

Governance Dimensions in REDD+

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Outline

→ The 'WHY'

Why do 'governance safeguards' matter for REDD+?

→ The 'HOW'

How can a participatory approach to assessing governance (vs. other approaches) contribute to supporting these safeguards?

→ The 'WHAT'

What should be assessed?

→ The 'WHO'

Who should participate & when?

→ The 'WHY'

Why do 'governance safeguards' matter for REDD+?



Principle 1

Principle 1 – Democratic governance: The programme complies with standards of democratic governance

Criterion 1 – Ensure the **integrity** of fiduciary and fund management systems

Criterion 2 – Implement activities in a **transparent** and **accountable** manner

Criterion 3 – Ensure broad stakeholder **participation**



Why do governance safeguards matter for REDD+?

- If the allocation of forest or carbon rights is opaque or arbitrary;
 - if corruption is perceived as high;
 - if the distribution of benefits is unpredictable, or captured by a few,
- stakeholders will not take the risk of forgoing the income they derive from their current uses of forest resources, ***and REDD+ will not work.***



Why do governance safeguards matter for REDD+?

Forest resource users need to have sufficient confidence in the REDD+ mechanism to change the way they use forest resources.

Without relevant and reliable information, **there will be no confidence, and REDD+ will not work.**

“Assessing governance of the forest sector and of the REDD+ mechanism itself is as important as the system designed to monitor carbon.”

→ The 'HOW'

How can a participatory assessment strengthen governance safeguards?





National ownership

The [important] difference between a ***nationally-owned*** governance assessment and more externally-driven assessments is that ***national*** stakeholders decide:

- *What to measure;*
- *How to measure it;*
- *What do to with the results.*



How can a PGA strengthen governance safeguards?

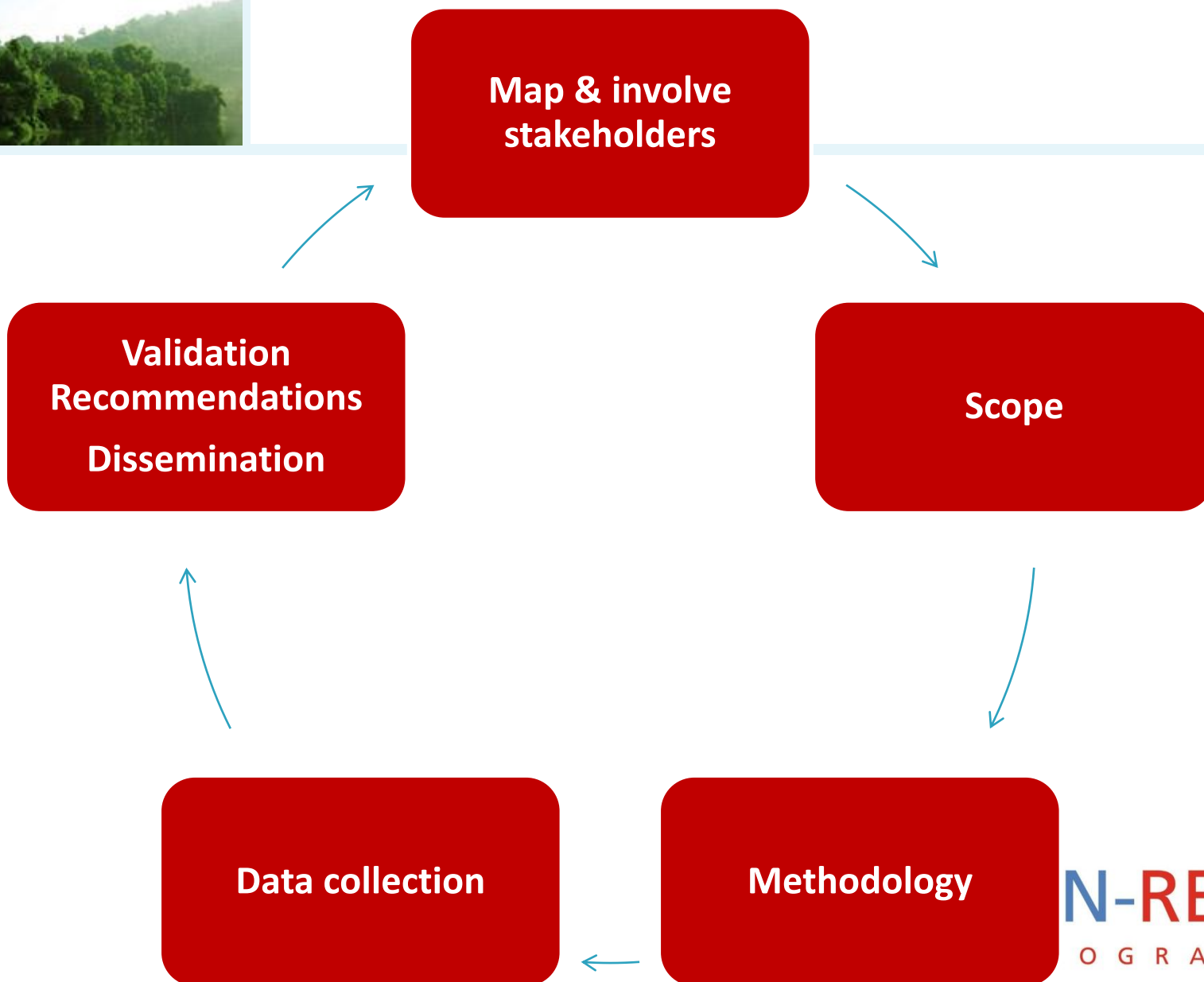
1) As a policy tool:

- Provides a robust evidence base for decision-making (*What are potential governance ‘risk areas’ for REDD+?*)

2) As an accountability tool:

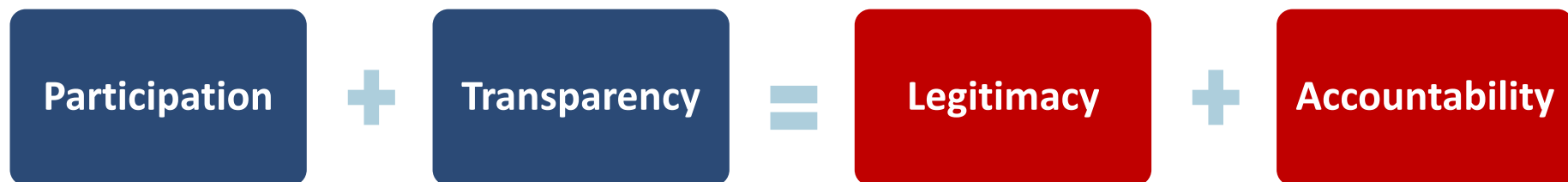
- To mobilize public opinion, to create demand for accountability
- To assert the leadership of government in responding to this demand (*by showing evidence of progress in governance outcomes*)

Typical roll-out





Why a participatory governance assessment?



By involving multiple stakeholders (government, private sector, civil society, communities) in the design of an assessment system, in data collection, and in analysis of the results, the information generated is deemed more **credible** & **relevant**, and likely to have **more impact**.

→ The 'WHAT'

*What should be
assessed?*





Governance risks?



Safeguards?

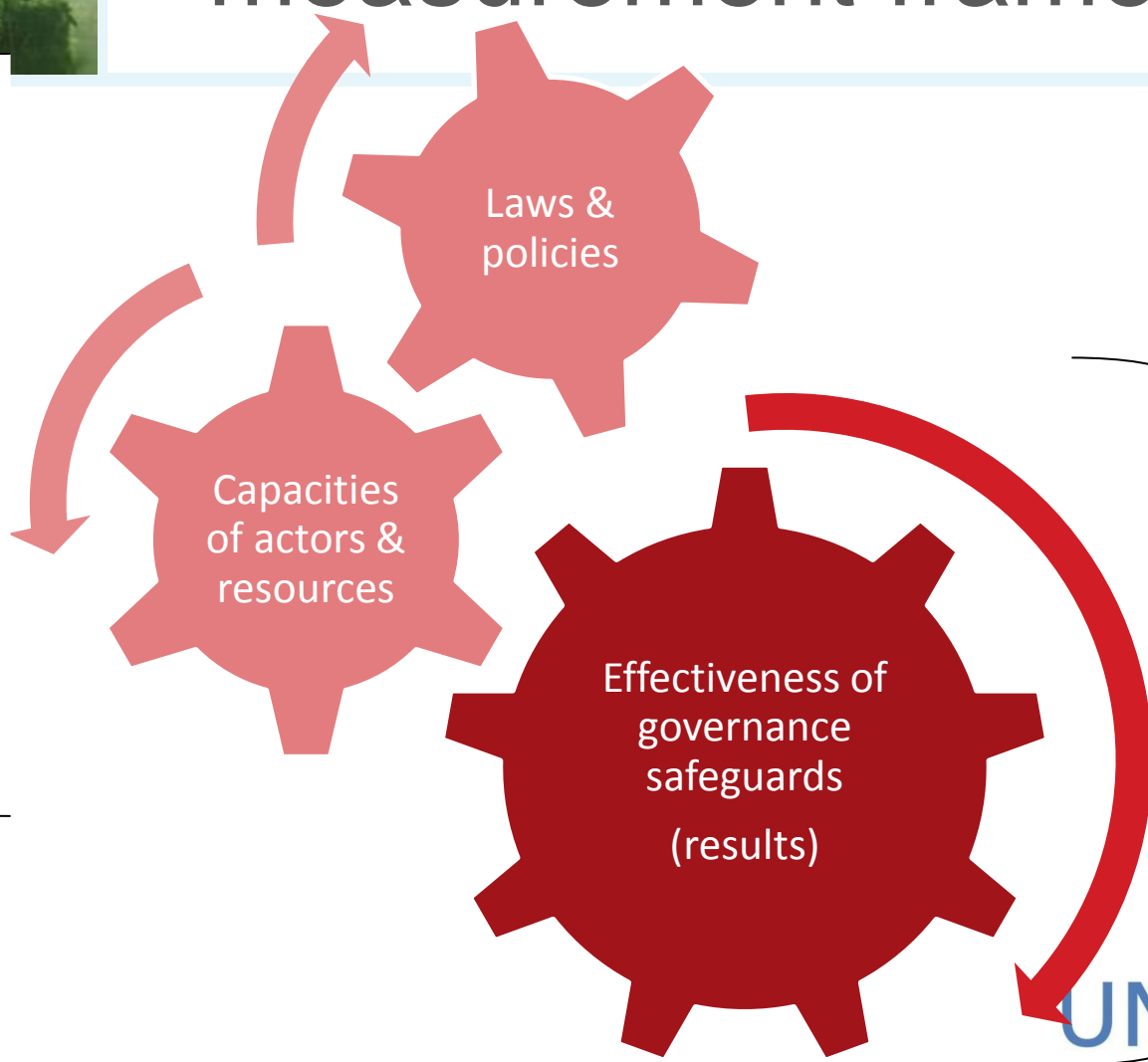


Indicators?

A 'typical' governance measurement framework



What needs to be fixed?



Is it working?

INDONESIA FRAMEWORK (EXAMPLE)	1) Laws & Policies	2) Capacities of Actors & Resources (<i>Govt, Civil Society, Local Community, Business</i>)	3) Effectiveness of governance safeguards ('results')
Spatial planning	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
Rights promotion & protection	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
Collaboration amongst institutions & stakeholders	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
Forest management	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
Oversight & law enforcement	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
REDD+ infrastructure <i>(institutions, human resources, budgets, etc.)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Indicators</i>

EXAMPLE INDICATORS (Indonesia)	1) Laws & Policies	2) Capacities of Actors & Resources	3) Effectiveness of governance safeguards ('results')
Oversight & law enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual audits (in line with international standards) throughout forestry-related ministries • Whistleblower protection legislation • Mechanism to address promptly suspected cases of fraud / corruption • Community capacity-building programme for supervision / oversight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Govt: No. of police officers with adequate competencies in area of forestry • Civil society: No. of NGOs that have a mechanism for receiving public complaints related to forestry issues • Local community: No. of communities which apply internal control systems • Business: No. businesses which apply good corporate governance standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of serious administrative sanctions imposed (license revocation, fines) • No. of forestry crimes brought by the police to the state prosecutor • Citizen perception of corruption in the assessment location

→ The 'WHO'

*Who should participate
and when?*





Some lessons....

- Ensuring the right balance of relevant stakeholders will influence the PGA process
 - Start with stakeholder mapping & consultation roadmap
- Appearing to consult “for the sake of consultation” will dramatically compromise the legitimacy – and impact – of the process.
 - Always give feedback on how stakeholder contributions have been used
- Consultations need not be equally broad at every step!



Map & involve stakeholders

Governance Working Groups
at federal & state levels

Research Panel

“Consultation Roadmap”

Led by Governance Working Groups

Validation, Recommendations, Dissemination

Consultations at local level

Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

Scope

Consultations at local level

Communities involved in data collection

Data collection

Supervised by Research Panel

Led by Research Panel

Methodology

Validated at local level

