Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

Governance for REDD+

Thirteenth Meeting of the Participants Committee (PC13)
Brazzaville, Republic of Congo
October 21-22, 2012
What is Governance?

• “Governance” itself has no single, universally accepted definition. Different meanings:
  – “government” or the things that government does
  – informal as well as formal mechanisms, social and economic influences as well as official state actions

• “Good governance”- adherence to the rule of law, transparency and low levels of corruption, inputs of all stakeholders in decision-making, accountability of all officials, low regulatory burden and political stability
What is Forest Governance?

• “Forest Governance" includes the norms, processes, instruments, people, and organizations that control how people interact with forests
  – Good Forest Governance
  – Governance for REDD+

• Roles and responsibility for fostering good forest governance
  – Government?
  – Interested stakeholders?
  – Collective responsibility?
Why good forest governance?

Costs of Poor Forest Governance

• **Ecological**: Unplanned and inappropriate deforestation, depletion of resources important to rural livelihoods and loss of ecosystem services

• **Economic**: Loss of billions of dollars annually in evaded taxes, illegal logging and other forest crimes

• **Social**: Human displacement, conflicts and violence and compromising the traditional rights and beliefs of forest dependent communities

• **Political**: Corruption contagion and loss of credibility of governments
Dilemma of Commons

• Some challenges of good forest governance are challenges associated with common property resource management

• “Tragedy of the Commons” i.e. depletion of a shared resource by individuals acting independently and rationally according to each one’s self interest despite their understanding that depleting the common resource is contrary to their long-term best interest

• At the core of good forest governance is sustainable use of forest including to ensure that those who depend on forests have access to its use
Growing interest in forest governance

- For REDD+ (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation)
- For FLEGT
- EU Timber Regulation and US Lacey Act
- EU ENPI East Countries and Russia – FLEG
- International processes e.g. Forests Europe, UNFF etc.
- For private investors, corporate social responsibility
- For civil-society participation
• Efforts for improvements in governance for REDD+ are not independent of forest governance. But even where there are overlaps, there will be differences in emphasis

• Key areas identified in context of governance for REDD+
  – Legislation
  – Benefit sharing
  – Law enforcement
  – Land tenure (including carbon rights)
  – Cross sectoral coordination
  – Anti corruption efforts
  – Stakeholder participation
  – Establishing social and environmental safeguards
Governance Assessments

• Assessment and monitoring of governance are first steps

• **FAO-Profor Framework**
  – The FAO is applying the Framework in Tanzania, Vietnam, Zambia, Peru and Ecuador, in the context of national forest monitoring.
  – The World Bank has supported the Framework in Russia, Burkina Faso and Uganda, through its diagnostic tool.

• The UN-REDD Program is supporting assessments in Ecuador, Indonesia, Nigeria and Vietnam using Participatory Governance Assessments for REDD+

• WRI has piloted Governance of Forests Toolkit in Brazil, Cameroon and Indonesia
FAO- PROFOR
Forest Governance Framework

- Accountability
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency
- Fairness/Equity
- Participation
- Transparency

Policy, legal Institutional and regulatory frameworks
Planning and decision-making processes
Implementation enforcement and compliance
Gracias
Merci
Thank you