

Workshop

Looking at Corruption Risks in the
context of the PNRPS

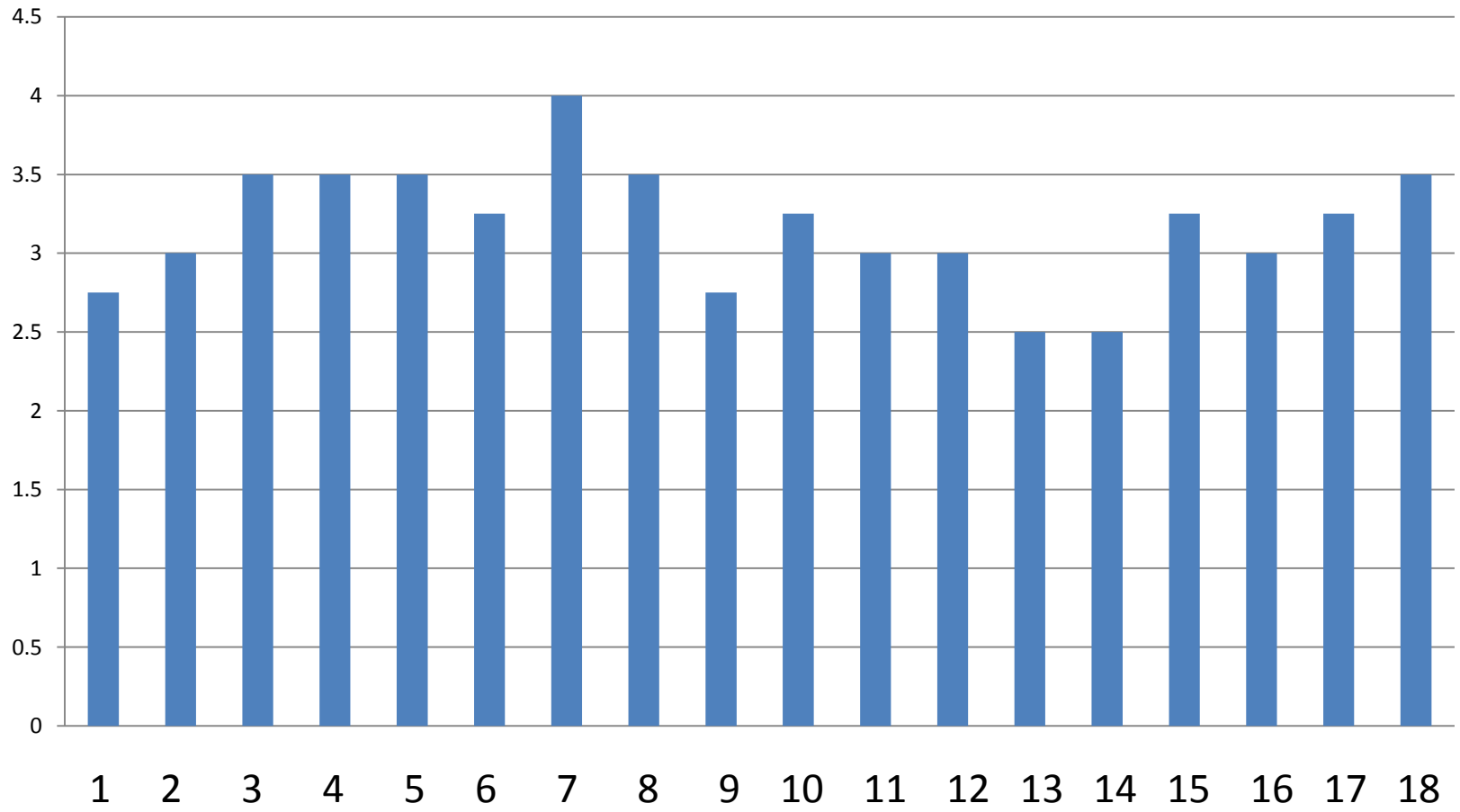
Objectives

- Identify corruption risks in the implementation of the PNRPS
- Initially evaluate the tool used in identifying REDD-plus corruption risks

CORRUPTION RISK RESULTS FOR THE PHILIPPINES (BANGKOK MTG, 2011)

The 18 corruption risks assessed

1	Powerful individuals/groups influence design of national REDD+ framework to benefit private interests
2	Undue influence, e.g. through bribery to exclude high value timber from conservation areas
3	Undue influence and bribery of public officials to ignore breaches of REDD+ regulations
4	Embezzlement of REDD+ revenues
5	Project developers or others bribe public officials to ensure that land they own or have an interest in in/excluded from REDD+ plans
6	Fraud related to the distribution of benefits from REDD+ revenues
7	Undue influence and bribery of public officials to create fraudulent licenses, land titles or carbon rights
8	Powerful elites exert undue influence to link carbon rights to State ownership of forests
9	Artificially inflating the baseline in order to increase the emissions reductions
10	Collusion between political elites and the private sector to incorporate national circumstances in a way that favours certain activities
11	Corruption in the design of benefit distribution systems
12	Project developers or others bribe public officials to register the carbon rights over land in the name of the corrupt actor
13	The laundering of money and other assets through the purchase and sale of carbon rights
14	Actors involved in the MRV system over-estimate the amount of avoided emissions to inflate REDD+ revenues and embezzle the additional revenues
15	Project developers bribe public sector officials to falsify claimed emission reductions to secure additional revenues
16	Corruption that results in weak REDD+ safeguards
17	Corruption of the judiciary system
18	Private sector actors unduly influence other private sector actors for personal or corporate benefit



Top 6

Undue influence and bribery of public officials to create fraudulent licenses, land titles or carbon rights

Undue influence and bribery of public officials to ignore breaches of REDD+ regulations

Embezzlement of REDD+ revenues

Project developers or others bribe public officials to ensure that land they own or have an interest in in/excluded from REDD+ plans

Powerful elites exert undue influence to link carbon rights to State ownership of forests

Private sector actors unduly influence other private sector actors for personal or corporate benefit

PNRPS COMPONENT

PNRPS COMPONENT	CORRUPTION RISKS	EFFECT	PRIORITY	INTERVENTION/S NEEDED
Activities	(include Means and Actors/Players)		(1 to 5) 1 one being the highest	
Design and development of National REDD+ Strategy	Design a REDD+ strategy that is preferential to specific actors; Skewing land use policy	Can result in identification of strategies favorable to particular interests only	1	Engagement with key government agencies like the DENR in the design of the strategy
	Undue influence; Bribery: to officials to ignore information Bribery or Fraud: by international consultant to influence REDD+ planning and gain contract			

Who has the power/mandate?

What is the abuse?

Who benefits?

Overview of Different Corrupt Practices

- **Bribery** refers to the act of offering and giving someone a benefit (money, services or other inducements) to persuade them to do something in return. Bribes can also be referred to as kickbacks, hush money, or protection money.
- **Fraud** refers to any behaviour designed to trick or fool another person or entity for one's own or a third party's benefit.
- **Embezzlement** is the taking or conversion of money, property or valuable items by an individual who is not entitled to them but by virtue of his or her position or employment has access to them.
- **Favouritism, nepotism, cronyism** refer to the favourable treatment of friends, to business associates (cronyism) and family (nepotism) in the distribution of resources and positions, regardless of their objective merits.
- **Extortion** refers to the process of coercion where a person or institution forces another party to pay money or other valuable in exchange for acting or failing to act.
- **Abuse of discretion** refers to when officials utilise their authority to give undue preferential treatment to any group or individuals, or discriminate against any group or individuals for personal gain.
- **Collusion/ complicity** which refers to an arrangement between two or more parties designed to achieve an improper purpose, including influencing improperly the actions of another party. The most common form of collusion is when bidders agree among themselves on prices and "who should win." This may or may not involve paying bribes to government officials so that they may "turn a blind eye" to the practice.

(Transparency International REDD Manual; Adapted from UNODC [2004])

- Copies of the workshop results will be emailed to all participants of the national workshop on or before October 17, 2012
- Comments to be made until October 26, 2012 and emailed to REDDCRA@yahoo.com and therese.guiao@gmail.com