



Integrating Environmental and Social Safeguards in Sub-national REDD+ Planning: Reflections from Vietnam



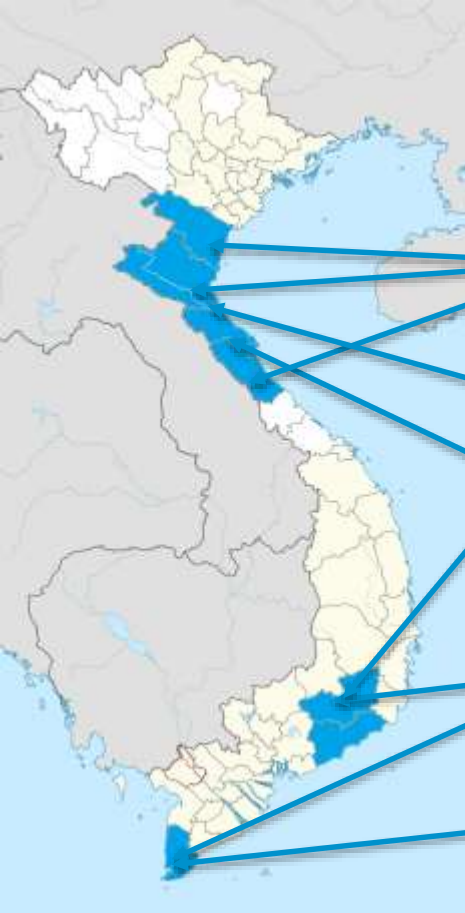
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Federal Ministry
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based on a decision of the German Bundestag

SNV Support to REDD+ in Vietnam



Vietnam Forests and Deltas/Sustainable Landscapes component (USAID; 2013-2017)

Lowering Emissions from Asia's Forests (USAID; 2011-2015)

ENRICH (BMUB/IKI; 2012-2018)

Delivering Multiple Benefits from REDD+ in SE Asia (BMUB/IKI; 2011-2016)

Mangroves and Markets (BMUB/IKI; 2013-2015)

Landscapes, Safeguards and REDD+

- Landscapes: Socio-ecological systems and interactions
- Climate Smart Landscape Approach (CSLA):
 - A process not an end point
 - 10 CBD Principles: Environmental & social safeguards **processes** and **measures** strongly embedded
- REDD+ as entry point for CSLA

REDD+ Safeguards

- REDD+ presents env/social opportunities and risks
- In recognition, safeguards requirements under the UNFCCC (7 'Cancun Safeguards')
- REDD+ countries also required to develop a Safeguards Information System (SIS) and submit a summary report
- Conditional for the receipt of results-based payments

The Cancun Safeguards

- a) Consistent with national forest programmes & relevant international conventions
- b) Transparent & effective national forest governance structures
- c) Respect for knowledge & rights of indigenous peoples & local communities
- d) Full & effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples & local communities
- e) Consistent with conservation of natural forest & biodiversity
- f) Actions addressing risks of reversals
- g) Actions reducing displacement of emissions

Country Safeguards Approach

- Challenge translating broad principles into national policies and practice - CSA can resolve some of the challenges
- Country-led and proactive that need not be limited to REDD+ alone
- Uses and builds on existing institutions and structures, rather than creating additional requirements and systems in line with demands from international donors, investors and programmes
- Numerous advantages (cost-effective, ownership & sovereignty)

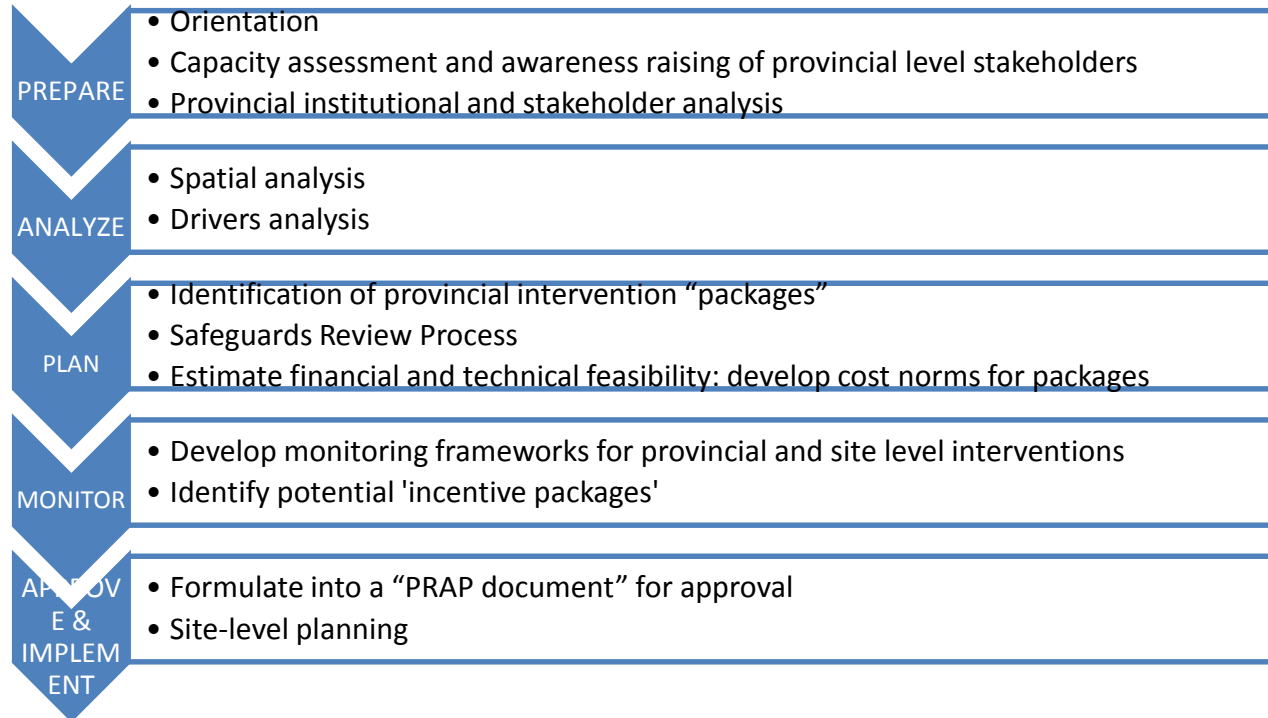
Elements of CSA



Sub-national REDD+ Planning in Vietnam

- Although national reporting, need to operationalize safeguards at sub-national levels
- NRAP 'provinces will develop action plans (PRAPs)'
- Integration of safeguards in PRAPs provides framework for application on the ground
- Dien Bien & Lam Dong have already completed PRAPs. 13 provinces currently developing PRAPs with international support
- Different approaches and methodologies being applied to both REDD+ planning and consideration of safeguards

Sub-national REDD+ Planning Process



Spatial Analysis

- Prioritises landscapes and identifies intervention areas based on carbon, biodiversity and social criteria
- Verified through stakeholder consultation
- Preliminary consideration of environmental and social benefits, risks and safeguards in key forest landscapes
- Applied in Lam Dong (LEAF) and now in Nghe An, Thanh Hoa and Quang Binh (VFD/FCPF)

Legend

- Boundary
- Poverty Index (H, M, L)

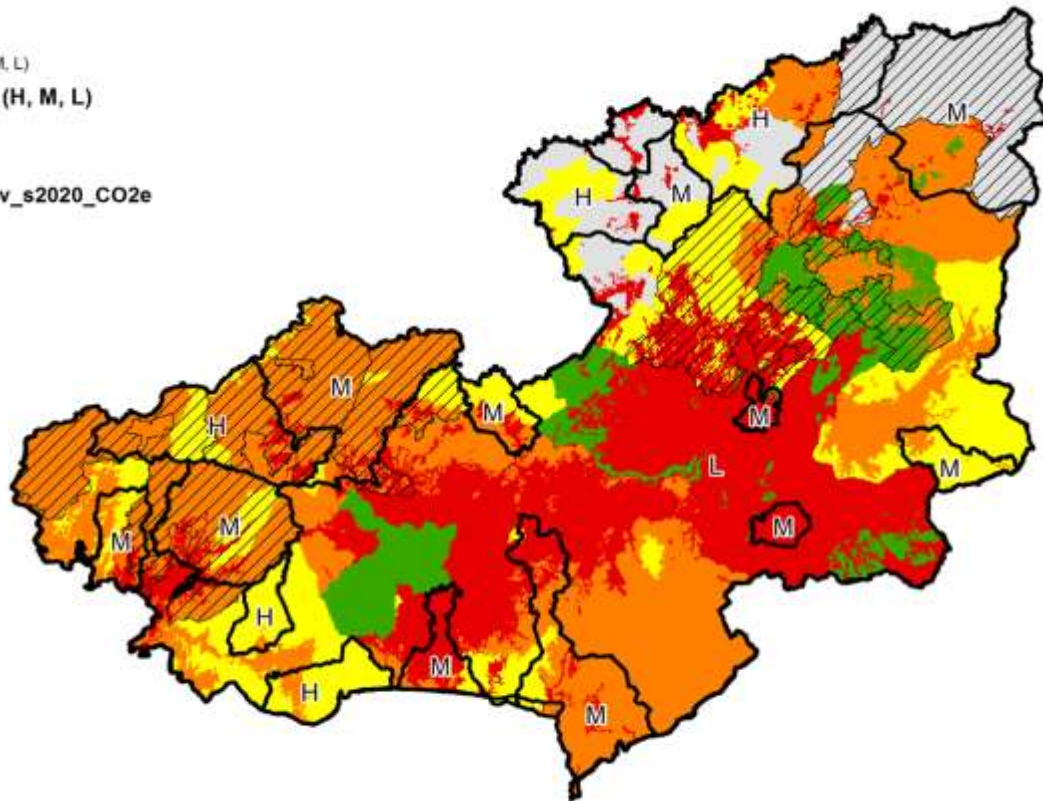
Biodiversity Index (H, M, L)

Priority

- High

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- 115803 - 0
- 0 - 15,000
- 15,000 - 45,000
- 45,000 - 90,000
- > 90,000



N
1:900,000

Safeguards Review Process

- Participatory Impact Assessment & Monitoring (PIAM) tool - combines Institutional/Stakeholder Analysis, Participatory Theory of Change Analysis, Transmission Channels Analysis (5 stages, 17 steps) – piloted in Binh Thuan (UN-REDD)
- PIAM too complicated and long -> more basic ESIA approach for Lam Dong PRAP
- Simplified participatory benefits/risk assessment now integrated into the PRAP planning guidelines (5 UN-REDD pilot provinces)



Safeguards Review Process (cont')

Lam Dong PRAP includes section on env/social safeguards. However, there are a number of shortcomings:

- Generic analysis of impacts -> enhancement/mitigation measures are vague and lack guidance for implementation
- The Cancun safeguards are not systematically addressed – inadequate for informing a National SIS
- No consideration of existing safeguard measures/systems and gaps
- Monitoring of safeguard processes and impacts is not detailed
- No Grievance Redress Mechanism

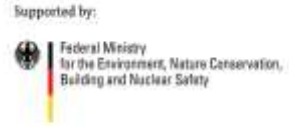
Lessons Learned/Reflections:

- GIS to identify priority conservation landscapes and REDD+ intervention sites based on socio-ecological criteria
- Integrate env/social considerations in all stages of sub-national planning (stakeholder analysis, drivers analysis)
- Keep methodological approaches as straightforward as possible
- Cancun principles to frame how env/social safeguards are addressed

Lessons Learned/Reflections

- Mitigation measures focus on application of existing laws and procedures e.g. public consultation, environmental assessment etc.
- Sub-national safeguards frameworks can inform the development of country safeguards approaches and national SIS
- Detailed PaMs and sub-projects -> specific enhancement/mitigation measures tied to interventions

A New Project!



based on a decision of the German Bundestag

Operationalising National Safeguards Requirements for results-based payments from REDD+ (BMUB; 2016-2018)

- Implemented in 3 regional hub countries: Vietnam, Ghana & Peru
- Based on/expands upon early lessons from Vietnam to help move 3 countries towards safeguards compliance and REDD+ payments
- At national levels – develops country safeguards system and SIS
- At sub-national levels – integrates safeguards in low emissions/REDD+ planning in 3 priority landscapes
- Regional learning and South-South exchange

Thank You!

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