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**UN-REDD Programme: Targeted Support to the Philippines**

**TERMS OF REFERENCE**

**National Consultant on Development of Anti-corruption Measures**

 **(Forest Management Bureau)**

**The Philippines National REDD+ Readiness Process**

1. **Background**

Corruption hinders efforts to achieve the MDGs by reducing access to services and diverting resources away from investments in infrastructure, institutions and social services. Success in meeting the MDGs will therefore largely depend on the ‘quality’ of governance and the level of effectiveness, efficiency and equity in resource generation, allocation and management.

Under the UN framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC), REDD+ (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forest and enhancement of forest carbon stocks) is an international financial mechanism that will compensate developing countries for cutting carbon emissions from their forest sector, through the conservation of standing forests and more sustainable forest activities. REDD+ was first proposed as part of the UNFCCC Bali Action plan in 2007, and in December 2010 an agreement on a general REDD+ framework was reached by Parties to the UNFCCC in Cancun. Developing countries are getting ready for REDD+ with bilateral and multilateral support, including the UN-REDD Programme[[1]](#footnote-1).

While REDD+ is attracting momentum and interest, concerns are also being raised because REDD+ countries often face a number of governance challenges, inside and outside the forestry sector. The overall risks of corruption in REDD+, and possible mitigation measures for these risks, were examined during a workshop organized by UNDP with GTZ (now GIZ[[2]](#footnote-2)) at the 14th International Anti-corruption Conference (IACC) in Bangkok in November 2010. These risks and strategies were also detailed in a UNDP-commissioned report[[3]](#footnote-3) in November 2010, and addressed in Transparency International’s Global Report on Corruption in Climate Change, among other reports. In 2011 the UN-REDD Programme, UNDP’s Global Programme on Anti-Corruption for Development Effectiveness (PACDE) and the Asia Pacific Regional Centre organized two regional workshops in Nepal and Thailand, targeting anti corruption and REDD+ practitioners, to raise awareness on the risks of corruption specifically associated with REDD+ in Asia and the Pacific countries and on tools and approaches to counter these risks.

The UN-REDD Programme has integrated activities on anti-corruption as a core element of its five-year Programme Strategy[[4]](#footnote-4), supported by its Global programme Framework Document 2011-2015[[5]](#footnote-5), with UNDP the lead agency. These activities are implemented together with PACDE . They include guidance on institutional frameworks for equitable, transparent and accountable benefit distribution systems in REDD+; strengthening the integrity of fiduciary systems for receiving and disbursement of funds, coordinating anti-corruption activities at the national, regional and international level; and supporting the capacity of multiple stakeholders to jointly mitigate corruption risks.

The UN-REDD Programme is supporting The Philippines through an initial national programme and a package of Targeted Support activities to be completed in 2012. Under the UNDP component of the Targeted Support activities, the focus is on the development of anti-corruption measures. This will build on efforts undertaken by the Government of the Philippines, especially by the DENR Anticorruption Task Force and the Assistant Secretary for Internal Audit and Anti-Corruption, on activities and analyses already undertaken by the UN-REDD Programme in Asia-Pacific on this issue, and the work of other development partners, including GIZ, on the issue. Since one of the objectives of the UN-REDD Programme is to learn lessons that may be more widely applicable, activities undertaken in The Philippines will be coordinated with similar activities in other countries in Asia/Pacific.

In a meeting in Bangkok in early 2011, UN-REDD and GIZ have agreed on a cooperation and coordination of country based activites towards REDD+ Readiness in the region. Since 2009, GIZ implements a REDD+ project with DENR in support to the Philippine National REDD-plus Strategy (PNRPS) with funding from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) under its International Climate Initiative. In the context of the 14th IACC GIZ had already supported several multi-stakeholder workshops at national level to create awareness on corruption risks under REDD+ implementation and to strengthen anticorruption efforts of the government and civil society to this end. Under the BMU-REDD+ project policy studies have analysed governance issues, including corruption risks in the context of REDD+. The 2012 Workplan of the project includes a corruption risk assessment as part of its support to the PNRPS. GIZ has also undertaken corruption risk assessments for various sectors, including forestry and developed an anticorruption roadmap for its projects in the Philippines. These works can be taken as a starting point for a comprehensive corruption risk assessment of the PNRPS. The envisaged activity is a coordinated support of both UN-REDD and GIZ to the Philippines REDD+ Readiness process.

1. **Objective of consultancy**

The Objective of the consultancy is to develop proposals that will ensure that the National REDD+ Strategy in The Philippines incorporates effective measures to address REDD+ corruption risks that fully reflect national and international requirements.

1. **Tasks to be performed**

In order to achieve the stated Objective, the following indicative activities are anticipated:

1. Work with the UN-REDD Regional Advisor, UNDP Regional Anti-Corruption Specialist and UNDP Global Specialist on anti-corruption and REDD+ to ensure coordination and methodological consistency of the activities undertaken in The Philippines with those undertaken in other countries so as to allow for comparative data and generate lessons from analyses undertaken in the Philippines;
2. Develop a contextualized corruption risk assessment methodology that builds on existing frameworks/tools including UN-REDD’s REDD+ Corruption Risk Assessment (RCRA) as well as existing data sets and research, including for collecting evidence from regional and local stakeholders, in consultation with the national UN -REDD Programme, GIZ, the FMB, other partners, and the Philippines’ anti-corruption bodies;
3. Participate in implementation of the PNRPS multi-stakeholder Corruption Risk Assessment Workshop scheduled for 15-17 August 2012, in order to :

i) gather inputs into the methodology developed in 2. above, with inputs from key forestry, REDD+ and anti-corruption practitioners in the country gather initial feedback on corruption risk for the PHL

ii) secure data from workshop participants for a preliminary assessment on such risks

iii) Produce summary report of workshop, with support from the workshop facilitator

1. As per the outputs of the workshop, finalize the methodology for a wide stakeholder consultation process, including a number of sub-national workshops (nominally three) and online consultations, leading to a final national consultation workshop, to review and validate the results of the full assessment;
2. Based on results from the consultations, prepare a final report (for circulation to all stakeholders) that includes: a prioritized list of corruption risks in REDD+ in The Philippines; proposed and agreed upon measures to mitigate the risks that have been identified as most likely and most detrimental in the short, medium and long term; a preliminary budget and identified responsibilities for implementation of those measures; and extracting lessons that may be applicable in other countries.
3. **Output**

The outputs will consist of:

1. A contextualized RCRA methodology
2. Reports of the workshops and data collected
3. A final report, incorporating feedback generate through the consultation process, describing corruption risks, proposed measures to mitigate those risks; a preliminary budget for implementation of those measures; and extracting lessons that may be applicable in other countries.
4. **Duration and timing**

The national consultant will contribute 60 working days to this work, commencing in August 2012. The C-risk assessment workshop scheduled for 15-17 August

The first output will be due after 15 working days, and the second output after 55 working days, with an additional 5 days for final revisions and other activities.

1. **Qualification**

The consultant requires an advanced degree in social science field and a degree or extensive experience in natural resources management is highly desirable. The priority will be given to a consultant with relevant experience in practice or research in the area of participatory management of forests or other natural resources. Demonstrated ability in conducting and managing risk assessments preferably related to corruption, integrity, etc. in the environment sector is an asset.

1. **Institutional Arrangement**

For the duration of the contract, the consultant will coordinate with UNDP and FMB, as well as with the DENR Assistant Secretary for Internal Audit and Anti-Corruption, and shall work in close coordination with the Technical Working Group of the Governance of UN-REDD Programme in the Philippines and anti-corruption efforts related to the PNRPS, such as GIZ work on REDD+ and corruption.

The cost of the contract shall be charged to UNDP. Processing of payment shall be made upon the issuance of the certificate of acceptance of UNDP and FMB with endorsement from the TWG on Governance;

1. The UN-REDD Programme is a partnership of FAO, UNDP and UNEP, established in 2008. See www.un-redd.org [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. « Staying on Track : Tackling Corruption Risks in Climate Change”, UNDP, 2010. Available at http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com\_docman&task=doc\_download&gid=3790&Itemid=53 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Five Year Strategy, UN-REDD Programme, 2011-2015. Available at http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com\_docman&task=doc\_download&gid=4598&Itemid=53 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. « Support to National REDD+ Action : Global Programme Framework Document – 2011-2015 », UN-REDD Programme, 2011, Available at http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com\_docman&task=doc\_download&gid=5534&Itemid=53 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)