REDD-Plus Corruption Risk Assessment in the Philippines

SurveyMonkey

1. Gender

		Response Percent	Response Count
Female		47.1%	24
Male		**52.9%**	**27**
		answered question	51
		skipped question	0

2. Age

		Response Percent	Response Count
20 to 35		14.0%	7
36 to 50		**42.0%**	**21**
51 to 65		38.0%	19
above 65		6.0%	3
		answered question	50
		skipped question	1

3. Work/Occupation

		Response Percent	Response Count
Government		**51.0%**	**26**
Business Sector		7.8%	4
International Institutions/Groups		13.7%	7
Non-Government Organization		21.6%	11
Indigenous Peoples' Organization		5.9%	3
		answered question	51
		skipped question	0
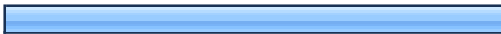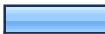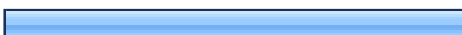
4. Are you, or do you consider yourself, a practitioner on anti-corruption?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		**78.4%**	**40**
No		21.6%	11
		answered question	51
		skipped question	0

5. In the Philippines, are you aware of any effective laws, policies, programs and/or institutions that reduce the likelihood and impact of corrupt activities with that will affect REDD-Plus in the Philippines?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		**79.5%**	**31**
No		20.5%	8
		answered question	39
		skipped question	12

6. Which among these laws, policies or programs do you think are the most relevant? Please check five (5)

		Response Percent	Response Count
Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act of 1960 (Republic Act 3019)		**80.6%**	**25**
Law on Forfeiture of Ill-Gotten Wealth (Republic Act 1379)		16.1%	5
Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees of 1989 (Republic Act 6713)		74.2%	23
Ombudsman Act of 1989 (Republic Act 6770)		67.7%	21
Act Defining and Penalizing the Crime of Plunder (Republic Act 7080)		29.0%	9
Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2001 (Republic Act 9160)		25.8%	8
Government Procurement Act (Republic Act 9184)		58.1%	18
Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007 (Republic Act 9485)		29.0%	9
Presidential Decree 46 (declaring it unlawful for government personnel to receive gifts and for private persons to give gifts on any occasion including Christmas, regardless of whether the gift is for past or future favors. It also prohibits entertaining public officials and their relatives)		38.7%	12
Presidential Decree 749 (granting immunity from prosecution to givers of bribes and other gifts and to their accomplices in bribery charges if they testify against the public officials or private persons guilty of those offenses)		12.9%	4
Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Plan (GGACP) of 2012		32.3%	10

Other (please specify)		0
answered question		**31**
skipped question		**20**
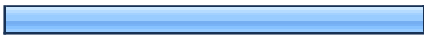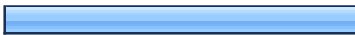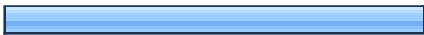
7. Which among these institutions do you think are the most relevant? Please check five (5)

		Response Percent	Response Count
Office of the Ombudsman		**92.3%**	**24**
Civil Service Commission		69.2%	18
Commission on Audit		**92.3%**	**24**
Sandiganbayan		42.3%	11
Department of Justice		53.8%	14
National Bureau of Investigation and the Philippine National Police		46.2%	12
Presidential Commission on Good Government		11.5%	3
Presidential Commission Against Graft and Corruption and the Presidential Anti-Graft Commission		50.0%	13
Inter-Agency Anti-Graft Coordinating Council		38.5%	10
answered question			**26**
skipped question			**25**

8. In what areas of forestry work is corruption most pervasive? Rank from 1 to 5 according to pervasiveness, with 1 being the most pervasive and 5 being the least pervasive.

	1	2	3	4	5	Rating Average	Rating Count
Enforcement	**28.9% (11)**	**28.9% (11)**	5.3% (2)	18.4% (7)	18.4% (7)	3.32	38
Reforestation	**23.7% (9)**	**23.7% (9)**	15.8% (6)	**23.7% (9)**	13.2% (5)	3.21	38
Titling and Tenure	10.8% (4)	16.2% (6)	**35.1% (13)**	29.7% (11)	8.1% (3)	2.92	37
Securing Community Consent	5.4% (2)	10.8% (4)	13.5% (5)	16.2% (6)	**54.1% (20)**	1.97	37
Permitting	**31.6% (12)**	23.7% (9)	**31.6% (12)**	7.9% (3)	5.3% (2)	3.68	38

Other (please specify)	5

answered question	**40**
skipped question	**11**

9. In your experience, can you identify the most serious corrupt practices that lead to deforestation and forest degradation in the following:

		Response Percent	Response Count
Enforcement (eg. Bribery of forest officers by illegal loggers)		**81.1%**	**30**
Reforestation (eg. Overpricing of seedlings)		73.0%	27
Titling and tenure		67.6%	25
Securing community consent		56.8%	21
Permitting		67.6%	25
Others		27.0%	10
		answered question	37
		skipped question	14

10. Code of Conduct

	no likelihood	little likelihood	moderate likelihood	significant likelihood	high likelihood	Rating Average	R C
Politicians influence the issuance of permits to accommodate friends, receive commissions or as owners of businesses.	10.3% (4)	12.8% (5)	5.1% (2)	28.2% (11)	**43.6% (17)**	2.18	
Manipulation, pressure and interference of politicians (particularly at the LGU) in policy-making and implementation (particularly for ordinances).	10.5% (4)	2.6% (1)	26.3% (10)	**31.6% (12)**	28.9% (11)	2.34	
Interpretation of the law favors vested interests	5.3% (2)	18.4% (7)	**34.2% (13)**	15.8% (6)	26.3% (10)	2.61	
Misleading or fraudulent claims on carbon rights	11.1% (4)	**27.8% (10)**	**27.8% (10)**	16.7% (6)	16.7% (6)	3.00	
Abuse of discretion with regard to whom the projects will be awarded	10.8% (4)	21.6% (8)	24.3% (9)	**35.1% (13)**	8.1% (3)	2.92	
LGUs allow illegal permits, contracts and plans	10.3% (4)	10.3% (4)	30.8% (12)	15.4% (6)	**33.3% (13)**	2.49	
Implementors of REDD-Plus activities offer bribes to overlook fraudulent reporting on reforestation and similar forest-related activities	**25.0% (6)**	12.5% (3)	20.8% (5)	**25.0% (6)**	16.7% (4)	3.04	
					answered question		
					skipped question		

11. Performance Management/Service Delivery

	no likelihood	little likelihood	moderate likelihood	significant likelihood	high likelihood	Rating Average	R C
Travel allotted for 15 days is actually completed in 5 days' survey activity	10.7% (3)	7.1% (2)	**28.6% (8)**	25.0% (7)	**28.6% (8)**	2.46	
Personal use of vehicle/s and other equipment not in relation to the work	13.9% (5)	13.9% (5)	**27.8% (10)**	**27.8% (10)**	16.7% (6)	2.81	
Implementors of REDD-Plus activities fraudulently double report reforestation efforts	20.0% (5)	**28.0% (7)**	24.0% (6)	12.0% (3)	16.0% (4)	3.24	
Implementation of REDD-Plus activities produce fraudulent resource inventories and performance reporting, including survival rates of reforestation efforts	19.2% (5)	**26.9% (7)**	19.2% (5)	15.4% (4)	19.2% (5)	3.12	
Manipulation of carbon and non-carbon reporting	21.6% (8)	24.3% (9)	**27.0% (10)**	13.5% (5)	13.5% (5)	3.27	
Favoritism in the resolution of grievances and conflicts involving REDD-Plus programs and projects	10.8% (4)	**32.4% (12)**	29.7% (11)	21.6% (8)	5.4% (2)	3.22	
Abuse of discretion in the selection of personnel to be sent for trainings (sp. travels abroad) -- Improper selection of person to be capacitated	10.8% (4)	18.9% (7)	21.6% (8)	**27.0% (10)**	21.6% (8)	2.70	
						answered question	
						skipped question	

12. Financial Management

	no likelihood	little likelihood	moderate likelihood	significant likelihood	high likelihood	Rating Average	R C
Diversion of funds	11.1% (4)	**25.0% (9)**	19.4% (7)	22.2% (8)	22.2% (8)	2.81	
						answered question	
						skipped question	

13. Procurement Management

	no likelihood	little likelihood	moderate likelihood	significant likelihood	high likelihood	Rating Average	R C
Overpricing of equipment, supplies and materials (including survey materials, seedlings, and other equipment)	13.2% (5)	18.4% (7)	15.8% (6)	**26.3% (10)**	**26.3% (10)**	2.66	
Collusion (of politicians, investors and REDD-plus implementors) in the bidding or approval of contracts	8.6% (3)	14.3% (5)	22.9% (8)	**37.1% (13)**	17.1% (6)	2.60	
Using the receipt of a registered PO to facilitate purchases of farm inputs/tools of unregistered PO	5.7% (2)	**31.4% (11)**	25.7% (9)	20.0% (7)	17.1% (6)	2.89	
						answered question	
						skipped question	

14. Are there any other corrupt activities not listed above that are relevant to REDD-Plus for the Philippines?

	Response Count
	6
answered question	**6**
skipped question	**45**

15. Code of Conduct

	no impact	little impact	moderate impact	significant impact	high impact	Rating Average	Rating Count
Politicians influence the issuance of permits to accommodate friends, receive commissions or as owners of businesses.	10.0% (4)	17.5% (7)	12.5% (5)	20.0% (8)	**40.0% (16)**	2.38	40
Please specify/elaborate on the action (optional)							2
Manipulation, pressure and interference of politicians (particularly at the LGU) in policy-making and implementation (particularly for ordinances).	7.5% (3)	12.5% (5)	22.5% (9)	25.0% (10)	**32.5% (13)**	2.38	40
Interpretation of the law favors vested interests	10.0% (4)	17.5% (7)	**25.0% (10)**	**25.0% (10)**	22.5% (9)	2.68	40
Misleading or fraudulent claims on carbon rights	15.0% (6)	15.0% (6)	22.5% (9)	**27.5% (11)**	20.0% (8)	2.78	40
Abuse of discretion with regard to whom the projects will be awarded	10.3% (4)	10.3% (4)	23.1% (9)	**35.9% (14)**	20.5% (8)	2.54	39
LGUs allow illegal permits, contracts and plans	10.3% (4)	15.4% (6)	15.4% (6)	**30.8% (12)**	28.2% (11)	2.49	39
Implementors of REDD-Plus activities offer bribes to overlook fraudulent reporting on reforestation and similar forest-related activities	21.7% (5)	13.0% (3)	13.0% (3)	**26.1% (6)**	**26.1% (6)**	2.78	23

Please specify/elaborate on the action (optional)	0
answered question	**40**
skipped question	**11**

16. Performance Management/Service Delivery

	no impact	little impact	moderate impact	significant impact	high impact	Rating Average	Rating Count
Travel allotted for 15 days is actually completed in 5 days' survey activity	12.9% (4)	19.4% (6)	22.6% (7)	19.4% (6)	**25.8% (8)**	2.74	31
Personal use of vehicle/s and other equipment not in relation to the work	8.1% (3)	**27.0% (10)**	24.3% (9)	18.9% (7)	21.6% (8)	2.81	37
Implementors of REDD-Plus activities fraudulently double report reforestation efforts	20.0% (5)	20.0% (5)	0.0% (0)	16.0% (4)	**44.0% (11)**	2.56	25
Implementation of REDD-Plus activities produce fraudulent resource inventories and performance reporting, including survival rates of reforestation efforts	20.7% (6)	20.7% (6)	6.9% (2)	17.2% (5)	**34.5% (10)**	2.76	29
Manipulation of carbon and non-carbon reporting	18.9% (7)	24.3% (9)	13.5% (5)	16.2% (6)	**27.0% (10)**	2.92	37
Favoritism in the resolution of grievances and conflicts involving REDD-Plus programs and projects	11.1% (4)	22.2% (8)	**27.8% (10)**	25.0% (9)	13.9% (5)	2.92	36
Abuse of discretion in the selection of personnel to be sent for trainings (sp. travels abroad) -- Improper selection of person to be capacitated	13.9% (5)	19.4% (7)	**33.3% (12)**	16.7% (6)	16.7% (6)	2.97	36

Please specify/elaborate on the action (optional)	0
answered question	**38**
skipped question	**13**

17. Financial Management

	no impact	little impact	moderate impact	significant impact	high impact	Rating Average	Rating Count
Diversion of funds	16.2% (6)	24.3% (9)	5.4% (2)	13.5% (5)	**40.5% (15)**	2.62	37
					answered question		37
					skipped question		14
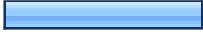
18. Procurement Management

	no impact	little impact	moderate impact	significant impact	high impact	Rating Average	Rating Count
Overpricing of equipment, supplies and materials (including survey materials, seedlings, and other equipment)	5.4% (2)	18.9% (7)	10.8% (4)	27.0% (10)	**37.8% (14)**	2.27	37
Collusion (of politicians, investors and REDD-plus implementors) in the bidding or approval of contracts	8.1% (3)	16.2% (6)	24.3% (9)	18.9% (7)	**32.4% (12)**	2.49	37
Using the receipt of a registered PO to facilitate purchases of farm inputs/tools of unregistered PO	8.1% (3)	**37.8% (14)**	13.5% (5)	21.6% (8)	18.9% (7)	2.95	37

Please specify/elaborate on the action (optional)	1

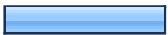|		
	answered question	38
	skipped question	13
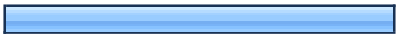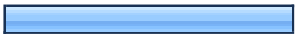
19. Aside from the aforementioned corrupt activities, are the any other activities you want to add? Please specify or elaborate on the action/s.

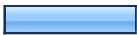|	Response Count
	4

	answered question	4
	skipped question	47

20. Why do you think these corrupt practices happen frequently? Please check the TOP three (3).
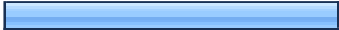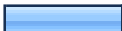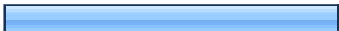
		Response Percent	Response Count
Weak policy (i.e. defectiveness, absence of or inappropriateness of laws or policies)		31.8%	14
Lack of capacity for implementation of laws and regulations to prevent and control corruption		**56.8%**	**25**
Lack of capacity for enforcement and punishment of corruption		45.5%	20
Lack of funding for implementation of laws and regulations to prevent and control corruption		31.8%	14
Lack of funding for enforcement and punishment of corruption		29.5%	13
Accepted culture (there is tolerance or acceptance of corruption)		38.6%	17
Lack of awareness of what constitutes a corrupt action		15.9%	7
Lack of available information to allow proper monitoring		20.5%	9
Absence or lack of effective protection for whistleblowers		34.1%	15
Others (please specify)			6

answered question	**44**
skipped question	**7**

21. What do you feel is the most critical corrupt activity government efforts should focus on? Please check no more than 3.
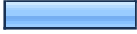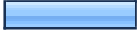
		Response Percent	Response Count
Politicians influence the issuance of permits to accommodate friends, receive commissions or as owners of businesses.		**62.8%**	**27**
Manipulation, pressure and interference of politicians (particularly at the LGU) in policy-making and implementation (particularly for ordinances).		46.5%	20
Interpretation of the law favors vested interests		32.6%	14
Misleading or fraudulent claims on carbon rights		18.6%	8
Abuse of discretion with regard to whom the projects will be awarded		39.5%	17
LGUs allow illegal permits, contracts and plans		60.5%	26
Implementors of REDD-Plus activities offer bribes to overlook fraudulent reporting on reforestation and similar forest-related activities		14.0%	6
Travel allotted for 15 days is actually completed in 5 days' survey activity		23.3%	10
Personal use of vehicle/s and other equipment not in relation to the work		39.5%	17
Implementors of REDD-Plus activities fraudulently double report reforestation efforts		11.6%	5
Implementation of REDD-Plus activities produce fraudulent resource inventories and performance reporting, including survival rates of reforestation efforts		25.6%	11

Manipulation of carbon and non-carbon reporting		25.6%	11
Favoritism in the resolution of grievances and conflicts involving REDD-Plus programs and projects		44.2%	19
Abuse of discretion in the selection of personnel to be sent for trainings (sp. travels abroad) -- Improper selection of person to be capacitated		44.2%	19
Diversion of funds		32.6%	14
Overpricing of equipment, supplies and materials (including survey materials, seedlings, and other equipment)		34.9%	15
Collusion (of politicians, investors and REDD-plus implementors) in the bidding or approval of contracts		27.9%	12
Using the receipt of a registered PO to facilitate purchases of farm inputs/tools of unregistered PO		20.9%	9
Other (please specify)			2
answered question			**43**
skipped question			**8**

22. Which 5 interventions among the following would be most effective in preventing corruption?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Preventive Interventions: Improve consultation process especially before the issuance of policies		53.5%	23
Preventive Interventions: Passage of interim guidelines on REDD-Plus		18.6%	8
Preventive Interventions: Creation of REDD-Plus Office and TWG at the Regional/Provincial level		37.2%	16
Preventive Interventions: Strengthen and standardize the Internal Audit Service at all levels to ensure speedy and actionable audit processes		**67.4%**	**29**
Preventive Interventions: Mobilize account management teams		14.0%	6
Preventive Interventions: Ensure there are avenues and sufficient time for providing feedback, and that feedback is responded to		16.3%	7
Preventive Interventions: Implementation of Employee Rationalization Plan to ensure that the proper employees are the ones sent to be capacitated		18.6%	8
Preventive Interventions: Encourage vigilance among external sectors in reporting malpractices (media, intelligence offices, NGO, academe)		32.6%	14
Preventive Interventions: Massive information, education and communication campaigns on REDD-Plus at all levels, with particular focus on good governance and operations		53.5%	23
Preventive Interventions: Values re-orientation		23.3%	10

Preventive Interventions: Ensure independent monitoring/3rd party reporting and investigations		37.2%	16
Preventive Interventions: Harmonize reporting systems procedures and methodologies		14.0%	6
Preventive Interventions: Finalization of baseline data and standards for REDD‑Plus		16.3%	7
Preventive Interventions: Strict monitoring of activities (e.g. use of plantation registries)		27.9%	12
Preventive Interventions: Establish or strengthen a system of rewards and incentives		20.9%	9
Preventive Interventions: Establish or strengthen a grievance mechanism		20.9%	9
Prosecutory Interventions: Establish a "one-strike policy"		25.6%	11
Prosecutory Interventions: Impose and enforce appropriate sanctions according to applicable laws (RA 3019, RA 6713)		55.8%	24
Prosecutory Interventions: Strengthen the system on reward and punishment		37.2%	16
Prosecutory Interventions: Strengthen prosecutory processes		32.6%	14
Prosecutory Interventions: Enact a Whistleblower Law		16.3%	7
Prosecutory Interventions: Strengthen or establish a Witness Protection Program		20.9%	9
Prosecutory Interventions: Streamline prosecutory processes		16.3%	7
Prosecutory Interventions: Speedy prosecution of cases		27.9%	12
		answered question	**43**

	skipped question	8

23. Can you suggest other interventions that have not been mentioned? Please try to be as specific as possible in suggesting who should do what towards what projected result.		
		Response Count
		7
	answered question	7
	skipped question	44