**UN-REDD Programme**

**UN-REDD/EB2/13**

**Second Executive Board meeting**

**Rome, Italy**

**18-19 October 2018**

**Information Note**

**Background on Land-use Planning Tools and Approaches for REDD+**

**Session Objectives and Background**

The IPCC special report on Global Warming of 1.5C, and the upcoming special report on Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, and Food Security, has underscored that for countries seeking to reduce deforestation and degradation at a national scale, comprehensive and multifunctional landscape-level planning is emerging as an essential tool. At the same time the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World Report (FAO, 2018) reviled new evidence to signal a rise in world hunger and a reversal of trends after a prolonged decline. There is growing evidence to suggest that countries that adopt multipurpose land-use planning frameworks are more likely to successfully navigate the complexity of objectives and interests that exist in the development agenda, including food production and ultimately tackle the diverse drivers of deforestation and land degradation to achieve transformational change toward resilient and low carbon development pathways. In addition to the many countries which have adopted forest targets within their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), many of these countries have now adopted Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets under the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and Land Degradation (UNCCD). Under the Land Degradation Neutrality process, countries are encouraged to set targets and implement action plans to tackle landscape-scale land degradation to improve food security, human wellbeing and ecosystem function. While at different stages of development and implementation and initiated from different processes, national REDD+ plans and LDN strategies are often scoping similar country actions to address deforestation, land degradation, and land use change through a landscape approach. Despite similarities in process and goals, there is often a lack of systematic approaches and analysis that identifies how countries can successfully navigate the process of integrating REDD+, land-based actions under the NDCs, LDN, and similar processes for tangible results. Similarities include comprehensive land use planning across sectors and scales, participatory consultations, reform of policies and regulatory frameworks (non-financial incentives), market or policy driven financial incentives, and spatial monitoring of actions.

This event intends to explore synergies between these processes particularly in the context of landscape approaches, identify factors for success and challenges to address, and illustrate this with specific country examples as well as will provide for knowledge sharing on opportunities to strengthen action (including through GEF7 and mechanisms under UNFCCD).

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