|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMEBDP/EEG - MISSION REPORT SUMMARYDate: 27 Nov. 2012 | UNDP_Logo-Blue w TaglineBlue-ENG.png |
| Name: Tim Boyle, UN-REDD | **Tel No.** +66819005402 |
| **Approved Mission Itinerary:**BKK- Hanoi -BKK | **List of Annexes**:  |
| Inclusive Travel Dates: | **Key counterpart(s) in each location:** |
| 20-23 Nov. 2012 |   | * VN: UNDP CO (Louise Chamberlain, Tore Langhelle, Hoang Vu Lan Phuong)
* VN: UN-REDD staff (Pham Minh Thoa)
* INS: UN-REDD PGA (Abdul Situmorang)
 |
| **Purpose/Objectives of Mission**To participate in the Indonesia/Viet Nam PGA information exchange session To meet with evaluators of the UN-REDD/Viet Nam programme and gender analysis team |
| **Context**The national UN-REDD Programme in Viet Nam has been under implementation for 3 years and was operationally closed in June 2012. An evaluation is currently underway and, in preparation for Phase 2, a gender analysis is also being conducted.In parallel, a REDD+ PGA is being planned for Lam Dong and Bac Kan provinces. Due to the advanced stage of the PGA process in Indonesia, an information exchange session was organized so that the VN consultants can learn from experiences in Indonesia |
| **Summary of Mission Activities/ Findings**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. PGA

Participants were Abdul Wahib Situmorang, Tore Langhale, Hoang Vu Lan Phuong, and members of the research team, Mme Lung Thi Truong, Mme Vu Thien Hien, and Mr. Nguyen Viet Dung. Discussion points included:* It is necessary to provide a clear explanation to government that PGA does not aim to evaluate government performance on forest and REDD+ governance related issues, but rather to provide a baseline or mapping the conditions, used for strengthening the existence ones.
* The PGA coordinator needs to work closely with consultants, expert panel members, and third parties for the provision of data collection services so that the project can provide technical assistance if they are facing difficulties to implement their work, or to keep them implementing the work as agreed. It is also important to stress the fact that the PGA activities are important for the country so that it is not business as usual.
* The use of a PIP in Indonesia has facilitated progress while a long and complex project approval process, justifying DIM, has been undertaken. In contract, in VN the CO feels is has suffered due to the modality of UNOPS requisitions, in that the CO receives no GMS.
* The approach of the Indonesia PGA in developing the PGA framework was described at length to the research team. For the PGA Indonesia, it was decided to have six key forest and REDD+ governance issues: Transparent and participative spatial and forest planning; transparent and accountable forest rights regulation; accountable forest organizations; effective and transparent forest implementation; transparent and no prone to corruption control and enforcement forest related issues; and fair and transparent REDD+ infrastructure. As comparison, Transparency International only focuses on corruption to forest related activities, FLEGT focuses on illegal logging, and Governance Forest Initiative focuses on illegal logging, land tenure, forest planning, revenue, and economic incentives. PGA components were also discussed and decided which can address the forest and REDD+ governance issues. In this there are two key components: 1. Law and policies framework and 2. Actors’ capacity e.g. government in wider definition, CSOs, indigenous peoples, business entity. Along with governance principles, the PGA indicators are developed and agreed amongst the expert panel members and wider stakeholders through consultative meetings.
* The key step is to transform the indicator set into data collection instrument which can show the unit observation, data source, and data collection methods used to measure the indicators and score measurement for each indicator. It is important to provide this consultancy of developing data collection instrument to the institution which will collect the data in field.
* Data analysis and report development is done by the PGA expert panel members along with the PGA Manager. The PGA index composite is provided with weight, resulting in analytical hierarchy processes or pair comparison results provided by key stakeholders in each PGA location. However, PGA Indonesia will still keep a non-weighted PGA score.
 |
|  |  |

1. Evaluation

The evaluation team seemed to focus to a large degree on the “costs” to Viet Nam of being the first UN-REDD NP. Besides the clear costs in terms of the 3 UN Agencies having to learn to work together effectively, and VN therefore being to some degree a “laboratory”, the evaluators argued that beginning BDS work in 2009 and conducting an FPIC pilot in 2010 raised expectations to an unreasonable extent, and suggested that both processes should have been left until late in implementation. I argued that, as both issues were known to be complex and difficult, it was appropriate to tackle them early. When the BDS work was begun, international opinion was that REDD+ revenues would begin to flow within a few years, while when the FPIC pilot was initiated, it was anticipated that Phase 2 would begin within another 1 year-18 months. In retrospect, neither of these expectations came about, but these delays were certainly not evident at the time. 1. Gender analysis

This study has only recently been initiated, so the discussion was focused more on the process to be followed, rather than on substantive issues. The 3-person team will visit Lam Dong, (by chance) at the same time as the evaluators, so it was proposed that the two teams should coordinate their work. |
| Follow up actions:* Review draft evaluation report, when prepared, which will probably argue that UN-REDD VN should have moved more slowly, and conducted BDS and FPIC work at a later stage of implementation.
* Contribute to gender analysis, as the study team develop their proposal
 | **Distribution List:** * Tim Clairs, UN-REDD UNDP PTA

**Cc*** Aki Kono
 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |