

Global Landscapes Forum



FINAL REPORT

Held from 16-17 November 2013
alongside the UNFCCC COP19 in Warsaw, Poland

Center for International Forestry Research

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Global Landscapes Forum by the Numbers

At the Forum	
Number of sessions held through both days	36
Partner organizations involved in hosting sessions	63
Submissions by interested youth speakers	150
Online votes submitted for Youth Session speakers	13,000
Participants attending the first day	1,004
Participants attending the second day	1,226
Number of speakers involved throughout both days	more than 180
Participant Feedback	
Percentage of participants who thought that the first Global Landscapes Forum was “successful” or “very successful”	83%
Participants who felt familiar with landscapes approaches after the Forum	93%
Website	
Times landscapes.org was visited	72,343
Number of individuals that visited landscapes.org	42,269
Pages that visitors read on landscapes.org	178,803
Presentation slides	
Landscapes presentations viewed online	17,610
Total downloads of landscapes presentations	163
Twitter	
Tweets sent about the Global Landscapes Forum	15,021
Number of contributors on Twitter	2006
People reached by tweets about the Global Landscapes Forum	3.6 million
Facebook	
Times landscapes stories were read on Facebook	66,424
Items discussed about the Global Landscapes Forum on Facebook – including shared items, likes, reposts, comments and entries on the page	39,905
Videos	
People worldwide who viewed the Global Landscapes Forum livestream page	1,684
Number of times the Global Landscapes Forum videos were viewed on YouTube	6,599

Context

With the Kyoto Protocol set to expire in 2020, negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) are aiming for a new, legally binding climate agreement. The current timeline for an agreement is June 2015, six months before the 21st Conference of Parties (COP21) in Paris. Negotiators and observers also expect that the new climate agreement will address different land uses — such as forestry and agriculture — together. At UNFCCC COP19 in Warsaw, advances were made to varying degrees in the areas of adaptation, the evolution of loss and damage, the technology transfer mechanism (Climate Technology Center and Network, CTCN), and the mechanism for the program Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). And for the first time, UN climate negotiators held a workshop that discussed the development of a work program on agriculture under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA).

The year 2015 also represents a key date for the future of the international development agenda. As the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) expire, several United Nations-led processes are coordinating the development of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, in the form of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In September 2014, a 30-member Open Working Group under the UN General Assembly will submit its final recommendations for SDGs, and in September 2015, a High-level Political Forum will decide on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Only two of the MDGs directly relate to agriculture and forestry; representatives in UN processes, meanwhile, have increasingly urged “breaking down the silos” that exist between different sectors in

development policy. These two global policy processes are taking place against the backdrop of increasing demand for land and competing alternatives for development. According to the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), a 70% increase in food production is needed to feed the 9.1 billion people expected to inhabit the planet by 2050. With this in mind, frameworks seeking an integrated view of land use are being researched and implemented — from climate-smart agriculture to ecosystem-services certification to the cross-sectoral management of National Adaptation Plans. The first Global Landscapes Forum (GLF) sought to introduce and mainstream the landscapes approach — which looks at farms, forests and other land uses in an integrated way, assessing benefits and trade-offs for livelihoods, food and non-food production, green growth and climate change. This approach analyzes the performance of landscapes against broader development goals such as poverty alleviation, food security, and climate change adaptation and mitigation. Sharing the newest findings from landscapes research and practice can help negotiators, development practitioners, policy makers, private sector representatives, non-governmental and community-based organizations, and other stakeholder groups to make collaborative decisions about land use.

The conference was designed to be the pre-eminent global forum for sharing sustainable landscape development strategies. To leverage the global audience present in Warsaw during COP19, the first Global Landscapes Forum was held on the weekend in the middle of COP negotiations, 16-17 November.

Background: Building a global partnership for sustainable landscapes

History

The Global Landscapes Forum is based on the past successes of Forest Days and Agriculture and Rural Development Days (Agriculture, Landscapes and Livelihoods Day at COP18 in Doha) — the world's most influential annual conferences on the role of forests and agriculture in climate change and sustainable livelihoods. Forest Days were organized by the 14 organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF); Agriculture, Landscapes and Livelihoods Day was led by an international consortium of leading agriculture and rural development organizations.

During COP 18 in Doha, Forest Day 6 (FD6) and Agriculture, Landscapes and Livelihoods Day 5 (ALL-5) took place during one weekend at the same venue, co-branded under the banner of "Living Landscapes." The collaboration comprised thematic interconnections between the events through discussion forums and roundtable sessions and shared promotional materials. Building on the success of this and previous collaborations between Forest Day and Agriculture, Landscapes and Livelihoods Day, the organizers of both events decided to create a new, combined event to address forests, agriculture and other land uses together.

Organizing Partners

The 14 organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and the 12 members of the Agriculture and Rural Development Consortium came together as organizing partners of the first Global Landscapes Forum, comprising 24 partners in total (two organizations, the World Bank and FAO, are members of both consortia). Ahead of the conference, organizations from both consortia were represented in the GLF Steering Committee, which gave overall strategic direction to the Forum. The Science Committee — tasked with session selection and providing advice to session hosts — also comprised organizations from both the agriculture and forestry sides.

Coordinating Partners

The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) acted as coordinating partners on behalf of the CPF and the Agriculture and Rural Development Consortium, respectively. CIFOR and CCAFS also took the lead in planning and implementing the GLF outreach strategy. Regularly scheduled teleconferences ensured

GLF Landscapes Partnership

	Session Organizers	Exhibition Hosts
Consortium members	17	8
Boundary partners	46	23
Total	63	31

communication between the coordinating partners and other consortium members.

Boundary Partners

Conference organizers strategically reached out to selected organizations implementing landscapes approaches in their research or development activities. Inclusion of these organizations was based on interactions at previous Forest

Days and Agriculture and Rural Development Days, or other relevant events. The call for applications for Technical and Networking Sessions and exhibition booths was advertised publicly on the Global Landscapes Forum's official website — [Landscapes.org](https://landscapes.org)— and through several newsletters. A total of 46 boundary partners — organizations that are not part of CPF or the agriculture consortium — were actively involved as hosts or co-hosts of sessions at the Forum.

Conference Structure

Themes

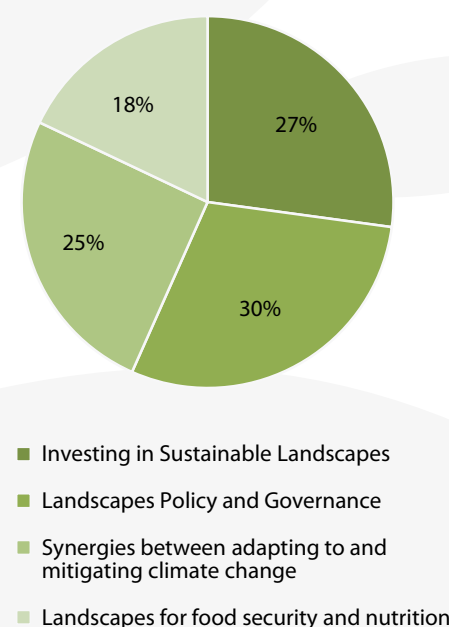
Four main themes were identified as an overarching framework for the two-day conference, and to provide guidance to the diverse group of session organizers in preparing their content. These themes and related topics and questions were communicated widely in early outreach activities. By raising tangible questions, the four themes helped in communicating landscapes approaches to a wide range of stakeholders.

These themes and related issues were:

1. Investing in Sustainable Landscapes and Livelihoods: Including discussions of poverty alleviation and building the means of implementation (private and public financing, capacity building, empowerment)
2. Landscape Policy and Governance: Including inclusive landscape governance – tenure, youth, women and gender, rights of communities and farmers – reflecting on current programs and best practices
3. Synergies between Adapting to and Mitigating Climate Change in Landscapes: Including MRV of landscapes, assessing landscapes performance against broader environment and development goals, climate-smart agriculture and landscapes
4. Landscapes for Food Security and Nutrition: Including sustainable food production and consumption, nutritional aspects, woodfuels and energy efficiency and supporting climate-resilient communities

Registrants' interest in these four themes was split relatively evenly, as the graphic below indicates.

Registrants' Interest per Theme



Session Types

Building on positive experiences of previous Forest Days and Agriculture and Rural Development Days, the program offered a mix of different session types. Plenary sessions on the both days of the Forum benefited from the contributions of several keynote speakers from policy and practice and of high-level speakers representing the lead organizations and their Host Country Partners — among them COP19 President



We now have the largest youth generation in human history. What do we do with this restless generation? Far too often, activities are taking place without the input from young people.

Sithembile Ndema, Youth in Agriculture Coordinator at FANRPAN; GLF Youth Ambassador; moderator, “Youth: The Future of Sustainable Landscapes”

and then-Polish Minister of Environment Marcin Korolec. Four parallel sub-plenaries on Day 2 focused on the core themes of the Forum and provided a platform for key policymakers and leaders from civil society and the private sector to discuss aspects of sustainable landscapes in depth. Twelve parallel Discussion Forums on Day 2 took a detailed look at challenges and opportunities for landscapes approaches, with a view on the most important implications for climate change and development policy.

The Global Landscapes Forum applied a format not used during Forest Days or Agriculture and Rural Development Days: 16 Technical and Networking Sessions held during the first day of the Forum. These aimed at bringing in boundary partners from outside the consortium groups and giving more attention to specific research questions and projects. Response to the call for Technical and Networking Sessions was overwhelming: Organizers received applications from more than triple the number of sessions that could be accommodated. The concept of these sessions resonated with Forum participants, who appreciated the opportunities for discussing new ideas in a relatively open format. In the survey conducted among participants, 60.28% rated the Technical and Networking Sessions as the most valuable

component of the Global Landscapes Forum (see survey results below). As one participant put it: “The technical sessions were very inspiring – they presented a great chance to meet and discuss with many colleagues”.

All sessions were tied together in the Global Landscapes Forum’s comprehensive outcome statement. The process for developing the statement provided a coherent framework through which all session hosts could feed into the event. For a full list of sessions and organizers at the Global Landscapes Forum, please refer to the GLF Program in Annex 1.

Cross-cutting activities

The Global Landscapes Forum featured a number of activities that linked different components of the event and offered platforms for debate on cross-cutting issues that went beyond the scope of the sessions..

A session called “Youth: The Future of Sustainable Landscapes,” co-organized by CIFOR and Young Professionals in Agricultural Research for Development (YPARD), was held on the morning of the first day of the Global Landscapes Forum. For this session, organizers had asked for young

agriculture professionals to share their landscapes stories. All 150 submissions for 10 speaking slots were published online for a vote, bringing more than 13,000 online votes. More than 200 young land-use professionals and their supporters attended the session. CCAFS Program Director Bruce Campbell represented the coordinating partners and received the key messages on behalf of the Forum organizers. Sithembile Ndema of the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) served as Youth Ambassador in the Forum's formal closing session and delivered the session's key messages to the more than 1,000 participants of the Forum.

Over both days, the Global Landscapes Forum hosted a Gender Café at a central location at the Forum venue. During the formal opening of the Gender Café by GLF coordinators Peter Holmgren and Bruce Campbell, more than 100 participants gathered to learn the latest news about gender research and landscapes directly from the organizers, or browsed through the many publications on display, supplied by GLF partner organizations. During coffee and lunch breaks of the GLF, participants joined conversations at the café hosted by leading researchers, practitioners and policy makers. The seven expert speakers attracted an active audience on both days, and the Gender Café was successful in creating an open space where stakeholders could meet

and share knowledge about the role of gender and social equity in forestry, farming and other land uses.

The Global Landscapes Forum's exhibition provided space for 31 organizations; as the exhibition venue was centrally located on the campus of the University of Warsaw, directly adjacent to the registration and lunch area, booths were visited by a large number of people throughout both days. A majority of sponsors from previous Forest Days and Agriculture, Landscapes and Livelihoods Days hosted exhibition stands at the Forum.

The organizers of the Global Landscapes Forum encouraged session hosts to use knowledge-sharing tools and methods to enable interactive exchanges among participants, creating an environment of trust that enables mutual learning. Information on these opportunities was passed on to session hosts directly after their selection. CIFOR's Knowledge Sharing Officer gave practical advice, tailored to session content and needs. Several Technical and Networking Sessions and the Gender Café employed knowledge-sharing methods, such as "Fish Bowl", "World Café" or "Chat Show". The methods created a lively and interactive atmosphere that stimulated rich conversations. Participants expressed appreciation for the initiative and indicated interest in including knowledge-sharing in future events.

Participants and Speakers

The first Global Landscapes Forum drew on its predecessor events in Doha — and surpassed both in terms of the involvement of participants and boundary partners in sessions. More than 1,200 individuals participated over the GLF weekend, with more than 1,000 staying for both days. Approximately 180 official UNFCCC negotiators and 100 media representatives (60 of them bloggers and social reporters) had registered at GLF. The first day — during which UNFCCC negotiations at the National Stadium were still ongoing — attracted 1,004 participants. On Sunday, 1,226 attended the Forum's high-level day.

In outreach activities and during the development phase of the Gender Café, organizers had encouraged the participation of women at the Forum and highlighted the importance of a gender-sensitive approach. This resulted in a fairly equal gender balance – 45% of participants were female.

To better estimate the number of actual participants during the registration phase and thus avoid food waste, conference organizers asked for a \$50 entry fee. For participants from developing countries and students, this was lowered to \$25. Host country partners, University of Warsaw students, students from the Warsaw University of Life Sciences, session organizers and exhibition hosts received complimentary entry passes while speakers, journalists and official UNFCCC delegates could attend for free. In order to ensure that costs did not preclude participation, needs-based entry was granted on a case-by-case basis for students and developing-country participants.

The Global Landscapes Forum attracted several high-level speakers, among them five ministers from different land-use sectors. For the first time, the coordinating partners employed intensive personal outreach to UN climate negotiators active in forestry, agriculture and other land-use-related sectors. CIFOR and CCAFS mobilized their networks and targeted outreach activities, such as publishing blog articles and Q-&A reports with individuals active in the REDD+ and agriculture negotiations. Stakeholders appreciated the broad range of sessions. As the head of the COP19 delegation from Nigeria told Forum organizers, "I brought my whole team here on Sunday — to make sure each one can attend a different session and we will be able to share the experiences later."

The Opening Plenary on the first day of the Forum led directly into the 16 Technical and Networking Sessions, organized by a wide range of partners. As such, the session's high-level speakers focused on the relevance of landscapes research for sustainable development impacts. Representing the coordinating partners, CIFOR Director General Peter Holmgren outlined the evolution of the Forum inspired by pertinent research questions the partner organizations encountered. Sara Scherr, founder and President of EcoAgriculture Partners, highlighted that landscapes are more than just theoretical ideas, but real places where "mosaics of land use are deeply interconnected socially and ecologically." Braulio Dias, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, emphasized that an acceleration of efforts to value and protect the planet's ecosystems is crucial for sustainable development.

Participants Overview:

Gender Balance	
Male	55%
Female	45%
Regional Representation	
Europe	51%
North America	14%
Africa	12%
Asia	12%
South America	5%
Central America	4%
Oceania	2%

At the Forum's second day, Dr. Holmgren launched the Opening Plenary by noting that an alliance between agriculture and forestry has always existed — both in practice and during previous UNFCCC COP events. The challenge now lies, he said, in forging convergence between agendas, institutions and sectors — and that this will be met with resistance. COP19 President and then-Polish Minister of Environment Marcin Korolec greeted participants on behalf of the Host Country Partners, noting: "The inaugural Global Landscapes Forum will indicate to the world the will to succeed by everyone involved in making progress on the way to the new global agreement on Sustainable Development Goals in 2015." Ann Tutwiler, Director General of Bioversity, and Eduardo Rojas-Briales, Assistant Director General of the Forestry Department at FAO, spoke on

Participants by Sector	
University or Research Institute	27%
Government	19%
NGO	19%
International Organization	15%
Private Sector	7%
Media	5%
Bilateral Development Cooperation	1%
Regional Organization	1%
General Public	1%

Registration

Full fee paying	24%
Discounted registration	10%
Complimentary passes	36%
Free	30%

behalf of the broad alliance of agriculture, forestry and development organizations that came together for the Global Landscapes Forum.

The two keynote speakers, World Bank Vice President Rachel Kyte and Ruth DeFries of Columbia University's Earth Institute, raised challenging questions that provided food for thought for the day. Ms. Kyte looked at landscapes approaches from the perspective of human development, urging for a shift in thinking and action.

Looking at turning landscapes research into policy, Dr. DeFries outlined some of the most urgent questions from a science perspective: What are landscapes, and how do we overcome our notion of precise boundaries?



In the last 50 years, humans have transformed ecosystems and landscapes more rapidly than in any comparable period of time. ...Ultimately, this affects all people—with more severe and immediate threats on the poor and vulnerable, women, children and indigenous peoples.

Braulio Dias, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Following the morning's introductory presentations on the value of landscapes and the processes needed to turn knowledge into impact, a high-level plenary assessed the future of landscapes in post-2015 climate and development frameworks. The afternoon session featured a lively discussion with Finnish Environment Minister Ville Niinistö; Rwandan Agriculture Minister Agnes Kalibata; Danone's Sustainability Senior Advisor and President of the Livelihoods Trust, Bernard Giraud; and World Resources Institute President Andrew Steer. Inspired by the high-level panel's discussions and

taking in his co-panelists experiences, Minister Niinistö shared landscapes ideas for a future climate agreement during his official intervention at COP19 negotiations.

In a passionate speech, Minister Kalibata used the example of her own country for illustrating the challenges posed by complex landscape puzzles. Experts judge that two-thirds of the country is unsuitable for farming, yet 80 percent of the population depends on agricultural activities for their livelihoods. At the same time, Rwanda's population



Let's think of a landscape as an entity that captures global interactions on the ground. ...We cannot think of a landscape in isolation of demands for products in far-away places. So to keep forests standing, we have to change the incentives that shape demand for land.

Ruth DeFries, Denning Professor of Sustainable Development; Professor of Ecology, Evolution, and Environmental Biology, The Earth Institute, Columbia University



We hope to see Sustainable Development Goals that support resilience for smallholder farmers so they can take responsibility for their own environment.

Agnes Kalibata, Rwandan Minister of Agriculture

density is one of the highest in sub-Saharan Africa, while its development has been based on the exploitation of natural resources, without concern for ecosystem services or the needs of future generations. In recent years, the country has implemented various measures to change this course. Valuing smallholder farmers and supporting their needs has been critical in the process of aligning economic growth with sustainable resource use.

The Closing Plenary rounded up the Forum's discussions by linking them to current policy issues and summarizing open questions. Assessing the benefits and challenges of landscapes approaches in practice, HeruPrasetyo from Indonesia's REDD+ Task Force drew on the example of rice supply chains to show that action for stopping deforestation cannot be taken in isolation but must be embedded in local and global contexts. Tony La Viña, UN climate negotiator from the Philippines, and Ethiopian agriculture negotiator SelamAbebe, critically assessed the value of landscapes approaches for international climate negotiations. "As a next step, practical entry points for landscapes approaches within the UNFCCC need to be identified," Mr. La Viña remarked.

In all, more than 180 speakers and panelists took part in the first Global Landscapes Forum. These were the speakers and moderators of the plenary sessions:

- **Alojzy Z. Nowak**, Vice Rector, University of Warsaw
- **Sara Scherr**, President and Founder, EcoAgriculture Partners
- **Braulio Dias**, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity
- **Olgierd Dziekoński**, Secretary of State, the Chancellery of the President, Republic of Poland
- **Peter Holmgren**, Director General, CIFOR
- **Lindiwe Sibanda**, CEO, FANRPAN
- **Marcin Korolec**, then Minister of Environment, Republic of Poland and COP19 President
- **Rachel Kyte**, Vice President of Sustainable Development, World Bank
- **Eduardo Rojas Briales**, Assistant Director-General and Head of the Forestry Department, FAO
- **Ann Tutwiler**, Director General, Bioversity International
- **Ruth DeFries**, Denning Professor of Sustainable Development, the Earth Institute, Columbia University
- **Ville Niinistö**, Minister of Environment, Finland



At home in Indonesia, running REDD+ by talking about carbon alone will be a cry into the deaf ears of our indigenous people. ... Globally, a greater transfer of capital, technology and knowledge — including local and traditional knowledge — could help mainstream landscapes approaches worldwide and lead to better development and climate outcomes.

HeruPrasetyo, Indonesian REDD+ Task Force

- **Agnes Kalibata**, Minister of Agriculture, Rwanda
- **Bernard Giraud**, Senior Sustainability Advisor at Danone and President of the Livelihoods Trust
- **Andrew Steer**, President and CEO, World Resources Institute
- **Krystyna Gurbiel**, Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Republic of Poland
- **Prince Seeiso Bereng Seeiso** of Lesotho
- **Tony La Viña**, Dean of Ateneo School of Governance, Manila; REDD+ negotiator
- **Selam Kidane Abebe**, Environmental law expert/ negotiation team member, the Environmental Protection Authority of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
- **Sithembile Ndema**, Coordinator Youth in Agriculture, FANRPAN; GLF Youth Ambassador
- **Patrick Verkooijen**, Special Representative for Climate Change, World Bank

Outreach

“What the hell is a landscape? And how exactly do you invest in one?” They were good questions, asked in the middle of the Global Landscapes Forum held in Warsaw last weekend, during the UN climate talks. ... The discussion was fascinating. Not least because academia and commerce found they were often talking a different language. It should be the beginning of a long conversation.

— Fred Pearce, “How can investing in landscapes meet a banker’s bottom line?”
22 November 2013, WLE Agriculture and Ecosystems Blog: <http://bit.ly/1hVUzwb>

Overview

For this the Global Landscapes Forum, CIFOR and CCAFS marshaled one of the largest outreach and communications strategies for any event in CGIAR’s history, in a bid to place the conference on the global agenda. The communications strategy presented landscapes approaches and their implementation from various angles, providing the interested audience with a unique source of information about the science behind and implications of landscapes thinking.

The communications strategy leveraged two media relations firms to assist in traditional outreach, as well as an army of skilled volunteer professionals to assist in social media outreach. All were supported and sustained by extensive cooperation among the many partner organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and the Agricultural and Rural Development Consortium.

A standalone website, Landscapes.org, served as the focal point for the prodigious amount of content and news about

the landscapes approach and about the conference itself. The site also successfully linked the various organizations that supported the Forum as partners – to date, www.landscapes.org features blog stories and multimedia content from more than 70 institutions or projects. Since the Global Landscapes Forum ended, it has been transitioned into a knowledge hub about the landscapes approach, posting new articles and analysis about landscapes issues while serving as a repository of information from the Forum.

The results were impressive — statistically, the communications impact of Global Landscapes Forum outpaced the cumulative impact of its predecessors (Forest Day and Agriculture, Landscapes and Livelihoods Day) and did well to insert the landscapes approach into the discussions over future global climate and development frameworks.

Conference website

A standalone, unbranded website dedicated to the Global Landscapes Forum — including logistical details, registration and related media — was developed and launched (www.landscapes.org) in August. From its start, the site was not only filled with conference-related content but also hosted the newest from landscapes research and practice, stimulating interactive debates and discussions. This resonates in the high number of comments – over 160 remarks have been posted in response to articles and 13,000 online votes have been submitted.

From the site's launch to the end of 2013, the website was visited 72,343 times by 42,269 unique viewers, who read 178,803 pages. Measured in pageviews, Web traffic for Landscapes.org was four times larger than that of Forest Day and Agriculture, Landscapes and Livelihoods Day combined.

Landscapes.org has since transitioned into a knowledge hub for the landscapes approach, with continuous updates of content from the more than 60 partner organizations. The site also serves as a repository for the prodigious amount of information related to the Forum, including blog articles, photos, videos and PowerPoint presentations from the conference.

Unlike with Forest Days and Agriculture Days in the past, the outreach strategy explicitly included the continuous presentation of content in a user-friendly form after the Forum. As a direct result of these efforts, the presentations given by the Forum's speakers were viewed more than 17,000 times on slideshare (from where they were embedded) and downloaded more than a 160 times in the first two weeks after the conference.

The conference's outcome documents, in the form of summaries of the conference sessions as well as recommendations from each session related to the role of the landscapes approach in the post-Kyoto climate agreement and Sustainable Development Goals, have also been posted to the website and featured prominently.



Social media

The impact of the social media campaign for Global Landscapes Forum cannot be overstated. The Forum's most effective communications component, social media — wielded skillfully by a large team of professionals under guidance from an expert in development communications — proved its worth in galvanizing worldwide interest in the themes of the conference.

In August, CGIAR consultant Peter Casier launched the GLF's social media campaign in coordination with website development. Building on networks he helped to develop for previous conferences and events, including Forest Day and Agriculture, Landscapes and Livelihood Day, Casier recruited 220 people — professional communications staff from organizations working in research, development, climate change, forestry and agriculture — to volunteer for the outreach effort. The team wrote blog articles and press clips about the Forum for their own organizations, cross-promoting them on each other's respective social media networks for the widest reach.

The social media effort was capped with a three-day "bootcamp" training session — summary at <http://bit.ly/1K1K1K1>.

ly/1kNEAOB — for 28 senior social media coordinators, organized by CGIAR. The bootcamp was designed to share experiences in the use and management of social media tools, present challenges and look for collective solutions. The bootcamp was followed by a one-day social media induction course for about 60 on-site social reporters representing various organizations participating in the Forum, to raise the skills of the onsite reporters in the use of social media tools and how to use them to report on conference themes.

The bootcamp was well-received by the participants, who appreciated not only the skills and information that was shared, but also the forum for collaboration, networking and capacity-building. “The workshop was a diverse, dynamic group of individuals dedicated to their field, excited to share experiences and inspired by learning from each other,” one bootcamp participant wrote in an evaluation after the Forum ended. “The bootcamp was the most productive part of COP19 for me.”

The networks created and strengthened at the bootcamp will prove useful in future conferences.

Blogs

Blog articles were the engine of Landscapes.org and were the centerpiece of the social media campaign for the Forum. The articles focused on any number of landscapes-related issues relevant to the writer’s respective organization, from “Technology and the farmers of tomorrow” (by CGIAR Consortium, <http://bit.ly/1hd5sqO>) to “Filling the emissions gap with tree based ecosystem approaches” (EcoAgriculture Partners, <http://bit.ly/1k6tfLI>) to “Sustainable Development Goals for landscapes? Five questions” (CIFOR, <http://bit.ly/IYX0iC>).

All told, there were 330 blogposts on Landscapes.org, providing a wealth of material to kickstart a wider discussion of landscapes issues for the social media campaign to communicate. Attesting to the value of publishing such a large amount of quality content, the level of reader engagement increased notably, with 169 comments from

Articles



25 November 2013

‘Climate-warrior’ urges collective action for farmers now

Rachel Kyte from the World Bank took the stage at the Global Landscapes Forum opening plenary with one important message: that agriculture and forestry can work together for sustainable and resilient development. Getting the farm and forestry communities together under [...]

Share this:



25 November 2013

Balancing food and environmental needs through the landscape approach

The landscape approach seeks to resolve the central dilemma confronting humanity today: How do we cope with environmental degradation and climate change, while simultaneously expanding agricultural production to satisfy human needs. The landscapes approach looks beyond agriculture, integrating it with [...]

readers posted to the website — a nearly 500 percent increase over the number from the websites of the previous year’s separate forest- and agriculture-themed events.

Many of the articles were also republished on other websites, including Reuters AlertNet, Eco-Business.com, Nature News Blog, Mongabay, AllAfrica.com and aggregated on Google News — ensuring the articles reached hundreds of thousands more readers globally.

Twitter

Twitter proved a crucial tool for drawing attention to landscapes issues and to the Forum — and the social media team wielded it expertly. With all “Tweets” united under the hashtag “#GLFCOP19,” it was easy to track the conversation that was developing around the Global Landscapes Forum.

During the Forum itself, 5,463 tweets tagged “#GLFCOP19” were sent by 828 contributors, reaching nearly 1.9 million different people.

"To put it in context," said Peter Casier, "our Twitter discussion was so active that we [were on] par with the COP19 Twitter activity," referring to the Twitter campaign revolving around the UN climate talks. "So outsiders got confused and started to ask us, 'So... how are the "GLFCOP19" negotiations going?' — confusing 'COP19' and our own 'GLFCOP19' hashtags," he said.

Since the launch of the social media campaign on 15 August, 15,021 landscapes- and Forum-related tweets were sent by 2,006 contributors, reaching a total audience of 3.6 million people.

With GLF's twitter successful account, the Forum organizers also introduced a new tool for engaging online users in policy debates ahead of the conference itself. In a half-hour twitter chat with REDD+ negotiator Tony La Viña, 199 tweets were sent. Social media users were most interested in his expectations for REDD+ at COP19 and how the mechanism would relate to landscapes approaches. These tweets reached 122,647 different people. In line with the objectives of the Forum, a second Twitter chat was held around Sustainable Development Goals with CIFOR's Director General Peter Holmgren. Again, participation was high: 219 tweets with direct questions to Mr. Holmgren reached 143,000 people. Questions and answers of both chats were captured in storify protocols:

Twitter chat on landscapes and UNFCCC policy: <http://bit.ly/1i6fAVn>

Twitter chat on landscapes and SDGs: <http://bit.ly/1cfZPZC>

Facebook

Landscapes.org's Facebook page (<http://www.facebook.com/GlobalLandscapesForum>) capitalized on the popular social media tool's wide reach. Its posts — promoting blog articles, sessions, and other multimedia related to the Forum — were read 66,424 times. This level of engagement exceeded that which occurred for the previous year's two events (Forest Day/Agriculture, Landscapes and Livelihoods Day) combined.



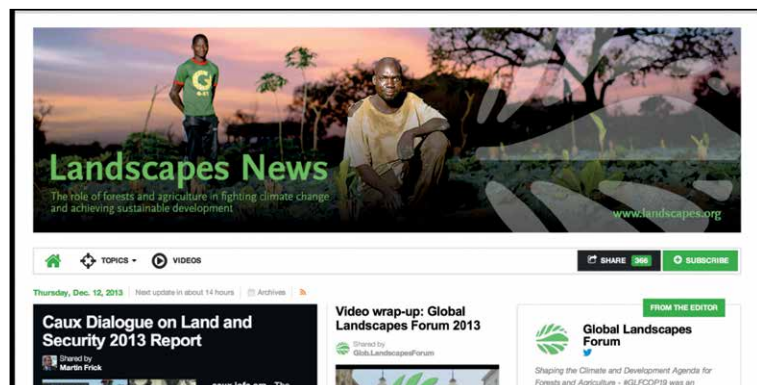
In a sign of the Facebook posts' resonance with readers, they were shared, reposted and/or commented on more than 39,000 times.

Comments came from informed students and professionals in the agriculture, development and forestry fields, and Facebook's format enabled discussions beyond the posts at hand. On a post about young farmers in sub-Saharan Africa, one commenter from South Africa wrote, "Investment in capacity building processes is crucial for young people to engage in policy dialogues.... I would at some point want us to identify these institutions that have this ability to invest in young people.... If you have any ideas please share...."

Paper.li

Ahead of the conference, CIFOR staff approached representatives of Paper.li to help set up an online "newspaper" for the Global Landscapes Forum.

Paper.li compiles news and multimedia from Twitter on any given subject and presents it as an online newspaper that can be sent out via Twitter to stakeholders.



The Forum's Paper.li — at LandscapesNews.org — was an experiment in this new social media format. Launched in October, LandscapesNews.org was sent to registered Global Landscapes Forum participants as a weekly roundup of the top articles and Tweets related to landscapes issues — useful for those who are not otherwise avid users of social media. Since its launch, the site has been viewed more than 3,000 times, a sizable impact for a small investment of time and effort.

Livestreaming video

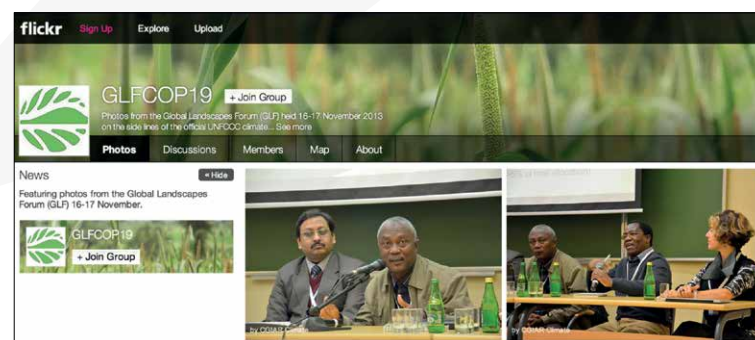
The Global Landscapes Forum streamed live video on the Internet of the plenaries and many of the sessions, bringing the Forum to an audience who could not be in Warsaw. Eight live-streamed sessions were watched by 1,684 viewers around the world — a 20 percent increase in viewership from the audience for the previous year's two separate events.

The organizers selected one session at a time to be livestreamed on the landscapes.org channel. Sessions were selected based on topics and audience interest, providing a balanced representation of Forum themes and partners. Hosts of livestreamed sessions were personally briefed by the Forum's social media coordinator on interacting with an online audience – for example through incorporating questions sent in via twitter in panel discussions.

Photos, slides and videos

The Global Landscapes Forum made full use of other platforms for visual media.

An experienced photographer based at CIAT led the visual documentation of the Global Landscapes Forum; more than 170 photos taken by him and others were posted to the Forum's photo site (<http://bit.ly/IOGzWw>, pictured) on Flickr.

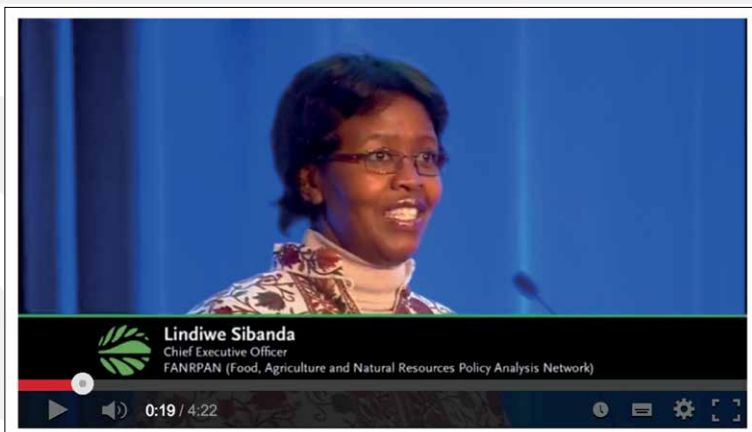


As at any conference, PowerPoint presentations abounded at the Global Landscapes Forum. CIFOR posted every one of them — 83 in total — to its SlideShare page (<http://slidesha.re/1bSmBoQ>) within a week after the conference, leading to the site's second-busiest month ever, with 17,500 views. Given the long "shelf life" of PowerPoint presentations on technical/scientific/policy issues, the site is expected to sustain higher levels of pageviews over the longer term.

CIFOR's media team filmed and published to YouTube (<http://bit.ly/1gARMSa>) 18 videos of various sessions, interviews and wrap-ups (pictured) of the Global Landscapes Forum. The videos have been viewed 6,599 times to date.

Media outreach

To help put the landscapes approach on the media's radar, CIFOR and CCAFS contracted two companies to assist



with media relations. Econnect Communication, based in Australia, assisted in outreach to international media, pitching stories, engaging journalists around the world, assisting in press conferences and drafting media releases. Tomo Group, based in Poland, handled relations with Polish media, assisted in press conferences and helped liaise with communications teams at the ministries and at the university.

The Global Landscapes Forum overcame a number of comparative disadvantages in terms of attracting media coverage: Expectations for progress at COP19 were already low; the Forum was competing for attention with other side events; a high-profile speaker at the Forum backed out late; and the “landscapes” concept was unfamiliar to many journalists.

Said one key reporter from Al-Jazeera who was contacted about the Forum: “I [am] sorry to say we were not in Warsaw when the Forum took place, so we didn’t touch on it. Given the limited progress being made at COP there wasn’t a great deal of interest from our output teams.”

Media response

During the month of November, there were 95 media hits about the Global Landscapes Forum and/or the landscapes

Time to stop treating farms and forests separately - experts

Source: Thomson Reuters Foundation - Mon, 18 Nov 2013 10:23 AM



Author: **Megan Rowling**

More news from our correspondents

[MORE ON CLIMATE POLITICS](#)

[MORE ON FORESTS](#)

[MORE ON CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY](#)

[MORE ON ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE](#)



A farmer uses oxen to plough his rice paddy field in the outskirts of the Madagascar capital of Antananarivo on October 30, 2013. REUTERS/Thomas Mukoya

WARSAW (Thomson Reuters Foundation) - Farmers, governments and scientists need to step up efforts to manage forests and farm

[Tweet](#)

approach from such media outlets as Reuters AlertNet (pictured), Voice of America, Humanitarian News, The Jakarta Post, Ecosystem Marketplace, Kenya Broadcasting Corp., Australia Broadcasting Corp., and others.

But uncouned in the number of media reports was the level of direct outreach to global journalists to raise awareness of the landscapes approach. More than 100 journalists at mainstream media outlets around the world, in developed and developing countries alike, were engaged. Many expressed interest in following up in the future on stories about the Forum and about the landscapes approach; some of the more prominent media outlets to express interest included CNN, Al-Jazeera, ABC Australia, BBC, Voice of

America, IRIN News, New Scientist, Kompas, The Conversation and PacNews. The next Global Landscapes Forum will be able to capitalize on the groundwork that was laid in 2013 to familiarize and mainstream the landscapes concept.

Those who registered as media at the Forum totaled 50; organizers said that additional media members registered on-site with an unspecified registration profile, meaning that the number may have been higher. In addition to those, over 60 social media reporters and bloggers participated in the outreach effort.

Press releases

Armed with a larger media list, the communications team distributed press releases and media advisories about the Forum to journalists, to situate the Forum as a vital input to COP19. Six major media releases were sent before, during and after the Forum. A release was also sent out on the UNFCCC COP19's media channels. All press releases can be found at <http://bit.ly/IYXgOB>; a list is here:

Global Landscapes Forum Initial Media Advisory, 29 August: <http://bit.ly/1bIPpeM>

World leaders, experts deliberate food, forests, climate change, 18 October/updated 14 November: <http://bit.ly/18ugPdF>

As UN climate talks stall, experts identify new approach to tackling climate change, food insecurity and poverty, 18 November: <http://bit.ly/IYQZCt>

'Torch-bearing' African leader rejects short-term climate fixes, 19 November: <http://bit.ly/1c6aoP3>

'Landscapes approach' offers a way forward in Indonesia's emissions and development goals, leading official says, 20 November: <http://bit.ly/19MkNJS>

'Landscapes approach' to restoration in Rwanda reaps benefits; next step requires foreign investment, Agriculture Minister says, 21 November: <http://bit.ly/1fx3Ac5>

Press conferences



A series of press conferences helped to draw out the themes behind the discussions at the Global Landscapes Forum. A high-level press conference on 15 November, the day before the Forum, featured high-level speakers from the Polish ministries of agriculture and the environment, as well as from the University of Warsaw. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development,

Stanislaw Kalemba, could not be present at the Forum itself. He attended the press conference to talk about the role of landscapes for rural development and food production in Poland, which was met with high interest by Polish journalists. This initial press conference introduced the Forum to a collection of journalists from 12 different Polish media outlets. CAPTION: Stanislaw Kalemba, Polish Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development during the inception press briefing.

During the Forum itself, five informal press briefings were held on topics related to sessions at the Forum; they were well-attended by social media reporters, and several mainstream journalists attended most of them as well. The press briefings were:

- What climate change looks like in the South, East and West of Africa
- From Facebook farming to Uganda's post-war forests
- Exactly what is the landscapes concept?
- Post-IPCC report – framing landscapes, forests, agriculture and rural development
- Climate-smart agriculture success stories

These press briefings were short — about 20-30 minutes each — and provided a type of impromptu interaction among the speakers and the journalists.

Press briefings included the following speakers (excerpt):

- Stanisław Kalembe, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Janusz Zaleski, Undersecretary in Ministry of Environment
- Lindiwe Sibanda, FANRPAN (Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network) CEO
- Sara Scherr, President and CEO of Ecoagriculture Partners
- Rachel Kyte, Vice President for sustainable development at the World Bank
- Antonio G. M. La Viña, School of Government, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines
- Selam Abebe, Negotiator for the Federal Environmental Protection Authority, Ethiopia

Media partnerships

The Forum's communications team secured media partnerships with several media organizations to amplify the reach of the Forum. Building on CIFOR's long-standing relationship with Reuters AlertNet, the news outlet dedicated a webpage to aggregate and showcase key blog articles from the Forum (<http://bit.ly/1biWqML>). CIFOR also secured a partnership with Paper.li, mentioned earlier, who in turn helped to create LandscapesNews.org free of charge.

Tomo Group helped to secure multiple media partners in Poland, including a prominent news radio station, television station, and the country's premier newspaper, based in Warsaw. Ultimately, more than 50 news articles were published in the Polish press about the Global Landscapes Forum.

IISD

CIFOR and CCAFS employed the services of IISD Conference Reporting Services to chronicle the Forum. IISD dedicated a webpage to its coverage of the Forum, posting highlights, photos and a video report of the conference (<http://bit.ly/1kNKLbw>).

The centerpiece of their work is an exhaustive 14-page report of the Forum (<http://bit.ly/1YXq8x>), covering the themes, discussion and context of the conference. The report was disseminated to IISD's 75,000-strong subscriber list.

Conference Outcome

To fully capture the wide spectrum of discussions at the GLF, all session hosts submitted reports to the organizers. These included concise, 50-word recommendations targeted at either the current UNFCCC and/or the Sustainable Development Goals policy processes. To provide a more comprehensive view, session hosts also produced full summaries.

The GLF communications team, led by professionals from both coordinating partners, then condensed all key messages into 13 statements that are used to communicate the GLF's outcome at other relevant events and through engaging the online audience on landscapes.org:

1. Apply landscape approach principles to REDD+
2. Consider landscapes in the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goal framework
3. Recognize the role of agriculture in climate change
4. Address gender inequalities
5. Facilitate cross-sector planning in National Adaptation Plans
6. Ensure long-term support for watershed management
7. Incorporate the voices of rural youth in decision making
8. Support coordination of local and regional institutions
9. Recognize the rights of local people
10. Foster policies that promote resilience and adaptation in mountain areas
11. Ensure good governance policies attract long-term, responsible investment
12. Support policies that enhance diversity
13. Encourage monitoring and evaluation of sectoral interaction

Host Country Partners

The Polish Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development both supported the Global Landscapes Forum, putting the Forum's cross-sectoral outlook into practice. Ministers Korolec and Kalemba participated in event activities, and their respective ministries provided in-kind support throughout the Forum. The most memorable of these contributions was a grand reception the Ministries hosted for all participants after the Forum, with State Forests providing food and drinks and the Ministry of Agriculture sponsoring a cooking show. Both ministries also greatly contributed to the content of the Forum, holding one Technical and Networking Session each. To connect Polish landscapes with global processes, the Ministry of

Environment partnered with the International Model Forest Network (IMFN), and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development prepared their inputs together with the European Union Directorate-General for Climate Action.

The University of Warsaw acted as Host Partner for the Forum. Without this support, the organizers would not have been able to hold such a large event involving so many strategic partners in substantial roles. For two days, the university's campus turned into a landscapes academy, allowing for multiple sessions and activities to be smoothly organized and operated in parallel.

Recognition of sponsors and funding partners

Donors, funding partners, session organizers and exhibition hosts received wide exposure and recognition leading up to, during and after the Global Landscapes Forum. They were featured across all marketing platforms and branding opportunities, including:

- Logo recognition on all marketing materials— website, event banners, photo walls, program booklet, displays;
- Verbal recognition of all donors during the main day opening plenary;
- Most prominent placement in online and print marketing.

Feedback from Participants and GLF partners: Survey results

Forum organizers developed a short online feedback form based on the format of surveys from previous Forest Days and Agriculture and Rural Development Days. The link to this survey was sent only to participants present at the Forum (not including those registrants who did not appear at the Forum). Of the 1,200 participants, 144 had responded to the survey questions by 20 December 2013.

Key results:

- 83% of participants believe that GLF was successful or very successful — none answered with “very unsuccessful”
- 85% believe that the Global Landscapes Forum had great or some impact on informing the Sustainable Development Goals
- 56% believe that the Global Landscapes Forum had great or some impact on informing the UNFCCC negotiations
- Only 36% felt that they were very familiar with landscapes approaches before the Forum – after GLF, 54% said they were now very familiar
- Overall, 93% said they were very or somewhat familiar with landscapes approaches after GLF
- 89% believe that the GLF had great or some impact on linking agriculture, forestry and other land use networks and stakeholders
- 85% believe that GLF had great or some impact on introducing a new way of thinking about sustainable development

- 84% believe that GLF had great or some impact on introducing the landscapes approach to a wider audience
- 60% viewed the Technical and Networking Sessions — a new format introduced by GLF — as most valuable component

Some of the comments from the survey:

- “The number of experts from different facets of the environment and development spectrum speaking about different issues and the solutions to problems in concrete ways in the same space encouraged us to learn from each other, and even caused enhanced thinking on cross-sectoral approaches to managing climate change. Of course this has been tried before - but the GLF was different in the sense that real lessons were shared across a very broad platform.”
- “The Opening Plenary was a great introduction to showcase the landscapes problem – linking forestry and agriculture. Then, the Technical and Networking Sessions were very interesting. It was really great to see how other people from other countries perceive global environmental problems.”

Annex 1 – Full Program


Global Landscapes Forum | Warsaw
 Shaping the climate and development agenda for forests and agriculture
 16-17 November 2013

Agenda

All times refer to Central European Time (CET)

Day 1 | Nov 16

Time	Session	Organizer	Room
All day 09:00–18:30	Gender Café The Gender Café will be open during the two days of the Global Landscapes Forum – join us in learning about the role of gender in farming, forestry and other land uses		Old Library Hall
09:00–13:00	Youth: The Future of Sustainable Landscapes An event that will harness the strength of online networks and mobilize youth in natural resource sectors to achieve a sustainable future.		Auditorium Hall, Old Library Building
13:00–13:45	Plenary		A, Mickiewicz Hall, Auditorium Maximum
14:00–16:00	Technical & networking sessions slot 1		
	1.1. Supporting landscape-scale planning for REDD+: How useful are land-use change models?	UNEP-WCMC; IASA	A, Mickiewicz Hall, Auditorium Maximum
	1.2. CANCELLED		
	1.3. Exploring governance strategies for integrated landscape management	The Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative (LPFN); EcoAgriculture Partners	Room B, Auditorium Maximum
	1.4. Re-thinking investments in sustainable landscapes and livelihoods	CGIAR Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE); International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	Room (114, 115 & 116), Old Library Building
	1.5. MOVED TO 2.10		
	1.6. Managing landscapes for food, fuel, fiber and forests: innovative approaches in a time of food insecurity and climate change	IFRI (University of Michigan); The Forests Dialogue; CCAFS	Auditorium Hall, Old Library Building
	1.7. Certifying ecosystem services in forestry and agriculture: Ensuring genuine MRV and social and environmental integrity at landscapes level	Gold Standard Foundation; FSC; Fairtrade International	Room A, Auditorium Maximum
	1.8. Exploring the potential of National Forest Programmes in support of integrated approach to SFM and landscape solutions in tackling climate change challenges	Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Poland	Room C, Auditorium Maximum



Stay up-to-date on schedule changes by visiting Landscapes.org or scan this code with your smartphone to download the GLF mobile app or go to guidebook.com/guide/14118/.

Time	Session	Organizer	Room
16:00–16:30	Break / Gender Café Opening Ceremony		Old Library Hall
16:30–18:30	Technical & networking sessions slot 2		
	2.1. Climate smart agriculture: Resilience, food security, mitigation and adaptation avoiding trade-offs, creating synergies in a connected world	Poland's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; EC (DG for Climate Action)	A, Mickiewicz Hall, Auditorium Maximum
	2.2. Land, landscapes, livestock and farms	Global Forest Coalition; ICCA Consortium; CENESTA; Brighter Green	Room (114, 115 & 116), Old Library Building
	2.3. Landscape approach to reforestation of the Atlantic Rainforest, Brazil: Socio-environmental context and economic viability	International Institute for Sustainability (IIS)	Room (107+109), Old Library Building
	2.4. The good, the bad and the ugly: Climate change's potential impact on farmers in Africa	IFPRI	Room (211, 212 & 213), Old Library Building
	2.5. Towards a sustainable landscape approach: New generation of integrated watershed management (IWM) programs for rural development, resilience and empowerment	Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (members: GIZ, WB, FAO)	Auditorium Hall, Old Library Building
	2.6. Knowledge for impact: how to bridge the gap between science, policy and action to achieve complex climate and sustainable development goals	IUCN; CIFOR; Profor; University of Oxford; UKaid	Room (111, 112 & 113), Old Library Building
	2.7. Beyond IPCC scenarios – Finding synergies between adapting to climate change and mitigation at temporal scales that are appropriate for policy makers and land managers	Columbia Earth Institute; CIFOR	Room B, Auditorium Maximum
	2.8. Financial strategies for integrated landscape management	UN-REDD; The Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative (LPFN); EcoAgriculture Partners	Room D, Auditorium Maximum
	2.9. Landscapes - a holistic approach to forests, water and agriculture systems in the context of climate change	University of Life Sciences, Warsaw	Room C, Auditorium Maximum
	2.10. Building climate change resilience in mountains	FAO; Mountain Partnership Secretariat; ICIMOD	Room (214, 215 & 216), Old Library Building

Agenda			
Day 2 Nov 17			
Time	Session	Organizer	Room
All day 09:00–18:30	Gender Café The Gender Café will be open during the two days of the Global Landscapes Forum – join us in learning about the role of gender in farming, forestry and other land uses		Old Library Hall
07:30–09:00	Registration and networking		Registration area
09:00–10:30	Opening plenary		A. Mickiewicz Hall, Auditorium Maximum
10:30–11:00	Break/networking		Coffee break area
11:00–12:30	Parallel sub-plenaries		
	1. Investing in sustainable landscapes in forests and on farms	World Bank	Room A, Auditorium Maximum
	2. Landscapes policy and governance for forestry, agriculture and other land uses	CIFOR	A. Mickiewicz Hall, Auditorium Maximum
	3. Synergies between adapting to and mitigating climate change in forest and agricultural landscapes: A conversation around climate-smart agriculture	CCAFS; CTA	Auditorium Hall, Old Library Building
	4. Building resilient landscapes for food security and sustainable livelihoods	FAO	Room C, Auditorium Maximum
12:30–13:45	Lunch		Lunch Area
13:45–14:45	High-level session: Developing the future of the landscapes approach, 2015 and beyond		A. Mickiewicz Hall, Auditorium Maximum
15:00–17:30	Discussion forums		
	1. Ecosystem conservation and restoration for healthy and productive landscapes	CBD	Room (114, 115 & 116), Old Library Building
	2. Rolling up our sleeves on agricultural mitigation for landscape benefits	Farming First; CCAFS; Climate and Land Use Alliance (CLUA); WFO; US Department of Agriculture; Agriculture and Agri-food Canada and Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)	Auditorium Hall, Old Library Building
	3. REDD+ performance in the landscape	CIFOR	A. Mickiewicz Hall, Auditorium Maximum
	4. Linking gendered knowledge with gender-responsive action in the landscape: What works?	WFO; IUFRO; CIFOR; FANRPAN	Room (214, 215 & 216), Old Library Building

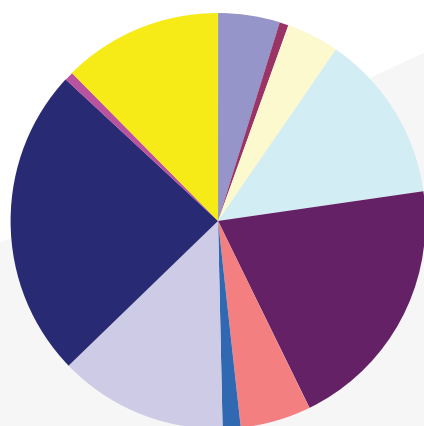
Global Landscapes Forum Warsaw			
Time	Session	Organizer	Room
	5. Landscape approaches at the nexus of climate change mitigation and adaptation: Synergies and trade-offs	ICRAF	Room (211, 212 & 213), Old Library Building
	6. Landscapes in a green economy	UNEP; EcoAgriculture Partners; UN-REDD	Room A, Auditorium Maximum
	7. Farm and smallholder opportunities: Synergies and opportunities for integrating agriculture, trees and forests	World Bank; IUCN; ICRAF	Room B, Auditorium Maximum
	8. Sustainable landscapes: Food security and adapting to climate change	CTA; FAO; IFAD; WFP	Room C, Auditorium Maximum
	9. A landscape approach to management and conservation of natural resources: Change of paradigm or new illusory fad?	ICRAF; CIFOR	Room D, Auditorium Maximum
	10. Governance and legal frameworks for sustainable landscapes	IUFRO; IDLO; CIFOR	Room (111, 112 & 113), Old Library Building
	11. Resilient land and livelihoods: Organic practices and enabling policies for food security and people-centered rural development	IFOAM; Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL); Biovision; Millennium Institute	Kolumnowa Hall, Faculty of History Building
	12. National adaptation plans: Opportunities for cross-sector synergies in the nexus between water, food security, forests and energy?	CIAT; ILRI; Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources Kenya	Room (107+109), Old Library Building
17:30–18:00	Break/networking		Coffee break area
18:00–19:00	Closing plenary		A. Mickiewicz Hall, Auditorium Maximum
19:00–21:00	Cocktail reception		Wystawowa Hall, The University of Warsaw Library
 Some sessions are making use of Knowledge-Sharing techniques, in which information and knowledge are shared in participatory and engaging ways to enable multi-way exchanges among participants.			
Host partner  Host country partners   Coordinating partners    Organizing partners  			
Donors      			
Media partners     			
 landscapes.org Global Landscapes Forum @Global.LF : #GLCOP19			

Annex 2 – Participant Survey Results

A survey has been conducted in the month following the conference. Twelve percent of participants responded to the survey invitation, the completion rate was 100%.

Which of the following best describes your institutional affiliation?

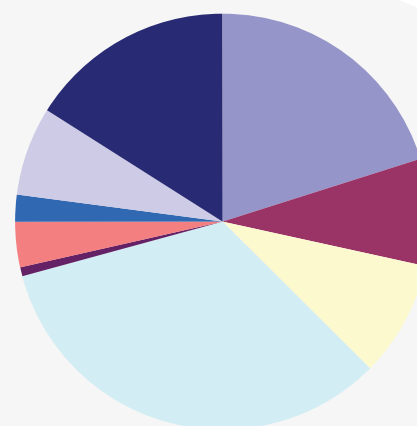
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Bilateral development cooperation	4.8%	7
Community organization	0.7%	1
General public	4.1%	6
International organization	13.1%	19
Non-governmental	20.0%	29
Private sector	5.5%	8
Regional organization	1.4%	2
Research institute	13.1%	19
University	24.1%	35
Media	0.7%	1
Other (please specify)	12.4%	18
answered question		145
skipped question		0



■ Bilateral development cooperation
 ■ Community organization
 ■ General public
 ■ International organization
 ■ Non-governmental
 ■ Private sector
 ■ Regional organization
 ■ Research institute
 ■ University
 ■ Media
 ■ Other (please specify)

In what capacity did you attend the Global Landscapes Forum?

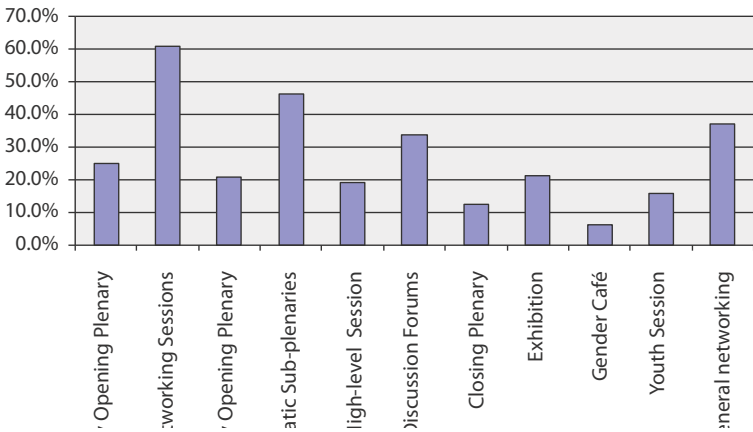
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Official UNFCCC COP19 delegate	20.1%	29
Student	8.3%	12
Development Practitioner	9.0%	13
Researcher	33.3%	48
Donor	0.7%	1
Conservationist	3.5%	5
Campaigner	2.1%	3
Media	6.9%	10
Other (please specify)	16.0%	23
answered question		144
skipped question		1



■ Official UNFCCC COP19 delegate
 ■ Student
 ■ Development Practitioner
 ■ Researcher
 ■ Donor
 ■ Conservationist
 ■ Campaigner
 ■ Media
 ■ Other (please specify)

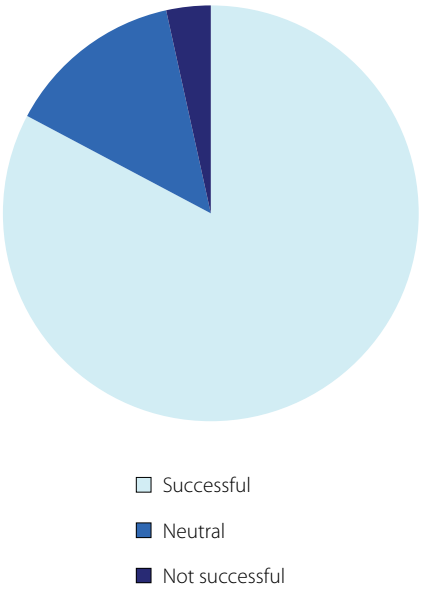
Which component of the Global Landscapes Forum was most valuable for you? (choose all that apply and elaborate below)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
First Day Opening Plenary	24.8%	36
Technical and Networking Sessions	60.7%	88
Second Day Opening Plenary	20.7%	30
Thematic Sub-plenaries	46.2%	67
High-level Session	19.3%	28
Discussion Forums	33.8%	49
Closing Plenary	12.4%	18
Exhibition	21.4%	31
Gender Café	6.2%	9
Youth Session	15.9%	23
General networking	37.2%	54
Please elaborate:	34	34
answered question		145
skipped question		0



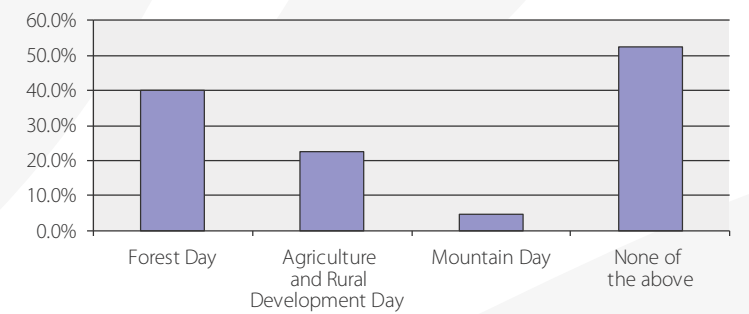
How would you rate this first Global Landscapes Forum overall?

Answer Options	Successful	Neutral	Not successful	Rating Average	Response Count
What worked well?	120	20	5	1.95	145
Please elaborate:					64
answered question					145
skipped question					0



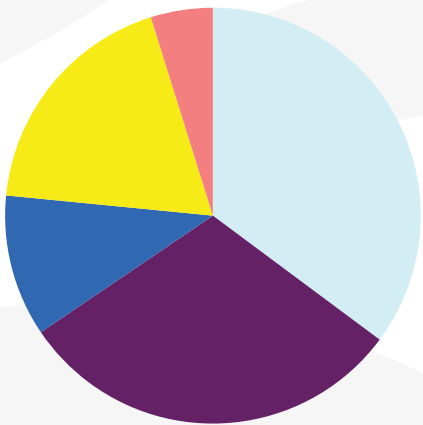
Had you ever attended Forest Day, Agriculture and Rural Development Day (later called Agriculture, Landscapes and Livelihoods Day) or Mountain Day? (select all that apply)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Forest Day	39.9%	57
Agriculture and Rural Development Day	22.4%	32
Mountain Day	4.9%	7
None of the above	52.4%	75
If yes, please specify how many times:	43	43
answered question		143
skipped question		2



How familiar were you with the landscapes approach *before* attending the Global Landscapes Forum?

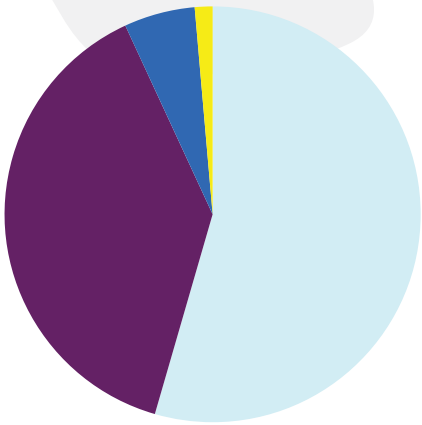
Answer Options	Very familiar	Somewhat familiar	Neutral	A little familiar	Not at all familiar	Rating Average	Response Count
	51	44	16	27	7	2.28	145
answered question							145
skipped question							0



- Very familiar
- Somewhat familiar
- Neutral
- A little familiar
- Not at all familiar

How familiar are you with the landscapes approach *after* attending the Global Landscapes Forum?

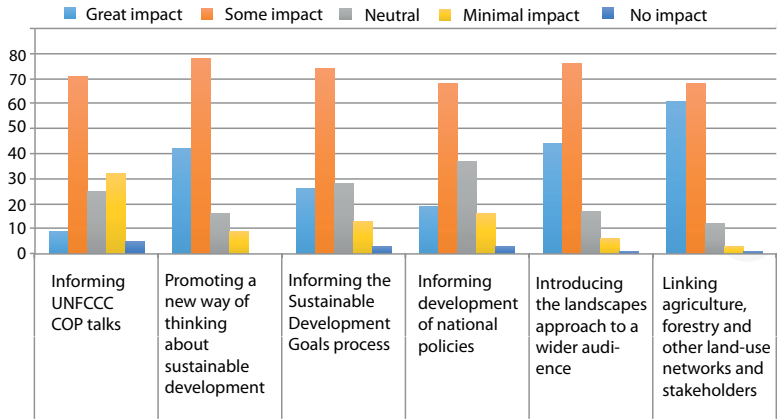
Answer Options	Very familiar	Somewhat familiar	Neutral	A little familiar	Not at all familiar	Rating Average	Response Count
	79	56	8	2	0	1.54	145
answered question							145
skipped question							0



- Very familiar
- Somewhat familiar
- Neutral
- A little familiar
- Not at all familiar

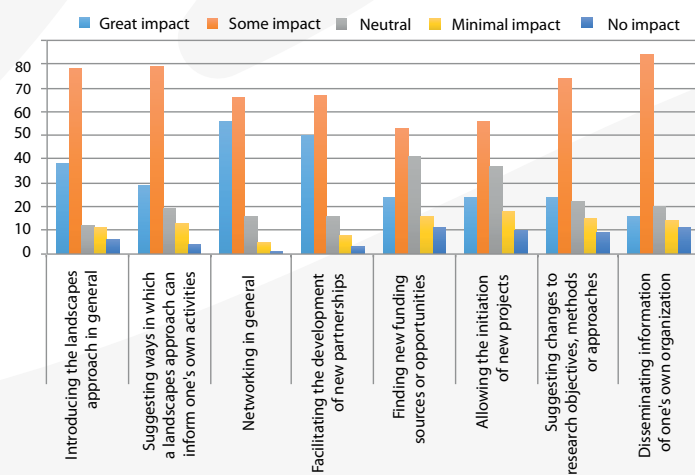
What impact do you think the discussions and the outcomes statement from the Global Landscapes Forum will have on the following activities?

Answer Options	Great impact	Some impact	Neutral	Minimal impact	No impact	Rating Average	Response Count
Informing UNFCCC COP talks	9	71	25	32	5	2.67	142
Promoting a new way of thinking about sustainable development	42	78	16	9	0	1.94	145
Informing the Sustainable Development Goals process	26	74	28	13	3	2.26	144
Informing development of national policies	19	68	37	16	3	2.41	143
Introducing the landscapes approach to a wider audience	44	76	17	6	1	1.92	144
Linking agriculture, forestry and other land-use networks and stakeholders	61	68	12	3	1	1.72	145
answered question							145
skipped question							0



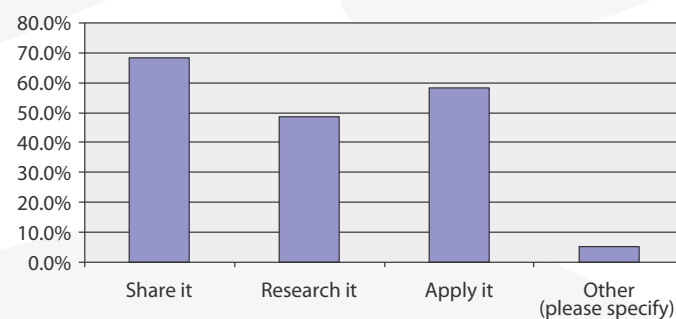
What impact do you think the Global Landscapes Forum will have for you personally in the following activities?

Answer Options	Great impact	Some impact	Neutral	Minimal impact	No impact	Rating Average	Response Count
Introducing the landscapes approach in general	38	78	12	11	6	2.10	145
Suggesting ways in which a landscapes approach can inform one's own activities	29	79	19	13	4	2.19	144
Networking in general	56	66	16	5	1	1.81	144
Facilitating the development of new partnerships	50	67	16	8	3	1.94	144
Finding new funding sources or opportunities	24	53	41	16	11	2.57	145
Allowing the initiation of new projects	24	56	37	18	10	2.54	145
Suggesting changes to research objectives, methods or approaches	24	74	22	15	9	2.38	144
Disseminating information of one's own organization	16	84	20	14	11	2.45	145
answered question							145
skipped question							0



What do you intend to do with this new knowledge? (choose all that apply)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Share it	68.4%	93
Research it	48.5%	66
Apply it	58.1%	79
Other (please specify)	5.1%	7
answered question	136	136
skipped question	9	9



Annex 3 – Outcome Statement

The outcome statement was published shortly after the Forum.

The Global Landscapes Forum, a two-day event held on the sidelines of the UN climate change negotiations as part of the Conference of the Parties (COP19) in Warsaw on 16-17 November 2013, was attended by over 1,200 experts on landscapes, agriculture and forestry.

The Forum was designed to inform the global climate and development frameworks —specifically the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the UN General Assembly (UNGA) — about the opportunities of a “landscape approach” to development.

Actions are not only needed by the inter-governmental processes but also by legislators, non-government organizations, the scientific community and the private sector, who are all encouraged to consider the recommendations from the Forum.

A landscape comprises an area of land and the people depending on or relating to it. This includes mountains, hills, rivers, lakes, living plants and animals; and human elements including farms, houses, roads, mines, structures and institutions, and their cultural and spiritual values.

There is a long history of segregating landscapes by sector, leading to fragmented and isolated management decisions. As a result we see many examples of unsustainable land use, leading to huge greenhouse gas emissions, loss of ecosystem services and unnecessary risks for livelihoods and food production.

A landscape approach seeks to better understand and recognize the interconnections between different land uses and different stakeholders by integrating them into a joint management process. This provides the opportunity to better handle trade-offs and realize synergies in the landscape.

We recognize that land use may become an important element of the post-2020 climate agreement. UNFCCC negotiators are seeking ways to link elements on Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF), REDD+, agriculture and other land uses.

We also recognize that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that will support the Post-2015 Development Agenda are aimed to be cross-cutting and holistic, and that a Goal encompassing agriculture and forestry, among other sectors and land uses, is one of the options currently under discussion.

For both of these global challenges, a landscape approach provides opportunities in formulating policies and targets, as well as implementing them. Landscapes hold the key to a very large part of the future we want.

The Global Landscapes Forum has articulated 13 actionable policy recommendations and incentives for a multilateral climate agreement, the SDG process as well as other actors. These recommendations, summarized below, are based on results of individual sessions and do not necessarily represent a consensus of the Forum as whole.

For more details, read the full list of recommendations from each session or the shorter executive summary of the recommendations.

1. Apply landscape approach principles to REDD+

Deforestation and forest degradation account for 10–15% of global human-induced greenhouse gas emissions. The causes of deforestation vary both regionally and temporally, and generally do not occur in isolation but operate through a complex range of interactions.

The principal objective of the UNFCCC's Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) is to decrease greenhouse gas emissions by financially incentivizing countries to maintain forest cover. For a host of reasons, the scheme has also come to incorporate biodiversity, poverty, governance and adaptation objectives.

Applying the landscape approach concept to REDD+ can encourage cross-sectoral perspectives to deliver on equity goals, co-benefits and multilevel governance of natural resources.

Negotiators should:

- Approach mitigation in an integrated way to capture all the related co-benefits of activities.
- Address missing institutions.
- Consider data from land-use change models that simulate and map future biodiversity loss, commodity production trends and change in land cover, to inform land-use planning and REDD+ policies.
- Encourage countries to formulate and implement policies that go beyond carbon benefits to co-benefits.

2. Consider landscapes in the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goal framework

A comprehensive SDG framework should enable and compel the development of mutually supportive goals, while counteracting institutional silos. A sustainable landscape goal

would provide an integrated and coherent picture, thereby supporting the performance of future SDGs.

A new investment asset class focusing on sustainable landscapes is emerging, but to successfully scale up that investment, long-term enabling conditions are required. An SDG focusing on sustainable landscapes could unlock private sector innovation and investment, turning trade-offs into synergies.

Negotiators should:

- Support the inclusion of socially just, effective and holistic policies to address natural resource management, through the landscape approach, in the post-2015 SDG framework.
- Consider sustainable landscapes as a standalone SDG, with targets defined across sectors as well as by individual sectors.

3. Recognize the role of agriculture in climate change

Agriculture can be used for both adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. The sector accounts for 29% of GDP in developing countries and provides jobs for 65% of their populations. At the same time, agriculture accounts for 14–24% of global greenhouse gas emissions and is the main driver of deforestation.

Sustainable landscape management could increase food production, strengthen farmers' resilience to climate change and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. To ensure that agriculture contributes to adaptation and mitigation efforts without undermining food production and the fight against poverty, **negotiators should:**

- Continue to consider agriculture as part of the SBSTA process.

- Provide an integrated way of approaching mitigation through the Green Climate Fund and other mechanisms that favor actions that generate adaptation co-benefits.
- Ensure that the Green Climate Fund supports smallholder farmers.

4. Address gender inequalities

As men's and women's levels of responsibility and decision making over natural resources vary from sedentary agriculture, pastoralist, and shifting cultivation cultures, overlooking gender differences can result in incorrect assessments of the trade-offs and effects of policies on communities.

Negotiators should:

- Ensure that the Green Climate Fund and other UNFCCC mechanisms focus on knowledge and technology transfer to women, especially in the farming sector and in REDD+.

5. Facilitate cross-sector planning in National Adaptation Plans

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) development can facilitate cross-sector planning between the agriculture, forestry, water and energy sectors.

Negotiators should:

- Encourage domestic budgets to fund NAPs.
- Encourage existing development and sector policies to integrate national adaptation plans.
- Ensure sufficient stakeholder engagement is undertaken early and often, particularly engagement with the private sector.
- Encourage south-south learning in NAP development that enables countries to share success stories and lessons learned regarding cross-sector planning in the agriculture, forestry, water and energy sectors.

6. Ensure long-term support for watershed management

Watersheds often encompass multiple areas of a landscape – forests, agriculture, mountains, fisheries. Their management requires a multi-scale, multi-stakeholder and multi-sector approach. The landscape approach has long been applied through watershed management and territorial development to improve the adaptive capacity and resilience of rural communities and ensure food supply.

Negotiators should:

- Ensure long-term and multi-sector support and funding mechanisms for watershed management beyond conventional project approaches to such large-scale interventions.
- Ensure such interventions generate multiple livelihoods, food security and global environment benefits.

7. Incorporate the voices of rural youth in decision making

Young people are rarely involved in important policy debates in natural resource sectors and, for various reasons, may choose not to work in the rural sector. If young farmers, foresters and fishery managers do not replace aging producers, sustainable future landscapes will be seriously compromised.

Negotiators should:

- Encourage capacity development and involvement of youth movements within subnational, national and UN processes.

8. Support coordination of local and regional institutions

There are numerous actors whose decisions influence the landscape and its evolution. However, coordination across institutions and sectors is often lacking — even within high-level bodies such as UNFCCC and UNCSD. Efforts are needed to bridge these gaps.

Negotiators should:

- Provide incentives and enforceable legal frameworks that support local- and regional-level actors in working across jurisdictions and sectors.
- Encourage efforts to bridge gaps between local, regional and national institutions to enable the development of effective governance systems that achieve multiple benefits.

9. Recognize the rights of local people

Rights-based approaches to land management are rooted in international treaties and legislation, yet are rarely implemented at the ground level. Any approach to land management must recognize and prioritize the rights, needs and positive contributions to ecosystem conservation of marginalized groups such as indigenous peoples, local communities, pastoralists and peasants.

Landscape approaches that consider the full implications of a policy for local people benefit the environment, the economy and society

Negotiators should:

- Recognize and prioritize the rights, needs and roles of indigenous peoples, peasants, pastoralists and women, and their indigenous territories and community-conserved areas, and ensure the implementation of rights-based approaches to land management.

10. Foster policies that promote resilience and adaptation in mountain areas

Mountain ecosystems are home to almost a quarter of the world's population and cover 27% of the world's land surface. Mountains have been dubbed the 'water towers of the world,' as they provide fresh water for half of the world's population as well as energy, timber, biodiversity maintenance and opportunities for recreation.

Negotiators should:

- Foster policies that promote resilience and adaptation in mountain areas to reduce the vulnerability of people who depend on mountain ecosystems.
- Ensure that a landscape approach that includes mountains is integrated into investment priorities of the Green Climate Fund.
- Ensure investments are culturally sensitive and promote appropriate indigenous solutions where they are available.
- Address glacial melting and its potential impact on worldwide water resources in UNFCCC processes.

11. Ensure good governance policies attract long-term, responsible investment

National and international investments in rural landscapes should favor no-regrets options that contribute to mitigation and adaptation. Both public and private sector finance should be considered, as businesses and financial institutions increasingly commit to sustainable supply chains. The public sector should focus their resources on enabling conditions for investments.

Negotiators should:

- Consider policies that create good governance and attract long-term responsible private investment within a stable tenure environment.
- Commit to sustainable commodity supply chains that reduce deforestation and improve social outcomes.

12. Support policies that enhance diversity

Diversity at the landscape level — of ecosystems, species and genetic resources, and livelihood options — enhances ecosystem and human resilience to economic and climatic shocks.

Negotiators should:

- Support policies, institutional support, research and resource management that seek to maintain and enhance environmental and socio-economic diversity and avoid landscape or ecosystem simplification.
- Ensure these policies are reflected in countries' National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs).

13. Encourage monitoring and evaluation of sectoral interaction

Enhancing sustainability goals requires transparency, effective monitoring and evidence-based impact assessment of commodity supply chain interventions, as well as multi-stakeholder cross-sectoral partnerships.

Negotiators should:

- Ensure approaches to certification are streamlined so that multiple certification visits do not need to be made to small, rural communities.
- Encourage assessment of the demand for broader environmental services credits to ensure that they are viable on a market.

Annex 4 – Press Release

Press release as distributed immediately after the Global Landscapes Forum

WARSAW, Poland (17 November 2013) — Global experts made an impassioned plea to change the way the world is tackling food insecurity, climate change, poverty and water scarcity — and warned that UN climate negotiators in Warsaw risked “turning their backs on some of the most vulnerable and poorest people in this world”.

“We are wasting precious time as a result of a disjointed, discombobulated dance,” Rachel Kyte, World Bank Vice President for Sustainable Development, told participants at the Global Landscapes Forum, held on the sidelines of the climate talks. If the world continues “to fund crop expansion on one hand but forest protection on the other, we are simply wasting taxpayers’ money.”

Experts called for a “landscape approach” to rural development, hailed as a way to bring together the agricultural, forestry, energy and fisheries sectors to come up with collaborative and innovative solutions to ease increasing pressure on the world’s resources, which are threatened by climate change.

“Landscapes are not just an important part of the solution. They are the solution,” Peter Holmgren, Director General of the Center for International Forestry Research, told the forum’s 1,200 participants from 120 countries. “We must put our hope in landscapes. Fragmentation is our enemy and a recipe for disaster.”

The most recent disaster in the Philippines should be a call to action on climate change, said Bruce Campbell, Director of the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security. “How many superstorms will we have before the world starts to take climate change seriously? As a scientist, I know we have the knowledge we need to act, so let’s do it.”

Historically, farming, fisheries, energy and forestry have been managed in isolation despite their many links. Agriculture is the chief driver of deforestation even though it depends on forests for water, pollination and other ecosystem services.

Speaking at the conference, His Royal Highness Prince Seeiso Bereng Seeiso of the Kingdom of Lesotho described himself as a “messenger for Africa” and said that “the impact of climate change on livelihoods, food security and nutrition at household levels and the environment has been disastrous.”

“By failing to safeguard our natural resource base, farmers are ... having to sell off their meager physical assets. ... They are failing to feed their own families,” he said. “Only when we take a landscape approach ... can we boost agricultural production while adapting agriculture to climate change and reducing agricultural emissions.”

Ruth DeFries, a renowned professor at Columbia University’s Earth Institute, warned there is “no single prescription” for managing the differing functions of landscapes.

"It is possible to bring together competing interests to achieve multiple objectives ... it requires an on-the-ground approach that cuts across ecological, economic, cultural and political dimensions," she said. "But there is much science to be done ... and even more hard work on the part of policy to provide the right set of incentives."

She gave the example of her home city of New York where a forest 100 miles (160 kilometers) away is crucial for the regulation and filtration of water for city dwellers.

Sara Scherr, President of EcoAgriculture Partners, cited another example from Ethiopia where "integrated landscape management has already made a huge difference to the livelihoods and economies of millions of people".

Kyte said that science has advanced far enough that the world has the necessary technical capacity to quantify and

visualize the connections between human activities and the environment. "From crowdsourcing to satellite imagery, from natural capital accounting to participatory mapping, we have more data, more resources, more images, more evidence."

Referring to a breakdown in talks on agriculture this past week in Warsaw, Kyte said that "these negotiations run the risk of turning their backs on some of the most vulnerable and poorest people in this world and that will not build a climate negotiation that works."

Tackling the world's pressing challenges requires urgent action from all, said Marcin Korolec, the Polish Minister of Environment and president of the 19th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. "The global challenge of climate change requires that we seek no less of our leaders than of ourselves."

Annex 5 – Press Clippings

Date	Title	Outlet	Country	URL
11/1/2013	To impact climate policy, researchers should think short-term, expert says	Eco-business.com	Singapore	http://bit.ly/HpwkHK
11/4/2013	Short-term Thinking for Long Term Solutions	Loose Leaf Blog	United States	http://bit.ly/1ecsaRe
11/4/2013	'Romania is losing three hectares of virgin forest per hour'	Noodls	United Kingdom	http://bit.ly/1dKiKgv
11/4/2013	'Romania is losing three hectares of virgin forest per hour'	Inside Government - GOV.UK	United Kingdom	http://bit.ly/19y6L1m
11/4/2013	Geeks and Agriculture Lovers Unite!	Food Tank	United States	http://bit.ly/1hH8vJ5
11/4/2013	Landscapes offer path to reboot international climate deals	Scoop	New Zealand	http://bit.ly/1ecCoRG
11/4/2013	Landscapes offer path to reboot international climate deals	Pacific Island News Association	Fiji	http://bit.ly/1bcubpx
11/6/2013	Five questions about Sustainable Development Goals and the potential role of landscapes	Thomson Reuters Foundation	United Kingdom	http://bit.ly/1ir8v2K
11/6/2013	To impact climate policy, researchers should think short-term, expert says	Thomson Reuters Foundation	United Kingdom	http://bit.ly/1gwEBWr
11/7/2013	Global Landscapes Forum	Tokfm.pl	Poland	http://bit.ly/lzl5uU
11/12/2013	Climate Infographic Break: Trees and Cows	Landscapes for People, Food, and Nature Blog	United States	http://bit.ly/1eH3yAp
11/12/2013	What is the Potential Impact from Climate Change for Africa's Farmers?	IFPRI	United States	http://bit.ly/1bDi4V0
11/12/2013	Global Landscapes Forum 2013	Thomson Reuters Foundation	United Kingdom	http://bit.ly/locooY
11/12/2013	This Week In Forest Carbon: State Of The Forest Carbon Markets Report Launched!	Ecosystem Marketplace	United States	http://bit.ly/1j11hvx
11/12/2013	This Week In Forest Carbon: State Of The Forests Carbon Markets Report Launched!	Ecosystem Marketplace	United States	http://bit.ly/1amdlaP
11/12/2013	UN Climate Talks at Warsaw National Stadium 'Not a Game'	Environment News Service	United States	http://bit.ly/1hAnebK
11/12/2013	Adaptation leader: Bruno Locatelli on the importance of climate adaptation finance for forests	Acclimatise	United Kingdom	http://bit.ly/1eFrSzx
11/13/2013	Recognizing Common Ground: Finding Meaning in Integrated Landscape Management	Landscapes for People, Food, and Nature Blog	United States	http://bit.ly/17oslSa
11/14/2013	The challenge of certifying forest ecosystem services	Eco-business.com	Singapore	http://bit.ly/1gNZgrB

Date	Title	Outlet	Country	URL
11/14/2013	Nigeryjczycy nie wpuszczeni do Polski na Szczyt Klimatyczny. "To upokarzające"	Tokfm.pl	Poland	http://bit.ly/1b9ldvB
11/14/2013	Nigeryjczycy nie zostali wpuszczeni do Polski na Szczyt Klimatyczny. 'To upokarzające'	Gazeta.pl	Poland	http://bit.ly/1hs5LAE
11/14/2013	Nigeryjczycy nie wpuszczeni do Polski na Szczyt Klimatyczny. 'To upokarzające'	Gazeta.pl	Poland	http://bit.ly/1cUhDpw
11/14/2013	Nigeryjczycy nie zostali wpuszczeni do Polski na Szczyt Klimatyczny. 'To upokorzenie'. Ambasada odpowiada [AKTUALIZACJA]	Gazeta.pl	Poland	http://bit.ly/1EOGaf
11/14/2013	IMAFLOA apresenta trabalho sobre pecuária sustentável, em evento paralelo à COP de Varsóvia - Agricultura -	Instituto Carbono Brasil	Brazil	http://bit.ly/1ir8ITD
11/14/2013	Nigeryjczycy nie zostali wpuszczeni do Polski na Szczyt Klimatyczny. "To upokarzające"	Tokfm.pl	Poland	http://bit.ly/1bcum44
11/15/2013	Landscapes approach for sustainable development	CGIAR	France	http://bit.ly/177xUYc
11/15/2013	Technology and the farmers of tomorrow	CGIAR	France	http://bit.ly/1au2fAE
11/15/2013	Kalendarium, piątek 15 listopada	Puls Biznesu	Poland	http://bit.ly/1asw4RS
11/15/2013	IMAFLOA apresenta trabalho sobre pecuária sustentável, em evento paralelo à COP de Varsóvia - Uso da Terra -	Instituto Carbono Brasil	Brazil	http://bit.ly/18371Yh
11/16/2013	Realizing the Promise of Climate-Smart Landscapes: Plenary Powerpoint	Landscapes for People, Food, and Nature Blog	United States	http://bit.ly/1EOJ67
11/16/2013	Embracing Complexity: Movement Toward Integrated Landscapes	Landscapes for People, Food, and Nature Blog	United States	http://bit.ly/HYv4vI
11/16/2013	Linking gendered knowledge with gender-responsive action across landscape	India Infoline Ltd	India	http://bit.ly/1bBGnED
11/16/2013	Combining climate-change adaptation and mitigation: a win-win option	FreeNewsPos.com	United States	http://bit.ly/1jZUxjW
11/16/2013	Combining climate-change adaptation and mitigation: a win-win option	Thomson Reuters Foundation	United Kingdom	http://bit.ly/19cB3n6
11/16/2013	Putting land-use models to work amid efforts to slow climate change	Thomson Reuters Foundation	United Kingdom	http://bit.ly/18gpzyB
11/16/2013	Putting land-use models to work amid efforts to slow climate change	Eco-business.com	Singapore	http://bit.ly/17veJo5
11/16/2013	The challenge of certifying forest ecosystem services	Thomson Reuters Foundation	United Kingdom	http://bit.ly/18wXQ2o
11/16/2013	Archive for the 'Global Landscape Forum – Social Reporting' Category	IUFRO Blog	Austria	http://bit.ly/18wVnVV

Date	Title	Outlet	Country	URL
11/17/2013	Future typhoon recovery in the Philippines needs 'financially stable' farmers	FreeNewsPos.com	United States	http://bit.ly/1cUhQZZ
11/17/2013	Future typhoon recovery in the Philippines needs 'financially stable' farmers	The Jakarta Post	Indonesia	http://bit.ly/17dntvS
11/17/2013	Warsaw: Global Landscape Forum Lanches Alongside COP19	Daily Kos	United States	http://bit.ly/1aiJ3XI
11/17/2013	Typhoon recovery needs 'financially stable' farmers	FreeNewsPos.com	United States	http://bit.ly/1aobVt8
11/17/2013	Typhoon recovery needs 'financially stable' farmers	Scoop	New Zealand	http://bit.ly/19vyN9C
11/17/2013	Are Youth our Path to a Climate Resilient Agricultural Future?	Landscapes for People, Food, and Nature Blog	United States	http://bit.ly/1d7gO1o
11/17/2013	Pinoy farming entrepreneur hailed at UN-backed forum	FreeNewsPos.com	United States	http://bit.ly/1zlr4N
11/17/2013	Filipino farmers most vulnerable to climate change	FreeNewsPos.com	United States	http://bit.ly/1yZioM
11/17/2013	Filipino farmers most vulnerable to climate change	ABS-CBN Interactive	Philippines	http://bit.ly/1dGolR5
11/17/2013	Small Cameroon farmers nearly ready for REDD+ — with a bit of help	Thomson Reuters Foundation	United Kingdom	http://bit.ly/1aochQr
11/17/2013	Nothing for the youth without the youth	GFAR	Italy	http://bit.ly/1d67gUd
11/17/2013	Climate Change and Mountains Highlighted at Landscapes Forum	Climate Change Policy & Practice	United States	http://bit.ly/19cBgGV
11/17/2013	'Fragmentation Is Our Enemy': Why We Must Work Together Across Landscapes - Message from the Global Landscape Forum	Siani	Sweden	http://bit.ly/1b7Coja
11/17/2013	Jeannette at the Global Landscape Forum: Gender Café in Warsaw	Wocan	Thailand	http://bit.ly/1ir84Wd
11/18/2013	Widening the frame: Opportunities for integrating agriculture, trees and forests	IFAD Social Reporting blog	Italy	http://bit.ly/17HCwkT
11/18/2013	High Impact Posts: November 17, 2013	Daily Kos	United States	http://bit.ly/1hTBz2G
11/18/2013	Sustainable landscapes: Food security and adapting to climate change at the Global Landscapes Forum	IFAD Social Reporting blog	Italy	http://bit.ly/17HCwkT
11/18/2013	Global Landscapes Forum: eksperci wskazują nowe podejście do walki ze zmianami klimatu	GRAMwZIELONE.pl	Poland	http://bit.ly/1gwFXjT
11/18/2013	Experts identify new approach to tackling climate change	The Jakarta Post	Indonesia	http://bit.ly/HUB2gp
11/18/2013	Experts identify new approach to tackling climate change	FreeNewsPos.com	United States	http://bit.ly/1b7FmUV

Date	Title	Outlet	Country	URL
11/18/2013	Experts identify new approach to tackling climate change	Scoop	New Zealand	http://bit.ly/1dbPjnm
11/18/2013	Climate Change and the role of Bamboo	Gofor Wood.info	Belgium	http://bit.ly/1ir9sbp
11/18/2013	Climate Change and the role of Bamboo	Gofor Wood.info (ES)	Belgium	http://bit.ly/1E1AU4
11/18/2013	Recovery in Philippines needs 'financially stable' farmers	Scoop	New Zealand	http://bit.ly/1cUicj1
11/18/2013	Planting trees to prevent rape takes youth to climate talks	Scoop	New Zealand	http://bit.ly/1fXSX4O
11/18/2013	Global Landscapes Forum Submits Outcome Statement to UNFCCC COP 19	Climate Change Policy & Practice	United States	http://bit.ly/17Gj3RF
11/18/2013	Global Landscapes Forum Submits Outcome Statement to UNFCCC COP 19	Biodiversity Policy & Practice - IISD	United States	http://bit.ly/1bCtGuX
11/18/2013	Global Landscapes Forum Submits Outcome Statement to UNFCCC COP 19	Forests Policy & Practice	United States	http://bit.ly/1e44r9
11/19/2013	Warsaw: Global Landscape Forum Launches Alongside COP19	Resilience.org	United States	http://bit.ly/1bXAKyS
11/19/2013	Biological corridors help plants adapt to climate change — study	Thomson Reuters Foundation	United Kingdom	http://bit.ly/HZbeQd
11/19/2013	Shift to climate smart agric, to survive shocks	Africa Green Media	South Africa	http://bit.ly/17HCwkY
11/20/2013	Green Economy: The Art of Managing a Landscape	Landscapes for People, Food, and Nature Blog	United States	http://bit.ly/1c2ewvE
11/20/2013	With landscapes approach, science catching up to smallholders	FreeNewsPos.com	United States	http://bit.ly/1hs6DoZ
11/20/2013	With landscapes approach, science catching up to smallholders	Thomson Reuters Foundation	United Kingdom	http://bit.ly/1cgwMTZ
11/20/2013	Uganda's "Green General"	CGIAR	France	http://bit.ly/17OmclUP
11/20/2013	Turn down the heat, COP 19 told	Africa Green Media	South Africa	http://bit.ly/1ir9Fey
11/20/2013	Connecting The Dots For Tomorrow's Agriculture at COP19	Climate IMC International	United States	http://bit.ly/1jZVBnK
11/20/2013	COP19 has failed	Ea O Ka Aina	United States	http://bit.ly/1zlIEVE
11/21/2013	Fast Forward to 2030: What the Future Holds for Food and Farming	Landscapes for People, Food, and Nature Blog	United States	http://bit.ly/1h4VMkE
11/21/2013	Using a cross-sectoral landscapes approach to improve forest livelihoods	Eco-business.com	Singapore	http://bit.ly/1aTglZ1
11/21/2013	'Landscapes approach' offers way forward in RI's emissions and development goals: Official	The Jakarta Post	Indonesia	http://bit.ly/19K2P9X
11/21/2013	The Good, the Bad and the Ugly	IFPRI	United States	http://bit.ly/188C19f
11/22/2013	Climate smart farming, the way to go	Africa Green Media	South Africa	http://bit.ly/1b7FCTR

Date	Title	Outlet	Country	URL
11/22/2013	Landscapes approach aids Indonesian development goals	Scoop	New Zealand	http://bit.ly/1b7FDaj
11/22/2013	Filipino farmers worst hit by typhoon	ABC [Radio National]	Australia	http://ab.co/1b7FG5Q
11/24/2013	The 250th!!! Green Diary Rescue: Climate conference in Warsaw, fracking lobby, Ikea goes renewable	Daily Kos	United States	http://bit.ly/1aHfmzj
11/25/2013	Warsaw: Resilience of Women Key To Climate Change Adaptation	Resilience.org	United States	http://bit.ly/lpNB3i
11/26/2013	Global Landscape Forum: compte-rendu: Les stratégies de gouvernance pour la gestion à l'échelle du paysage	Médiaterre	France	http://bit.ly/lDAUIY
11/26/2013	Global Landscape Forum: compte-rendu: Les modèles de planification à l'échelle du paysage pour REDD-plus	Médiaterre	France	http://bit.ly/1ekSx4z
11/27/2013	Frameworks for Cooperation: Governance of Integrated Landscapes	Landscapes for People, Food, and Nature Blog	United States	http://bit.ly/1bnDskB
11/27/2013	Torch-bearing African leader rejects short-term climate fix	Scoop	New Zealand	http://bit.ly/1bcv3dJ
11/27/2013	Sowing seeds of hope with revived forests and farms	The Conversation	Australia	http://bit.ly/17WuDxp
11/28/2013	Landscapes approach to restoration in Rwanda reaps benefits	Scoop	New Zealand	http://bit.ly/1gwGzpY
11/28/2013	Global Landscape Forum: compte-rendu: Comment créer des synergies pour l'agriculture intelligente face au climat	Médiaterre	France	http://bit.ly/1a67C5E
11/29/2013	Pathways to Collaborative Action: Transforming Agricultural, Land, and Food Systems	Landscapes for People, Food, and Nature Blog	United States	http://bit.ly/18bG1jT
11/29/2013	The Facebook Farmer	CGIAR	France	http://bit.ly/1j9YEME
11/29/2013	Scientists urge tact in crafting forest governance systems	Thomson Reuters Foundation	United Kingdom	http://bit.ly/locU6y

Annex 6 – Forum Partners

Session organizers



Collaborative Partnership on Forests co-hosts



Agriculture and Rural Development Consortium co-hosts



Host partner



Host country partners



MINISTRY
OF THE ENVIRONMENT
of the Republic of Poland



Ministry of Agriculture and
Rural Development, Poland

Coordinating partners



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security



Organizing partners



Agriculture and
Rural Development
Consortium



CPF
Collaborative Partnership
on Forests

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RESEARCH
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