**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 mandate  ASEAN 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 mandate  Also 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 system  Support to strengthened law-enforcement and support to judiciary system (delay in cases coming to court);  Awareness raising of judiciary about importance of forest crimes  Sometimes crimes can be prosecuted under different laws - ambiguity  Subsidized 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 rights  Dept. of Justice to raise awareness and strengthen judicial system; Also to eliminate corruption in judicial system!  Forest Protection Departments to strengthen law enforcement  Legal 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 ambiguities  No 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 building  Information management experts for improved access to information |

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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 titles  PA 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 |