United Nations Development Programme

Country: Bangladesh

Initiation Plan

Project Title:	Targeted support to implement Bangladesh REDD+ Readiness Roadmap through addressing corruption risks and social impacts assessment in Bangladesh.
Expected CP Outcome(s):	Communities and local and national authorities are better able to conserve biodiversity and manage natural resources in a pro-poor and sustainable manner
Initiation Plan Start Date:	15 July 2012
Initiation Plan End Date:	30 March 2013
Implementing Partners:	UNDP in collaboration with the Forest Department, FAO, CHTDF and the Governance Cluster

Brief Description

Since October 2011, UNDP and FAO have provided support to the Government of Bangladesh through the development of a REDD+ Readiness Roadmap, and the final draft is now under review by the national REDD Steering Committee. To support implementation of the roadmap, UNDP and FAO, in partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) and the Forest Department are now undertaking efforts for joint resource mobilization. In the meantime, UNDP has secured Targeted Support (TS) to kick-off implementation of REDD+ Readiness Roadmap, particularly those priority actions identified in the roadmap to address corruption risks and social impact assessment. The UNDP Targeted Support is intended to be small-scale, demand-driven, and technical or advisory in nature, and is provided to countries by the participating UN agencies in response to country needs.

The proposed Initiation Plan (IP) is intended to develop a full UNDP project document for implementation of UNDP supported components (strategy and safeguards) of the roadmap as well as to operationalize the Targeted Support for addressing corruption risks and social impact assessment on REDD+ schemes. The TS activities will aim to achieve adequate flow of information and promote accountability of various actors by utilizing the existing entry points and opportunities of newly enacted Right to Information Act and Anti-Corruption Law as well as to develop a set of nationally-appropriate standards to comply with REDD+ social and environmental safeguards, and a set of indicators to monitor performance against these standards. This initiative will also explore new programming opportunities with Forest Department and mobilization of resources from prospective donors in order to promote sustainable forest management.

Programme Period: 9 months		Total resources required (PIP) : USD 115 K	
CPAP Programme Component:	TBD	Total allocated resources	: USD 110 K
Atlas Award ID:	TBD	Total UN-REDD MPTF	: USD 110 K
PAC Meeting Date	3rd July 2012	UNDP, TRAC – 1.2	: USD 5 K

Agreed by UNDP:

BACKGROUND:

Despite its relatively small area, Bangladesh's high population and high vulnerability to natural disasters, such as flooding and cyclones, gives it prominence in international climate change negotiations. The Government of Bangladesh, recognizing the importance of the forestry sector in efforts to address anthropogenic climate change, applied in 2010 to join the UN-REDD Programme, and duly became a member country of the Programme in August of that year. This status entitles Bangladesh to request technical support and advice from UNDP, UNEP and FAO (the three UN agencies that jointly comprise the UN-REDD Secretariat) in order to prepare for a National REDD+ Programme. Depending on the progress towards a future international climate change agreement, such a Programme would enable Bangladesh to participate in an international REDD+ mechanism, based on its performance in reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has created significant institutional inroads and has established a national REDD+ Steering Committee (SC) in November 2010. A RED cell has been created and operationalized in Forest Department. In June 2011 the REDD+ SC submitted a request to the UNDP Country Office for technical assistance in the development of a Roadmap for the Readiness phase of a National REDD+ Programme. UNDP, together with FAO, thereafter assembled a technical advisory team of international and national experts and completed design of the Bangladesh REDD+ Readiness Roadmap. The roadmap paves the way to implement activities, identify the actors and their mandates, and to define the standards and targets of Bangladesh, with relation to the preparation of a national REDD+ programme. The Roadmap is a living document to guide the country through the Readiness phase. It will be updated regularly according to developments in international REDD+ negotiations, and involvement of different actors.

RATIONALE FOR TAREGETED SUPPORT:

Corruption hinders efforts to achieve the MDGs by reducing access to services and diverting resources away from investments in infrastructure, institutions and social services. Success in meeting the MDGs will therefore largely depend on the 'quality' of governance and the level of effectiveness, efficiency and equity in resource generation, allocation and management.

While REDD+ is attracting momentum and interest, concerns are also being raised because REDD+ countries often face a number of governance challenges, inside and outside the forestry sector. The overall risks of corruption in REDD+, and possible mitigation measures for these risks, were examined during a workshop organized by UNDP with GTZ (now GIZ) at the 14th International Anti-corruption Conference in Bangkok in November 2010. These risks and strategies were also detailed in a UNDP-commissioned report in November 2010, and addressed in Transparency International's Global Report on Corruption in Climate Change, among other reports. In 2011 the UN-REDD Programme, UNDP's Global Programme on Anti-Corruption for Development Effectiveness (PACDE) and the Asia Pacific Regional Centre organized two regional workshops in Nepal and Thailand, targeting anti-corruption and REDD+ practitioners, to raise awareness on the risks of corruption specifically associated with REDD+ in Asia and the Pacific countries and on tools and approaches to counter these risks.

In addition to these challenges, concerns are being raised about potential negative social impacts that could arise from efforts to conserve and sustainably manage forests. These include the potential for the large financial rewards that REDD+ offer serving to "re-centralize" forest governance so as to benefit those in authority. An assessment of the social impacts of REDD+ needs to look at the possible ways in which REDD+ could develop and carefully evaluate the impact different approaches might have on stakeholders. It will also need to develop a theory of change in order to design strategies to deal with the potential impacts. Social Forestry (SF) has set (to a varying degree) the tone of participation and community

development in the government's approach to forest management. It has generated considerable direct benefits for rural communities including women and the socially disadvantaged; prompted critical policy and institutional reforms in the forest sector; built functional partnerships between the Forest Department (FD), local people, NGOs and local government; and has a direct focus on poverty reduction and rural development.

By achieving re-afforestation and creating carbon-sinks, Social Forestry is a good match for REDD programmes, and this component anticipates support and linkages to more general UNDP efforts to develop Bangladesh's capacity to engage with and benefit from REDD+. There are extensive areas where SF could benefit local communities if it can be modified to make use of their traditional knowledge and planned and managed by them, for example, in the Chittagong Hill tracts (CHT) and Madhupur. However, direct activities there are complicated by the past history of various conflicts, so the best option for the component there is to advise the existing UNDP programme in CHT on how to incorporate social forestry (SF). In addition to the niche offered by UNDP's existing programme of advising local community forest restoration in CHT, there is a gap to bridge by bringing together potential international carbon related funding sources and local communities, and ensuring high environmental and social standards in SF. There is scope to work with the Forest Department FD to expand co-management linked with social forestry in the degraded forests of Dhaka and Rajshahi divisions.

The forest sector affects the livelihoods and well-being of many people and forest ecosystems are but one part of the biosphere, REDD+ mechanisms must be accompanied by a number of Safeguards against negative impacts while UNDP's corporate guidance note on Environmental and Social Screening Procedure will be used. These safeguards are specific to national circumstances but will include:

Environmental: Provisions to ensure that REDD+ measures do not result in conversion of natural vegetation, do not result in reduced biodiversity and do not merely displace environmentally unsustainable practices from one location to another

Social: Provisions to ensure that REDD+ measures do not increase poverty, decrease equity or negatively affect the livelihoods of any vulnerable stakeholders. These safeguards will include full multi-stakeholder participation in all REDD+ decision-making processes, adjustments in forest governance to minimize the opportunity for corrupt practices, and commitment to the principle of obtaining the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of all directly-affected stakeholders at each stage of implementation of a national REDD+ strategy.

FAO, Bangladesh has planned to mobilize resources for Targeted Support for MRV implementation during REDD readiness process. UNDP and FAO will work together to ensure that a coordinated assistance is provided to Bangladesh through targeted support in the implementation of readiness activities.

The implementation of IP will be made in close coordination with the existing REDD institutional arrangement including REDD cell in the Forest Department and the REDD Steering committee chaired by the Secretary, MOEF. UNDP's Targeted Support will involve the two REDD working groups (Safeguard and Strategy) in the implementation of activities for addressing corruption risks and social impacts assessment.
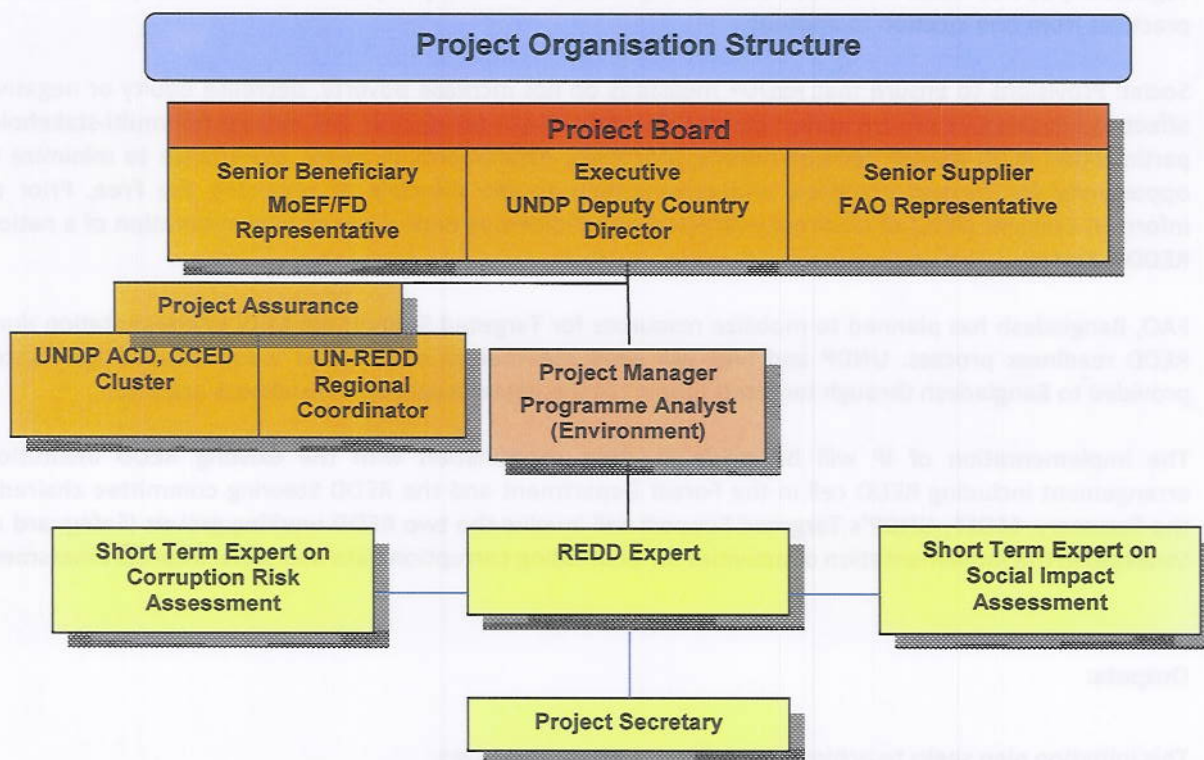
Outputs:

This initiation plan seeks to achieve the following three objectives:

1. To implement the Targeted Support activities in two focal areas:

a. Ensuring that the initial National REDD+ Strategy in Bangladesh incorporates effective measures to address REDD+ corruption risks that fully reflect national and international requirements.

b. Ensuring that the initial National REDD+ Strategy in Bangladesh incorporates effective measures to assess and report on social impacts of REDD+ in a way that fully reflects national and international requirements.

2. To prepare a full REDD+ project document that aims to implement UNDP components of the REDD Roadmap.

3. To mobilize resources and exploring programming opportunities with Forest Department promoting sustainable forest management

Management Arrangements:

The Programme Analyst (Environment) will lead the initiation process as Initiation Plan (IP) Coordinator in consultation with FAO and Forest Department counterpart under the guidance of Assistant Country Director (Climate Change, Environment and Disaster) UNDP. A full time Expert will be recruited who will be responsible for implementation of the Targeted Support (TS) activities on anti-corruption and social impact assessment.

Project Organisation Structure

Project Board

Senior Beneficiary	Executive	Senior Supplier
MoEF/FD Representative	UNDP Deputy Country Director	FAO Representative

Project Assurance

UNDP ACD, CCED Cluster	UN-REDD Regional Coordinator

Project Manager
Programme Analyst (Environment)

Short Term Expert on Corruption Risk Assessment	REDD Expert	Short Term Expert on Social Impact Assessment

Project Secretary

Project Assurance

While the ACD (CCED) will be responsible for the project assurance role, he will coordinate with the Regional UN-REDD advisory board in Bangkok to ensure technical compliance of the project execution.

Monitoring

The project initiation plan will be monitored on a regular basis and a quality assessment shall record progress towards the achievement of key results. In addition to stated deliverables, progress status report using standard UNDP format will be submitted by Project Manager on quarterly basis to UNDP on Risks, issues and lessons learned will also be captured and updated in ATLAS to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change. Lessons learned will be included as part of the reporting to ensure learning and adaptation at the project implementation stage.

1) Activities and Work plan:

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	FUNDING SOURCE	PLANNED BUDGET	AMOUNT USD
Output 1 (a) Corruption Risks assessed and effective mitigation measures complemented *Indicators:* • *ToR for the consultant assessing the risk (in line with the national/international standard)prepared and brought on board* • *Stakeholder consultation/validation in place regarding the mode of Risk Assessment* • *Content of the CRA report finalized and validated* • *Draft CRA report prepared through survey or any other modality as accepted and shared for comments with stakeholders* • *Report Finalized after consultation with actors*	• Corruption risk assessment (CRA) for REDD-Plus implementation in Bangladesh • Conduct inclusive stakeholder consultation process to validate the findings of CRA • Craft corresponding programmatic and policy recommendations that will address the identified risks	**July 2012 to March 2013**	UN-REDD MPTF	71200/71300 International/Local Consultant 75700 Workshop/training 74500 Sundries	30,000 10,000 12,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	FUNDING SOURCE	PLANNED BUDGET	AMOUNT USD
Target:					
• *Stakeholders are better informed about the probable risks*					
• *Stakeholders are better able to mitigate the associated risks*					
• *System established to improve the mitigating measures over time through training or else*					
				Total for Output-1(a)	**52,000**

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	FUNDING SOURCE	PLANNED BUDGET	AMOUNT USD
Output 1(b) Social Impacts Assessed and effective mitigation measures complemented *Indicators:* • *ToR for the consultant assessing the social impact (in line with the national/international standard)prepared and brought on board* • *Stakeholder consultation/validation in place regarding the mode of social impact Assessment* • *Content of the assessment report finalized and validated* • *Draft assessment report prepared through survey or any other modality as accepted and shared for comments with stakeholders* • *Report Finalized after consultation with actors*	• Analysis of existing social safeguards and existing elements of the legal framework in Bangladesh; development of proposal for assessment of social impacts • Develop proposal and conduct stakeholder consultation process through surveys, focus discussion groups, and/or workshops to validate policy and institutional issues identified • Undertake stakeholder mapping and assessment (through literature review, focus discussion groups and workshops) of capacity development needs; and prepare time bound and costed capacity development plan supported by measurable indicators • Priority measures for capacity development identified in CD plan delivered	**July 2012 to March 2013**	**UN-REDD MPTF**	71200/71300 International/Local Consultant 75700 Workshop/training 74500 Sundries	30,000 10,000 13,000

8

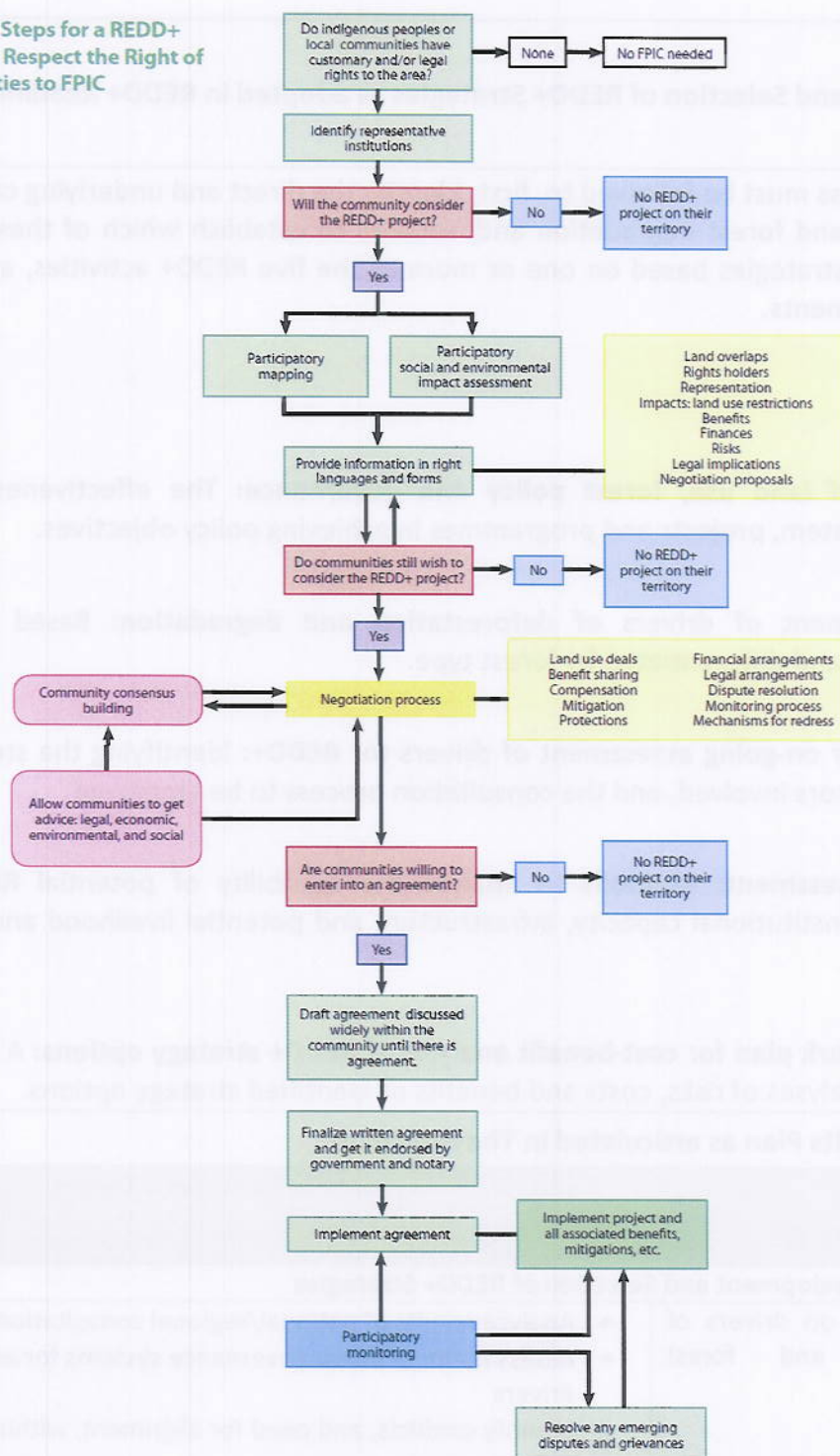| EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	FUNDING SOURCE	PLANNED BUDGET	AMOUNT USD
Target: • *Stakeholders are better informed about the probable risks* • *Stakeholders are better able to mitigate the associated risks* • *System established to improve the mitigating measures over time through training or else*					
				Total for Output-1(b)	53,000

9

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	FUNDING SOURCE	PLANNED BUDGET	AMOUNT USD
Output 2 Completed REDD+ project document that aims to implement UNDP components of the REDD Roadmap	• Expert hired to draft the ProDoc • Consultation and validation with relevant stakeholders • Baseline data collection		**UN-REDD MPTF**	71200/71300 International/Local Consultant 75700 Workshop/training 74500 Sundries	20,000 5,000 3,000
Indicators: • *ToR for the consultant drafting the ProDoc prepared and brought on board* • *Content of the ProDoc finalized and validated* • *Draft ProDoc prepared and shared for comments with stakeholders* • *Report Finalized after consultation with actors* *Target:* • *Project document drafted*					
				Total for Output 2	**28,000**

10

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	FUNDING SOURCE	PLANNED BUDGET	AMOUNT USD
Output 3 Resources mobilized and programming opportunities explored with Forest Department promoting sustainable forest management **Indicators:** • *Presentation/materials Prepared in consultation with stakeholders to sensitize probable donors* • *Commitment secured in the form of targeted support or any other modality amounting small to large scale mobilization* • *Partial Funding from Government options (BCCRF etc.) secured* **Target:** • *To implement the UNDP components in line with the ProDoc* • *To obtain the request from UN REDD for submitting RPP*	• Prepare Joint resource mobilization strategy in Partnership with FAO • Organize Joint Donor roundtable and follow up • Individual Donor Meeting		UNDP	74500 Sundries	5,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	FUNDING SOURCE	PLANNED BUDGET	AMOUNT USD
• *To become a UN REDD policy board member countries from the current status of regular partner country*					
				Total for Output 3	**5,000**
Total				July 2012 to March 2013	**115,000**

12

Generic Process to Respect the Right of Communities to FPIC in REDD+

Indicative Steps for a REDD+ Process to Respect the Right of Communities to FPIC

Do indigenous peoples or local communities have customary and/or legal rights to the area? → None → No FPIC needed

Identify representative institutions

Will the community consider the REDD+ project? → No → No REDD+ project on their territory

Yes

Participatory mapping

Participatory social and environmental impact assessment

Provide information in right languages and forms

- Land overlaps
- Rights holders
- Representation
- Impacts: land use restrictions
- Benefits
- Finances
- Risks
- Legal implications
- Negotiation proposals

Do communities still wish to consider the REDD+ project? → No → No REDD+ project on their territory

Yes

Community consensus building

Negotiation process

- Land use deals
- Benefit sharing
- Compensation
- Mitigation
- Protections
- Financial arrangements
- Legal arrangements
- Dispute resolution
- Monitoring process
- Mechanisms for redress

Allow communities to get advice: legal, economic, environmental, and social

Are communities willing to enter into an agreement? → No → No REDD+ project on their territory

Yes

Draft agreement discussed widely within the community until there is agreement.

Finalize written agreement and get it endorsed by government and notary

Implement agreement

Implement project and all associated benefits, mitigations, etc.

Participatory monitoring

Resolve any emerging disputes and grievances

Development and Selection of REDD+ Strategies as adopted in REDD+ Readiness Roadmap:

A logical process must be followed to, first, identify the direct and underlying causes (drivers) of deforestation and forest degradation and, second, to establish which of these drivers can be addressed by strategies based on one or more of the five REDD+ activities, as outlined in the Cancun Agreements.

Key parts:

Assessment of land use, forest policy and governance: The effectiveness of the forest governance system, projects and programmes in achieving policy objectives.

Initial assessment of drivers of deforestation and degradation: Based on studies and consultations, and differentiated by forest type.

Framework for on-going assessment of drivers for REDD+: Identifying the steps involved, the roles of the actors involved, and the consultation process to be employed.

Feasibility assessment: Methods to analyse the feasibility of potential REDD+ strategies, including the institutional capacity, infrastructure and potential livelihood and conflict-related impacts.

Preliminary work plan for cost-benefit analysis of REDD+ strategy options: A methodology for performing analyses of risks, costs and benefits of identified strategy options.

Relevant Results Plan as articulated in The Roadmap

Output	Indicative activities
Outcome 3: Development and Selection of REDD+ Strategies	
3.1 Consensus on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation	• Analyze results of national/regional consultation workshops on drivers • Assess national forest governance systems for effectiveness against drivers • Identify conflicts, and need for alignment, within existing land use policies

Output	Indicative activities
3.2 Preliminary options for REDD+ strategies defined	- Analyze results of national/regional consultation workshops on strategies - Develop options for policy-based approaches to addressing drivers - Develop locally-specific activity packages for addressing drivers in CHT and other regions - Feasibility of strategic options assessed against human and financial capacity and infrastructure needs - Methodology developed for cost analysis of candidate strategies and activity packages

Implementation Framework and Safeguards as adopted in REDD+ Readiness Roadmap:

The frame conditions within which a national REDD+ programme must operate, the activities that must be implemented to optimize these conditions, and the measures (safeguards) that must be applied to prevent negative (and promote positive) net social and environmental impacts.

Key parts:

Institutional Strengthening: Measures required to make the REDD+ management structure operational in terms of governance systems, communication and administration

Capacity Building: A comprehensive and continuous process of learning for REDD+
Information Management: Developing communication and information networks for REDD+

Policy and Legal Alignment: Review policies and ensure alignment and clarity between sectors
Forest and Land Tenure Systems: Review statutory and customary land tenure systems for potential conflicts.

Carbon Rights: Identifying the meaning (and allocation) of carbon rights in the REDD+ context
Financial framework and REDD+ resource distribution: Management of REDD+ Resources, potential sources of co-financing and methods of equitable resource distribution (benefit sharing)

Social and Environmental Safeguards: The national and international obligations of Bangladesh to comply with the safeguards according to Annex 1 of the Cancun Agreements

Relevant Results Plan as articulated in The Roadmap

Output	Indicative activities
Outcome 4: Frame Conditions for REDD+ Implementation in place	
4.1 Institutional and stakeholder capacities for REDD+ developed	• Analyse institutional strengthening requirements of key bodies in REDD+ management structure, including internal governance, communication and administration • Develop a national competency framework for REDD+ • Undertake a full Capacity Building Needs Assessment for REDD+ • Design a national REDD+ Capacity Building Action Plan • Develop a national REDD+ information management system

Output	Indicative activities
4.2 Legal rights regarding land tenure and resource use clarified	• Assess clarity of land and forest tenure systems, analyse gaps in legislation • Study on the meaning and application of 'carbon rights' in national context • Incorporate forest and land rights issues into new Right to Information Act and Anti-corruption law • Form independent commission for customary land rights in CHT and at national level
4.3 Transparent system for management of REDD+ finances in place	• Conduct study on the design of a body for management of international transactions in carbon credits • Analyse past 'best practice' in Bangladesh for implementing national-scale development projects • Analyse existing microfinance schemes for potential roles in resource distribution within REDD+ • Investigate options for lowering transaction costs for local forest managers • Develop options for a performance-based payment mechanism for forest sector activities, accessible to private and non-government actors
4.4 Nationally-appropriate and internationally-compliant standards for social and environmental safeguards developed	• Review globally-available REDD+ safeguards tools • Develop nationally-specific indicators to comply with international social and environmental principles and criteria • Comprehensive multi-stakeholder validation process for social and environmental indicators • Develop and test monitoring methodology against indicators

UN-REDD
P R O G R A M M E

UN-REDD Programme: Targeted Support to Bangladesh
ToR for National Consultant on Development of Anti-corruption Measures

1. Background

Corruption hinders efforts to achieve the MDGs by reducing access to services and diverting resources away from investments in infrastructure, institutions and social services. Success in meeting the MDGs will therefore largely depend on the 'quality' of governance and the level of effectiveness, efficiency and equity in resource generation, allocation and management.

Under the UN framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC), REDD+ (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forest and enhancement of forest carbon stocks) is an international financial mechanism that will compensate developing countries for cutting carbon emissions from their forest sector, through the conservation of standing forests and more sustainable forest activities. REDD+ was first proposed as part of the UNFCCC Bali Action plan in 2007, and in December 2010 an agreement on a general REDD+ framework was reached by Parties to the UNFCCC in Cancun. Developing countries are getting ready for REDD+ with bilateral and multilateral support, including the UN-REDD Programme[1].

While REDD+ is attracting momentum and interest, concerns are also being raised because REDD+ countries often face a number of governance challenges, inside and outside the forestry sector. The overall risks of corruption in REDD+, and possible mitigation measures for these risks, were examined during a workshop organized by UNDP with GTZ (now GIZ) at the 14th International Anti-corruption Conference in Bangkok in November 2010. These risks and strategies were also detailed in a UNDP-commissioned report[2] in November 2010, and addressed in Transparency International's Global Report on Corruption in Climate Change, among other reports. In 2011 the UN-REDD Programme, UNDP's Global Programme on Anti-Corruption for Development Effectiveness (PACDE) and the Asia Pacific Regional Centre organized two regional workshops in Nepal and Thailand, targeting anti corruption and REDD+ practitioners, to raise awareness on the risks of corruption specifically associated with REDD+ in Asia and the Pacific countries and on tools and approaches to counter these risks.

---

[1] The UN-REDD Programme is a partnership of FAO, UNDP and UNEP, established in 2008. See www.un-redd.org

[2] « Staying on Track: Tackling Corruption Risks in Climate Change", UNDP, 2010. Available at http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=3790&Itemid=53

The UN-REDD Programme has integrated activities on anti-corruption as a core element of its five-year Programme Strategy[3], supported by its Global programme Framework Document 2011-2015[4], with UNDP the lead agency. These activities are implemented together with PACDE . They include guidance on institutional frameworks for equitable, transparent and accountable benefit distribution systems in REDD+; strengthening the integrity of fiduciary systems for receiving and disbursement of funds, coordinating anti-corruption activities at the national, regional and international level; and supporting the capacity of multiple stakeholders to jointly mitigate corruption risks.

The UN-REDD Programme is supporting Bangladesh through a package of Targeted Support activities to be completed in 2012. Under the UNDP component of these activities, the focus is on the development of anti-corruption measures. This will build on activities and analyses already undertaken by the UN-REDD Programme in Asia-Pacific on this issue. Since one of the objectives of the UN-REDD Programme is to learn lessons that may be more widely applicable, activities undertaken in Bangladesh will be coordinated with similar activities in other countries in South Asia.

2. Objective of consultancy

The Objective of the consultancy is to develop proposals that will ensure that the initial National REDD+ Strategy in Bangladesh incorporates effective measures to address REDD+ corruption risks that fully reflect national and international requirements.

3. Tasks to be performed

In order to achieve the stated Objective, the following indicative activities are anticipated:

1. Work in close coordination with the UN-REDD Regional Advisor, UNDP Regional Anti-Corruption Specialist and UNDP Global Specialist on anti-corruption and REDD+ to ensure coordination and methodological consistency of the activities undertaken in Bangladesh with those undertaken in Bhutan and Nepal so as to allow for comparative data and generate lessons from analyses undertaken in Bangladesh;

2. Develop a contextualized corruption risk assessment methodology building on existing frameworks/tools including UN REDD programmes, TI's Forest Governance Integrity Risk Assessment manual, etc. in consultation with national UN REDD and the Bangladesh Anti-Corruption Commission.

3. Plan and undertake an assessment of corruption risks for REDD+ in Bangladesh, with inputs from key forestry, REDD+ and anti-corruption practitioners in the country, including local communities living in forest areas;

4. Prepare an initial report on corruption risks, including initial proposals for measures to mitigate those risks;

---

[3] Five Year Strategy, UN-REDD Programme, 2011-2015. Available at
http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=4598&Itemid=53

[4] « Support to National REDD+ Action : Global Programme Framework Document – 2011-2015 », UN-REDD Programme, 2011, Available at http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=5534&Itemid=53

5. Design and implement wide stakeholder consultation process, including a number of sub-national workshops (nominally three), leading to a national consultation workshop, to review and validate the results of the initial assessment;

6. Based on results from the consultation, prepare a final report (for circulation to all stakeholders) that includes: a prioritized list of corruption risks in REDD+ in Bangladesh; proposed measures to mitigate the risks that have been identified as most likely and most detrimental in the short, medium and long term; a preliminary budget and identified responsibilities for implementation of those measures; and extracting lessons that may be applicable in other countries.

4. Output

The outputs will consist of:

a) A preliminary report (under activity 3, above) to be used as the basis for broad consultation

b) A final report, incorporating feedback generate through the consultation process, describing corruption risks, proposed measures to mitigate those risks; a preliminary budget for implementation of those measures; and extracting lessons that may be applicable in other countries.

5. Duration and timing

The national consultant will contribute 60 working days to this work, commencing in July, 2012. The first output will be due after 35 working days, and the second output after 55 working days, with an additional 5 days for final revisions and other activities.

6. Qualification

The consultant requires an advanced degree in social science field and a degree or extensive experience in natural resources management is highly desirable. The priority will be given to a consultant with relevant experience in practice or research in the area of participatory management of forests or other natural resources. Demonstrated ability in conducting and managing risk assessments preferably related to corruption, integrity, etc. in the environment sector is an asset.

UN-REDD Programme: Targeted Support to Bangladesh
ToR for National Consultant on Social Impact Assessment

1. Background

While REDD+ is attracting momentum and interest, particularly given the potential for forest conservation and sustainable manage to confer environmental, economic and social benefits, concerns are also being raised because several potential negative social impacts have been idintified. These include the potential for the large financial rewards that REDD+ offers serving to "re-centralize" forest governance so as to benefit those in authority.

An assessment of social impacts of REDD+ should draw on developing a theory of change for those impacts. This involves eight main steps, as follows:

- Identify and prioritize the main social issues likely to arise through REDD+ implementation (focal issue problems).
- Describe the focal issue problem and the desired result or future condition for each focal issue.
- Undertake a diagnostic analysis or problem flow diagram of each focal issue problem.
- Develop a flow diagram using cause-and-effect logic to show how the desired result will be achieved.
- Identify causal chains from REDD+ implementation strategies or activities to short-term outputs, from outputs to outcomes, and from outcomes to impacts, and using a cause-and-effect logic that makes sense in forward and in reverse.
- Identify key risks and assumptions along these causal chains.
- Identify any potential negative impacts on stakeholder groups or the environment along the causal chains – possibly at points in the chain where the assumptions are less robust.

1. Objective of consultancy

The Objective of the consultancy is to develop proposals that will ensure that the initial National REDD+ Strategy in Bangladesh incorporates effective measures to assess and report on social impacts of REDD+ that fully reflect national and international requirements.

2. Tasks to be performed

In order to achieve the stated Objective, the following indicative activities are anticipated:

1. Work with the UN-REDD Regional Advisor, and UNDP Global Specialist on social safeguards and REDD+ to ensure coordination and methodological consistency of the activities undertaken in Bangladesh with those undertaken in other countries so as to allow for comparative data and generate lessons from analyses undertaken in Bangladesh;
2. Review social impact assessment methodologies current used in the forest and other sectors in Bangladesh and state-of-the-art methodologies used in other countries.
3. On the basis of this review, develop a social impact assessment framework, consisting of a set of proposed indicators and associated methodologies, building on existing frameworks/tools in consultation with the REDD+ Cell and other partners.
4. Prepare an initial report on social impact assessment for REDD+, including initial proposals for measures to assess and report on impacts;
5. Design and implement wide stakeholder consultation process, including a number of sub-national workshops (nominally three), leading to a national consultation workshop, to review and validate the results of the initial assessment;
6. Based on results from the consultation, prepare a final report (for circulation to all stakeholders) that includes: a prioritized list of social impact indicators for REDD+ in Bangladesh; proposed methodologies for assessment and reporting on those indicators; a preliminary budget and identified responsibilities for implementation of those measures; and extracting lessons that may be applicable in other countries.

3. Output

The outputs will consist of:

a) A preliminary report (under activity 4, above) to be used as the basis for broad consultation
b) A final report, incorporating feedback generate through the consultation process, describing proposed indicators and methodologies; a preliminary budget for implementation; and extracting lessons that may be applicable in other countries.

4. Duration and timing

The national consultant will contribute 60 working days to this work, commencing in July, 2012. The first output will be due after 35 working days, and the second output after 55 working days, with an additional 5 days for final revisions and other activities.

5. Qualification

The consultant requires an advanced degree in social science field and a degree or extensive experience in natural resources management is highly desirable. The priority will be given to a consultant with relevant experience in practice or research in the area of participatory management of forests or other natural resources. Demonstrated ability in conducting and managing risk assessments in the environment sector is an asset.

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME

UN-REDD Programme
ToR for Consultant to prepare the National REDD+ Readiness Project Document for Bangladesh

The development of the Bangladesh REDD+ Readiness Roadmap is the first step of the Bangladesh REDD+ process. The Roadmap describes a plan of activities which, when implemented together, in a logical and practical order, prepares the country for phase 2 of a national REDD+ programme. The Roadmap leads towards the point at which the Government of Bangladesh, at the end of phase 2, is able to make a decision, based on the most accurate and up-to-date information, on to implement REDD+ at the national level, and has the necessary resources and systems in place to act on that decision without delay.

This TOR covers the development of a comprehensive REDD+ project document that aims to implement UNDP components of the REDD Roadmap.

(a) Scope of work and expected outputs / deliverables:

The REDD+ expert will coordinate with the two other consultants engaged for the implementation of the targeted support and other team members' as applicable and will be responsible for producing high quality programme document on REDD+ Roadmap implementation.

(b) Key Activities: The REDD+ Expert is expected to perform following key activities:

- Produce a draft Prodoc in line with the UNDP Prodoc Format
- Consult with UNDP relevant experts and draw their comments and inputs
- Finalise the Prodoc in discussion with key stakeholders on the planned results and suggested modalities as well as partnership arrangements
- Prepare a joint resource mobilization plan in coordination with FAO colleagues.

c) Supervision and Performance Evaluation:

The consultant will work under the direct supervision of the Programme Analyst (Environment) within the overall guidance of the Assistant Country Director (CCED)

d) Timeframe and deadlines:
The duration of the assignment will be for five months starting from August to December 2012. .

e) Requirements for experience and qualifications

I. Academic Qualifications:
Advance degree in relevant disciplines such as development studies, natural resources management, environmental management or any relevant earth/life/social sciences discipline.

II. Years of experience:
At least 7 years' experience in developing project documents in the areas of environment, climate change and natural resources management including experience in designing environmental governance programmes. Prior knowledge and understanding on REDD mechanism will be desirable.

III. Competencies:
- Extensive experience in problem analysis, programme appraisal, M&E systems and logical framework development
- Specific knowledge of Bangladesh context in the programme area
- Professionally trained and accomplished in participatory approaches, programme design and development of project document at professional level;
- Experience in the policy development process associated with green development and environmental governance
- Experience in leading cross cultural international professional team that were involved in designing environmental/natural resources programmes;
- Excellent writing skills in English including good oral communication capability;
- Strong interpersonal skills and ability to work in a multicultural setting; and

Glossary:

CRA	Corruption risk assessment
CHTDF	Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FPIC	Free Prior Informed Consent
IP	Initiation Plan
PACDE	Programme on Anti-Corruption for Development Effectiveness
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forest
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation; and + (plus) stands for the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
SF	Social Forestry
SC	Steering Committee
TS	Targeted Support
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Glossary

LPAC on Targeted Support for REDD+
Attendance Sheet
3rd July 2012

#	Name	Signature	Organization
	M. Hafizul Islam Khan	Hafizul	centre for Climate Studies - Bangladesh
	Munjura Begum		BRD
	Md. Shahedezzaman		FAO
	Haradhon Banik		Forest Department
	Dr. Anwarul Karim		ECONEC
	Sooku		
	Paksh K Das		UNDP
	Manuf Bhg		UNDP
	Alamgir Hossain		UNDP