



Government
of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME

Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) for REDD+

Presented to the Sub-technical Working Group
on Governance

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Outline

1. What is a PGA, and what value does it add?
2. How can a PGA be applied to REDD+ in Viet Nam?
3. Feedback from members to guide definition of scope and objectives





Goal of today's discussion

1. To make members of the STWG on Governance familiar with the PGA concept
2. Provide guidance on the scope and objectives of the PGA to be applied

What is a PGA?

- Participatory Governance Assessments

- Assesses the state of governance in a country and develops indicators to measure progress
- An inclusive and participatory multi-stakeholder approach


- Progress so far

- Draft Concept Note now available for commenting
- New draft to be presented at FGM workshop 6-7 December





Building on what we know

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- Global Democratic Governance Assessment Programme (GAP) – pilots in Bhutan, China, Indonesia, Mongolia and Viet Nam
 - Three key principles:
 - Nationally owned
 - Inclusive and consultative process
 - Capacity building
 - Enhances domestic, not external accountability, both vertical and horizontal





What is a typical process?



Identify stakeholders (research team and advisory group)

Articulate purpose and objective of assessment

Agree on framework of key components that will be assessed

Define the scope (coverage) and methodologies

Agree on data type and collection

Analyze the data

Present and disseminate findings

What is the value added of a PGA?

- Nationally owned and led
- Baseline and indicators on issues that are of importance to all stakeholders, as identified by those concerned
- Enables monitoring over time to measure progress, identify gaps, and improve policy making
- Availability of information enhances transparency and accountability



Why is a PGA relevant in REDD+

- Safeguards as addressed by the Cancun text
- Enhance confidence in the REDD+ mechanism by making all relevant information available to all concerned stakeholders
- Experiences (all pilots) so far include:
 - Indonesia
 - Nigeria
 - Ecuador





Increasing uptake

Data Producers

- Statisticians
- Officials
- Researchers

Need to improve
dialogue

Data Users

- Policy Makers
- Parliament
- Political Parties
- Civil society

Reliable
and
trustworthy
evidence

Improving
“usability”
of evidence

Effective
dissemination

Wide
Access

Getting
appropriate
Buy-in

Incentives
to use
evidence



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How can a PGA be applied to REDD+ in Viet Nam?

Two-staged approach

1. Phase 1: January – August 2012

- Preparatory phase focusing on establishing multi-stakeholder groups, defining scope and undertake mapping exercises

2. Phase 2: September 2012 – onwards

- Data collection, assessments, use of data to form policy recommendations and capacity development.
- Link to FGM



Geographical scope

- PGA needs to be housed close to the stakeholders living in and of the forest
- Focus on one pilot province at first, than eventually scale up
- Suggesting Lam Dong as the PGA pilot province




Stakeholder involvement

- **Research Team**
 - Daily management of the PGA
- **Advisory Group**
 - Providing advise around key milestones
- **Provincial Working Group**
 - Open membership multi-stakeholder group that mandates the PGA





Data Collection methodology

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- Document review
 - Stakeholder survey
 - Focused Group Discussions
 - In-depth interviews



Building on the competence in FAO's Forest Governance Monitoring (FGM) project

Next steps

- Getting feedback from stakeholders, also at the FGM workshop in December
- Kick-off workshop in the pilot province in Q1 2012
- Establishing the multi-stakeholder groups in Q1 2012
- Mapping exercises in the pilot province in Q1-Q2 2012
- Defining the scope and selecting a set of indicators Q1-Q3 2012



Feedback

- Scope

- Objectives





Thematic scope

- **What do stakeholders see as the most pressing governance issues for REDD+?**

Examples

- **Opportunities for civil society and forest-dependent communities to participate in decision-making processes related to REDD+**
- **Benefit distribution system for REDD+**
- **Anti-corruption strategy for REDD+**
- **Policy and legislation concerning REDD+ and democratic governance**
- **Institutional capacity of government agencies at provincial and local levels**



Objectives

- **Based on the scope, what would be the long-term objectives of the PGA in Viet Nam?**

Examples

- Provide policy recommendations to guide the set-up of a **national system for information on safeguards**
- To assess the existence and effectiveness of mechanisms established for **meaningful participation by forest-dependent communities** in the implementation of REDD+
- To assess the existence and effectiveness of an **anti-corruption strategy** for REDD+
- To assess the existence and implementation of the **BDS** for REDD+ in terms of its transparency and fairness in distribution of benefits to the concerned stakeholders
- Increased efficiency of **land administration** and service delivery (land registration for example)
- Capacity building to facilitate regular and relevant **information sharing** (supply side of accountability) as well as the active **use of information** for increased accountability (demand side of information)

Thank you for listening!

