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*(Initial NPD dated October 2010)***GOVERNANCE OF REDD+***To what extent does the R-PP promote good governance within REDD+ systems and processes?***Stakeholder participation in REDD+ planning and Implementation**+ *Identifies relevant stakeholders for REDD+*+ *Specifically considers how to engage vulnerable groups*+ *Establishes procedures to ensure a transparent process and accountability for stakeholder input*- *Establishes a grievance / dispute resolution mechanism*+ *Considers how to learn and build from other relevant participatory processes*

The NPD suggests that multi-stakeholder models that include national agencies, local units, civil society, indigenous peoples, and academia have been used in past participatory approaches, and therefore serve as useful models for REDD+ (p7). While not specific to National Joint Programme development, a civil society-led process to create a multi-stakeholder REDD+ strategy, in collaboration with the Forest Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, was begun in 2009 and has brought together these stakeholder groups from local, regional and national levels (p7). The NPD specifically notes the importance of ensuring sufficient participation of women as well as local communities, although it does not clarify specific procedures for doing so.

The NPD mentions that terms of reference will be developed to create a mechanism for stakeholder coordination and that broad consultation will be carried out, but does not propose clear procedures or a timeline for achieving these outcomes. The NPD also does not establish a mechanism for resolving disputes.

Recommendations:

- Clarify mechanisms for engaging potentially vulnerable populations, including an analysis of their existing capacity to engage in REDD+ consultations
- Propose a clear process and timeline for achieving the consultations and stakeholder coordination mechanisms proposed in the NPD

Government coordination in REDD+ planning and implementation+ *Considers REDD+ in the context of other sector policies, land use plans, and national development plans*- *Proposes a process to reconcile potential conflicts between REDD+ strategies and other policies/plans*+ *Proposes effective mechanisms to coordinate REDD+ across sectors*- *Proposes effective mechanisms to coordinate REDD+ across levels of government*

The NPD states that the roles of governance institutions for REDD+ have yet to be clarified, although it does list a few national entities with responsibilities relating to climate change or management of natural resources (p7). A recent Executive Order gave implementation responsibilities for REDD+ to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and tasked the Climate Change Commission (CCC) with coordination of policies. However, specific modalities for coordinating REDD+ across sectors or levels of government are not clearly defined.

From the NPD, it is not clear how REDD+ will be integrated into other sectoral policies, although attempts at decentralization and the development of an integrated system of protected area management are mentioned as ongoing programs to improve management of resources that are likely to overlap with REDD+. Additionally, major national plans such as the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan and the Updated Forestry Master Plan are listed as existing initiatives, although clear links to REDD+ strategies or strategies for integrating REDD+ are not discussed.

Recommendations:

- Provide an analysis of existing strategies and potential conflicts that are likely to impact REDD+

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- Clarify mechanisms to coordinate across sectors and levels of government and include an identification of key actors

Transparent and accountable REDD+ revenue management & benefit sharing

- *Proposes a transparent system to track and coordinate international financing of activities related to REDD+*
- *Considers measures to promote fiscal transparency and accountability for REDD+ revenue management*
- + *Proposes a transparent process for deciding who should benefit from REDD+ and how benefits will be targeted*
- *Reviews lessons from past and/or existing systems for managing and distributing forest revenues*

The NPD briefly notes that communities will need to be able to develop projects that tap into REDD funds, and also states the necessity of pilot-testing funding systems (p14). It further mentions the need to review existing legislation, such as benefit sharing mechanisms to identify key gaps. Finally, it suggests that the Climate Change Commission (CCC) conduct future consultations about benefit-sharing. Otherwise, systems to track revenue or lessons from past processes are not part of the proposed scope of the initial NPD outputs.

Recommendations:

- Clarify at what stage in the readiness process a revenue tracking and distribution system will be proposed or what pilot projects will be developed to begin consideration of appropriate revenue management systems for REDD+
- Provide information on existing systems and capacity to manage forest revenues

Transparent monitoring and oversight of REDD+

- + *Proposes to establish information management systems for REDD+ that guarantee public access to information*
- *Proposes mechanisms for independent oversight of the implementation of REDD+ activities*
- *Proposes mechanisms to monitor efforts to address governance challenges*

The Department of the Environment and Natural Resources is responsible for overall implementation of REDD+. The NPD notes that the implementation of REDD+ will unfold in phases, beginning with capacity development. The need for public access to information is discussed, the Results Framework states indicates that development and implementation of a Communication and Advocacy Plan and creation of information and educational materials are part of initial strategies to ensure stakeholder access to information (p18). The importance of REDD+ safeguards in the development of criteria and indicators to monitor both governance and environmental safeguards is also supported by the NPD (p17), although a specific process or system for doing so is not discussed.

Recommendations:

- Discuss the information systems that will be necessary to ensure public disclosure of REDD+ information
- Provide more detail on how monitoring of safeguards will be done and if monitoring will include overall implementation of REDD+ activities, at least at a later stage

GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES FOR ADDRESSING DEFORESTATION DRIVERS*To what extent does the R-PP consider key forest governance challenges for achieving REDD+?***Land and forest tenure**

- *Discusses the situation regarding land and forest tenure, including for indigenous peoples*
- *Considers the capacity of judicial and non-judicial systems to resolve conflicts and uphold the rights of citizens*
- *Links identified governance challenges to proposed REDD+ strategy options and implementation framework*

The NPD discusses a variety of existing tenure arrangements in the Philippines that reflect a range of management regimes (p6). Near 6 million ha of forest land is covered by some form of community management programs such as Ancestral Domain Claims, Community-Based Forest Management Agreements, and People's Organizations. Other examples of tenure arrangements include

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leases for grazing, agroforestry, plantations and timber management. Most of the tenure information discusses management rights rather than ownership; therefore, the types of rights provided under the various management arrangements could be clarified, particularly with respect to indigenous peoples. The NPD also does not provide significant detail on existing challenges for tenure, although it does note that unplanned forest conversion and logging are issues (p5). Capacity of judicial actors and specific strategy options for addressing tenure challenges are not covered in the NPD.

Recommendations:

- Provide more detail on existing tenure issues and propose a process to identify any necessary strategies for addressing tenure challenges
- Discuss the capacity of the judiciary or other mechanisms to resolve conflicts arising from land disputes

Forest Management

+ *Discusses the ability of forest agencies to plan and implement forest management activities*

+ *Considers the role of different stakeholders, including communities, in forest management*

- *Links identified governance challenges to proposed REDD+ strategy options and implementation framework*

The NPD states that Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) is the prescribed method for forest management in the Philippines, as decreed in Executive Order No. 318 in 2004 (p6). The NPD states that the government's policies include promoting sustainable management practices in forests and also places a special emphasis on watersheds, including those in forested areas. Principles of multi-use are part of the management regime, and participation of Local Government Units is an important part of the policy to decentralize and strengthen capacity for local management. The NPD lists several other principles that govern management of forest resources, including "Institutional Support for SFM, Community-Based Forest Conservation and Development, and Delineation, Classification and Demarcation of State Forestlands" (p7). Given the diversity of management arrangements discussed in the land tenure section above, it is clear that a range of stakeholders, including communities, the government and private sector, all have a stake in forest management activities.

Explicit activities related to forest management are not enumerated in the NPD, but a major output of the program is an emphasis on national capacity building. This program is designed to build capacity of various stakeholders to fulfill their respective roles for REDD+, and could include capacity of actors to carry out sustainable forest management activities.

Recommendation:

- Provide more information on the capacity-building program discussed in the results framework, such as identifying how capacity of forest management stakeholders could be built as part of this strategy

Forest Law Enforcement

- *Discusses the ability of law enforcement bodies to effectively enforce forest laws*

- *Discusses efforts to combat corruption*

- *Links identified governance challenges to proposed REDD+ strategy options and implementation framework*

Forest law enforcement capacity is not part of the scope of the NPD document. Brief mention of a UNDP project related to biodiversity that will improve monitoring and surveillance is mentioned. While unplanned conversion and "indiscriminate" logging are cited as drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, there is no discussion of how weak enforcement enables these activities or development of strategy options to improve enforcement. Corruption is also not addressed.

Recommendation:

- Describe the situation with respect to forest law enforcement and identify specific capacity building needs that should be carried out

PHILIPPINES*(Initial NPD dated October 2010)***Other Forest Governance Issues Relevant for REDD***Discusses other forest governance issues that are relevant for REDD+**Links identified governance challenges to proposed REDD+ strategy and implementation framework*

The proposed initial program of activities in the NPD notes the importance of governance and the need to create an “enabling environment” for REDD+ implementation. The focus of this initial NPD, therefore, is building capacity among stakeholders to participate in REDD+ in the future. However, the NPD could provide further detail on the specific capacity building that will be needed in this initial phase in order to subsequently begin developing REDD+ strategies that address governance more thoroughly.

Recommendation:

- Propose a strategy for identifying specific capacity needs of the various stakeholders identified in the NPD