approaches have great potential to contribute to both increases in agriculture productivity and reduction of forest cover loss (and in some cases, gains in forest cover), by maximizing complementarities and synergies between land-uses.

In the context of REDD+ and the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the SDGs, the FAO can build on its cross-sectoral expertise and leverage its support to countries to induce transformational change to reduce forest loss and degradation across the landscape, while contributing to other national objectives.

The Programme recognizes the importance of specifically addressing the needs of women and girls, whose economic empowerment and education forms a basis for better food security and nutrition outcomes, and who are often dependent on forest resources for resilience and food security in times of scarcity. In many countries, women play a major role in agriculture, forestry and other land uses, and are therefore crucial actors in climate change mitigation and adaptation. The Programme will specifically consider and target women, so that their specific needs, priorities, knowledge and concerns are considered through the component's activities. As such, their roles, knowledge and distinct needs will be specifically reflected when analyzing triggers of landscape change and the potential to maximize agriculture-forest complementarities. The presence of women (including women's associations and national institutions dealing with gender equality) will be promoted in consultations, workshops, knowledge exchanges and dissemination events; ensuring that both women and men can equally participate and express their views freely.

FAO/UN-REDD's comparative advantage and Previous/ongoing experiences that this work will build upon
FAO is well and solid positioned to leverage its expertise and its core mandate in the agriculture sectors (crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture) to help REDD+ countries achieve productive, sustainable, integrated landscapes by scaling and accelerating synergies between agricultural, forestry and other land uses via this UN-REDD Programme global support. The proposed work will build upon past and ongoing experiences and initiatives relevant to landscapes, including:

- Support to countries on REDD+ readiness, investments, and implementation using a cross-sectoral approach (e.g. UN-REDD Programme, Central Africa Forest Initiative, Forest Investment Programme). These initiatives have shown the importance of engaging multiple stakeholders and the need to identify ways to bring sectors together to achieve mutual objectives.

- Ongoing work on the Paradigm Shift / Transformational potential of an integrated landscapes approach to REDD+, a collaboration between FAO and CIFOR. This analytical work will develop guiding principles and operational guidance for what is needed – and gaps that remain – in terms of policies, research, tools and partnerships for projects and programmes to contribute to low carbon and climate resilient development pathways, particularly in the context of new funding mechanisms such as the GCF.

- Ongoing work using FAOSTAT statistical data to analyze social, economic and technological processes underlying land use change, explore future scenarios of land demand and provide better options for designing mitigation measures aimed at promoting more sustainable land uses. This analysis will provide relevant information to understand some of the underlying causes of forest conversion and interactions between different factors.

- Ongoing work on review of policy frameworks for effective implementation of SDGs, REDD+/NDCs and other national action plans to support cross-sectoral, coherent and inclusive outcomes. The approach, in collaboration with ICRAF, will develop an analytical framework and self-assessment checklist for policymakers on key elements to ensure policies are cross-sectoral and coherent and provide support needed at the forest-agriculture interface for smallholder actors bringing REDD+ and other national action plans to bear.

- Ongoing cross-sectoral initiatives to support developing countries in the restoration of degraded landscapes to meet the Bonn Challenge and Aichi Targets (e.g. The Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLRM), or in ensuring food security and resilience in a changing climate (e.g. Climate-smart agriculture approach). These initiatives have adopted a landscape approach, seeking a balance between restoring and supporting ecosystem services (e.g. biodiversity, soil and water conservation) and productive functions of land for agriculture and related uses that provide food, energy and other products and services for sustainable livelihoods. For instance, the FLRM

uses land-use planning as a key aspect to select and adapt the land-use options that are most beneficial to land users without degrading the resources of the environment, together with the selection of measures most likely to encourage such land uses. Restoration activities are aligned with REDD+ activities and objectives, and as such, there is a strong potential to establish synergies and exchange experiences.

- Initiatives that support smallholders and communities that manage forest and farm landscapes with an integrated approach (e.g. The Forest and Farm Facility (FFF)), as well as work on sustainable, legal and climate-smart timber and other commodity value chains (e.g. FAO-EU FLEGT Programme). The FFF initiative works with forest-and-farm producers, who have strong relationships both with forests and with farms in forested landscapes. FFF respects the approach of local communities, most of whom consider that land, forest and food are linked: "*no land, no forest, no food*".   FFF's experience provides important lessons for REDD+ implementation, particularly regarding the holistic approach to multiple land-uses and the key role of smallholder families, indigenous peoples and local communities for forests and climate change.

- Activities that review, establish and/or facilitate the enabling legal, political and institutional environments needed for a paradigm shift toward low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways; including those conducted during REDD+ readiness efforts (e.g. UN-REDD Programme). Previous country work under UN-REDD Programme – including in collaboration with the EU-FAO-FLEGT Programme – has revealed that legal frameworks are often inconsistent across sectors, and in turn incentivize land uses that are barriers to REDD+.

- The extensive body of work on the governance of tenure, guided by the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of land, fisheries and forests (VGGT) shows that clear laws governing land-use change, improved coordination across sectors and secure land tenure are needed. Several country examples demonstrate that the inclusive multi-actor and multi-sector approach of VGGT implementation can lead to change of the business-as-usual (see case of Sierra Leone[1]).

- Integrated landscape management and land-use planning knowledge and tools to guide countries in managing landscapes for multiple economic, social and environmental objectives, including: Strengthening Sector Policies for Better Food Security and Nutrition Results Policy Guidance Notes on Forestry and Climate Change; Planning, implementing and evaluating Climate-Smart Agriculture in Smallholder Farming Systems; Policy Support Guidelines for the Promotion of Sustainable Production Intensification and Ecosystem Services; Toolkit for the Application of Green Negotiated Territorial Development; Sustaining communities, livestock and wildlife: A guide to participatory land-use planning; Negotiating land and water use: participatory planning of resource management; Securing forest business: A risk management toolkit for locally controlled forest businesses. This provides a strategic framework for balancing land uses, when paired with meaningful stakeholder engagement at multiple levels.

In the framework of the proposed work, the UN-REDD Programme will collaborate and seek synergies with a number of relevant partners such as the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) 2020, IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative and WB BioCarbon Fund on their landscapes work/programming, Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture (GACSA), PROFOR, CCAFS, WWF, Global Landscapes Forum, CIFOR (landscapes, paradigm shift and through GLF), FFF on smallholders working in both farms and forests, ICRAF, and the Tenure Facility.

Proposed work programme
From 2018 to 2020, UN-REDD will seek to maximize how agriculture, forestry and other land uses contribute to achieve REDD+ results at the landscape level, through (i) strengthening the analytical and knowledge base, (ii) enhancing and adapting tools to scale and accelerate the impact of countries' REDD+ implementation, and (iii) increasing global recognition and awareness of the need and opportunities for transformational change at the intersection of agriculture and forestry.

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[1] http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6270e.pdf

Results Framework

UN-REDD TA outputs (*)	UN-REDD TA agency	Timeline (year/s)	Indicators (**)	Baseline (***)
Output 1. Triggers for transformational change in landscapes benefiting both the agriculture and forestry sectors and leading to REDD+ results are analysed and shared with REDD+ countries. (Linked to UN-REDD strategic framework Output 3.1.)	FAO	2018-2020	2018-2020 • Guidance document on how to trigger transformational change in landscapes, and achieve win-wins for forests and agriculture/food security • At least one case study published on transformational change at the intersection of agriculture and forestry (agriculture successfully contributing to food security and sustainable development while integrating with forest management/ conservation) (MoV: Publication in the UN-REDD knowledge hub, other relevant knowledge platforms, and at relevant global fora; Reference to the guidance and case study(ies) is made in country/ UN-REDD / partner documents)	SOFO 2016 set the groundwork to show that forest loss is not a necessary trade-off of increased agricultural productivity and food security. Information on large-scale change in landscapes, where it exists, is not systematized or framed in the context of REDD+, and specific triggers have not been analysed.
Output 2. Selected tools and practices for transformational change in landscapes are tailored to the context of REDD+ (Linked to UN-REDD strategic framework Output 3.1.)	FAO	2018-2020	2018-2020: • Tools tailored to the REDD+ context that facilitate stronger synergies among and help resolve conflicts between, inter alia, agriculture and forest land uses are prepared and published • Number of countries that (through UN-REDD TA stream of work) use the tools and guidance generated to design, adopt and/or implement policies and measures towards RBPs with an integrated landscape approach, particularly with regards to agriculture and forestry (MoV: Knowledge platforms are enhanced with tools; Publication available in knowledge hub and at relevant global fora; Proportion of new or revised REDD+ NS/APs and/or Investment Plans that use relevant knowledge tools and principles).	No specific tools on this topic tailored to the context of REDD+ results and agricultural production/ food security exist.
Output 3. Increased global recognition and awareness of the potential transformational change of agriculture-forestry at landscape level to contribute to REDD+, particularly in relation to agriculture, food security, poverty	FAO	2018-2020	2018-2020: • Number of UN-REDD and other countries participating in the exchange(s), and developing capacity on using the tools and guidance [e.g. side event at the margins of UNFCCC meetings (ex. COP, SBSTA), GCF board, Global Landscapes Forum, or other relevant opportunities to disseminate the guidance and tools at country level – including within UN-REDD activities] (MoV: Participants' survey) 2019: • Presentation at UNFCCC and the GCF Board and/or other relevant international fora (MoV: Documentation)	International dialogue on landscapes ongoing through the Climate Action Agenda, UNFCCC, GCF Board, COP etc., but focus on forest-agriculture interface at landscape level still lacking.

| and SDGs co-benefits

(Linked to UN-REDD strategic framework Output 3.1) | | | 2020:
High-level dialogue event on the triggers of transformational change at the intersection of agriculture and forestry (MoV: Main results of the dialogue disseminated through the knowledge hub and other relevant dissemination platforms; HLD report) | |

Risk Management Framework

Risk description	Rating	Mitigation measure
External risks		
Existing conflict of interests between agriculture and forestry in the context of food security and the pressure on governments for quick solutions to solve food security problems, particularly in times of crisis.	P= Medium I= High	The work foreseen under this global component will highlight and raise awareness about the multiple contributions of forests to food security and population resilience, and how to maximize synergies without reducing forest cover. FAO will also build upon previous work in defining sustainable forestry responses to natural and human-induced disasters[2].
Governments don't consider landscape approaches a priority in the long-term.	P= Low I= Medium	This work has been developed based on government and multi-stakeholder recommendations from, among others, the <u>World Forestry Congress</u> and COFO. The component will build upon that momentum as well as considerable funding opportunities (e.g. GCF) for countries to apply the guidance, tools and knowledge at landscape level, guided by, for example, REDD+ NS/APs and related investment programmes. Co-benefits with national development and food security priorities will be assessed, and could provide a further opportunity for promoting synergies at the forest- agriculture interface.
Internal		
Limited budget may reduce impact of this component.	P=Medium I =Medium	The tools and knowledge will be produced and disseminated to countries in such a way that they can be easily taken up at country level by different actors.

* P: Probability; I: Impact

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[2] http://www.fao.org/sustainable-forest-management/toolbox/modules/forestry-responses-to-disasters/basic-knowledge/en/

COMPONENT B: INTEGRATED LAND-USE (SPATIAL) PLANNING FOR REDD+

Context

REDD+ spatial planning at subnational (landscape) to national scales would also benefit from taking an integrated approach – enabling the planning to account for the wider social, economic and environmental benefits of REDD+. When REDD+ delivers these multiple benefits and avoids risks, it can contribute to policy goals beyond climate change mitigation, and can be more sustainable in the long-term. Mapping potential benefits and risks can help to identify priority areas for REDD+ implementation and help to ensure that it is consistent with the Cancun safeguards, which are intended to reduce risks and promote benefits of REDD+ activities.

Across the UN-REDD Programme, there is substantial experience in preparing and using spatial information and easy-to-use maps to inform decision making and provide valued input to national participatory planning processes. The technical support in this work area, which has been provided so far to around 20 UN-REDD partner countries, has been both flexible, responding to national goals and circumstances, and specialized (few other providers exist, new methodologies have been developed to help better meet country needs). The approach usually involves collaboration between UN Environment team members and national partners, raising technical capacity in-country, and ensuring that the results have national ownership. An overarching objective is to identify areas suitable for the implementation of specific proposed REDD+ Policies and Measures (PAMs), and to produce the best possible information on how and where these PAMs could deliver significant emissions reductions together with social, economic and environmental benefits. This involves considering the potential benefits and risks associated with each PAM (also helpful when developing a country approach to the Cancun safeguards). Those benefits and risks that are prioritized by national stakeholders and feasible to map are included in the spatial analysis. For example, the analysis frequently includes the role of existing and restored forest in soil erosion control and water regulation, giving an indication of where forests are likely to play a role in prevention of landslip and flooding (linking to the natural disasters thematic topic).

Across different countries, the work has had a solid and growing impact on REDD+ planning, with the results being used in National Strategy / Action Plan development, subnational landscape-scale planning, investment planning and NAMA design. Published examples include Costa Rica's *Plan de Implementacion de la Estrategia Nacional REDD+* and Ecuador's *Plan de Accion REDD+,* whilst draft documents using the work include REDD+ strategies for Cross River State (Nigeria), Paraguay and Republic of Congo. In Viet Nam, mapping has been used in the development of provincial scale action plans known as PRAPs, for the six UN-REDD pilot provinces (published for Ca Mau, Ha Tinh, Binh Thuan, Lao Cai, Bac Kan). Work in progress with Argentina, Côte d'Ivoire and Honduras is similarly designed to feed into national strategy development. Working session materials and outputs can be accessed at http://bit.ly/mbs-redd.

Rationale and approach

By bringing together experience across the UN-REDD Programme and that of other actors, we hope to document best practice to help those countries that are still preparing their REDD+ strategies, as well as those who are working on more detailed implementation plans for specific policies and measures, to ensure a strong evidence base that allows them to deliver social, economic and environmental benefits. We also anticipate that the experience from REDD+ will be useful in developing integrated land-use planning beyond the REDD+ arena. There is diverse work within individual REDD+ countries, developed within their own national contexts, but little synthesis of experience available for all REDD+ countries to adapt and learn from as much of the work has only been published in the language of the country concerned. To capitalise on the Programme's successful work in this area and stimulate further uptake within and outside the Programme, it is proposed that global work on this topic for 2018-2020 focuses on:

1. **Facilitating knowledge capture and experience exchange -** synthesizing and making accessible experiences and knowledge accrued across a global community of practice, including through input to the new Landscapes Academy
2. **Documenting good practices and case studies** - identifying and documenting the factors that influence successful policy uptake and contribution to broader national objectives of land-use planning work with environmental, social and economic benefits
3. **Developing and applying technical learning materials** - giving country practitioners an opportunity to strengthen technical capacities through learning, application and adaptation of good practice approaches and tools, and
4. **Dissemination to broader constituencies -** promoting value, options and potential of approaches developed under REDD+ to stimulate mainstreaming of these methods into wider land-use planning

To date, efforts to communicate UN-REDD's spatial planning work have focused on individual country results, rather than processes (what is working well; what are some of the challenges?) and contexts that have enabled these results. With the focus on delivering support to individual countries based on their needs, there has been little opportunity for UN-REDD to cross fertilize approaches and successes across countries to enable them to exchange their experiences in this area, to share approaches that they have used to overcome challenges and make gains in impact. As an exception, and as an example of the kind of knowledge product that could be produced under this component over the 2018-2020 period, Viet Nam has produced a subnational land-use planning guidance document intended for a regional audience, describing a country approach that combines participatory and spatial approaches analysis.

As well as sharing information with REDD+ practitioners, the work will be drawn upon in the development of the new Landscapes Academy. Partners including Wageningen University, the World Bank, CIFOR and existing collaborations such as the Global Landscapes Forum, Global Partnership on Forests and Landscape Restoration and Global Peatlands Initiative will be involved in this effort.

Three main types of output with associated activities are proposed under this global theme to share lessons within and beyond the Programme, noting that the work will be designed flexibly to respond to evolving or emerging priorities:

1. Good practice briefing and case studies: Identification of factors influencing the successful integration of spatial planning for REDD+ into policy and practice, and lessons learned towards best practice, through a global review of experience in completed and ongoing spatial planning work in REDD+ countries. This review will involve key informant interviews and review of national policy documents (NS/APs, NBSAPs, relevant NAMAs) and relevant UN-REDD Programme products. Whilst the main focus will be UN-REDD supported work, the review will also cover other work supported by UN-REDD's implementing partner UNEP-WCMC (German-funded work, which has fed into Peru's national strategy and several National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans), as well as other relevant work such as that by IUCN and WRI (applying the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology) and SNV (through MBREDD+). The main outputs would be a series of policy briefs and communications materials, backed up by a more detailed

authoritative report. It is envisaged that this is released towards the end of 2018, with further policy briefs or communications materials developed as countries continue to make progress.

Best practice here is considered to include consistency with the Warsaw Framework for REDD+, successful uptake into policy, high-quality, evidence-based results and relevance beyond spatial planning beyond REDD+ with the ability to provide social, environmental and economic benefits. Some key factors that could influence success include the timing of the work in relation to policy processes, the ability to involve appropriate stakeholders, the clarity, specificity, ownership of questions addressed by the analysis and availability of relevant data.

Complementary to the synthesis of best practice, case studies of countries whose REDD+ plans or policy framework has integrated social, economic and environmental benefits can also be developed drawing on the knowledge exchanges and best practice review, for sharing with REDD+ teams in other countries and other stakeholders interested in how this land-use planning work has helped to meet climate change mitigation and broader national objectives.

All of the above work will be used directly in the development of the learning journals and online course materials of the new Landscapes Academy, described in the cross-cutting knowledge management component.

2. Technical learning materials: as countries have worked on spatial planning for REDD+, technical tools, approaches and capacity-building materials continue to be developed and improved. The UN-REDD Programme has shared Geographical Information System tutorials and toolboxes in several languages through unredd.net and through this element, will continue to package and share the advances that are made in individual national contexts, on topics such as defining areas suitable for the implementation of specific policies and measures, new approaches to mapping forest goods and services, or the uses and pitfalls of new regional to global datasets. In consultation with partner countries, the new materials developed will include simple summaries of approaches for REDD+ teams, graphical workflows, and further technical tutorials, and summaries of approaches for REDD+ team uptake.

3. Experience sharing within UN-REDD and dissemination to broader constituencies:
Provide opportunities for regional knowledge sharing at side events of existing (e.g. intergovernmental) meetings, both to allow country teams to compare and build on their approaches to integrated land-use planning within REDD+, without incurring additional workshop costs. Areas for knowledge exchange could include: improving REDD+ planning through considering the benefits and risks of policies and measures; contribution of integrated planning to an enabling environment for private sector financing; facilitating knowledge- and data-sharing within countries (e.g. using spatial information developed for REDD+ for protected area planning and vice versa); lessons for broader sustainable development processes and integrated planning across the Sustainable Development Goals; as well as more technical topics such as sharing rationales for analysis of individual REDD+ policies/measures, and lessons on working at different spatial scales. The learning will contribute to the case study component of output (1).

Promote the best practice findings and case studies across sectors, to stimulate further mainstreaming of the integrated land-use planning approaches and information developed within UN-REDD national programmes and targeted support. Promote learning materials to partner countries and in technical fora. Example activities could include placement of articles in industry newsletters or presentations at private sector fora. The thematic staff will provide technical inputs and support to the global communications team to ensure technical products can been adapted for the different target audiences to secure media coverage and contribute to REDD+ Academy content on the theme as a whole.

Results Framework

UN-REDD TA outputs (*)	UN-REDD TA agency	Timeline (year/s)	Indicators (**)	Baseline (***)
Output 1. Good practice examples and lessons on including the provision of social, economic and environmental benefits into REDD+ design (Linked with UN-REDD strategic framework Output 1.1)	UNEP / FAO	2018-2020	Countries and UN-REDD Programme staff share experience on successfully integrating social, economic and environmental benefits into REDD+ design through integrated land-use planning. 2018: • Briefing on best practices 2019: • 5 case studies on successful integrated land use planning 2020: • 6 new technical training materials (MoV: Documentation of briefing, publication of case studies and training materials)	No briefing No case studies 17 GIS tutorials
Output 2. Technical assistance for REDD+ PAMs provided, for the robust institutional anchoring, with a wide range of economic sectors engaged in REDD+ objectives. (Linked with UN-REDD strategic framework Output 3.2)	UNDP / UNEP/ FAO	2018-2020	Mainstreaming REDD+ into relevant cross-sectoral policies and measures. 2020: • 3 new examples of documented use of REDD+ spatial planning results and approaches across sectors (MoV: Documentation, citation of outputs or more informal evidence of influence)	4 National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans incorporate maps developed for REDD+ planning (Cameroon, DRC, Philippines, Viet Nam)

Risk Management Framework

Risk description	Rating	Mitigation measure
External risks		
Willingness to share lessons around spatial planning processes is lower for less successful processes, so information gathered and shared is one-sided	P = H I = M	Offer to anonymize results of all or part of expert interviews
Colleagues in REDD+ countries have no time to engage with UN-REDD global component when there is no UN-REDD national component	P = M I = H	Be clear about benefits of participation - two-way knowledge-sharing - chance to promote country achievements - opportunity to reflect on past work and how it could be built on.

Risk description	Rating	Mitigation measure
Other actors may be working on similar synthesis of experience, leading to a risk of duplicated effort	P = M I = M	Continue dialogue with other actors in this space through Global Landscapes Forum, collaboration on the Landscapes Academy, Global Partnership for Forest and Landscapes Restoration and through inclusion of those actors in the review of good practice.
Internal		
Staff turnover, losing experience of historical work	P = M I = M	This work area has been doing a good job of maintaining and sharing documentation through unredd.net. Past staff and consultants will be included in key informant surveys.

* P: Probability; I: Impact ; TBD: To Be Determined