

# The UN-REDD Programme: Anti-corruption and REDD+

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# Corruption in REDD+

- Growing awareness and concern: could undermine confidence in system and the delivery of emission reductions and REDD+ development outcomes
- Risk is acknowledged in National UN-REDD Programmes documents and RPPs, but few operational solutions
- Participatory Governance Assessments for REDD+ (PGAs) that include corruption risk mapping provides provides a comprehensive information base for programming



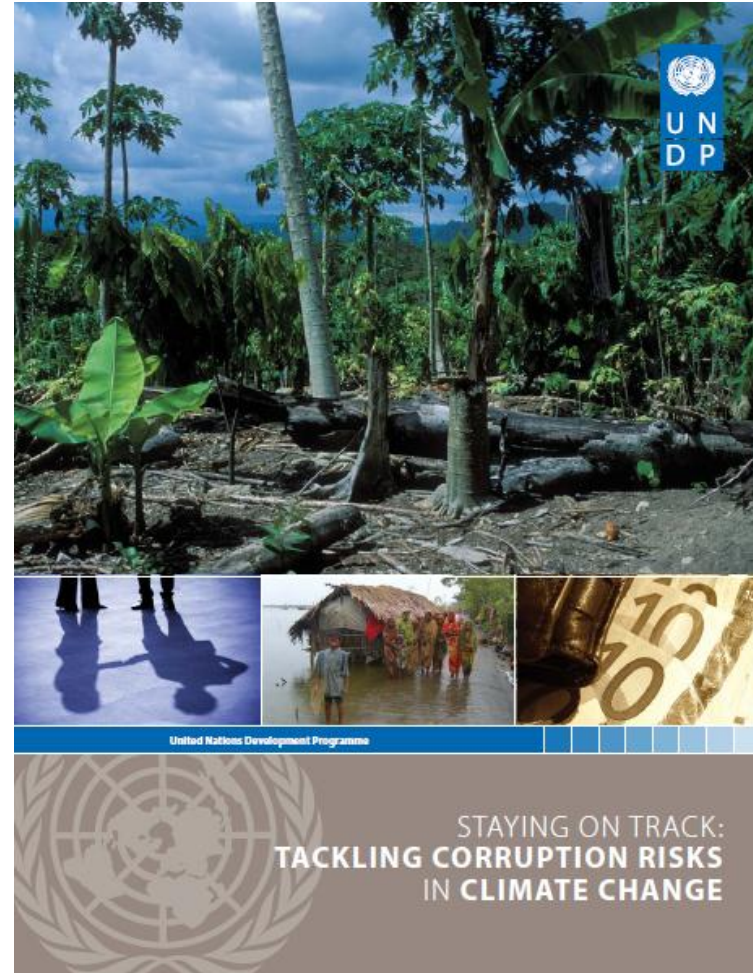
# UN-REDD Programming for anti-corruption

- Implemented with UNDP Democratic Governance Group's Programme on Anti-Corruption for Development Effectiveness (PACDE); joint programming on :
  - Engagement/capacity development of anti-corruption agencies, civil society and other stakeholders on anti-corruption activities for REDD+
  - Strengthening institutional capacity on anti-corruption and multi-stakeholder systems
  - Legal and judicial anti-corruption frameworks
  - Awareness campaigns (started in 2010 with UNODC)
  - Advisory and backstopping support on anti-corruption/governance to the UNDP country offices and REDD+ programme management units.
  - Tools, methodologies and good practices on anti-corruption and REDD+

# UN-REDD on anti-corruption

## Activities in 2011

- Awareness & knowledge sharing (“Staying on Track” Publication)
- Two regional trainings for national counterparts and civil society
- Guidance on capacity assessments for civil society organizations
- Targeted advisory and backstopping support in 4-5 countries







# REDD+ Corruption Assessment: Viet Nam

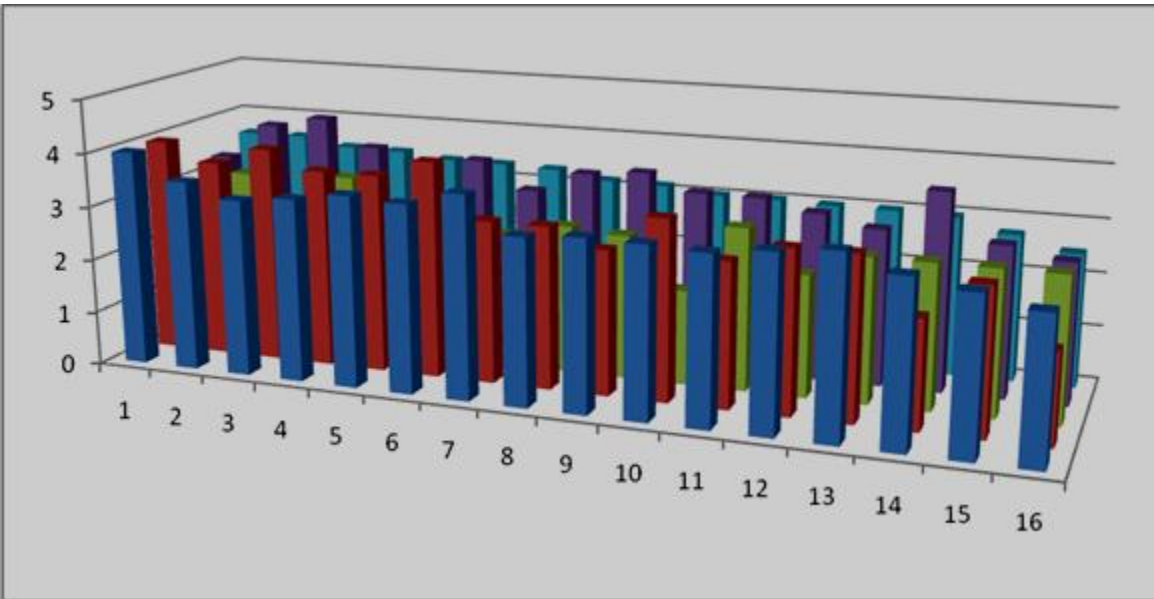
## Top-ranked risks:

Embezzlement of REDD+ revenues (payments to those who are not entitled to benefit)

Fraud related to the distribution of benefits from REDD+ revenues

Intentional non-recognition of rights to forest land in order to benefit political elites and capture REDD+ revenues

Political elites and the private sector cooperate to influence “national circumstances” in a way that favours certain types of activities to their own benefit



### Key conclusions:

- CSOs rank risks much more equally, so for the high-ranked risks, it is the government officials that give higher rankings
- UN officials seem to have more concern over safeguards than other groups
- The high-ranked risks are mostly related to operation of the BDS rather than overall design of the REDD+ system

# Key Messages from the Asia/Pacific Anti – Corruption for REDD+ Meeting

Why does corruption need to be addressed now?

- Large influxes of financial resources expected
- Creating and maintaining trust and confidence among local actors and donors/investors
- Could impede the positive development impacts

What are corruption risks in REDD+?

**Design of policies :**

- risk of elite capture
- undue influence in designing BDS
- undue influence in zoning land

**In implementation :**

- bribery to allow logging licenses
- Corrupt selling of licenses
- Fraudulent MRV data
- Embezzlement in BDS

What are risk mitigation actions?  
What are the tools?

**For Phase 1, anti-corruption tools :**

- Corruption risk assessments
- Political economy analyses
- Participatory and transparent agenda-setting
- Design efficient BDS
- Design monitoring & grievance/ recourse mechanisms

**For Phase 2:**

- Integrity assessment of national REDD+ frameworks
- Information management system
- Whistleblower protection mechanisms

**For phase 3:**

- Public expenditure tracking
- Citizen budget monitoring

Who can prevent corruption in REDD+?

Transparent, effective, and equitable REDD+ systems

**Addressing these issues requires collaborative actions.**

**Government anti-corruption practitioners:** guarantee access to information openness to civil society organizations to engage; design time-bound policies; promote transparent and accountable disbursement of funds

**CSOs roles:** watchdogs and monitoring; capacity building in recourse mechanism; legal aid, and document and disseminate best practices.

**The UN system can support**

## For more information

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