

## CONCEPT NOTE

### Track C: Governance for REDD+ and Natural Resource Management Oslo Governance Forum, 3-5 October 2011

#### Track objective:

The environment sector is scaling up its global importance due to climate change negotiations and the emergence of climate finance. This provides a unique opportunity for *green development* and for combating poverty and rural livelihoods from the angle of natural resources. The REDD+ mechanism, which links forest conservation with climate finance, is prominent case for that. However, this all requires deeper governance efforts and measures to ensure it works according to its purposes, and that climate finance does not become a failure of development policy and practice. Governance work for REDD+ should avoid working in isolation, but rather take into account and where relevant be coordinated with other ongoing governance initiatives which involve many of the same stakeholders and are addressing similar challenges. Against this backdrop, the objective of this track (“Governance for REDD+ and Natural Resource Management”) is twofold. Firstly, the approach and experience thus far from the Participatory Governance Assessments for REDD+ pilots will be presented and discussed. Secondly, lessons learned from other similar governance initiatives within natural resource management (NRM) will be discussed, as well as possible link will be explored.

#### **PARALLEL SESSION 1:**

COUNTRY EXPERIENCE

(Monday, October 3 at 1:45-3:30 pm)

*Moderator: Josep A. Garí, Regional Advisor for Africa, UN-REDD Programme*

#### Objective of this session:

The approach to Participatory Governance Assessments for REDD+ pilots (PGAs for REDD+)<sup>i</sup> will be presented and experience from two pilot countries thus far will be shared. The European Commission has been conducting similar multi-stakeholder processes - FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs)<sup>ii</sup> - for a number of years, and their methods, lessons learned and possible synergies with the PGA for REDD+ pilots will be presented and explored.

<p><b>Introduction to the PGA</b></p> <p>by Tina Hageberg, Governance Assessment Programme Officer, The UN-REDD Programme</p>	<p><b>Brief overview of the PGA for REDD+ approach:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective, principles and inclusive processes in UN-REDD Partner Countries</li> <li>• Pilot overview: where and when</li> </ul>
<p><b>Participatory Governance Assessment for REDD+: the pilot process in Indonesia and early lessons learned</b></p> <p>by Irman Lanti, Practice Team Leader Governance Unit, UNDP Indonesia</p>	<p><b>Questions/ issues to be addressed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective, participants and management structure within the PGA for REDD+ pilot– how do the different groups contribute to the process</li> <li>• Activities in the pilot thus far and prioritized issues by the participants</li> <li>• UNDP Indonesia’s previous experience with Governance Assessment, and how lessons learned from this has been taken into account when implementing the PGA for REDD+ pilot</li> <li>• Added value of a multi-stakeholder and inclusive process</li> <li>• Lessons learned thus far from the PGA pilot in Indonesia</li> </ul>
<p><b>Participatory Governance Assessment for REDD+ - the pilot process in Nigeria</b></p> <p>by Salisu Dahiru – National Coordinator for REDD+, Nigerian Federal Ministry of Environment</p>	<p><b>Questions/ issues to be addressed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The REDD+ process in Nigeria and why Nigeria wishes to undergo a PGA process</li> <li>• Start and status of Nigeria’s PGA pilot</li> <li>• Identification of stakeholders and participants</li> <li>• How the PGA will enrich and enhance Nigeria’s REDD+ process, both at federal and state levels</li> <li>• Next steps in PGA for REDD+ in Nigeria</li> </ul>

## CONCEPT NOTE

### Track C: Governance for REDD+ and Natural Resource Management Oslo Governance Forum, 3-5 October 2011

<p><b>Forest policies and governance in Cross River State (CRS), Nigeria</b></p> <p>by Odigha Odigha, Chairman, Forestry Commission of Cross River State, Nigeria</p>	<p><b>Questions/ issues to be addressed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community forest experiences since the 1990s</li> <li>• The reform of the CRS Forestry Commission</li> <li>• The logging moratoria by CRS Governor and the anti-logging task force</li> <li>• Payments for Environmental Services as a state policy: searching alternatives to logging and for rural livelihoods</li> <li>• Preparing for REDD+: CRS to become a demonstration model for REDD+</li> </ul>
<p><b>Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) and the related multi-stakeholder process of Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs)</b></p> <p>by Julia Falconer, Forestry Policy Officer, European Commission</p>	<p><b>Questions/ issues to be addressed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief overview of FLEGT</li> <li>• The negotiation process and approach to identifying governance and its monitoring – using VPA as an example</li> <li>• Risk, challenges and opportunities experienced</li> <li>• Added value and challenges of a multi-stakeholder approach</li> </ul>

#### PARALLEL SESSION 2:

METHODS, TOOLS, STRATEGIES and APPROACHES

(Tuesday October 4, at 10:45-12:30)

*Moderator: Tim Clairs, Chief Policy and Technical Advisor, The UN-REDD Programme*

#### Objective of this session:

Different approaches and tools to governance and lessons learned within both REDD+ and Natural Resource Management work will be presented and discussed. How can different governance initiatives and approaches lead to increased transparency and accountability? What are the risks and challenges involved in multi-stakeholder processes, and how should these be mitigated? Based on lessons learned from different governance processes and approaches - what, if any, is the added value of multi-stakeholder processes which aim to increase transparency and accountability?

<p><b>Governance of Forests Indicator Toolkit</b></p> <p>by Crystal Davis, Co-Manager of the Governance for Forest Initiative, World Resources Institute (WRI)</p>	<p><b>Questions/ issues to be addressed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief overview of the GFI Toolkit, methodology involved, and status</li> <li>• Lessons learned: what are the added value/ advantages and challenges with the GFI Toolkit so far?</li> <li>• Existing link with the PGA for REDD+ pilot in Indonesia</li> <li>• How can the GFI toolkit be used for the purpose of increased transparency and accountability?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Multi-stakeholder approach to water governance/ governance assessment tool</b></p> <p>by Håkan Tropp, Director, Stockholm International Water Institute (UNDP Water Governance Facility)</p>	<p><b>Questions/ issues to be addressed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief overview of WIN (work on water integrity and anti-corruption)</li> <li>• Lessons learned from the (WIN) in water governance – emphasis on risks and challenges relevant in most natural resource management initiatives, and how these are mitigated?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Governance for Extractive Industries (GEI)</b></p> <p>by Michael Jarvis, Program Leader, Governance for Extractive Industries,</p>	<p><b>Questions/ issues to be addressed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief overview World Bank Institutes GEI</li> <li>• Lessons learned: what are the added value/ advantages, challenges and risks encountered?</li> <li>• To what extent has the GEI project facilitated increased transparency</li> </ul>

## CONCEPT NOTE

### Track C: Governance for REDD+ and Natural Resource Management Oslo Governance Forum, 3-5 October 2011

World Bank Institute	and accountability in the relevant countries?
<b>The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative</b>  by Eddie Rich, Deputy Head and Regional Director (Southern and Eastern Africa and the Middle East) EITI International Secretariat	<b>Questions/ issues to be addressed:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief overview of the EITI model</li> <li>• Lessons learned: what are the added value, advantages, risks and challenges with the EITI model thus far?</li> <li>• How can the EITI model lead to increased transparency and accountability?</li> </ul>

#### PLENARY SESSION:

GOVERNANCE FOR REDD+ and NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(Tuesday October 4 at 1:30 – 3:00 pm)

*Moderator: Thais Linhares-Juvenal, Senior Officer, The UN-REDD Programme Secretariat*

#### Objective of this session:

Experience and lessons learned from governance initiatives with management of natural resources in common will be shared. Risk, challenges and advantages of a multi-stakeholder processes will be discussed, and possible links between the PGAs for REDD+ pilots and NRM governance initiatives will be explored to provide input to The UN-REDD Programme's further work on Participatory Governance Assessments for REDD+.

<b>Norway's view on governance within a REDD+ and NRM context: setting the stage</b>  by Ivar Jørgensen, Senior Advisor, Department for Climate, Environment and Natural Resources, Norad	<b>Questions/ issues to be addressed:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Norway's political priorities and focus areas within REDD+ and NRM</li> <li>• How does governance work fit within this picture?</li> <li>• Reference to Real Time Evaluation – published April 2011 – and recommendations for further work with regards to governance</li> <li>• Experience where emphasis on democratic/ good governance has made a difference</li> </ul>
<b>Participatory Governance Assessments (PGAs) for REDD+ - an introduction</b>  Tina Hageberg, Governance Assessment Programme Officer, The UN-REDD Programme	<b>Questions/ issues to be addressed:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to the approach, principles and the objective of PGAs for REDD+</li> <li>• Added value of multi-stakeholder/ inclusive processes</li> <li>• Starting-pit for the PGAs - update on PGA for REDD+ pilots at the country level (Indonesia, Nigerian, Vietnam and Ecuador) and further plans</li> </ul>
<b>Indigenous Peoples' perspectives on governance within REDD+</b>  by Abdon Nababan (tbc), Secretary General of AMAN (Indonesian network for Indigenous Peoples)	<b>Questions/ issues to be addressed:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why do inclusive processes matter in REDD+?</li> <li>• How can Indigenous People's meaningful participation have a positive effect on the REDD+ process – and vice versa – at both national and local levels?</li> <li>• Experience from participating in the PGA for REDD+ in Indonesia thus far</li> <li>• Advice to other countries undertaking REDD+ and governance initiatives as part of embarking on REDD+ preparation and implementation</li> </ul>

## CONCEPT NOTE

### Track C: Governance for REDD+ and Natural Resource Management Oslo Governance Forum, 3-5 October 2011

<p><b>Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) and related Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs)</b></p> <p>by Julia Falconer, Forestry Policy Officer, European Commission</p>	<p><b>Questions/ issues to be addressed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Brief overview of VPAs in the context of FLEGT</li><li>• What are the general lessons learned thus far; risks, challenges, opportunities?</li><li>• What are the possible links which can and should be made with REDD+ - and in particular the PGAs for REDD+?</li></ul>
<p><b>Framework for Forest Governance</b></p> <p>by Eva Muller, Principal Officer Forest Economics, Policy and Products Division, Forestry Department, FAO</p>	<p><b>Questions/ issues to be addressed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Background for producing the framework</li><li>• Overview of objective, target audience, and plans for implementation</li><li>• How this Framework can lead to increased transparency and accountability</li></ul>

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<sup>i</sup> **Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)** is an effort to create a financial value for the carbon stored in forests, offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development. “**REDD+**” goes beyond deforestation and forest degradation, and includes the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

<sup>ii</sup> **FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs)** are bilateral agreements between the European Union and timber exporting countries, which aim to guarantee that the wood exported to the EU is from legal sources and to support partner countries in improving their own regulation and governance of the sector