APPENDIX B: MENU OF COMMON INDICATORS

SECURED LANDSCAPES Project
REPORTING: JULY 2013-DECEMBER 2015

1. **Emissions reductions (metric tons CO2) in project area**

N/A ☐

Have you and/or your partner(s) contributed to documented reduction in emissions of CO2 during the year reported on? Please fill in the project location and the reduction in metric tons. If reductions occurred the number should be negative, e.g. – 100 000 tonnes in location XX. If commitments have been made which will lead to concrete emissions reductions but the reductions cannot be documented yet, please also list approved commitments in the table.

Country/ Geographical area (if several project locations)	**Ton CO2 emissions reduction**	**% change compared to previous year** (if possible)	**Approved commitments to emission reductions**	**Hectares involved** (if possible)	**Data source/description**
Project Total (Cameroon, Indonesia, Peru, Vietnam, DRC)	N/A		Estimated potential emission reductions over one year time period in tCO2: 6,081,361	2,005,925 ha	For all countries the estimates provided are based upon potential emission reductions. These potential emission reductions were calculated using the LUWES model and assuming specific scenarios as part of REALU II 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.
Cameroon - Efoulan Municipality	N/A		1,204,843 in 2037 compared to BAU scenario historical baseline.	81,000 ha Average in tCO2/ha/yr: 14.8	Yemefack et al. 2013. ASB Policy Brief 39 Based upon the Sustainable Forest Management and Cocoa Extension scenario assuming good forest management strategies including reforestation and reduced impact

					logging in production, community and communal forests in addition to cacao extension through sustainable intensification practices. Promotion of this scenario will occur through further development of the two incentives: sustainable intensification of cocoa agroforestry systems and schemes for improving carbon stock in council forests.
DRC	N/A		8,088,069 tCO2 over 30 years Average per year: 269,602 tCO2	933,925 ha (woodfuel supply basin) Average in tCO2/ha/yr: 1.25 (in fallow areas only)	This assumes basic acacia-cassava agroforestry systems are being adopted within old and young fallow areas (216,469 ha) within the Kinshasa woodfuel supply basin. Additional emission reductions could be achieved if integrating other longer-growing tree species within these agroforestry systems (as included in other scenarios currently being developed) and/or if these systems were adopted in savannah areas as well (698,857 ha of the supply basin). These estimates are based upon scenario analysis currently being developed looking at the emission reduction potential of different agroforestry systems that could be adopted in the supply basin.
Indonesia - Tanjung Jabung Barat (Tanjabar) District	N/A		43,139,200.35 tCO_2 over 10 (2010-2020) Average per year: 4,313,920 tCO_2/yr	500,000 ha Average in tCO2/ha/yr: 8,63	Source: REALU II Substantive Report (Bernard et al. 2013) and Indonesia Feasibility Report: *Towards Reduced Emissions in a High-Stake District.* Document of Low Emission Development Strategy for Land-Based Sector in Tanjung Jabung Barat District, where had been developed by District

					Planning and Development Agency These potential emission reductions are based on the scenarios agreed upon for low emission development at the district scale determined through the land use planning approach as part of Indonesia NAMA/LAMA. This scenario includes reducing emissions through change in land use practices across the following land use types: acacia plantations, oil palm concessions, peat protection forest management areas, production forest, limited production forest, limited production forest and wetland agricultural on peat areas.
Peru - Irazola District, Padre Abad Province	N/A		3,000-36,000 over 30-year period (2007-2037) Average per year: 100-1200 tCO2/yr <u>Scenarios (using forward-looking BAU baseline)</u> 1. REALU with Forward-looking BAU baseline: 36,000 2. Improved Cocoa with Forward-looking BAU baseline:	6000 ha composed by various land use systems Average in tCO2/ha/yr: Scenario 1: 0.2 Scenario 2: 0.02	Source: REALU II Substantive Report (Bernard et al. 2013) and Peru REALU II Incentive Report. The scenarios included here are described in the two above mentioned sources. The Improved Cocoa scenarios involve improved carbon stock in cocoa farms through increased tree cover and avoided establishment of cocoa over forest land. The REALU scenario involves improvement of carbon stock in all landscape uses and reduced deforestation. One incentive to promote these scenarios involves exploring the potential of carbon finance as a reward for farmers using low carbon emission practices on their farms.

			3,000		
Vietnam - Bac Kan Province	N/A		291,796 tCO2 in 2040	485,000 ha Average in tCO2/ha/yr: 0.6	Feasibility Notes for Reducing Emissions from All Land Uses in Bac Kan province, Vietnam (Ver 2.0). This was based upon the REDD+ scenario with reforestation of bare lands and termination of illegal logging. Incentives for promoting this include: 1) promotion and establishment of community forests to protect and assist natural forest regeneration and 2) promotion and establishment of agroforestry on sloping lands.

Feel free to add rows in the table if necessary. The columns titled in grey are optional to fill in.

Please note: This indicator requires that you or your partner(s) have been implementing activities/actions that have contributed to the emissions reduction registered for the year you report on. You should not include emissions reduction from previous years even if your project has been active for a longer period. Please note that there is a risk of double counting if you report both emissions reductions and approved commitments for the same project. In such cases, please make sure that there is no overlap between the two columns.

Please describe as short as possible how you and/or your partner(s) contributed to the reported change or approved commitment to emission reductions during the year reported on:

Given that we are a research project, the above-mentioned 'commitments' to emission reductions represent potential estimates from modeling based on participatory exercises in landscapes. They also represent emission from mechanisms that we are working on at the landscape level. In some of the countries significant steps towards realizing these emission reductions have been made. For example, the government of Indonesia recommended the use of the LUWES tool to guide a national low-emissions development strategy. In Peru's case ICRAF has negotiated an MOU with the Ministry of Environment to become an official research partner. As part of this partnership the Ministry is considering taking up the LUWES tool and applying it nationally. These initiatives will have direct impacts on emission reductions and national strategies for emission reductions.

2. Change in forest area in targeted landscapes

N/A ☐

Please report change in forest area in targeted landscapes that you and/or your partner contributed to in the year reported on.

Country and project location	Hectares of targeted landscapes covered by forest	% change in forest area during the year reported on	Specify, if possible, hectares & % change in native forest	Hectares of forest prevented from negative change in forest cover	Comment (source of information etc.)
Project Total (Cameroon, DRC, Indonesia, Peru, Vietnam)	1,210,862 (baseline area)	N/A		N/A	
Cameroon - Efoulan Municipality	70,463 (in 2007)	N/A		N/A	Yemefack et al. 2013. ASB Policy Brief 39 Numbers based on both undisturbed forest and logged forest areas combined.
DRC - Kinshasa woodfuel supply basin (933,925 ha area)	5,647 degraded forests; 698,857 savannah	N/A		Estimated 5,647 ha if further deforestation prevented through increased woodfuel supply resulting from adoption of agroforestry systems in the supply basin area	Source: Boulogne 2012 CIRAD Report Forest area (degraded forests in the case of the Kinshasa woodfuel supply basin) has been declining over the years (e.g., between 1984-1995 it covered an area of 17,335 ha) therefore this project aims to preserve the remaining forested areas while reforesting fallow areas with agroforestry systems and creating an alternatives source of woodfuel.

Indonesia - Peat Protection Forest Area (HLG)	15,779 ha (2010)	N/A		Estimated 2790 ha by 2020 assuming incentive mechanism implemented	Source: REALU II Substantive Report (Bernard et al. 2013) and Indonesia Feasibility Report: *Towards Reduced Emissions in a High-Stake District.* Aim is to stop the rapid deforestation and conversion of peat swamp forest areas through incentive mechanisms for people not to clear cut the forest and to have buffer zone to prevent illegal loggers to enter the HLG area.
Peru – Irazola District, Padre Abad Province	2160 (36%; 2012)	N/A		2160 is the aim	Source: REALU II Substantive Report (Bernard et al. 2013) and Peru REALU II Incentive Report. This is an estimate based upon assumed compliance with the Forestry law to avoid deforestation over a minimum of 30% of land and avoided deforestation covered by the project.
Vietnam - Bac Kan Province	417,956 (baseline scenario- 2010) -429,924 (REALU scenario - 2040)	N/A		Forest cover has been increasing since 2005.	Source: REALU II Substantive Report (Bernard et al. 2013) and Vietnam REALU II Feasibility Report: *Feasibility notes for reducing emissions from all land uses in Bac Kan province, Vietnam. Hanoi: World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) Vietnam.* Forest areas reported herein were resulted of a thirty-year projection (2010-2040) using FALLOW model (see Hoan et al. 2012 and sources above).

Feel free to add rows in the table if necessary. The columns titled in grey are optional to fill in.

Please describe as short as possible how you and/or your partner(s) contributed to the reported change during the year reported on:

Please describe how you and/or your partners have contributed to maintenance of forest cover during the year reported on or have prevented negative changes in forest cover e.g. cancellation of a logging license that thereby prevents logging of an area of the forest. Please include the definition you use of 'forest area'.

The definition of forest varied by country. They include the following:

DRC: covering a minimum area of 0.5 ha with trees at least 3 m in height and a canopy cover of at least 30%

Cameroon: covering a minimum area of 0.5 ha with trees at least 2-5 m in height and a canopy cover of at least 15%

Indonesia: The Indonesia team had a range of different defined forest types including: undisturbed forest, logged over forest - high density, logged over forest – low density, undisturbed swamp forest, logged over swamp forest, undisturbed mangrove and logged over mangrove. See REALU II Indonesia Feasibility Report for detailed definitions.

Peru: The Peru team, like Indonesia, had a range of different forest categories including: forest 95%, forest 70%, forest 50%, and forest regrowth.

Vietnam: The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)'s definition was applied. Under this definition it requires a site of at least 0.5 ha with trees higher than 3 m and a canopy cover of 30% or a growing stock of more than 30 m^3/ha or at least 5000 stems/ha for bamboo. This includes forest plantations.

3. Hectares of targeted landscapes covered by sustainable land use plans

N/A ☐

Please report the coverage of sustainable land use plans in targeted landscapes, which you and/or your partner(s) have contributed to during the year reported on.

Country and project location	**Hectares of targeted landscapes covered by sustainable land use plans (at time of reporting)**	**% change during year reported on (if possible)**	**Specify, if possible, hectares with native forest covered by sustainable land use plan**	**Comment (source of information etc.)**
Project Total (Cameroon, DRC, Indonesia, Peru, Vietnam)	660,234 ha	N/A		This is the area of land across all five countries targeted to be covered by sustainable land management schemes in the SECURED landscape project.
Cameroon - Efoulan Municipality	5,771 ha – Cocoa farms 70,463 ha – Forest areas (undisturbed + logged) 76,234 ha total	N/A		Yemefack et al. 2013. ASB Policy Brief 39 This area is not yet covered by sustainable land plans, but is the area of land targeted by the two project incentives, cocoa farms and forested area.
DRC (Mvululun and Kasangulu villages in Bas-Congo Province; Menkao, Kwango Bridge and Kingakati Villages in periphery of Kinshasa)	10,000 ha	N/A		The landscape area where incentives are being piloted is 10,000 ha (estimated by INERA). The first stage of the project first targeted a 20 ha area but planned project activities aim to promote sustainable practices throughout the whole pilot landscape area.

Indonesia – Tanjabar District and Peat Protection Forest Area (HLG)	500,000 ha - Tanjabar District (714 ha achieved)	N/A		Participatory mapping was used to develop the sustainable land use plans for the 714 ha in the community forest area. These plans will be implemented through the use of the community forest licenses (HKm). The overarching aim is to encompass the entire landscape area under sustainable management plans through implementation and promotion of incentives.
Peru – Irazola District, Padre Abad Province	6000 ha	N/A		Through a combination of incentives the aim is to have the whole landscape under sustainable management. For forested areas the goal is to reduce degradation and logging activities.
Vietnam – Ba Be District, Bac Kan Province	68,000 ha	N/A	5,872	The LUWES tool was used to develop low emission development strategies for the Ba Be district, but these plans have yet to be enacted. The work on incentives will help move towards implementation.

Feel free to add rows in the table if necessary. The columns titled in grey are optional to fill in.

Examples of Sustainable land use plans: Emission Reduction Programs, Project Design Documents, certified forestry operations, forest management plans with reduced emissions.

Please describe as short as possible how you and/or your partner(s) contributed to the reported change during the year reported on:

The target is to have all landscape area under sustainable land management plans in all of the landscapes. Specific activities to work towards this include:

Indonesia: Indonesia is contributing to this through their process working towards communities being granted with community forest licenses.

Peru: Participatory analysis and planning based on scenarios of change and emissions from all the land use systems managed by the members of the ACATPA cooperative. ICRAF supports one of the extension officers in the cooperative.

Vietnam: The land use plan for low emission development strategies for Ba Be District has been developed through field survey and local consultation at province, district and village levels with a total of 159 participants. The plan is considered a reference for future revisions of current land use plan of the district and Bac Kan Province (2010-2015).

4. Number of people whose main income/livelihood is from sustainable land use in targeted landscapes

N/A ☐

Please report the number of people with main income/livelihood from sustainable land use in targeted landscapes only when you and/or partner(s) have contributed significantly, directly or indirectly, to this.

Country and project location	**Number of people with main income/livelihood from sustainable land use[1]**	**% change during the year reported on (if possible)**	**Comment (source of information etc.)**
Project Total (Cameroon, DRC, Indonesia, Peru, Vietnam)	Direct: 2250 minimum (through pilot activities described) Indirect: aim more than 98,980		This indicator includes two types of estimates, direct and indirect. See notes below for a more detailed description.
Cameroon - Efoulan Municipality	1100 (Direct - 4.4% of the population) 25,000 (Indirect - potential)		Direct: Post training evaluation estimates that approximately 4.4% of farmers in the Efoulan landscape took up tree planting practices promoted in a farmer training held in July 2013. Indirect: The overarching aim is to reach the entire population in the landscape through both direct and indirect means. By promoting incentive schemes the aim is alternative land use practices will spread beyond the farmers directly involved in the SECURED incentives, in order impact the whole landscape.
DRC (Mvululun and Kasangulu villages in Bas-Congo Province; Menkao, Kwango Bridge and Kingakati villages in periphery of Kinshasa)	500 minimum (Direct)		Direct: This represents the total population in the five pilot villages selected, based on information gathered from the government statistics.

[1] This can for example be numbers of employees of certified activities or number of entrepreneurs gaining income from selling sustainable produced products.

Indonesia – Tanjabar District and Peat Protection Forest Area (HLG)	697 farmers individual (Direct) 680-700 farmer individuals (members of other forest farmer groups)		Direct: This represents the number of people in the targeted villages to be involved in the community forestry scheme. Indirect: The aim is to go beyond this and impact a much larger population within the landscape through direct and indirect impacts of the incentive mechanisms.
Peru – Irazola District, Padre Abad Province; Cooperative of Cacao Producers: ACATPA	220 minimum (Direct - number of members of the ACATPA cooperative)		Direct: So far in REALU II the project worked directly with the ACATPA farmer cooperative therefore there has been impact on at least the 220 members. Indirect: The aim is to go beyond this and impact a much larger population within the landscape through direct and indirect impacts of the incentive mechanisms.
Vietnam - Bac Kan Province	413 minimum (Direct – assuming an average household size of 4.5 people) 95,330 (Indirect - potential)		Direct: Providing incentives in two villages (total 71 households) and training on community carbon measurement in two villages (total 76 households). Indirect: This is the number of people who are practicing shifting cultivation (maize mono-crop) in the Bac Kan province (Bac Kan Department of Forest Protection's Proposal on Supporting Upland People to Develop Sustainable Practices on Shifting Cultivation Area (2008-2012) (revised upon Document NO.2998/BNN-KL dated 17/9/2009 of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development)). Our emission reduction strategy and incentives aims at making practical changes in the cultivation method used by this entire population.

Feel free to add rows in the table if necessary. The columns titled in grey are optional to fill in.

Please describe as short as possible how you and/or your partner(s) contributed to the reported change during the year reported on:

Please also describe how you have contributed to progress towards increased number of people with main income from sustainable land use.

This indicator includes two types of estimates, direct and indirect. Direct is based on number of people directly involved in initial pilot activities and indirect is based upon the potential number of people that could be impacted through project activities. 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.

Specific activities within the landscapes include:

Cameroon: By providing training workshops on tree domestication and improvement as a sustainable intensification pathway in local communities in Efoulan.

Indonesia: Indonesia is contributing to this through their process working towards communities being granted with community forest licenses.

Peru: Establishment of contact with agents responsible for potential certification schemes (e.g. UTZ, Organic and Fair-trade) as a step to further explore potential carbon finance incentive mechanisms.

Vietnam: The Vietnam team designed an incentive mechanism that encourages local farmers to abandon shifting cultivation/maize monocropping on forest land and practice sustainable land uses such as agroforestry (maize + fruit trees + fodder grass) on the same or similar land plots. They are piloting this incentive mechanism in two districts in the province.

5. Contribution to changes in policy and plans for land use in targeted landscape

N/A ☐

Have you or your partners contributed to changes in relevant laws, regulations, land use policies, action plans etc. in the targeted landscapes during the year reported on? Please name the law, policy, action plan etc. below, and explain in a few key words the kind of change (was it a *new* law/paragraph/addendum/policy etc., or a *revision* etc.). If you or your partner(s) contributed to policy change in more than one project location, please specify in the second column.

Name of law, policy etc., and type of change. (including NAMA's[2])	**Location/jurisdiction**	**Date of change**	**Weblink and description**
Participating in Cameroon REDD+ subgroup to improve REDD+ activities and technical processes. Cameroon has continued to be engaged with the Ministry of Environment Nature Protection and Sustainable Development and other stakeholders to harmonize REDD+ activities and further develop the action plan for a national REDD+ strategy and implementing the R-PP.	Cameroon – National level	regular meetings during 2013-2015	ICRAF is one of the REDD+ actors in Cameroon. Together with other actors (like civil society, development partners, other research institutions and universities) a REDD+ subgroup has been created wherein various approaches and strategies for the advancement of REDD+ process in Cameroon are discussed on a regular basis.
ICRAF Cameroon has been leading the process to develop a common legend of land use and land use change for REDD+ MRV in Cameroon.	Cameroon – National level	2014-2015	Cameroon continues to work towards developing a harmonized land cover map in collaboration with other key stakeholders.
ICRAF has supported The Ministry of Environment Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) in the development of a concept note for emission reduction (ER-PIN) in the southern part of Cameroon. The concept note has been submitted to the World Bank for approval.	Cameroon – National level	2015	http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/er-pins-and-early-ideas-presented
Technical support for calculation of Reference Emission Levels (RELs):	Indonesia – National and	June 2014	This work has involved comparing RELs for each district/city in Jambi province to

[2] NAMA – Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions

Indonesia provided technical support at the national and provincial level for calculation of Reference Emission Levels. This included holding a training in June attended by representatives from 11 districts and cities in the Jambi Province and successfully drafting district-level documents on low emission development planning for Merangin and Tanjung Jabung Barat. These documents have been acknowledged to be the technical reference for district development planning. The ongoing process includes formal endorsement from the District Head (Bupati) of Tanjung Jabung Barat.	provincial level		evaluate if RELs should be determined at the provincial level or whether more locally determined RELs should instead be compiled by the province.
Developing provincial nesting case in Indonesia Indonesia is also working towards making Jambi province a case for provincial nesting with the National Planning and Development Agency The concept of nesting ER is under development by the project, in which the emphasis has been on the bottom-up approach of nesting ER. Efforts to consolidate and pilot the concept in Jambi province and its districts have been taking place in 2014. However, due to the release of the new law (Law no 23/2014) at the end of the year, which affects the authority of district government, we anticipate that the nesting approach will be restructured to be between national and provincial levels only. This will bring changes in the concept that is being developed by the project. Discussion and exploration are on-going.	Indonesia - Provincial level	Aug 2015	Indonesia has submitted REL and INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contribution) to the UNFCCC. The report has not mentioned yet the nested approach which would be discussed in the national level first. Project has finished analysing potential implementation of the nested approach in Jambi at provincial level and district level. Potential of nested approach is to observe how to promote districts initiative process to develop the fit mitigation action and linking to provincial target from National REL, including private sector ER contribution in district jurisdiction. The study aims to look at potential contribution from every single planning and management units as the landuse and landcover component in the jurisdiction of districts and province. Each management unit has the role to contribute positive or negative emission

			based on district from provincial target through National REL. The approach to determine the contribution is according to inclusively mechanism from bottom up initiatives and top-down regulated.
Land-based NAMA Development in partnership with the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI)	Peru – National level	2014	Roundtables of cocoa, coffee, livestock and oil palm as well as training course on NAMAs development were organized in collaboration with GIZ, Ecofys, NewClimate and Rainforest Alliance. The landscape approach became part of the national strategy for MINAM and MINAGRI and agricultural NAMAs conceived with a landscape perspective were presented as a national product at the UNFCCC COP20. Peru is now considering NAMAs as part of the calculation of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs).
Land-based NAMA Development in partnership with the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI)	Peru – National level	2015	Support MINAGRI in the development of the design of the coffee and cocoa NAMAs with technical knowledge and assistance. NAMAs were accounted in the iNDC report for Peru GHGs emission reduction target commitment.
Backstopping the National Forest Service at the Agriculture Ministry MINAGRI	Peru – National level	Approved in Sept 2015	Backstopping MINAGRI in the definition of mechanisms to support smallholders' timber production in the ruling decree and in the applied guidelines (to be approved). See lesson learnt for agroforestry concessions
Backstopping the Ministry of Environment and Programa Bosque in the Reference Emission Levels (REL) and in the Estrategia Nacional de Bosque y Cambio Climatico (ENBCC)	Peru – National level	2015	Providing perspectives and comments on the first draft of the ENBCC and attend technical roundtables on REL. ICRAF work cited in the ENBCC
Supporting in the design development of the Coffee NAMA	Peru – National level	Ongoing	Participating in the coffee roundtable and, in collaboration with CCAFS,

			supporting the definition of a baseline for the NAMA
Promoting landscape approaches in Vietnam: Vietnam participated in a national workshop on taking a landscape approach to REDD+ in November and gave a seminar on ICRAF's work on landscape approaches in May. These activities are under the joint workplan of ICRAF and Vietnam Administration of Forestry (VNFOREST) in 2014 which aims to promote a landscape approach for REDD+ in Vietnam	Vietnam – National level	May and November 2014	These activities involved communicating work on landscape approaches to approximately 70 policy makers, researchers and REDD+ practitioners. A policy brief on landscape approaches to REDD+ in Vietnam was produced in both English and Vietnamese
Backstopping national REDD+ readiness through engagement in REDD+ dialogues under National REDD+ Network's sub-technical working groups -	Vietnam – National level	December 2015	ICRAF Vietnam maintained its membership of 3 technical working groups: Benefit distribution system, safeguards, and local implementation. We have supported VNFOREST in developing a National Report on REDD+ Financing (2012-2015) and developing a draft framework of National REDD+ Benefit Distribution System
Reviewing National REDD+ action plan	Vietnam – National level	September-December 2015	ICRAF Vietnam has actively contributed to reviewing of National REDD+ Action Plan (2011-2015). Our comments and suggestions on the lack (and therefore a need in the future) of an in-depth analysis of drivers of deforestation/degradation and obstacles to plantation across agro-ecoregions of Vietnam was highly appreciated
National level workshop "Round-table-discussion on commodity drivers of forest changes and implications to REDD+"	Vietnam – National level	December 2015	REDD+ interventions may be less attractive to communities where agricultural commodities are major sources of income. This open discussion was organized for key national REDD+ stakeholders to update REDD+ activities around commodity drivers and discuss how can the notion of "multi-stakeholders" engagement in REDD+ be

			operationalized to address these drivers.
National level workshop on “Macadamia plantation in Vietnam	Vietnam – National level	Jun 2015	The workshop aimed to explore potential impacts of expansion of macadamia plantation (as a commodity tree crop) in Vietnam, both economically and ecologically (deforestation and degradation). The workshop was chaired by Vice Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Feel free to add rows in the table if necessary.

Please note: In order to list policy changes, you or your partner(s) should have implemented actions/activities that have significantly contributed to the change. You should not include policy changes happening previous year, even if you contributed to such change.

Please describe to what extent gender issues are covered in the different policies and plans listed above:

A total of 139 men and 75 females have been trained in a REDD Readiness training/workshop and 266 men and 79 women have attended trainings/workshops related to the landscape incentives across the five landscapes during 2014. Trainings and workshop reached 128 females 313 males across Cameroon, DRC, Indonesia, Peru and Vietnam in 2015. Cultural norms still provide a significant barrier to move toward more equal gender participation in most of the project countries with the exception of Vietnam. This is something that the project was aware of and was doing its best to address in the project activities.

6. Models developed/piloted and practices changed

N/A ☐

Have you or your partners contributed significantly to develop and pilot, implement and/or replicate models for sustainable land use and/or contributed to changes in practices that has resulted in sustainable land use during the year reported on? Please name the model and/or change in practice, and explain in few key words. Please note also whether the change was at national or regional/local level by including the country name and/or location in the table below:

Name of the model and/or change in practice concerned	**Country and location**	**Model tested and/or change in practice at what level?**		**Comment**
		National	**Regional/ local**	
Model framework for assessing enabling conditions for synergy between climate change mitigation and adaptation measures	Global			Duguma, L.A. Wambugu, S.W. Minang, P.A. van Noordwijk, M. 2014 A systematic analysis of enabling conditions for synergy between climate change mitigation and adaptation measures in developing countries. Environmental Science & Policy 42 p138-148
Range of different frameworks and concepts for taking a landscape approach 1. *Climate-Smart Landscapes: Multifunctionality in Practice* - This book provides an overview of theoretical concepts, frameworks, tools, methods and examples for the application of landscape approaches. This book has filled a significant knowledge gap providing an invaluable resource for policy makers, practitioners and researchers alike for actual application of landscape	Global			Minang, P. A., van Noordwijk, M., Freeman, O. E., Mbow, C., de Leeuw, J., & Catacutan, D. (Eds.) (2015). Climate-Smart Landscapes: Multifunctionality In Practice. Nairobi, Kenya: World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF).

approaches. 2. *Operationalizing the integrated landscape approach in practice* – journal article looking at what it means to take a landscape approach in practice				Freeman, O. E., Duguma, L. A., Minang, P. A., & Landscapes, D. (2015). Operationalizing the integrated landscape approach in practice. *Ecology and Society*, *20*(1), 24.
Assessment of key strengths for operationalizing REDD+ at project level This assessment reveals a number of significant, innovative, and proof-of-concept domains from the Kasigau Corridor REDD+ project (Kenya) that made it successful in delivering climate, community and biodiversity benefits.	Global			Bernard, F. & Adkins, B. 2014. Lessons learnt for operationalization for REDD+ in the Kasigau corridor project of Kenya. ASB Policy Brief No. 44, ASB Partnership for the Tropical Forest Margins, Nairobi, Kenya
Agroforestry models in DRC A report has been produced on two agroforestry models that could support REDD+ and livelihood support and income diversification. They could be potentially adopted in the Kinshasa woodfuel supply basin and are being further analyzed to determine the potential of carbon sequestration, woodfuel production, food production and financial profitability of the different systems.	DRC	National		Akalakou, C., Biloso, A., Mafolo, J., Bernard, F., Minang, PA. (2015). Contribution de l'Agroforesterie à la REDD+ pour une gestion durable des paysages en République Démocratique du Congo : Etat des lieux de l'exploitation des forêts autour de Kinshasa. Rapport de Projet SECURED LANDSCAPES. Nairobi, Kenya: ASB Partnership for the tropical forest margins, World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF).

DRC: **7 agroforestry-based models tested with 117 farmers on 25ha**: 2 agroforestry-based models have been developed during the scoping analysis for the zones of savanna such as hinterland of Kinshasa. 5 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. Farmers are being taught techniques for integrating tree plants in production systems and about tree domestication. The models are tested with 117 farmers on 25ha in the sites of Mpalanga (10 ha), Kingakati (5 ha) and Pont-Kwango (10 ha). Seeds of Calliandra (2kg), Millettia (5 kg), 550 fruit tree seedlings and 3000 Leuceana tree seedlings as well as 400 seedlings from vegetative multiplication have been provided in the 4 sites.	DRC	National		
Smallholder Agroforestry Contributions to REDD+ in the Kinshasa Woodfuel Supply Basin, DRC: Scenario descriptions for the six agroforestry scenarios and two baselines and their contributions to carbon sequestration (tCO_2e), woodfuel production (t charcoal) and income generation (USD) represented in average amounts per year over the 30-year period. Net present value (NPV) using a 12% discount rate over the 30 years is also included. Species and activities included in scenarios and baselines are as follows: Acacia auriculiformis (Acacia: A8; A2); Manihot esculenta (Cassava: Cas); Zea mays (Maize: Mz); Sorghum bicolor (Sorgm: Sor); Dacryodes edulis (Safou: Saf); Terminalia superba (Limba: L); and bee keeping (Honey: H).	DRC Kinshasa woodfuel supply basin			Freeman, O. E., Minang, P. A., Akalakou, C., Biloso, A., Mafolo J. 2015. Smallholder Agroforestry Contributions to REDD+ in the Kinshasa Woodfuel Supply Basin, DRC. ASB Policy Brief No. 48, ASB Partnership for the Tropical Forest Margins. Nairobi, Kenya.
Potential of private sector investment to promote sustainable land use The Munden Project built a financial model to determine whether certain sustainable agricultural practice projects being developed by ICRAF are potentially	Cameroon, Efoulan Municipality Tanjabar District, Jambi,		Municipal/ Community level	The model will be used to support the development of the incentives and also to identify potential sources of finance to improve both farmers

financially profitable and how they compare to the practices currently in place. They visited all country landscapes (with the exception of Peru) to collect data to explore the financial opportunities based around the different landscape incentives. They investigated the financial infrastructure existing in each landscape and country to identify where potential financing might come from. Additionally they have completed preliminary work around developing a field monitoring system to assess sustainable performance of different potential future investments. For each of these phases a report has been submitted.	Indonesia Ba Be and Na Ri Districts, Bac Kan Province, Vietnam			land management practices and livelihoods.
Incentive mechanisms for sustainable intensification of cocoa agroforestry systems Two key incentive schemes were implemented in Efoulan municipality. 1) Training on seedling handling, grafting, marcotting and nursery establishment and management and 2) supply of the planting materials. After ICRAF provided these incentives, a horizontal dissemination of knowledge (farmers to farmers) began to take effect which stimulated some farmers to establish their own nurseries of fruit and timber trees to plant in the cocoa farms.	Cameroon, Efoulan Municipality		Municipal/ Community level	The introduction of the incentive schemes reduced the need for technical support providing farmers with knowledge to continue to improve their cocoa farm systems.
This year (2015) alone a total of 69 farmers in Efoulan received training on tree domestication and improvement techniques. Thanks to this training, they are engaged in intensification of their cocoa agroforestry systems in that they are producing plants and integrating them into their cocoa agroforestry systems. In this year alone (2015), a total of 2760 plants were integrated into cocoa agroforestry systems in Efoulan.	Cameroon, Efoulan Municipality		Municipal/ Community level	The introduction of the incentive schemes has promoted sustainable intensification of cocoa agroforestry systems

Community/council forest incentive For incentives to increase carbon stock in council forests a range of different data is being collected to be able to further develop this incentive looking into both potential socio-economic and policy incentive mechanisms.	Cameroon, Efoulan Municipality		Municipal/ Community level	This work is still in progress.
Regarding incentive to increase carbon stocks in the Efoualn council forest, a draft version of an article on the contribution of Cameroon's council forest to socio-economic development and climate change mitigation is ready. In this article, incentive mechanisms (like reforestation, reduced impact logging, promotion of good governance, and improved capacity and data) to promote sustainable development of the Efoulan council forest while increasing carbon stocks in this forest have been developed.	Cameroon, Efoulan Municipality		Municipal/ Community level	The draft version of a journal article wherein this work is detailed is ready
Carbon finance incentives for cacao producers Building on work evaluating the most appropriate carbon standards for cacao producers pilot incentive schemes are being developed.	Peru, Irazola District/ ACAPTA Cooperative		Community level	This will involve participatory approaches with farmers to best determine carbon standards suited for smallholders. The matrix of options is under construction and will be discussed with the cooperative. The matrix of options is under construction and will be discussed with the cooperative in middle December.
iNAMAzonia, a landscape approach to cocoa, coffee, livestock and oil palm production in Peruvian Amazon	Peru, Peruvian Amazonia	National level		Development and writing on iNAMAzonia concept notes to present the idea and launch the proposal of the four NAMAs in the

				Peruvian Amazon conceived under a landscape approach.
Community forest incentive In the peat swamp forest area there is the community forest incentive scheme. This mechanism is being piloted and is fully supported by the district and provincial level forestry authorities. The community represented by Farmer's Group has been actively working on fulfilling the requirements set by Indonesian MoF for proposing the Community Forestry (HKm) license. The checklist of requirements consists of, among others, participatory map, tree inventory and a community institution, which mostly have been fulfilled by the community. Facilitation and support have been actively provided by ICRAF and District Forestry Office. In October 2015, the proposal for HKm licence has been submitted to the Minister of Environment and Forestry. It is now officially in the process for verification and evaluation prior to the granting of 35-year licence.	Peat Protection Forest Area (HLG), Indonesia		District/ Community level	The community forest incentive scheme includes improving the management of peat swamp forest by promoting the planting of jelutong and providing communities with community forest licenses to be able to benefit from the forest while practicing sustainable forest management.
Model on "peat fire risk management" developed by applying the technique of minimum fire on land preparation and introducing technique for managing wood debris after slashing.	Tanjabar District, Jambi, Indonesia		District/ Community level	The model may reduce fire on peat, as farmers get involved actively in establishing and maintaining demonstration plots.
Sustainable farming incentives A prototype of an incentive mechanism for uptake of more sustainable farming practices has been developed and is being piloted in Bac Kan Province. This incentive mechanism integrates the two incentives that are described in the following two points: 1) Further development and design of pilots for incentive	Ba Be and Na Ri Districts, Bac Kan Province, Vietnam		Community level	The prototype was jointly developed and piloted by ICRAF and its local partner, the 3PAD project. 1) Incentives are seedlings, and monetary support to compensate for immediate income

mechanisms for agroforestry systems on sloping land to replace maize monocropping. 2) Further development and design of pilots for incentive mechanisms for community forest management on previously "unmanaged" forest. To date the agroforestry model (maize + cassava + fruit trees + *melia azedarach* + grass) was established on 6 ha of farm land in the two districts. A total of 212 ha of forest (mainly naturally regenerated forest) was put under the community forest management regime. The tree survival rate for the first year was > 85%.				loss. 2) Incentives are legal land use rights, technical training on assisting natural forest regeneration, and monetary support for forest patrol and for agricultural intensification.
Sharing knowledge and methodologies on Land Use Planning for Low Emission Development strategies (LUWES)	Thai Nguyen province, Vietnam	June 2015	Commune level	ICRAF has provided training on LUWES to 20 CERDA's staff and local farmers of Binh Long commune to develop their low emission land use plan

Please note: One of the main purposes with the CFI funding scheme for civil society is to innovate, help develop and spread information, models and practices that prove to be effective for the purpose of sustainable land use, as an important step on the way to emissions reductions and sustainable development. The idea is that civil society and research can be catalysts for change and hence inspire governments and other larger actors to follow. In this table, we should capture the major achievements in terms of innovations in models and practices for this purpose. Note that we have no fixed definition of 'model' or 'change in practice'. We accept that these are too manifold to be standardised. Rather, we encourage you to describe them in simple language in the table, and attach your own definitions if necessary.

7. Adoption of zero-deforestation policies, changes or improvements in practice or policies among producers, traders and consumers in targeted commodities (commodity supply chain).

N/A ☐

Please list changes that your organisation and/or partner(s) contributed to during the year you report on. Please indicate also the country/location and commodity if you have activities in many project locations and for several commodities.

Type of policy/ practice change	Commodity and location	Scope, if relevant measured in volumes/tons	Stakeholders involved	Civil society involvement (yes/no)
Adoption of certification schemes requiring good land management practices and fair and efficient trading mechanisms (e.g. UTZ, ORGANIC and FairTrade).	Cacao; Peru	The impact of various certification schemes on avoided deforestation and tree planting practices with a cocoa's producer organization (ACATPA) was evaluated. In 2014 its exportations to certificated markets were about 25 Tons.	Cacao producers	No

Feel free to add rows in the table if necessary. The columns titled in grey are optional to fill in.

Adoption of REDD+ safeguards (UNFCCC Cancun safeguards)

N/A ☐

Please describe any change in the development, policy change or implementation of safeguards during the year reported on, to which your organisation or partners have contributed. Please describe the change(s) applying Cancun categories, and specify at what level adaptation happened.

Safeguard category	**Change**	**Your organisation and/or partner(s)' contribution**
1. Consistency between national forests programmes and international conventions and agreements	**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. **Indonesia:** One of the important national forest programs initiatives is the release of Indicative Map on New Concession License Moratorium according to Ministry of Forestry Decree No. 6982/Menhut-VII/IPSDH/2014, which responds to Indonesia's commitment to reduce emissions 26-41%. The Peat Protection Forest area in Tanjung Jabung Barat Secured demonstration landscape in Indonesia is included in this indicative map. Second, the drafting of Indicative Map of Social Forestry Area for allocating 12.7 million ha of forest estate for community forestry scheme. The community forestry of Makmur Jaya in Tanjung Jabung Barat District is being included in this map.	ICRAF is leading the one legend for REDD+ MRV process in Cameroon with partner organizations such as the Ministry of Environment and UN FAO. The work is still being explored The Indonesia Secured Landscape project and District Government of Tanjung Jabung Barat have been making progress in the process of proposing the license for community-based forest management in the peat protection forest. In October 2015, the proposal has been received personally by the Director of Social Forestry, Ministry of Environment and Forestry.
2. Transparent and effective national	**Cameroon:** One of the main aims of harmonized legend for Cameroon work is to	ICRAF is leading this task to make sure forests and other land uses are not prone to such

forest governance structures	create a transparent system for determining land use land cover categories. This also aims to reduce potential conflict of interest between different institutions based upon definition and demarcation of different land uses. The harmonized legend for REDD+ will definitely reduce such conflicts. Vietnam: MARD issued Decision No 5337/QĐ-BNN-TCLN on 23rd December 2015 on approval of the scheme on the establishment of Vietnam REDD+ Fund	confusions/ conflicts of interest. ICRAF has been among key stakeholders in consultation of establishment of Vietnam's REDD+ Fund
3. Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities	**Cameroon:** In the Efoulan Municipality the selection of the tree species promoted to grow on cocoa farms were selected by the local communities. Farmers were also contributing significantly to the nursery establishment processes particularly on the timing (seasons) of planting, weeding, etc. **Indonesia:** The involvement of local community in the concession management **Vietnam:** involvement of local community in community forest management	All the trainings were provided by the ICRAF SECURED team in Cameroon. We closely assist the community and facilitate the process as well as the interaction between the community, local government and Ministry of Forests, without neglecting the knowledge and rights of the local communities. Local communities in 2 villages where supported to implement their own forest protection plan including forest patrolling (37 patrols for each villages), forest plots monitoring (biomass of trees) and following rules of NTFPs collection

4. The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities	**Cameroon**: In the pilot area in the Efoulan Municipality all the representatives of the local communities and respective local administrators were engaged in a number of meetings held in relation to the REDD+ process particularly through the cocoa intensification and diversification work. **Indonesia:** The ongoing process to obtain community-based forest management licenses is championed by local community which will be the main actor in the concession management. **Vietnam:** all households of the two villages where we pilot SECURED incentives were invited to meetings and trainings on community forestry and agroforestry model development. Their participation has been voluntary and their attitude towards community forestry have been monitored.	We closely assist the community and facilitate the process as well as the interaction between the community, local government and Ministry of Forests. ICRAF Vietnam and 3PAD project have been organizing all meeting and trainings with participation of local communities and authorities.
5. Conservation of natural forests and biological diversity and enhancement of other social and environmental benefits	**Indonesia**: Rehabilitation efforts in the peat protection forest in Tanjung Jabung Barat will provide positive impacts on the peat ecosystem, both for the biodiversity value as well as hydrological functions.	Through the community-based forest management process, we contribute to the rehabilitation process and to reduce degradation in the peat ecosystems and functions. Forest Service through forest rehabilitation program also plant resistant plants in the peat to restore the functions of peat. Total 43.500 trees given to community forestry group (Makmur Jaya Group) ICRAF Indonesia in collaboration with FORDA has conducted various AF training to 35 farmers in protection forest on peatland areas (HLG) and 15 farmers outside the HLG

	Vietnam: In Vietnam, in order to implement the National REDD+ Action Plan, the government requires that all provinces develop a Provincial REDD+ Action Plan (PRAP). The Provincial REDD+ Environmental and Social Index (RESI) was developed to assesses local environmental and social conditions and highlights particular advantages and potential risks in implementing REDD+ at the provincial level	ICRAF has contributed to development of RESI through our expertise on land use change analysis, drivers analysis and gender aspects of REDD+
6. Actions to address the risks of reversals		
7. Actions to reduce the displacement of emissions	**All countries**: Supporting a whole landscape approach for emission reductions to mitigate the leakage/displacement of emissions.	**All countries**: Studies on-going including work on incentives and drivers

8. **Hectares of land which Indigenous Peoples and forest dependent communities gain rights over** during the reporting year, with support from your organisation and/or partner(s).

N/A ☐

Please list the location, the number of hectares, and the group of people gaining the right. Please indicate also by a few words the scope of rights gained in the last column.

Country and location	**Hectares**	**Specify Indigenous people and/or forest dependent community gaining rights, and type of rights**
Peat Protection Forest Area (HLG), Indonesia	714 ha	ICRAF together with district forestry office is in the process of helping forest dependent communities to gain legal management rights over claimed land in the area of peat protection forest that covers around 714 ha through the proposed community forestry (HKm) licence In continued efforts to establish community managed forests (Hutan Kemasyarakatan (HKm)) ICRAF has worked with the local community to complete participatory mapping, inventory plants and trees and reach an agreement on the rules of conduct. Internal group rules and regulations are currently being developed for farmer groups.
Na Thau village, Bac Kan province, Vietnam	85 ha	ICRAF together with Dong Phuc commune's leaders and 3PAD project staff to assist the village community to officially obtain land use right certificate (Red book) for 85 ha of community forest.

Please describe shortly how you and/or your partner(s) contributed to the gained rights during the year reported on:

If you have contributed to commitments made towards granting rights to indigenous people/forest dependent communities, please include this as an achievement in your comment below.

Indonesia: The Indonesia team contributed through socialization workshops to demonstrate the importance of peat forest protection and support forest governance for forest dependent communities. As part of this process they facilitated interactions between the district forestry office and local communities and strengthened local capacity through participatory mapping approaches and participatory implementation designs. The area which local community will gain conditional land tenure right is around 714 ha.

9. Development and adoption of MRV methodology

N/A ☐

Please describe shortly the MRV system and how you and/or your partner(s) contributed to the development of MRV methodology for potential use in REDD+ during the year reported on:

Cameroon: ICRAF is currently among the leading institutions developing the harmonized 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. The work is still in progress.

Vietnam: Training courses on participatory carbon monitoring (ICRAF's Rapid Carbon Stock Appraisa (IRacsa) method) were conducted in two villages within the pilot model.

Indonesia: In Indonesia, the two ministries Environmental Ministry and Ministry of Forestry were reorganized into one ministry the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. During this process, a National MRV System has been under development.
The Secured landscape project has trained key government institutions related to the land-use based sector in 11 districts of Jambi province. The concepts of LUWES/LUMENS (Land use Planning for Low Emission Development Strategy/ Land use Planning for Multiple Environmental Services) have been considered to be a part of national MRV System.
As regards to private sector engagement, the project has trained a big forestry company for forest estate concession. The training dealt with how to calculate concession REL and how it could contribute to a jurisdiction boundary as a sub-national approach. This mechanism aims to promote a private sector contribution for emission reduction.

Have methodologies developed through the project already been adopted by actors working on results based REDD-schemes, or are you aware of plans to do so?

Please describe shortly how you and/or your partner(s) contributed to the adoption of MRV methodology during the year reported on:

Indonesia has adopted the LUWES tool in calculating reference emissions levels and in building strategies to reduce emissions in all 33 provinces in Indonesia. The provinces use the LUWES tool 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. Pilot studies are currently being conducted in Peru and Cameroon where the governments have expressed interest in scaling up the use of LUWES tool

ICRAF/IITA staffs have 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. The goal was to identify areas where there are conflicts or overlaps in the definition of various land use/land cover types and to develop a common legend of land use and land use change with a view to producing a national MRV system in Cameroon.

In Peru, 3 of the 4 agricultural 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. This outcome was as a result of the ICRAF-ASB Peru team working very closely with the ministries, and in particular high level engagement with the directorate through one-on-one meetings, workshops, trainings, government workshops, and working groups.

10. Contribution to international consensus on REDD+ and increased REDD+ financing

N/A ☐

Have you or your partners contributed towards creating international consensus around REDD+ as a core tool in the global effort to prevent dangerous levels of climate change during the year reported on? Please describe shortly how and through which stakeholders and sectors and areas you and/or your partner(s) contributed to the reported change during the year reported on:

Global Coordination Office: The book *Climate-Smart Landscapes Multifunctionality in Practice* was successfully completed and launched at the Global Landscapes Forum held alongside the UNFCCC COP 20 in Lima, Peru. Since its publication it has been downloaded 7,000 times including related web pages being viewed over 17,000 times demonstrating wide-spread interest in the results of this work. 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 REDD+.

As part of these knowledge dissemination efforts, the book Partnerships in the Tropical Forest Margins: a 20-Year Journal in Search of Alternatives to Slash-and-Burn, provides a summary of ASB's work over the past 20 years based upon all of the policy briefs that have been published over this period of time, many of which have been published as a result of the REALU I, REALU II and SECURED Landscapes projects.

ICRAF supported the Ministry of Environment Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) in the development of Cameroon's Emission Reduction Concept Note (for the Dja Nature Reserve) that was submitted to the World Bank for approval at the end of September. The World Bank will provide 250,000 US Dollars to Cameroon for the development of a full proposal in 2016.

Amount (USD) of REDD+ financing (pledges, transactions) during the year reported on to which the project has contributed (please include information on donors and countries):

Please describe shortly how you and/or your partner(s) contributed to the reported change during the year reported on: