

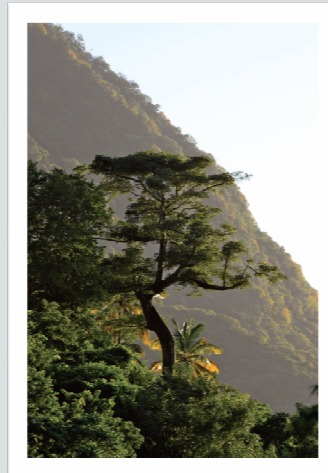


The FAO-World Bank Initiative on Indicators for Good Forest Governance

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Background

- International requirements
 - Legality verification, REDD+, etc.
- Domestic governance reform pressures
 - decentralization
 - land tenure
 - accountable and responsive government



Approaches to Forest Governance Assessments and Indicators

- Systematic approaches developed by: Chatham House, Global Witness, World Resources Institute, Transparency International, FAO-FRA, PROFOR/World Bank, Chatham House/UNREDD, etc.
- Each designed with different objectives, users and applications in mind
- Many commonalities (Capistrano paper)

Example of similarities

World Bank Pillars of Good Forest Governance	UNREDD-CH Core Parameters of Forest Governance
WB1: Transparency, Accountability and Public Participation	UCH3: Transparent and accountable decision making institutions
WB2: Stability of Forest Institutions and Conflict Management	UCH3: Transparent and accountable decision making institutions
WB3: Quality of Forest Administration	UCH1: Clear and coherent policy, legal and regulatory frameworks UCH3: Transparent and accountable decision making institutions

Example of similarities cont...

World Bank Pillars of Good Forest Governance	UNREDD-CH Core Parameters of Forest Governance
WB4: Coherence of Forest Legislation and Rule of Law	CH1: Clear and coherent policy, legal and regulatory frameworks CH2: Effective implementation, enforcement and compliance
WB5: Economic Efficiency, Equity and Incentives	XX

Source: Capistrano, 2010 (unpublished)

FAO-PROFOR Symposium

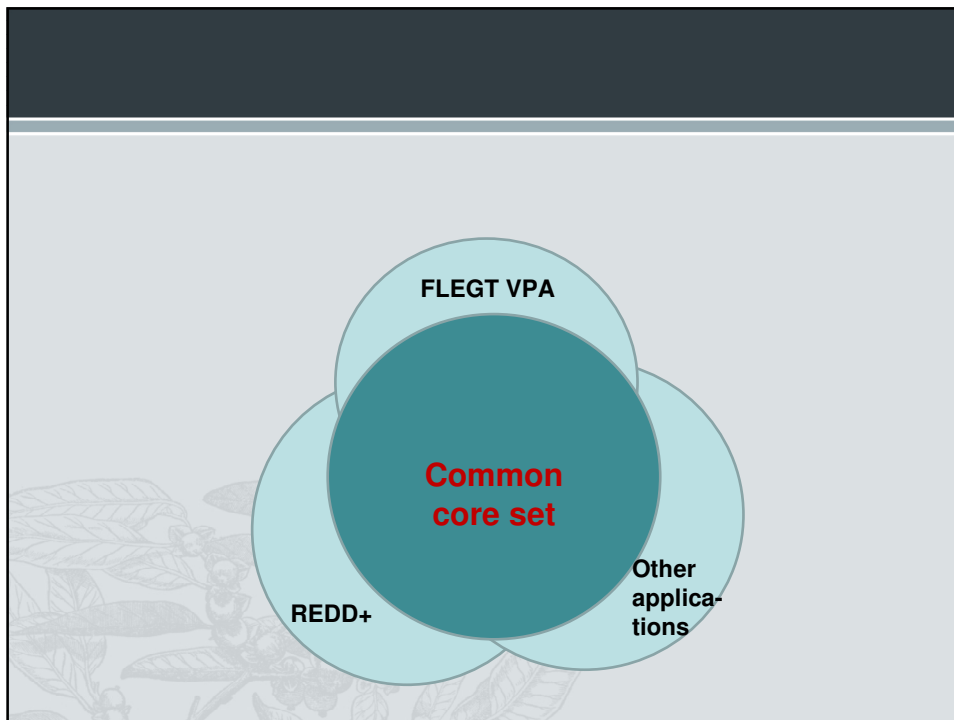
- Share experiences across initiatives developing frameworks/indicators for assessing and monitoring forest governance
- Foster collaboration to avoid overlap and duplication of efforts
- Explore the possibility of developing a common framework for assessing and monitoring forest governance
- Initiate dialogue with client countries regarding their needs and requirements

Outcomes

- Diagnostics vs. monitoring: different degrees of engagement, scales of ambition and time needed
- Emphasis on monitoring trends within countries (not comparing countries)
- Content applications (certification, legality, REDD, etc.): performance measures
- Different stakeholders and countries have different needs
- Keep it simple – few basic indicators, ‘good enough’

Outcomes

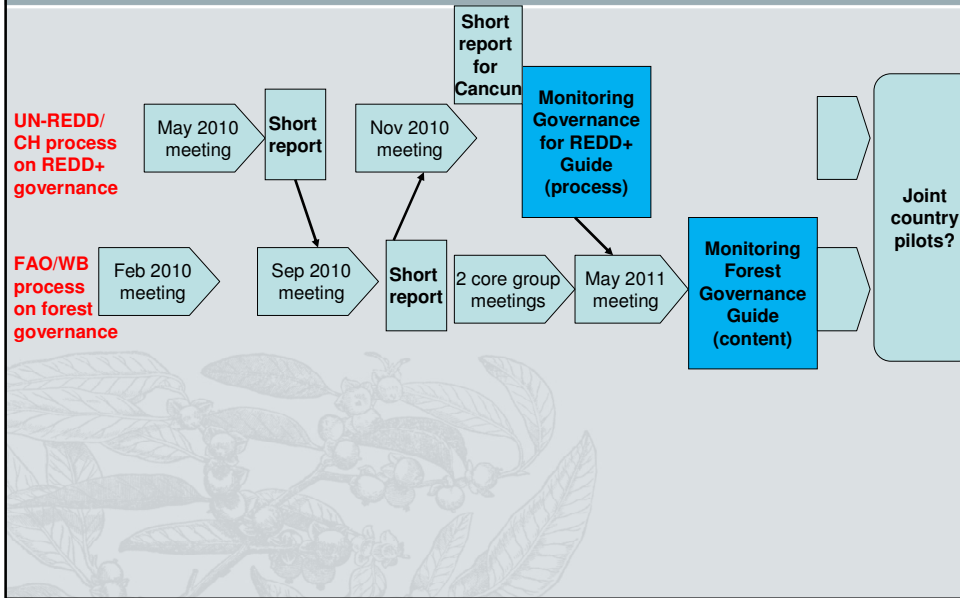
- Increase efficiency and avoid duplication of efforts
- Core set of common „principles and criteria“ useful to link indicators with outcomes and increase transparency
- Coherence in terminology needed
- Specific indicators should be developed at the country level to measure progress



Way Forward

- FAO and WB to lead core group of experts to develop a common framework of “principles and criteria” for forest governance
 - Diagnostic and monitoring needs
 - Terminology
 - Common framework
- Validation of common framework by “community of practice”
- Piloting of common framework at country level
- Continued dialogue between applications (FLEGT-VPA, REDD+, FIP, etc)

Links between initiatives



Thank you

