to reduce emissions in REALU project site of Tanjahar. BAPENAS (the National Planning Board for Development) has recommended the use of the LUWES tool 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.

Supporting national level baseline, MRV and REDD+ in Cameroon

The project has contributed directly to the RPP development process. ICRAF also led the climate change component (including REDD+) in the ongoing review process of the 1994 forester law. The project is now providing technical support to the FAO regional project on MRV following a request from the project after the national LUWES workshop.

Supporting REDD+ Readiness in Vietnam

ICRAF conducted a national level opportunity cost study of implementing REDD+/REALU and contributed to Vietnam’s REDD+ Benefit Distribution System. ICRAF also provided consultation support to UN-REDD+ for a phase-II activities proposal in Vietnam.

A new REDD+ regional roundtable in Peru

ICRAF has led the process to establish a new Mesa (Roundtable) REDD+ in the Ucayali region (formally established by the Regional Government (COREL) in May 2011) with membership of 44 institutions from civil society, government and indigenous groups. On March 13th, 2013 an agreement for Collaborative Development of Emissions Reduction Trajectories for the Ucayali Region was signed by the members of the Roundtable.

Over 250 people trained world-wide on opportunity costs for REDD+, three regional workshops (Africa, Asia and Latin America) and five national level trainings (Indonesia, Vietnam, Cameroon, Peru, Panama)

Leveraging policy with science

• Publications* have been translated into 23 policy briefs and action taken to provide the information through national workshops, science-policy forums and interactions.

*Summary of publications: • 14 journal articles • 4 book chapters • 5 training manuals • 1 working paper • 23 policy briefs • 20 professional reports • 2 background papers • 1 monograph. Some more being processed.

Several science-policy forums were organized at the margins of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice sessions and Global Science meetings to inform science and share findings and experiences with policy makers and other actors.

Next steps: SECURED LANDSCAPES (Sustaining Ecosystem and Carbon benefits by Unlocking Reversal of Emissions Drivers in Landscapes)

Key areas of focus

• Piloting incentives in five demonstration landscapes
• Exploring landscape investment and private sector engagement options
• Strategic and tactical nesting of landscapes to national level REDD+ and other relevant activities
• Development of globally relevant methods, policy and investment guidance for decision-making and negotiations in sustainable landscapes

Policy action and impact

Linking landscape level to national level in Indonesia

ICRAF has been invited officially to demonstrate experience in the LUWES tool in calculating REL and in building strategies for REDD+ through agroforestry based intensification. Designs and initial testing completed for:

- Involving local community in the process.
- Tree-based intensification of maize production in Bapak, Bac Kan Province, Vietnam.
- Cocoa intensification through tree improvement and domestication in Houfan, Cameroon.
- Potential of jelutung (Dyera lowrii) for agroforestry and for trade commodities in Tanjung Jabung Barat, Indonesia.
- Land Unit Emission Reduction incentive schemes in Padre Abad district, Ucayali, Peru.

Development of incentive schemes at landscape level

Linking landscape level to national level in Indonesia

ICRAF has been invited officially to demonstrate experience in the LUWES tool in calculating REL and in building strategies for REDD+ through agroforestry based intensification.
REALU: A framework for understanding and optimizing emission reductions from all land uses

The REALU project aims at developing landscape-based strategies through action research for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from all land uses in tropical forest margins, including but not restricted to deforestation and forest degradation, as part of the post-Kyoto United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change regime. Such strategies address global emission reduction, enhancement of resilience to climate change, and respect for the rights of local stakeholders. The project was conducted across Africa, Asia and Latin America in four countries: Cameroon, Indonesia, Peru and Vietnam.

Why REALU?

1. The absence of a globally agreed upon definition of ‘Forest’ will impede implementation of REDD or REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) schemes.
2. Current REDD+ focuses on “Forest” and ignore large potential emissions reductions and sequestration in other land uses (i.e. trees outside forest, woody vegetation outside of institutional defined “forest” and peatlands).
3. Drivers of deforestation are largely outside the forests and need to be addressed.
4. REDD+ as a partial accounting mechanism of land use is challenged by cross-scale issues such as additionality, leakage, and permanence.
5. The REALU applies uniform accounting rules for Annex-I and non-Annex-I countries, embraces low forest cover countries proportionately, rewards the rural poor, and is thus more equitable.

Project information

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<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Budget</th>
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<tr>
<td>June 2010-June 2013</td>
<td>NOK27 M.</td>
<td>1. Provide methodological, planning and training guidance to enable the operationalization of REALU as a strategy for enhancing REDD+ in project countries and globally.</td>
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<td>2. Explore landscape approaches to REDD+ in demonstration landscapes under the REALU framework.</td>
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<td>3. Engage in global comparative action research that explores how REDD+ strategies are making progress on achieving the desired objectives.</td>
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Target group

- Policy and decision-makers, planners and associated technical staff at national and sub-national level
- Smallholder farmers and land managers

Local partners

- Institut de Recherche Agricole pour le Développement (IRAD) in Cameroon
- International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Cameroon
- Indonesian Soil Research Institute (ESR) in Indonesia
- Instituto Nacional de Innovacion Agraria (INIA) in Peru
- International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Peru
- Research Centre for Forest Ecology and Environment (RCFEE) in Vietnam
- ICRAF country offices in the four project countries

Achievements: highlights

- 4. Enhance science-policy interactions through dissemination of project results to inform global debate

Development of landscape approaches: results

Development and trial of Land-Use Planning for Low Emissions Development Strategy (LUWES)

Method:

- LUWES aims at identifying how much emissions can be reduced by doing what, where, by whom and at what costs in the landscapes.
- LUWES enables the calculation of baselines and Reference Emission Levels (RELs) for generating ex-ante mitigation scenarios. It provides a platform for multiple stakeholder decision-making and land use planning for sustainable development that can reduce GHG emissions from land based activity while simultaneously maintaining economic growth.

Achievements with LUWES

1. LUWES has been applied in all four project landscapes in Cameroon, Indonesia, Peru and Vietnam. In Indonesia, this application has extended to districts neighboring the project site based on districts’ interest.
2. The project teams in the four countries have made deliberate effort and placed focus on active participation by local government institutions in the planning processes, working closely with respective government departments of planning, agriculture, forestry, and civil society.
3. More than 15 trainings have been conducted at the landscape level across all project countries with participation from approximately 150 technical staff at district, municipal or similar jurisdictional levels. This included training on LUWES, carbon measurements and land tenure analysis.
4. Completion of feasibility studies of emission reduction plans in the project landscapes.

Prospects

- There is potential for LUWES to evolve towards LUMENS (Land Use Planning for Development with Multiple Environmental Services)
- Further development of mitigations plans at landscape level in Indonesia, Peru, Vietnam and Cameroon.

Support for REDD+ readiness in landscape approaches at national level

- Participation in the national REDD+ networks and sub-technical working groups
- Contribution to the development of RPPs, National REDD+ strategies, climate change mitigation action plans, etc.