

## UN-REDD Programme Portfolio Update for MG

Quarterly overview (SNA/CC portfolio) or  Rolling update (Country, SNA outcome)

**Subject:** SNA Outcome 5, Safeguards and Multiple Benefits

**Covers period:** up until 31 Dec 2014/March 2015, **Date submitted:** 24 March, **MG call date:** 1 April

**Prepared/submitted by:** Thais Linhares-Juvenal in liaison with SCG

### 1. Context

The overall Outcome 5 (*Safeguards are addressed and respected and multiple benefits of REDD+ are realized*) encompasses both safeguards and multiple benefits in the current SNA framework. The first output (5.1) focuses on multiple benefits, the second one (5.2) on approaches to address and respect safeguards and the third one (5.3) on provision of *information* on how safeguards are addressed and respected<sup>1</sup>.

### 2. Results and progress by countries receiving UN-REDD Programme support

The cumulative target for 2015 is that at least 8 UN-REDD Programme partner countries having identified core elements of a national approach to safeguards and/or incorporated multiple benefits into their REDD+ planning. So far work **in 6 countries** can be considered for completion of the target (Cambodia, Costa Rica, DRC, Ecuador Papua New Guinea and Zambia).

Altogether since 2012, more than 20 countries have received support through backstopping and/or targeted support on the development of a national approach to safeguards and the incorporation of multiple benefits to support REDD+ planning. Country support objectives and results are summarized below, with ongoing support highlighted.

#### *Multiple benefits (UNEP)*

Country	Type of support <sup>2</sup>	Description of support	Status of country progress against "Utilization of multiple benefits tools and analyses to inform REDD+ decision-making"	Status of country progress against "New countries undertaking analysis of multiple benefits utilizing tools and assessments"
Bhutan	TS (ongoing)	2012 workshop on multiple benefits and environmental safeguards applied BeRT v1 (risks and benefits of proposed REDD+ actions; relevant policies, laws and regulations). <u>Follow-up with 2014-5 safeguards TS.</u>	Early	Achieved
Cambodia	BS (ongoing)	Analysis of costs and benefits of REDD+ implementation, spreadsheet tool development. <u>Planned additional tool</u> to explore the spatial distribution of these costs and benefits.	Progressing	No
DRC	BS	Substantial SNA support to NP work. Spatial analysis; report published; development of 'flexible tool' to explore results by <i>territoires</i> . Ministry of Environment using the data to report on the project areas of FIP investments	Achieved	No

<sup>1</sup> In the current development of the Strategic Framework for 2016-2020, the structure of the outputs has been modified in line with the Warsaw Framework adopted in Nov 2013 and with the building blocks of the suggested theory of change of the Programme.

<sup>2</sup> BS=back-stopping to NP/ Partner Country without NP, TS= targeted support

Ecuador	BS	Some SNA support to NP work. Report produced but Ministry of Environment chose not to publish. (See footnote <sup>3</sup> ) However, map layers developed on water regulation services to be used in further scenario analysis (by national staff) to identify potential priority areas for REDD+.	Progressing	No
Indonesia	BS	Some SNA support to NP work on spatial analysis, REDD+ options, available tools in Central Sulawesi. Three reports published, 2012-3.	Early	No
Kenya	TS (ongoing)	Multiple benefits analyses undertaken in 2014, TS ongoing.	Early	Progressing
Mongolia	TS (starting up)	Contracting delays with country delayed TS. Will involve spatial decision support work in 2 pilot provinces.	Early	Early
Nigeria	BS	Workshops Nov 2013 (priority setting), Nov 2014 (spatial analysis), for Cross River State.	Progressing	No
Panama	BS	Some SNA support to NP work. Multiple benefits analysis completed, report due.	Progressing	Achieved
Paraguay	BS	Significant SNA support to NP work. Multiple benefits analysis completed, including on restoration potential.	Progressing	Achieved
Peru	TS (ongoing)	Request to develop an online spatial decision support tool has been agreed. Initial planning session held with Ministry in 2014.	Progressing	Progressing
Republic of Congo	BS	Some SNA support to NP work. Working sessions on valuation and mapping of potential benefits. Further work planned 2015.	Early	Progressing
Sudan	TS	Training session on risk and benefits of REDD+ actions, 2014.	No	Early
Tanzania	BS	Some SNA support to NP work, especially on converting methods to open-source GIS.	Progressing	No
Uganda	TS	Priority risks and benefits, GIS training. Country asking for new work which will expand scope from TS to BS.	Early	Early
Viet Nam	BS	Detailed analysis at provincial scale as part of PRAP process.	Progressing	Progressing
<b>Total achieved</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total progressing</b>			<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Programme Target</b>			<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>

<sup>3</sup> Ecuador decided not to publish because a strategic shift to focus more specifically on safeguards and not a broader multiple benefits monitoring system so the multiple benefits products UNEP supported became internal inputs to the SIS but not externally published products.

## Safeguards

Country	Type of support	Description of support	Main agency in lead, if any <sup>4</sup>	Progress against “A plan developed for operationalizing a national approach to safeguards, using CAST or an equivalent approach”	Progress against “An assessment conducted of policies, laws and regulations to the safeguards, using BeRT or an equivalent approach”	Progress against “A clear design process outlined for the national SIS”	Progress against “Information sources or systems that can contribute to the SIS identified”	Progress against “Institutional arrangements established to make the SIS operational”
Argentina	BS, TS	TS 2013 contributed to SIS planning.	UNEP	Early	Early	Progressing	Early	Early
Bangladesh	TS	Social impact assessment completed	UNDP	Early	No	Early	Early	Early
Bhutan	TS	BeRT workshop planned for April.	UNEP	Progressing	Progressing	Early	Early	Early
Cambodia	BS	Group review of NP work only	UNDP	Progressing	Achieved	Early	Progressing	Progressing
Costa Rica	TS	Country approach, SIS design, PLR analysis	all	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Progressing
DRC	BS, TS <sup>5</sup>	Ongoing on standards finalization, SIS indicator design	UNEP	Progressing	Early	Progressing	Early	Early
Ecuador	BS, TS <sup>6</sup>	Finalized PCI framework and indicator set, developed SIS tools and methodologies, identified synergies with/among information sources and systems, including in-person backstopping through participation in 2 workshops focused on the SIS (April + Oct 2014)	UNEP	Progressing	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Progressing
Equatorial Guinea	BS	Safeguards training including CAST	FAO (UNEP contr.)	Progressing	No	No	No	No
Mexico	TS	National Safeguards Systems incl. the National SIS by conducting the remaining relevant analysis (prep phase of TS)	all	(Achieved <u>not</u> through UN-REDD support)				
Myanmar	TS <sup>7</sup>	Implementation is to take place in 2015		Early	Early	Early	Early	Early
Nepal	BS			Early	Early	Early	Early	Early
Nigeria	BS	Safeguards work was delayed, planning underway for 2015	UNEP	Progressing	Early	Early	Early	Early
Panama	BS	Assisting with ToR development	UNEP	Progressing	Early	Early	Early	Early

## Safeguards, cont.

<sup>4</sup> In general, interagency arrangements.

<sup>5</sup> DRC TS approved in Dec 2014 so results are those recorded so far from backstopping to NP.

<sup>6</sup> TS in 2015; reported results are from backstopping to NP until Dec 2014.

<sup>7</sup> Implementation is to take place in 2015.

Country	Type of support	Description of support	Main agency in lead, if any <sup>8</sup>	Progress against “A plan developed for operationalizing a national approach to safeguards, using CAST or an equivalent approach”	Progress against “An assessment conducted of policies, laws and regulations to the safeguards, using BeRT or an equivalent approach”	Progress against “A clear design process outlined for the national SIS”	Progress against “Information sources or systems that can contribute to the SIS identified”	Progress against “Institutional arrangements established to make the SIS operational”
Pakistan	BS	No direct support; used SEPC in 2012 consultation workshop all by themselves.		Early	No	No	No	No
PNG	BS	Group review of draft PCI indicator	UNDP	Progressing	Achieved	Early	Progressing	Early
Paraguay	BS	CAST informing plans for ongoing work. Assisting with ToR development	all	Progressing	Achieved	Progressing	Progressing	Early
Peru	TS	TS on involvement of indigenous peoples in providing safeguards information. (TS2 starting up, focusing on institutional arrangements for the SIS)	UNDP	Progressing	Early	Progressing	Progressing	Progressing
Rep. of the Congo	BS	Initial PLR identification completed. BeRT workshop may follow (initial plans fell through)	UNEP	Progressing	Progressing	Early	Early	Early
Sri Lanka	BS	Feedback on the work stream concept note and expert ToR. (work starting in Q3)	UNDP	Early	Early	Early	Early	Early
Tanzania	BS	Initial work on NFI contribution to SIS	UNEP	Progressing	No	No	Progressing	No
Uganda	TS	Country approach to safeguards drafted, workshop with taskforce planned	UNEP	Progressing	Early	Progressing	Early	Early
Viet Nam	BS	Assisting with ToR development for a) how safeguards are being respected; and b) SIS design options, within broader framework of evolving roadmap (inc. FCPF SESA)	UNDP / UNEP	Early	Achieved [not through UN-REDD support]	Early	No	No
Zambia	BS	Assessed extent to which its NFI data (collected via the ILUA II Forest Livelihood and Economic Survey (FLES)) could be used for SIS. Conducted capacity-building workshop and preliminary risk-benefit analysis of REDD+ actions. (In-person bs to workshop)	FAO/ UNDP	Progressing	Progressing	Early	Progressing	Early
Total achieved				1	5	2	2	0
Total progressing				16	2	5	6	4
Programme Target				8	6	5	5	3

<sup>8</sup> In general, interagency arrangements.

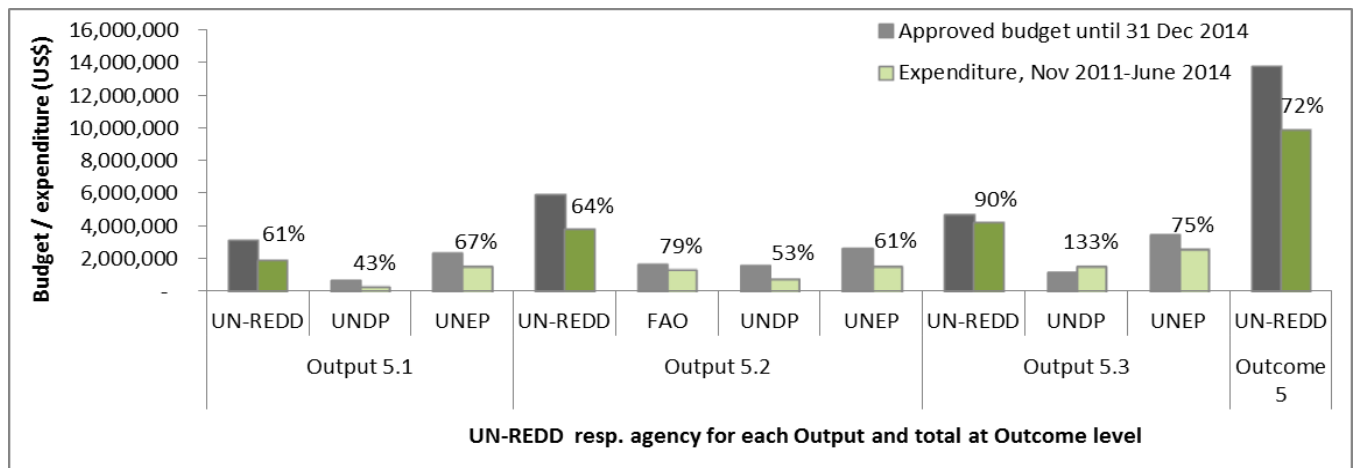
In a snapshot - Main results (with other countries progressing):

- ❖ 1 country (DRC) has incorporated results of multiple benefits analysis into REDD+ related decision-making.
- ❖ 2 new countries (Panama and Paraguay) have completed spatial analyses; 1 (Bhutan) undertook analysis of priority benefits.
- ❖ 1 country (Costa Rica) has developed a plan for operationalizing a national approach to safeguards.
- ❖ 4 countries (Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Papua New Guinea) have conducted an assessment of PLRs.
- ❖ 2 countries (Costa Rica and Ecuador) have outlined a design process for an SIS.
- ❖ 3 countries (Costa Rica, Ecuador and Zambia) have identified information sources that can contribute to an SIS.
- ❖ 0 countries have established institutional arrangements to make their SIS operational.

### 3. Finance

The annual budget allocation to Outcome 5 has been around US\$ 4 million for 2013 and 2014 with total delivery standing at 72% as of 30 June 2014<sup>9</sup>. The amount approved for 2015 is US\$ 4.8 million, encompassing the core budget approved at PB12 (US\$ 3.7 m) and the additional revision for targeted support approved at PB13 (US\$ 1.1 m).

Budget and expenditure breakdown across agencies and outputs<sup>10</sup>:



Approved targeted support as of 31 Dec 2014 with financial support to safeguards and/or multiple benefits refers to 13 countries<sup>11</sup>. Total amount approved: US\$ 2.2 million. In 2015, targeted support to Chad has been approved for identifying work areas needed to develop a national approach to safeguards.



<sup>9</sup> Expenditure figures of Dec 2014 are not available yet (pending agency's submission).

<sup>10</sup> FAO's budget in 2015 is under Output 5.3.

<sup>11</sup> Main results per country are provided in the draft annual report 2014, to be circulated to the MG in early April.

#### 4. Staffing

The human resource pool **funded** under Outcome 5 in 2014 and main responsibility:

Staff/consultants/support staff (salary charged fully or partially to Outcome 5) <sup>12</sup>	Output that salary is charged to	Main responsibility
Steven Swan, Full time, 100% from Nov 2014	5.2, 5.3	Safeguards Coordinator
Valerie Kapos, B (WCMC), Full time, 23%	5.1, 5.2, 5.3	Team lead, multiple benefits and safeguards
Lera Miles, C (WCMC), Part time (88%), 93%	5.1, 5.2, 5.3	Project lead: MB and safeguards, SCG
Corinna Ravilious, D (WCMC), Part time, (80%) 63%	5.1	GIS; MB / spatial planning, country support (Viet Nam)
Cordula Epple, D (WCMC), Part time, 61%	5.1, 5.2, 5.3	MB / spatial planning and safeguards, country support (Paraguay, Peru, Costa Rica)
Paulus Maukonen, D (WCMC), Full time, 92% from Oct 2014	5.1	MB / spatial planning and safeguards, GIS, country support (Uganda, Kenya, Nigeria, RoC)
Ralph Blaney, D (WCMC), Full time, 71%	5.1	Environmental economics, (Cambodia, Argentina)
Blaise Bodin-Derrasse, D (WCMC), Full time, 63%	5.1, 5.2, 5.3	MB / spatial planning and safeguards, country support (DRC, RoC)
Judith Walcott, D (WCMC), Full time, 68%	5.1, 5.2, 5.3	MB / spatial planning and safeguards, country support (Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Ecuador)
Charlotte Hicks, D (WCMC), Full time, 58%	5.1, 5.2, 5.3	MB / spatial planning and safeguards, country support (Mongolia, Nigeria, Viet Nam, Cambodia)
Julia Thorley, E (WCMC), Part time (80%), 67%	5.1	GIS; MB / spatial planning, country support (Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Argentina)
Elina Väänänen, E (WCMC), Full time, 43%	5.1, 5.2, 5.3	MB / spatial planning and safeguards (Bhutan, RoC)
Lisen Runsten, N/A (consultant), 80% from July 2014	5.1, 5.2, 5.3	MB / spatial planning and safeguards, country support (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)
Kimberly Todd, 50% (+ Jennifer Laughlin - salary not funded under Outcome 5) <sup>13</sup>	5.3	SCG; technical support to regional teams and countries on safeguards, with a focus on SIS (no specific regional/country focus - based on demand)
Claudia Segesser, 60%	5.3	CAST and BeRT tool development
Kristin Devalue, 100%	5.2 <sup>14</sup>	SCG; Safeguards country technical support and backstopping to NPs/TS (in 2014 Ecuador, Zambia; in 2015 Ecuador, Paraguay, Chad, PNG, Sri Lanka, Mexico, Colombia, Argentina, others)
(Serena Fortuna – salary not funded under Outcome ) )		SCG; technical support to LAC countries (Costa Rica, Mexico, Colombia, Argentina, etc.)
Caroline De Vit ,40%	5.2	Interim SCG member, technical support and backstopping to relevant countries incl. Republic of the Congo and Bhutan.
Adam Gerrand, 15%	5.2	Team leader/OIC for NRC for the safeguards staff.
Linda Rivera Macedo, Consultant, 60 days, 100%	5.3	Technical support and backstopping to Zambia.

<sup>12</sup> For UNEP-WCMC, percentages represent proportion of time dedicated in 2014 by that person, but responsibilities are for 2015.

<sup>13</sup> In February 2015, Wahida Patwa-Shah joined the UNDP team (salary funded under 5.2). SCG standing member and technical support to regional teams and countries on social safeguards and multiple benefits.

<sup>14</sup> FAO's budget in 2015 is under Output 5.3.

## 5. Planned events/meetings/trainings until 30 June 2015

MB	Safeguards
<i>March-April</i>	
Cambodia planning meeting on next steps for development of a combined costs-benefits analysis & GIS tool, 30 Mar-2 April.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Expert Consultation on Safeguards and Safeguard Information Systems, Bangkok, 11-12 March &amp; internal workshop 10 March (meeting, regional KM event), SCG participation (SCG input &amp; participation, including SCG Coordinator)</li> </ul>
Democratic Republic of the Congo Spatial Planning working session, Rome, 13-17 April (working session, country level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PLR assessment workshop using BeRT, Bhutan, likely 2<sup>nd</sup> half of April (workshop, country level)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colombia UN-REDD NP inception workshop, Bogota, 6-10 April (tbc) (workshop, country level)</li> <li>Argentina UN-REDD NP inception workshop, Location and date tbc (workshop, country level)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Second UN-REDD working session in Viet Nam, Lao Cai and Binh Thuan, March/April (Working session)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chad Country Approach to Safeguards Workshop (TS), April/May 2015, Chad, (workshop, country level)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scoping mission to Mongolia for UN-REDD spatial planning support (TS), Ulaan Baatar, March (meeting, country level)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chad Country Approach to Safeguards Workshop (TS), April/May 2015, Chad, (workshop, country level)</li> </ul>
<i>May</i>	
Training session for REDD+ Spatial planning, Cambodia, May 2015 (training, country level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data Collection Training for the development of Indicators, Kinshasa, DRC, Mai Ndombe, May/early June (training, country level)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Republic of the Congo Data Collection Training, Brazzaville, May 2015 (training, country level)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knowledge exchange on experiences in applying the country approach to safeguards, including safeguard information systems, Washington DC, 20 May, PB14 Information Session, Global - (Proposal - TBD)</li> </ul>
<i>June</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cost Benefit Analysis presentation and Inputs to Strategy, Brazzaville, June (meeting)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN-REDD Africa South-South Exchange on Safeguards, Nairobi, Early June (training, regional level) (SCG input &amp; participation)</li> </ul>

## 6. Challenges and Emerging Lessons

### **Multiple benefits**

- For many countries, it would be helpful to have a discussion early on in the readiness phase on what additional benefits the country wants from the national REDD+ process, to ensure that subsequent planning incorporates such goals. This is included in the conceptual framework on safeguards as well as in multiple benefits thinking, but is not always taken into account.
  - Consider developing a process document that country teams can draw on when starting discussions with a country, outlining issues, questions and topics that may be important to raise with countries at different stages of their readiness process.
- Support for the consideration of additional benefits in spatial planning is often appreciated by countries, but is generally funded only once. This support would often be useful at two stages, in coordination with the NS/AP development process: (1) early on, to understand the spatial distribution of drivers and social and environmental values to be protected by the safeguards and enhanced as additional benefits (e.g. biodiversity, ecosystem services and development opportunities for local people); and (2) later in the process when countries have a better idea of what policies and measures they are planning to take, to identify priority areas

for those actions.

- Most countries don't yet have a clear list of policies and measures to adopt – when this is starting to emerge, it will be useful to provide further support to spatial planning specific to these. The process of map development often throws up questions about the precise meaning of the outline PAMs in REDD+ strategy documents.
3. Linkages or synergies between work to address additional benefits, safeguards, NS/AP and NFMS could be clearer in some countries.
    - Further discussions between agency staff would be useful; some of this is happening within the REDD+ Academy process.
  4. Whilst much spatial data is available, lack of sufficient spatial data on some topics and limited buy-in from non-forest ministries, as well as from governmental institutions for statistics and mapping, can be an obstacle to giving better support.
    - UN-REDD encourages officials be invited from all relevant ministries to country activities on safeguards and multiple benefits.
    - More time and effort to build trust and collaboration among these institutions would in many cases be necessary, but is often not possible to address by the REDD+ process alone.
  5. Need to manage expanding portfolio of UN-REDD countries that seek support on safeguards and spatial planning for REDD+, while sustaining existing relationships.
    - Efforts of following up with countries where activities are completed are being explicitly planned.
  6. Success of delivery is contingent on the global context for REDD+ (especially continued financing) and on the status of REDD+ programmes in individual countries (e.g. delays potentially caused by personnel changeover or other internal issues)
    - A sufficiently long time frame to reflect national processes, and iterative approaches are needed and to some extent adopted.

### **Safeguards**

Main operational challenges for safeguards and corrective actions were among others identified and informed by the recent [internal review](#).

1. A robust conceptual framework is in place for the country approach to safeguards, but is not rolled out or well-communicated to the operational front line (regions, countries, or even other technical advisors at the global level). Similarly, tools to support the application of the country approach have been developed with substantial effort but to a mixed reception within Programme and among country clients.
  - SCG adopted and implemented a 2-tiered approach to urgently rolling out the country approach within 2015: i) modular slide sets, converted to webinars; and ii) face-to-face dialogues facilitated with each region.
  - Country approach pushed to the forefront of all internal/external communications; tools secondary, applied as/when appropriate; no further novel tool development in 2015; existing tools further field tested and refined; tools communicated differently in 2015.
2. Well-intentioned/-informed safeguards interventions have been mistimed in their delivery regarding the wider REDD+ readiness process. For example, there is a risk that countries prioritize work to develop an SIS in advance or in the absence of developing an approach to address and respect the safeguards and the identification of possible REDD+ actions. In this scenario, developing a country approach to safeguards and designing an SIS are challenging because it is not clear what the possible REDD+ actions and policies and measures are, in order to assess their potential risks and benefits, nor is it clear what types of information will need to be collected to sufficiently demonstrate how the safeguards are being addressed and respected.
  - SCG, engaging with new thematic lead on NS/APs to identify lessons and propose synergistic points in NS/AP and safeguards processes to inform improved sequencing of interventions.



3. In addition some of the issues and lessons learned from the recent Expert Consultation on Safeguards and SIS, held in Bangkok, 11-12 March, refer to how to communicate national-subnational linkages, synergies with NS/APs (and PaMs), and the role of institutions in implementing/enforcing PLRs, which are technical challenges that among others SCG will help to address.<sup>15</sup>

### Emerging lessons

The Programme has not yet systematically captured and evaluated lessons, nor collated ad hoc experiences from across the regions for multiple benefits and safeguards. For safeguards, emerging lessons need to be identified from the initial application of the country approach to safeguards.

- Priority action for SCG in first half of 2015 (to illustrate slides/webinars/internal dialogues with real world examples).
- ToR for a collaborative (CLP, FCPF, REDD+ SES, UN-REDD) evaluation of experiences and emerging lessons from applying the country approach to safeguards proposed for further internal/external discussion in Q2
- (Very) preliminary lessons can be shared with MG upon request (informed largely by recent AP workshop).

## 7. Strategic issues for MG consideration

### Safeguards

1. Assign SCG members, and emerging internal community of practice on safeguards, to country support teams, as envisaged in the post-2015 strategy, but with immediate implementation in 2015.
  - MG feedback and decision within Q1; followed by agency nomination of SCG/community of practice member allocation to specific countries in early Q2 so that dedicated TA is operational before Q3.
2. Address operational challenges in delivering work on safeguards due to division of labour/expertise among agencies (SIS is led by FAO; environmental safeguards by UNEP; social safeguards by UNDP).
  - Suggested solutions might include, *inter alia*: operationalising country support teams for safeguards in 2015, with comprehensive person-day budget allocation from across the agencies to specific safeguard activities outlined in a common safeguards work plan/roadmap/ToR; SCG has developed a draft generic ToR to assist regions/countries develop specific safeguards work plan/roadmap/ToR.
3. Continue positioning the Programme as a unique technical assistance provider with a robust, country-driven approach to assisting developing countries meet/exceed the UNFCCC requirements on safeguards.
  - Safeguards Coordinator to lead in engaging Secretariat and regional KM teams to identify opportunities for strengthening messaging on safeguards; SCG/community of practice members to produce regular communication pieces on safeguards work.
4. Collate and evaluate experiences of, and emerging lesson for, applying the country approach across UN-REDD, and other initiatives, to demonstrate effectiveness and results, as well as inform refinement of the approach itself.
  - SCG to develop a draft ToR for an assignment to capture experiences and lessons, for initial internal consideration before sharing with potential partners (FCPF; REDD+ SES; CLP) within Q2.
5. Continually review (and revise messaging and communications materials as necessary) the country approach in response to country and regional team feedback on their needs and experiences, in addition to anticipating more stringent operational modalities of financing mechanisms for RBAs and RBPs.
  - SCG to continually revise internal products (slides; webinars; generic ToR; etc.) in response to lessons emerging from regions/countries; Safeguards Coordinator to monitor and maintain internal dialogue on safeguards requirements beyond Cancun (particularly GCF); Coordinator lead on initial blog piece on synergies between safeguards and RBA.

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<sup>15</sup> Progress on refining the CAS in response to these lessons can then be communicated to MG through regular bi-monthly reporting.

### ***Multiple benefits***

- Countries and the UN-REDD Programme as a whole now see the support on multiple benefits as contributing primarily to REDD+ planning that delivers additional benefits, with the awareness raising function being secondary. There is an increasing demand also to bring economics into the work. This means that there is a strong need to coordinate the work with that on other readiness areas, in particular the drivers, opportunity cost and scenarios analysis that identifies areas at risk from deforestation, PAMS work that identifies likely REDD+ actions to be implemented, and NS/AP drafting into which the results of the spatial analysis can be integrated.
- Sequencing the multiple benefits work, to draw on and contribute to these other areas will be crucial. In the draft 2016-20 strategy, “additional benefits” are placed with NS/AP rather than safeguards. This will help to ensure integration into REDD+ planning.
- However, work on safeguards and additional benefits both have the objective of enhancing benefits and reducing risks of REDD+, and share some of the same analytical steps (what are the priority risks and benefits for the country; what risks and benefits are associated with specific types of REDD+ actions). It will be important to retain coordination between these work strands in individual countries for consistency and efficiency.
- If the intention for the future is to dedicate country teams to supporting across the range of topics that the country is interested in, it could be useful to offer some internal guidance (.e.g. the ‘process document’ mentioned above) on the range and type of coordination expected of the teams, highlighting formally some of the links between the different work areas. This has broader relevance than multiple benefits alone.

### **8. Annex and links to resources**

Annex 1. Update/result - Outcome 5, output 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 as of 31 Dec 2014

[Internal review of the Programme’s safeguards work](#)

[SCG recommendations](#)

[SCG 2015 annual work plan](#)

[Proposed MG Guidelines for SCG](#)

[Safeguards Coordinator’s bi-monthly update Jan-Feb 2015](#)

[UN-REDD web pages on work area](#)

(Due to the migration of the workspace, the above hyperlinks may not be available for the time being).

## Annex 1. Update/results of Outcome 5 and Outputs 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 (as of 31 Dec 2014, draft for Annual Report)

### Outcome 5. Safeguards are addressed and respected and multiple benefits of REDD+ are realized.

#### Outcome Indicator

Number of countries having identified core elements of a national approach to safeguards minimizing social and environmental risks and enhancing benefits, which enables them to manage information on how safeguards are addressed and respected.

#### Baseline

Beyond initial design considerations, there is limited evidence that countries have comprehensive roadmaps or approaches in place to address and respect safeguards, or take additional social and environmental benefits into account in their planning for REDD+.

#### Target

At least 8 UN-REDD Programme partner countries have identified core elements of a national approach to safeguards and/or incorporated multiple benefits into their REDD+ planning.

### Outcome 5. Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target

The UN-REDD Programme has been working with more than 20 partner countries to support them on the development of a national approach to safeguards and the incorporation of multiple benefits to support REDD+ planning.

Six countries (Cambodia, Costa Rica, DRC, Ecuador Papua New Guinea and Zambia) have identified core elements of a national approach to safeguards and/or incorporated multiple benefits into their REDD+ planning. 1 country (DRC) has incorporated results of multiple benefits analysis into REDD+ related decision-making. 8 countries (Cambodia, Ecuador, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Tanzania and Viet Nam) are making progress.

- 2 new countries (Panama and Paraguay) have completed spatial analyses; 1 (Bhutan) has undertaken analysis of priority benefits; 5 others (Kenya, Mongolia, Peru, Viet Nam and Republic of Congo) are in progress and 3 (DRC, Tanzania and Nigeria) have followed up on previous analysis.
- 1 country (Costa Rica) has developed a plan for operationalizing a national approach to safeguards. 16 countries (Bhutan, Cambodia, DRC, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia) are at various stages of developing such a plan.
- 4 countries (Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Papua New Guinea) have conducted an assessment of policies, laws and regulations (PLRs). 3 countries (Bhutan, Paraguay and Republic of Congo) are in the process of conducting such reviews.
- 2 countries (Costa Rica and Ecuador) have outlined a design process for an SIS. 5 countries (Argentina, DRC, Paraguay, Peru and Uganda) are progressing with outlining a design process.
- 3 countries (Costa Rica, Ecuador and Zambia) have identified information sources that can contribute to an SIS. 5 countries (Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru and Tanzania) are in the process of such identification.
- 0 countries have established institutional arrangements to make their SIS operational. 4 countries (Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Peru) are in the process of establishing such arrangements.

### Output 5.1. Countries make use of tools, guidance and support to develop approaches to capture multiple benefits.

#### Indicators

a. Number of UN-REDD partner countries utilizing multiple benefits tools and analyses to

#### Baseline

Although six countries have begun multiple benefits assessments, the results have yet to be

#### Target

a. At least 8 countries which have started using multiple benefits tools and analyses, incorporate

<p>inform their REDD+ decision-making.</p> <p><b>b.</b> Number of new countries undertaking analysis of multiple benefits utilizing tools and assessments.</p>	<p>incorporated in REDD+ strategies and decision-making. Note: Tools and guidance have been developed focusing on mapping, impacts of different REDD+ actions on multiple benefits, and monitoring of these; and on application of SEPC to programme and strategy development. These have been applied to different extents in some countries (Indonesia, Bhutan, DRC, Tanzania, Nigeria and Ecuador). Economic valuation of ecosystem services and spatial decision support tools are in early application.</p>	<p>the results into REDD+ decision-making.</p> <p><b>b.</b> At least 7 new countries undertake analysis of multiple benefits utilizing tools and assessments.</p>
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**Indicator a:** 1 country (DRC) incorporated results of multiple benefits analysis into REDD+ related decision-making. 8 countries (Cambodia, Ecuador, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Tanzania and Viet Nam) are making progress. In 2014:

- DRC is using data on multiple benefits to report on the project areas of FIP investments.
- Panama and Paraguay have used multiple benefits mapping their R-PPs. Potential economic values of multiple benefits in Panama were compiled in a report.
- Cambodia started to work on the costs and benefits of REDD+ implementation, developing a spreadsheet tool, and has plans to explore spatial distribution of these.
- Priorities for spatial analysis were confirmed during a consultation in Cross River State, Nigeria, followed by a joint GIS working session, and a report-back meeting to share the progress made (30 October – 12 November, 2014, Calabar).
- Peru requested targeted support for an online spatial decision support tool addressing potential benefits, and a first meeting in Cambridge workshopped the form of the tool, which is intended to help inform decisions on the location of REDD+ actions (4 November 2014). Communications materials were developed for Peru's use at COP20 in Lima. (*Promoting social and environmental benefits of REDD+ in Peru* (Flyer: [English](#), [Spanish](#)))
- Viet Nam is working on mapping potential multiple benefits of REDD+ at the subnational scale, to feed into provincial REDD+ action plans. Capacity was built in FREC (Forest Resources and Environment Center): following a scoping mission in March, a 'training-the-trainers' capacity building session was undertaken (14 to 27 June 2014, Hanoi) including one week's working session with FREC and other national-level partners, and a subsequent week in which with FREC trained provincial-level participants.

**Indicator b:** 2 new countries (Panama and Paraguay) completed spatial analyses; 1 has undertaken analysis of priority benefits (Bhutan); 5 others (Kenya, Mongolia, Peru, Viet Nam and Republic of Congo) are in progress; and 3 have followed up on previous analysis (DRC, Tanzania and Nigeria). In 2014:

- DRC and Nigeria built their capacity for spatial analysis in including potential benefits of REDD+ and potential zones for different REDD+ actions.
- Paraguay increased capacity on mapping multiple benefits, restoration opportunities, opportunity costs and deforestation scenarios through working sessions held in Asunción during 21-25 April. Maps of multiple benefits in relation to the reduction of emissions from deforestation and increasing forest carbon stock through forest restoration were developed. A map-based report will be released early in 2015..
- Kenya started targeted support work on spatial planning for REDD+, including capacity building and working sessions. A two week working session was held in Nairobi (24 November-5 December), with national partners. It aimed at building local GIS capacity to create maps for REDD+ planning, and working jointly on several spatial analyses and maps to inform REDD+ decision making. The next steps are to agree and finalize the most important spatial analyses,

and develop a publication targeted at identifying priority areas for specific REDD+ actions.

**Output 5.2. Countries make use of support to develop approaches to address and respect safeguards.**

Indicators	Baseline	Target
<p><b>a.</b> Number of countries that have developed a plan for operationalizing a national approach to safeguards, using CAST or an equivalent approach.</p> <p><b>b.</b> Number of UN-REDD partner countries that have conducted an assessment of policies, laws and regulations to the safeguards, using BeRT or an equivalent approach.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> UN-REDD Programme coordinated approach is fully defined but requires further consideration of the roles of and linkages between relevant tools and support, both UN-REDD and those of external initiatives.<sup>vi</sup></p> <p><b>b.</b> 4 countries with NPs are working on national approaches to safeguards (Indonesia, Ecuador, DRC, Philippines), supported to varying degrees by UN-REDD tools.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> At least 8 countries have developed a plan for operationalizing a national approach to the safeguards, using CAST or an equivalent approach.</p> <p><b>b.</b> At least 6 countries have conducted an assessment of policies, laws and regulations to the safeguards, using BeRT or an equivalent approach.</p>

**Indicator a.** 1 country has developed a plan for operationalizing a national approach to safeguards (Costa Rica). 16 countries are at various stages of developing such a plan (Bhutan, Cambodia, DRC, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia). In 2014:

- Equatorial Guinea built capacity on safeguards through training and a CAST exercise (6-7 August). Outcomes were used as inputs to the first draft of the R-PP.
- Costa Rica (August), Mexico (19 July) and Panama (14 August) tested CAST.
- Paraguay built capacity on safeguards approaches and potential steps through two webinars, running the CAST and introducing the BeRT.
- Papua New Guinea developed a Policy to Practice Roadmap<sup>2</sup> and proposed principles, criteria and indicators for safeguards.
- DRC is developing a roadmap for safeguards implementation.
- Cambodia developed a preliminary review on safeguards and draft proposals for a country approach.
- Uganda is in the process of planning its national approach to safeguards.
- A Zambia workshop in Ndola, 17-19 September, built multistakeholder capacity on safeguards especially in the context of national strategy development and REDD+ options; a draft plan exists in the draft strategy.

**Indicator b.** 4 countries (Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Papua New Guinea) have conducted assessments of PLRs. 3 countries (Bhutan, Paraguay and Republic of Congo) are in the process of conducting such reviews. In 2014:

- Costa Rica, Cambodia and Papua New Guinea completed a PLR analysis.
- Paraguay undertook a preliminary review of forest laws.
- Bhutan undertook preparatory work for a PLR review.
- A panel of experts was established in the Republic of Congo to compile and review existing PLRs.

**Output 5.3. Countries make use of support to provide information on how safeguards are addressed and respected.**

Indicators	Baseline	Target
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<p><b>a.</b> Number of UN-REDD countries in which there is a clear design process outlined for the national safeguard information system (SIS).</p> <p><b>b.</b> Number of UN-REDD countries which have identified information sources or systems that can contribute to the SIS.</p> <p><b>c.</b> Number of countries that have established institutional arrangements to make their SIS operational.</p>	<p><b>a., b., c.</b> Initial scoping and consultations for safeguard information system designs have begun but there are no UN-REDD countries where the process has been taken further.</p>	<p><b>a.</b> At least 5 countries have elaborated a design for a SIS.</p> <p><b>b.</b> At least 5 countries have identified information sources or systems that can contribute to the SIS.</p> <p><b>c.</b> At least 3 countries have established institutional arrangements in relation to their SIS.</p>
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**Indicator a.** 2 countries (Costa Rica and Ecuador) have outlined a design process for an SIS. 5 countries (Argentina, DRC, Paraguay, Peru and Uganda) are progressing with outlining a design process. In 2014:

- Costa Rica has an ongoing process for SIS development, including a socialisation process stakeholder input and methodologies of the system, and started work on a preliminary list of indicators, and a web-based platform for the SIS.
- Ecuador held a UN-REDD supported expert consultation (April 2014) to advance development of both the indicator set for the SIS and initial design concepts for operationalizing the SIS.

**Indicator b.** 3 countries (Costa Rica, Ecuador and Zambia) have identified information sources that can contribute to an SIS. 5 countries (Cambodia, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru and Tanzania) are in the process of such identification. In 2014:

- Cambodia has proposed a draft set of indicators and data collection methods to be used for an SIS.
- Costa Rica has made available online a proposed design of an SIS with potential indicators and has identified some data sources.
- Ecuador identified synergies among SIS and NFMS processes and other relevant national information systems and built data management capacity for operationalizing the SIS in a technical workshop in Quito, 14-15 October.
- Mexico elaborated plans to advance its SIS with UN-REDD support through a scoping meeting and initial planning and implementation of the TS.
- Papua New Guinea established a working group to identify indicators to monitor its SEPC, following four consultative workshops in the different regions of the country.
- An initial review of information sources was undertaken in Paraguay.
- Zambia analyzed how the Integrated Land Use Assessment II Forest Livelihood and Economic Survey component, which contributes data to the NFMS, and other relevant information sources, could contribute to an SIS.

**Indicator c.** 0 countries have established institutional arrangements to make their SIS operational. 5 countries (Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico and Peru) are in the process of establishing such arrangements.

- Costa Rica analysed and identified existing institutions and established preliminary institutional arrangements to make their SIS operational within the National System of Environmental Information (SINIA)

