

The Consumer Goods Forum Forest Positive Coalition

Landscape Reporting Framework

The Landscape Reporting Framework aims to provide a structure for landscape initiatives to report on activities that are implemented to reach Forest Positive outcomes at landscape level. Using this framework, the CGF Forest Positive Coalition will monitor and communicate progress towards reaching its 2030 ambition to transform priority production landscapes into Forest Positive landscapes equivalent to the Coalition's combined production base footprint. More details are available in the Coalition's [Strategy for Collective Action in Production Landscapes](#).



This work is coordinated by Proforest and the Tropical Forest Alliance

Why a Landscape Reporting Framework?

Central to the CGF Forest Positive Coalition's Theory of Change is that transformation of commodity production to Forest Positive across the entire sector can only be delivered by combining individual supply chains actions with collaborative actions beyond the supply chain. Addressing deforestation and moving towards Forest Positive production requires collaboration between companies, producers, local communities, governments and civil society groups. For this reason, engaging in production landscapes is one of [four Coalition wide actions](#).

Another coalition wide action for the Coalition is transparency and accountability. To track and communicate transparently on progress towards realising the Coalition's 2030 ambition to transform landscapes to Forest Positive equivalent to the Coalition's combined production base footprint, the Coalition developed a landscape reporting framework. Currently there are 22 landscape initiatives in the Coalition's Portfolio of Landscape Initiatives, through which the Coalition will deliver its 2030 ambition. The landscape initiatives in this portfolio will track progress and report on activities funded by FPC member companies using the Landscape Reporting Framework, which consists of a combination of narrative and quantitative metric reporting. Benefits of the approach include:

- 1) Emphasis on reporting activities in addition to outcomes, meaning companies can communicate support for specific interventions and project level activities intended to deliver the landscape level outcomes before impacts are realized.
- 2) A landscape level progress reporting framework with one set of indicators, covering the same scope and focus areas, makes it easier to aggregate information and report Coalition wide progress across multiple landscape initiatives.
- 3) Facilitating a direct link between companies' support to landscape initiatives and companies' commitments on people, nature and climate, leveraging additional investment.

1.1 Landscape Reporting Framework Development Process



Figure 1: Initial framework development supporters

The framework builds on existing landscape-level assessments and reporting frameworks as much as possible, to incorporate the work that has already been done and applied on the ground. ISEAL reviewed 11 existing frameworks, including global as well as regional and country-specific frameworks.

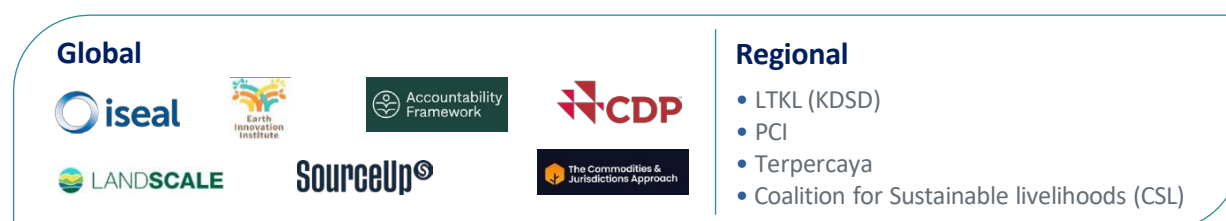


Figure 2: Overview of existing landscape frameworks reviewed

The benchmarking exercise and analysis of existing frameworks showed that the current frameworks largely provide outcomes-based metric and indicators, which can take years to reach in landscape initiatives. There is therefore also a need for indicators that companies can use to show step-wise progress based on activities.

To address this need, the Landscape Reporting Framework is structured around four main phases corresponding to a typical project development and implementation pathway. This idea of using a phased approach to report on activities leading to impact resonated with the more than 15 existing landscape initiatives that were consulted on this idea.

1.2 Phased Approach

The phased approach recognises that delivering outcomes takes time and requires a sequence of interventions and actions. Based on the consultation with the landscape initiatives on what constitutes the steps of a typical journey to deliver outcomes, the framework includes four phases:

1. **mapping and understanding** the baseline situation, including existing stakeholders; the basis for prioritising and planning activities;
2. preparatory engagement to get **commitment from the relevant stakeholders** and targeted actors to engage and support implementation;
3. **implementation** of the planned activities and interventions and scaling up;
4. showing steady **progress in delivering** the desired outcome **and impact**.

The time frame for each phase can vary from landscape to landscape and is context specific. Generally, initiatives will not report on all phases in each year, rather only those that correspond to the current state of implementation (e.g. an early stage initiative may only report on activities for Phase 1 and/or Phase 2).

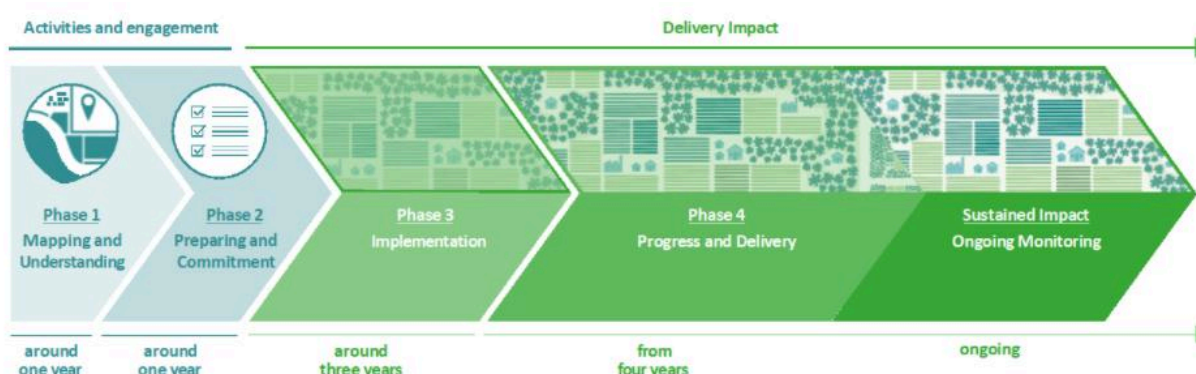


Figure 3: Example journey to delivering landscape level outcomes

To provide some further guidance on which activities fall under which of the four phases, the framework provides a template with typical example activities and interventions that landscape initiatives would undertake classified by phase. These are included in the framework as a reference and to serve as further guidance, not as mandatory actions to follow. Users of the framework are free to report on their landscape and context-specific actions, but if applicable, the activities listed can be used. In addition to example activities, the framework includes activity indicators under each phase and a set of outcome indicators, see Table 1 for an example set of indicators.

1.3 Pillars & Scope

The Landscape Reporting Framework will support the Coalition and its member companies monitor and communicate on progress towards delivering their 2030 target to transform landscapes to Forest Positive. As such, the framework structures Forest Positive reporting under three main pillars: Forests and Natural Ecosystems, Farmers and Communities, and Multi-stakeholder Partnerships. These pillars correspond with the Coalition's vision for Forest Positive landscapes and its 10 Principles for Collective Action in Production Landscapes ([see slide 22](#)). Note: the Coalition recognizes the importance of participatory development of landscape level goals within each landscape and therefore recognizes initiatives may not address each pillar equally.



The FPC Portfolio of Landscape Initiatives will report annually on activities which were supported by Coalition members for each relevant pillar using the phased approach detailed in Section 1.2. This reporting includes qualitative narrative reporting, a small set of activity indicators for each phase, and eventually when outcomes have been realized, reporting on outcomes. See Table 1 for an example set of indicators.

Table 1: Example activities and indicators for Natural Ecosystem Conservation & Restoration Pillar

	Natural Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration	Indicators
Mapping and Understanding	• Outreach programmes to raise awareness to relevant stakeholders on importance to conserve, restore, and/or rehabilitate high priority areas • Identification and participatory mapping of forests and natural ecosystems that are high priority (e.g. HCV/HCS) for conservation and/or restoration in the landscape	1A. # hectares high priority areas mapped for conservation in the landscape 2A. # hectares mapped and identified to be restored/rehabilitated in the landscape
Preparing and commitment	• Development of a management/land use plan to conserve, restore and/or rehabilitate forests and natural ecosystems identified during initial mapping (e.g. can be at level of a farm, in village or municipality or HCV/HCS area) • Commitment and action plan to monitor habitats and ecosystems that contain RTE species in priority areas of the landscape developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders	1B. # hectares high priority areas in the landscape that are under land use/management or monitoring plan for conservation 2B. # hectares of priority areas with action plan and commitment for restoration/rehabilitation plan
Implementation	• Training and capacity building on conservation activities (e.g. protection and monitoring of forests) for communities and relevant stakeholders • Training on protection of habitats/ecosystems of RTE species in the landscape and avoiding human wildlife conflict • Implementation of identified conservation or restoration activities including setting up necessary infrastructure (e.g. fire prevention, buffer zones, re-planting, etc.) • Remote and/or field monitoring of forest and natural ecosystem conversion, fires, etc. suspending producers that convert natural ecosystems	1C. # hectares of high priority areas in the landscape under a management plan where conservation activities have been implemented 2C. # hectares in process of restoration and/or rehabilitation, disaggregated by restoration/rehabilitation type
Progress and Delivery	• Ongoing monitoring system established to monitor deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystem • Response system of framework with adequate responses to enforce and respond to deforestation that is appropriate for the landscape to monitor alters on deforestation and natural conversion, including remediation and or compensation of converted areas	1D. # hectares conserved through an appropriate enforcement mechanism of no deforestation policies or management plan 2D. # hectares restored or at an advanced stage of restoration with an appropriate monitoring mechanism for continued restoration

1.4 Continual Development

The Landscape Reporting Framework will continue to evolve and be adapted based on input received from landscape initiatives, companies and other actors using it to report on 2022 progress. This includes the development of outcome indicators under all pillars, including conservation, restoration, production, land tenure, and livelihoods. This document will be updated with the outcome indicators when finalized.