



CHATHAM HOUSE

Energy, Environment and Development Programme

Monitoring of Governance Safeguards: Results of Chatham House / UN-REDD
workshop 24-25 May 2010

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**UN-REDD side event on Developments in MRV & Monitoring of Mitigation Actions
& Safeguards for REDD+, UN Climate Change Talks, Bonn**

3 June 2010

Overview

- Background
- Aims
- Workshop Discussion & Results



Background

- *Washington* – Informal meeting, Oct 2009
- *Copenhagen* - Governance, MRV and REDD stakeholder meeting, Dec 2009
- *London* - Chatham House / RRI REDD dialogue, Jan 2010
- *London* – Monitoring Governance Safeguards in REDD+, Chatham House, May 2010 (supported by UN-REDD & DfID)



Aims

- Improve understanding of what monitoring of governance for REDD+ might entail
- Develop :
 - draft framework of core governance parameters for M and R (*what* to monitor)
 - draft guidance on tools and institutional arrangements (*how* to monitor governance effectively)
- Inform UN-REDD multi-stakeholder country-led governance assessments, FAO FRA, R-PP development (Component 4B)



Background papers



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Monitoring Governance Safeguards in REDD+ Expert workshop
24th – 25th May 2010, Chatham House, London
Background Paper One

Monitoring Governance for Implementation of REDD+

by
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Workshop supported by: the UN-REDD Programme and UK Department for International Development (DFID)

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UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



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Background Paper Two

Governance in REDD+

*taking stock of governance issues raised in readiness proposals
submitted to the FCPF and the UN-REDD Programme*

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Workshop papers available at.....

- <http://www.un-redd.org/Events/tabid/590/language/en-US/Default.aspx>
- http://illegal-logging.info/item_single.php?it_id=197&it=event



Key issues highlighted

Finance & Participation

- Transparent systems for managing budgets & financial flows
- Participation of stakeholders
 - Broad
 - Genuine
 - Provide space for vulnerable & marginalised groups



Key issues highlighted Institutions

- Clear institutional roles and responsibilities
- Effective coordination between institutions and across sectors
- Institutional capacity to implement decisions



Key issues highlighted

Transparency & Access to information

- Transparency of and access to information
- Provision of information in a timely manner
 - Important for effective participation

Example: APRM in Kenya – lack of access to information prevented effective participation; country report not available



Different needs for different levels & phases

- Monitoring and data needs differ for:
 - M and R for international purposes (performance)
 - M and R for domestic purposes (national implementation)
- Intensity of monitoring and monitoring priorities will change through the phases



What to Monitor

Draft Framework for monitoring REDD+ governance

| Core governance parameters for REDD+ | Key considerations in scope | Of particular relevance to “supporting and promoting” (current safeguards text) |
|---|---|---|
| Clear and coherent policy, legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest and land use policies, laws and regulations • Legal framework to support and protect land tenure/carbon ownership and use rights • Consistency of REDD+ policies with broader development policies • Clarity of mandates across different levels of government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Consistency with national forest programmes, international conventions and agreements c) respect for rights of indigenous peoples and local communities e) consistency with conservation of natural forests, biodiversity etc f) address risk of reversals g) address risk of displacement |
| Effective implementation, enforcement and compliance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperative enforcement of laws and regulations relevant for REDD+ • Effectiveness and integrity of judicial system • Implementation of, and compliance with, relevant international commitments/obligations • Anti-corruption measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b)...effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation... f) address risk of reversals g) address risk of displacement |
| Transparent and accountable decision-making and institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder participation in REDD+ design and implementation, with special emphasis on vulnerable groups • Transparency and accountability of agencies responsible for implementation and enforcement • Conflict resolution and grievance mechanism • Transparency and accountability (including reconciliation) of REDD+ payments and revenues • Participatory and transparent monitoring, reporting, verification and MRV, including accessibility of information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) transparent...national forest governance structures d) full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders |



What to Monitor **- draft framework -** ***3 core governance parameters***

- **Clear and coherent policy, legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks**
 - e.g. land tenure/carbon ownership & use rights
- **Effective implementation, enforcement and compliance**
 - e.g. cooperative enforcement of REDD+ relevant laws
- **Transparent and accountable decision-making and institutions**
 - e.g. stakeholder participation in REDD+ design & implementation



How to Monitor – issues raised

- Notable support for EITI approach to revenue transparency and reconciliation
- Scope of monitoring and verification – role of independent monitoring
- Clarity of roles & responsibilities of organisations involved
- Take national circumstances into account in design of system
- Build on existing institutions & systems where possible



How to Monitor – issues raised

- Monitoring should be based on a multi-stakeholder process
- Participatory, country-led assessments ensure monitoring system is appropriate and facilitate greater political buy-in
- Time needed in design & implementation to incorporate lessons
- Monitoring governance parameters requires initial one-off assessment + continual monitoring (changing through phases)



How to Monitor – **- 15 draft practical principles -**

ANNEX 2: PROPOSED GUIDANCE ON TOOLS AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

These 15 proposed principles are based on section 5.4 of background paper 1. The workshop recommended they be annexed to this paper, but noted that further discussion is needed.

To be effective and feasible, the design of monitoring systems should be based on the following principles:

Cross-cutting principles

- Effective multi-stakeholder participation and accountability of institutions
- Consistency and complementarity in national and international systems
- Broad-based capacity building at all levels, including of civil society and forest-dependent communities
- Building on existing data sets

Principles for the development of indicators

The development of indicators used to gather the appropriate information for monitoring should be based on:

- Using the smallest possible indicator set to deliver the necessary credible data
- Cross-referencing data, designing 'intelligent' indicators and verification
- Demonstrating performance against benchmarks / milestones

Principles for developing effective tools and institutional arrangements

- Reliable information requires independent field-based monitoring and reporting
- Financing arrangements should foster ownership, independence and accountability
- Effective participation and verification requires access to information
- Effective implementation requires clear institutional roles, mandates and responsibilities
- Accountability requires effective national and international conflict resolution mechanisms
- Identifying priorities requires an intelligence-led approach
- Peer review assists credibility and acts as a buffer
- Delivery of information should be timely and transparent



How to Monitor – **- 15 draft practical principles -**

- *3 Specific Principles for developing indicators*
- *8 Specific Principles for developing effective tools and institutional arrangements*
- *4 Cross-cutting principles – apply to both*



Recurring theme – multi-stakeholder participation

