**Group 1**

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| **Corruption risk** | **Baseline (Actions already taken)** | **Actions** | **Actors** |
| **Undue influence and bribery to ignore breaches of REDD+ regulations** | **Cambodia**: Law against corruption adopted and Anti-corruption Authority since 2010: some examples of successful prosecutions;Anti-corruption regulations within current Forestry Law (Art 101);Black box: reports of corruption;Inspectorate in MAFF;**Myanmar**: Specific anti-corruption measures in Forest Law, so maybe no need for specific Anti-corruption Law;New President’s announcement: Clean government is key goal, so may be actions to address corruption;Special Branch/National Human Rights Commission formed – both have anti-corruption mandateASEAN Political Community – each member required to report on all anti-corruption measures;New Environment Law**VN**: Anti-corruption Law; in forest sector, Inspectorate Dept. under VNFOREST, Central Anti-corruption Board;Ordinance on Grass-roots Democracy;Policies to deal with corruption e.g., government staff should register property;Fatherland Front have a right to oversee government staff;Also provincial inspectorates | Improvements to whistle-blower measures;* Knowledge of system (authorities and people);
* Access to system(language) ;
* Action on complaints
* Protection (also for local NGOs who help);
* Feedback (example to others)

BUT: Sectoral agencies usually do not have mandateAlso extremely difficult to cover remote areas throughout country;Requires effective awareness raising so people know what the regulations are!Petitions can be partially effective if no whistle-blower systemSupport to strengthened law-enforcement and support to judiciary system (delay in cases coming to court);Awareness raising of judiciary about importance of forest crimesSometimes crimes can be prosecuted under different laws - ambiguitySubsidized legal support and protection; no trust of court;Centralized clearing house/database that is accessible | If cross-sectoral whistle-blower system required: Dept. of Justice needs to be involved;Local trusted organizations (allows assistance on evidence gathering);NGOs for awareness raising on regulations and on rightsDept. of Justice to raise awareness and strengthen judicial system; Also to eliminate corruption in judicial system!Forest Protection Departments to strengthen law enforcementLegal experts to eliminate ambiguities in law;Media very important ally – can be very influential! (Often much more effective!); but only works on case-by-case, and inconsistent; |

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| **Corruption risk** | **Baseline (Actions already taken)** | **Actions** | **Actors** |
| **Bribery of public officials to register fraudulent carbon rights over particular parcels of land** | **Myanmar**: FMU (District) system – special team in HQ checks documents (cross-checking);Land owend by State, but Forest Dept. responsible for management;NECC: multi-ministerial committee (16 Ministries)**VN**: two ministries involved (MARD/MONRE) – MARD manages forest/MONRE manages land; creates ambiguitiesNo land tenure system (only land certificates);Cross-ministerial Steering Committee**Cambodia**: REDD+ so far only on community forest land;BUT ELC overlap – resulted from technical problems, because no effective land-use planning or accurate maps;Different ministries award different types of concessions (e.g. mining concessions on community land);Local communities can complain to FA who can take complaint to court;Multi-ministerial Task Force | Strengthening media (including independence);Strengthen religious leaders’ roles;Close down ambiguities, by:* Improved regulations;
* National land-use planning (but would take “for ever”);
* Process to establish bottom-up reporting and monitoring;

Needs organic process to increase oversight over land;Build local government capacity; also of local communities;Cross-sectoral bodies at high level to improve coordination and reduce ambiguities (e.g. REDD+ Task Force in Indonesia);Separation of land management and land allocation functions;Improved access to information (e.g. detailed registries available), including budget figures;Need national REDD+ policy (Prime Ministerial approval);Need dialogue with private sector to avoid misinformation | Donors supporting media;Awareness raising for the media;Local NGOs can do this (similar to awareness raising for religious leaders);Legal experts for improved regulations;Multiple ministerial body (e.g. Task Force);Prime-ministerial support for this;Capacity needs assessment; NGOs for capacity buildingInformation management experts for improved access to information |

**Group 1**

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| **Corruption risk** | **Baseline (Actions already taken)** | **Actions** | **Actors** |
| **Corruption that results in weak REDD+ safeguards** | **VN**: Sustainable Management Framework;Community-based forest management programme;Forest land allocation, including Forest Management by communities;National Forest Sector Strategy**Cambodia**: National Forest Programme;REDD+ Roadmap;Land Law guaranteeing IP titlesPA Law, Commune Law – obligation to protect NR;Oddar Meanchey workplan to generate lessons**Myanmar**: Forest Law and Wildlife Law;National Forest Master Plan;C&I (51 indicators) of SFM;Code of Timber Harvesting;CF regulations;Stabilization of Shifting Cultivation Programme | Develop national system of safeguards! Take lessons from CCBA, voluntary carbon initiatives, UN-REDD, WB, etc.Capacity building for local forestry officials on what the safeguards are, how to ensure they are applied;Review salary structure for local forestry officials (also fisheries, land, ag. Etc.);Financial incentives to clamp down on breaches of safeguards;Capacity building for local communities;Implementing existing laws;New legislation required;Do not view as REDD+ alone but as part of a holistic system | National and Local Civil Society/IPs (ensure gender, ethnic representation);Engage with those who may contravene safeguards, e.g. private sector;Capacity Needs Assessment; NGOs to deliver capacity development;Awareness raising on safeguards |