

Securing Ecosystems and Carbon benefits by Unlocking Reversal of Emissions Drivers (SECURED) in Landscapes



Participatory village meeting –Bongolo -Efoulan (Photo: François Kaho)



The Munden Project



FORDA



1. General Project Information:

- 1.1 **Name of recipient organisation:** International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF; World Agroforestry Centre)
- 1.2 **Reporting year:** 2013-2015
- 1.3 **Agreement Number:** GLO-4235 QZA-13/0564
- 1.4 **Name of project:** SECURED LANDSCAPES: Sustaining Ecosystem and Carbon Benefits by Unlocking Reversal of Emissions Drivers in LANDSCAPES 2013-2015
- 1.5 **Country and region in the(se) country if applicable:** Global (Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Indonesia, Peru, Vietnam)
- 1.6 **Financial support to the project from Norad for last calendar year 2015:** NOK 10,000,000
- 1.7 **Thematic area:** Sustainable Landscapes

2 Please describe the project's progress for the whole grant period

- 2.1 **Please repeat the project's target group(s) and the baseline for the target group at the start of the project (from the approved project document).**

Main Target Groups holding the key to change:

- Smallholder farmers and land managers (100–1000 per landscape): with the utmost effort made to ensure involvement and fair representation of women. We are going to use the landscapes from the REALU II project (Tanjung Jabung Barat in Indonesia, Na Ri and Babe Districts in Bac Kan Province in Vietnam, Efulan landscape in Cameroon, Aguaytia watershed in Peru). For DRC, we are going to select the specific landscape in the course of the project.
- Sub-national (e.g. jurisdictional/ district/ municipal) planners and representatives of institutions and stakeholders with an influence on land use policy and decision-making on agriculture and forest land uses.
- National policy makers and institutions responsible for REDD+ (e.g. Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection in Cameroon, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in Vietnam, Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment in Peru, National REDD Task Force in Indonesia).
- Technical and analytical staff at multiple levels of government and NGOs for REDD+ and NAMA implementation.
- Global level negotiators and the private sector (Cocoa cooperatives, Timber industries, Oil palm companies, etc.).

Implied baseline by what is needed to facilitate change for each actor group:

- Farmers and land managers (community forests and state forest management unit managers): Adopt sustainable land management practices that contribute to multiple economic, environmental and social benefits.
- Relevant sub-national level (e.g. districts, departments, municipalities, etc.) planners and associated technical departments such as forestry, agriculture, energy, etc.: Acquire knowledge, skills and implement best practices in cross-sectoral and strategic planning in favourable policy environments (e.g. ongoing decentralization contexts in Peru and Cameroon).
- Policy and decision makers at national and sub-national level: Work towards accommodating policy, decision and negotiation support frameworks that promote integrated and

multifunctional approaches to sustainable land use especially with regards to mainstreaming issues on climate and ecosystem services at all levels- national, sub-national (meso and micro).

- Civil society players in advocacy and technical support roles (CBOs, NGOs, and community / farmer groups): Acquire knowledge, skills and best practice in landscape approaches, facilitate and support local action on the same.
- Private Sector: participate and invest in sustainable land management and resources use in a manner that contributes to effective and efficient land use, smallholder livelihoods enhancement and overall emission reduction. The private sector also engages in public-private-partnerships.

2.2 Please repeat the project's desired impact (from the approved project document).

The vision of the project is the development and promotion of sustainable multifunctional landscapes through the adoption of landscape approaches that are effective, efficient and equitable. More specifically, impact is sought as follows:

- A. Climate smart, eco-efficient and development friendly sustainable multifunctional landscapes developed, piloted and promoted
- B. Enabling policy, legal and institutional environment for landscape approaches enhanced

These impacts target both landscape and national level processes such as policy, institutions and technical aspects in such a way that enabling conditions for sustainable multifunctional landscapes be part of the planning and policy processes that were absent in the past.

2.3 Is the project still relevant for the desired impact? (Yes/No) If No, please give a short explanation.

Yes. The desired impact remains the same.

2.4 Main outcome(s).

- a) **Please repeat the project's planned outcome(s) (effect on project's target group(s), beneficiary (-ies)) (from the approved project document).**

Planned outcomes

1. Local and national readiness for landscape approaches enhanced by the availability and use of tools, methodological, policy and investment guidance
2. International experience and lessons in landscape approaches to emission reductions with sustainable benefits increased through learning-by-doing in 4/5 demonstration / pilot landscapes
3. Critical enabling policy and institutional environment for landscape approaches enhanced at national and sub-national levels through proper guidance on development of policy and investment schemes in the context of nested REDD+
4. Local investment options and knowledge uptake for sustainable multifunctional landscapes improved through the facilitation and promotion of public-private partnerships and science-policy dialogues, awareness raising and capacity building programmes

b) Please report on all outcomes from the project document:

- i. What changes have been achieved with reference to the baseline?
- ii. Please report on the key indicators used to document that the desired change has occurred.
- iii. Please reflect on whether targets that were originally set have been achieved, and what project outputs were key to achieving them. If relevant reflect on why outputs delivered as planned did not help meet the targets
- iv. If outcomes are not yet achieved, please explain why, and in addition, how the outputs will lead to the desired outcome and when.
- v. Are the outcomes expected to be sustainable?

Key indicators of the desired changes / outcomes

1. Number and types of frameworks, tools and methods available for use to implement landscape approaches to emission reduction and livelihood improvement

Four key frameworks, tools and methods for efficient, effective and equitable landscape based emission reduction strategies have been made available for use to sub-national and national stakeholders to the international community. This encompasses:

- a) the REDD+ readiness assessment framework that allows for a standard, systematic analysis of REDD+ Readiness that can be applied across the board in all countries and which is hoped to contribute to a solid basis for adaptive management in the readiness processes; it was published in 2014 in an open access journal article in *Climate policy* and has so far been viewed 1773 times (2.4 times daily since publication as at April 30, 2016);
- b) the Land-Use Planning for Low Emission Development Strategies (LUWES tool) which has been adopted by the government of Indonesia and Peru, and is under consideration in Cameroon;
- c) the Negotiation-support toolkit for learning landscapes, a book that showcases 49 methods and computer software that help create sustainable landscapes;
- d) the Book 'Climate-Smart Landscapes: Multifunctionality in Practice' launched in December 2014 at the UNFCCC COP 20 and which provides an overview of theoretical concepts, frameworks, tools, methods and examples for the application of landscape approaches and has filled a significant knowledge gap providing an invaluable resource for policy makers, practitioners and researchers alike for actual application of landscape approaches. The book has been downloaded 8044 times and viewed 27687 times (i.e. 57 times daily since publication as at April 30, 2016).

Globally, the SECURED Landscapes project has achieved the production of: 60 scientific articles, 7 Books, 13 Book chapters, 26 Policy Briefs, 7 Working papers, 4 Conference papers, 16 Professional reports, 1 PhD thesis, 1 tool, 1 Web database (see Annex B: List of publications 2013-2015).

The availability and use of these Papers, reports and policy briefs on application of landscape approaches and associated frameworks, methods and tools for analysis, negotiation, action, policy and investment guidance has enabled to enhance local and national readiness for landscape approaches.

2. Area of land covered within the framework of sustainable landscapes approach

The SECURED landscape project has targeted 1,210,862 ha of landscapes covered by forest and 660,234 ha of landscapes covered by sustainable land use plans across Cameroon, Peru, Vietnam, Indonesia and DRC. The detailed areas covered per country are available in Appendix B.

3. Volume of emission reduction achieved (or potentially achievable) as a result of the engagement in landscape approaches

The estimated potential emission reductions over one year time period are 6,081,361 tCO₂. These potential emission reductions were calculated using the LUWES model and assuming specific scenarios as part of REALU II project activities with the exception of the DRC. In the SECURED landscapes project, incentives to enable conditions assumed in the scenarios are continuing to be developed and piloted. Estimates for the DRC have been made through project activities carried out during the SECURED landscapes project period. The detailed estimated potential emission reductions per country are available in Appendix B.

4. Number of national and sub-national government institutions, civil society organizations and other international institutions willing to adopt the frameworks, tools and methods developed by the project on landscape approaches to emission reduction and poverty alleviation

The government in Indonesia, BAPENAS (the National Planning Board for Development), has adopted the LUWES tool and has recommended its use for local governments to plan their actions to reduce GHG for entire provinces in Indonesia. A total of 33 provinces used the tool, enabling each province to estimate their contribution in achieving Indonesia's national goals, to unilaterally reduce GHG emissions by as much as 26% below 2020 projections in addition to a 15% reduction with multilateral support.

In addition, in preparing for discussions at the UNFCCC COP21 in Paris in Dec. 2015, various agencies of the Government of Indonesia (including [Ministry of Environment and Forestry](#), National Planning Agency, local government entities) relied on and referred to the use of comprehensive 'low emission development' land use planning tools (LUWES/LUMENS (Land use Planning for Multiple Environmental Services)) that was adapted as national standard as part of Indonesia's Indicative Nationally Determined Contributions.

The Government of Peru has expressed interest in scaling up the use of LUWES tool. The Ministry of Environment (MINAM) invited members of the SECURED landscape team from ICRAF and CIAT to provide training on the LUWES methodology at a workshop and based up this training, is considering using this methodology in land-use planning processes across the country. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between ICRAF and MINAM was signed during the UNFCCC COP 20.

The Government of Cameroon has also expressed high interest in scaling up the use of LUWES tool. The Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDEP) officially requested ICRAF Cameroon for LUWES training in view of the Cameroon REDD+ strategy and also national MRV.

The various capacity support and trainings at national and sub-national levels have been crucial in achieving this outcome.

These results demonstrate a considerable improved understanding of the potentials of landscape approaches for emission reduction and livelihood improvement by policy-makers, planners, local communities and the civil society.

5. Number and types of strategies and policies (national / subnational) recommended by policy makers and planners to incorporate landscape approaches as a core issue for emission reduction and livelihood improvement

Landscape approaches have become part of the national and international policy dialogues or negotiations in dealing with land use planning and particularly emission reduction and development. There has been considerable knowledge uptake for sustainable multifunctional landscapes as evidenced by the following:

At global level:

- The book ['Climate-Smart Landscapes: Multifunctionality in Practice'](#) had positive reception even among policy makers. *"This book provides leadership on the landscape approach scientific discourse. It is a practical guide with case studies and suggested methods of application. I find the insights on how to create synergy between the different UNFCCC mechanisms –NAMA, REDD+, LULUCF – at the landscape level to be particularly beneficial for the UNFCCC negotiation process as we build consensus towards a new agreement in Paris, 2015,"* said Prof. Dr. Kuntoro Mangksubroto, former head of National REDD+ Task Force, Republic of Indonesia and Head of President's delivery Unit, Republic of Indonesia. The book has been downloaded over 8,000 times and accessed online more than 17,000 times. Over 1500 hard copies have been distributed. Dissemination of this work through this publication in addition to all other SECURED knowledge-sharing activities (e.g., presentations at science-policy dialogue forums and meetings and other publications including peer-

reviewed journal articles and policy briefs) has contributed to the global discussion around landscape approaches.

- Peatland emission factors are now cited in **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate change (IPCC)** and are a part of Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) discussions

At national level:

- The Government of Peru developed its [nationally appropriate mitigation action plans for agriculture](#) and revised its forest definitions so that agroforestry is recognized as a valid land use type that deserves policy support. Moreover, 3 of the 4 agricultural territorial/jurisdictional land-based [Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions](#) (coffee, livestock, cocoa) conceived with a landscape perspective by ICRAF were presented as a national product at the UNFCCC COP20 and were included in the Peru [Intended Nationally Determined Contributions](#) (INDC) document and accounted in the calculations for estimating the country GHGs emission reduction target commitment. The landscape approach has become the main approach for Peru's national strategy to address climate change, recognizing ICRAF as one of the leading experts on this topic. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between ICRAF and MINAM was signed during the UNFCCC COP 20 emphasizing the strong link built between ICRAF and the ministries during 2014.
- A joint workplan of ICRAF and Vietnam Administration of Forestry (VNFOREST) has been elaborated in 2014 and aims to promote a landscape approach for REDD+ in Vietnam. 70 policy makers, researchers and REDD+ practitioners were directly targeted to learn about the landscape approach to REDD+. A policy brief on landscape approaches to REDD+ in Vietnam was produced in both English and Vietnamese

In terms of guidance on development of policy and investment schemes in the context of nested REDD+:

- In Indonesia, the nested approach for emission reduction context is embedded within the land-based GHG emission reduction mitigation action. Efforts to consolidate and pilot the concept of nesting emission reduction in Jambi province and its districts have been taking place in 2014 with the National Planning and Development Agency. The potential of the nested approach to promote districts initiative to develop the appropriate mitigation actions that contribute to the provincial target and national REL has been assessed. District-level documents on low emission development planning for Merangin and Tanjung Jabung Barat were successfully drafted and have been acknowledged to be the technical reference for district development planning. However, due to the release of the new law (Law no 23/2014) at the end of 2014, which affects the authority of district government, the nesting approach is likely to be restructured to be between national and provincial levels only.
- ICRAF Peru has participated in the discussion on joining REDD and NAMA MRV to avoid double counting and participated in mesa REDD and National level active involvement in the discussion about nested approaches for Peru.

In terms of contribution to other policy changes:

- ICRAF is currently among the leading institutions (on invitation by Minister) developing the harmonized land cover legend for REDD+ MRV in Cameroon. The harmonized legend for REDD+ MRV is now a priority that was approved by the national government as a way forward for improving the performance of REDD+ MRV as outlined in the UNREDD National Forest Monitoring systems. ICRAF has been actively involved in the group of experts who have elaborated the National Land Cover/Land Use Classification system and the forest definition within the REDD+ framework.

6. Number of farmers participating in landscape approaches to engage in emission reduction activities

We estimated that the number of people directly involved in initial pilot activities is 2250 at minimum. We estimated that the potential number of people that could be impacted through project activities is more than 98,980. For the later it is the aim of the project to take a whole landscape approach thereby positively impacting as many actors in the landscape as possible. For example the aim is for the incentives promoted in the landscapes to extend beyond those farmers directly involved in pilot activities through community and knowledge sharing networks.

7. Number of private sector institutions willing to take part in landscape approaches to emission reduction and livelihood improvement through public-private partnerships

By analyzing the enabling conditions for private sector involvement and making policy recommendations, we hope to generate more private sector investment into landscapes.

At global level:

A financial model to determine whether certain sustainable agricultural practice projects being developed by ICRAF are potentially financially profitable and how they compare to the practices currently in place is available. Purpose-built financial models to improve analysis of the financial viability of sustainable land use (SLU) practices proposed by ICRAF are available for implementation in Vietnam and Indonesia. Second, investigation of the financial infrastructure existing in each landscape and country has been conducted to identify where potential financing might come from. A proposed financing model for SLU practices which specifies a payment-for-performance investment process suitable to public donors is available. Last, an integrated Field Monitoring System (FMS) which is designed to collect environmental, social and economic data on the performance of SLU practices, in order to support both public and private investors by providing the data they need to make investment decisions, is finalized. Building upon SECURED Landscapes, the FMS model is now used in the new DFID supported project DRYAD which is a system to provide financial support, training and technical assistance to sustainable Community Forestry Enterprises (CFEs). The FMS allows for continuous / real time progress monitoring based on agreed indicators showing the fulfillment of important social, commercial and environmental objectives with data inputs at community forestry enterprise level and aggregated analysis at project level as necessary. The FMS also allows the donor access to additional status reports on an ad hoc and near real-time basis.

At national level, there is progress in Private Sector participation and investment in sustainable land management and resources use in a manner that contributes to overall emission reduction.

- In Indonesia, the company PT Wira Karya Sakti (WKS), which is one of holding company of Sinar Mas Forestry, for industrial forest plantation for pulp and paper production, is getting involved and contributing to Jambi Province level on mitigation action. WKS is located in five districts in Jambi Province with almost 300,000 ha of concession area. ICRAF has conducted References Emission Level (REL) calculation training for the company, that was attended by around 20 participants from the related divisions. WKS has calculated the REL of its concession area and has defined the mitigation action in their concession spatial planning and annual workplan.
- There has also been a publication on the private sector involvement in the Peruvian carbon market which analyzed the demand for purchase of carbon credits by the private sector and determined their level of maturity. 24 companies currently conducting actions aiming at measuring, managing and offsetting their emissions activities were selected and interviewed on climate change; and 63% of them are willing to buy credits from forestry / agroforestry projects, while 46% mentioned that a barrier to the participation of the private sector is the lack of knowledge.

8. Number of progressively functional incentives schemes targeting drivers of deforestation

There are 5 progressively functional incentives schemes targeting drivers of deforestation and with sustainable benefits increased. There has also been an increasing engagement of farmers

and civil society organizations in emission reduction activities through landscape approaches. This has generated learning-by-doing in the 5 demonstration / pilot landscapes.

This is evidenced as follows:

- **7 agroforestry-based models tested with 117 farmers on 25 ha in DRC:** two agroforestry-based models are tested to support REDD+, livelihood support and income diversification and to be potentially adopted in the Kinshasa wood fuel supply basin for the zones of savanna such as hinterland of Kinshasa. Five other agroforestry-based models which had been tested during previous ICRAF projects and had a rate of adoption of 73% are currently being piloted in forest areas of the Secured Landscape project. The models are tested with 117 farmers on 25ha. Smallholder Agroforestry Contributions to carbon sequestration (tCO₂e), wood fuel production (t charcoal) and income generation (USD) have also been analysed in the Kinshasa Wood fuel Supply Basin.
- **Community forestry licence as an incentive to promote sustainable forest management and protection of peatland areas in TanJaBar province, Indonesia:** the “Makmur Jaya” Farmer Group Association (Gapoktan) was formed in 2014 which was the **first ever milestone indicating community’s willingness and readiness for further processes in proposing the community-forestry license (HKm)** for part of the remaining peat forest in TanJaBar province. The HKm licence has been submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and is granted, it will be **the first HKm licence for Peatland Protection Forest area (HLG) in Indonesia**. The HKm license rewards the communities through access and use of state forest estate, financial support and capacity building. The SECURED Landscape project inspired another Farmer Group Association (Maju Bersama) to propose community forestry license in their forest land.
- **Incentive mechanisms for sustainable intensification of cocoa agroforestry systems in Efoulan municipality, Cameroon:** 1) Training on seedling handling, grafting, marcoting and nursery establishment and management; 2) supply of the planting materials. In 2015, a total of **2760 plants were integrated into cocoa agroforestry systems** in Efoulan. There was also installation of **five Zones d’Actions Communautaires (ZACs)** in the Efoulan municipality and participatory village meetings in the headquarters of ZACs in Efoulan and Ayos municipalities to discuss with farmers the different models of cocoa intensification and diversification elaborated. **Over 600 people are willing to adopt new cocoa models for 3000 ha of new farms** to be opened only from young fallows and secondary forests.
- Design of iNAMAzonía, a landscape-based, agricultural NAMA that aims at creating the enabling environment for sustainably intensified coffee, cocoa, livestock and oil palm production and to promote the ecological restoration of deforested degraded land in the Peruvian Amazon. More information is available at: <http://asb.cgiar.org/publication/integrated-approach-agricultural-namas-sustainable-management-productive-landscapes>
- **Sustainable farming incentives in Ba Be and Na Ri Districts, Bac Kan Province, Vietnam:**
 - a. Some incentives are seedlings, and monetary support to compensate for immediate income loss; **The Vietnam’s first payment for forest environmental services (PFES) is attributed to ICRAF with the SECURED landscape project.** Hoi and other lowland villagers agree to pay 1% of the boat cooperative’s revenues and 1% of each member’s income to upland villagers for forest environmental services.
 - b. Other incentives are legal land use rights, technical training on assisting natural forest regeneration, monetary support for forest patrol and for agricultural intensification, agroforestry systems on sloping land to replace maize mono-cropping and community forest management on previously “unmanaged” forest. **A total of 212 ha of forest (mainly naturally regenerated forest) was put under the community forest management regime.** In the 2 pilot villages where incentives were implemented, 67% of local villagers show improved self-awareness on the importance of Community Forest Management (CFM) on their daily life in general, 66% show improved

understanding of CFM in providing ecosystem services (carbon and anti-soil erosion), 61% of local villagers show increased pleasure with activities and efforts to protect the forest, and the same number agreed that they have received sufficient support from the pilot scheme. In the control villages, only 14% of villagers showed improved awareness of role of CFM and forest protection, only 18% showed improved awareness of role of CFM and forest protection to ecosystem services benefits, 81% strongly agree that providing forest land tenure to the whole community will help to better protect forest and 76% strongly agree that they need supports in terms of information and training to protect forest properly

There has been an establishment of an incentives scheme which provides land use right certificate (Red book) for 85 ha of community forest in one village community in Ba Be district based on ICRAF's previous studies on local preferences of REDD+ benefits. This has been informed to both national design of REDD+ benefit distribution system (BDS) and Bac Kan's REDD+ Action Plan implementation. This would hopefully be taken forwards and lead to a more locally appropriated REDD+ BDS than the previously proposed one based on flat rate cash payment to local communities.

Sustainability of outcomes

The sustainability of outcomes is ensured through grounding in local partnerships, mutual trust and common goals. All the project processes and outputs build on strong collaborations with government authorities, civil society organizations and other stakeholders operating in the project countries. This will facilitate the long-term engagement of local stakeholders in landscape approaches to emission reduction. Beside that an effort in providing continuous feedbacks and scientific support to government processes that relate to Land Use Planning and land based mitigation was considered very valuable by our partners. The SECURED landscape project has particularly worked in collaboration with the national REDD planning processes and partners, backstopping readiness processes (including national and sub national roundtables) and holding a number of capacity-building workshops and specific trainings to the national and sub-national target groups and civil society organizations with frameworks, methods and tools necessary for the implementation of landscape approaches. This, in our view, will ensure that the project contributes to the more strategic country and global level objective of emissions reductions. Furthermore, a number of events have been organized and hosted by the project during UNFCCC COPs, SBSTA and other international fora to present / share project results and experiences as well as enhance science policy dialogue.

In addition, building upon the SECURED Landscapes, we have maintained a strong collaboration with TMP Systems (ex: The Munden project) since we are now engaged together in a new project (called DRYAD project supported by DFID) that aims at developing a functional network of local institutions providing direct and effective support to enterprises that deliver measurable improvements in social and environmental performance of forest communities in Cameroon. This new project has been building upon the work realized by TMP systems in terms of financial models as well as field monitoring systems, and therefore also contributes to the sustainability of the delivered outcomes by SECURED Landscape project.

2.5 Are there any internal and/ or external factors that have affected the project in any significant way?

- a) Please specify deviations from plans.
- In Peru, the project experienced some discontinuity across the team members during the transition from the REALU II project to SECURED Landscapes in 2013. In 2014, due to explicit prioritization requests from the government of Peru prior to the UNFCCC COP in Lima, developing jurisdictional NAMAs became the main focus for the project in Peru hence other project activities such as private sector engagements have been delayed. Additionally, for reasons of bureaucracy and previous accountability issues with another EU project and change of management ICRAF Peru has not been able to reach agreement/contract with the

local national research institute (INIA) on project activities for this period. Therefore there has been a reallocation of the budget to the printing of the new landscape book and other technical activities that needed slightly more resources. In 2015, in Peru, the national government has not implemented the Jurisdictional REDD and was focusing on looking at the implementation of the Landscape Sustainable Production Standard. This was due to the elections and the following change in the administration staff.

- Indonesia has experienced delays in the development of a jelutung agroforestry demonstration plot in the community peat forest pilot HKm due to issues obtaining a permit to plant non-forest-trees within the peat protected area. Indonesia had therefore drawn on previous and current work to synthesize information on jelutung agroforestry systems instead of setting up the demonstration plot. In addition, the study on private sector engagement in emission reductions was delayed due to longer exploration on which companies to approach and how they might be included in the assessment. However, the work was materialized with one company as a pilot case and the progress and interactions have been positive.
- In 2014, the workshop planned to be held with the Ministry of Environment in the DRC on the role of agroforestry in REDD+ has been postponed until 2015 due to changes in the Ministry's availability and travel restrictions due to the Ebola outbreak. Delay in a tree planting training was also experienced due to the lack of rain.
- Finally, ICRAF Vietnam experienced some unpredicted staff turnover in Vietnam in mid-2014.

b) Please provide a short assessment of the risks occurred

Overall, the project has not recorded any risks that would significantly change the project outcomes or that are beyond the mechanisms initially mentioned in the project document on risk mitigation. In order to deal with the discontinuity of the team composition in Peru in 2013, a new team leader for the Peru team had been recruited and consequently recruited the appropriate team to reduce short-term turnover. The staff turnover in Vietnam and delays in Indonesia and DRC project activities (mentioned above) were also addressed successfully in 2015 workplans.

2.6 Cross cutting concerns. Please report on whether the project has had any effect (positive or negative) on

a) Corruption

By engaging in dialogues/workshops with government officials and/or development agencies on linking local to national REDD+ strategies and approaches, the project has ensured empowerment through good governance within low emission development at various subnational levels. Additionally, contributions to MRV such as the development of an online monitoring and evaluation tool for REDD+ and PES in Peru enhanced transparency of information.

b) Gender equality

The SECURED Landscape project has mainstreamed gender in its research by paying attention to gender both at level of staff recruitment and at level of training and workshop attendees. The gender ratio for project staff (including staff, interns and consultants) and participation in workshops/training varies across countries (see tables below).

Compared to the 2013 gender distribution of SECURED staff, huge strides have been made in 2014, overall having an even gender distribution across the project staff, even though the gender distribution of SECURED staff in 2015 was less favourable. For the trainings and workshops there is still a lot of room for improvement. Cultural norms still provide a significant barrier to move toward more equal gender participation in most of the project countries.

Table 1. Gender distribution for SECURED landscape staff and training/workshops attendees in 2013

Gender distribution for SECURED staff including staff, consultants and interns.			Gender participation in LUWES and 3PAD (Vietnam) training workshops.		
Country	Female	Male	Country	Female	Male
Global Coordination Office	71%	29%	Cameroon	22%	78%
Cameroon	45%	55%	Indonesia ¹	N/A	N/A
DRC	0%	100%	Peru	50%	50%
Indonesia	31%	69%	Vietnam	31%	69%
Peru	40%	60%	Average	34%	66%
Vietnam	30%	70%			
Average	38%	62%			

¹This information was not recorded, but participation of women in Indonesia's trainings in general was very low.

Table 2. Gender distribution for SECURED landscape staff and training/workshops attendees in 2014

Country/Location	SECURED staff ⁺		Training/workshop attendees [*]	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Coordination Office	5 (63%)	3 (38%)	N/A	N/A
Cameroon	6 (46%)	7 (54%)	18 (23%)	61 (77%)
DRC	6 (60%)	4 (40%)	17 (20%)	68 (80%)
Indonesia	10 (45%)	12 (55%)	22 (12%)	161 (88%)
Peru	3 (60%)	2 (40%)	15 (29%)	36 (71%)
Vietnam	2 (33%)	4 (67%)	82 (51%)	79 (49%)
Munden Project	4 (33%)	8 (67%)	N/A	N/A
Total	32 (50%)	32 (50%)	154 (28%)	405 (72%)

⁺ Includes staff, consultants, interns and students working in some capacity on the project.

^{*} Includes both REDD readiness and incentive trainings and workshops.

Table 3. Gender distribution for SECURED landscape staff and training/workshops attendees in 2015

Country/Location	SECURED staff ⁺		Training/workshop attendees [*]	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Coordination Office	5 (63%)	3 (38%)	N/A	N/A
Cameroon	2 (29%)	5 (71%)	22 (32%)	47 (68%)
DRC	1 (20%)	4 (80%)	9 (18%)	43 (82%)
Indonesia	5 (42%)	7 (58%)	19 (21%)	70 (89%)
Peru	4 (67%)	2 (33%)	4 (15%)	23 (85%)
Vietnam	3 (27%)	8 (73%)	72 (36%)	128 (64%)
Munden Project	4 (33%)	8 (67%)	N/A	N/A
Total	24 (39%)	37 (61%)	126 (29%)	311 (71%)

We also produced four publications dedicated to the gender aspect such as:

- Pierce Colfer, C.J., Achdiawan, R., Roshetko, J.M., Mulyoutami, E., Yuliani, E.L., Mulyana, A., Moeliono, M. The Balance of Power in Household Decision-Making: Encouraging News on Gender in Southern Sulawesi. World Development Vol. 76, pp. 147-16
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2015.06.008>
- Villamor, G., B., Akiefnawati, R., van Noordwijk, M., Desrianti, F., Pradhan, U. 2015. Land use change and shifts in gender roles in central Sumatra, Indonesia. International Forestry Review. 17. 1P. 1-15.
<http://asb.cgiar.org/publication/land-use-change-and-shifts-gender-roles-central-sumatra-indonesia>

- Catacutan D and Naz F. 2015. A guide for gender mainstreaming in agroforestry research and development. . Hanoi, Vietnam. World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) - Vietnam. 20 p.
- Villamor GB, Dah-gbeto PA, Bell A, Pradhan U, van Noordwijk M, 2015. Gender-specific spatial perspectives and scenario building approaches for understanding gender equity and sustainability in climate-smart landscapes. pp 211-224. in: Minang, P. A., van Noordwijk, M., Freeman, O. E., Mbow, C., de Leeuw, J., & Catacutan, D. (Eds.) Climate-Smart Landscapes: Multifunctionality In Practice. Nairobi, Kenya: World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) <http://asb.cgiar.org/climate-smart-landscapes/index.html>

c) Respect for human rights

By ensuring participatory and inclusive processes, ICRAF has continued to facilitate the fair, prior and informed consent (FPIC) concept within their research activities.

2.9 Lessons learned. For final report, please summarize lessons learned for the whole agreement period. Both internal and external factors are relevant. What could have been done differently? How can lessons learned be incorporated in future plans? We are interested in learning based on positive and negative experiences.

The SECURED Landscapes project has demonstrated that:

1. Land use planning tools that guide on landscape level planning of emission reductions including REDD+ are crucial;
2. Implementation needs to be integrated into the wider development aspirations of stakeholders if it is to succeed. Emission reduction is not the primary concern of the majority of the people and governments. Basic concerns of food security and basic infrastructure (e.g. education and health) are considered priority. This implies that other benefits such as increased food productivity or other production interests are needed alongside emissions reduction. Therefore, landscape approaches would benefit from greater effectiveness and efficiency when synergy is sought between emission reductions and other environmental, social and economic objectives including climate change adaptation and green economy approaches.
3. Incentives targeting non-forest high carbon stock land uses such as agroforestry, tree-based systems and peatlands can be attractive, potentially effective and efficient options for achieving REDD+, global climate change objectives and promoting sustainable livelihoods.

Despite huge potential, we identify three key issues that need attention to enhance agroforestry (AF) role in emission reduction and restoration of multiple ecosystem services:

1. *Financing Agroforestry and efficient ways of delivering performance-based finance:*
Agroforestry often takes 1-3 years before production and delivering benefits while farmers need financing during those early phases. To make these tree cultivation practices attractive to smallholders, they require public financial support in the initial stages. Public and philanthropic capital should focus on developing scalable sustainable practices and developing supporting data. This means developing enabling conditions for production, access to markets and reporting. Sustainable land use (SLU) practices also must present an attractive investment opportunity to the people who are in a position to give or lend them money (private investors). For that, data that can reliably inform expectations of risk and return is needed. A co-investment approach (coordinated public sectors, private and communities) is emerging as a necessary condition for achieving multiple landscape-level objectives.
2. *Knowledge challenges remain- right tree for right place for right purpose:*
Agroforestry requires tremendous knowledge about trees to be effective and efficient in delivering multiple functions. ICRAF has tools that can help determine the best trees for the right place in terms of agro-ecology, but more is needed in terms of social, economic and political contexts to make locally appropriate choices for restoration and scaling-up efforts.

The last few years have allowed us to test such in project sites with great success, it is time to scale-up and scale-out

3. *Incentives systems- nudging through non-financial mechanisms:*

Non-financial incentives emerge as better “nudges” of change in landscapes with sustainable benefits (e.g. Land tenure, a “good name” and recognition, livelihoods and nutritional security etc.). However, much more work is needed in terms of nudging landscapes through non-financial incentives.

We also identify a number of overall challenges for sustainable multifunctional landscapes:

1. *Need for performance metrics that are effective, efficient and equitable:*

For assessing effectiveness and efficiency of landscape level interventions, appropriate metrics i.e. monitoring tools and methods are necessary. We need to know what the minimum set of performance indicators is in landscapes that can represent sustainability and multiple ecosystem functions holistically and that can be measured in a participatory manner and cost effectively.

2. *Improve Political Economy (different actors, different interests, therefore gainers and losers in restoration initiatives):*

There is need to assess what the best approaches are for bringing all actors together at landscape level. We found that taking a landscape approach is challenging due to the sectoral division of public programming and policy-making and that choice of actions in the context of a landscape approach can be limited by existing policy and institutional settings that do not offer flexibility. Therefore, it is still needed to explore how to go beyond the sectoral division of public programming and policy-making. Stakeholders from forest, agriculture and relevant sectors need to work together, to ensure that forest management incentive does not create a disincentive to agricultural production, and vice versa. Stakeholders must act in a coordinated fashion so that multiple functions of the ‘whole landscape’ are secured and multiple needs are addressed simultaneously. An integrated landscape approach is thus, primordial. We also need to explore further how private sector know-how and finance can be deployed in landscapes effectively and efficiently.

3. *Mechanisms for nesting landscapes to national level systems:*

In all countries where we worked, we have seen disconnects and sometime counter-productive actions by multiple actors at different levels. Current landscape scale programs may be recognized at national level, but few systematic approaches exist in linking both levels. Multiple dimensions of rules and guidelines are needed if REDD+, restoration and INDCs will succeed through an integrated approach.

3 Case/success story

3.1 Please see separate format for the result example, max 2 pages

We have included 5 Result Templates as follows:

1. Result Template Final_Indonesia: Towards the first community-forestry license for managing protection forest on peatland in Indonesia
2. Result Template Final_Peru: Peruvian government adopted landscape approaches in mitigation integrating REDD+ with agricultural NAMAs
3. Result Template Final_Vietnam: Establishment of land right certificates support forest restoration
4. Result Template Final_LUWES: A comprehensive ‘low emission development’ land-use planning tool established by ICRAF was tested and applied in Indonesia, Peru, Cameroon and Vietnam

5. Result Template Final_LandscapeBook: A Book on Climate-Smart Landscapes providing leadership on the landscape approach scientific discourse and actual application of landscape approaches

4 Project's accounts for last year:
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4.1 The accounts must relate to the approved budget for the year in question. All deviations (positive and/ or negative) must be clearly shown and explained.

We confirm that the income and expenditure of funds received and expenditure paid for the whole project period was utilized as per the grant document. The summary financial report will be presented together with the audited accounts,

The Audited accounts and completed form from the accountant for last year's accounts will be sent to Norad on or before 8th June, 2016.

Date 1st June 2016

Signature



Peter A Minang PhD

Science Domain Leader, Environmental Services

and Global Coordinator, ASB Partnership for the Tropical Forest Margins

Additional Attachments:

- Cover Letter
- Appendix_A: Publications 2013-2015
- Appendix_B: Menu on indicators 2013-2015
- 5 Result Templates (Zip file)