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**Detailed concept note for Targeted Support on Corruption Risk Assessment in REDD-Plus Implementation in the Philippines**

1. **Introduction/ background**

The UN-REDD Programme‘s ‘Support to National Actions - Global Programme Framework Document 2011-2015  » defines targeted support as “All UN-REDD Programme partner countries are eligible to receive targeted support, depending upon availability of funds and capacity of the three agencies. In practical terms, targeted support means specific technical advice and other capacity strengthening support that a country may request on a critical REDD+ readiness aspect it has identified, which is not covered through other multilateral or bilateral initiatives and where the UN-REDD Programme has comparative advantage to provide such support.  Targeted support is intended to be small-scale, demand-driven, and technical or advisory in nature, and is provided to countries by the participating UN agencies in response to country needs. It can be provided in the form of backstopping of National Programmes, or other specific technical support under the Global Programme on a critical aspect of REDD+ readiness in a country, which is not available through National Programmes or through other initiatives.”

This note replaces the initial concept note provided on 22 March, 2012 and available [here] *(hyperlink on the* [*workspace country folder*](http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=181&Itemid=53) *to be added)*

**Type(s) of Targeted Support - Please select as appropriate**

X ❑ Funding for REDD + activities implemented at the national level in support of existing UN-REDD National Programmes

X ❑ Funding for REDD+ activities complementary to other nationally-defined REDD+ activities (national strategies, RPP and/or bilaterally funded REDD+ activities)

❑ Funding to support national counterparts in REDD+ partner countries to participate in capacity building that will benefit the implementation of national REDD+ activities

**Objective**

This proposal seeks to achieve the following objective:

Contribute to the initial REDD-Plus Strategy by supporting activities that will help identify and characterize corruption risks related to REDD-Plus and consequently identify mechanisms that will mitigate, if not totally eliminate, and then manage the identified corruption risks.

**Broad Criteria for Targeted Support: briefly describe :**

1. How is this targeted support consistent with the objectives of the UN-REDD Programme ?

The UN-REDD Programme’s strategy states that «Building a solid governance structure is fundamental for REDD+, the success of which depends on the country’s capacity to coordinate and collaborate with different governmental and non-governmental bodies, channel important amounts of funds, fight corruption [etc] ». It also lists the “number of national REDD+ strategies that include anti-corruption measures, such as a code of conduct, conflict of interest prohibitions, links to existing anti-corruption frameworks, protection for whistle-blowers [etc] as one indicator of success. Furthermore, Output 3.3. of the ‘Support to National REDD+ Actions: Global programme Framework Document” relates specifically to identifying and mitigating corruption risks in REDD+ and support the development of systems and capacities to do so.

In February 2010 the Philippines became a partner country of the UN REDD Programme. The Philippines then developed and submitted an Initial National Programme proposal to the UN-REDD in September 2010. The initial national programme proposal is a one year undertaking which aims to develop the Philippines REDD readiness by putting in place the enabling environment. The UN-REDD Initial National Programme was approved during the UN-REDD Policy Board during its 5th meeting held on November 4-5, 2010 in Washington D.C. with a funding support of USD500,000.

The approved project aims to achieve the over-all objective of “increasing capacity of forestland, protected areas and ancestral domains managers & support groups to implement REDD+ projects and activities.” It also identified the following outcomes as it commitment to paving the way of the coutry to REDD-Plus readiness:

* Outcome 1: REDD+ readiness support by effective, inclusive and participatory management process.
* Outcome 2: Systematic and structural approach to REDD+ readiness identified through concrete studies of options and inclusive consultation.
* Outcome 3: Capacity to establish reference baselines increased.

While the approved project will contribute to setting up the enabling environment and building capacity of key stakeholders to manage REDD-Plus initiatives, there are still gaps in terms of support to actually safeguard both human and financial investments on the programme. A parallel effort of ensuring that benefits accrue equitably to all key stakeholders becomes increasingly a must.

1. What is the expected contribution of this targeted support to national REDD+ efforts?

The Philippines REDD-plus Strategy, which is integrated into the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change, contains seven overlapping components. Each of these, and especially enabling policy ; governance ; resource use, allocation and management ; MRV of emission reductions ; non-carbon social impacts and benefits  can be enhanced by ensuring integrity, transparency and accountability for REDD+. In addition, the seventh component of « capacity building and communications » can be e vehicle to raise awareness and capacities for anti corruption in REDD+.

1. How is it aligned with the agencies’ programming priorities for the relevant work areas?

 UNDP, the lead agency on governance and anti-corruption as per the ‘Support to National REDD+ Actions: Global programme Framework Document”, has delineated a number of outputs that are in line with the activities suggested in this proposal. These include:

* nationally-owned, credible and inclusive systems to collect governance data
* guidance on identifying and prioritizing corruption risks in national contexts
* methodologies and tools for training of REDD+ national counterparts
* Capacity-building and support for civil society monitoring of corruption in REDD+ activities and are aligned with the proposal.

In addition, these activities are aligned with UNDP’s Programme on Anti Corruption for Development Effectiveness (PACDE).

1. **Activities and Workplan**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Result | Activity | Output/ Timeframe | Responsible Party | Indicator(s) of success/ Impact | Funds from UN-REDD | Budget Breakdown in USD |
| Category | Amount |
| Corruption risks in REDD+ in the Philippines are analysed, validated and prioritized | Conduct of corruption risk assessment (CRA) for REDD-Plus implementation in the Philippines in collaboration with GIZ and national partnersConduct inclusive stakeholder consultation process through regional workshops to validate and assess the likelihood of these risks actually occurringFinalization of document on Corruption Risks in REDD+ implementation in the Philippines | On-line survey of stakeholders concerning corruption risk;Focus-group discussions on specific risks;Assessment report finalized by Month 2 of the project;Workshop planned for 16-17 August to serve as validation for results | FMB | No. of stakeholders with increased awareness on the corruption risks in REDD+ in the Philippines; |  | PersonnelSupplies, commodities, equipment and transportODC | 19,607.2815,714.28595.24 |
| Action plan is developed and agreed to by NMRC | Formulate of anti-corruption plan for REDD+ including awareness raising and capacity buildingPresent the proposed anti-corruption plan to NMRC  | REDD+ Anti-Corruption Action Plan/5th month of project implementation | FMB | No. of stakeholders signified commitment to implement the anti-corruption action plan;Material on anti-corruption becomes part of capacity building and communication strategy;  |  | PersonnelODC | 8,535.57547.63 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **TOTAL** | **45,000.00** |

Note: Other Direct Costs (ODC) are miscellaneous expenses, hospitality, rental and maintenance – premises; premises alteration; audio-visual production costs, as per Annex D: Mapping of Agencies’ Budget Lines to Harmonized Expense Categories of the UNDG.

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

**TOR for 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) at the 14th International Anti-corruption Conference in Bangkok in November 2010. These risks and strategies were also detailed in a UNDP-commissioned report[[2]](#footnote-2) 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[[3]](#footnote-3), supported by its Global programme Framework Document 2011-2015[[4]](#footnote-4), 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 activities and analyses already undertaken by the UN-REDD Programme in Asia-Pacific on this 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.

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 building on existing frameworks/tools including UN REDD programmes, TI’s Forest Governance Integrity Risk Assessment manual, etc. in consultation with the national UN REDD programme, GIZ, other partners, and the Philippines’ anti-corruption bodies.
3. Plan and undertake an assessment of corruption risks for REDD+ in The Philippines, with inputs from key forestry, REDD+ and anti-corruption practitioners in the country, including local communities living in forest areas;
4. Prepare an initial report on corruption risks, including initial proposals for measures to mitigate those risks;
5. Design and implement wide stakeholder consultation process, including a number of sub-national workshops (nominally three), leading to a national consultation workshop, to review and validate the results of the initial assessment;
6. Based on results from the consultation, prepare a final report (for circulation to all stakeholders) that includes: a prioritized list of corruption risks in REDD+ in The Philippines; proposed 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.
7. **Output**

The outputs will consist of:

1. A preliminary report (under activity 3, above) to be used as the basis for broad consultation
2. 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.
3. **Duration and timing**

The national consultant will contribute 60 working days to this work, commencing in July, 2012. The first output will be due after 35 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. The UN-REDD Programme is a partnership of FAO, UNDP and UNEP, established in 2008. See www.un-redd.org [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. « 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-2)
3. 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-3)
4. « 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-4)