

Early application of the documents

Group 1
(Nigeria Room)

The documents can be used by a number of different groups-

- REDD governments looking to improve governance.
- Donor governments looking to assess performance
- Research institutions
- Civil society
- UN agencies (looking to implement governance reform)

Documents need to be flexible.

The document will apply differently depending on:

(i) who is applying it;

(ii) The different phases of REDD implementation;

(iii) Whether the tool is being used to assist governments moving forward to improve governance, or assess past performance.

Implementation in pilot countries

- Countries with UN-REDD programme would be best placed for early use of this guidance.

Support needed?

- There are already platforms in place for implementing the framework – e.g. FCPF, etc.
- For those countries with support already provided, perhaps no additional support is necessary.
- There are also academic networks working on governance – and the framework could be used to assist in that research.

Lebanon

- Ministers/government officials should discuss potential application of the Documents.
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- The issues are relevant to Agriculture – Minister for Agriculture should be involved.

Costa Rica/ Honduras/ Nicaragua/ Brazil/ Ecuador

- ODI, CIFOR and others have already looked at governance reform in these countries. Indicators for monitoring governance have been developed.
- Indicators went beyond the forest sector, and included other minerals/diamonds /food security, etc.
- This process is being applied domestically in the following areas:
 - (i) Political governance;
 - (ii) Administrative governance;
 - (iii) Market governance
- Harmonisation between these processes is necessary.

Ghana

- 2 initiatives are currently underway:
 - (i) FLEGT and VPAs; and
 - (ii) FCPF
- These processes could be built on to pilot application of these documents.
- There is interest in Ghana on how to improve governance more broadly in other sectors (Ghana has recently discovered oil).
- Ghana has a high level of commitment to governance reform in its Government.
- There are already processes in place for civil society to play an active role in participation.
- There are still challenges amongst law enforcement, and capacity building is needed.

Tanzania

- Tanzania is in the process of implementing its R-PP – which requires it to address forest governance.
- It has already received resources and support to start this process.
- Tanzania is in the process of piloting REDD activities.
- Networks are established to share information, and to ensure participation of local communities.

DRC

- There is a history of conflict and governance difficulties in DRC.
- DRC wants to move forward on development and is willing to test some new innovative approaches.
- DRC is a pilot for this framework, but will not have the capacity to implement all elements. Further support is needed.
- DRC hopes that this framework will have applications much broader than forests- and will help it meet its wider development needs.
- The framework document should not be seen as “binding”. There needs to be flexibility in how best to apply it to the country.

EU-FLEGT

- The framework documents could be useful in developing VPA's under FLEGT.
- EU has launched a REDD+ Facility process to harmonise the FLEGT process with REDD+.
- The Facility provides technical help and assistance to countries to implement governance reform.
- This would be a good place to test the application of the framework documents.

UNDP

- REDD implementation will be more effective if local communities /IPs have ownership of the process.
- Ownership and Participation are 2-sides of the same coin.
- The UNDP could use these frameworks to develop their own Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA), which is currently in the pilot phase.
- The PGA framework includes a process for monitoring governance, which would be compatible with this process.
- UNDP is hosting a meeting in October in Oslo which will look at experiences on the ground with governance reform. There is an opportunity to present and share this framework document at that meeting.

Academic institutions

- European Forest Institute (EFI) is conducting researching into forest governance.
 - Look at capacity building amongst civil society, to facilitate their participation.
 - research could help inform the application in country of these documents (and governance reform more generally).
- Scientists need to be more adaptive. Working quicker to release information in a timely manner, so it can have an impact.
- These documents could be used and tested in that context.

Civil Society

- The framework could provide a reporting framework for NGOs to report on implementation of REDD.
- Governments that report on implementation of REDD should include information received from all relevant actors – including civil society, IPs etc.
- There should be public access to the information to allow all stakeholders to participate.

Areas for improvement

- Harmonise the 2 documents
- Harmonise with other (existing) processes
- Translate the documents into relevant languages
- Simplify the documents to make them more practical for those on the ground looking to apply them.
- Disseminate the documents to all relevant stakeholders

How to apply the documents

- The document should not be used as checklist.
- It is necessary to use sound scientific approaches to ensure all relevant governance issues are identified.
- These are living documents - Governance issues change over time, so these documents need to be flexible to adopt over time, based on lessons learned.

Donor support

- Donors should be responsible for ensuring support is provided to apply this framework.
- Donors should review the framework overtime to see how best to use it to assess performance of REDD implementation.
- The framework could be useful in assessing performance under REDD (and linked to performance-based payments)

Learning lessons

- How do we ensure the information is shared, so that lessons can be learned?
- The UNDP could potentially provide a web-portal for providing this information – which could be cross linked to other relevant sites.

Area of disagreement

- Can the documents be used to tell whether a country is ready to move from one phase to the next?
- When is good enough? Should the tool be used to decide if governance reform has passed the test?
- Should the framework be used as a decision making mechanism- or only as a tool improve governance.